








7 wonders (Modern)

The term “Seven Wonders of the World” refers to a list of extraordinary and amazing structures or creations that people from around the world consider to be very special and impressive. These wonders can be ancient buildings, monuments, or natural features that showcase human creativity, engineering skills, or the beauty of nature. There are two main lists: the Ancient Seven Wonders, which includes remarkable constructions from ancient times, and the New Seven Wonders, which are more recent wonders chosen by people through a global vote. Overall, these wonders are celebrated for their uniqueness and the awe they inspire in people who see or learn about them.



What are the Ancient Seven Wonders of the World?




The original seven wonders, also referred to as the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, were remarkable, humanly-constructed landmarks from ancient, classical civilisations:

-  The Great Pyramid of Giza, Egypt;
-  The Hanging Gardens of Babylon;
-  The Statue of Zeus at Olympia;
-  The Temple of Artemis at Ephesus;
-  The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus;
-  The Colossus of Rhodes;
-  The Lighthouse of Alexandria.

The Great Pyramid of Giza is the only ancient wonder that still exists today. The other six have either disappeared or are in ruin.

What are the New Seven Wonders of the World?

In 2000, a campaign was started to decide on seven new world wonders. Over 100 million people cast their votes in order to whittle over 200 places down to just seven. Then, in 2017, the new modern list of the Seven Wonders of the World, featuring landmarks that are still in existence today, was finalised.

-  The Great Wall of China (China)
-  Petra (Jordan)
-  Christ the Redeemer (Brazil)
-  Machu Picchu (Peru)
-  Chichen Itza (Mexico)
-  The Roman Colosseum (Italy)
-  The Taj Mahal (India)

The Great Wall of China

- ✎ The Great Wall of China stretches over to 20,000 kilometres (13,000 miles) across northern China, from east to west.
- ✎ Construction of the wall began over 2,000 years ago.
- ✎ The wall was built to protect China from invasions by tribes from the north.
- ✎ It is made of various materials, including stone, brick, and wood.
- ✎ The wall has watchtowers, signal towers, and barracks along its length.
- ✎ The wall is not a single continuous structure but rather a series of walls built over centuries.
- ✎ It is a symbol of Chinese civilization and has become a popular tourist destination, attracting millions of visitors from around the world each year.
- ✎ The Great Wall of China is one of the most impressive architectural feats in history and is recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.





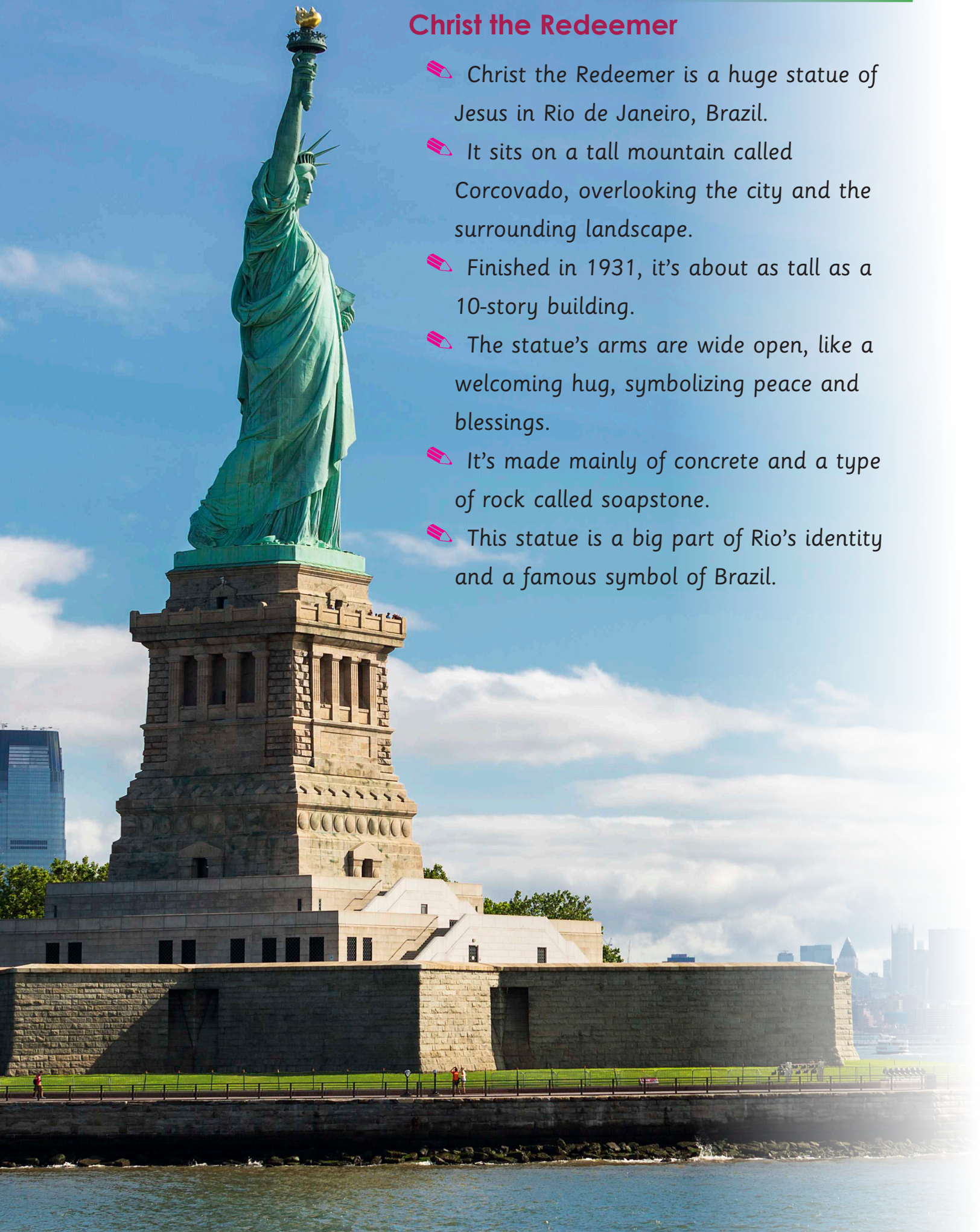
Taj Mahal

- ✎ This magnificent landmark is located in Agra, India.
- ✎ It took 16 years and 20,000 workers to build.
- ✎ It was built in the 17th century by the emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his beloved wife, Mumtaz Mahal, who died during childbirth. This is why the monument is regarded as a symbol of true love.
- ✎ The Taj Mahal was designed by a team of architects under the supervision of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan. It is believed that the chief architect was Ustad Ahmad Lahauri, an Indian architect of Persian descent.
- ✎ The Taj Mahal is renowned for its exquisite beauty and symmetrical design
- ✎ Due to reflection of the sky on the white marble, Taj Mahal appears to be of different colours during different times of the day, it appears little pinkish in the morning, white during the day and little blueish during the night.
- ✎ Today, the Taj Mahal is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and one of the most visited tourist attractions in India.

Petra

- ✎ Petra is an ancient city located in modern-day Jordan.
- ✎ It was the capital of the Nabatean Kingdom around 2,000 years ago.
- ✎ The city is famous for its remarkable rock-cut architecture and water distribution system.
- ✎ The most iconic structure in Petra is the Treasury, also known as Al-Khazneh, which is carved into the rose-colored sandstone cliffs.
- ✎ The city features numerous tombs, temples, and other buildings carved directly into the rock.
- ✎ Petra's location in a desert canyon adds to its mystique and beauty, with towering cliffs and narrow passageways.
- ✎ Petra is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and was voted as one of the New Seven Wonders of the World.





Christ the Redeemer

- ✎ Christ the Redeemer is a huge statue of Jesus in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
- ✎ It sits on a tall mountain called Corcovado, overlooking the city and the surrounding landscape.
- ✎ Finished in 1931, it's about as tall as a 10-story building.
- ✎ The statue's arms are wide open, like a welcoming hug, symbolizing peace and blessings.
- ✎ It's made mainly of concrete and a type of rock called soapstone.
- ✎ This statue is a big part of Rio's identity and a famous symbol of Brazil.



Machu Picchu

- ✎ Machu Picchu is an ancient city high in the Andes Mountains of Peru.
- ✎ It was built about 600 years ago.
- ✎ Machu Picchu is famous for its stone buildings and terraces, which were used for farming and religious ceremonies.
- ✎ It's believed to have been a royal estate or a sacred place for the leaders.
- ✎ The site was abandoned and hidden from the outside world for centuries until it was rediscovered in 1911.
- ✎ Today, Machu Picchu is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and one of the most visited tourist destinations in the world.
- ✎ People come from all over to hike and explore this ancient wonder.
- ✎ Visitors are amazed by the incredible stonework and the natural beauty of the surrounding mountains.

Chichen Itza

- ✎ Chichen Itza is an ancient city located in Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula.
- ✎ It was built by the Maya civilization over a thousand years ago.
- ✎ The city is known for its impressive pyramids, temples, and other stone structures.
- ✎ Chichen Itza was an important religious and political center for the Maya people.
- ✎ Today, it is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and one of the most visited archaeological sites in Mexico.
- ✎ Visitors can explore the ruins and learn about the fascinating history and culture of the ancient Maya civilization.
- ✎ It's a popular destination for tourists interested in archaeology and ancient civilizations.



The Roman Colosseum

- ✎ The Roman Colosseum is an ancient amphitheater located in the center of Rome, Italy.
- ✎ It was built by the ancient Romans over 2,000 years ago.
- ✎ The Colosseum was used for gladiator contests, animal hunts, and other public events.
- ✎ It could hold up to 80,000 spectators, making it one of the largest amphitheaters ever built.
- ✎ It was a symbol of Roman power and entertainment culture during the Roman Empire.
- ✎ Today, the Colosseum is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and one of Rome's most popular tourist attractions.
- ✎ Visitors can explore the ruins and learn about the ancient games and events that took place here.
- ✎ The Colosseum has inspired countless works of art, literature, and film, making it an iconic symbol of ancient Rome.



