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Entertainmentby Katie CorvinoThis is so emotional, I can't even take it.Harry Styles, Niall Horan, Liam Payne and Louis Tomlinsonwent on stage at the BBC Radio 1 Live Lounge on November 12 and surprised fans by singing the song "Torn" by Natalie Imbruglia.The boys of One Direction sang this song five years ago while competing on "The X Factor."The group got their start on that show, so they sang "Torn" in honor of their fifth album, Made in The A.M.Obviously, fans lost their sh*t. Can you blame them? IT'S JUST SO SYMBOLIC.Somebody should check on this girl, and like, all of America.The tears were definitely flowing. GIVE ME SOME TISSUES, DAMMIT.You made me cryThis was so emotional,thank you so much for singing that song again!So many memories...I love you #1D1R1LiveLounge#Torn PROMISE (@annouch51) November 12, 2015SERIOUSLY. PASS THE DAMN BOX.1D is forever. That's all I have to say.This performance meant so much to me; it is not the end, it's a whole new beginning #1DR1LiveLounge #Fr1Day13 pic.twitter.com/RfMDc0R2hH i love lis and kiara (@niallovespints) November 12, 2015A fan even created a video of the boys singing "Torn" in 2010 overlapped with their performance in 2015. It's honestly beautiful and will make you feel things.You can watch the boys perform "Torn" at the BBC Radio 1 Live Lounge below. Be prepared to go insane.Be the first to know what's trending, straight from Elite Daily One Direction bid farewell to their fans on Sunday night as they performed together for the last time as a group before beginning their lengthy hiatus. The popular British boy band, which consists of Liam Payne, Harry Styles, Louis Tomlinson and Niall Horan, returned to The X Factor UK (where they got their start) for the shows season finale on Sunday. Performing songs History and Infinity from their latest album, One Direction took the stage during the live UK broadcast from Londons Wembley Arena. During History, a montage of photos from the groups five years together played on a screen behind them. Were sad that were going away for a little while but we need it, Payne told the packed, cheering crowd after finishing the tune. The group announced their plans to take a year-long hiatus earlier this past summer. Initially, the group said they wouldnt begin the temporary split until at least March. After the performance, the band recorded a video for fans backstage, which they captioned thank you! and shared to Facebook. Speaking for all the members, Payne said, This is just a massive, massive thank you to all of our fans. He continued, Obviously you guys made all this happen for us and we cant believe the way youve supported us over these last five years and todays a very special day for us because this is like the last part of our first chapter. The star added that the Directioners are the most dedicated people I think weve ever seen in our lives. A bevy of stars also sent well wishes to One Direction during the performance. Everyone from Danny Devito to David Beckham appeared in a video montage that played during the show. While fans are already expressing their disappointment over the bands hiatus #ThisIsNotTheEndOfOneDirection was trending on Twitter after there performance One Direction is still set to appear in an episode of James Cordens popular Carpool Karaoke this week. Lets get one thing straight: I am not a One Direction-hater. In fact I am the exact opposite. But no matter how much of a One Direction fan you are, there is one simple, inescapable fact in this world: Most of their X Factor performances were pretty bad and downright chaotic. Yes, the One Direction boys were all aged 16-18 then, and have obviously improved hugely in years since their X Factor days, but some of their performances were dire.Across the series and 10 weeks of live shows, they sung 15 songs. Some are pretty decent, and some are pure chaos, but pretty much every single song One Direction sang on X Factor followed the same formula. Liam sings most of it; Harry and Zayn get a couple of solo lines each; and Louis and Niall are pretty much backing dancers who sing aaa or ooo, and occasionally (if theyre lucky!) join in with the chorus. Invariably at least one band member is wearing a very questionable scarf and half of them are in hoodies, and Louis Walsh says he thinks theyre going to be the next big boyband.Here are all of One Directions X Factor performances, ranked from okay to just pure, terrible chaos:15. Summer of 69 week eightOkay but this is SUCH a banger. Summer of 69 feels like the songs One Direction went on to actually release. There was some iconic dancing, and yes the boys may have been wearing several hoodies between them but all in all it wasnt that chaotic and actually quite fun.Three hoodies and one scarf, classic 1D14. Torn Judges Houses This was One Directions first X Factor performance, after being put together at the Bootcamp and going to Judges Houses. After a VERY dramatic start with Louis injuring his foot with a sea urchin and the rest of the 1D boys getting stressed outside A&E, Torn was a low-key banger. After Liam and Harrys solos got it off to a solid start, the oooooohs from the other boys during the chorus might have been not quite on point, but Harrys scarf is quite iconic tbh so that makes up for it.13. Torn finalFor their performance where they could choose any song from the series to re-do, One Direction obviously had to go for Torn, which had been their first ever performance. Theres no two ways about it, this was obviously sung better in the final than it was at Judges Houses, and it has the added bonus of actually having backing music and staging.But no one had just been stung by a sea urchin, and the first time they sung Torn it was justsoiconic, so this rendition has to come just slightly below it in the ranking. Harrys also upgraded his scarf for this song, and honestly I just miss his old long, skinny scarf.12. Your Song final2010 really was the year of Your Song, after Ellie Goulding sang it and it was on the John Lewis Christmas Advert. 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Theyre all in suits and you think their outfits are good, but then you notice Zayns inexplicably wearing a hoodie under his blazer. I wouldnt expect anything less from 1D.Check out those suits9. You Are So Beautiful week eightAnother song I probably would have done pretty much anything to have sung to me by One Direction, but looking back now Im very much struggling to work out why.Production brought back the iconic background clips of the 1D boys dramatically smouldering. Did Louis and Niall even do a single thing in this song?8. All You Need Is Love week sevenFun? Ish. Forgettable? Yes. One Directions version of All You Need is Love is low-key a bit of a bop, though. It was Beatles Week, and Simon went a bit heavy-handed with the parallels he clearly wanted to draw between the Beatles and 1D. Did he really need to have a load of screaming fans run on stage at the end dance around the boys?7. Nobody Knows week threeWith week three came One Directions rendition of Pinks Nobody Knows. Cheryl did call the boys her guilty pleasure, which is quite jokes considering she went on to have a child with one of them.This song was fine. Just incredibly boring. Like, was there a single memorable moment in it? Thank u, next x6. Chasing Cars semi-final Honestly, what is it with all the ballads? One Direction did sing this quite well and Dannii called it classy, but honestly any Coldplay song is just a giant snooze.5. Viva la Vida week one This is quite frankly one of the most chaotic things Ive ever seen.Niall really carried this song in week one. Perhaps not vocally, but he displayed more energy whilst singing Coldplays Viva la Vida than I have ever been able to muster in my entire life. His monotone aaaaaaAAAAAA in the chorus will live rent free in my mind forever. Who told him to do that?And who made Harry wear the bulkiest leather jacket alive? He must have been sweating buckets under all the studio lights. 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Obvs you want to know which era Harry Styles youd date, so take this quiz to find outFinish the lyrics of all these Harry Styles songs to prove youre his number one fan you need to have roughly 5 songs you can sing on the day youaudition.with one favourite and a second close favourite, that you chooseto sing, but have the other songs in case they want you to singsomething different.also try to have some songs that are new and popular, as this iswhat the x factor is looking for.though some people sing older songs, when it comes to the firststage open auditions if you can sing something that is new like achart song, it is preferred by the judges as that is what they seemto prefer.so try to pick more modern songs to practice and sing on youraudition day, the reason being the x factor try's to be "modern"and use recent fashion trends and songs, so you have more of achance of getting through to the next stage if the auditions if yousing the kind of songs they like.Have the inside scoop on this song?Sign up and drop some knowledgeEnglish-Irish boy bandNot to be confused with One-way.One DirectionOne Direction performing in Sydney on their Up All Night Tour, 2012. From left to right: Louis Tomlinson, Niall Horan, Harry Styles, Liam Payne, and Zayn MalikBackground informationOriginLondon, EnglandGenresPoppop rockDiscographyOne Direction discographyYears active20102016[a]LabelsSycoColumbiaPast membersNiall HoranZayn MalikLiam PayneHarry StylesLouis TomlinsonWebsiteonedirectionmusic.comOne Direction, often shortened to 1D, were an English-Irish pop boy band formed in London in 2010. The group consisted of Niall Horan, Zayn Malik (until his departure in 2015), Liam Payne, Harry Styles, and Louis Tomlinson. The group sold over 70 million records worldwide, making them one of the best-selling boy bands of all time. One Direction were regarded as one of the most popular and successful boy bands in the world before going on an indefinite hiatus in 2016.Formed on British singing competition The X Factor in 2010, the group were propelled to global success by social media. One Direction's debut single "What Makes You Beautiful" was a commercial and international success, reaching number one on the UK singles chart and being performed by the band at the 2012 Summer Olympics closing ceremony. They became the first British act to have their debut album top the charts on the Billboard 200 with Up All Night (2011), and subsequently became the first band to have their first four albums debut at number one following the releases of Take Me Home (2012), Midnight Memories (2013), and Four (2014).Considered teen idols, One Direction were often subject to fan hysteria comparable to Beatlemania. They embarked on four world tours, two of which were allstadium. The band's Where We Are Tour, in support of Midnight Memories, was the highest-grossing concert tour of 2014, the highestgrossing tour by a vocal group in history, and the 15thhighestgrossing concert tour of all time, grossing $290 million. They have supported various charities, raising millions for causes like cancer research and autism, and spreading awareness of global issues such as poverty and climate change.Worth over $1 billion, the band won nearly 200 awards, including seven Brit Awards, four MTV Video Music Awards, six Billboard Music Awards, and seven American Music Awards. As the world's best-selling artist of 2013, the group were named the Global Recording Artist of the Year by the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry. In 2014, Billboard named the band the Artist of the Year. Forbes ranked them as the fourth highest-earning celebrities in the world in 2015 and subsequently in second in 2016. The band went on indefinite hiatus in January 2016, allowing all members to pursue solo projects.One Direction during The X Factor Live tour in 2011Niall Horan, Zayn Malik, Liam Payne, Harry Styles, and Louis Tomlinson auditioned as solo candidates for the 2010 series of the British singing competition The X Factor.[1] They all failed to progress in the "Boys" category at the bootcamp stage of the competition, but were instead put together to form a five-piece boy band on 23 July 2010,[2][3]:227 thus qualifying for the "Groups" category.[4] The American singer Nicole Scherzinger, a guest judge, and long-time judge Simon Cowell both claimed to have come up with the idea of forming the band.[1][5] In 2013, Cowell said that it "took [him] 10 minutes to put them together as a group".[5] In 2022, The X Factor released previously unseen footage showing that Scherzinger did play a significant role in forming the band.[6][7] The video revealed Horan being chosen as the band's first member, followed by Styles, Tomlinson, Payne, and Malik.[8] Styles came up with the band's name,[9] which has since been commonly abbreviated to 1D.[3]:226 For their qualifying song at the judges' houses, and their first song as a group, One Direction sang an acoustic version of "Torn".[10][11][12] Cowell later commented that their performance convinced him that they "were confident, fun, like a gang of friends, and kind of fearless as well".[13] Within the first four weeks of the live shows, they were his final act in the competition. The group quickly gained popularity in the UK,[13] becoming a fan favourite on the show with a large online following.[14]One Direction were the last contestant eliminated in the competition and finished in third place behind Matt Cardle and Rebecca Ferguson. Immediately after the final, their song "Forever Young", which would have been released if they had won The X Factor 2010, was leaked onto the internet.[15] Shortly afterwards it was confirmed that One Direction had been signed by Cowell to a reported 2million Syco Records record contract.[16] Recording for their debut album began in January 2011, as they flew to Los Angeles to work with RedOne, a record producer.[17] A book licensed by One Direction, One Direction: Forever Young (Our Official X Factor Story), was published by HarperCollins in February 2011.[18] The same month, the boy band and other contestants from the series participated in the X Factor Live Tour. During the tour, the group performed for 500,000 people throughout the UK. After the tour concluded in April 2011, the group continued working on their debut album.[17]The X Factor resultsEpisodeSong ChoiceThemeResult[19]Ref.AuditionsHarry Styles: "Hey, Soul Sister" / "Isn't She Lovely"Free ChoiceAdvanced to bootcamp, where they were eliminated individually; One Direction is formed and advances to judges' houses[20]Zayn Malik: "Let Me Love You"[21]Liam Payne: "Cry Me a River"Niall Horan: "So Sick"Louis Tomlinson: "Elvis Ain't Dead" / "Hey There Delilah"[22]Judges' Houses"Torn"Free ChoiceAdvanced to the live shows[23]Live Show 1"Viva la Vida"Number-One SinglesSafe (4th) 10.04%[24]:16Live Show 2"My Life Would Suck Without You"Musical HeroesSafe (3rd) 9.84%[23]Live Show 3"Nobody Knows"Guilty PleasuresSafe (3rd) 11.08%Live Show 4"Total Eclipse of the Heart"HalloweenSafe (4th) 11.79%Live Show 5"Kids in America"American AnthemsSafe (3rd) 12.13%Live Show 6"Something About the Way You Look Tonight"Songs By Elton JohnSafe (3rd) 14.44%Live Show 7"All You Need Is Love"Songs By the BeatlesSafe (4th) 12.65%Quarter-Final"Summer of '69"RockSafe (4th) 11.90%"You Are So Beautiful"Semi-Final"Only Girl (In the World)"Club ClassicsSafe (3rd) 17.38%"Chasing Cars"Song To Get You Into The FinalFinal"Your Song"Free ChoiceSafe (3rd) 18.54%"She's the One" (with Robbie Williams)Celebrity Duet"Torn"Free ChoiceEliminated (3rd) 20.72%One Direction performing on their Up All Night Tour, January 2012Released in September 2011 in the UK and Ireland, One Direction's debut single, "What Makes You Beautiful", was a commercial and international success. It reached number one on the UK Singles Chart after becoming the most pre-ordered Sony Music Entertainment single in history.[25][26] Subsequent singles, "Gotta Be You" and "One Thing", peaked in the UK Singles Chart top ten.[27][28] In November 2011, One Direction signed a record deal with Columbia Records in North America.[29] Steve Barnett, the co-chairman of Columbia Records, said it was not a difficult decision to sign the band, stating that he "thought there was a void, and maybe they could seize and hold it."[30] That same month, they released Up All Night, their debut studio album, in the UK and Ireland. Critically commended for its appeal to the teenage audience,[31][32] it became the UK's fastest-selling debut album of 2011 and the first debut album by a British band to reach number one on US charts.[33][34][35] In December 2011, they embarked on their first headlining UK concert tour, the Up All Night Tour,[36][37] with tickets selling out in 12 minutes.[38] Critics praised the group's musical performances and popularity whilst on tour,[39][40] and a recording of a concert from the tour, Up All Night: The Live Tour, was released in May 2012.[41] The DVD topped the charts in 25 countries, selling more than 1 million copies by August 2012.[42][43]Upon One Direction's arrival in the US in February 2012, the group embarked on a radio promotion spree, as well as their first North American concert tour as an opening act for Big Time Rush, opening 16 shows after they had completed the first leg of the Up All Night Tour.[44][45] That month, they announced that an Oceania leg had been added to the tour.[46] They made their first US television appearance on The Today Show, at the Rockefeller Center; an estimated 15,000 fans gathered on the plaza.[47] "What Makes You Beautiful" was officially released in the United States that same month, where it debuted on the Billboard Hot 100 at number 28, becoming the highest debut for a British act in more than a decade.[48] By June 2016, it would sell 4.8 million copies in the US,[49] and over 7 million copies worldwide.[50] Up All Night was released internationally in March, and One Direction became the first UK group to have their debut album reach number one in the US, inducted into the Guinness World Records as a result.[51] After the album's international release, it topped the charts in 16 countries.[52] Up All Night had sold over 3 million copies worldwide by August 2012.[42] It was the third best-selling album in the world that year, selling 4.5 million copies.[53]One Direction starred in an episode of American sitcom iCarly in April 2012.[54] One Direction's first book to be licensed in America, Dare to Dream: Life as One Direction, was published in the US in May 2012 and topped The New York Times Best Seller list.[55] In June 2012, Nick Gatfield, the chairman and chief executive officer of Sony Music Entertainment UK, said that he expected One Direction to represent a $100million business empire by 2013.[56] In August 2012, the group's record sales exceeded 8 million singles, 3million albums, and 1million DVDs.[42] They performed "What Makes You Beautiful" at the 2012 Summer Olympics closing ceremony in London the same month.[57][58] On 6 September 2012, One Direction won the most awards at the 2012 MTV Video Music Awards, receiving all three awards for which they were nominated, including Best New Artist.[59]In April 2012, an American pop rock band that went by the same name filed a trademark infringement lawsuit.[60][61] According to the lawsuit, the US band had been using the name since 2009, recorded two albums and filed an application to register the trademark name in the US in February 2011. The US band said they were entitled to three times the profits made by the UK band, as well as compensatory damages in excess of US$1million.[60] The lawsuit claimed that Syco and Sony Music "chose to ignore the plaintiff's rights and wilfully infringed them" after they realised in early 2011 that the two bands shared the same name.[60] The BBC reported in September 2012 that the UK group won the legal dispute over the right to keep using their band name, and the US band changed its name to Uncharted Shores.[62] The change of name was announced in a joint statement that also noted both groups were happy with the outcome.[62]One Direction on the red carpet at the Logie Awards of 2012 in Melbourne, AustraliaIn September 2012, "Live While We're Young", the lead single from the group's second album, was released and was a global success.[63] It reached the top ten in almost every country it charted in and recorded the highest one-week opening sales figure for a song by a non-US artist in the US.[64][65] A second single, "Little Things", resulted in the band's second number one single in the UK.[66] In November 2012, One Direction released their second studio album, Take Me Home.[67] The album sold 540,000 copies in its first week in the US, debuted atop the Billboard 200, and topped the charts in more than 34 other countries.[68][69] Additionally, Up All Night and Take Me Home were the third and fifth best-selling album of the year respectively in the United States.[70] Upon reaching number one on the Billboard 200, the group became the first boy band in US chart history to record two number-one albums in the same calendar year, alongside becoming the first group since 2008 to record two number-one albums in the same year.[68] One Direction became the first group ever to have their first two albums reach atop the Billboard 200.[71]Take Me Home was written in groups and has an average of just under five songwriters per track. Savan Kotecha, Rami Yacoub, and Carl Falk, who composed One Direction's hits "What Makes You Beautiful" and "One Thing", spent six months in Stockholm developing songs for the album, and were able to shape melodies around their tones.[72] One Direction began recording the album in May 2012, in Stockholm at Kinglet Studios.[73][74][75] The album cover artwork features the group surrounding a traditional British K6 red telephone box.[76] Take Me Home garnered generally favourable reviews from music critics. There was praise for its quality of production, although it was criticised for its generic, rushed nature.[77][78][79]One Direction performed "Little Things" at the 2012 Royal Variety Performance in the presence of Queen Elizabeth II, and headlined a sold-out show at New York City's Madison Square Garden on 3 December 2012.[80][81] In February 2013, One Direction released "One Way or Another (Teenage Kicks)", a cover version of "One Way or Another" and "Teenage Kicks", as the 2013 Comic Relief single.[82] The charity single reached number one in the UK and Ireland,[83] while peaking at 13 in the US.[84] The music video for the charity single was shot in Ghana,[85] where the group volunteered at a children's hospital;[86] Tokyo; New York City; and London,[87] including at 10 Downing Street, featuring a cameo from the then-British prime minister David Cameron.[88] Following the release of Take Me Home, One Direction embarked on their second concert tour and first all-arena tour in February 2013, the Take Me Home Tour.[89][90] The concert tour consisted of 123 shows in Europe, North America, Asia, and Oceania.[67] Ticket sales reached 300,000 within a day of release in the UK and Ireland, which included a six-date sell-out at the O2 Arena in London.[91] The tour grossed $114 million.[67] The Official Charts Company revealed that One Direction had sold 2,425,000 records in the UK by February 2013.[92]One Direction in Glasgow, Scotland, on their Take Me Home Tour in February 2013"Best Song Ever", the lead single of the group's then-upcoming third studio album Midnight Memories, was released on 22 July 2013.[93][94] The song is their highest-charting single in the US to date, reaching number two.[95] It broke the 24-Hour Vevo Record with 10.9million views on YouTube.[96][97] One Direction: This Is Us, a 3D documentary and concert film about the group directed by Morgan Spurlock and produced by Spurlock, Ben Winston, Adam Milano and Simon Cowell, was released by TriStar Pictures on 30 August 2013.[98] The film was a box office success, topping the UK and US box offices and grossing over $60million worldwide, and became the fourth highest-grossing concert movie.[99] In August, the group released their third book, One Direction: Where We Are: Our Band, Our Story: 100% Official.[100]On 16 May 2013, the band announced their first all-stadium tour, the Where We Are Tour.[101] In support of Midnight Memories, the band participated in "1D Day", a day dedicated to One Direction fans.[102] The day constituted of a 7 hour interactive YouTube live-stream sponsored by Google, featuring live band performances and celebrity guests, including Simon Cowell, Khloe Kardashian, Kelly Rowland, Robbie Williams, Celine Dion, and Piers Morgan.[103][102][104] On 28 October 2013, the second single from Midnight Memories, "Story of My Life", was released, charting at number six in the US and at number two in the UK, while charting at number one in countries such as Mexico, Spain, Bulgaria, Denmark, and Ireland.[95][105]The band performing in Glasgow in February 2013Midnight Memories was released globally on 25 November 2013.[106] It debuted at number one in the UK and in the US, making them the first group to debut at number one on the Billboard 200 with its first three albums, and the second to reach the top after the Monkees in 1967.[107] The album was described by the band as "edgy" and as having a "slightly rockier tone" than their previous efforts.[108] Despite being released at the year's end, it was the best-selling album worldwide in 2013 with 4 million copies sold globally.[109]In December 2013, One Direction broke yet another UK sales record with the DVD and Blu-ray release of This Is Us. Nearly 270,000 copies of the film were sold in the UK within three days of its release, beating the record previously set by Michael Jackson's This Is It in 2010 by 10,000 copies.[110] The group were named among the Top Global artists of 2013 by the IFPI because of strong digital downloads, physical albums, on-demand streams, and music videos.[111]The band embarked on the Where We Are Tour on 25 April 2014, and it was concluded on 5 October 2014. Playing 69 shows, the tour grossed over $290 million, becoming the highest-grossing concert tour in 2014 (grossing $87 million more than the second highest-grossing tour, Justin Timberlake's The 20/20 Experience World Tour), the 15th highest-grossing concert tour of all time, and the highest-grossing tour of all time by a vocal group.[112][113] The tour was attended by 3.4 million people.[113]One Direction on stage in Santiago, Chile, during their Where We Are Tour in April 2014In July 2014, One Direction announced One Direction: Where We Are The Concert Film, a film which documents the concerts of 28 and 29 June 2014 that took place in San Siro Stadium during their Where We Are Tour. After the announcement, the band announced the film would also have a limited 1011 October 2014 international cinema release before its home media release in December.[114][115] The group also released an autobiography titled Who We Are.[116]On 8 September 2014, One Direction announced their fourth studio album to be titled Four, set to be released on 17 November 2014. As part of the announcement, one of the songs from the album, "Fireproof" was released for free download for 24 hours on their official website.[117][118][119] "Steal My Girl", the album's lead single, was released on 29 September 2014,[120]receiving critical acclaim for its classic rock sound.[121] The second single from the album, "Night Changes", was released on 14 November, three days before the album's release. It also achieved platinum status, selling over one million units in the United States.[122] Four was released on 17 November 2014, topping the Billboard 200 and the UK Album Chart.[123][124] It became the top charted album on iTunes in 67 countries two months before its official release.[125] It was the sixth-bestselling album of 2014 globally, selling 3.2 million copies.[126] One Direction became the only group to have their first four albums debut at number one on the Billboard 200 albums chart following the album release.[123] In February 2015, the group embarked on their fourth world tour and second all-stadium tour, the On the Road Again Tour.[127]The group performing as a four-piece after Zayn Malik's departure at Soldier Field, Chicago, in August 2015On 25 March 2015, amid the Asia leg of their tour, the band announced Malik's departure with an official statement. "I'd like to apologise to the fans if I've let anyone down, but I have to do what feels right in my heart", Malik said in the statement. "I am leaving because I want to be a normal 22-year-old who is able to relax and have some private time out of the spotlight. I know I have four friends for life in Louis, Liam, Harry and Niall. I know they will continue to be the best band in the world."[128][129] In a subsequent interview, Malik denied rumours of a rift between the members and said, "My band has been really supportive".[130] In later interviews, Malik would say he left the group because he was unhappy with its musical direction and his inability to "put any input in".[131] On 14 May, the group made their first official public appearance as a four-piece on The Late Late Show with James Corden, where they confirmed that they would continue working without a new fifth member.[132]One Direction in Glasgow during one of their last concerts before hiatus on the On the Road Again Tour, in October 2015On 31 July 2015, the group released "Drag Me Down", the first single from their fifth studio album, Made in the A.M., and the first song released by the group after Malik's departure.[133] The single was released without promotional material or announcement,[134] and topped the charts in multiple countries. It was their first number-one single in France and Australia,[135][136] number three in the United States,[84] and reached number one in Ireland and the UK, becoming the band's fourth single to do so.[137] The single broke the record of highest first-week streams in the UK, with 2.03 million.[138] In August 2015, the group said that it would go on hiatus in 2016 to work on individual projects, but would remain in the band, planning to work together in the future.[139][140][141] On 22 September, Made in the A.M. was officially announced and the promotional single "Infinity" was released.[142] The group began to reveal the track listing on their Snapchat stories.[143] In October, another single, "Perfect", was released. It reached the Billboard top ten, making it the group's second consecutive (after "Drag Me Down") and fifth overall top-ten hit, breaking the Beatles' record for the most top ten Hot 100 debuts among bands.[144]The On the Road Again tour concluded on 31 October 2015 after playing 80 shows in stadiums across Australia, Asia, Africa, Europe, and North America.[145] The tour sold more than 2.3 million tickets and grossed $208 million,[146] making it the second highest-grossing tour of 2015.[147] The band released Made in the A.M. on 13 November 2015,[148] topping the charts in the UK and other countries, while reaching number two in the US.[149][150] The album received positive reviews. Rolling Stone praised the album, highlighting its rock influence and comparing the album to works of classic rock bands such as Fleetwood Mac and The Verve, and other pop boy bands such as Backstreet Boys.[151] The album received general praise for its reflective and mature tone as the band's final project.[152] It was the fastest and the 14th best-selling album of 2015.[153][154] At the 2015 American Music Awards on 22 November, One Direction won the award for Artist of the Year for the second year in succession.[155] On 13 December, One Direction performed on The X Factor final. Their final televised performance as a group took place on Dick Clark's New Year's Rockin' Eve on 31 December 2015.[156]In January 2016, Us Weekly reported that the group's hiatus would become a permanent split, citing unnamed sources that claimed the band had not renewed recording contracts.[157][158][159] Representatives for the group denied the report in a statement to Billboard, saying that "nothing has changed regarding hiatus plans for the group, and all will be revealed in due time from the band members' own mouths."[158][160]At the 2017 Brit Awards on 22 February, One Direction won the Video of the Year award for their song "History". Payne, the only member in attendance, accepted the award on behalf of the band.[161] By May 2017, all members of the group had released solo singles.[162] Since then, all band members have pursued other projects and released at least one solo album.[163] In February 2018, it was reported that the group had folded its touring company after applying for removal within the Companies House registry in October 2017.[164]Styles would say in a 2017 interview that he was the first member of the group to bring up the idea of the hiatus in late 2014, saying he "didn't want to exhaust" their fanbase, and that all members later eventually agreed.[165] In 2023, Tomlinson remarked that the split felt like "another loss".[166][167] Malik stated that the band had gotten "sick" of each other by 2015, contributing to their split. Malik also said that the band was a great experience, but had run its course.[168][169]The group did not reunite prior to Payne's death on 16 October 2024.[170] Following his death, Malik, Styles, Tomlinson, and Horan released a joint statement paying tribute to him.[171] One Direction's music saw a significant surge on charts around the world soon after Payne's death, which included all five of the group's albums returning to the top 40 of the UK Albums Chart as well as all five charting on the US Billboard 200.[172][173]"What Makes You Beautiful"One Direction's debut single, "What Makes You Beautiful", features a prominent guitar-based chorus and riff.[174] It also contains cowbell instrumentation,[175] and the middle eight consists of an "oh na na na" hook.[176] It is among the best-selling singles of all time, selling over 5 million copies.[177]Problems playing this file? See media help.One Direction's debut studio album, Up All Night (2011), is predominantly a pop music record, containing elements of teen pop, dance-pop, pop rock, with electropop and rock influences.[178][179] Digital Spy's Robert Copsey described the album as a "collection of PG pop rock with killer choruses",[180] while The New York Times considered it "full of easy rock-inflected pop, blithe and sometimes clever".[181] Jason Lipshutz of Billboard acknowledged that the album demonstrates an originality in sound that was "necessary for the revitalization of the boy band movement".[179] The songs "One Thing" and "What Makes You Beautiful" were particularly noted for the genres of power pop and pop rock, for their "powerhouse" guitar riffs and "forceful" choruses.[174][175][178][182]Their second album, Take Me Home (2012), is characterised by rock-inherited pop, prominent electric guitar riffs, bright synthesisers, a homogeneous sound and message, and the pitch-correcting software Auto-Tune.[78][79][183][72] Alexis Petridis of The Guardian interpreted its signature sound as a "peppy

"the first megastar boy band of the Social Media Era."[283]On 22 July 2020, One Direction posted on their Twitter, Instagram and YouTube accounts an image with the words "10 Years of One Direction" and the caption "Tomorrow! You and me got a whole lot of history #10YearsOf1D" in anticipation of their tenth anniversary the following day.[361] Payne, Horan, Styles, and Tomlinson also posted on their individual social media pages, thanking their fans and all five initial members for their support.[362] One Direction premiered a retrospective video in celebration of their anniversary.[363][364] One Direction's catalog on YouTube Music experienced a 486% increase immediately following the anniversary.[365]Main article: List of awards and nominations received by One DirectionAs of 2020, One Direction had sold a total of 70 million records worldwide,[366][367] making them one of the best-selling boy bands of all time.[339] Forbes ranked them as the fourth highest-earning celebrities in the world in 2015,[368][369] and the highest-earning celebrities under the age of 30.[370]The band has received seven Brit Awards,[371] seven American Music Awards,[372] six Billboard Music Awards,[373] five Billboard Touring Awards, and four MTV Video Music Awards,[374] among other awards. One Direction holds the record as the most awarded act at the Teen Choice Awards with 28 wins from 31 nominations.[375] Being the world's best-selling artist of 2013, the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI) named them the Global Recording Artist of the Year.[111] In 2014, Billboard named the band the Artist of the Year.[376][377]Niall Horan (20102016)Zayn Malik (20102015)Liam Payne (20102016; died 2024)Harry Styles (20102016)Louis Tomlinson (20102016)Main articles: One Direction discography and List of songs recorded by One DirectionUp All Night (2011)Take Me Home (2012)Midnight Memories (2013)Four (2014)Made in the A.M. (2015)YearTitleRoleNotesRef.2010The X FactorThemselvesContestants: Series 7[378][379]2011One Direction: A Year in the MakingITV2 Documentary[380]2012iCarlyEpisode: "iGo One Direction"[54]Up All Night: The Live TourVideo album[381]201214Saturday Night LiveMusical guests: S37 E18, S39 E8, S40 E10[382][383][384]2013One Direction: This Is UsDocumentary concert film[98]2014One Direction: Where We Are The Concert FilmConcert film[114]One Direction: The TV SpecialNBC special[385]2015One Direction: The London SessionApple Music series[386]HeadliningUp All Night Tour (20112012)Take Me Home Tour (2013)Where We Are Tour (2014)On the Road Again Tour (2015)Opening actX Factor Tour 2011 (2011)[38]Better with U Tour (Big Time Rush) (2012)[90]One Direction: Forever Young, HarperCollins (17 February 2011) ISBN978-0-00-743230-1One Direction: The Official Annual 2012, HarperCollins (1 September 2011) ISBN978-0-00-743625-5Dare to Dream: Life as One Direction, HarperCollins (15 September 2011) ISBN978-0-00-744439-7One Direction: Where We Are: Our Band, Our Story: 100% Official, HarperCollins (19 November 2013) ISBN978-0-00-748900-8One Direction: Who We Are: Our Official Autobiography, HarperCollins (25 September 2014) ISBN978-0-00-757731-6List of Billboard Social 50 number-one artistsList of artists who reached number one on the UK Singles Chart^ Indefinite hiatus^ Attributed to several sources.[246][247][248][249][250][251]^ Attributed to several sources.[253][254][255][256][257][258]^ Attributed to several sources.[259][260][261][262][263][264][265]^ a b Kelly, Kristy (26 July 2011). 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Everything I need I get from you: how fangirls created the Internet as we know it. Farrar, Straus and Giroux. ISBN978-0-374-53918-4.Wikiquote has quotations related to One Direction.Wikimedia Commons has media related to One Direction.Official website One Direction at AllMusic One Direction at IMDbRetrieved from " 2Residence and office of the UK prime ministerThis article is about the building. For details of the office housed within it, see Prime Minister's Office (United Kingdom)."No.10" redirects here. For other uses, see No.10 (disambiguation).10 Downing StreetLocation in WestminsterGeneral informationArchitectural styleGeorgianTown or cityCity of WestminsterLondon, SW1CountryUnited KingdomCoordinates513012N 00739W / 51.5033N 0.1275W / 51.5033; -0.1275Current tenantsSir Keir Starmer (Prime Minister of the United Kingdom), Spouse of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and family Larry (Chief Mouser to the Cabinet Office)Listed Building Grade IOfficial name10 Downing Street, SW1A 2AADesignated14 January 1970Referenceno.1210759[1]Construction started1682; 343years ago(1682)Completed1684; 341years ago(1684)Design and constructionArchitect(s)Christopher Wren10 Downing Street in London is the official residence and office of the prime minister of the United Kingdom.[2] Colloquially known as Number 10, the building is located in Downing Street, off Whitehall in the City of Westminster.It is over 300 years old, is a Grade I listed building,[1] and contains approximately 100 rooms. A private residence for the prime minister occupies the third floor and there is a kitchen in the basement. The other floors contain offices and conference, reception, sitting and dining rooms where the prime minister works, and where government ministers, national leaders, and foreign dignitaries are met and hosted. At the rear is an interior courtyard and a terrace overlooking a 12-acre (0.2ha) garden. Number 10 is adjacent to St James's Park, approximately 34 mile (1.2km) from Buckingham Palace, the official residence of the British monarch in London, and is near the Palace of Westminster, the meeting place of both Houses of Parliament.Originally three houses, Number 10 was offered to Robert Walpole by King George II in 1732.[3] Walpole accepted on the condition that the gift was to the office of First Lord of the Treasury. The post of First Lord of the Treasury has, for much of the 18th and 19th centuries and invariably since 1905, been held by the prime minister. Walpole commissioned William Kent to join the three houses and it is this larger house that is known as Number 10 Downing Street.Despite its size and convenient location near to Parliament, few early prime ministers lived at 10 Downing Street. Costly to maintain, neglected, and run-down, Number 10 was scheduled to be demolished several times, but the property survived and became linked with many statesmen and events in British history. In 1985 Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Number 10 had become "one of the most precious jewels in the national heritage".[4]The Prime Minister's Office, for which the terms Downing Street and Number 10 are metonyms, lies within the 10 Downing Street building and is part of the Cabinet Office.[5] It is staffed by civil servants and special advisers. 10 Downing Street is property of His Majestys Government. Its registered legal title is held in the name of the secretary of state for housing, communities and local government, and the secretary of state is a corporation sole.[6]Number 10 Downing Street was originally three properties: a mansion overlooking St James's Park called "the House at the Back", a town house behind it, and a cottage. The town house, from which the modern building gets its name, was one of several built by George Downing between 1682 and 1684.Downing, a noted spy for Oliver Cromwell and later King Charles II, invested in property and acquired considerable wealth.[7] In 1654, he purchased the lease on land south of St James's Park, adjacent to the House at the Back within walking distance of parliament. Downing planned to build a row of terraced town houses "for persons of good quality to inhabit in..."[8] The street on which he built them now bears his name, and the largest became part of Number 10 Downing Street.[9]Portrait of George Downing painted c.16751690 by Thomas Smith, The Fogg MuseumStraightforward as the investment seemed, it proved otherwise. The Hampden family had a lease on the land that they refused to relinquish. Downing fought their claim, but failed and had to wait 30 years before he could build.[10] When the Hampden lease expired, Downing received permission to build on land further west to take advantage of more recent property developments. The new warrant issued in 1682 reads: "Sir George Downing... [is authorised] to build new and more houses... subject to the proviso that it be not built any nearer than 14feet of the wall of the said Park at the West end thereof".[8] Between 1682 and 1684, Downing built a cul-de-sac of two-storey town houses with coach-houses, stables and views of St James's Park. Over the years, the addresses changed several times. In 1787, Number 5 became "Number 10".[11]Downing employed Christopher Wren to design the houses. Although large, they were put up quickly and cheaply on soft soil with shallow foundations. Winston Churchill wrote that Number 10 was "shaky and lightly built by the profiteering contractor whose name they bear".[12]The upper end of the Downing Street cul-de-sac closed off the access to St James's Park, making the street quiet and private. An advertisement in 1720 described it as "a pretty open Place, especially at the upper end, where are four or five very large and well-built Houses, fit for Persons of Honour and Quality; each House having a pleasant Prospect into St James's Park, with a Tarras Walk".[13] The cul-de-sac had several distinguished residents: George Granville, 1st Baron Lansdowne from 1692 to 1696 and the Earl of Grantham from 1699 to 1703.[13]Downing did not live in Downing Street.[14] In 1675, he retired to Cambridge, where he died in 1684, a few months after building was completed. In 1800, the wealth he had accumulated was used to found Downing College, Cambridge, as had been his wish should his descendants fail in the male line. Downing's portrait hangs in the entrance hall of Number 10.[15]The Palace of Whitehall by Hendrick Danckerts c.16601679. Viewed from St James's Park, the "House at the Back" is on the right; the octagonal building next to it is the Cockpit.The "House at the Back", the largest of the three houses which were combined to make Number 10, was a mansion built in about 1530 next to the Palace of Whitehall. Rebuilt, expanded, and renovated many times since, it was originally one of several buildings that made up the "Cockpit Lodgings", so-called because they were attached to an octagonal structure used for cock-fighting. Early in the 17th century, the Cockpit was converted to a concert hall and theatre; after the Glorious Revolution of 1688, some of the first cabinet meetings were held there secretly.[16]For many years, the "House at the Back" was the home of Thomas Knyvet, Keeper of Whitehall Palace, famous for capturing Guy Fawkes in 1605 and foiling his plot to assassinate King James I. The previous year, Knyvet had moved into a house next door, approximately where Number 10 is today.[17]From that time, the "House at the Back" was usually occupied by members of the royal family or the government. Princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of King James I, lived there from 1604 until 1613 when she married Frederick V, Elector Palatine and moved to Heidelberg. She was the grandmother of King George I, the Elector of Hanover, who became King of Great Britain in 1714, and was a great-grandmother of King George II, who presented the house to Walpole in 1732.[18]George Monck, 1st Duke of Albemarle, the general responsible for the Restoration of the Monarchy in 1660, lived there from 1660 until his death in 1671. As head of the Great Treasury Commission of 16671672, Albemarle transformed accounting methods and allowed the Crown greater control over expenses. His secretary, George Downing, who built Downing Street, is thought to have created these changes. Albemarle is the first treasury minister to have lived in what became the home of the First Lord of the Treasury and prime minister.[19]In 1671 George Villiers, 2nd Duke of Buckingham took possession when he joined the Cabal Ministry. At considerable expense, Buckingham rebuilt the house. The result was a spacious mansion, lying parallel to Whitehall Palace with a view of St James Park from its garden.[20]After Buckingham retired in 1676, Lady Charlotte Fitzroy, Charles II's daughter, moved in when she married Edward Lee, 1st Earl of Lichfield. The Crown authorised extensive rebuilding which included adding a storey, thus giving it three main floors, an attic and basement. This structure can be seen today as the rear section of Number 10.[21] (See Plan of the Premises Granted to the Earl and Countess of Lichfield in 1677)[22][23] The likely reason that repair was required is that the house had settled in the swampy ground near the Thames, causing structural damage.[24] Like Downing Street, it rested on a shallow foundation, a design error that caused problems until 1960 when the modern Number 10 was rebuilt on deep pilings.[25]The Lichfields followed James II into exile after the Glorious Revolution. Two years later in 1690, William III and Mary II gave the "House at the Back" to Hendrik van Nassau-Ouwerkerk, a Dutch general who had assisted in securing the Crown for the Prince of Orange. Nassau, who Anglicised his name to "Overkirk", lived there until his death in 1708.[21]The "House at the Back" reverted to the Crown when Lady Overkirk died in 1720. The Treasury issued an order "for repairing and fitting it up in the best and most substantial manner" at a cost of 2,522. The work included: "The Back passage into Downing street to be repaired and a new door; a New Necessary House to be made; To take down the Useless passage formerly made for the Maids of Honour to go into Downing Street, when the Queen lived at the Cockpit; To New Cast a great Lead Cistern & pipes and to lay the Water into the house & a new frame for ye Cistern".[26][23][27]The name of the "House at the Back" changed with the occupant, from Lichfield House to Overkirk House in 1690 to Bothmer House in 1720.[28]Johann Caspar von Bothmer, Premier Minister of the Electorate of Hanover, head of the German Chancery and adviser to George I and II, took up residency in 1720. Although Bothmer complained about "the ruinous Condition of the Premises",[29] he lived there until his death in 1732. Even though Count von Bothmer was not British, he was a subject of George I and George II and the first politician and head of a government who resided in 10 Downing Street.[30]Robert Walpole accepted George II's gift of the house at the back and two Downing Street houses on behalf of the office of First Lord of the Treasury.When Count Bothmer died, ownership of the "House at the Back" reverted to the Crown. George II took this opportunity to offer it to Robert Walpole, often called the first prime minister, as a gift for his services to the nation: stabilising its finances, keeping it at peace and securing the Hanoverian succession.[31]Walpole did not accept the gift for himself.[32] He proposedand the King agreedthat the Crown give the properties to the Office of First Lord of the Treasury. Walpole would live there as the incumbent First Lord, but would vacate it for the next one.[33]To enlarge the new house, Walpole persuaded Mr Chicken, the tenant of a cottage next door, to move to another house in Downing Street.[34] This small house and the mansion at the back were then incorporated into Number 10. Walpole commissioned William Kent to convert them into one building. Kent joined the larger houses by building a two-storey structure between them, consisting of one long room on the ground floor and several above. The remaining interior space was converted into a courtyard. He connected the Downing Street houses with a corridor. Having united the structures, Kent gutted and rebuilt the interior. He then surmounted the third storey of the house at the back with a pediment. To allow Walpole quicker access to Parliament, Kent closed the north side entrance from St James's Park, and made the door in Downing Street the main entrance.[35]The rebuilding took three years. On 23 September 1735, the London Daily Post announced that: "Yesterday the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, with his Lady and Family, removed from their House in St James's Square, to his new House, adjoining to the Treasury in St James's Park".[36] The cost of conversion is unknown. Originally estimated at 8,000, the final cost probably exceeded 20,000.[37]Walpole did not enter through the now-famous door; that would not be installed until forty years later. Kent's door was modest, belying the spacious elegance beyond. The First Lord's new, albeit temporary, home had sixty rooms, with hardwood and marble floors, crown moulding, elegant pillars and marble mantelpieces; those on the west side with views of St James's Park. One of the largest rooms was a study measuring forty feet by twenty with enormous windows overlooking St James's Park. "My Lord's Study"[38] (as Kent labelled it in his drawings) would later become the Cabinet Room where prime ministers meet with the Cabinet ministers.[39]Shortly after moving in, Walpole ordered that a portion of the land outside his study be converted into a terrace and garden. Letters patent issued in April 1736 state that: "...a piece of garden ground situated in his Majesty's park of St James's, & belonging & adjoining to the house now inhabited by the Right Honourable the Chancellor of His Majesty's Exchequer, hath been lately made & fitted up at the Charge... of the Crown".[40]The same document confirmed that Number 10 Downing Street was: "meant to be annexed & united to the Office of his Majesty's Treasury & to be & to remain for the Use & Habitation of the first Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being".[41]At about the same time that William Kent was combining the Downing Street townhouse with the house at the back, he was also commissioned to design and construct a new Treasury building on the site of the old Tudor Cockpit located behind Downing Street. This project was completed in 1737 and included corridors connecting the Treasury building with 10 Downing Street allowing Walpole, as Chancellor of the Exchequer as well as First Lord of the Treasury, direct and convenient access to the Treasury offices. In effect the Treasury building became an annex of 10 Downing Street and its staff worked directly for Walpole on treasury, patronage and other public business. This arrangement remained in effect until the middle of the 19th century and until then all prime ministers who were also Chancellor took advantage of it. After Prime Minister Robert Peel "gave up" being Chancellor in 1841, and this separation of positions gradually became a convention of the constitution, a locked door was installed between the buildings limiting the Prime Minister's access to the Treasury and its staff. Due to bomb damage in 1940, the Treasury relocated to the Government Offices Great George Street. Then in 1963 the Cabinet Office (including the Prime Minister's Office) and later the Civil Service (with the Prime minister as Minister for the Civil Service) moved into the renovated Kent Treasury Building. "Under (Prime Minister) Blair . . . the locked door, symbolically and physically dividing No. 10 from the Cabinet Office, was passed through with such frequency that its meaning was lost."[42]William Pitt the Younger lived in Number 10 for twenty years, longer than any Prime Minister before or since.Walpole lived in Number 10 until 1742. Although he had accepted it on behalf of future First Lords of the Treasury, it would be 21 years before any of his successors chose to live there; the five who followed Walpole preferred their own homes. This was the pattern until the beginning of the 20th century. Of the 31 First Lords from 1735 to 1902, only 16 (including Walpole) lived in Number 10.[43]One reason many First Lords chose not to live in Number 10 was that most owned London town houses superior in size and quality. To them, Number 10 was unimpressive. Their possession of the house, albeit temporary, was a perquisite they could bestow as a political reward. Most lent it to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, others to lesser officials or to friends and relatives.[44][45][46][47][48][note 1]Another reason for its unpopularity was that Number 10 was a hazardous place in which to live; it was prone to sinking because it was built on soft soil and a shallow foundation, and its floors buckled and walls and chimneys cracked. It became unsafe and frequently required repairs. In 1766, for example, Charles Townshend, Chancellor of the Exchequer, pointed out that the house was in a dilapidated condition. His architect's letter to the Treasury stated: "...we have caused the House in Downing Street belonging to the Treasury to be surveyed, & find the Walls of the old part of the said House next the street to be much decayed, the Floors & Chimneys much sunk from the level".[50] Townshend ordered extensive repairs, which were still incomplete eight years later. A note from Lord North to the Office of Works, dated September 1774, asks for the work on the front of the house, "which was begun by a Warrant from the Treasury dated 9 August 1766",[51] to be finished.[23][52]Treasury officials complained that the building was costing too much to maintain; some suggested that it should be razed and a new house constructed on the site or elsewhere. In 1782 the Board of Works reporting on "the dangerous state of the old part of the House", stated that "no time be lost in taking down said building".[53] In 1783 the Duke of Portland moved out because it was once again in need of repair. A committee found that the money spent so far was insufficient. This time the Board of Works declared that "the Repairs, Alterations & Additions at the Chancellor of the Exchequer's House will amount to the sum of 5,580, exclusive of the sum for which they already have His Majesty's Warrant. And praying a Warrant for the said sum of 5,580and also praying an Imprest of that sum to enable them to pay the Workmen".[53] This proved to be a gross underestimate; the final bill was over 11,000. The Morning Herald fumed about the expense: "500pounds p.a. preceding the Great Repair, and 11,000 the Great Repair itself! So much has this extraordinary edifice cost the country For one moiety of the sum a much better dwelling might have been purchased!"[54][55][56]A few prime ministers however did enjoy living in Number 10. Lord North, who conducted the war against the American Revolution, lived there happily with his family from 1767 to 1782. William Pitt the Younger, who made it his home for twenty years (longer than any First Lord before or since) from 1783 to 1801 and from 1804 to 1806, referred to it as "My vast, awkward house".[51] While there, Pitt reduced the national debt, formed the Triple Alliance against France and won passage of the Act of Union that created the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. F. J. Robinson, 1st Viscount Goderich, took a special liking to the house in the late 1820s and spent state funds lavishly remodelling the interior.[57]No 10 Downing Street, 1888 by Philip NormanGarden of No 10 Downing Street, 1888 by Philip NormanNevertheless, for 70 years following Pitt's death in 1806, Number 10 was rarely used as the First Lord's residence. From 1834 to 1877, it was either vacant or used only for offices and meetings.[43]Downing Street declined at the turn of the 19th century, becoming surrounded with run-down buildings, dark alleys, the scene of crime and prostitution. Earlier, the government had taken over the other Downing Street houses: the Colonial Office occupied Number 14 in 1798; the Foreign Office was at Number 16 and the houses on either side; the West India Department was in Number 18; and the Tithe Commissioners in Number 20. The houses deteriorated from neglect, became unsafe, and one by one were demolished. By 1857 Downing Street's townhouses were all gone except for Number 10, Number 11 (customarily the Chancellor of the Exchequer's residence), and Number 12 (used as offices for Government Whips). In 1879 a fire destroyed the upper floors of Number 12; it was renovated but only as a single-storey structure.[58][59][60][61]When Lord Salisbury retired in 1902, his nephew, Arthur James Balfour, became prime minister. It was an easy transition: he was already First Lord of the Treasury and he was already living in Number 10. Balfour revived the custom that Number 10 is the First Lord and Prime Minister's official residence.[23]Winston Churchill emerging from Number 10 in 1943Without a bomb shelter, during World War II the Prime Minister abandoned Number 10 instead using a flat in the Foreign office that became known as the No.10 Annexe, and lay above the much more comprehensive underground bunker used by Winston Churchill and now known as the Churchill War Rooms.[62] To reassure the people that his government was functioning normally, he insisted on being seen entering and leaving Number 10 occasionally, and indeed, continued to use it for meetings and dinners despite being urged not to.[63] Harold Wilson, during his second ministry from 1974 to 1976, lived in his home in Lord North Street because Mary Wilson wanted "a proper home".[64]The damaged drawing room of 10 Downing Street following a bomb raid in February 1944.Despite these exceptions, Number 10 has been known as the prime minister's official home for over one hundred years. By the turn of the 20th century, photography and the penny press had linked Number 10 in the public mind with the premiership. The introduction of films and television would strengthen this association. Pictures of prime ministers with distinguished guests at the door became commonplace. With or without the prime minister present, visitors had their picture taken. Suffragettes posed in front of the door when they petitioned H. H. Asquith for women's rights in 1913, a picture that became famous and was circulated around the world. In 1931, Mahatma Gandhi, wearing a traditional homespun dhoti, posed leaving Number 10 after meeting with Ramsay MacDonald to discuss India's independence.[65] This picture, too, became famous, especially in India. The freedom fighters could see their leader had been received in the prime minister's home. Couse's elegant, understated doorstark black, framed in cream white with a bold white "10" clearly visiblewas the perfect backdrop to record such events. Prime Ministers made historic announcements from the front step. Waving the Anglo-German Agreement of Friendship, Neville Chamberlain proclaimed "Peace with honour" in 1938 from Number 10 after his meeting with Adolf Hitler in Munich.[66] During World War II, Churchill was photographed many times emerging confidently from Number 10 holding up two fingers in the sign for "Victory". The building itself, however, did not escape the London Blitz entirely unscathed; in February 1944 a bomb fell on nearby Horse Guards Parade and some of the drawing-room windows were destroyed.[67]The symbol of British government, Number 10 became a gathering place for protesters. Emmeline Pankhurst and other suffragette leaders stormed Downing Street in 1908;[68] anti-Vietnam War protestors marched there in the 1960s, as did anti-Iraq War protestors in 2005.[69]Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and U.S. President Ronald Reagan at 10 Downing Street in 1982.By the middle of the 20th century, Number 10 was falling apart again. The deterioration had been obvious for some time. The number of people allowed in the upper floors was limited for fear the bearing walls would collapse. The staircase had sunk several inches; some steps were buckled and the balustrade was out of alignment. Dry rot was widespread throughout. The interior wood in the Cabinet Room's double columns was like sawdust. Skirting boards, doors, sills and other woodwork were riddled and weakened with disease. After reconstruction had begun, miners dug down into the foundations and found that the huge wooden beams supporting the house had decayed.[70][71]In 1958, a committee under the chairmanship of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres was appointed by Harold Macmillan to investigate the condition of the house and make recommendations. In the committee's report there was some discussion of tearing down the building and constructing an entirely new residence but because the prime minister's home had become an icon of British architecture like Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace and the Houses of Parliament, the committee recommended that Number 10 (and Numbers 11 and 12) should be rebuilt using as much of the original materials as possible.[70] The interior would be photographed, measured, disassembled, and restored. A new foundation with deep pilings would be laid and the original buildings reassembled on top of it, allowing for much needed expansion and modernisation. Any original materials that were beyond repair such as the pair of double columns in the Cabinet Room would be replicated in detail. This was a formidable undertaking: the three buildings contained over 200 rooms spread out over five floors.[72]The architect Raymond Erith carried out the design for this painstaking work[73] and the contractor that undertook it was John Mowlem & Co.[74]The Times reported initially that the cost for the project would be 400,000. After more careful studies were completed, it was concluded that the "total cost was likely to be 1,250,000" and the work would take two years to complete.[75] In the end, the cost was close to 3,000,000 and the work took almost three years due in large part to 14 labour strikes. There were also delays when archaeological excavations uncovered important artefacts dating from Roman, Saxon and medieval times.[76] Macmillan lived in Admiralty House during the reconstruction.[77]The replica of the door with the Union Flag decoration in 2015The new foundation was made of steel-reinforced concrete with pilings sunk 6 to 18 feet (1.8 to 5.5m).[78] The "new" Number 10 consisted of about 60% new materials; the remaining 40% was either restored or replicas of originals. Many rooms and sections of the new building were reconstructed exactly as they were in the old Number 10. These included: the garden floor, the door and entrance foyer, the stairway, the hallway to the Cabinet Room, the Cabinet Room, the garden and terrace, the Small and Large State Rooms and the three reception rooms. The staircase, however, was rebuilt and simplified. Steel was hidden inside the columns in the Pillared Drawing Room to support the floor above. The upper floors were modernised and the third floor extended over Numbers 11 and 12 to allow more living space. As many as 40 coats of paint were stripped from the elaborate cornices in the main rooms revealing details unseen for almost 200 years in some cases.[78]When builders examined the exterior faade, they discovered that the black colour visible even in photographs from the mid-19th century was misleading; the bricks were actually yellow. The black appearance was the product of two centuries of pollution. To preserve the 'traditional' look of recent times, the newly cleaned yellow bricks were painted black to resemble their well-known appearance.[79][80]Although the reconstruction was generally considered an architectural triumph, Erith was disappointed. He complained openly during and after the project that the government had altered his design to save money. "I am heart broken by the result," he said. "The whole project has been a frightful waste of money because it just has not been done properly. The Ministry of Works has insisted on economy after economy. I am bitterly disappointed with what has happened."[81] Erith described the numbers on the front, intended to be based on historical models, as 'a mess' and 'completely wrong' to a fellow historian.[82] Erith's concerns proved justified. Within a few years, dry rot was discovered, especially in the main rooms due to inadequate waterproofing and a broken water pipe. Extensive reconstruction again had to be undertaken in the late 1960s to resolve these problems.[83] Further extensive repairs and remodelling, commissioned by Margaret Thatcher, were completed in the 1980s under the direction of Erith's associate Quinlan Terry.[84]Christmas tree outside Number 10 in 2021The work done by Erith and Terry in the 1960s and 1980s represents the most extensive remodelling of Number 10 in recent times. Since 1990 when the Terry reconstruction was completed, repairing, redecorating, remodelling, and updating the house has been ongoing as needed. The IRA mortar attack in February 1991 led to extensive work being done to repair the damage (mostly to the garden and exterior walls) and to improve security. In the summer of 1993 windows were rebuilt and in 1995 computer cables installed. In 1997, the building was remodelled to provide extra space for the prime minister's greatly increased staff.[85] To accommodate their large families, both Tony Blair and David Cameron chose to live in the private residence above Number 11 rather than the smaller one above Number 10. In 2010, the Camerons completely modernised the 50-year-old private kitchen in Number 11. In March 2020, Boris Johnson refurbished the residential apartment at Number 11. This became the subject of public controversy, and an Electoral Commission inquiry took place into the financing of the refurbishment.[86]In May 2023, a car was driven into the Downing Street gates. Rishi Sunak was present inside the residences at the time. A man was arrested by police and the car crash was not terrorism-related.[87]Whole building of 10 Downing StreetThe current prime minister is Keir Starmer. 10 Downing Street houses the Cabinet Room, in which Cabinet meetings take place, chaired by the prime minister. It also houses the Prime Minister's Executive Office, which deals with government logistics and diplomacy.[88]Mahatma Gandhi outside Number 10 in 1931. Dignitaries and visitors often pose for a photograph outside the door.The front door of 10 Downing Street, showing the letter-box inscribed with "First Lord of the Treasury"Number 10's door is the product of the renovations Charles Townshend ordered in 1766; it was probably not completed until 1772. Executed in the Georgian style by the architect Kenton Couse, it is unassuming and narrow, consisting of a single white stone step leading to a modest brick front. The small, six-panelled door, originally made of black oak, is surrounded by cream-coloured casing and adorned with a semicircular fanlight window. Painted in white, between the top and middle sets of panels, is the number "10". The zero of the number "10" is painted in a very eccentric style, in a 37 angle anticlockwise. One theory is that this is in fact a capital 'O' as found in the Trajan alphabet that was used by the Ministry of Works at the time. A black iron knocker in the shape of a lion's head is between the two middle panels; below the knocker is a brass letter box with the inscription "First Lord of the Treasury". The doorbell is inscribed with "PUSH" although is rarely used in practice. A black ironwork fence with spiked newel posts runs along the front of the house and up each side of the step to the door. The fence rises above the step into a double-swirled archway, supporting an iron gas lamp surmounted by a crown.[89][90][91] In modern times the door cannot be opened from the outside; there is always someone inside to grant entry.[92][93][94]After the IRA mortar attack in 1991, the original black oak door was replaced by a blast-proof steel one. Regularly removed for refurbishment and replaced with a replica, it is so heavy that it takes eight men to lift it. The brass letterbox still bears the legend "First Lord of the Treasury". The original door was put on display in the Churchill Museum at the Cabinet War Rooms.[95]Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher with US First Lady Nancy Reagan in 1986 standing in the entrance hall.Beyond the door, Couse installed black and white marble tiles in the entrance hall that are still in use. A guard's chair designed by Thomas Chippendale sits in one corner. Once used when policemen sat on watch outside in the street, it has an unusual "hood" designed to protect them from the wind and cold and a drawer underneath where hot coals were placed to provide warmth. Scratches on the right arm were caused by their pistols rubbing up against the leather.[96] Number 10 Downing Street has a lift.[97]Couse also added a bow front to the small cottageformerly Mr Chicken's houseincorporated into Number 10 in Walpole's time.[89][98][99]Main staircase, 2016When William Kent rebuilt the interior between 1732 and 1734, his craftsmen created a stone triple staircase. The main section had no visible supports. With a wrought iron balustrade, embellished with a scroll design, and mahogany handrail, it rises from the garden floor to the third floor. Kent's staircase is the first architectural feature visitors see as they enter Number 10. Black and white engravings and photographs of all the past prime ministers decorate the wall. They are rearranged slightly to make room for a photograph of each new prime minister. There is one exception: Winston Churchill is represented in two photographs.[100][101] At the bottom of the staircase are group photographs of prime ministers with their Cabinet ministers and representatives to imperial conferences.[100][102][103][104][105][106]Prime Minister William Gladstone (in the foreground) meeting with his Cabinet in 1868[107] in the Cabinet Room, with its distinctive pair of double columns in the background.[108]In Kent's design for the enlarged Number 10, the Cabinet Room was a simple rectangular space with enormous windows. As part of the renovations begun in 1783, it was extended, giving the space its modern appearance. Probably not completed until 1796,[109] this alteration was achieved by removing the east wall and rebuilding it several feet inside the adjoining secretaries' room. At the entrance, a screen of two pairs of Corinthian columns was erected (to carry the extra span of the ceiling) supporting a moulded entablature that wraps around the room. Robert Taylor, the architect who executed this concept, was knighted on its completion.[110] The resulting small space, framed by the pillars, serves as an anteroom to the larger area. Hendrick Danckerts' painting "The Palace of Whitehall" usually hangs in the vestibule.[111] It also contains two large bookcases that house the prime minister's library; Cabinet members traditionally donate to the collection on leaving office a tradition that began with Ramsay MacDonald in 1931.[112][113][114][115]David Cameron showing John Kerry around the Cabinet Room in 2016Although Kent intended the First Lord to use this space as his study, it has rarely served that purpose; it has almost always been the Cabinet Room. There have been a few exceptions. Stanley Baldwin used the Cabinet Room as his office. A few prime ministers, such as Tony Blair, occasionally worked at the Cabinet Room table. Painted off-white with large floor to ceiling windows along one of the long walls, the room is light and airy. Three brass chandeliers hang from the high ceiling. The Cabinet table, purchased during the Gladstone era, dominates the room. The modern boat-shaped top, introduced by Harold Macmillan in the late 1950s, is supported by huge original oak legs. The table is surrounded by carved, solid mahogany chairs that also date from the Gladstone era. The prime minister's chair, the only one with arms, is situated midway along one side in front of the marble fireplace, facing the windows; when not in use, it is positioned at an angle for easy access.[116] The only picture in the room is a copy of a portrait of Robert Walpole by Jean-Baptiste van Loo hanging over the fireplace.[117]Number 10 has three inter-linked state drawing rooms: the Pillared Drawing Room, the Terracotta Drawing Room and the White Drawing Room.[118]Prime Minister Gordon Brown and US President Barack Obama in the Pillared Room, 2009The largest is the Pillared Room thought to have been created in 1796 by Taylor. Measuring 37 feet (11m) long by 28 feet (8.5m) wide, it takes its name from the twin Ionic pilasters with straight pediments at one end. Today, there is a portrait of Queen Elizabeth I over the fireplace; during the Thatcher, Major and Blair ministries, a portrait of William Pitt by Romney was hung there.[119]A Persian carpet covers almost the entire floor. A copy of a 16th-century original now kept in the Victoria and Albert Museum, there is an inscription woven into it that reads: "I have no refuge in the world other than thy threshold. My head has no protection other than this porchway. The work of a slave of the holy place, Maqsud of Kashan in the year 926" (the Islamic year corresponding to 1520).[120]In the restoration conducted in the late 1980s, Quinlan Terry restored the fireplace. Executed in the Kentian style, the small Ionic pilasters in the over-mantel are miniature duplicates of the large Ionic pillars in the room. The Ionic motif is also found in the door surrounds and panelling.[84]Sparsely furnished with a few chairs and sofas around the walls, the Pillared Room is usually used to receive guests before they go into the State Dining Room. However, it is sometimes used for other purposes that require a large open space. International agreements have been signed in this room. Tony Blair entertained the England Rugby Union team in the Pillared Room after they won the World Cup in 2003. John Logie Baird gave Ramsay MacDonald a demonstration of his invention, the television, in this room.[121][122][123][99][124] After the Apollo 11 lunar landing in July 1969, Harold Wilson hosted a reception in the room for the astronauts Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins, in addition to the Cambridge scientist Francis Thomas Bacon, inventor of the alkaline fuel cell used to generate power for space capsules.[125]The Terracotta Room is the middle of the three drawing rooms. It was used as the dining room when Robert Walpole was prime minister.[38] The name changes according to the colour it is painted. When Margaret Thatcher came to power it was the Blue Room; she had it re-decorated and renamed the Green Room. It is now painted terracotta.[126]In the renovation of the 1980s, Quinlan Terry introduced large Doric order columns to this room in the door surrounds and designed a very large Palladian overmantel for the fireplace with small double Doric columns on each side with the royal arms above. Terry also added an ornate gilded ceiling to give the rooms a more stately look. Carved into the plasterwork above the door leading to the Pillared Room is a tribute to Margaret Thatcher: a straw-carrying 'thatcher'.[127]The White State Drawing room was, until the 1940s, for the private use of prime ministers and their spouses. It was here that Edward Heath kept his grand piano. It is often used as the backdrop for television interviews and is in regular use as a meeting room for Downing Street staff. The room links through to the Terracotta Room next door. In the reconstruction during the late 1980s, Quinlan Terry used Corinthian columns and added ornate Baroque-style central ceiling mouldings and corner mouldings of the four national flowers of the United Kingdom: rose (England), thistle (Scotland), daffodil (Wales) and shamrock (Northern Ireland).[127]When Frederick Robinson (later Lord Goderich), became Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1823, he decided to leave a personal legacy to the nation. To this end, he employed John Soane, the distinguished architect who had designed the Bank of England and many other famous buildings, to build a State Dining Room for Number 10. Begun in 1825 and completed in 1826 at a cost of 2,000, the result is a spacious room with oak panelling and reeded mouldings. Accessed through the first floor, its vaulted, arched ceiling rises up through the next so that it actually occupies two floors. Measuring 42 by 26 feet (12.8 by 7.9m), it is the largest room in Number 10. Soane was the guest of honour when the dining room was first used on 4 April 1826.[128]The room is usually furnished with a table surrounded by 20 reproduction Adam style chairs originally made for the British Embassy in Rio de Janeiro. For larger gatherings, a horseshoe-shaped table is brought in that will accommodate up to 65 guests. On these occasions, the table is set with the Silver Trust Silver set given to Downing Street in the 1990s.[129] Above the fireplace, overlooking the room, is a massive portrait by John Shackleton of George II, the king who originally gave the building to the First Lord of the Treasury in 1732.[130] Celebrity chefs such as Nigella Lawson have cooked for Prime Ministers' guests using the small kitchen next door. Entering through the Small Dining Room, Blair used this room for his monthly press conferences.[131][132][133][134][135][136][137][138][139][140]Great kitchen, 1931The great kitchen located in the basement was another part of the renovations begun in 1783, probably also under the direction of Robert Taylor.[37] Seldom seen by anyone other than staff, the space is two storeys high with a huge arched window and vaulted ceiling. Traditionally, it has always had a chopping block work table in the centre that is 14 feet (4.3m) long, 3 feet (0.91m) wide and 5 inches (13cm) thick.[141]Above Taylor's vaulted kitchen, between the Pillared Room and the State Dining room, Soane created a Smaller Dining Room (sometimes called the Breakfast Room) that still exists. To build it, Soane removed the chimney from the kitchen to put a door in the room. He then moved the chimney to the east side, running a Y-shaped split flue inside the walls up either side of one of the windows above. The room therefore has a unique architectural feature: over the fireplace there is a window instead of the usual chimney breast.[120]With its flat unadorned ceiling, simple mouldings and deep window seats, the Small Dining Room is intimate and comfortable. Usually furnished with a mahogany table seating only eight, Prime Ministers have often used this room when dining with family or when entertaining special guests on more personal state occasions.[142][143][144]Main article: Garden of 10 and 11 Downing StreetPrime Minister Stanley Baldwin (seated centre with his legs crossed) poses in the garden of Number Ten with representatives to the 1923 Imperial Conference.The terrace and garden were constructed in 1736 shortly after Walpole moved into Number 10. The terrace, extending across the back, provides a full view of St James's Park. The garden is dominated by a 0.5 acres (0.20ha) open lawn which wraps around Numbers 10 and 11 in an L-shape. No longer "fitted with variety Walle fruit and diverse fruit trees" as it was in the 17th century, there is now a centrally located flower bed around a holly tree surrounded by seats. Tubs of flowers line the steps from the terrace; around the walls are rose beds with flowering and evergreen shrubs.[130][145][146][147] The terrace and garden have provided a casual setting for many gatherings of First Lords with foreign dignitaries, Cabinet ministers, guests, and staff. Prime Minister Tony Blair, for example, hosted a farewell reception in 2007 for his staff on the terrace. John Major announced his 1995 resignation as leader of the Conservative Party in the garden. Churchill called his secretaries the "garden girls" because their offices overlook the garden.[148] It was also the location of the first press conference announcing the Coalition Government between David Cameron's Conservatives and Nick Clegg's Liberal Democrats.[149]Number 10 is filled with fine paintings, sculptures, busts and furniture. Only a few are permanent features. Most are on loan. About half belong to the Government Art Collection. The remainder are on loan from private collectors and from public galleries such as the National Portrait Gallery, the Tate Gallery, the Victoria and Albert Museum and the National Gallery.[150][151]About a dozen paintings are changed annually. More extensive changes occur when a new prime minister takes office and redecorates.[152] These redecorations may reflect both individual taste as well as make a political statement. Edward Heath borrowed French paintings from the National Gallery and was loaned two Renoirs from a private collector. When Margaret Thatcher arrived in 1979 she insisted that the artwork had to be British and that it celebrate "British achievers". As a former chemist, she took pleasure in devoting the Small Dining Room to a collection of portraits of British scientists, such as Joseph Priestley and Humphry Davy. During the 1990s John Major converted the first floor anteroom into a small gallery of modern art, mostly British. He also introduced several paintings by John Constable and J. M. W. Turner, Britain's two best known 19th-century artists, and cricketing paintings by Archibald Stuart-Wortley including a portrait of one of England's most celebrated batsmen W. G. Grace.[153]In addition to outstanding artwork, Number 10 contains many exceptional pieces of furniture either owned by the house or on loan. One of the most striking and unusual is the already mentioned Chippendale hooded guard's chair that sits in a corner of the entrance hall. To its left is

X factor when one direction was put together. What song did harry styles sing on x factor. What song did one direction sing on x factor final. X factor one direction songs. What song did one direction sing on the x factor 2011. What song did one direction dance to on x factor. X factor one direction creation.