



Welcome to the 2017 Geography Quest Seven Wonders of the Ancient World

The Geography Quest is an annual PTG-sponsored event designed to let families explore geography together while learning history and how to use reference tools. This is for FUN! It is not another assignment or a contest. It is intended for students of all elementary ages. Some of the questions will be above the Kindergarten level. A smiley face ☺ indicates the easier questions; a black diamond ♦ indicates the challenging questions. Please help your child as they try and answer some or all of the questions. Remember – **the goal of the Quest is family learning.**

Please use these suggested goals for the number of questions to be answered by grade level:

Kindergarten – 1-10 questions	3 rd grade – 30-40 questions
1 st grade – 10-20 questions	4 th grade – 40-50 questions
2 nd grade – 20-30 questions	5 th grade – all 65 questions

While each child's *Quest* will be scored, this score is only for their own information and is not recorded anywhere or considered in any academic evaluation. Use this copy to record your answers. Electronic versions will be made available to each school.

Please return the Quest to school by **March 3rd**. **(Remove this cover sheet before returning the Quest. Be sure to include the student's name, grade and teacher's name. QUESTS WITHOUT NAMES WILL NOT BE SCORED.)**

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at GeographyQuest@gmail.com.
Have fun!

The Concord Geography Quest Committee
Nathalie McCarthy, Bonnie Hoover, Carol Hani, Steve Kirincich, Thea Hahn

Suggested Resources at the Concord Public Library

Cohen, Daniel. Ancient Egypt. New York: Doubleday, 1990.

Curlee, Lynn. Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. New York: Atheneum Books for Young Readers, 2002.

Greenblatt, Miriam. Alexander the Great and Ancient Egypt. New York: Benchmark Books, 2000.

Roxburgh, Ellis. The Mesopotamian Empires. New York: Cavendish Square, 2016.

Woods, Michael. Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. Minneapolis: Twenty-First Century Books, 2009.

YOUR NAME _____

TEACHER _____ **GRADE** _____

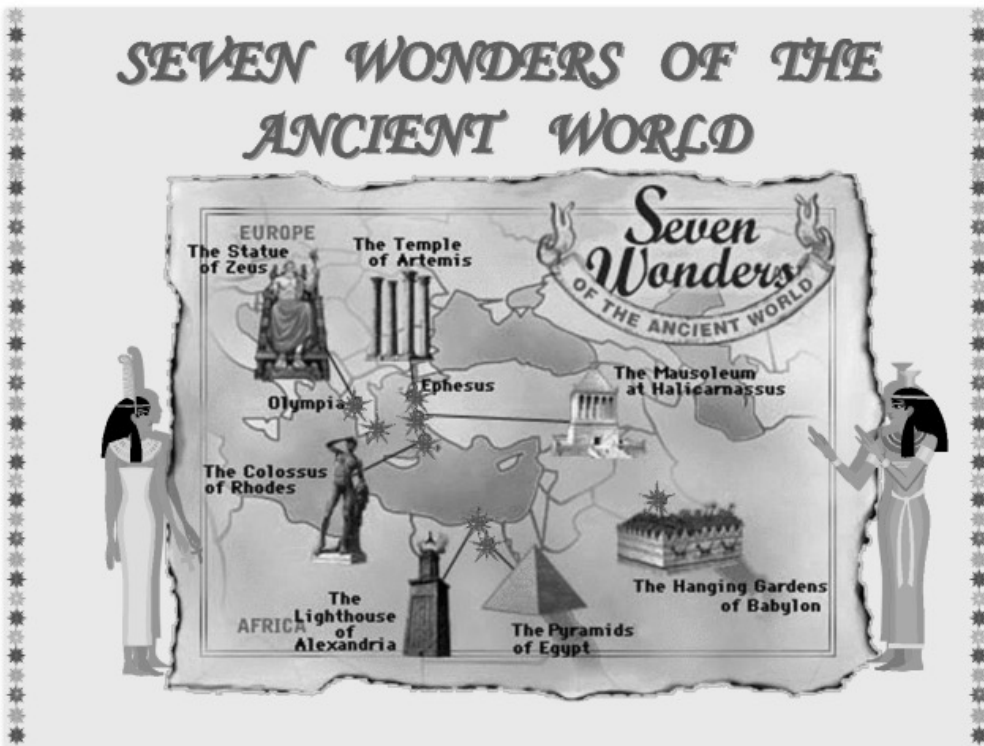
Seven Wonders of the Ancient World

Imagine a world without computers, without telephones or televisions. Imagine a world without modern machines and tools, without electricity. Imagine the Ancient World.

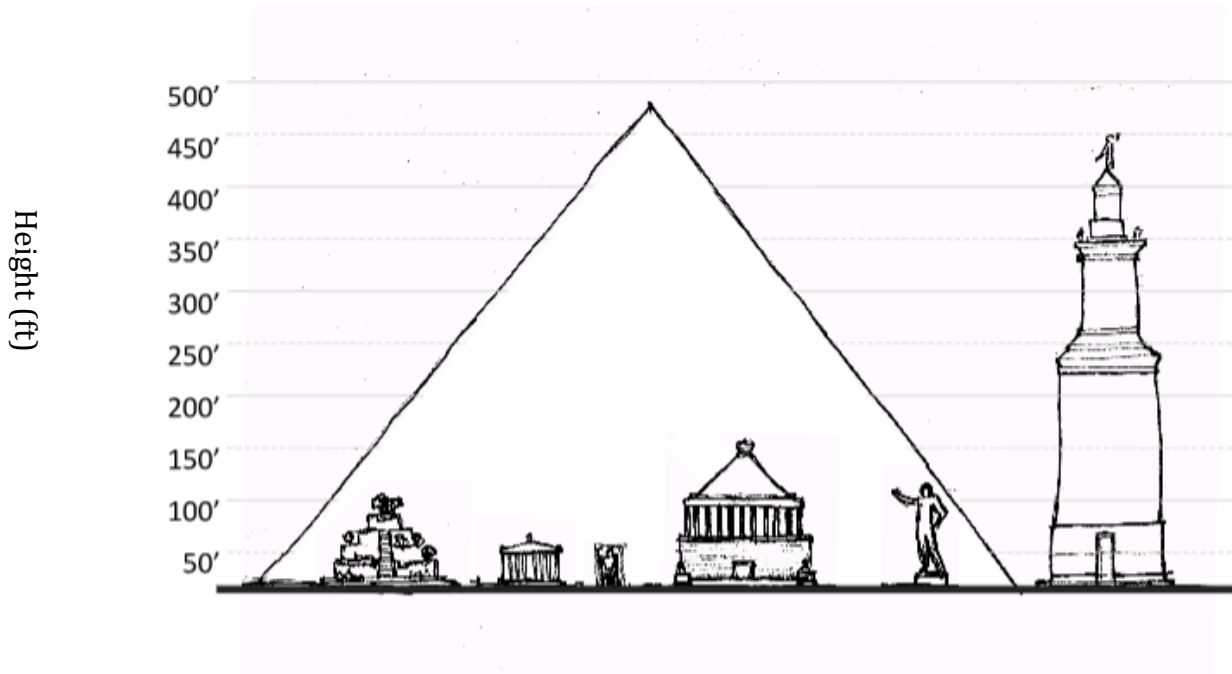
The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World make up one of the best-known lists ever created, yet very few people can name them all. Herodotus, a Greek historian, was probably the first person to compose the original list. His list includes places that were the most remarkable man-made structures. We hope this Geography Quest will introduce you to these Seven Wonders. Most of these no longer exist.

For their builders, the Seven Wonders were a celebration of religion, mythology, art, power and science. For us, they reflect the ability of humans to change the surrounding landscape by building massive yet beautiful structures, one of which stood the test of time to this very day.

Early travelers could not have visited all seven wonders because they did not exist at the same time. Few of the writers who described them or artists who produced pictures of them had actually seen the wonders. Have fun exploring the Seven Wonders.



A Height Comparison of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World

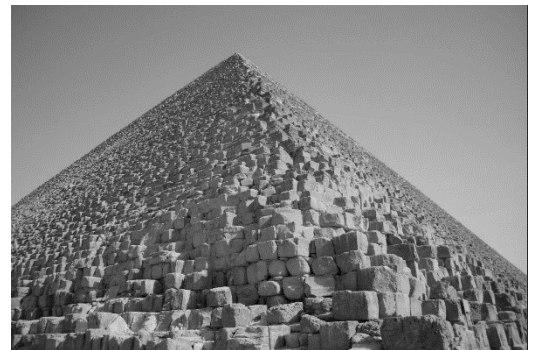


The Great Pyramid of Giza

☺1. In what country would you find the Great Pyramid of Giza?

2. Giza was near the ancient capital of the country. What was the name of this ancient capital?

- A. Cairo
- B. Memphis
- C. Nairobi
- D. Nashville
- E. Washington D.C.



◆3. Why is this country important to regional politics today?

- A. It is the richest country in Africa
- B. It has huge deposits of oil and natural gas
- C. It is the birthplace of democracy
- D. It is in two continents and has an important land bridge and canal
- E. It has the largest army in the world

For thousands of years, this ancient country was ruled by kings called pharaohs. Upon death, pharaohs were often buried in tombs inside large structures called pyramids. The pharaoh who commissioned the building of this famous pyramid ruled from about 2551 to 2528 BCE.

4. What was this pharaoh's name?

The pharaoh was powerful enough to create a huge army of workers to build this special pyramid. Historians are still trying to figure out exactly how the ancient people built such a huge pyramid. The most likely explanation is that the workers built a large system of ramps and platforms around the outside of the pyramid and built from the ground up.

Modern historians think that the workers who built the pyramids were paid and chose to help build the pharaoh's tomb. Many of the workers were farmers. They worked on the pyramid during the seasons when they were not tending their fields. It took more than twenty years to build this pyramid.

5. Near what major river does the Great Pyramid stand?

Ancient Egyptians had over 40 words to describe different types of bread.

6. Most of the people in this country live near this river. Why?

- A. The majority of this country is jungle and full of poisonous spiders and snakes.
- B. The rest of the country is too mountainous to farm.
- C. The land around the river is useful as farmland, but the rest of country is desert.
- D. A volcano destroyed most of this country in approximately 80 AD.

7. This river near the Pyramid flows through many countries. Please list any three of these countries.

8. In what direction does this river flow? (north, south, east or west)

9. This river is formed when 2 other rivers that meet and join. What are these other rivers?

- A. White Nile and Blue Nile
- B. White Nile and Red Nile
- C. Blue Nile and Red Nile
- D. Zambesi and Red Nile
- E. Concord and Assabet

◆10. In what **city and country** do these two rivers meet?

This river is one of the longest in the world.

11. Find a list of the **ten** longest rivers on Earth and list any three from the top ten.

The Great Pyramid's base covers 10 football fields.

12. A football field is 100 yards long and (about) 53 yards wide. Approximately how much area (in square yards) is 10 football fields?

This pyramid is the largest and most precisely constructed stone structure ever built. The 2.3 million stone blocks fit so well together that you would not be able to slip a knife blade into the joints between most of the blocks.

13. Most of these blocks each weigh approximately how many pounds?

- A. 10 pounds
- B. 100 pounds
- C. 1000 pounds
- D. 5000 pounds

The Great Pyramid was the tallest structure in the world for almost 5,000 years.

14. What was the original height of the Great Pyramid in feet?

- A. 100
- B. 320
- C. 480
- D. 710

◆15. Below are other very tall structures. Each was the tallest building in the world until another, taller building was created. Draw a line connecting the building to its location in the world:

Burj Khalifa	Germany
Empire State Building	New York, U.S.
Sears/Willis Tower	England
Cologne Cathedral	Dubai
Old Saint Paul's Cathedral	Chicago, U.S.

◆16,17,18,19. Ancient Egyptians invented lots of the things we use today. Circle the four things below that Ancient Egyptians invented:

Tomahawk
Pens with ink
Lock & keys
Pasta
Wheel
Toothpaste
Ox-drawn plow
Pianos

The Great Pyramid of Giza is the only one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World still standing today.

Hanging Gardens of Babylon

The city of Babylon was the capital of a region called Babylonia. This was an exciting city.

20. Where was Ancient Babylon?

- A. In Iraq
- B. In Israel
- C. In Italy
- D. In Indonesia



An interpretation of the gardens by the 16th century Dutch artist Martin Heemskerck.

This area became home to some of the world's major ancient civilizations. However, this region was in the middle of a desert. The farmers had to irrigate, or bring in water from other areas by artificial means. By irrigating the land, parts of this region were very good for farming.

21. Which nearby river supplied the Hanging Gardens of Babylon with water?

22. Draw this river on the map below in **RED**.

23, 24, 25. This river empties into the Persian Gulf. Please label three countries on the map that **BORDER** the Persian Gulf.



Bringing in water for crops was hard work for farmers. However, kings had servants to haul water that allowed them to grow large and beautiful gardens. Some researchers believe the gardens may have used a machine similar to Archimedes' screw to bring water to the top of the gardens.

The Hanging Gardens were built in approximately 600 BCE.

26. Who was the king of Babylonia when the gardens were built?

- A. King Tut
- B. King George
- C. King Nebuchadnezzar II
- D. King Lear
- E. King Louie

According to stories, this king had the gardens built to cheer up his wife, Amytis. Apparently, she missed the cool, wooded mountains where she grew up. So, the King built her an enormous park-like area full of trees, fountains and flowers. The gardens were probably not actually hanging from anything. The gardens were built high off the ground. And there were likely vines and other plants that were overhanging some patios and terraces.

Nothing is left of the Hanging Gardens of Babylon. Some people do not believe they ever actually existed.

The Temple of Artemis at Ephesus

The city of Ephesus was a major trading center where people came from all over the region to do business. It was one of the wealthiest cities in ancient world.

In the ancient world, people worshipped many different gods. In many cities, the people built temples to honor those gods. Some of these temples were small huts made of mud or wood. Other temples were quite marvelous. The Temple of Artemis at Ephesus was known for its great beauty and size. It was said to be about 425 feet long and 225 feet wide, making it one of the largest temples in all of the Greek Empire. The temple once served as a place of worship for the Greek goddess Artemis, goddess of the earth, the moon, and the animals. The temple was highly decorated and included many famous statues, paintings and carvings.



Artist's version of the Temple

☺27. What country is this wonder in?

☺28. Please draw the flag of this country.

29. What major body of water is to the west of this wonder?

◆30. The Temple of Artemis is an important historical structure for what reason?

- A. This temple was the largest building built out of mud or adobe.
- B. This temple lasted for almost 1000 years before being destroyed
- C. This was likely the first temple to use metal nails
- D. The temple is thought to be the first building built entirely from marble.

31. What was one of the most amazing features of this temple?

- A. The temple had over 120 columns, each about 60 feet high.
- B. The temple had water flowing through the middle and often the rains created a moat.
- C. The temple was perfectly round and situated directly on the equator.
- D. The animal statues were placed in groups based on what they ate.

The temple was first destroyed in about 350 BCE when a man named Herostratus burned it down. Historians believe he did this just for attention. The rulers of Ephesus rebuilt the temple several years later, but an invading army destroyed it again many years later.

32. The Temple of Artemis was destroyed for the last time in a raid approximately 268 AD led by which group of people?

- A. Goths from Germany
- B. Mongols from Mongolia
- C. Soviets from Russia
- D. Incans from Peru

Today the site of the temple is near the modern town of Selcuk. The land around Selcuk is a marshy field.

33. What is the geographical term for a marshy field?

- A. Desert
- B. Morass
- C. Tundra
- D. Savannah

Fragments of the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus can be found in the British Museum in London.

34. Selcuk is the same latitude as what **Asian capital**?

- A. New Delhi, India
- B. Athens, Greece
- C. Lisbon, Portugal
- D. Beijing, China

The only remaining part of this once fantastic wonder is a single column.

The Statue of Zeus

In ancient Greece, one of the most important festivals was the Olympic Games. It was held every four years in honor of Zeus. Athletes traveled from far-away lands to compete. The Ancient Olympics were first held in 775 BCE and attempted to unify all Greek city-states. A temple was built at the competition site to honor Zeus. However, this temple was thought to be too simple to honor the King of the Gods and an enormous statue was added in about 430 BCE.



A fanciful reconstruction of Phidias' statue of Zeus.

The statue was made by a sculptor named Phidias. He designed the statue to show how powerful Zeus was. He started with a wooden frame and then added a variety of materials on top.

This statue of the King of the Greek Gods was gigantic! It was 43 feet tall, higher than a modern four-story building. It was made of ivory and gold.

◆35. How tall is 43 feet in yards?

36. In which city was the statue?

37. This city is located on what peninsula?

- A. Peloponnese
- B. Cretian
- C. Iberian
- D. Balkan
- E. Crimean

38. It is separated by the mainland of Greece by what body of water? HINT - it is a Gulf

39. There were a few complaints about the statue. Which is the main reason that people disliked the statue?

- A. Zeus was seated and he was so large that he would have hit his head on the temple roof if he had been able to stand
- B. Since there were no carvings allowed on Zeus, some felt the statue was too dull and simple
- C. The statue was too heavy, and wasteful as it was made entirely out of ivory.
- D. The statue had food and drink in Zeus's hands – this made him look too much like a mortal.
- E. The flip-flops on Zeus's feet were thought to be too informal.

Philo of Byzantium wrote about all the Wonders. He was very impressed by the Zeus statue. "Whereas we just wonder at the six other wonders, we kneel in front of this one in reverence, because the execution of the skill is as incredible..."

The statue remained for over eight hundred years. During this time, people from around the Greek Empire came to see this famous statue. Over time it was slowly ruined over time for several reasons.

◆40. One of these reasons for the decay of the statue is:

- A. Since this area was mostly desert, sandstorms wore away the gold finish.
- B. Emperor Constantine banned worship of the statue and ordered that the statue be stripped of all the gold.
- C. The ivory did not survive the very dry weather, parts of the statue fell off due to the dry heat.
- D. Citizens rubbed the toes of the statue for good luck and the gold wore away.
- E. Vandals sprayed Silly String all over the statue.

According to some historians, the statue was moved to Constantinople in 391 AD.

41. Approximately how far (in miles) did the statue travel from Olympia to Constantinople?
HINT – this was a land journey.

- A. 60
- B. 260
- C. 760
- D. 10,600

☺42. What direction is it from Olympia to Constantinople?

- A. Northwest
- B. Northeast
- C. Southwest
- D. Southeast

The move to Constantinople saved the statue for a while but it was eventually destroyed by fire.

The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus

The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus was a large tomb built to hold the remains of King Mausolus and his wife, Queen Artemisia. Mausolus was the king of Caria, a small kingdom along the Mediterranean coast. To protect Caria, the king had walls built around the city. Caria was part of the Persian Empire.

43. Persia is known today as what country?

- A. Afghanistan
- B. Greece
- C. Iran
- D. Persiopolus
- E. Zootopia



One artist's version of the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus

The Taj Mahal in India is the most well-known mausoleum in the world today.

44. Caria is located in what modern-day country?

45. If you lived in Caria and were traveling by sea, which land is closest?

- A. Cyprus
- B. Iceland
- C. Malta
- D. Sardinia
- E. Sicily

Before he died, King Mausolus made plans to build himself a large and glorious tomb. He died before construction started. After the King died, his wife wanted to complete the tomb as a tribute to him. This large marble tomb for King Mausolus is the reason all large tombs built since are called mausoleums. It was completed in 350 BCE.

The mausoleum was 140 feet high, the height of a modern fourteen-story building. One side was 120 feet long. The other side was 100 feet long. Hundreds of artists helped to decorate the tomb with statues and carvings. At each corner were huge stone warriors, mounted on horseback to protect the tomb. The center was covered in relief sculptures depicting scenes from Greek history. The carving at the top depicted Mausolus and Artemisia in a chariot being pulled by four massive horses.

Amazingly, the mausoleum remained standing until the early 1400s. At that time, Crusaders invaded the area and destroyed the tomb.

The Colossus of Rhodes

Rhodes is an island with an important and strategic history. In 357 BCE, this island was conquered by Mausolos (see above) but later was captured by Alexander the Great in 332 BCE.

Alexander the Great was a Greek ruler from Macedonia. As an emperor he conquered most of the Middle East to broaden his empire.

Rhodes was one of the lands he conquered. After Alexander died, his generals fought over who would control all his lands. Ptolemy declared himself ruler of Egypt, including Rhodes. His enemy, Antigonus, also wanted Rhodes for his empire. For over a year, his army attacked the island of Rhodes before giving up.

After winning this war, the people of Rhodes constructed a statue to celebrate their freedom and thank their god for helping them win. They believed the sun god helped them win.



46. What was the name of this sun god?

47. How tall was this statue (in feet)? Do not include the 50 feet of pedestal.

48. How tall is this in yards?

49. What percent of the length of a standard football field is this?

◆50. Where was the statue placed?

- A. No one really knows exactly where the statue stood
- B. On a flat plain, surrounded by very large olive trees
- C. On the highest hill in the area
- D. On a small man-made island in the harbor

51. What material covers the statue?

- A. Marble
- B. Sequins
- C. Gold
- D. Bronze
- E. Pearls

52. How was this enormous structure destroyed?

- A. A large Greek oil tanker ran into the statue and knocked it over
- B. An earthquake struck in 220 BC and the statue collapsed
- C. Kubla Khan (from Mongolia) ordered the statue destroyed when he sailed into the harbor in 800 AD
- D. The wooden frame inside the statue became waterlogged and the statue collapsed from the inside

53. Rhodes is an island that is part of what island group?

- A. Canary Islands
- B. Cyclades Islands
- C. Dodecanese Islands
- D. Spice Islands

54. Rhodes is in which body of water?

- A. The Pacific Ocean
- B. The Baltic Sea
- C. Lake Superior
- D. The Mediterranean Sea
- E. The Sea of Marmara

There are three major groups or classes of rocks on earth. They are sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic.

55. The island of Rhodes is made primarily of what type of sedimentary rock?

56. There are many huge statues around the world that are famous tourist spots. Below are a few very tall statues. Match the statue with the country where it resides.

Statue of Liberty

China

Christ the Redeemer

Russia

The Motherland Calls

United States

Spring Temple Buddha

Brazil

Alexander the Great named more than 30 cities after himself, at least one after his horse and his dog.
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☺57. Draw and label any of the above statues.

The Lighthouse of Alexandria

The Seventh Wonder of the Ancient World was the Lighthouse of Alexandria. This was the last of the wonders to be built and the only wonder that had a practical use. This lighthouse was built to help ships safely enter the harbor of Alexandria, Egypt. It had a bright light on top to show safe routes around the harbor. This Wonder was the first lighthouse in recorded history.



The city of Alexandria was started by Alexander the Great in approx. 330 BCE. Wonder how he came up with name? After conquering the area, Alexander decided to build a world-class city that would become a center for trade and culture. The city was built where the Nile River empties into the sea.

58. On what island was the Lighthouse of Alexandria?

59. What body of water did the lighthouse stand in?

60. What is the geographical name of an area where a river meets the sea?

- A. Archipelago
- B. Canal
- C. Delta
- D. Key
- E. Plateau

Alexandria grew to become the largest city in the known world at the time, attracting scholars, scientists, philosophers, mathematicians, artists, and historians.

We know what this lighthouse looked like because its image remains on many ancient coins found in the area. The design of this lighthouse was not like the narrow column of modern lighthouses. It looked more like skyscraper, built with three, stacked levels. The first level was

a square, about 100 feet high. The second level was a tower about 115 feet high. On the top was a slim tower with the light. This last level was about 60 feet high.

◆61. In what shape do historians believe the SECOND level was built?

62. How many sides would the SECOND level have had?

The light came from two sources. During the day, a metal mirror probably reflected light from the sun. There was a large fire in the center. This mirror was probably used to reflect the light from the fire into a single large beam. It was said that ships could detect the light from the tower at night or smoke from the fire during the day up to 35 miles away.

63. What modern structure today do you think should be considered a wonder of the world and why?

We hope you enjoyed learning about the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World! Thanks for participating.