

Tashkent Oriental Studies Institute

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD



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Plan:

- ▣ History
- ▣ Pyramids of Egypt
- ▣ Hanging Gardens of Babylon
- ▣ Statue of Zeus (Jupiter) at Olympia
- ▣ The Temple of Artemis (Diana) at Ephesus
- ▣ Mausoleum at Halicarnassus
- ▣ The Colossus at Rhodes
- ▣ The Pharos (Lighthouse) of Alexandria

7 Wonders of the Ancient World



- When the ancient Greeks decided to select seven wonders from the many impressive structures that had been constructed throughout history, there was a lot of argument about which structures to select .
- Over the years, many different lists were created. Finally, a list was presented that most Greeks agreed included the seven most wondrous wonders, each a unique achievement.

Pyramids of Egypt

- ▣ The Pyramids of Egypt are three pyramids at Giza, outside modern Cairo. The largest pyramid, built by Khufu (Cheops), a king of the fourth dynasty, had an original estimated height of 482 ft (now approximately 450 ft). The base has sides 755 ft long. It contains 2,300,000 blocks; the average weight of each is 2.5 tons. Estimated date of completion is 2680 B.C



The Hanging Gardens of Babylon

- The **Hanging Gardens of Babylon** were supposedly built by Nebuchadnezzar around 600 B.C. to please his queen, Amuhia. They are also associated with the mythical Assyrian queen Semiramis. Constructed inside the palace walls, the gardens were built in a series of platforms, or terraces, that created a structure 400 feet long, 400 feet wide, and 380 feet high!



The Statue of Zeus (Jupiter) at Olympia

- ▣ The **Statue of Zeus (Jupiter) at Olympia** was made of gold and ivory by the Greek sculptor Phidias (5th century B.C.). Reputed to be 40 ft high, the statue has been lost without a trace, except for reproductions on coins. Zeus was the king of the ancient Greek gods. Olympia was the city that hosted the Ancient Greek Olympic Games. The statue could have been the size of a peanut, and still the Ancient Greeks would have selected it. But it truly was a magnificent structure. It was built in Olympia to honor Zeus and the Greek Olympic Games. Like the Parthenon and the Temple of Artemis, Doric columns were used to support the structure. Today, little remains of the temple or the once magnificent Statue of Zeus within it. But the spirit of the Olympic Games lives on!



The Temple of Artemis (Diana) at Ephesus

- ▣ The Temple of Artemis was first built around 800 BCE in the ancient Greek city of Ephesus, on the coast of what is now modern day Turkey. The temple was destroyed and rebuilt several times. Each time, it was rebuilt more impressively than the temple before it. The first temple was destroyed around 550 BCE in a war. Years later, the temple was burnt down by a man who wanted to be remembered forever. (The town created a law that said anyone who mentioned his name would be put to death immediately.) The temple was under construction (again) when some years later Alexander the Great visited the town. Alexander had seen many beautiful buildings in his travels, but this temple was *so* beautiful that it impressed even Alexander the Great! Alexander offered to give the town enough money to finishing building it if the townspeople would put his name on it. Today, all that remains of this incredible structure is a single column in the middle of a marshy field that marks the spot where the Temple once stood.



The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus

- ▣ The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus was erected by Queen Artemisia in memory of her husband, King Mausolus of Caria in Asia Minor, who died in 353 B.C. Some remains of the structure are in the British Museum. It was so splendid that the Greeks selected the tomb to be one of the seven wonders of the world. Today, there is nothing left of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus except a story about a queen who loved her



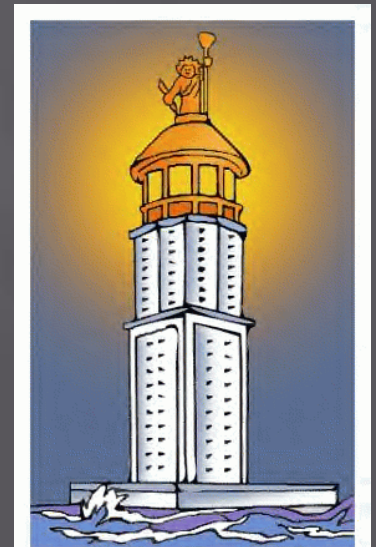
The Colossus at Rhodes

- ❑ The Colossus at Rhodes was a bronze statue of Helios (Apollo), about 105 ft high. The work of the sculptor Chares, who reputedly labored for 12 years before completing it in 280 B.C., it was destroyed during an earthquake in 224 B.C. Many years later, around 600 CE, Arab traders finally removed the remains of the Colossus to use as scrap metal. *Legend says* ... it took 900 camels to ferry the pieces home.
- ❑ Although the Colossus is no longer in existence, another famous work of art, inspired by the Colossus, *is* still standing. It is called The Statue of Liberty!



The Pharos (Lighthouse) of Alexandria

- ❑ The Pharos (Lighthouse) of Alexandria was built by Sostratus of Cnidus during the 3rd century B.C. on the island of Pharos off the coast of Egypt. It was destroyed by an earthquake in the 13th century. It was a working lighthouse that helped ships find their way safely into harbor.
- ❑ It was also a tourist attraction. The Lighthouse at Alexandria stood for over 1500 years. Scientists believe an earthquake topped the Lighthouse during the 12th century CE, about 250 years before Columbus discovered America!



List of used literature:

- https://www.google.co.uz/search?q=seven+wonders+of+the+world&oq=Seven+w&aqs=chrome.1.69i57j0l5.8187j0j3&sourceid=chrome&espv=210&es_sm=93&ie=UTF-8
- https://www.google.co.uz/search?q=seven+wonders+of+the+world&espv=210&es_sm=93&tbm=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&sa=X&ei=VaU1U_iyIKL9ywP_9oLADw&ved=0CCkQsAQ&biw=1360&bih=563
- <http://ancienthistory.pppst.com/sevenwonders.html>