

THE **7** WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

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EUROPE



The Statue of Zeus



The Temple of Artemis



The Lighthouse of Alexandria

A first list

The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World are monuments which represent the most wondrous examples of human achievement in art, architecture, and engineering. They were all located around the Mediterranean and they were all huge, impressive, and beautiful, inspiring awe and admiration. The first list of these monuments first appears about 2000 years ago in a short poem by Antipatrus, a Greek poet. Today we call them the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World and sadly all but one of them can now only be found in history books.



The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus

The Great Pyramid in Egypt is the only wonder that survived to the present day. All the others, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Temple of Artemis, the Statue of Zeus at Olympia, the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, the Colossus of Rhodes and the Lighthouse of Alexandria, were destroyed by earthquakes or fire and have disappeared or are in ruins.



The Hanging Gardens of Babylon



The Colossus of Rhodes

The Great Pyramid of Giza



Originally, the list was called the Seven Sights of the World and so it was a kind of ancient travel guide.

The Temple of Artemis at Ephesus

Artemis was the goddess of the moon and hunting.

Long ago, the ancient port city of Ephesus was home to a massive, wondrous structure—the temple of Artemis. The temple's name came from the Ephesian goddess of fertility. It was called the Artemision. According to Pliny the Elder (CE 23/4-79), it stood 60 feet high, 350 feet long, and 180 feet wide. It was made of marble and many of its 127 exterior columns were decorated with gold. Each of the 36 interior columns had elaborate carvings, and the temple itself housed an altar dedicated to Artemis. There were statues of Amazons, women who belonged to a warrior tribe, as well. This temple stood for about 600 years.



In fact, two other temples for the great goddess existed before that one, and all three met disastrous ends. The first temple was built on a swamp around 800 BCE. It was a temple dedicated to Kybele, an Anatolian fertility goddess. The Greeks identified her as Artemis, their goddess of nature, and built their altar to this newly combined goddess. A flood destroyed it in the 7th century. The next temple was constructed in the same location when Ephesus was a busy port city – around 550 BCE. This temple was four times bigger than the original and, according to Pliny, took 120 years to build. By some accounts, it was the first Greek temple made of marble, though it also had a wooden roof. Its magnificence made it one of the seven Wonders of the Ancient World. It was destroyed by a fire started deliberately by Herostratus. Work on a new temple started around 323 BCE. This time, it took about 85 years to complete. The sculptures were carved by Scopas and Apelles and other renowned Greek sculptors. This temple survived for 600 years. In the year 265 CE, the Goths destroyed the temple during a raid. This time, the temple was not rebuilt.

The Statue of Zeus at Olympia

Word Bank (pp. 18-19)

masterpiece (n) = a piece of work that needed a lot of skill and care to do or make

chryselephantine (adj) = made of gold and ivory (from elephants' tusks)

throne (n) = a seat on which kings and queens sit

cedar (n) = wood from a type of tree

ivory (n) = material which elephants' tusks are made of

ebony (n) = a heavy black or dark brown wood that is very expensive

precious (adj) = valuable, worth a lot of money

gemstone (n) = an expensive stone such as a diamond, ruby, or emerald

skin (n) = the outer covering of the body

beard (n) = hair on a man's face, on the cheeks and chin

robe (n) = a piece of clothing, long and loose

victory (n) = the act of beating sb, e.g. in a battle or game

scepter (n) = a rod which shows that a person is a king or queen

eagle (n) = a large bird

orator (n) = a person who speaks well and fluently in public

glimpse (n) = a quick look

trouble (n) = a problem

gather (v) = to come together

powerful (adj) = strong

consist of (v) = to comprise, to be made up of

territory (n) = a region, an area

law (n) = a rule which no one must break

war (n) = a fight between people from different countries

common (adj) = frequent or usual

coalition (n) = a formal friendship between different regions

enemy (n) = a person who acts badly to you (Opposite: friend)

feature (n) = an aspect, a point

preside over (v) = to be in charge while sth important is happening

thunder (n) = the loud noise heard during rainstorms


lightning (n) = the light in the sky during bad storms

lightning bolt (phr) = a flash of lightning

Pre-Reading activities

1 a) Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

- 1 The statue of Zeus was a **masterpiece/decoration** made by the Greek sculptor Phidias.
- 2 Phidias used ivory to make the statue's **beard/skin**.
- 3 People said that just one **look/glimpse** of the statue helped people forget their problems.
- 4 The Games in Olympia were one of the most important **events/regions** in Greek culture.
- 5 While the Games were continuing, all **coalitions/fighting** between the different Greek regions stopped.
- 6 The statue of Zeus **sat/presided** over the Olympic Games held in the year 420 BCE.

b)  Listen, read, and check.

While-Reading activities

2 Choose the correct option.

- The statue of Zeus was
 - very lifelike.
 - designed by Dio Chrysostom.
 - decorated with precious materials.
 - one of the biggest in the ancient world.
- In the statue there is also
 - a lightning bolt.
 - an orator.
 - an athlete.
 - another statue.
- The first Olympic Games were in
 - the fifth century.
 - 776 BCE.
 - 420 BCE.
 - 1 CE.
- The Games at Olympia most importantly celebrated
 - athletes and the powerful god Zeus.
 - athletes from Greece.
 - athletes from around the ancient world.
 - athletes from the Mediterranean region.
- During the time of the ancient Games,
 - Greece was divided into different parts.
 - Greece was one country with the same laws.
 - there were a lot of wars with other countries.
 - Greece had many enemies.

3 Fill in the blanks with words from the list.

- materials • scepter • throne • culture
- gold • glimpse

- The statue of Zeus sat on a wooden
- Zeus' beard, hair, and robe were made of
- In one hand Zeus held a which was topped with an eagle.
- Just one of the wondrous statue could make a man forget his troubles.
- The Games at Olympia were very important in Greek
- The statue of Zeus was made of very precious

4 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- The cedar throne had made from ivory and other expensive materials.
 - gemstones
 - decorations
 - scepters
- Nike was the goddess of
 - victory
 - athletes
 - orators
- The Games both Zeus and the best athletes.
 - consisted of
 - presided over
 - celebrated
- Because wars were at that time, peace was an important feature of the Games.
 - precious
 - powerful
 - common
- The ancient Greeks believed that Zeus could control and lightning.
 - thunder
 - lightning bolts
 - fighting

After-Reading activities

5 Fill in the blanks with words from the list.

- presided over • took place • masterpiece
- features • started


The statue of Zeus was a 1) made by the sculptor, Phidias. It was 40 feet tall and 23 feet wide. It 2) the Games at Olympia in around 420 BCE. The Games 3) in 776 BCE and one of the important 4) of them was that all wars stopped while they 5)

6 Write three things that impressed you about the text.


7 Do some research into the early beginnings of the Olympic Games. Find out what sports were featured in the early Games at Olympia. Take notes and share the information you have found with your classmates.

Review

Listening Activities

1  Listen to a dialogue about a vacation. For questions 1-4, choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

- 1 What are the speakers mainly discussing?
A a vacation in Turkey
B the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus
C the British Museum
D the Bodrum Castle
- 2 How did the woman feel about her visit to the ancient site?
A amazed
B fascinated
C disappointed
D annoyed
- 3 Why does the man ask “Who was she?”
A He had never heard of her.
B He wanted to show that he was listening.
C He was checking that his knowledge was correct.
D He was being polite and didn't really want more information.
- 4 According to the woman, what kind of woman was Artemisia?
A powerful
B secretive
C interesting
D intelligent

2  Listen to a talk about the Great Pyramid of Giza. For questions 1-4, choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

- 1 What is the main topic of the talk?
A the way archeologists are searching for the body of Pharaoh Khufu
B the search for the treasure that was buried with the pharaoh
C the search for the pharaoh's body
D the way technology helps in the exploration of the pyramid
- 2 Who is the talk aimed at?
A students of archeology
B a group of professors
C everyone who is interested in the Great Pyramid
D robotics engineers
- 3 Why does the speaker say that people watched the exploration of the pyramid “on live television”?
A to show that a lot of people are interested in the subject
B to explain that people became disappointed
C to show what problems the archeologists have
D to demonstrate the way technology helps archeologists
- 4 According to the speaker, what did the 2011 exploration of the pyramid show?
A There is another room in the pyramid that has not been seen.
B The mystery of the pyramid has been solved.
C There are more metal pins than people thought.
D There is a door with metal pins in it at the end of the passageway.

Amazing Facts

Did you know?

The Lighthouse of Alexandria was very
1)
and even appeared on Roman coins.



One legend about the Hanging Gardens of Babylon is that they were planted on a
3) mountain.

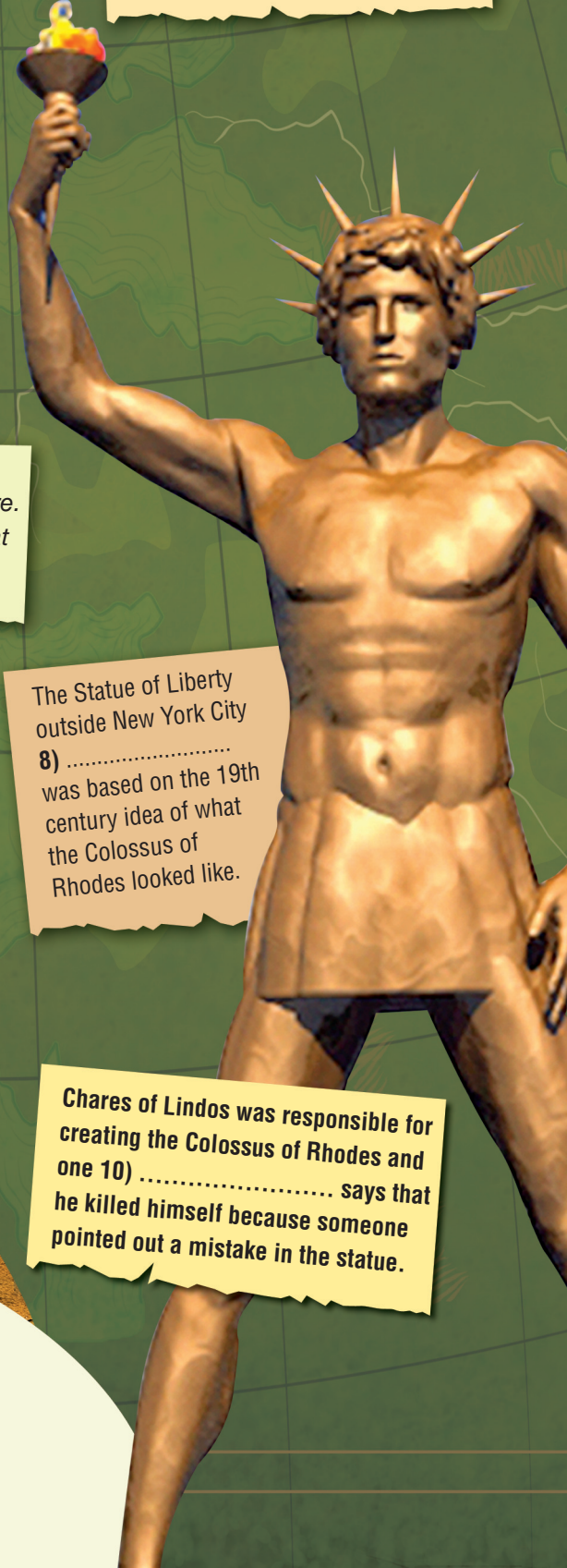
Some of the building materials in the Lighthouse of Alexandria were used to build a
2) in the 1400s.



The statue of Zeus, although
5), was the smallest of the seven wonders.

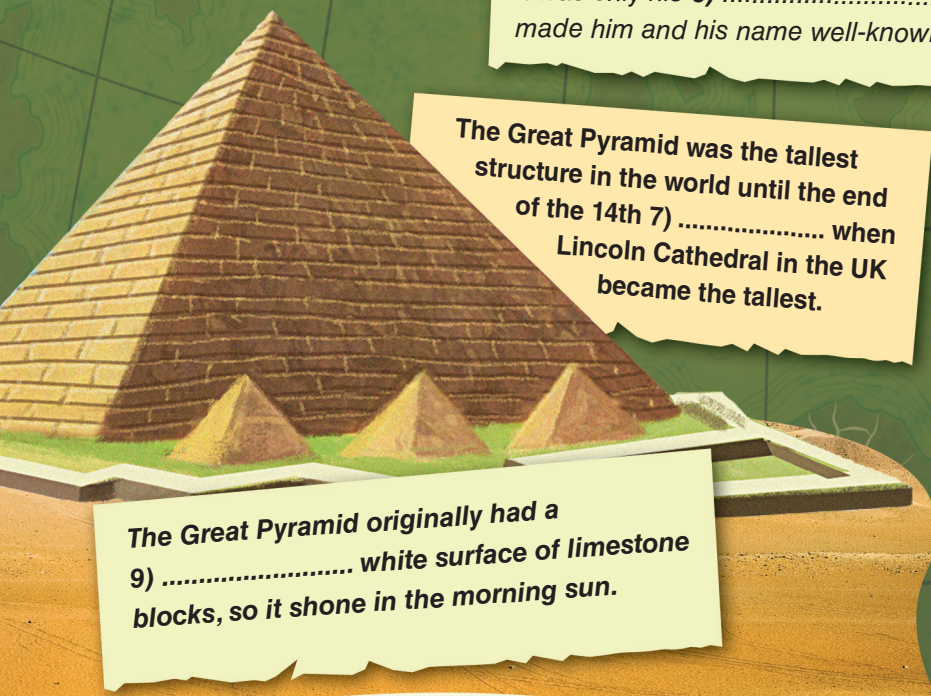
Tourists visiting the Temple of Artemis could buy small 4) of the statue of Artemis as souvenirs.

King Mausolus was just an average ruler of a province in the Persian Empire. It was only his 6) that made him and his name well-known.



The Great Pyramid was the tallest structure in the world until the end of the 14th 7) when Lincoln Cathedral in the UK became the tallest.

The Statue of Liberty outside New York City
8) was based on the 19th century idea of what the Colossus of Rhodes looked like.



The Great Pyramid originally had a
9) white surface of limestone blocks, so it shone in the morning sun.

Chares of Lindos was responsible for creating the Colossus of Rhodes and one 10) says that he killed himself because someone pointed out a mistake in the statue.

- 1 Fill in: replicas, massive, man-made, polished, famous, tomb, fortress, harbor, century, legend.
- 2 **ICT** In groups, collect more information about one of the seven wonders and prepare a Yes/No quiz.

THE **7** WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

Go back in time to explore the reasons why travelers thousands of years ago wrote about the amazing works of art and architecture that we now know as the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.

Discover how they were created and who was involved through authentic information, stunning images and interesting facts.

Components

- Reader
- Multi-ROM

DIGI MATERIAL
cross-platform application
(iOS, Android, Windows, MacOSX)



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