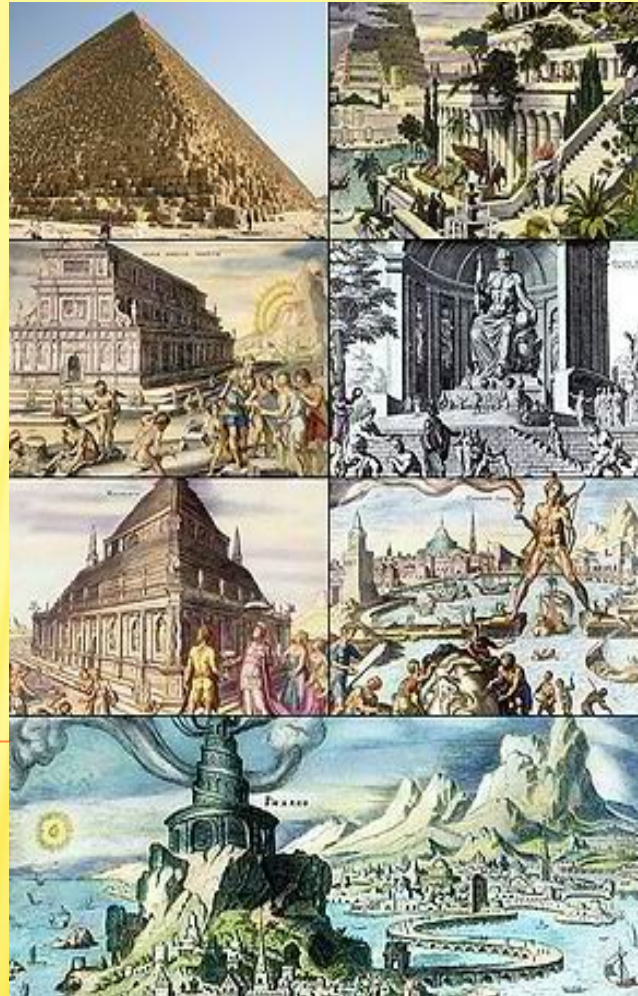


SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD



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THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD (OR THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD) REFERS TO ANY OF SEVERAL LISTS OF REMARKABLE CONSTRUCTIONS OF CLASSICAL ANTIQUITY BASED ON GUIDEBOOKS POPULAR AMONG THE ANCIENT HELLENIC TOURISTS, PARTICULARLY IN THE FIRST AND SECOND CENTURIES BC. THE MOST PROMINENT OF THESE S COMPOSED OF SEVEN WORKS LOCATED AROUND THE MEDITERRANEAN RIM. F THE ORIGINAL SEVEN WONDERS, ONLY ONE—THE GREAT PYRAMID OF GIZA—HAS REMAINED RELATIVELY INTACT INTO THE CURRENT DAY.

The conquest of much of the known world in the 4th century BC gave Hellenistic travelers access to the civilizations of the Egyptians, Persians, and Babylonians. These visitors, smitten by the landmarks and marvels of the various lands, began to list what they saw. As a way of organizing, a compendium of these places, the list was meant to be the Ancient World's counterpart of a travel guidebook. Each person had his own version of the list, but the best known and earliest surviving was from a poem by Greek-speaking epigrammist Antipater of Sidon from around 140 BC.

It is thought that the limitation of the lists to seven entries was attributed to the special magical meaning of the number. Geographically, the list only covered the sculptural and architectural monuments of the Mediterranean and Middle Eastern regions, then thought to encompass the "known" world for the Greeks. Hence, extant sites beyond this realm were not considered as part of contemporary accounts.

Now in number of seven miracles of light include:

Great Pyramid of Giza (2584-2561

BC)

Believed to have been built as the tomb of fourth dynasty Egyptian Pharaoh

Date of

Still in

Modern

Existence

Location

Egyptian Egypt.

S



Hanging Gardens of Babylon (Around 600 BC)

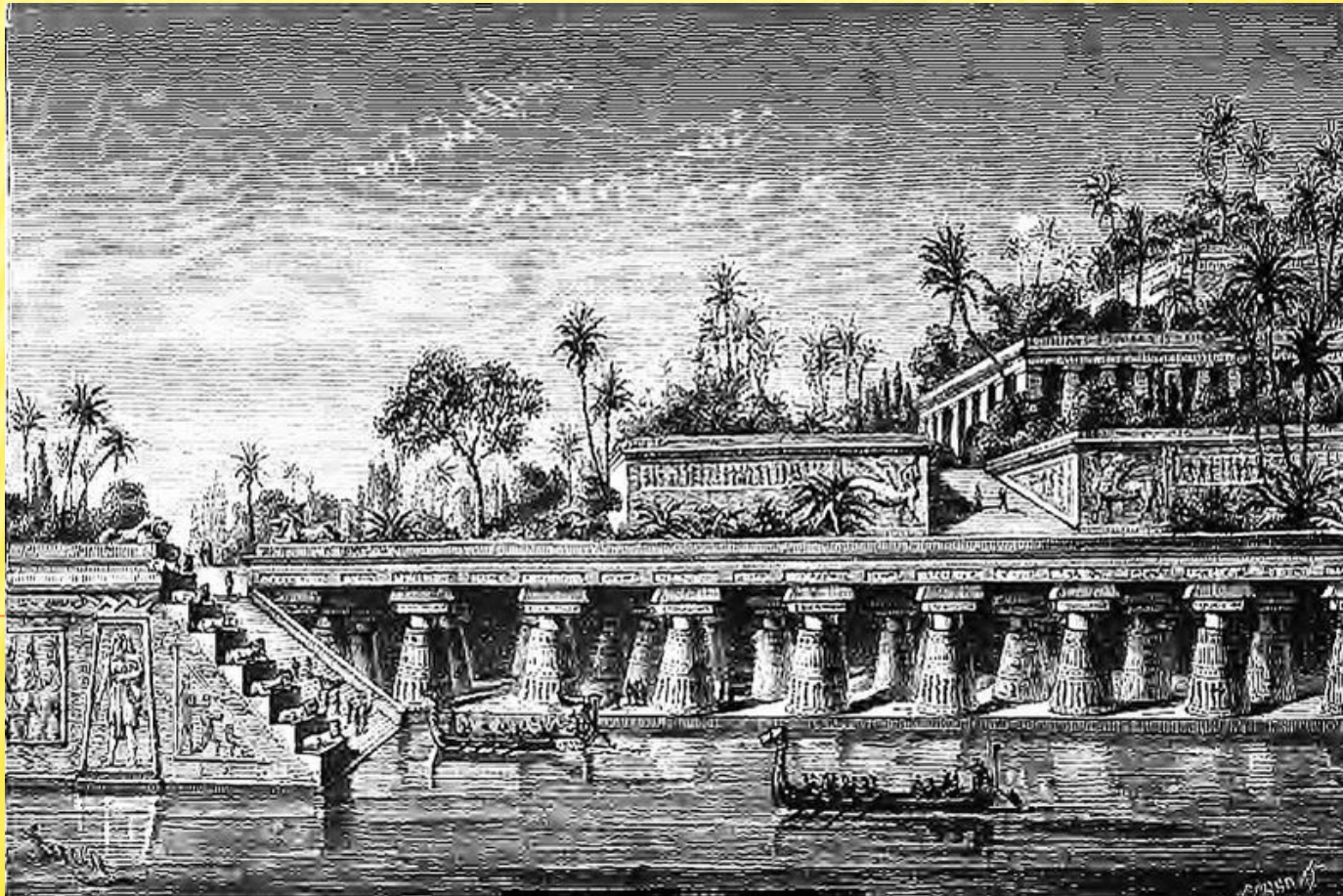
Builder: Babylonians

Diodorus Siculus described multi-levelled gardens reaching 22 meters (75 feet) high, complete with machinery for circulating water. Large trees grew on the roof. Built by Nebuchadnezzar II for his wife Amytis of Media.

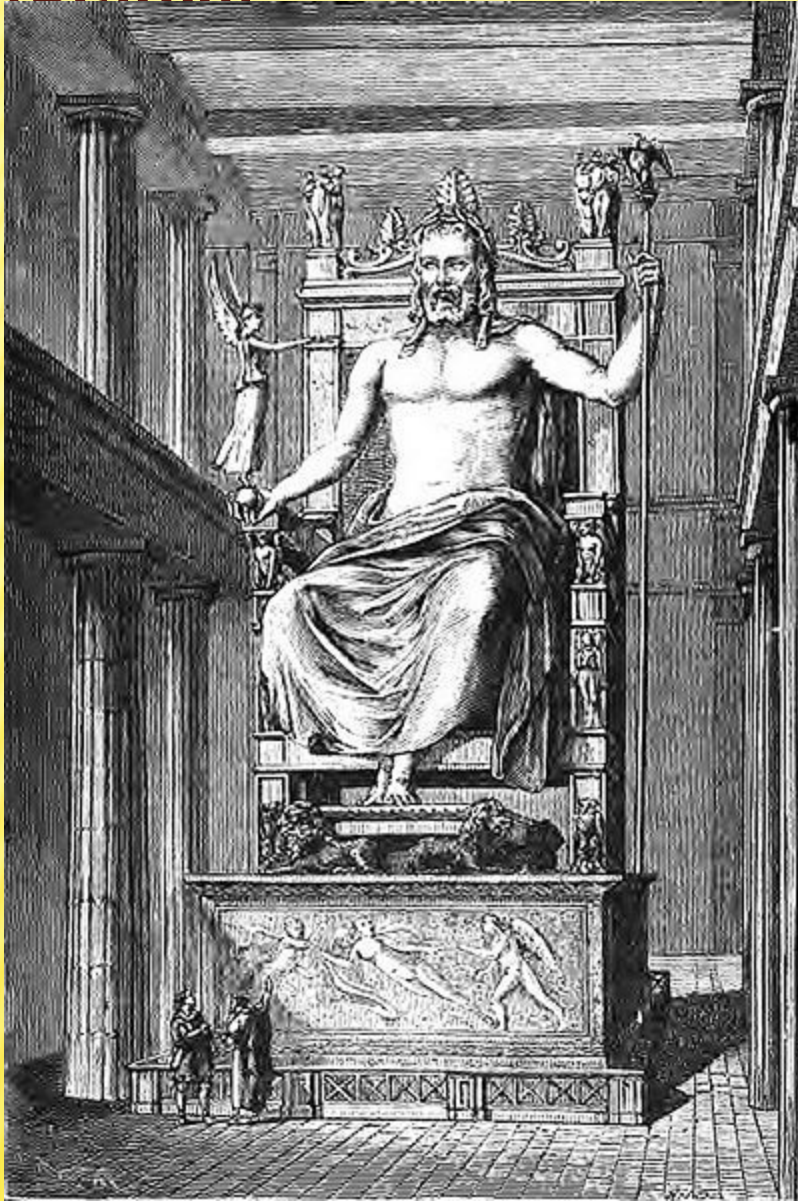
Date of destruction: After 1st century BC

Cause of destruction: Earthquake

Modern Location: Al Hillah, Babil Province, Iraq



Statue of Zeus at Olympia 466-456 BC (Temple) 435 BC (Statue)



Builder Greeks

Occupied the whole width of the aisle of the temple that was built to house it, and was 12 meters (40 feet) tall.

Date of destruction: 5th-6th centuries

Cause of destruction: AD, Fire

Modern location: Olympia, Greece

Location: Greece

Temple of Artemis at Ephesus (c. 550 BC)

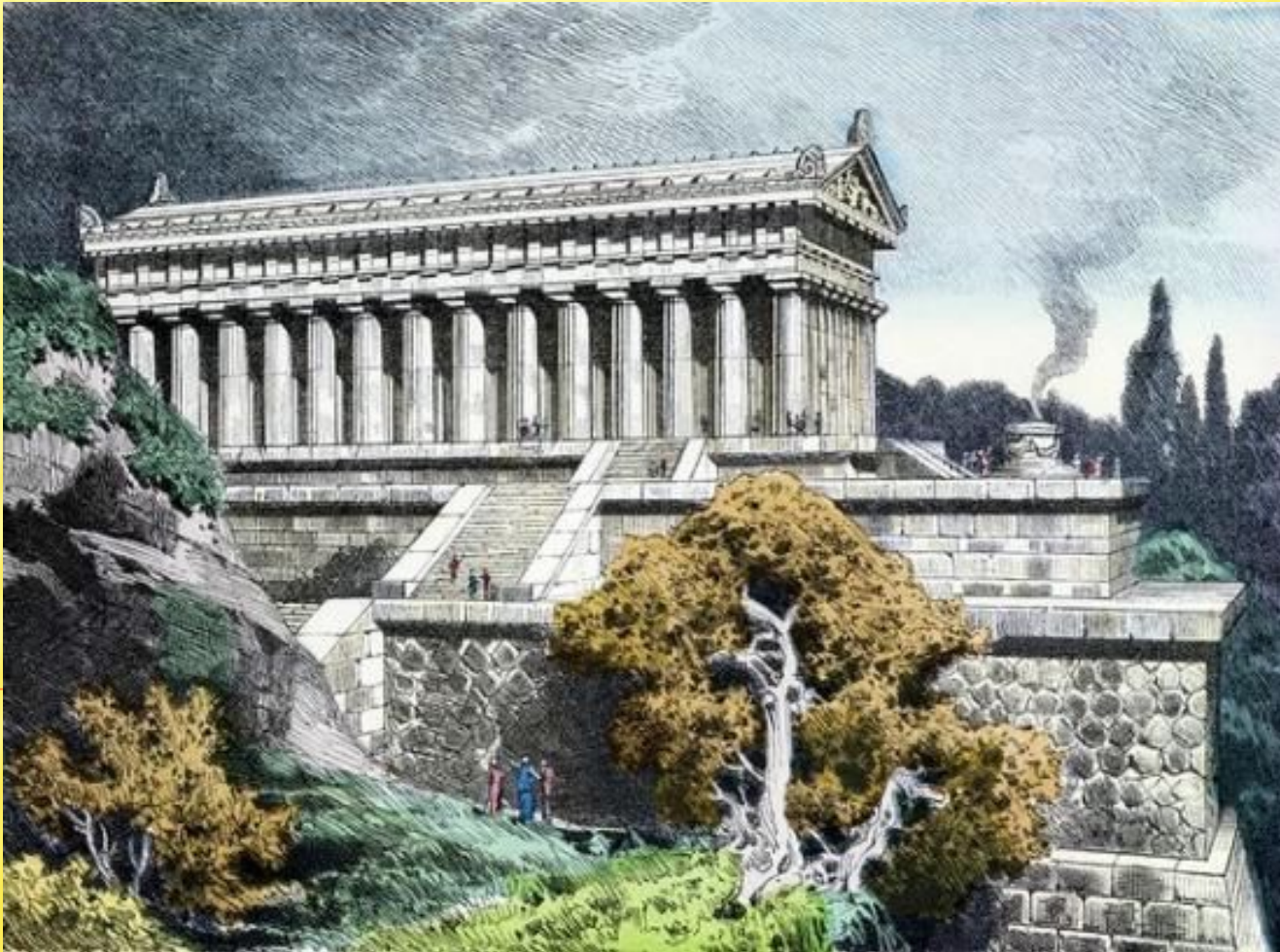
Builder: Lydians, Persians, Greeks

Occupied the whole width of the aisle of the temple that was built to house it, and was 12 meters (40 feet) tall.

Date of destruction: 356 BC (by Herostratus) AD 262 (by the Goths)

Cause of destruction: Arson by Herostratus, Plundering

Modern Location: near Selçuk, Izmir Province, Turkey



MAUSOLEUM OF HALICARNASSUS 351 BC



Builder: Carians, Persians, Greeks

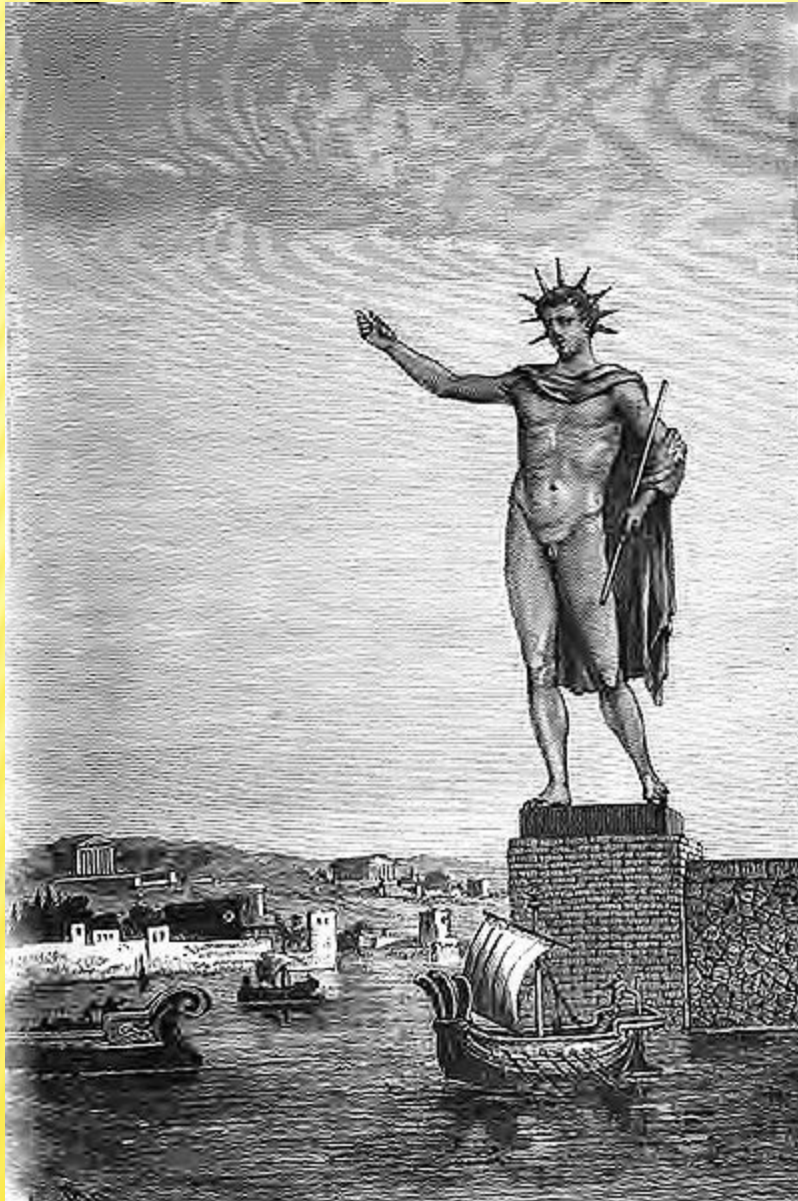
Stood approximately 45 meters (150 feet) tall, with each of the four sides adorned with sculptural reliefs. Origin of the word mausoleum, the tomb built for Mausolus, a satrap in the Persian Empire

Date of destruction: by AD 1494

Cause of destruction: The original structure was destroyed by flood. Then a new structure was built and was damaged by an earthquake and eventually disassembled by European Crusaders.

Modern Location: Bodrum, Turkey

COLOSSUS OF RHODES (292-280 BC)



Builder: Greeks

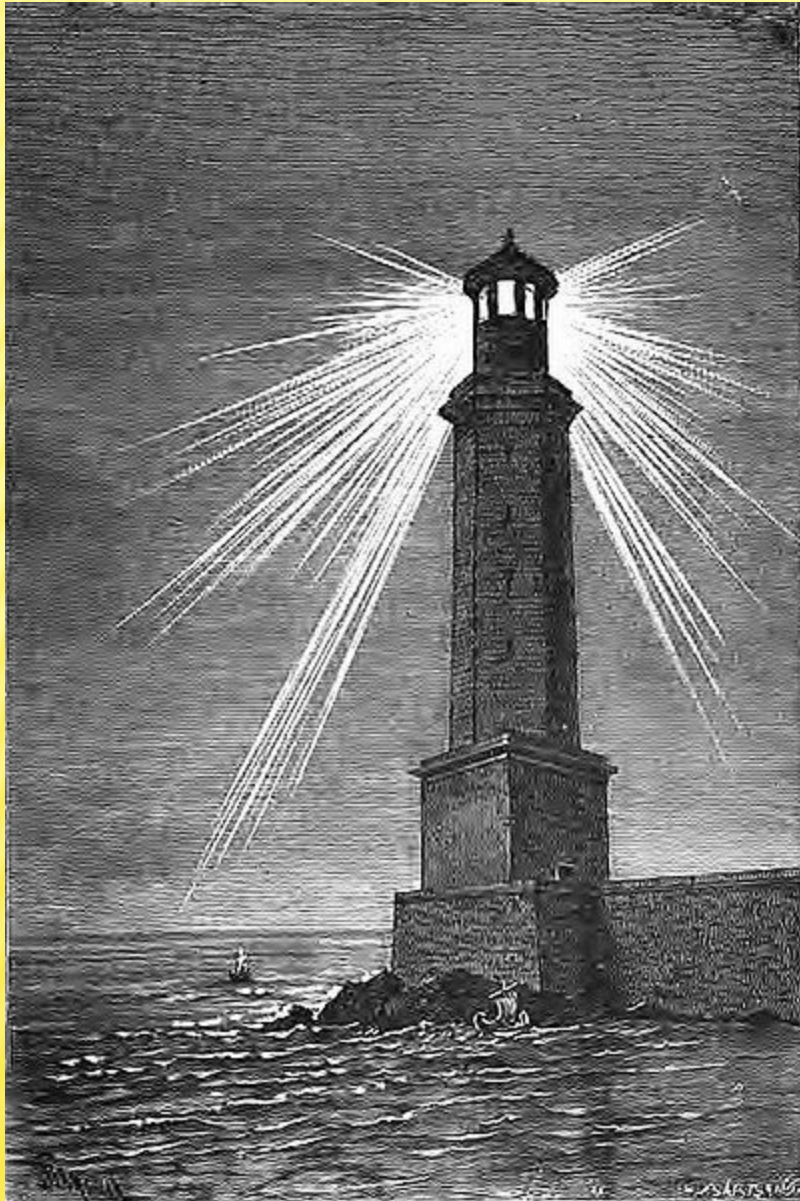
A giant statue of the Greek god Helios, god of the sun, c. 35 m (110 ft) tall.

Date of destruction: 226 BC

Cause of destruction: Earthquake

Modern Location: Rhodes, Greece

LIGHTHOUSE OF ALEXANDRIA (C. 280 BC)



Builder: Hellenistic Egypt, (Greeks)
Between 115 and 135 meters (380 – 440 ft) high, it was among the tallest structures on Earth for many centuries. The name of the island that it was built on, Pharos, eventually became the Latin word for lighthouse, pharos.

Date of destruction: AD 1303-1480
Cause of destruction
Modern Location: Alexandria, Egypt