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## Queens college map pdf

Queens' College redirects here. For other uses, see Queen's College. Queens' CollegeUniversity of CambridgeQueens' College GatehouseArms of Queens' College, be the arms of Margaret d'Anjou LocationSilver Street (map)Full nameThe Queen's College of St Margaret and St Bernard[1]AbréviationQ[2]MottoFloreat Domus (Latin)Motto in EnglishBut this house bloomsFoundersMargaret of Anjou (1448)Elizabeth Woodville (1465)Established1448; 572 years ago (1448)Refounded 1465Named afterMargaret the VirginBernard of ClairvauxSister CollegePembroke College, OxfordEzra Stiles College, YalePresidentDr Mohamed A. El-ErianUndergraduates508[3]Postgraduates522[3]Endowment 48.0m (as of June 30, 2017)[4]Websitewww.queens.cam.ac.ukJCRqjcr.org.ukMCRqmc.org.ukMapLocation in Central CambridgeShow map of Central CambridgeLocation in CambridgeShow map of CambridgeQueens' College is a constituent college of the University of Cambridge, England. Queens' is one of the oldest, largest and most prestigious colleges of the university, founded in 1448 by Margaret d'Anjou, and has some of Cambridge's most recognizable buildings. The college spans the Cam River, colloquially known as the light side and the dark side, with the mathematical bridge connecting the two. College alumni include heads of government and politicians from various countries, members of royalty, religious leaders, astronauts and Oscar nominees. Stephen Fry, Abba Eban and T. H. White are examples. His most famous matrix is Desiderius Erasmus, who studied at the college during his travels in England between 1506 and 1515. As of June 2016[update], the college held non-current assets valued at 111.18 million pounds. [3] The current president of the college is senior economist Dr. Mohamed A. El-Erian. Past presidents include Saint John Fisher. History Bird's eye view of Queens' College, Cambridge by David Loggan, published in 1690. Queens' College was founded in 1448 by Marguerite d'Anjou and re-founded in 1465 by rival Queen Elizabeth Woodville. This dual foundation is reflected in its spelling: Queens', not Queen's, although the full name is The Queen's College of St Margaret and St Bernard, commonly known as Queens' College, at the University of Cambridge. [5] In 1446, Andrew Dokett obtained a charter from Henry VI to found St Bernard's College, on a site now part of St Catharine's College. A year later, the charter was revoked and Dokett obtained a new charter from the king to found St Bernard's College on the present site of the Old Court and the Court of the Cloister. In 1448, Queen Margaret received from her husband, King Henry VI, the lands of St Bernard's College to build a new college called Queen's of St Margaret and St Bernard. On 15 April 1448 Sir John Wenlock, Queen Margaret's chamberlain, laid the foundation stone at the south-east corner of the In 1460, the library, chapel, front door and President's Lodge were completed and the chapel authorized to serve. In 1477 and 1484 Richard III made large endowments at the college and his wife, Anne Neville, became the third queen to be patron of the college, making endowments in her own name, all of which were taken away by Henry VII after he overthrew Richard. Between this period and the early 1600s, many improvements were made and new buildings were built, including the Walnut Tree Building, which was completed in 1618. Since then, the college has renovated most of its old buildings and gradually expanded. By the early 17th century, queens' had become a very fashionable college for the nobility and aristocracy, especially for those with more Puritan leanings. Plan of Queens' College, 1574 During the English Civil War, the college sent all its money to help the king. As a result, the president and fellows were ejected from their positions. In 1660, the president was restored. In 1777, a fire in the Walnut building destroyed the upper floors, which were rebuilt from 1778 to 1782. In February 1795, the college was severely flooded, apparently at the waist in the cloisters. In 1823, the spelling of the college's name officially changed from Queen's to Queens'. The oldest known record of the university boat club dates from 1831. In 1862, the St. Bernard Society, the college's debating club was founded. In 1884, the first football game was played by the collegiate team and the St Margaret Society was founded. In 1980, the college allowed women to register as members for the first time, with the first female members of the college graduating in 1983. [7] Arms The Badge of Queens' College The arms are the paternal arms of the first queen founder, Marguerite d'Anjou, daughter of René, Duke of Anjou, with a difference of a green border for the college. Six-quarters of these weapons represent the six lordships (real or incumbent) he claimed. [citation needed] These weapons are of interest because the third quarter (Jerusalem) uses or (gold) on silver (silver), a combination that breaks the dyeing rule of no metal on metal in heraldic. The powerful cross is a visual pun on the letters H and me, the first two letters of Hierusalem. [8] Badge These are not the official weapons of the College, but rather a badge. The head of the silver boar was the badge of Richard III. The first evidence of the college using the head of a wild boar as a symbol dates back to 1544. The golden cross represents Saint Margaret, and the golden crozier for St. Bernard, the two patron saints of Queens' College. There is also a suggestion that the arrangement of these (such as the St Andrew's Cross) is an allusion to Andrew Dokett, the first president of Queens. Today, this badge is widely used by university clubs, and also appears in relation to food or catering. Buildings and Cloister Court Queens' College has some of Cambridge's most recognizable buildings. It combines medieval and modern architecture in vast gardens. It is also one of only two colleges where the buildings straddle both sides of the Cam River (the other being St John's), its two halves connected across the river by the famous mathematical bridge. Queens' College is located in the centre of the city. It is the second southernmost of the colleges on the banks of the Cam River, mainly on the east bank. (The others, in order of distance, are King's, Clare, Trinity Hall, Trinity, St John's and Magdalene to the north and Darwin to the south). Cloister Court Moondial at Old Court President's Lodge of Queens' is the oldest river building in Cambridge (circa 1460). The President's Lodge is located in Cloister Court: the cloister's promenades were erected in the 1490s to connect the Old Court of 1448/9 to the river buildings of the 1460s, thus forming the courtyard now known as the Cloister Court. Essex Building, in the corner of the courtyard, was erected 1756-60, is so named after its builder, James Essex the Younger (1722-1784), a local carpenter who had previously erected the wooden bridge. Old Court Queens' Great Gate Old Court was built between 1448 and 1451. Stylistic questions suggest that this was designed by and built under the direction of master mason Reginald Ely, who was also at the same time erecting the original former courtyard of King's College (now part of Old Schools University opposite Clare College), and the beginning of King's College Chapel. While King's was built using very expensive stone, Queens' Old Court was made using cheaper clunch with a red brick skin. Queens was completed within two years, while the Old King's Court was never completed, and the chapel took nearly a century to build. The War Memorial Library is the current student library. In an earlier incarnation, the War Memorial Library was once the original chapel, which was part of the Old Court. It was named after the alumni and members of Queens' College who died in the service of the Second World War. Before the 1940s, the student library was the now Old Library. The old library was built in 1448, part of the Old Court, and sits between the President's Lodge and the original chapel. It was one of the first purpose libraries built in Cambridge. It houses a collection of nearly 20,000 manuscripts and printed books. It is particularly noteworthy because almost all printed books remain in their original bindings, due to the fact that was never rich enough to afford to book all their books in a uniform way, as was fashion in the 18th century. It is also remarkable because it contains the first English celestial globes, formerly belonging to Sir Thomas Smith (1513-1577), and because its medieval lecterns have been remodeled into shelves, shelves, present today. Walnut Tree Court Walnut Tree Court Walnut Tree Court was erected 1616-18. Walnut Tree Building on the east side of the courtyard dates from about 1617 and was the work of architects Gilbert Wragge and Henry Mason at a cost of 886.9 euros. Only the ground floor of the original building remains after a fire in 1777, so it was rebuilt from the first floor up between 1778-1782, and fighting was added there in 1823. This courtyard was once the site of a Carmelite monastery founded in 1292, but is now the site of the College Chapel and various scholarship and student rooms. The present walnut tree in the courtyard sits on the line of an ancient monastery wall, and was a replacement for an older one in the same position after which the court was appointed. The College Chapel at Walnut Tree Court was designed by George Frederick Bodley, built by Rattee and Kett and consecrated in 1891. It follows the traditional form of the College Chapel of a nave without aisle with rows of benches on each side, following the plan of the monasteries, reflecting the origins of many colleges as a place of formation of priests for ministry. The triptych of the paintings on the retable panel may have originally been part of a set of five paintings, are Flemish of the late 15th century, and are attributed to the master of the view of Saint-Gudule. From left to right, they represent the agony in Gethseman's garden, the resurrection of Jesus and the appearance of Christ to the Disciples. Friar's Court Essex Building seen from Silver Street The College saw an increase in the number of students during the 19th century, bringing with it the need for additional accommodation for students. The President's second garden was taken as a site for new student housing called Friars' Building, designed by W.M. Fawcett and built in 1886. The building, named after the Cambridge Whitefriars, now houses 52 students and fellows. The Brothers' building is flanked to the east by the Dokett building. Dokett Building was designed by Cecil Greenwood Hare and built in 1912 from fine red daneshill bricks with corsham stone dressings and wine windows. It is located on the former site of alms houses that were maintained by the good deed of former college president Andrew Dokett. The alms were demolished in 1911 to make way for the new building. During the demolition of the alms houses, a fund was made available for the payment of pensions - again to eight women, in accordance with Dokett's wishes. The Erasmus building completes what is now known as the Court of Brothers in the West. It was designed by Sir Basil Spence and erected in 1959, and is notable for being the first building on the back to be designed in the modernist tradition. Due to its modern design, the building caused some controversy and the project met with strong resistance at the time. He went however and was officially opened by H.M. The Queen Mother in June 1961. The lawn opposite includes a green bowling crown laid out in the 16th century. Cripps Court The old chapel in 1872Cripps



Court, incorporating the Court of Lyon (named after the late Queen Mother), was designed by Sir Philip Powell of Powell and Moya and built in stages between 1972 and 1988. Its brutalist architecture houses a bar and gymnasium with squash classes, 171 student rooms, three scholarship apartments, a solarium, dining room and kitchens, various reception rooms, a large multipurpose auditorium (The Fitzpatrick Hall) and three combination rooms (Junior for undergraduates, Middle for graduate students, and senior fellows) of the college. It was the benefit of the Cripps Foundation and was the largest building ever set up by the college. A fourth floor was added in 2007, offering student accommodation and scholarship offices. Fisher Building Named after St John Fisher, it was erected in 1936 and designed by G.C. Drinkwater. He continued the tradition of the Queens of the Red Brick. The window frames are made of teak, and all the internal woodwork is oak. It was the first student accommodation in Queens to be located west of the river and was also the first building in Queens to have bathrooms and toilets on stair landings near student rooms. These were so obvious that they prompted an observer at the time to comment that the building appeared to have been designed by a health engineer. The Mathematical Bridge The mathematical bridge (officially named the wooden bridge) crosses the Cam River and connects the older half of the college (affectionately referred to by students as the dark side) with the new western half (the clear side, officially known as The Island). This is one of Cambridge's most photographed scenes; the typical photo taken from the nearby Silver Street Bridge. Popular fable is that the bridge was designed and built by Sir Isaac Newton without the use of nuts or bolts, and at some point in the past, students or fellows have tried to dismantle the bridge and put it back together. The myth continues that overly ambitious engineers were unable to match Newton's feat of engineering, and had to resort to tying the bridge by nuts and bolts. That's why nuts and bolts can be seen in the bridge today. This story is false: the bridge was built in oak in 1749 by James Essex the Younger (1722-1784) on the design of master carpenter William Etheridge (1709-1776), 22 years after Newton's death. It was then repaired in 1866 due to decomposition and had to be completely rebuilt in 1905. The reconstruction was of the same design, except in teak, and the bleachers were tilted for increased wheelchair access. A handrail was added on one side to facilitate the Queen Mother's crossing of the bridge during her visits to the college. Lla Lla bolt heads are more visible in the post-1905 bridge, which may have given rise to this myth of failed winding. Gallery The President's Lodge, seen from Cloister Court Old Court in the snow sundial in the old short bell tower and clock above the Cloister Court Chapel of the War Memorial Library and Walnut Tree Court Silver Street with Queens on the left The Fisher Building seen from Queens' Green Lion Court Queens' College Academic Profile Queens' College accepts students from all academic disciplines. As with other Cambridge universities, all applicants go through an interview process. Undergraduate candidates in economics, engineering and land economics are expected to have completed the assessment of thinking skills prior to admission. As in all other Cambridge colleges, undergraduate education is based on the tutora system. Most undergraduate supervisions are performed in the college, although for some specialized undergraduate subjects can be sent to tutors at other colleges. University professors and supervisors associated with colleges play a very important role in student achievement. The college maintains close ties with Cambridge Judge Business School and has a growing graduate community, including a lively mix of PhD, medical and PGCE students. The College also has an extensive library, which complements university libraries. In 2016, queens's placed sixth in the Tompkins Table, which ranks the 29 Cambridge undergraduate colleges based on the academic performance of their undergraduate students. His highest position was the second and his average position was fifth. In 2015, 28.8% of Queens undergraduate students graduated firsts. [11] While in 2019, firsts performance increased to 32.58%. Student Life The Old Hall in 2014 Queens' College buildings include chapel, hall, two libraries, a bar and common rooms for fellows, graduates and undergraduate students. There are also extensive gardens, lawns, a sports field and a boat house. The college also has its own punts that can be borrowed by students, fellows and staff. Cloister Court illuminated during the May 2013 queens's on-site accommodation is provided for all undergraduate students and many graduate students. Undergraduate students are provided with accommodation on the college's main site for three years, while graduates generally live in the college's residence in the village of Newnham, a 15-minute walk from the central site. The also owns several houses and apartments in Cambridge, which are usually occupied by PhD students and married couples. College members can choose to dine either in the lobby, where three-course meals are served and members must wear academic gowns, or in butter, where food can be purchased from a cafeteria-style buffet. Despite being a former college, Queens' is known to be among Cambridge's most open and relaxed colleges. Lla Lla provides facilities to support most sports and the arts. Queens' has active student societies, known as the Junior Combination Room and middle combination room, which represent students and organize various activities for undergraduate and graduate students respectively. There are a variety of clubs ranging from wine tasting and dramatic amateurs at Queens' College Boat Club. Queens' has a solid reputation for music and theatre, with Fitzpatrick Hall providing a theatre and concert space for students and societies from across the university. Sports Queens' College Cambridge football team 1900-1901, including Sir Shenton Thomas, Charles Tate Regan and Samuel Day.The college has a rich sporting history, enjoying much success in most of the major sports offered in Cambridge. It has sports fields, a houseboat, squash courts and a gym. Queens' College Boat House The College Rowing Club, Queens' College Boat Club, is one of the oldest in the university with the oldest known registration of the college boat club dating back to 1831. The club's boathouse was built in 1986 and is shared with Magdalene College Boat Club. Like other Cambridge water clubs, he competes in a number of annual rowing races on the river cam. Lent moguls and May moguls. Each year, the QCBC also hosts the Queens' Ergs competition in the term Michaelmas, an 8x500m indoor rowing relay race open to novices only. It usually attracts more than 1,000 rowers, and is the second largest indoor rowing event in the UK. Queens' College Rugby Football Club (QCRFC), plays rugby union against other Cambridge colleges in both leagues and knockout competitions. The rugby club has produced several former notables including Irish international star Mike Gibson, former England captain John Spencer, Barry Holmes, Charles Nicholl and Jamie Roberts. The college football club, QCAFL, part of the Cambridge University Association Football League (CUAFL), won the cup cup knockout cup in 2010-11[12] and the CUAFL Premier League title in 2015-16. Queens' is also traditionally strong in cricket, with QCCC playing their home matches on the cricket field in the Barton Road playgrounds. May Ball B-STILLE at the May 2013 Ball The college organizes a grand lavish ball in May every two years. In recent years, due to popularity, tickets have been available only to Queens members and their guests. Highlights include an extravagant fireworks display and a variety of musical acts; Florence and the Machine, Bombay Bicycle Club, Chiefs, Alex Clare, JP Cooper and Klaxons attended the event. The year 2013 marked the centenary of the Queens May Ball, the event was white tie and the animation included Simon Amstell and Bastille. Traditions College through The Grace of The College is usually said before and after dinner in the room. The reading of grace before dinner (ante prandium) is usually the duty of a scholar of college; grace after dinner (post prandium) is said by the president or senior dinner colleagues. The pardon is said shortly after the fellows enter the room, signaled by the sound of a gong. The Ante Prandium is read after the fellows have entered, the Post Prandium after finishing eating. However, the last grace is almost never used. A simpler English grace after dinner is now said: for these and all his mercy, for the queens our founders and for our other benefactors, the holy name of God is blessed and praised. God preserves our Queen and our Church. Grace Latin English Ante Prandium (Before Dinner) Benedic, Domine, nos et dona tua, quae de largitate tua sumus sumpturi, and concede, ut illis salubriter nutriti tibi debitum obsequium praestare valeamus, per Christum Dominum nostrum. Bless, O Lord, us and your gifts, that of your generosity we are about to receive, and grant that, healthily nourished by them, we can make you obediencce due, by Christ our Lord. Post Prandium (After Dinner) Gratias tibi agimus, sempiternae Deus, quod tam benigne hoc tempore nos pascere dignatus es, benedictis sanctum nomen tuum pro reginis, fundatricibus nostris caeterisque benefactoribus, quorum beneficis hic ad pietatem et studia literarum alimur, petimusque ut nos, sicut donis ad tuam gloriam recte utentes, una cum illis qui in fide Christi decesserunt, ad coelestem vitam perducamur, per Deum, salvam fac Reginam atque Ecclesiam. We thank you, eternal God, that so kindly at this moment you have deigned to nourish us, bless your holy name for the queens, our founders, and our other benefactors, by the advantages we are nourished here towards piety and the study of letters, and we ask that we, rightly using these gifts for your glory, with those who died in the faith of Christ , can be brought to life in heaven, by Christ our Lord. God preserves the Queen and the Church. Collegiate Rivalry The college maintained a friendly rivalry with St Catharine's College after the construction of the main courtyard of St Catharine's College on the former High Street of Cambridge relegated to one side of Queens' College in an alley. College stamps Main article: Oxford and Cambridge College Stamps Queens' College stamps Queens' was one of only three Colleges in Cambridge (the others being Selwyn and St John's) to issue its own stamps. Beginning in 1883, the college issued its own stamps for sale to members of the college so that they could pay up front for a university messenger delivering their mail. Rather, it was a matter of placing a charge for deliveries on members' accounts, to be paid at the end of each quarter. This practice was stopped in British Post office, for it was decided that it violated the post office's monopoly. Standard of the Queen Mother When the patron saint of the college, Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother died, dead, gave the college the right to steal its personal standard in its memory on the first day of the term Michaelmas each year. Walking on grass Unlike most Oxbridge colleges, even fellows can't walk on grass. Alumni of the College Notable Alumni Senior Category: Queens' College Alumni, Cambridge Erasmus, Humanist, Priest, Social Critic, Teacher and Theologian. Edward de Vere, peer and courier of the Elizabethan era. John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury. Charles Villiers Stanford, Irish composer. Abba Eban, Israeli politician. Stephen Fry, actor, author and actor. Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh, former Jordanian Prime Minister. NASA astronaut Michael Foale. Sir Richard Dearlove, former head of MI6. Mohamed A. El-Erian, former CEO and co-CIO of PIMCO. Prince Salman bin Hamad al Khalifa, Prime Minister of Bahrain. Lord Falconer, former Lord Chancellor. Paul Greengrass, Oscar-nominated director and screenwriter. Emily Maitlis, British journalist and newsreader. Liz Kendall, Labour MP and former leadership candidate. Vuk Jeremio, President of the United Nations General Assembly. Name Birth Death Career Hugh Oldham 1452 1519 Bishop of Exeter Desiderius Erasmus 1466 1536 Humanist, theologian, philosopher John Frith 1503 1533 Writer, church reformer, martyr John Ponet 1514 1556 Humanist, reformer, bishop, theologian John Aylmer 1521 1594 Bishop of London John Whitgift 1530 1604 Archbishop of Canterbury Henry Hastings, 3rd Earl of Huntingdon 1535 1595 Puritan Noble and Chairman of the Northern Council Edward de Vere 1550 1604 Courtisan Elizabethan ian , poet and playwright Sir Oliver Cromwell 1566 1655 Land owner, lawyer and member of the House of Commons John Davenant 1572 1641. Bishop of Salisbury John Hall 1575 1635 Notable physician, and son-in-law of William Shakespeare Baron Capell of Hadham 1608 1649 Royalist politician, executed by order of Parliament Thomas Villiers, 1st Earl of Clarendon 1709 1786 Diplomat and politician Whig Earl of Hardwicke 1757 1834 Lord Lieutenant of Ireland Alexandermmel Crul 1819 1898 Priest . African nationalist Thomas Nettleship Staley 1823 1898 First Anglican Bishop of the Church of Hawaii Sir James Prendergast 1826 1921 Chief Justice of New Zealand Osborne Reynolds 1842 1912 Innovator in understanding fluid dynamics, heat transfer Charles Villiers Stanford 1852 1924 Music composer Sir Charles Herbert Reilly 1874 1948 Architect and professor Sir William Peel 1875 1945 Governor of Hong Kong Frank Rutter 1876 1937 Art criticism , curator, writer, activist Sir Shenton Thomas 1879 1962 Last governor of the Strait settlements Arnold Spencer-Smith 1883 1916 Expedition photographer Tin Tut 1895 1948 Burma first Foreign Affairs , key negotiator for the independence of Burma Sir Roland Penrose 1900 1984 Artist, historian and poet, great collector of modern art and one of a Surreal. T. H. White 1906 1964 Writer, best known for his sequence of Arthurian novels. Joost de Blank 1908 1968 Archbishop of Cape Town known as scourge of apartheid Leslie Newbigin 1909 1998 Bishop, Missiologist, writer William Ofori Atta 1910 1988 Ghanaian Foreign Minister Anwar Nusseibeh 1913 1986 Jordanian Minister of Defense Les Bury 1913 1986 Australian Foreign Minister Abba Eban 1915 2002 Israeli Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister: Chairman of the Weizmann Institute of Science Sir Michael David Irving Gass 1916 1983 Colonial Administrator and Acting Governor of Hong Kong during the 1967 riots Kenneth Wedderburn 1927 2012 British politician. Member of the House of Lords Peter Ball 1932 2019 Disgraced former Bishop of Gloucester Alan Watkins 1933 2010 Journalist and political columnist Upali Wijewardene 1938 1983 Sri Lankan businessman José Cabranes 1940 Judge of the United States Court of Appeal Bernardo Sep-We said Amor 1941 Mexican Secretary to the United States Foreign Affairs . Vice-President of the International Court of Justice Baron Williams of Mostyn 1941 2003 Leader of the House of Lords Richard Dearlove 1945 Head of MI6 Lord Eatwell 1945 Economist Neil Lyndon 1946 British journalist and writer[13] Zaki Nusseibeh 1946 Minister of State of the United Arab Emirates Stephen Lander 1947 Head of MIS Richard Hickox 1948 2008 Choral conductor , orchestral and lyrical. Yiannos Papanтониου 1949 Greek Finance Minister Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh 1950 Jordanian Prime Minister, Vice-President of the International Court of Justice John McCallum 1950 Academic and Member of the Canadian Parliament Robin Millar 1951 Record producer and philanthropist Lord Falconer 1951 Lord Chancellor, Secretary of State for Justice Edward Chaplin in 1951 British Ambassador to Iraq, Jordan and Italy Asif Saeed Khosa 1954 Chief Judge of Pakistan Paul Greengrass 1955 Writer and director Gino Costa 1956 Peruvian politician and former Minister of the Interior Roger Michell 1956 Theatre and director Iain Soffley 1956 Writer and director Michael Foale 1957 Astrophysicist and astronaut Stephen Fry 1957 Comedian, writer, actor, novelist Mohamed El-Erian 1958 Former CEO of PIMCO, economist and investment analyst Andrew Bailey 1959 Governor of the Bank of England. Kenneth Jayaretnam 1959 Singaporean Opposition Leader. Joanna Scanlan 1961 Actress and screenwriter David Ruffley 1962 Conservative MP Karen Duff 1965 Potamkin Award-winning pathologist Richard K. Morgan 1965 British science fiction and fantasy author: Altered Carbon, Broken Angels. Robert Chote 1968 Economist; current Chair of the Office of Budget Responsibility Tom Holland 1968 Author and historian Prince Salman bin Hamad al Khalifa 1969 heir and Prime Minister of Bahrain Stephen Kinnock 1970 Labour Party MP and husband of Danish Prime Minister Sam Lotu-liga 1970 New New Party member Member of Parliament and Cabinet Emily Maitlis 1970 Bbc newsreader and journalist Gaby Hinsliff 1971 Journalist Liz Kendall 1971 Labour Party frontbench politician Vuk Jeremi. 1975 President of the United Nations General Assembly and Serbian Foreign Minister Demis Hassabis 1976 Computer game designer, IA programmer and neuroscientist. Khalid Abdalla 1980 Actor known for United 93, Kite Runner and Green Zone Brent Barton 1980 Oregon House of Representatives Member Suella Braverman 1980 Conservative MP and Attorney General for England and Wales Mark Watson 1980 Comedian, novelist Simon Bird 1984 Actor in the comedy series E4 The Inbetweeners Julia Lopez 1984 Conservative MP Jamie Roberts 1986 Welsh rugby union player Hannah Murray 1989 Actress in the award-winning series Skins and Game of Thrones Presidents For a more complete list, see List of Presidents of Queens' College, Cambridge. See also: Category: Fellows of Queens' College, Cambridge. Saint John Fisher, President of Queens' 1505-1508. Herbert Palmer, president of Queens from 1644 to 1647. Anthony Sparrow, president of Queens' 1662-1667. Isaac Milner, president of Queens from 1788 to 1820. Joshua King, president of Queens from 1832 to 1857. William Magan Campion, President of Queens' 1892-1896. Herbert Ryle, president of Queens from 1896 to 1901. Lord Oxburgh, president of Queens from 1982 to 1989. Sir John Polkinghorne, president of Queens from 1988 to 1996. Lord Eatwell, president of Queens from 1997 to 2020. Dr. Mohamed A. El-Erian, President of Queens's 2020-present. Royal patrons The college enjoyed royal patronage in its early years. Then, after a 425-year hiatus, Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon became the college's godmother on the 550th anniversary of the college's founding. A portrait of the late Queen Mother of June Mendoza hangs in the multipurpose room and the most recent courtyard to be built at the college, the Lyon court, bears her name. Since 2003, Queen Elizabeth II has been the college's godmother. In popular culture The college has made its way into literature, film and television. T. H. White's *Darkness at Pemberley* (1932 novel) presents St Bernard's College, a fictionalized version of Queens' College. In 1984, Queens' was the subject of an eight-part BBC documentary entitled Queens'. A Cambridge College. Eskimo Day (1996 TV Drama), written by Jack Rosenthal and starring Maureen Lipman, Tom Wilkinson and Alec Guinness, talks about the relationship between parents and teenagers during an admission interview day at Queens' College. There was also a sequel, *Cold Enough for Snow* (1997). Starter for 10 (2006 film) starring James McAvoy included filming a university challenge episode between Queens' College and Bristol University. Kingdom (2007-2009 TV series), created by Simon Wheeler and Alan Whiting, lawyer Peter Kingdom (played by Stephen Fry) and his brother (Dominic (Dominic are both Cambridge graduates. In the fourth episode of the first series, Kingdom returns to Cambridge and meets his former tutor (Richard Wilson), when one of his clients alleges that his daughter was rejected by his former college solely because of her working-class background. Although the college is never identified, it is queens, where Fry himself was a student, who appears on screen. Old Hall was used as the backdrop to the music video, Things We Lost in the Fire, by the Bastille group — the choirs were provided by the College Choir. [citation needed] The College is the backdrop to the Secret Diary of a Porter Girl blog, created by Lucy Brazier, former Assistant Head office. [17] [18] See also List of Organ Scholars References - Timeline - Queens' College. Official website. University of Cambridge (March 6, 2019). Editor's opinion. Cambridge University journalist. 149 (Special No. 5): 1. Recovered on March 20, 2019. a b c Queens' College, Annual Report and Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2016 (PDF). Official website. Annual Report and Financial Statements for the Year Ended June 30, 2017 (PDF). Queens' College, Cambridge. Recovered August 3, 2018. Let the apostrophe. Queens' College Hotel website. Archived of the original on February 27, 2010. Recovered on August 3, 2009. List of charters granted. Private council. Recovered on December 7, 2019. 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