



# 1. The Louvre



The Louvre Museum is one of the world's largest museums, the most visited art museum in the world and a historic monument. A central landmark of Paris on the Right Bank of the Seine in the 1st arrondissement. The museum is housed in the Louvre Palace which began as a fortress built in the late 12th century under Philip II. Remnants of the fortress are visible in the basement of the museum. The building was extended many times to form the present Louvre Palace. The museum opened on 10 August 1793 with an exhibition of 537 paintings. Because of structural problems with the building, the museum was closed in 1796 until 1801.

name: Έλλη Τσούρη- Ελένη Τσώνη

B'3-B'4

## 2. THE EIFFEL TOWER



The Eiffel Tower is a puddle iron lattice tower located on the Champ de Mars in Paris. It was built in 1889, it has become both a global cultural icon of France and one of the most recognizable structures in the world. The tower is the tallest building in Paris and the most-visited paid monument because it is 324 meters tall. Named after its designer, engineer Gustave Eiffel, the tower was built as the entrance arch to the 1889 World's Fair .

Giota Papageorgiou  
Elisavet Datsi  
Maria Sgourdou  
Helen Papantoni  
B'3-B'4

### 3. THE COLOSSEUM OF ROME



The Colosseum or Coliseum, originally the Flavian Amphitheatre, is an elliptical amphitheatre in the centre of the city of Rome, Italy, the largest ever built in the Roman Empire. It is considered to be one of the greatest works of Roman architecture and Roman engineering. Occupying a site just east of the Roman Forum, its construction started in 72 AD under the emperor Vespasian and was completed in 80 AD under Titus with further modifications being made during Domitian's reign.

Απο Λαμπρινη Χριστοφοριδη, Αλεξανδρα Σιακαβελλα



## **5. THE TAJ MAHAL, INDIA**



The Taj Mahal is a white marble mausoleum located in Agra, India. It was built by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his third wife, Mumtaz Mahal. It is widely recognized as “the jewel of Muslim art” in India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world’s heritage. Construction of the Taj Mahal began in 1632. The principal mausoleum was completed in 1648 and the surrounding buildings and garden were finished five years later. The Taj Mahal attracts between 2 million and 4 million visitors annually. Polluting traffic is not allowed near the complex and tourists must either walk from parking lots or catch an electric bus. For security reasons, only five items-water in transparent bottles, small video cameras, still cameras, mobile phones and small ladies purses-are allowed inside the Taj Mahal. The Taj Mahal appears in several listings of seven wonders of the modern world.

## 6. An amazing structure:

# The Statue Of Liberty

The **Statue of Liberty** is a colossal neoclassical sculpture on Liberty Island in New York Harbor, designed by Frederic Bartholdi and dedicated on October 28, 1886. The statue, a gift to the United States from the people of France, is of a robed female figure representing Libertas, the Roman goddess of freedom, who bears a torch and a tablet (a tablet evoking the law) upon which is inscribed the date of the American Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776. A broken chain lies at her feet. The statue has become an icon of freedom and of the United States.

The origin of the Statue of Liberty project is generally traced to a comment made by French law professor and politician Idouard Reni de Laboulaye in mid-1865. Bartholdi and Laboulaye considered how best to express the idea of American liberty. In early American history, two female figures were frequently used as cultural symbols of the nation. One, Columbia, was seen as an embodiment of the United States in the manner that Britannia was identified with the United Kingdom and Marianne came to represent France. Columbia had supplanted the earlier figure of an Indian princess, which had come to be regarded as uncivilized and derogatory toward Americans.

The statue is situated in Upper New York Bay on Liberty Island, south of Ellis Island. Both islands were ceded by New York to the federal government in 1800.[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statue\\_of\\_Liberty - cite\\_note-136](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statue_of_Liberty_-_cite_note-136) As agreed in an 1834 compact between New York and New Jersey that set the state border at the bay's midpoint, the original islands remain New York territory despite their location on the New Jersey side of the state line. Land created by reclamation at Ellis is New Jersey territory.[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statue\\_of\\_Liberty - cite\\_note-NJvsNY1998-137](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statue_of_Liberty_-_cite_note-NJvsNY1998-137)



*“The Statue of Liberty is such an awe-inspiring structure. You can see it from the details in her body & the head.”*



*“Declaration of liberty and peace for all the world.”*

### That was a project from:

Zoe Dimitropoulou B'1  
Nick Kontomitros B'2  
Xrysanthi Kinna B'1  
Kostantina Anagnostou-Fatourou B'1

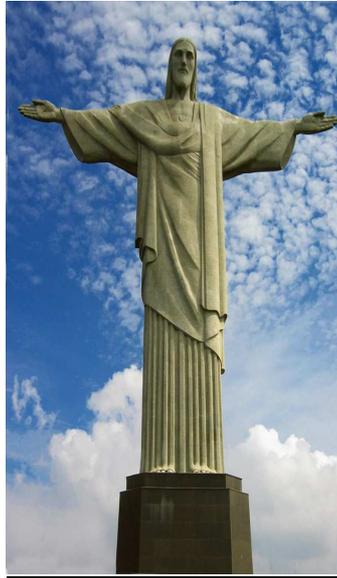
## **7. Mausoleum of Galla Placidia**

The Mausoleum of Galla Placidia is a Roman building in Ravenna, Italy. It was listed with seven other structures in Ravenna in the world Heritage List in 1996. The mausoleum is laid out in a Greek cross plan with a central dome. The interior of the mausoleum is covered with rich Byzantine mosaics and light enters through alabaster window panels.



Polychroni Vasiliki Kostantinos Ropas Sarelakou Nasia Nikolaidou Theanw

## 8. Christ the Redeemer



Christ the Redeemer is a statue of Jesus Christ in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It's the 5th largest statue of Jesus in the world. It was constructed between 1922 and 1931 and it was built on October 12th of 1931.

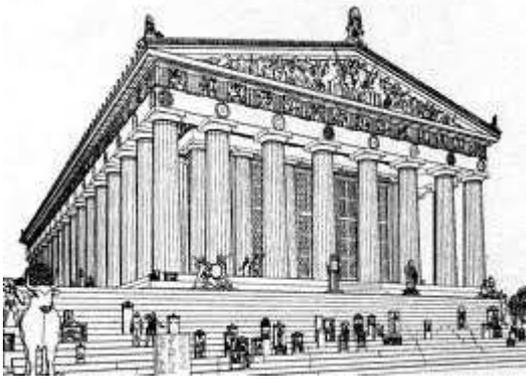
The idea came up in the mid-1850's when Catholic priest Pedro Maria Boss requested financing from Princess Isabel to build a large religious monument. The idea was dismissed in 1889, but the second proposal for a landmark statue on the mountain was made in 1921. That's when the construction first started. It was built to symbolize peace and his outstretched arms symbolize love to all people.

Today, it's remarkable because it has become an icon for Rio de Janeiro and Brazil. It has also a big meaning in the Brazilians' life. We're all sure that this is something that is worth preserving it.

By: Foteini Stamouli  
Panagiota Perdikari  
Marina Stojanovic  
Tzovana Saliasi

## *An amazing landmark-B1/B2*

# THE PARTHENON



The Parthenon is considered to be a unique monument not only of the Greek but also of the universal cultural heritage.

The Parthenon is a temple on the Athenian Acropolis situated in the centre of the city of Athens. It was initially dedicated to the virgin goddess Athena. Its construction started in 447 BC and was completed in 438 BC. It was built under the general supervision of the sculptor Phidias. The architects were Ictinus and Callicrates . The Temple of the Parthenon is, even in modern times , an outstanding example of perfection both in terms of architecture and aesthetics. The most characteristic and breathtaking feature in the architecture and decoration of the temple is the Ionic [frieze](#) running around the exterior walls of the cella. The Ionic frieze depicts a version of the [Panathenaic procession](#).

The Parthenon is the symbol of Classical Ancient Greece and the Athenian democracy and the greatest touristic attraction of our country !!

**ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΑΔΗ ΔΕΣΠΟΙΝΑ, ΚΑΡΑΔΗΜΗΤΡΗ ΜΑΡΙΑΝΘΗ**

**ΚΑΣΤΡΙΝΟΥ ΑΓΓΕΛΙΚΗ, ΛΩΛΗ ΝΕΚΤΑΡΙΑ B1-2**