

History of London - From Romans to Modern days

Watch the video and complete the following sentences :

London is one of the most important cities of the modern [REDACTED]. While being one of the most desired [REDACTED] destinations London also has a great political and economic influence worldwide and for several [REDACTED] the capital city of the British [REDACTED] was the center of the world with no competition. It's hard to imagine that around [REDACTED] years ago, this iconic city was just a remote outpost town for another great world [REDACTED] of its time – the Roman Empire.

Romans [REDACTED] the city about 50 AD and called it [REDACTED]. They decided it was a great place to build a [REDACTED]. By the end of the [REDACTED] century London had a population of [REDACTED] and a 20-foot high [REDACTED] around it. Like most of the ancient Roman cities London had a [REDACTED], public [REDACTED] and an [REDACTED] similar to Roman Coliseum that could hold [REDACTED] people and was hosting [REDACTED] fights.

Although London is significantly bigger these days, Roman London still remains at the heart of it but is more known as the [REDACTED] [REDACTED], or the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED], or just the [REDACTED], the well-known [REDACTED] [REDACTED] of the United Kingdom.

Although being part of London, the City is officially a separate [REDACTED] and has a dedicated [REDACTED] and local authorities. But back to Romans, when the [REDACTED] was declining, Rome refused to send new [REDACTED] to London and by [REDACTED] AD, the city was completely [REDACTED] for the next [REDACTED] or so years. The area was torn between the [REDACTED], the [REDACTED], the [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED]. These were the centuries of constant [REDACTED] and clashes of cultures.

In the [REDACTED] s King [REDACTED] the Confessor moved its court to [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and so London became a [REDACTED] city.

Soon another group of [REDACTED], the [REDACTED], conquered Westminster Abbey and crowned their [REDACTED] [REDACTED] there. William built a [REDACTED] and a [REDACTED] for himself

from which he controlled his newly conquered territories. His home is now known as the .

London was growing bigger and was a place. It had a horse market where horse and public took place, attracting large crowds. Londoners enjoyed tournaments, and in winters but it could also be a brutal place to live. For example, the city had suffered from numerous outbreaks, the biggest known as the , which killed almost of the city population.

But the biggest disaster to hit London at that time was the of . Most of the buildings of the city were made of and when a small fire started in a baker's house, the wind spread the fire rapidly across the town. More than 1300 houses were destroyed before sailors managed to stop the fire. To prevent such disaster from happening again, the King commanded that all new houses in London should be built of and .

Despite the disasters, London was growing bigger and wealthier, particularly when the British Empire was becoming more powerful in the world. and maritime driven provided the empire with unprecedented wealth, turning London into the world's port city and a banking capital by the century. The pinnacle of London's accelerated development was during Queen 's reign when the population of the city grew from 1 million to million in just one century. This was a result of dynamic , construction as well as the opening of the first ever metro in .

In the 20th century the city was much shaped by two world wars. Particularly during World War II, London was heavily and tens of thousands were killed by the intensive of the city.

Today London is a vibrant and multicultural city of almost million and remains one of the world capitals of , and .