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7 WONDERS OF THE WORLD



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3rd: COLOSSEUM OF ROME

The COLOSSEUM is an amphitheater of the Roman Empire period, built in the first century



The COLOSSEUM was used for gladiator fights, hunting animals or simulations of naval battles

New 7 wonders of the world. New seven wonders of the world.

Continue reading the main story Experience these majestic sites during moments of solitude in 360 video. By Veda Shastri, Á Guglielmo Mattioli and Kaitlyn Mullin The Great Wall of China. The Taj Mahal. Petra. The Colosseum. Christ the Redeemer. ChichÁ©Án ItzÁjÁ. Machu Picchu. These sites and monuments are popularly known as the çÁÁÁnew Seven Wonders of the World. çÁÁÁ modern additions to the ancient Seven Wonders laid out by Philo of Byzantium in 250 B.C., which included the hanging gardens of Babylon and the pyramids of Giza. (Of those ancient seven, only the pyramids remain.) The new wonders were chosen in 2007 through an online contest put on by a Swiss company, the New 7 Wonders Foundation, in which more than tens of millions of people voted. All are Unesco World Heritage sites. Built on four continents, most by ancient and medieval empires, the sites selected in 2007 are all architectural marvels of enormous scale çÁÁÁ and are among the most visited tourist attractions in the world. What makes a site a wonder? What would you put on this list? We want to hear from you. At the bottom of this page is a form in which you can submit your thoughts. Video The Great Wall of China was built over a period of 1800 years to protect against invaders. Credit Credit... Robb Kendrick for The New York Times tens of millions visit each year. Now a Chinese national symbol, the vast Great Wall was built over nearly 1800 years. The Great Wall is actually many walls that overlap; the combined length of those layers is estimated to be 10,000 to 20,000 kilometers. The design of the wall, which is constructed across mountain passes and ridges, makes strategic use of the natural terrain. The best preserved portion of the wall runs east to west from southeastern Liaoning Province to northwestern Gansu Province. The Ming dynasty strengthened and maintained these sections from 1368 to 1644. Video Mughal emperor Shah Jahan built a mausoleum in memory of his wife, Mumtaz Mahal, in 1631. The Taj Mahal is a white marble mausoleum located in Agra, India. It is considered one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. It was built by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his favorite wife, Mumtaz Mahal. The Colosseum is an amphitheater of the Roman Empire period, built in the first century. It was used for gladiator fights, hunting animals or simulations of naval battles. Christ the Redeemer is a Christ the Redeemer statue in Brazil, the most recently constructed of the new Seven Wonders, stands 125 feet tall. At the time the statue was commissioned by the Catholic Church in the early 20th century, over 90 percent of Brazilians were Catholic. Images of the Christ statue are reproduced throughout Brazil. In order for the statue, which weighs 1,145 tons, to support its massive arm span, it was made with reinforced concrete. It is considered the largest Art Deco sculpture in the world. Its location, atop a 710-meter-tall mountain, has left it vulnerable to weather and damage from lightning. One of the greatest restoration challenges presented by the statue is matching the color of its six million stone tiles. Video An ancient Maya city that eventually became part of the Maya-Toltec civilization. Credit Credit... Nicholas Sumner/Getty Images over two million visitors in 2016. ChichÁ©Án ItzÁjÁ was an ancient Maya city that eventually became part of the Maya-Toltec civilization. It flourished until around A.D. 1200, and later joined a political alliance with the cities of MayapÁ©Án and Uxmal. It had already been abandoned by the time the Spanish arrived in the 16th century. Archaeological excavations began in the early 19th century. The ruins feature religious temples that epitomize Maya innovation in astronomy and science. The Temple of KukulkÁ©Án has 365 steps, one for each day in the Haab solar calendar. The temple is crowned by a carving of KukulkÁ©Án, also known as Quetzalcoatl, the feathered serpent deity. Video The Incan settlement nestled 2,430 meters above sea level in the eastern Andes mountains. Credit Credit... Justin Setterfield/Getty Images Over one million visitors in 2016. Machu Picchu is a pre-Columbian Incan one of the few that remain intact. Located on the eastern slope of the Andes mountains, it was probably built as a real retreat for the Indian Emperor Pachacuti Inca Yupanqui, not destined to be visited by the masses. In use from the middle of the 15th century to the mid-16th century, it was finally abandoned, although the reason is not clear.

Although the Indian Empire was conquered by the Spaniards in 1532, the conquerors did not find the natural terrain, its walls and terraces cut by hiking along the Incan trail and by train. To better preserve the structures, the Peruvian government has begun to limit the amount of time that tourists can spend on the site. This site is not available in your country
Wednesday 5 January 2022 marks 100 years since the death of Ernest Shackleton. He was in Antarctica at the time, at his fourth expedition, trying the first circumnavigation of the continent. He never completed that mission, but it was an appropriate end for one of the greatest polar explorers in history. Antarctica captivated Shackleton all her life and it's easy to see why. It is the largest desert on Earth and the largest ice mass on the planet, covering about five million square miles, almost twice the size of the entire United States. In places, the ice has more than 15,000 feet thick. The entire mountains are buried under the frozen bulk. Icebergs bigger than the cities warm up in the sea (the largest ever seen was seven times the size of London). Antarctica is known as the last continent, and its preservation has never been so crucial. That, maybe, is what he kept bringing Shackleton back, and what he keeps drawing people here until today. Seeing it with your own eyes is aUnlike any other: murderous whales violating the à à ócticas, colonies of_ esrohetihW ed odneitraP_ elbisop avisremni e anacrec s;Ám atsv al etrad arap sebn sal erbos seip 000.63 a avell e euq_ sthgil_ nrehtroN ed ovisulcke oleuv nu se 063 arorúA ed arodavonni aicneirepxe aL_ levin orto atshat atnugerp es ose avele euq_ arenam aveun anu yah aroha oreP_ elbAercni aicneirepxe anu erpmeis se arorúA al_ saev sol om^Ác atropmi oN sedrev s;Ám saicneirepxe sal ed anu se etroN led secuL sal ed eliab ed seroloc sol rarepsE)008 787 2421 44+ _moc.hannavasd(r odneitrapmoc sanosrep sod ne odasab anosrep rop 686,1eÁ edsed ayibahaD etnatolI asac lanoidcard anu ed odrob a oliN led ogral ol a saÁd onic ed orecurc nu y seyeR sol ed ellaV le y roxuL_ odnarolpxe saÁd sod eyulcni euq ejaiv ayibahaD rop oliN le eneit hannavaS deR_ olreV_ .oveun ed ranimac edeup es_ zev aremirp rop_ ,arohA_ .airotsih al a odidrep y anera ne odarretne euf solgis etnaruD_ .selavitsef y sosoiqiler selifsed arap zev anu adazilltu euf_ .sorenrac ed sazebac y sajirfiae ed sautaise ed solneic noc adaenila jAtse euq_ sailim 7,1 ed_ .sozAa 0003 ed aretrerae atse à otpigE ed seralucatecpe s;Ám sociq^Áloeugra soitis sol ed sod à roxul_ y kanraK ed solpmet sougítna sol ralucnIV_ n^Álcaruatser asnetni ed sadac©Ad sart 1202 ed erlmeivon ed 42 le adaruqani euf segnisfE sal ed adinevA nar^G aL_ .rojem osup es Y_ soroset s;Ám sotemumon y solpmet sus a otanuj otpigE ed sednarg s;Ám senoaraf sol ed sonuqla ed sadaroced olneimarretne ed saram;Ác sal ed sanecod agrebila euq_ seyeR sol ed ellaV oíranidroartxe led etrap anu ol^Ás se abmut us_ amaf al ed etrap narg eneit tuT yer sartneim oreP_ .ozlchec us ojab odatse ah odnum le_ .olgis nu eacah nemahknatuT ed abmut al ^Áirba retraC drawoH ogol^Áeuqra le euq edseD)4340 222 208 1 44+_ .moc.snoitidexkrauq(anosrep rop 432.5eÁ sonu edsed ocitr;ÁtnA rodarolpxE la saÁd 01 ed ejaiv nu eneit snoitidexE krauQ_ olreV_ .orup otreised ed odnum nu_ .setreuf selim ed saneced soni^Ágnip In the territory of Yukon de Canadá, the private chérter has only 70 seats and is guided by Dedicated Aurora scientists, guaranteeing that they will fly directly to the heart of the action. When the indigenous peoples of the yukon witnessed those burning lights. I saw the spirit's spirit and their ancestors á € á € flying over them. Now, for the first time, you can do more than stand up astonished. You can also fly with them. Ase: the experience of Aurora 360 costs from £ 1,903 per person (or £ 4,996 per family of four), including four nights of accommodation (Aurora-360.CA, +44 1 778 806 2281) The Coliseo is the Maximum symbol of the power of the Roman Empire. For more than 400 years, this huge amphitheater, the largest and most great time of its time, organized some of the battles of the bloody gladiators in history. More than 50,000 people at the same time see people and animals fight until death in carefully orchestrated theater. They needed a staging. Therefore, the architects designed an elaborate series of tones under the floor of the sand to house the gladiators, and check the beasts, while preparing for combat. For about 2,000 years, no one has been allowed to enter. Until now, 525 feet of highway and underground watersheds, they opened to the public in general on June 25, 2021 for the first time. Walking in those steps of the gladiators and it is difficult to imagine the roar of the crowd, the sharpening of the swords, the brutality and ingenuity of one of the greatest empires that the world has known. They are accessible to the holders of experience tickets and guided tours, Parcocolosseo.itaron Millar is the amphitrión of the podcast siller explorer, where the greatest adventurers in the world tell their best history from the way, the armchair-explorer.com Spolling to see mã mã S seven seven wonders from the world since 2021 2021