



## **ENTERTAINMENT (n.):**

- 1. The action of providing or being provided with amusement or enjoyment.
- 2. An event, performance, or activity designed to entertain others. (Source: Oxford's Online Lexico U.S. Dictionary)

#### **ENTERING UNDERGROUND LONDON? PREPARE TO BE ENTERTAINED:**

In our class, "HST 400: Underground London," many of our lessons and meetings have directly and indirectly addressed the issue of entertainment and its relationship with underground spaces. According to the definitions of "entertainment" above, entertainment in London's underground can be understood and seen in a variety of ways.

In Roman Londinium, the Roman amphitheater could not have successfully worked without the underground labor of slaves manually operating its silt box. Additionally, with its performative rituals, chanting, and secrecy, the Cult of Mithras's exclusive meetings also operated as a form of entertainment (as rituals are often performances in and of themselves). During our lessons regarding the Brunels and the construction of the Brunel Tunnel, we saw the ways that the tunnel, even during its construction, was used to host a fancy banquet for its sponsors and became a popular visitor's site for those who could properly afford it at the time. They could even bring home a commemorative souvenir of their underground experience. Additionally, during the London Blitz, the Underground Tube stations hosted dances, discussion groups, and holiday parties for children. Polari was often used by circus workers, actors/actresses, and the drag community—all people who often worked in some form of entertainment. In the Churchill War Rooms, the people living and working in those spaces would entertain themselves during the war with inside jokes, like the "Toilet" that secretly housed Churchill's direct line to FDR and the "Windy" weather sign put up during air raids. Secretaries even took breaks in the Recreation Room to mess around with Ouija Boards. In Tudor England, Catholic recusants and other traitors to the crown in underground networks were publicly tortured and punished. These public events were warnings, yes, but they also operated as a form of entertainment for the common masses.

Historically, London's underground spaces have consistently either facilitated entertainment or been used as entertainment themselves. That being established, it is also important to consider the ways that the underground continues to operate as entertainment for contemporary Londoners and tourists. For example, London's lost underground rivers, like the

pathway of the river Fleet, are still regularly traced today in available walking tours. The Underground Tube (especially through the Hidden London exhibit), the Churchill War Rooms, and Mail Rail's underground spaces have been adapted and converted into dedicated museums, repurposing the history and space of the underground into something today's tourists can experience and enjoy for themselves. Tourists can also still visit the Greenwich Foot Tunnel to imagine what a novelty it must have felt like to cross under the river Thames when the tunnel was first built. Consider even the London tourist's relationship with the Underground Tube. With souvenirs and merchandise available for purchase, today's tourists continue to check off their mandatory London checklist experiences on the Underground Tube—harkening back to the ways that the Brunel Tunnel operated as entertainment for its visitors. Significantly, London's contemporary tourists even find ways to be entertained by London's history of underground networks. For example, a visit to the Tower of London allows tourists to gain special insight into the ways that the Crown tortured and punished the historically treasonous Catholic underground networks in England. Walking tours and documentaries about mysterious criminals like Jack the Ripper or the Great Train Robbers allow tourists to access historical criminal underground networks as well.

In all these examples, the history of London's underground either contains or facilitates entertainment with surprising consistency and endurance. However, it is also obvious within these examples that the underground's entertainment experience is mainly available to a select and privileged group of people. For example, the performances of the Cult of Mithras were only intended to be available to men. The Romans who sat in their seats at the amphitheater, cheering on fights between men and beasts and quenching their bloodlust, were not the same people who had to clear out the dirt and debris at the end of the day. Later, the Brunel Tunnel's original visitors were only able to view the underground space as entertainment because their experience with it was both privileged and temporary. They were the people with the money to spare on a novel experience. They were not the people who had to work in those tunnels daily, digging through clay and laying bricks by hand. Contemporary tourists inherit these same legacies.

Ultimately, when visiting underground spaces today from our specific contexts, it is important for us to recognize the privileges we enjoy that allow us to be entertained by London's underground histories. We don't often associate tourism with responsibility, but undertaking any form of learning requires a recognition of its potential consequences. What do we do with this newly-gained experiential knowledge? After we have been entertained by the history and wisdom that Underground London has to offer, we should work to understand how we as tourists can ensure that the voices, events, experiences, and spaces we interact with do not remain underground, lost, or forgotten forever.

#### **GAME INTRODUCTION:**

To better understand how London's underground operates as a source of entertainment, but notably only for those privileged enough to experience the physical underground as a temporary or optional space, The Underground Game is designed to allow players to perform

this theme by exploring the circumstances and significance of critical moments in London's underground history.

Each player will take on the persona of someone who lived through a specific era of Underground History and interact with other players throughout the game as that character. Ever wondered what a criminal mastermind in the middle of a massive underground robbery might have to say to one of the female secretaries living and working in the Cabinet War Rooms? Now you have the opportunity to imagine yourself into these situations as you test your historical knowledge of the London Underground!

Because of the quarantine, it was very important for me that I make this game as accessible as possible to anyone interested in playing. In a sense, my goal was to explore the ways we can take our tourist experiences home. If you are really bored at home with your family or something, feel free to print this out and share your Underground London experience with them through this game! Everything you need to play should be included in this Starter Kit.

#### **OBJECT OF THE GAME:**

The Underground Game is relatively easy to understand and even easier to play. Think "Snakes and Ladders" meets "Pub Quiz" – Use the Tube to get to your specific end destination first and with the most points, and try to avoid anyone who might get in your way!

#### **GAME CONTENTS:**

- A Map of the Underground (Serves as the actual board for this board game)
- Six (6) Character Description Pages, one for each of the possible characters
- Historical Trivia "Oyster" Cards
- Challenge "Mind the Gap" Cards
- Objective "Citymapper" Cards
- 6 pictures to use as possible character markers to track progress through the map. (Feel free to use any small physical objects you may have in your home.)

#### **SETUP:**

- 1. 4-6 Players. Each player must pick an Underground Character. Each character will have their character description page and "Mind the Gap" cards (explained further below).
  - Tunnel Engineer
  - WWII Spy Recruiter
  - WWII Cabinet War Rooms Secretary

- Criminal Mastermind
- Religious & Political Dissident
- Present Day Historian
- 2. Print and cut out all character markers and trivia cards. Get ready to play!

#### **TERM DEFINITIONS:**

"Oyster" Cards: Named after the contactless cards used for payment on the real Underground Tube, these are the general Underground Historical Trivia cards. Any player may answer any of these cards in any given round.

"Mind the Gap" Cards: These are the challenge Historical Trivia cards. Each character has their own "Mind the Gap" cards which are designed as an obstacle for their specific historical experience. Important: When "Mind the Gap" cards are being used, they must be held and read by the host, just like Oyster cards, as answers are written next to the question.

"Citymapper" Cards: Each player randomly draws one (1) "Citymapper Card" at the beginning of the game. This card informs that specific player of their objective for the game, including their beginning stop and their goal stop. While each objective will likely have more than one path option for the player to follow, these cards are sorted into three categories:

• **London Tourist:** The "easy" level.

• London Resident: The "medium" level.

• London Commuter: The "hard" level.

#### **GAME OVERVIEW:**

#### **GETTING STARTED**

- 1. Before choosing their respective characters, all players must decide together on their agreed general challenge level: London Tourist (easy), London Resident (medium), OR London Commuter (hard). All players must also decide how they want to answer the questions in each round for fairness, convenience, etc. (Examples: write answers down and present them at the same time, blurt them out loud, etc.)
- 2. Each player must choose their character and read their character description page. It will inform them of their character history and help them decide how to perform throughout the game.
- 3. According to their respective "Citymapper" Cards, each player must put their marker on their beginning stop. **DO NOT share the final objective location** with other players, as they will have the opportunity to sabotage your efforts throughout the game.

#### **HOSTING A ROUND**

- Players will take turns hosting rounds. The host of the round does not have the opportunity to answer the Oyster Card and cannot move forward in their specific round.
   HOWEVER, hosts are encouraged to act like their chosen character while presenting the question. If the performance is good/compelling enough, the other players may choose to give the host one (1) point for their efforts.
- 2. **IMPORTANT:** Hosts are responsible for reading any players "Mind the Gap" cards in their given rounds to prevent cheating, as the answer is written with the question.

- 3. Most trivia questions have other possible answers other than the ones written on the card. While players are welcome to argue for points on a disputed question:
  - a. Players must defend any controversial answer in character as their chosen personality.
  - b. Hosts have final say on acceptable answers.

#### PLAYING A ROUND: GENERAL PROCEDURE

- 1. All players, excluding the host, have the opportunity to answer the Oyster Card for every round.
- 2. Correct Answer: The player(s) may move forward 1 stop towards their final destination.
- 4. Wrong Answer: The player(s) must allow the host to pick of their "Mind the Gap" cards and answer the character-specific trivia question. If they cannot answer the question, the player must move back to their previous stop.
- 5. No Answer: All players may skip answering up to three (3) rounds. If the player chooses not to answer the question in a round, they may stay at the same stop. They do not have to answer a "Mind the Gap" question.

#### PLAYING A ROUND: SABOTAGE OTHER PLAYERS

- 1. If a player believes they have figured out another player's final destination, and that they might be approaching their goal soon, that initial player may trade two (2) of their acquired points for an opportunity to sabotage the other player.
- 2. The player ("the challenger") must announce the player ("the opponent") they would like to sabotage in between rounds. The challenger must answer a question from an Oyster Card. Only the challenger may answer this Oyster Card.
- 3. If the challenger answers the question correctly, the opponent has an opportunity to counter their sabotage by answering a "Mind the Gap" question from the *challenger's* stack. If the opponent answers correctly, the challenge is nullified and the next round may begin.
- 4. If the opponent answers incorrectly, the opponent must move back to their previous stop on the Tube line. The challenger gains back one (1) of the points they offered in issuing the challenge. The next round may begin.

#### **DECIDING THE WINNER**

- 1. The player who reaches their final destination first is automatically the winner of the overall game, regardless of the number of points they acquired.
- 2. The order for the rest of the players is decided according to the players' number of points. (Excluding the overall winner, the person with the greatest amount of points is 2<sup>nd</sup> place, the next player is 3<sup>rd</sup> place, and so forth...)

## **CONGRATS TO ALL WHO PLAYED!**

## **CHARACTER MARKERS**

# CUT THESE MARKERS OUT AS CLOSE TO THE PHOTOS' OUTLINES AS POSSIBLE TO USE AS MARKERS TO TRACK PROGRESS THROUGH THE TUBE.

Tunnel Engineer	WW2 Spy Recruiter
Shovel	An ear
WW2 Cabinet War Rooms Secretary	Criminal Mastermind
Typewriter	Mask
Present Day Historian	Religious & Political Dissident
Magnifying glass	Cross

# CHARACTER: TUNNEL ENGINEER DESCRIPTION Your "Mind the Gap" Cards will feature questions focused on topics like the Brunels, the Thames Tunnel, the development of the Underground Tube, etc.

## Keep Track of Your Points Here!

## **CHARACTER: WWII SPY RECRUITER**

Your "Mind the Gap" Cards will feature questions focused on topics like the Beauty Parade, the Polari System, notable WWII spies, WWII, etc.

Keep Track of Your Points Here!

CHARACTER: WWII CABINET WAR ROOMS SECRETARY
Your "Mind the Gap" Cards will feature questions focused on topics like Cabinet War Rooms, Winston Churchill, WWII, Secretaries, etc.
Keep Track of Your Points Here!
CHARACTER: CRIMINAL MASTERMIND
Your "Mind the Gap" Cards will feature questions focused on topics like Criminal Networks, The Great Train Robbery, Justice in the Underground, etc
Keep Track of Your Points Here!

CHARACTER: PRESENT DAY HISTORIAN
Your "Mind the Gap" Cards will feature questions focused on topics like the Thames and Underground Rivers, Material Culture, Roman Londinium, etc.
Keep Track of Your Points Here!
CHARACTER: RELIGIOUS & POLITICAL DISSIDENT
Your "Mind the Gap" Cards will feature questions focused on topics like British Religious Conflicts, Justice in the Underground, Torture & Punishment, Protests, etc.
Keep Track of Your Points Here!

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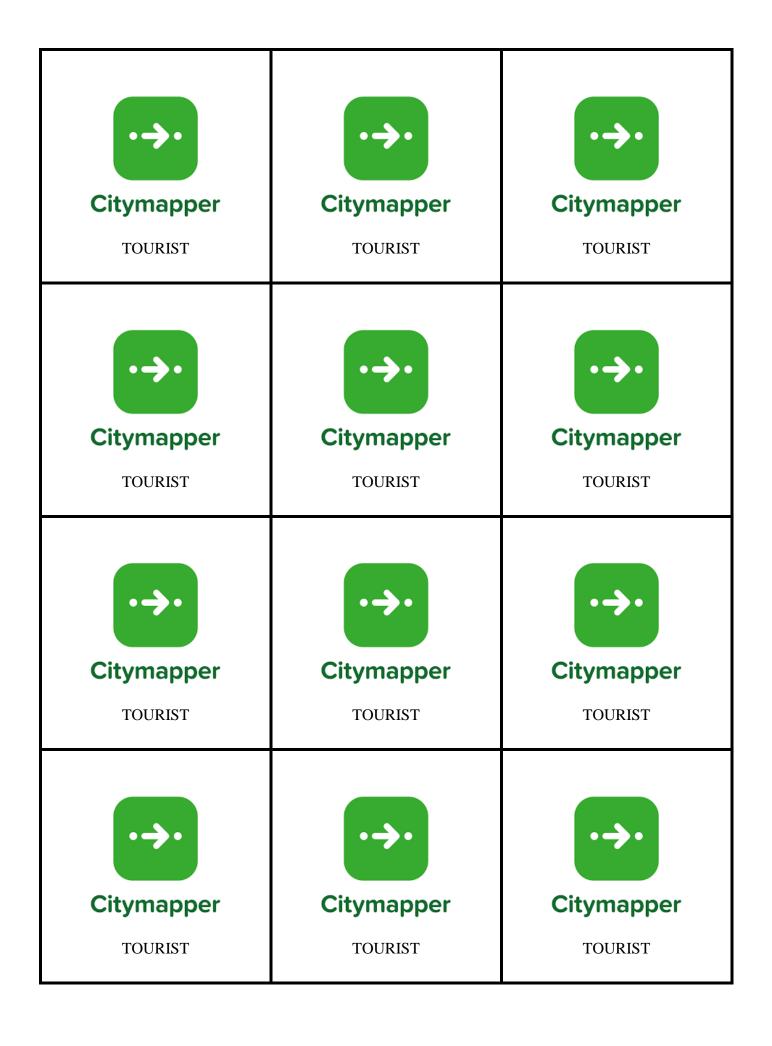
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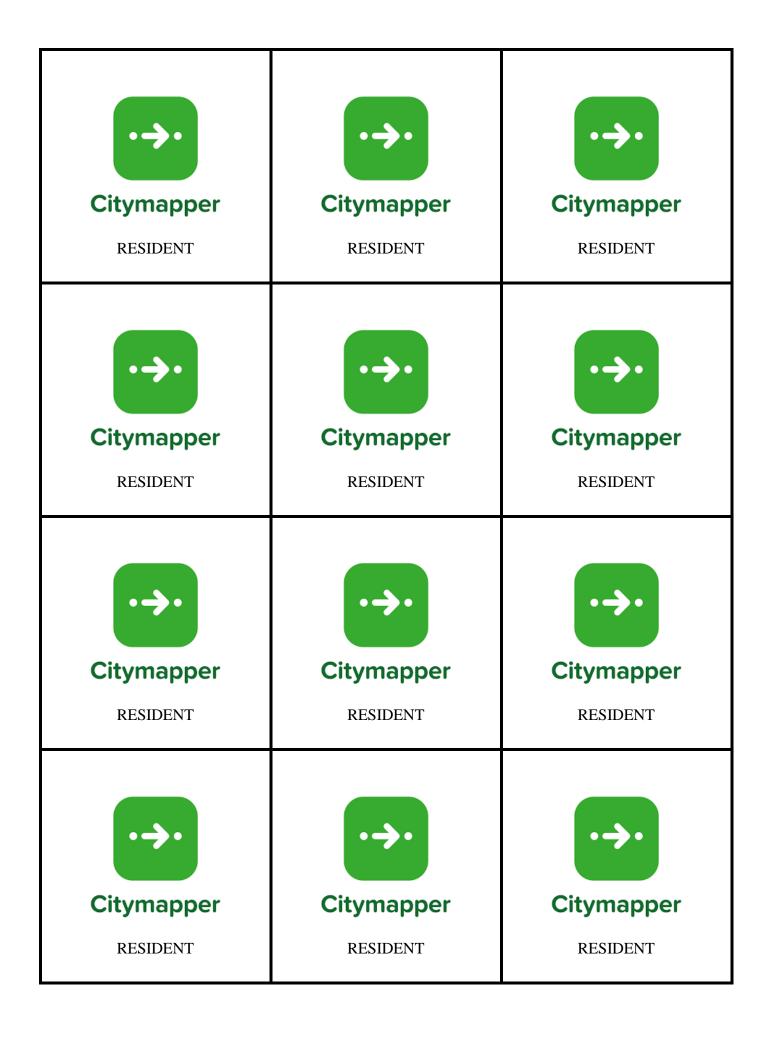
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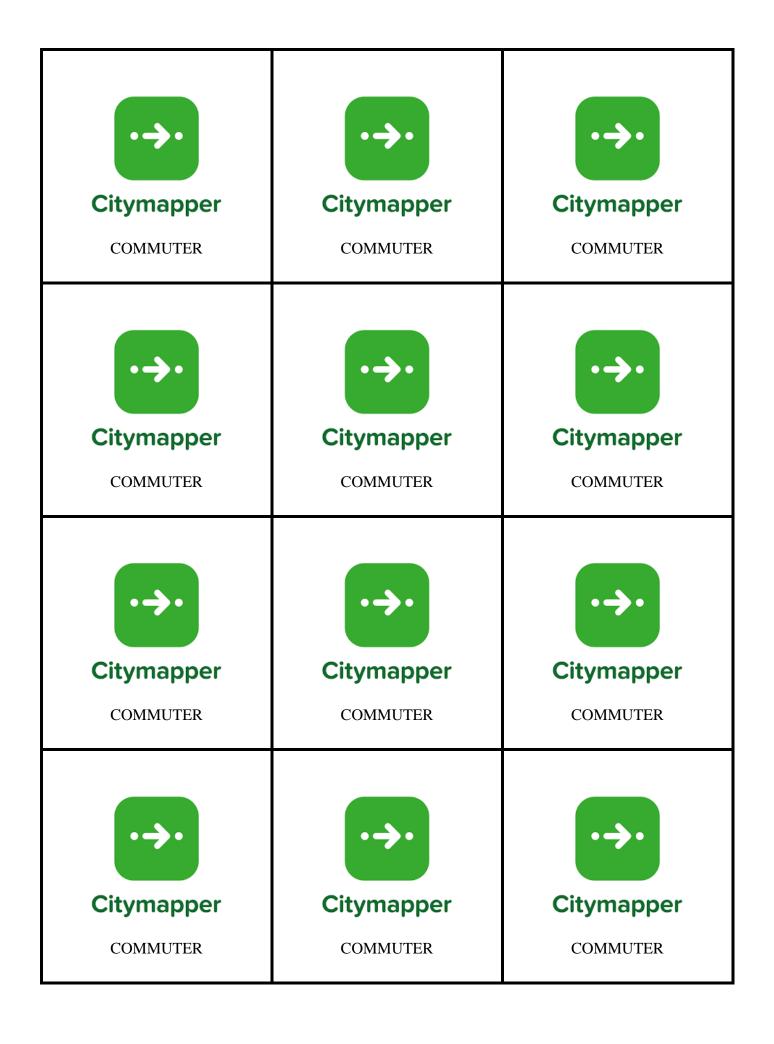
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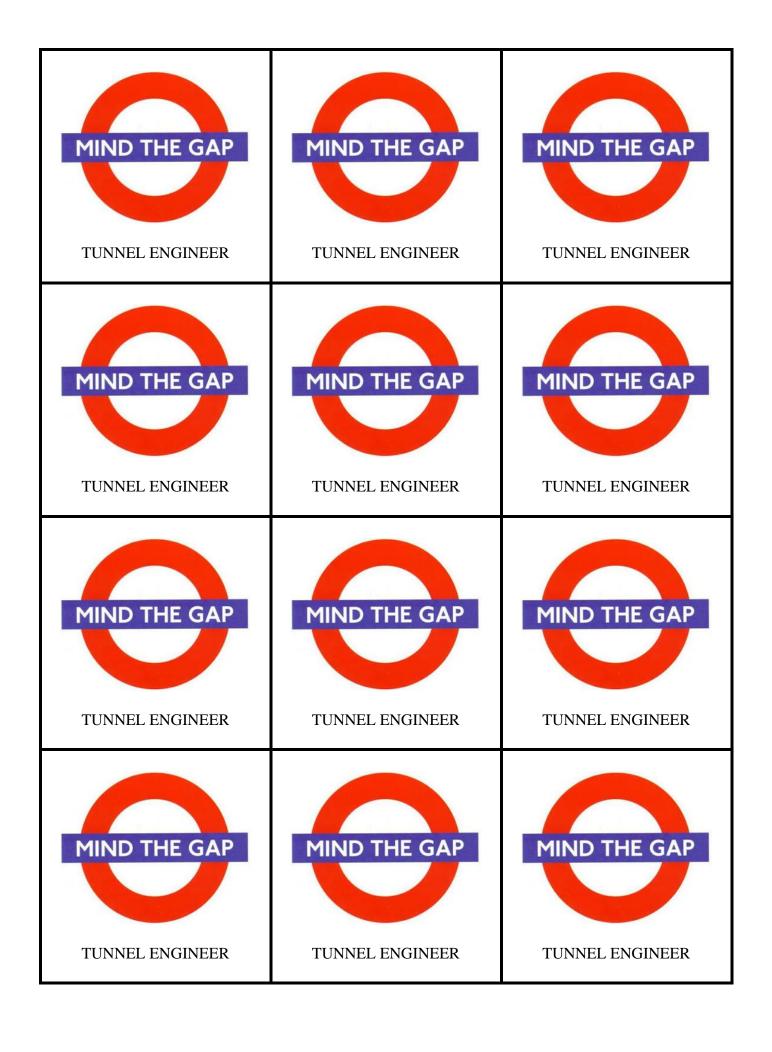
Paddington → Oxford Circus	Tower Hill → Green Park	Tottenham Court Road → Tower Hill
Goodge Street →Notting Hill Gate	Paddington → Westminster	South Kensington → St. Paul's
Euston Square → Bayswater	Covent Garden → Bayswater	Paddington → Covent Garden
Farringdon → Piccadilly Circus	Regent's Park → Earl's Court	Blackfriars → Lancaster Gate



Hyde Park Corner → St. Paul's	Warren Street → Cannon Street	Edgware Road → Gloucester Road
Green Park → Farringdon	Gloucester Road → Euston Square	Notting Hill Gate → Bank
Tower Hill → Victoria	Moorgate → Edgware Road	Charing Cross → Marylebone
Chancery Lane → High Street Kensington	Knightsbridge → Old Street	South Kensington → King's Cross St. Pancras



Paddington → Mansion House	Earl's Court → Old Street	London Bridge → Bayswater
Paddington → Bank	Notting Hill Gate → Cannon Street	Notting Hill Gate → Aldgate
Earl's Court → Chancery Lane	Paddington → London Bridge	Earl's Court → Liverpool Street
Tower Hill → South Kensington	Angel → High Street Kensington	Monument → Paddington



## Name 3 significant facts about Marc Isambard Brunel that aren't related to the Brunel Tunnel.

A: French royalist who moved to NY in the midst of the French Revolution. Name means, "Iron Bright." Put in Debtor's Prison and started writing to Tsar Alexander I of Russia.

# What was the name and year issued of Marc Brunel's patent? What did he patent?

A: 1818. "Forming Drifts and Tunnels Underground." Model for tunnel construction and shield.

## Who is the Iron Duke and why does he matter?

A: The Duke of Wellington. He believed in the Brunel Tunnel and asked the public for money to support the project, but only got less than 10K pounds of the 200K pounds needed.

## Name 3 significant facts about Isambard Kingdom Brunel that aren't related to the Brunel Tunnel.

A: Son of Marc Brunel and Sophia Kingdom. Likely best remembered for his work with the Great Western Railway as chief engineer. Responsible for the design of several famous ships.

# What were the years of construction of the Brunel Tunnel?

A: 1825 to 1828, and 1828 to 1843 (opening).

## What happened November 1827?

A: After a particularly terrible flooding in the tunnel, Isambard Kingdom Brunel organized an elaborate underwater banquet in the tunnel for the wealthy sponsors of the tunnel to convince them it was safe.

# How close did the Brunel tunnel construction get to the Thames river?

A: At some points, the construction of the tunnel took place only 4 meters or 14 feet below the Thames river bed.

# What was the motivation for building the Brunel Tunnel?

A: The Thames and its bridges in central London were very congested. Underground tunnel became the best new option.

# What feature of London geology made this tunnel construction possible?

A: London Clay. It is very easy to tunnel through London Clay and the clay stays strong enough to stay solid underground without collapse.

# Who manages the Underground Tube system in present day London? When did this begin and who did they replace?

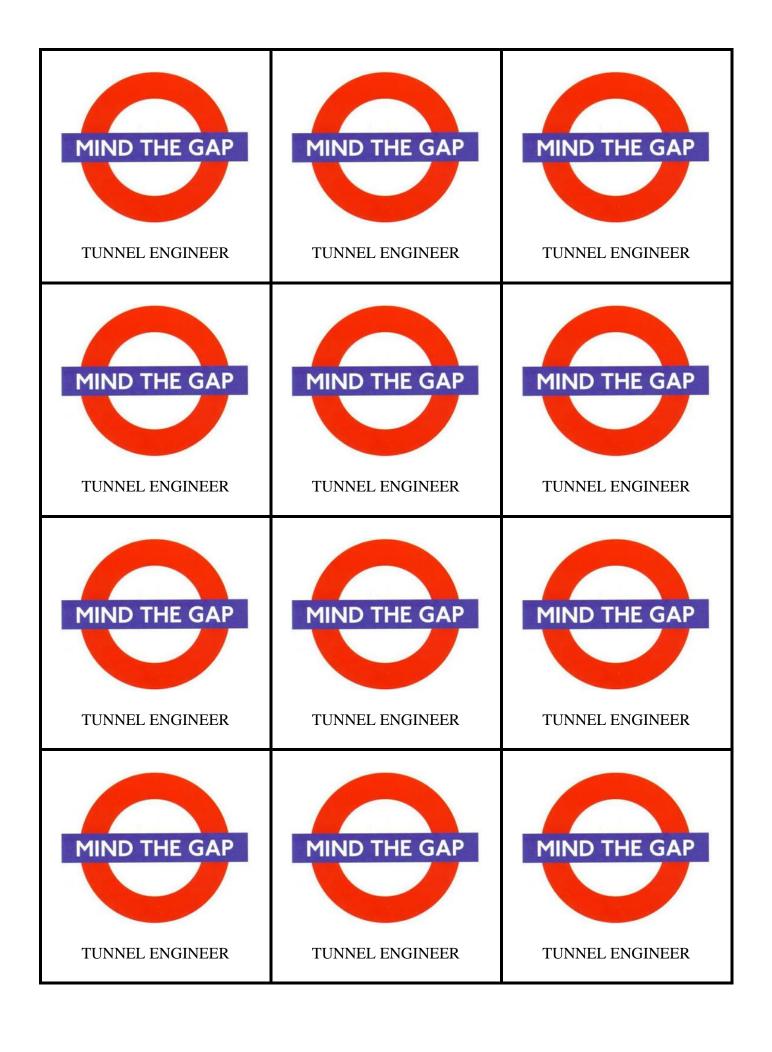
A: The TFL (Transport for London) takes over from the London Passenger Transport Board in 2003.

# What is the path of the Brunel Tunnel today?

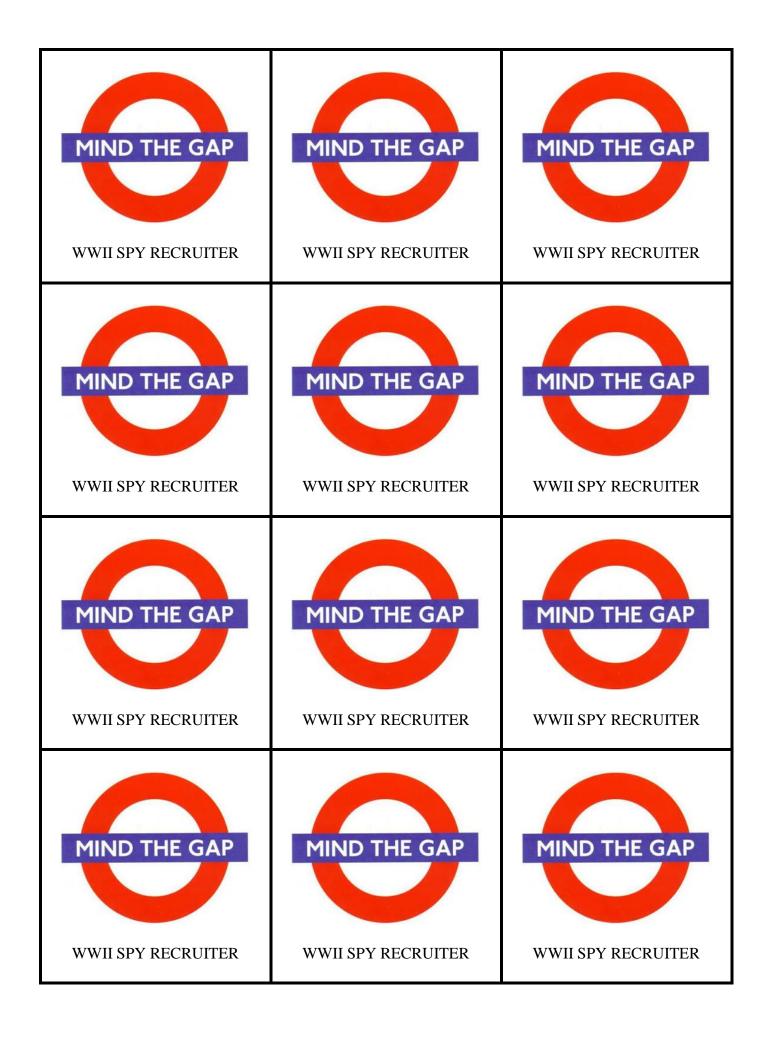
A: Rotherhithe to Wapping.

# Where and where did the first Tube tunnel open?

1880. The tube tunnel ran from the Tower of London to Bermondsey



What is famously inaccurate about the painting, "Banquet in the Thames Tunnel" by George Jones?  A: The painting depicts Marc Brunel and Isambard Kingdom Brunel conversing together, but Marc Brunel was not even present at the banquet.	Why was Marc Brunel in prison for a period of time and how did he get out?  A: Marc Brunel went to debtors' prison. He was released by the British government after he wrote a letter to the Tsar looking for work.	What happens after Marc Brunel gets sick in January 1827?  A: Isambard Brunel becomes the official resident engineer of the Thames Tunnel Company
When was Marc Isambard Brunel knighted and by which monarch? A: 1840, Queen Victoria	How tall were tall ships by the end of the 19th century and how does this factor into tunnel construction?  A: ~200 ft hight; height led to difficulties with building bridges over the Thames so people started looking towards tunnels	Name one of the famous ships that Isambard Kingdom Brunel designed.  A: The Great Western (1837), The Great Britain (1843), or The Great Eastern (1859)
What work is Isambard Kingdom Brunel most known for?  A: His construction of a network of tunnels, bridges, and viaducts for the Great Western Railway	When did Isambard Kingdom Brunel get appointed as Great Western Railway's chief engineer and what did he do for them?  A: 1833; began immediately to work on the like that linked London to Bristol	How many people had visited the Thames Tunnel 15 weeks after opening?  A: 1 million people
Name two things that happened to the Brunels in 1831?  A: Isambard Kingdom Brunel's designs won the competition for the Clifton Suspension Bridge across the River Avon.  Construction begins that same year (but isn't completed until 1864).	Name 3 of the 9 bridges over the river Thames by 1819.  A: London, Westminster, Kew, Blackfriars, Battersea, Richmond, Vauxhall, Waterloo, Southwark.	What happened to the Brunel Thames Tunnel in 1869?  A: The Brunel Tunnel changes use from pedestrian walkway to steam train railway.



"Just silly slang/ Between me and the boys in my gang You wouldn't understand/ Good sons like you never do." What are these lines from and what do they refer to?  Morrissey's "Bona Drag." Refers to the use of Polari by homosexual men.	Name all the members of the Cambridge Five Why is it called that?  A: Anthony Blunt, Guy Burgess, Kim Philby, Daniel Mclean, John Caincross. They all attended Cambridge	What does NKVD stand for?  People's Commissariat for the International Affairs of the Soviet Union.
What was the order of recruitment from NKVD to Anthony Blunt?  A: NKVD → Kim Philby → Guy Burgess → Anthony Blunt	What is the significance of Bletchley Park?  A: Central location to Allied decoding efforts of German codes	Name one of the biggest violations to the "Ultra Secret" status of Bletchley Park?  A: The infiltration of John Cairncross into Bletchley Park, where he then leaked material to Moscow
Describe the personality of Guy Burgess.  A: Generally unlikable but also bigger than life. Apparently, he regularly told people he was a spy when intoxicated and no one believed him.	What was the nickname for the spy training school run by Burgess and Philby?  A: The "Guy Fawkes College."	Name one of Guy Burgess's recruits who was also his lover.  A: Eric Kessler
What are the Polari words for 1-5?  A: una, dooey, tray, quarter, chinker	Why is Polari connected to underground networks?  A: Primarily used for gay men to identify each other by their ability to speak and understand it. Created a network system for an underground minority group.	Who are Julian and Sandy?  A: They most famous users of Polari from 1965-1968 on a show called "Round the Horne," stereotypically camp, open secret gays



# Name 3 things members of the Cambridge Five had in common.

A: All attended Cambridge; believed that Communism would be the ultimate defense against Fascism; part of secret society "The Apostles;" gay men

## Where did some of the Cambridge live together and what was the address close to (that was connected to WWII)?

A: 15 Bentinck Street; Close to Selfridge's which housed the large machine used to connect US and UK secret calls

# How is homosexuality connected to the WWII spy recruiters?

Because homosexuality was illegal during WWII era, gay men were used to secrecy and already had an underground network

# What was the Official Secrets Act of 1939?

A: enacted in reaction to the Sandys affair in 1938; added a new section into the 1920 Secrets Act

# What was the role of women in Bletchley Park?

A: About 8,000 women worked in Bletchley Park as cryptanalysts: operated machinery and documents

# What departments and war efforts took place at Bletchley Park?

A: British codebreaking, Government Code and Cypher School

# What was one way the women of Bletchley Park were recruited?

A: 1942 Daily Telegraph crossword competition; winners were approached by the military

## What tasks did Burgess do during his Foreign Office service in London and Washington?

A: Press officer in the Foreign Office News Department; regularly responsible for explaining government policy to foreign editors and diplomats; would send info to Moscow

## What was Burgess's goal in Summer 1940?

A: Burgess wanted to persuade Russia to give arms and supplies to non-communist guerillas in exchange for British assistance in communist-led units

## When did the government learn of the Cambridge Five and when did the public learn of Cambridge Five?

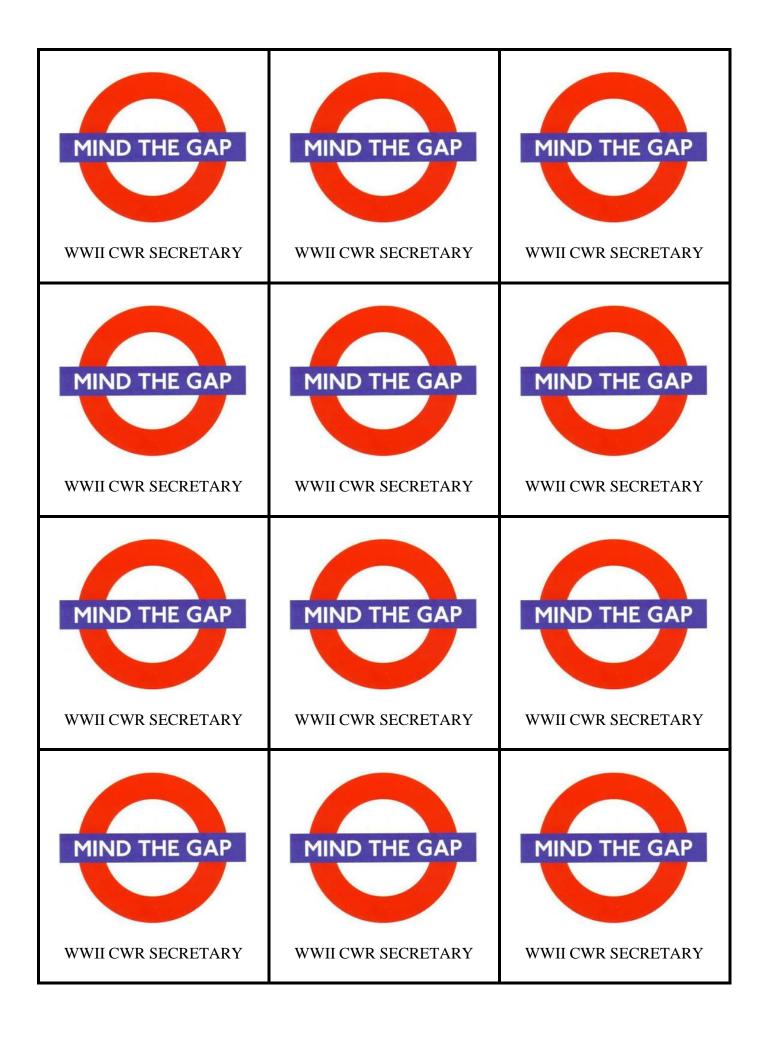
A: Government basically found out five years after the men "disappeared" but the public would not learn of the espionage until the late 1970s to the 1990s

# Name one woman who worked at Bletchley Park and what she did for the war effort.

A: (example) Mavis Lilian Lever
– codebreaker at Bletchley; Dilly
Knox's assistant; famously broke
a message between Belgrade and
Berlin that helped decode the
Enigma

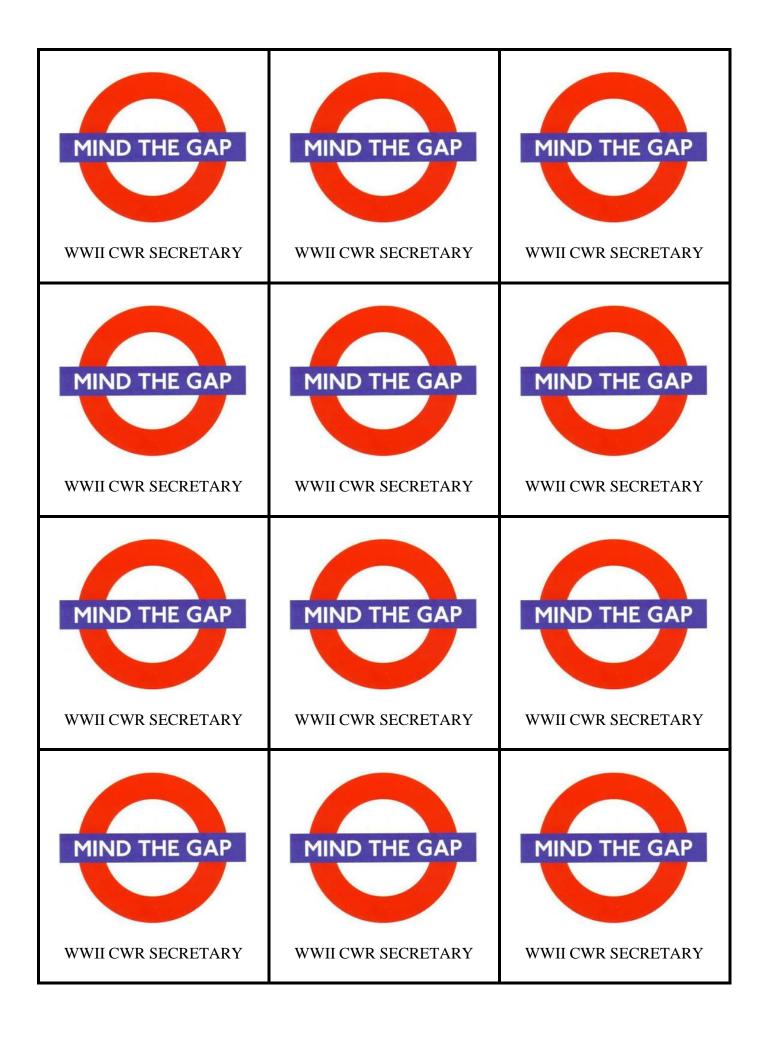
# What was Section D and how was it connected to WWII spy efforts?

A: Section D was established by MI6 as a secret organization. It was responsibly for investigating enemy vulnerabilities outside direct military confrontation



Who is Wendy Wallace and why is she significant?  A: She was the longest serving secretary of the Churchill War ROoms	Who is Jacqueline d'Orville and why is she significant?  A: She worked at the Home Office as General Hollis's secretary	Name a famous phone operator. Why was their work significant?  A: Rose Gibbs; had to sign a national secrecy document; scramble calls and had to treat all calls with urgency.
What was the Slab and when did it get added to the Cabinet War Rooms?  A: The "Slab" was a layer of concrete installed over the Cabinet War Rooms to protect it from bombing (wasn't foolproof by any means); 22 Oct 1940	What was the "nerve centre" in the Cabinet War Rooms?  A: The Map Room	What work did Joan Bright do for the Churchill War Rooms?  A: Serve as archivist to the chiefs of staff and the commanders-inchief; senior administrator of the British delegations to Allied conferences
What was the jokey way air raids were referred to in the Churchill War Rooms?  A: The weather boards were changed to "Windy" as a joke during air raids	What date did the Cabinet War Rooms become fully operational?  A: 27 August 1939, a week before Britain declared war on Germany	How many times did Churchill's War Cabinet meet at the underground War Rooms?  A: 115 times (mostly during the Blitz and the German V-weapon offensive)
When were the lights turned off in the Map Room for the first time in six years?  A: 16 August 1945; over 3 months after Victory in Europe Day	When were the Imperial War Museums set up?  A: The Imperial War Museums were set up on 5 March 1917, back when WWI was still going on to record the achievements and events of WWI; Alfred Mond	What was the environment of the Cabinet War Rooms like? What did they value? How do we know?  A: Above all else, the CWR depended on an environment of complete secrecy; we know this from the WW2 posters like "Careless Talk Saves Lives"

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What is SIGSALY and how is it connected to the Churchill War Rooms?  A: Scrambler used to put random noise over conversations; used in the secret telephone rooms connection Washington DC (FDR) and the CWR in London (Churchill)	Name one book written about the lives of the WWII secretaries.  A: The Inner Circle by Joan Bright Astley; about life in the secretariat	Who is Anthony Powell and why is he significant?  A: Military assistant secretary working at the Churchill War Rooms Cabinet Office; Lieutenant Colonel Denis Capel-Dunn requested his help specifically
What is one example of entertainment used by WW2 secretaries in the Churchill War Rooms?  A: They would hang out together in Recreation Room (aka "Federal") and sometimes play with a Oujia board.	Where did Whitehall experience bombing (locations)?  A: One on Clive Steps, first doodle-bug dropped in Bethnal Green (examples)	What was one positive aspect of men and women working together in the CWRs?  A: Observably more casual atmosphere; less stress on rank and title within the inner circles
Who was Gladys Humer and why was she significan to the war time effort?  A: She worked as a shorthand typist in the Clearing Office	When did the Churchill War Rooms become a museum open to the public?  A: The Imperial War Museums opened the Churchill War Rooms in 1984; and the Queen opened the Churchill Museum in 2005	What is a special fact about the Switchboard operators and typists in the War Rooms?  A: Switchboard operators and typists in Room 60 of the Churchill War Rooms were all civilian women
Where did switchboard operators and typists in Churchill War Rooms have to sleep during the war raids and in between shifts?  A: They had to sleep in a sub- basement even further underground below the War Rooms known as "the dock"	What was discovered in an envelope as a secret stash of rationed goods? Who stashed them?  A: Sugar cubes that belonged to Wing Commander John Heagerty	What were some of the changes that needed to be added to the Churchill War Rooms in 1941?  A: Rooms had to be adapted into emergency accommodation spaces for senior personnel (generals and PM Churchill, for examples)



# Name 3 historical sources and their pros and cons.

A: Interviews, Preserved material objects, Written documents, diaries, photographs, etc. (examples)

## What is the York Water Gate and how does it illustrate the way that physical evidence can record historical changes?

A: A gate for George Villiers, First Due of Buckingham, royal favorite of King James I; originally on the banks of the Thames; now in the middle of a park; London's geological changes

# What is the historical significance of the Bloomburg building?

A: In 2013, there was an excavation dig in the area and its discoveries now form part of the Mithraeum display; one of the largest excavations in the middle of the city

# What is a hoard and why does it matter?

A: Hoards were made by families during times of conflict and invasion. People would bury their valuables for protection, including jewelry, coins, and more.

# Name an example of a hoard and its significance.

A: The Hoxne Hoard found in 1992 Suffolk is one of the most significant hoard discoveries in the UK. One of the items found in it was the Hoxne Empress, which as a pepper pot, illustrated the trade community in Rome.

# Name 2 of the notable discoveries found during the Bloomburg dig of 2013.

A: Hundreds of shoes found; a gladiator's helmet pendant (potential lucky charm); rare scrap of writing from Roman Londinium

# What is notable about the Ivory Bangle Lady and when was it discovered?

A: her grave was discovered in 1901; historians learned that she was likely North African, of high status, probably both Pagan and Christian; illustrates diversity in Roman Londinium

## When and how was the Mildenhall Treasure discovered and what time does it date from?

A: Discovered in 1942 by a man in Suffolk who was plowing a field; dates from the 4<sup>th</sup> century; items of mixed Roman and British culture

# What are some ways that historians work to recreate lost experiences for entertainment?

A: In the London Mithraeum experience, they reconstructed the experience of a Mithraic event (prayers and start of the banquet)

# What is isotope analysis used for and what can they tell us about past lifestyles?

A: Isotopes can be used for dietary analysis of past people; dental analysis and locality of water sources – can be used for analyzing mobility of peoples

# How do historians know the flow of the now underground river Fleet?

A: We can use the orientations and developments of buildings and roads that were built when the Fleet River still flowed above ground. For example: Great Northern Hotel and German Gymnasium

## How are street names useful for tracing historical developments? Name 2 examples.

A: Streets are often named for good reasons, even when the streets change their purpose today. (Example: Clerkenwell named so after Clerk's Well in the area; and Saffron Street named after old saffron fields)



## Name 4 of the sites connected to the Fleet River and how they are connected to the Fleet River.

A: Great Northern Hotel, German Gymnasium, Turnmill Street, King's Cross & St. Pancreas Stations, etc.

## What is significant about "Traffic Jam" by Gustave Dore versus Ackerman's "Microcosm of London"?

A: Although both artworks capture the same thing, Gustave Dore is a primary source and Ackerman's is a secondary source. There is a discrepancy in how they depict the unhygienic congestion of the Thames

# What is bioarcheology and what is it like when practiced in London & Roman Londinium?

A: The study and assessment of an individual's ancestry; especially complicated to accomplish in London; for example: Romans operated under a different definition for categorizing people's race

# What is the significance of Lant Street for London historians?

A: Lant Street was the sight of 2002 excavations which yielded a discovery of 84 burials and 2 cremations dated back to 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries

## What is historical bias and give an example of how it operates in the study of London history.

A: Refers to the ways that the available and preserved data we find today can skew our understanding of history.

(Written records. What kinds of people are able to record history? What histories are forgotten and ignored in this space?

## What sources are historians biased towards using and how does this effect who we remember and study?

A: Written records, Inorganic material objects; Countries with good preservation environments, rich/privileged people, elites, free people, etc.

# How does subjectivity play a role in history?

A: History as something interpreted; Narrative; Subjectivity and biases of historians themselves

# Why might it be problematic to understand underground spaces from an entertainment perspective when a historian?

A: Might lead to a sense of entitlement to information that is otherwise sacred; for example: gravesites of native peoples

## What do carbon isotope analysis results of Lant Street bodies reveal to us about Romans living in London?

A: Diets were relatively similar to other Roman sites in the UK; indicate terrestrial diets

# What sorts of foods were revealed to be popular during the isotope analyses of Lant Street bodies?

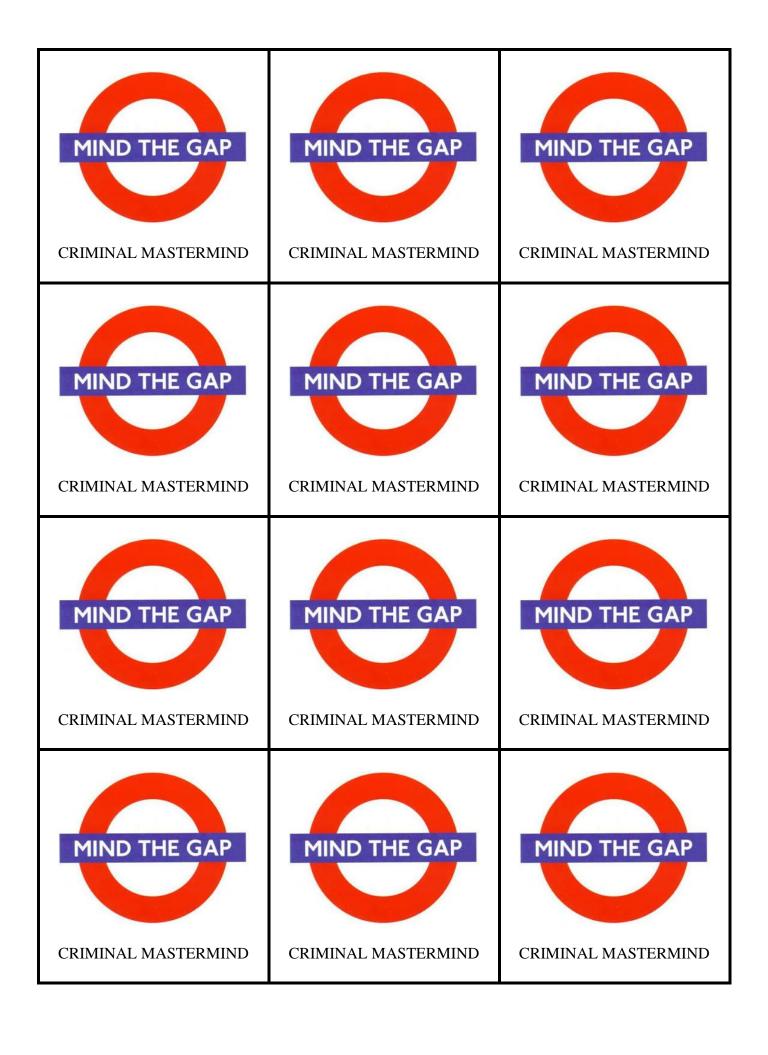
Diets of millet, sorghum, etc.

## What role does the Thames River play for historians? How is it able to do this?

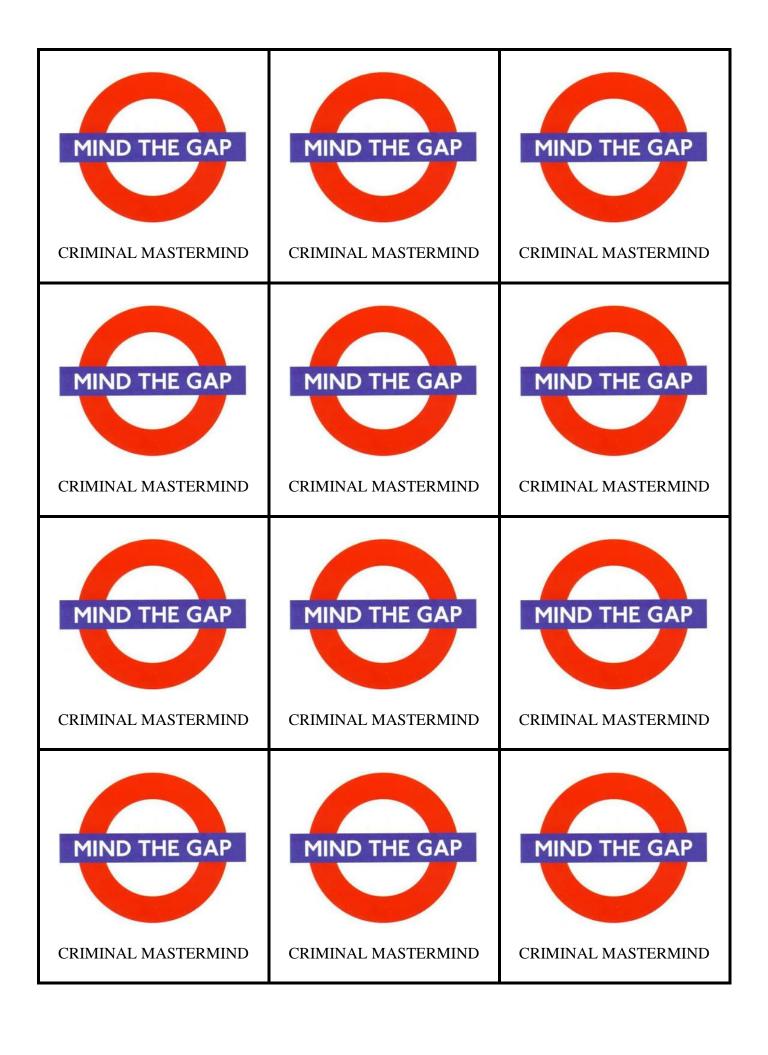
A: Great source of material culture; items from London's history wash up on the shore all the time due to Thames' tidal quality and the muddy/clay consistency of London land

# Name an example of a valuable find from the Thames River in London. Why is it cool?

A: Stylii from the Walbrook, Roman Marble Inscription, Ceramic Verulamium-Region Whiteware Mortarium, Medieval Toilet Seat, etc.



Where and when did the Great Train Robbery occur? (Be as specific as possible.)  A: Occurred at Mentmore Bridge on 8 August 1963 at 2:30	Name 5 of the Train Robbers involved in the infamous robbery.  A: Bruce Reynols, Gordon Goody, Buster Edwards, Charlie Wilson, Jimmy Hussey, Ronnie Biggs, etc.	How much was stolen during the Great Train Robbery? How was it split? Was it recovered? What is it equivalet to in today's currency?  A: £2.6 million (1963); £150,000 each person; most never recovered; equivalent to over £55 million (2020)
Who is the Ulsterman? What is his real name? How do we know this?  The Ulsterman was the insider informant who helped the train robbers. Named as Patrick McKenna by Gordon Goody in 2014 documentary.	What is Leatherslade Farm and what role does it play in the story of the Great Train Robbery?  A: The hideout for the robbers; famously discovered and responsible for their arrests because of a few missed fingerprints on bottles, etc.	What does Monopoly have to do with the Great Train Robbery?  A: During their hideout, the robbers infamously played a game of Monopoly using their real stolen money
Name 3 of the people responsible for invesigating and arresting the Great Train Robbers.  A: DI Frank Williams, Detective Sgt Steve Moore, Detective Sgt Jack Slipper, Detect Sgt Lou Van Dyck, etc.	Which two members of the Train Robberies escaped prison for a time?  A: Charlie Wilson and Ronnie Biggs	What happened to Gordon Goody after the end of his arrest?  A: He moved to southern Spain, settled down and got married, had a daughter. Apparently known in his area as a good guy.
Who was Jack Mills and how was he involved in the Great Train Robbery? What was his fate?  A: Mills was assaulted in the head during the robbery by one of the robbers. He suffered head traumas the rest of his life.	What was the Mail Rail?  A: A huge network of automated electric trains running right under central London; facilitate much faster exchange of mail	What train was robbed during the Great Train Robbery?  A: The London-Glasgow Royal Mail train; now decommissioned



### When did the Post Office Railway open for business? When did it close?

A: Started in 1927. Closed in 2003.

# Up to how much mail was transported in a day? How long did it run during a day?

A: In the mid-1900's, up to 4 million pieces of mail were transported through the Mail Rail; 22 hours a day

# How long was the Mail Rail track and what speed could trains travel on it?

A: roughly 22 miles of track; during its peak use, trains travelled at speeds approaching 40 miles per hour

### When did the British Post office realize that they needed to overcome London's congest traffic and how did Parliament assist them?

A: 1913 – same year that Parliament approved the building of a Post Office Railway

## What were the dimensions of the first Mail Rail tunnels?

A: The first Mail Rail tunnels were about 80 cm across and were roughly the height of London

### What Hollywood movie featured the Mail Rail? Who was a famous actor in it?

A: Hudson Hawk starring Bruce Willis

## What was an office policy at Mail Rail in the 1980's?

A: In 1984 staff manual, spitting was a forbidden and reportable offense

### How were the Mail Rail tunnels used during World War I?

A: The Mail Rail tunnels of WWI were used to store art treasures from Tate, the British Museum, and the National Portrait Gallery to protect them from the Blitz.

# How much of London did the Mail Rail cover? How many stations did it have?

A: The mail rail covered roughly 6.5 miles of London between Paddington and Whitechapel.

There were 8 stations.

## Name one street under which the Mail Rail track runs. How many feet below?

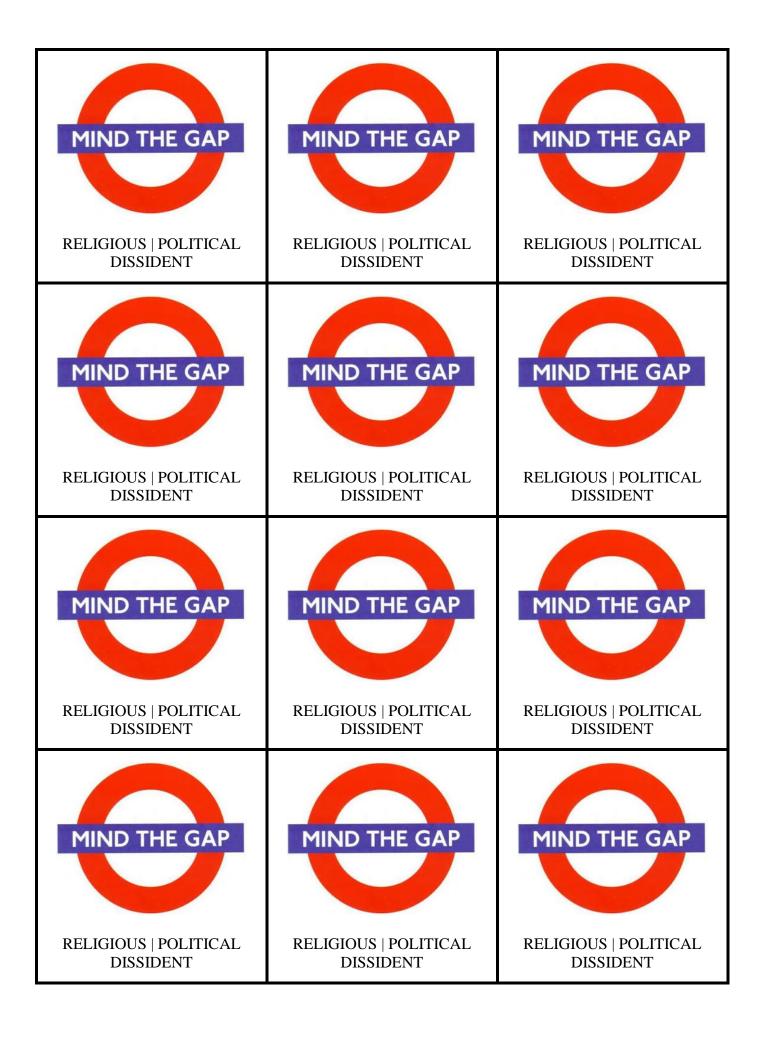
A: Paddington, Wimpole Street, High Holborn, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool St, Whitechapel. Roughly 70 ft below the surface.

# The Mail Rail trains are famously the first trains to operate in what way?

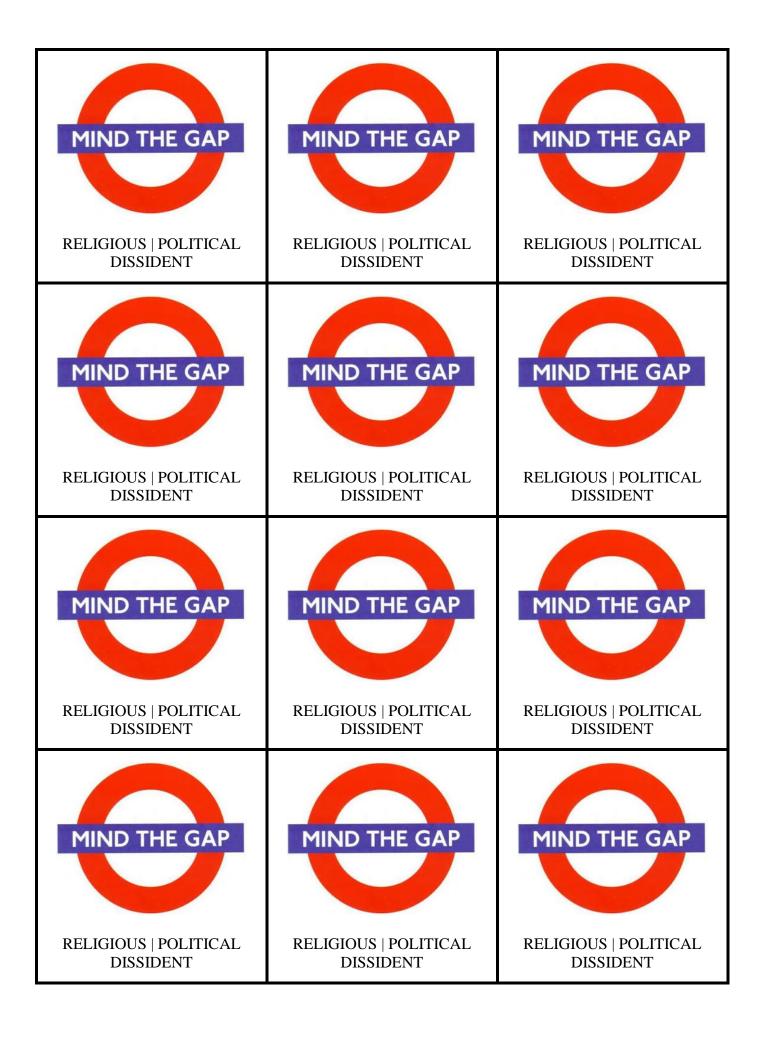
A: It is the first electric railway in the world to be operated with driverless trains.

## When did the Postal Museum launch?

A: July 2017.



What was declared in the papal bull Regans in excelsis in February 1570? Who released it?  A: Excommunicated Queen Elizabeth I from the Roman Catholic church. Pope Pius.	Who was the centeral conspiratory in the Catholic conspiracy of 1571 and what did he do?  A: Roberto di Ridolfi, Florence merchant living in London; brought money into England from the Pope; acted as a contact between Spanish gov't and English Catholic nobles	What was the Act for the Queen's Surety (1585) and how did it relate to Catholic recusants?  A: Declared that any action against Elizabeth (treason) would be tried by a special council
Who is Edmund Campion? From the perspective of Underground London? From the perspective of the Catholic faith?  A: English Catholic Jesuit priest. Criminal member of a treasonous underground network. Canonized martyr and champion of the faith.	What did Edmund Campion do that was so threatening to the crown? How did it become popular?  A: He wrote a statement about his faith as personal intent but it was so beautifully written that it became a powerful tool of Catholic propaganda	Who are Robert Persons and Stephen Brinkley? Significance?  A: They worked together to set up a secret printing press for London Catholic recusants
Who is Maliverey Catilyn? Who did he work for? What did he do?  A: A spy agent for Sir Francis Walsingham. Pretended to be Catholic and then would go to prisons and spy on inmates then report their plots	Who are David Jenkins and George Eliot and what did they do in the Catholic underground network scene?  A: They were London royal officials; had warrants to arrest any suspiciously Catholic characters	Name one of the eyewitnesses asked to give testimony during Edmund Campion's trial.  A: Athony Munday, Charles Sledd, George Eliot
Who was "Bernard" and what was he famous for?  A: "Bernard"—likely real name was Robert Woodward; famous for being one of Walsingham's most effective spy agents	How did the government counter Catholic propaganda?  A: They would release press from the queen's printer; for example Christopher Barker countered the writings of William Allen in Rheims	Who was the main conspirator of the Bye Plot? When did it occur?  A: Catholic priest William Watson; Summer of 1603.



# Name 3 of the original conspirators of the Gunpowder Plot.

A: Robert Catesby, Thomas Winter, John Wright, Thomas Percy, Guy Fawkes

# Where and when did the original conspirators of the Gunpowder Plot meet to hatch their conspiracy?

A; May 1604 at the Duck and Drake inn near the Strand in London

### How did Thomas Percy's job help them pull off the Gunpowder Plot?

A: He was promoted to Gentlemen Pensioner which gave him security acess to the king and allowed him to establish a London base near the House of Lords with access to the Thames

# What were the circumstances of the Mounteagle letter? Who wrote it?

A: Lord Mounteagle allegedly received a letter telling him not to attend Parliament on 5 November; We don't know for sure who wrote the letter

# What was the plan for securing a Catholic England after blowing up Parliament?

A: The conspirators would install a Catholic figure head in the throne; 8-year-old Princess Elizabeth

## How did Guy Fawkes know so much about gunpowder?

A: He served in infantry of the Spanish Army of Flanders as a gentleman-ranker

#### What happened on August 1604 in English and European history? How does this affect Catholics?

A: The Anglo-Spanish conflict ends with the Treaty of London; Catholics lose hope for the Spanish to force reintroduction of state-sanctioned Catholic faith

## What were the goals of the Bye Plot? Why did it fail?

A: It was supposed to involve a group of Catholics at Greenwich seizing James and forcing him to do whatever the Catholics want. Failed because a Jesuit priest reported the plot to the authorities.

### What did Guy Fawkes famously say in response to James I's interrogation of him as to why he would commit such a heinous crime?

A: "A dangerous disease required a desperate remedy..."

## What is the Guy Fawkes mask and how is it used today?

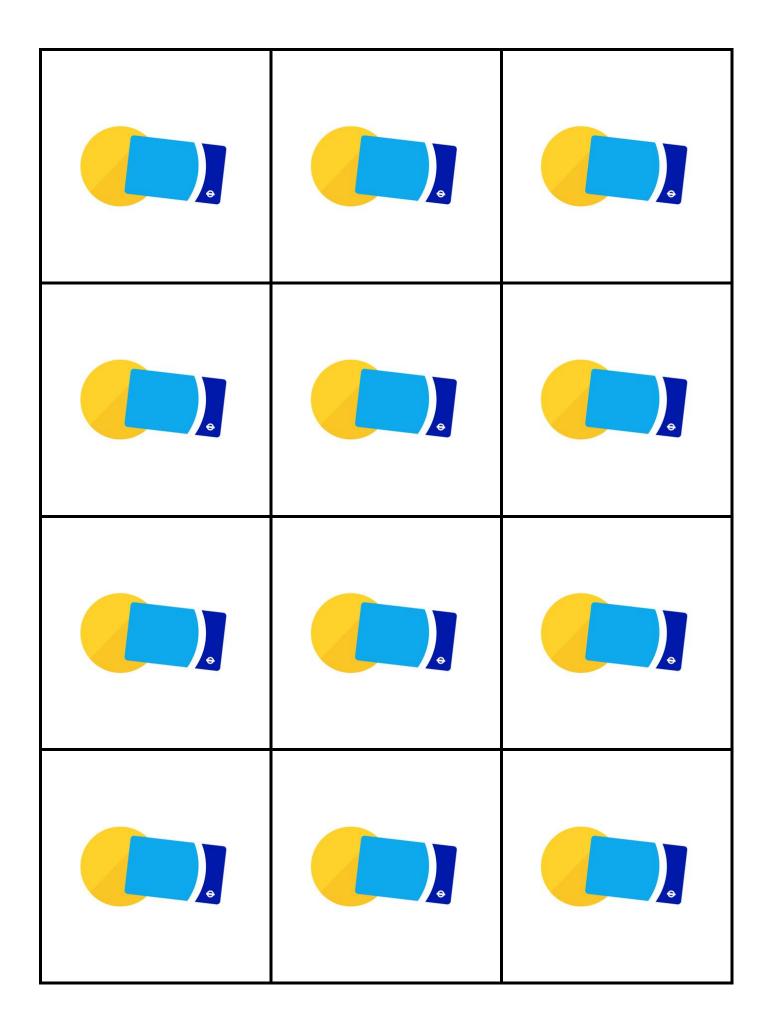
A: Guy Fawkes mask is also known as the Anonymous Mask. Used by internet hackers and other memes on social media (Example: 2008 Project Chanology)

# Complete the line: "Remember, remember the fifth of November..."

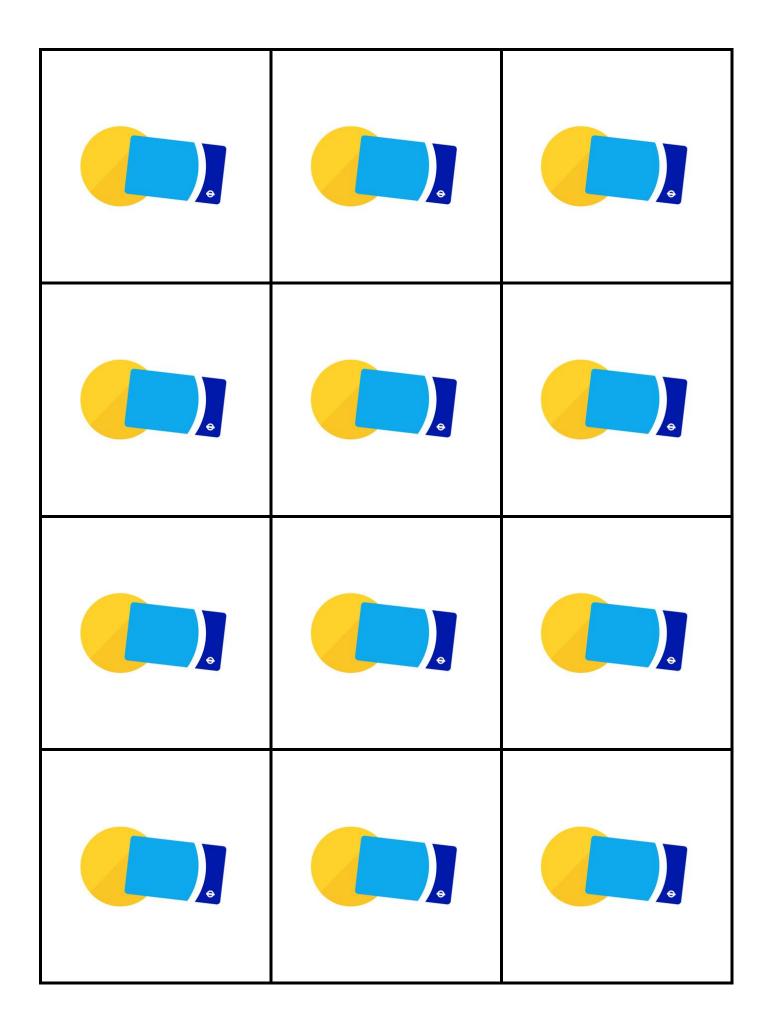
A: "...Gunpowder treason and plot. We see no reason why gunpowder treason should ever be forgot!"

# Who is Mary Clitheroe of York? What was difficult about her trial?

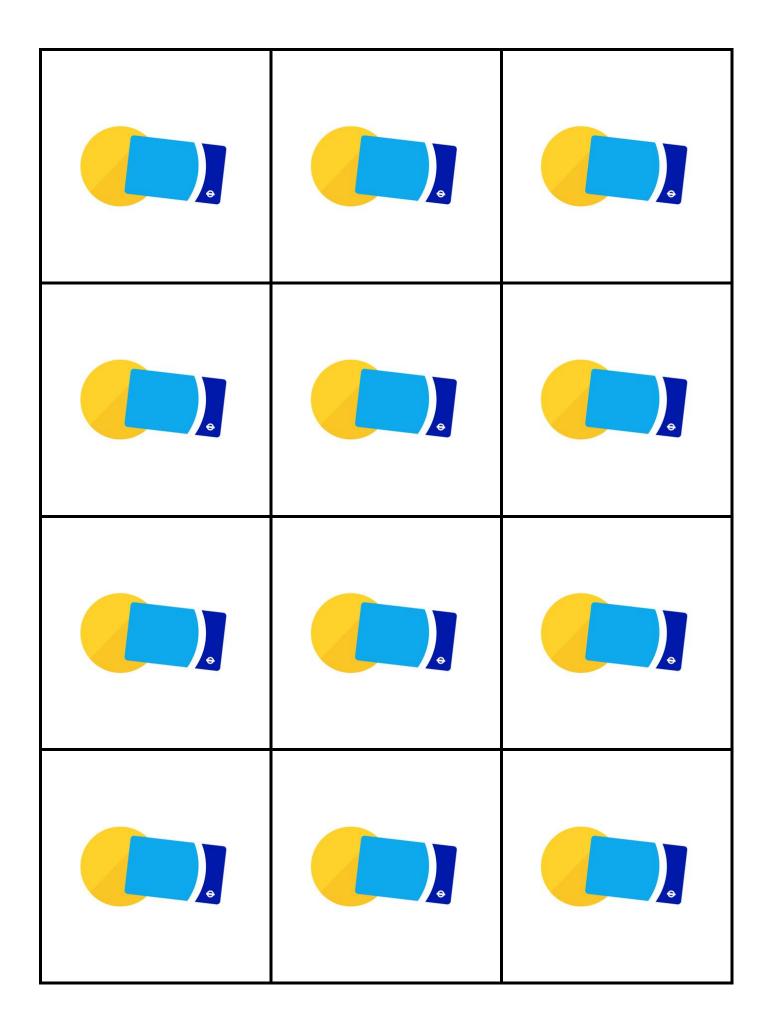
A: She was a wealthy Catholic woman accused of harboring Catholic priests (which she definitely was doing). She was a nonperson legally – difficult to prosecute.



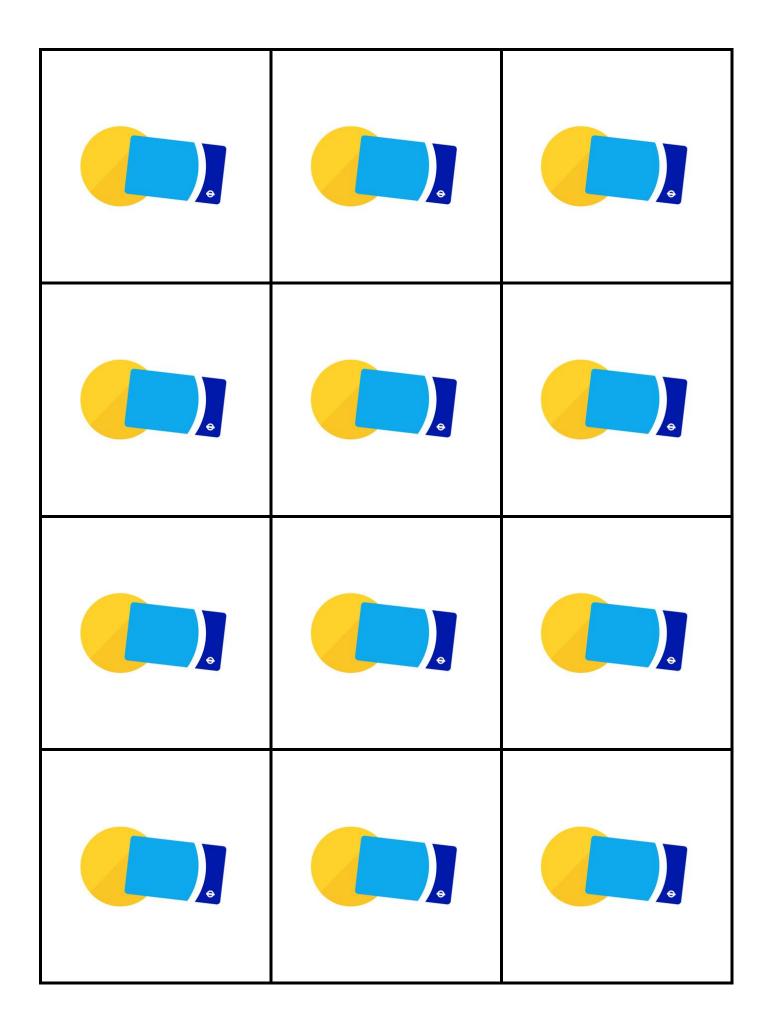
What is digital mapping and why is it useful in Underground History? Give an example.  A: Using a digital interface system to collect information into accurate representations of a space; useful for visualizing Underground spaces that are lost, such as mapping London rivers, or Roman Londinium ruins.	Who is Boudicca?  A: Boudicca was the queen of the Iceni tribe and led a massive revolt against Britons Roman occupiers in 60/61 CE after her family was violently humiliated and killed.	What is Doggerland? What happened to it?  A: Doggerland was an area of land that used to connect the British Isles to mainland Europe until the Storrega landslide of 6100 BC caused a tsunami which flooded it.
What are the two most significant bedrocks that compose the geology of London?  A: London Chalk and London Clay	Besides bombing, what was another major threat to the Churchill War Rooms?  A: Flooding	What was graffitied on one of the large maps in the Chiefs of Staff Conference room that can still be seen today?  A: A hand-drawn illustration of Hitler in the middle of the ocean by Scotland, waving one of his hands
What is the significance of 55-54 BCE in UK History?  A: Julius Caesar attempts to invade Britain. Though the English Channel weather prevents him from going as far as he would like, he still manages to shock Britons with Roman elephants in battle.	What is the Great Fire of London and when did it happen?  A: A massive fire that burned down large areas of central London in 1666.	Name 2 of the significant landmarks or buildings lost during the Great Fire of London.  A: St. Paul's Cathedral and the Royal Exchange.
Who is Joseph Bazalgette and why does he matter?  A: Inspired by French systems in Paris, Joseph Bazalgette created London's underground sewer system foundation after the Great Stink.	When was the Great Stink and how is it connected with Underground History?  A: The Great Stink occurred during the summer of 1858 when the pollution and sewage of the Fleet River made the entire area smell terrible. The Fleet River is one of the lost rivers of London.	Who built the Greenwich Foot Tunnel?  A: Sir Alexander Binnie



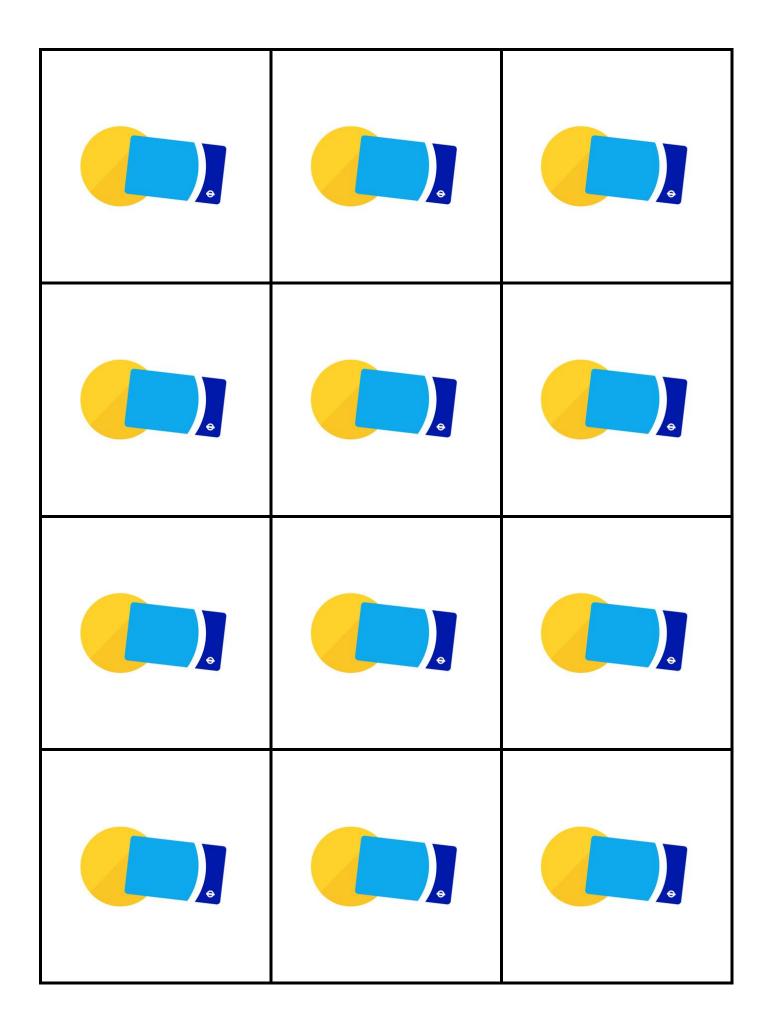
Opened in 1979, what is the newest line available on the London Underground?  A: The Jubilee Line	Who famously wrote, "When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life?"  A: Samuel Johnson	Why were the Romans so interested in conquering Britain?  A: Britain had rich mineral resources, especially tin. Tin was used to make bronze, which was very valuable.
What is Hadrian's Wall? When was it built?  A: Built by Emperor Hadrian to defend the north-west frotier of the Roman Empire; 112 AD	What is the significance of 410 AD and 476 AD?  A: 410 AD – Rome abandons Britain; 476 AD – The Barbarians sack the city of Rome	Why were portable goods the primary source of wealth during early Britain?  A: British tribes and barbarians were often nomadic; needed goods and wealth to be concentrated in movable goods (example: jewelry)
What is The Great Torc and what does this object tell us about early Britons?  A: The Great Torc was a gold band that would have been worn by Druits (judges and religious leaders) before the Romans arrived; evidence of sophistication	What does the black line at the Guildhall Art Gallery signify?  A: The black line is the border of the Roman amphitheater which was on the site, the ruins are located underneath the museum	What were London's rivers used for in Prehistoric era and during Roman Londinium?  A: trade, trade, food supply, sacrifice for the gods (rivers sometimes believed to be sacred)
What happened in British history on 1066?  A: The Battle of Hastings; William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, beat King Harold	Name one source of one of London's now hidden rivers.  A: (Example) The river Fleet once had two springs at Hampstead Heath which joined together in Camden Town	Where did the Fleet River get its name?  A: "Fleet" comes from old Anglo-Saxon word meaning "estuary, bay or inlet"



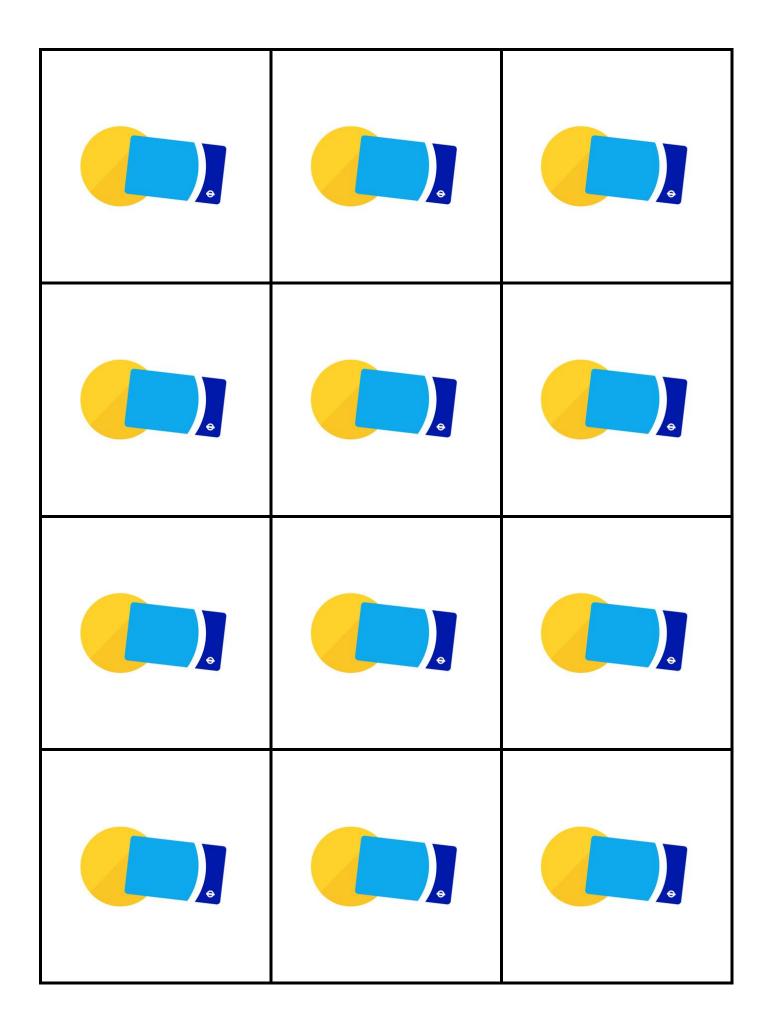
What is the origin for the city of "Holborn"?  A: "Holbourne" (or Oldbourne) (refers to the higher reaches of the river's flow) from the word "Holburna" (hollow stream)	What was the original name of King's Cross? Why?  A: Originally named "Battle Bridge" referring to an ancient bridge over the river Fleet where Queen Boudicca's army is said to have fought an important battle against the Romans	What is the Fleet Ditch and what was its famous state of use?  A: lower section of Fleet River; basically used as an open sewer
What is architect Christopher Wren's connection to the river Fleet?  A: He converted the lower reach of the Fleet river into what is now known as the New Canal but was ultimately an abysmal failure	What was the New Canal design inspired by?  A: The elaborate Grand Canal in Venice	Name the location of at least one of the four decorative bridges associated with the river Fleet.  A: Bridewell, Fleet Street, Fleet Lane, Holborn
Prior to his time working on the Thames Tunnel, why was Marc Brunel often poor and indebted?  A: Navy never paid him well or on time for his inventions; same issue with his sawmill machinery inventions and his mass-producing boots machines	Who did Marc Isambard Brunel marry and how did this effect his citizenship?  A: Marc married wife Sophia Kingdom at St. Andrew Holborn and naturalized into British citizenship	Who did Marc Brunel famously write to while imprisoned? Why?  A: Tsar Alexander I of Russia; looking for work
Until 1750, what was the only bridge that crossed the Thames?  A: London Bridge	What bridge was built in 1750?  A: Westminster Bridge	What were the only 2 bridges in central London that crossed the Thames by 1819?  A: Blackfriars and the London Bridge



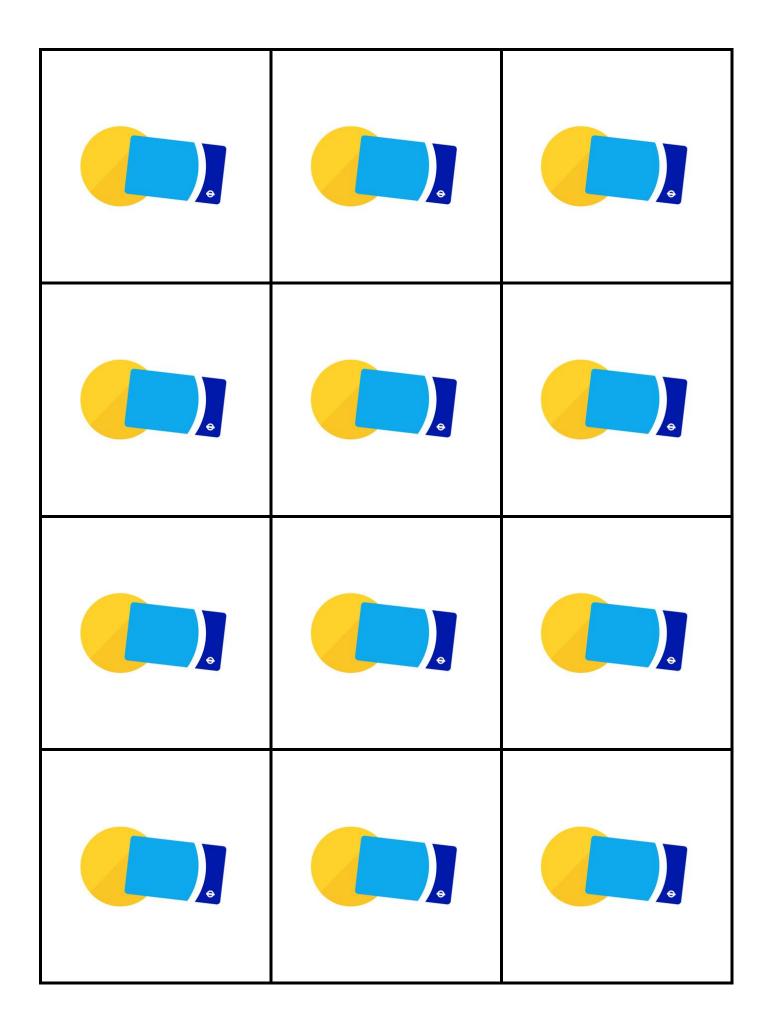
What opened on the Isle of the Dogs in 1802? Why? What does this have to do with underground London?  A: The West India Docks opened to prevent theft on the Thames river; the crimes and congestion of the Thames would eventually motivate the creation of the Thames Tunnel	What year was the Wapping shaft sunk for the Brunel Tunnel? A: 1840	What is famous about Isambard Kingdom Brunel's "Great Western" ship?  A: It was the first steamship to engage in transatlantic service.
What is famous about Isambard Kingdom Brunel's "Great Britain" ship?  A: It was the world's first iron-hulled, steam powered passenger liner.	In London's Underground Tube history, what happened in 1863?  A: The Metropolitan Railway opens the first line on the Tube; serves Paddington to Farringdon Street	What kind of train was used in the first line of the Underground, run by the Metropolitan Railway?  A: Steam locomotive
When did the Underground Electric Railway Company of London get founded? A: 1908	When was the first red circle/blue line logo of the Underground introduced? A: 1908	When did construction for the Elizabethan line begin? Name one cool feature about it.  A: 2009; connects to Heathrow Airport; wheelchair accessible (examples)
Who created the first diagrammatic Tube Map?  A: Henry Beck	When was the first diagrammatic Tube Map released? A: 1933	Describe one early advertisement for the Underground Tube. What does this tell us?  A: Poster for the Two Penny Tube says "don't worry" and "avoid anxiety;" tells us that people were generally quite nervous to travel underground at first



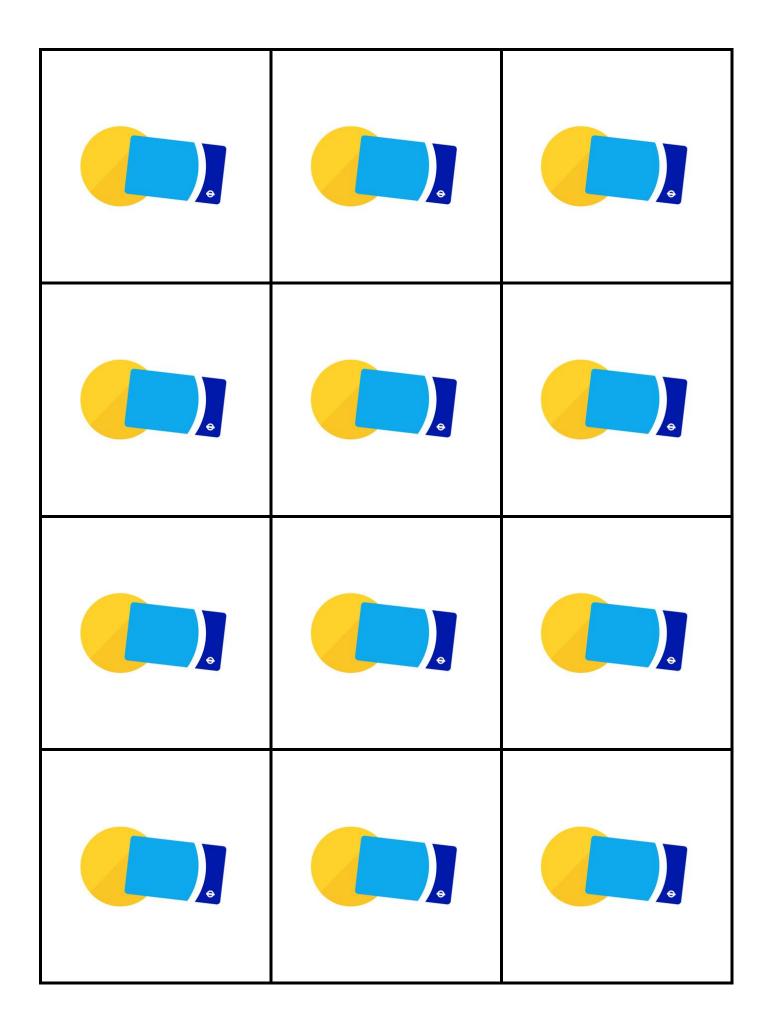
Who is Henry Moore? What is his connection to the Underground?  A: He was an artist who made very famous sketches of life in the underground stations during the London Blitz	Describe Winston Churchill's parents. Only the most accurate person wins points this round.  A: Jennie Jerome, Americanborn heiress (mom) and Lord Randolph Spencer-Churchill, English noble (dad)	Where and when was Winston Churchill born?  A: Blenhein Palace, Oxfordshire; 1875
What position did Winston Churchill occupy when WWI broke out?  A: He was the first Lord of the Admiralty	When and how did Churchill become PM?  A: 1940; previous PM Neville Chamberlain resigns and Churchill is appointed next PM	What was Churchill's first speech given as PM?  A: "Blood, Sweat, Tears and Toil" speech
Who invented the SIGSALY in UK and in US?  A: Alan Turing (UK) & Bell Labs (US)	Describe the trend in women's advertisements during WW2 and post WW2.  A: During war: Rosie the Riveter was this tough lady who needed to help the war effort. After war started reaching its end: "Strawberries for Thanksgiving?" ads	What did Anthony Blunt do, besides being a member of the Cambridge Five? A: Acted as Queen Elizabeth II's art surveyor
What was the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1885?  A: Centered around prostitution and homosexuality laws; raised age of consent for women to 16 years; criminalized "gross indecency" between males	What was the Wolfenden report of 1957? What was its significance?  A: Report of the Departmental Committee on Homosexual Offenses and Prostitution; over 1000 men jailed for homosexuality by 1954; helped lead to progressive reforms	What was the Sexual Offenses Act of 1967?  A: Law that decriminalized homosexual acts in private between two men 21 years of age



What language is Polari most similar to?  A: Italian	What is cant (think language)?  A: Coded language of a subgroup; also known as an argot, or maybe even an antilanguage	Who used Polari? Name two groups.  A: Circus workers, actors, sailors, gay men
What was the Polari word for "shop"?  A: Bodega	Why are salon trainees known as Vadaers and why would someone who could speak Polari be more likely to know that?  A: Vadaers related to eyes and glasses and salon trainees were just looking, not working.	Translate this to English from Polari: "Vada the omee with the fakey glimmers."  A: Someone with bad glasses or strange eyes
What was "the beating hear of the British postal system"?  A: The Mail Rail, according to the Postal Museum	Why are there sandbags on the Mail Rail lines?  A: Used as sand drag; designed to stop runaway trains	What happened after one of the Mail Rail railway stations was bombed in 1943?  A: It was literally up and running again by the next day.
What type of post stamp sold out in the 1960's? Why?  A: World Cup stamps sold out after English win	Which river famously flooded the Mail Rail train?  A: The River Fleet flooded a section of the Mail Rail Track	What is the Jacobean period? Why is it called this?  A: 1603 to 1625; the Reign of James VI/I; James in Latin and Hebrew



What happened with King Henry VIII and Catherine of Argon?  A: Henry VIII wanted a divorce from his wife (Catherine of Argon); began to separate from the Catholic church because the pope denied his request	Who was the pope who denied Henry VIII's request to divorce his wife?  A: Pope Clement VII	When did Henry VIII formerly break from the Catholic Church? A: 1536
What is the Dissolution of the Monasteries?  A: Henry VIII began to seize all of the Catholic Church's property and assets in London	Who famously set the precedent of disagreeing with and leaving the Catholic church?  A: Martin Luter, 1517, 91 Theses	What was Queen Mary I's nickname? A: Bloody Mary
What did Mary Tudor do in terms of religion of the English crown? Why?  A: She repealed the Act of Supremacy because she was Catholic.	What led to the Gunpowder Plot?  A: Strong anti-Catholic sentiment under Elizabeth I and public persecution of Catholics	What was a "priest hole"?  A: Hiding spaces in people's homes that were used to hide priests by the underground Catholic networks (false ceilings; etc.)
The Catholic Bye Plot agaist King James I was taken down by a Jesuit priest. Why would a priest do this?  A: People genuinely believed that Kings and Queens ruled by divine right. The royal body was sacred and could not be violated.	Why were letters not private during the time of the Gunpowder Plot?  A: People were illiterate so they sometimes needed others to read or write their letters for them; the nature of the delivery system	What are manacles and how do they work?  A: Torture device; strung someone up by the wrists then that person's body weight would pull down the hands



What was the rack and how was it used? How is it related to Guy Fawkes?  A: Torture device; stretch out the body until the limbs were dislocated. It was only after the rack that Guy Fawkes began to confess	When did Guy Fawkes sign his confession?  A: 7 November	What was the punishment for treason?  A: Strangled, hanged, then cut down alive and removed of genitals and intestines which were burned in front of you; then head was cut off
How did the bodies of traitors serve as warning to other dissidents?  A: After head was removed, the body would be quartered and displayed.	What was the Act of Uniformity?  A: Law that established the Elizabethan book of common prayer and protected it from any kind of public criticism and ridicule	Name one of the former nightclubs in which Polari was popularly used.  A: Black Cat Café, The Caravan Club, the A&B Club, the Blue Posts, the Rockingham Club, etc.
Who was Squadron Officer Joan Williams and why was she significant?  A: She commanded the WAAF; By the end of the Cypher Office, she was in charge of 48 officers	When did Britain begin using women soldiers in protected AA units? Who famously served in one? A: 1941; Mary Churchill	How did Germany feel about women working in the military?  A: Despite eventually using women, Nazis generally believed women should only be full-time wives and mothers.
Who are "Gun Women"?  A: Soviet women who carried or fired weapons during WW2; usually without uniforms	Explain the significance of "Be Like Dad, Keep Mum."  A: WWII propaganda urging British citizens to utmost secrecy	How did the Underground become a space for entertainment during the London Blitz?  A: People created dances, discussion groups, children's parties during holidays, etc.

