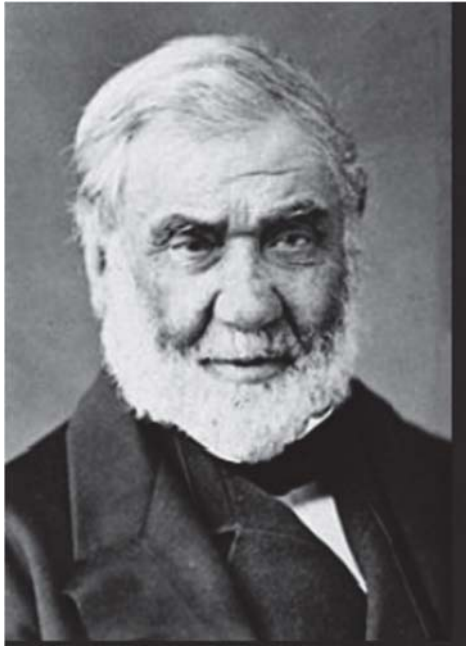


Antonio Panizzi's London



Antonio Genesio Maria Panizzi,
was born in Brescello,
on 16th September 1797,
and he died in London on
8th April 1879.

When he arrived in
London he found this
situation.....

BAD POINTS of the 19th century London:

POVERTY: Thousands of
people were
occasional
labourers, street
sellers, loafers
and most of them
became semi-
criminals or real
criminals.



CHILD LABOUR:



- Thousands of children had to work to help their families in blacking factories, as chimney sweeps or crossing sweepers.

POLLUTION:



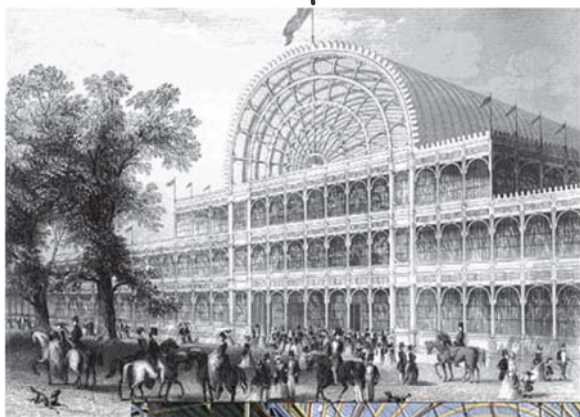
Pollution at the time was a great problem, raw sewage was pumped straight into the River Thames. This culminated in the Great Stink of 1858. The polluted drinking water also brought diseases and epidemics to London's populace.

CRIMINALITY:



Street robberies, pick-pocketings, housebreakings and murders were very common crimes in London.

GOOD POINTS of London in the 19th century:



One of the most famous events in London was the **Great Exhibition of 1851**.

Held at The Crystal Palace, the fair attracted visitors from across the world.



PUBLIC TRANSPORT:



- London was transformed by the coming of the railway. A new network of metropolitan railways allowed for the development of suburbs. London was the first city with a modern Underground system.

METROPOLITAN POLICE:

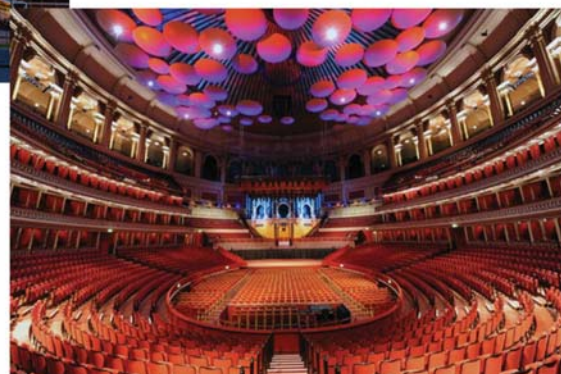


- The prime minister Robert Peel established the Metropolitan Police as a police force covering the entire urban area. The force gained the nickname of "Bobbies" or "Peelers" named after Robert Peel and contributed to fight the crime.

NEW BUILDINGS were created : TRAFALGAR SQUARE



ROYAL ALBERT HALL:



VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM:



TOWER BRIDGE:



THE NEW BRITISH MUSEUM :



READING ROOM:



The dome of
the reading room

