

# DOWNLOAD PDF INCREDIBLE CONSTRUCTIONS AND THE PEOPLE WHO BUILT THEM

## Chapter 1 : Vernacular architecture - Wikipedia

*Incredible Constructions and the People Who Built Them (Walker's American History Series for Young People) [Mel Boring, Sharon Farricker] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.*

With 5 million square feet of shopping area, the mall can accommodate 2, stores, making it the largest shopping center in the world in terms of leasable space -- more than twice the size of the Mall of America, the biggest shopping center in the United States. At the outdoor plaza, hundreds of palm trees blend in with a replica Arc de Triomphe, a giant Egyptian Sphinx, fountains, and extensive canals with gondolas. The only problem is that the mall is virtually deserted. Despite the bombastic design and grand plans, only a handful of stores are occupied. Walking among shattered shops, with dusty corridors and escalators covered in soiled sheets, is like a walk through a ghost mall. Rubbish is piled up along the sides, paint is coming off of the walls, and store signs and advertisements have faded. Source 2

Centro Financiero Confinanzas Venezuela To those unaware of its history, the Centro Financiero Confinanzas looks like any other unfinished skyscraper. Inside, however, hides a rather different reality. Construction started on the tower in , yet the death of Brillembourg in , as well as the Venezuelan banking crisis one year later, meant that construction ground to a halt. To this day it is a shell, a skeletal construction whose bare structural bones became, in October of , a remarkable opportunity for an intrepid group of squatters, families whose economic and social situation led them to seek a new life. The views were incredible but deadly, with a god-like view of a city that had failed to accommodate its newest inhabitants. In the s, these monuments attracted millions of visitors per year, especially young pioneers for their "patriotic education. His photos raise a question: On the one hand, their physically dilapidated condition and institutional neglect reflect a more general social and historical fracturing. On the other hand, they are still stunningly beauty without any symbolic significance. Source 4

The Ryugyong North Korea During the mids, North Korea wanted to change its image by building something massive, something that would be world-renowned. The project would symbolize progress for North Korea and introduce new, Western investors. The decision was made to build a hotel that was taller than any in the world, and in construction on the Ryugyong Hotel began. It was intended to be completed in , in time for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, but developers would face nearly every conceivable hurdle, and by the project was abandoned. In an effort to attract Western dollars, North Koreans drew up plans for a floor hotel - the largest in the world - and promised a complete laissez-faire attitude in terms of oversight of the construction and planned hotel activities. Casinos, nightclubs, and fancy restaurants were encouraged. The building finally reached its full architectural height by , but a broke government and a lack of foreign investors meant the project would be abandoned before completion. Had the hotel been finished as originally planned, it would have stood as the tallest hotel and the seventh tallest building in the world. In fact, the unfinished Ryugyong was not surpassed in height by another hotel until This abandoned futuristic luxury vacation spot remains a complete mystery to locals and tourists alike. There are several stories surrounding the circumstances that led up to its abandonment, but no one seems to know exactly why or how the site fell into such a state of disrepair. The wacky looking space village is located in San-zhi, on the outskirts of Taipei in Northern Taiwan. It was originally constructed for wealthy urbanites looking to escape the city on weekends. The most popular story of its eventual decline claims that a number of mysterious accidents, resulting in numerous deaths, led to the halt of all construction. Locals believe the area to be haunted. The buildings were scheduled to be torn down in late , despite an online petition to retain one of the structures as a museum. Demolition work on the site began on December 29, , with plans to redevelop the site into a tourist attraction with hotels and beach facilities. As of , all UFO houses had been demolished and the site was in the process of being converted to a commercial seaside resort and water park. The island is real. In the late s, coal was found on the sea floor beneath the island. Then, the company decided it would be easier to just build houses for the workers and their families on Hashima itself. Giant, multi-story concrete apartment blocks went up. Schools,

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bath houses, temples, restaurants, markets, and even a graveyard were built, all on a space the size of a football field. Once they reached 5, people or more out there, it was recognized as the most densely populated place on earth, ever. However, in the coal ran out and the Mistubishi Company told the people that they would have some work for them on the mainland, provided on a first come, first served basis. They left coffee cups on the tables and bicycles leaning against the walls. A few years ago, actor Daniel Craig, who plays Bond, "discovered" the island and suggested it as a location for his next movie. Skyfall only features external shots of Hashima. The scenes on the island were actually shot in a studio. Lately, interest in Hashima as a grisly tourist site has grown. Construction work at the park, which developers had promised would be "the largest amusement park in Asia," stopped around after disagreements with the local government and farmers over property prices. Developers briefly tried to restart construction in , but without success. The abandoned structures are now a draw for local children and a few photographers, who encounter signs telling them to proceed at their own risk. It comprises two individual power stations which were built in two stages in the form of a single building. The two stations were built with an identical design, providing the well-known four chimney layout. The station is the largest brick building in Europe and is notable for its original, lavish Art Deco interior fittings and decor.

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## Chapter 2 : Nail Houses: 10 Amazing Home Owners Who Refused to Sell - Oddee

*Incredible constructions and the people who built them. [Mel Boring; Sharon Farricker] -- Describes the building of ten constructions spanning years of American history. Includes the Mesa Verde cliff dwellings, the Washington Monument, the Holland Tunnel, the Mount Rushmore carvings.*

Transition Period AD The story of Machu Picchu Most modern archaeologists and historians agree that Machu Picchu was built by the Inca Pachacutec, the greatest statesman of Tahuantinsuyo, who ruled from to Archaeologists assume that the construction of the citadel would date from the fifteenth century approximately chronological date given by the carbon or radiocarbon. According to archaeologists, in this area was fought the last battle that defined victory over the Chancas, covering prestigious victory and gave power to the Inca Pachacutec. Inca Pachacutec was the first to emerge beyond the valley of Cusco after his epic victory over the Chancas. He conducted the Tahuantinsuyo expansion and recognized it as the "constructor" of Cusco. This was one of his greatest works. The origin of Machu Picchu is attributed with some certainty to Pachacutec, embattled president, which was characterized by territorial conquests, and the development of religion and spirituality. From today there is archaeological studies supporting the theory gods and a challenge to the ruler to built skills. Built as a refuge for the elite of the Incas aristocracy, the fortress was located on the eastern slopes of the Vilcanota mountain range, about 80 miles from Cusco, the capital of the empire. Its strategic location was chosen with admirable success. Surrounded by steep cliffs and away from the sight of strangers in a tangled forest, the citadel of Machu Picchu had the quality of having only one narrow entrance, allowing, in case of a surprise attack, to be defended by very few warriors. Occupied by at least three generations of Incas, Machu Picchu was abandoned in a sudden and mysterious decision. The strongest hypothesis explain his disappearance from the historical memory because that Machu Picchu was unknown to the lower castes and their routes prohibited for anyone who was not part of the small circle of the Inca. Natural beauty, mild climate one of the best in the Andes and rich soil, Pachacutec noticed Tampu favorite settlement of the new imperial nobility, gracing the valley with several of the most magnificent cities Tahuantinsuyo as Ollantaytambo and Machu Picchu. Site selection for lifting Machu Picchu must have been made with great care, as it was, and still is, a great place to raise a ceremonial center. Furthermore, according to their research, the place had a quarry nearby that could provide the finest white granite stones. July 24th, is known as the date of the "discovery" of the famous Inca citadel of Machu Picchu, architectural treasure that had been hidden for more than four centuries under the lush nature of the Urubamba canyon. This discovery was made by controversial anthropologist, historian or simply by the American explorer, amateur archeology, Yale University professor Hiram Bingham. And also because the English archaeologist was looking in that moment at Vitco City, the last refuge of the Incas and the last point of resistance against the Spanish. So the discovery of Bingham would reduce the spread of the fact to science. However, to its main protagonist until this day was not the result of chance, but a strenuous investigation based on information supplied by peasants, as well as several years of travel and exploration in the area. Palma ,Sanchez and Lizarraga found the indigenous Anacleto living in the place. Alvarez, who had cultivated the land during eight years ago was leased for twelve soles annually. This registration would have been subsequently deleted. Bingham, very interested in these rumors, began the search for these ruins, reaching Machu Picchu in Cuzco. There, the American historian would find two families, the Recharte and Alvarez, who had settled in the platforms of the south of the ruins. It was finally a child of the family who guided Recharte Bingham to the "urban area" of the ruins, which was covered by thick undergrowth. Immediately, Bingham understood the enormous historical value of the ruins discovered and contacted Yale University, the National Geographic Society and the Peruvian government, requesting sponsorship to start the studies in the Inca archaeological site. The archaeological work was carried out from to In this period, they managed to clear the weeds that outrigger the Citadel and the Inca tombs were excavated being found beyond the city walls. In , National Geographic magazine published in an extensive

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article of Machu Picchu and the jobs that were done there, revealing to the world the citadel. With the passing of the years, the importance of tourism in the citadel of Machu Picchu would grow, first nationally and then internationally, becoming a World Heritage Site by Unesco in 1983. Increasing tourism, the development of nearby towns and environmental degradation continue to take their toll on the site, which is also home to several endangered species. As a result, the Peruvian government has taken steps to protect the ruins and prevent erosion of the mountainside in recent years. The city of Machu Picchu conserved many of its original structures, expressed on the zones that were chosen by Pachacutec, he found a granite plateau where many people started a very expensive and ambitious project, built a citadel that would last forever. They knew how to take advantage of the ground that sometimes was so difficult to measure and prevent earthquakes and other calamities. The use of stones like Basalt, andesite and many other kind of stones that made it so resistant for many natural disasters. These stones were brought from a place called the Batholithic of Vilcabamba, where all the stones were cut and brought to the Sanctuary and also to build the city of Cusco when the Spanish conquer arrived to these sites. The constructions made in Machu Picchu, correspond to a specific kind of mandate of the Pachacutec Inca, who wants to preserved the environment and the ecology. It is well known that the Incas never knew the wheel, but it is not hard to understand that in this place the wheel never worked because of the land and the inclination of the site, because many people say that how is that possible that few men could bring from a long distance huge blocks of stone already cut so perfectly that when they were put on top of each other, not even a hair could pass between them. Every construction made in Machu Picchu has a specific function: Religious, administrative, politic and social, the two most important was the religious and the administrative, because the religious part was the everyday ritual of their life and transit over Machu Picchu, and the administrative part, was because every product must pass by the control of the guardians that kept very safe the Sanctuary and the Tambos, the storages that kept all of the products that grew in the Citadel. Why Ruins and not Amazing work of engineering? Machu Picchu is considered as one of the seven modern wonders of the world, because of its amazing construction, but the name ruin is not the adequate, ruin is a place where everything is about to collapse or fall down, it is not the case of Machu Picchu: Take the example of some of the sites in Europe, the Roman Forum, the Parthenon, they are ruins because the state of the construction, but for many people is not a ruin, is a sign of the greatness of the ancient world, and this ancient world is the legacy for many people. Sincerely that the word ruin is not the accurate word to describe Machu Picchu. The word Sanctuary describes very well the complex of Machu Picchu, because in that place many rituals and sacrifices were offered to calm and maintain happy one of the most important deities of the Tahuantinsuyo: The Sun, their father, their creator. It is not coincidence that Machu Picchu was built over high altitude, the reason is that they felt closer to the sky, and closer to their God. The status of modern wonder has to be our pride because is our responsibility that Machu Picchu keeps the category of that, competing with the Giza Pyramids, the Petra. The Temple and many others, The National Institute of Culture INC is the organization that fights to keep the Machu Picchu culture and legacy alive, showing us that this Sanctuary is one of its kind, there will not be another Machu Picchu and that must put us in the position of not destroying our national and world patrimony. Patallaqta Patallaqta comes from two words in Quechua, Pata which means steps, and Llaqta, which means town, this name comes from the way that the constructions were settle, initially the Machu Picchu complex is going to function to administrated the place, but its importance caught the eyes of Pachacutec, who saw that this place could be a Sanctuary and a pilgrimage place. Every Inca was buried in the Coricancha Temple The temple of the sun but according to Betanzos, Pachacutec was buried in Patallaqta and his rests were left in a crock pot. But the story is not ending here, because the Incas always made 2 bundles, one was taken to the Coricancha and the other to a special place where nobody expect. Some priests could worship the rest of the body. Pachacutec was like the south American Alexander the great, a man who conquered many territories and was one of the few governors who arrived to the jungle, an unknown territory but very fertile to grow many products. Now, the name Machu Picchu comes from the Spanish word Pico Peak and the word to describe a mountain is Orqo, is not its original name, it was a Spanish way to

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mention this place, and the name itself could have been invented in the republican time. Federico Kauffman Doig, one of the most important Archaeologists said that Machu Picchu is the way that the people of these places in their very poor Spanish were referring to the Sanctuary. He said that the real and original name is not Patallaqta, is Llaqta Pata, because that is the correct way to pronounce it in the Quechua language. When Hiram Bingham arrived to the city of Cusco, they told him that one of these places, where the people lived for centuries was called Llactapacta, a place near to where Bingham found Machu Picchu. Other fact is that Machu Picchu has many names used by the local natives, one of them is Vitcos, and more recently is Cajaroma, the last one comes from the Betanzos chronicle, who mentioned that this city could be the real Machu Picchu, because according to Betanzos this is one of the many cities that Pachacutec conquered when he was the governor of the Tahuantinsuyo Empire, but also this could be the land of a jungle tribe that lived when Pachacutec had the control of the entire Empire. There are many theories about the real name of Machu Picchu but Cajaroma needs to be investigated to get a conclusion and finally know which was the real name of Machu Picchu. The bridge crosses the Apurimac River, was an important river for the Inca people many centuries ago, its name comes from the words Qeswa, which means twisted cord, and Chaka which means bridge. The material used for this bridge is the Ichu, a kind of grass that grows around the highland, this material is dried by the sun and then is used to make some kind of rope to built the bridge. Every year many natives of the Cusco Communities like Chaupibanda, Qehue and Canas gather around the bridge and start an ancestral ritual called Minka, that consist in doing some community work that is going to be useful to every person who lives around the river. The Minka lasts 4 days and the main event was the reconstruction of the bridge, which gathered the people who lived in the nearby provinces, after that they celebrated it with dances and drinks for the people who participated of this ancient ritual. This renovation of the bridge is considered since the year like a National Heritage, this is an example of the legacy that the Incas left to their generations, and also mentioned the effective and simple technology of the Tahuantinsuyo people. Why is it important to maintain the tradition alive? The tradition, the rituals are a huge part of who we are and recreates our past to keep in touch with our ancestors and see where are we from. Recreating the construction of the bridge is important because it keeps the people together and the relationships between them are closer with the pass of time. Women, men and children work for their community, they built the bridge as many times as they need it. The Incas were a culture with so much support between each other, no one is selfish, and everybody contributes to the improvement of each citizen. Pachacutec, Lord of the Tahuantinsuyo Empire It all starts with a single person, who transforms the entire Tahuantinsuyo Territory, with his bravery and strength he began to create one of the most important Empires in the History of the world, this person is Pachacutec, The Inca Emperor. Machu Picchu, the untold story Two persons, one History in common: But behind that there are a lot of things that you must know, Machu Picchu, The untold Story an encounter with 2 persons with one thing in common: Remain as the original discoverers of this great place. The Ayar Brothers legend Many of the stories that an ancient town tells us, is about power, big decisions and fantastic abilities, The Ayar Brothers Legend tells us how Manco Capac remained as the supreme chief of all the Inca Empire. Two persons, a man and a woman, a supreme entity that sent them to populate one big territory, The Legend of Manco Capac and Mama Ocllo narrates the story of an ancient group, the founders of one of the most powerful and organized cultures: The Incas and their Empire the Tahuantinsuyo. Religious significance in Machu Picchu The Sanctuary is full of cosmic and universal symbolism, but one of the most important aspects is their religious significance in Machu Picchu , with several and particular ways of understanding the universe that Machu Picchu is.

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## Chapter 3 : Mel Boring - Wikipedia

*Auto Suggestions are available once you type at least 3 letters. Use up arrow (for mozilla firefox browser alt+up arrow) and down arrow (for mozilla firefox browser alt+down arrow) to review and enter to select.*

Ancient Chinese Explorers The two scholars believe that Giza housed a skeleton crew of workers who labored on the Pyramids year-round. But during the late summer and early autumn months, when the Nile flooded surrounding fields, a large labor force would appear at Giza to put in time on the Pyramids. These farmers and local villagers gathered at Giza to work for their god-kings, to build their monuments to the hereafter. This would ensure their own afterlife and would also benefit the future and prosperity of Egypt as a whole. They may well have been willing workers, a labor force working for ample rations, for the benefit of man, king, and country. In the following interviews, Mark Lehner and Zahi Hawass address the long-standing question of who actually built the Pyramids at Giza: In your extensive work and research at Giza have you ever once questioned whether humans built the Pyramids? But have I ever questioned whether they had divine or super-intelligent inspiration? I first went to Egypt in and ended up living there 13 years. I was imbued with ideas of Atlantis and Edgar Cayce and so on. So I went over, starting from that point of view, but everything I saw told me, day by day, year by year, that they were very human and the marks of humanity are everywhere on them. They sometimes put up a scarecrow argument that we say they were primitive. And the New Agers sometimes want to say these were very technologically sophisticated people who built these things; they were not primitive. Everything that I have found convinces me more and more that indeed it is this society that built the Sphinx and the Pyramids. Every time I go back to Giza my respect increases for those people and that society, that they could do it. And that by doing this they contributed something to the human career and its overall development. Who carved the Sphinx? Lehner and others believe it was Khafre, the builder of the second Great Pyramid. Can you explain that? Well, first of all, Herodotus just claims he was told that. But my own approach to this stems to some extent from "This Old Pyramid. Now, they did it with an iron cable and a winch that pulled the stone away from the quarry wall, and all their tools were iron. But other than that they did it by hand. And it comes out to between and men. Well, it turns out that even if you give great leeway for the iron tools, all stones could have been quarried in a day by something like 1, men. Support Provided By Learn More So, then, because of our mapping and because of our approach where we looked at what is the shape of the ground here, where is the quarry, where is the Pyramid, where would the ramp have run, we could come up with a figure of how many men it would take to schlep the stones up to the Pyramid. And you can actually work out the coefficient of friction or glide on a slick surface, how much an average stone weighed, how many men it would take to pull that. And in a NOVA experiment we found that 12 men could pull a one-and-a-half-ton block over a slick surface with great ease. And then you could come up with very conservative estimates as to the number of men it would take to pull an average-sized block the distance from the quarry, which we know, to the Pyramid. And you could even factor in different configurations of the ramp, which would give you a different length. Did the ancients use such a technique? Thirty-four stones can get delivered by x number of gangs of 20 men, and it comes out to something like 2,, somewhere in that area. We can go over the exact figures. Okay, how about men cutting the stones and setting them? Nuts and bolts One of the things the NOVA experiment showed me that no book could is just how many men can get their hands a two- or three-ton block. You put pivots under it, and as few as two or three guys can pivot it around if you put a hard cobble under it. There are all these tricks they know. So then you figure out how many stones have to be set to keep up with this rate, to do it all in 20 years. It actually requires 5, or fewer men, including the stone-setters. Now, the stone-setting gets a bit complicated because of the casing, and you have one team working from each corner and another team working in the middle of each face for the casing and then the core. But the challenge is out there: But we are showing some nuts and bolts that are very useful and insightful, far more than all the armchair theorizing. Here, he appears high on the Khafre Pyramid. One of the

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senior vice presidents decided to take on for a formal address for fellow engineers a program management study of the Great Pyramid. So these are not guys lifting boilers in Manhattan; these are senior civil engineers with one of the largest construction corporations in the United States. What tools did they have? They contacted me and other Egyptologists, and we gave them some references. And without any secret sophistication or hidden technology, just basically what archeologists say, this is what these folks had. They have very specific calculations on every single aspect, from the gravel for the ramps to baking the bread. They are human monuments. What do the inscriptions say? Well, the graffiti gives us a picture of organization where a gang of workmen was organized into two crews, and the crews were subdivided into five phyles. Phyles is the Greek word for tribe. Recieve emails about upcoming NOVA programs and related content, as well as featured reporting about current events through a science lens. Email Address Zip Code Subscribe The phyles are subdivided into divisions, and the divisions are identified by single hieroglyphs with names that mean things like endurance, perfection, strong. Okay, so how do we know this? First of all, you see this cartouche of a King and then some scrawls all in red paint after it. And in the Old Kingdom in the time of the Pyramids of Giza, the gangs were named after kings. So, for example, we have a name, compounded with the name of Menkaure, and it seems to translate "the Drunks or the Drunkards of Menkaure. In fact, it gets more intriguing, because in certain monuments you find the name of one gang on one side of the monument and another gang, we assume competing, on the other side of the monument. You find that to some extent in the Pyramid temple of Menkaure. So from this evidence we deduce that there was a labor force that was assigned to respective crew, gang, phyles, and divisions. Were they local people, or did they travel from afar? So you could be a young man in a village, say, in Middle Egypt, and you had never seen more than a few hundred people in your village, maybe at market day or something. But, anyway, they started keeping track of people and their time on the royal labor project. And if you were brought from a distance, you were brought by boat. These are the hugest things. And so here are these stupendous, gigantic things thrust up to the sky, their polished white limestone blazing in the sunshine. And you see, for the first time in your life, not a few hundred, but thousands, probably, of workers and people as well as industries of all kinds. They must have been powerful socializing forces. Anyway, we think that that was the experience of the raw recruits. Perhaps they were the stone-cutters and -setters, and the experienced quarry men at the quarry wall. And the people who rotated in and out were those doing all the different raw labor, not only the schlepping of the stone but preparing gypsum. Was it, in fact, coercive? Was it a militaristic kind of state WPA project? Or is it possible that we could find evidence that would bring Egypt into line with what we know of other traditional ancient societies? Or in Mesopotamia we know that they built great mud-brick city walls by the clans turning out and giving their contribution, a kind of organic, natural community involvement in the building project. How do you respond to that? I look at the sublime ship of Khufu that was found buried south of the Pyramid. We know that these objects date from the time of Khafre and Khufu. And I think, my God, this was a great civilization. This was as great as it comes in terms of art and sculpture and building ships from any place on the planet, in the whole repertoire of ancient cultures. You know, go get me the broomstick of the Wicked Witch of the West. We want that sound and fury. We always want more out of the past than it really is. We are lucky because we found this whole evidence of the workmen who built the Pyramids. We found the artisans. Mark found the bakery, and we found this settlement of the camp, and hieroglyphic inscriptions of the Overseer of the Site of the Pyramid, the Overseer of the West Side of the Pyramid. We found 25 unique new titles connected with these people. Then who built the Pyramids? It was the Egyptians who built the Pyramids. The Great Pyramid of Khufu is one of Pyramids in Egypt with superstructure, and there are 54 Pyramids with substructure. There is support that the builders of the Pyramids were Egyptians. They are not the Jews as has been said. They are not people from a lost civilization. They are not from outer space. They are Egyptian, and their skeletons are here and were examined by scholars and doctors. The race of all the people we found are completely supporting that they are Egyptians. The Greek historian Herodotus claimed in B.

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## Chapter 4 : 8 Amazing Abandoned Mega Structures - abandoned buildings, mega structures - Oddee

*Melvin Lyle "Mel" Boring (born September 12, ) is an American children's author specializing in non-fiction. A member of the Society of Children's Book Writers and Illustrators, Boring has produced works such as Incredible Constructions and the People Who Built Them ; Caterpillars, Bugs, and Butterflies ; and Guinea Pig Scientists: Bold.*

Developers paraded in and out of his office, offering Spriggs millions for the building that had housed his small architecture firm since Each time, Spriggs told them no and held out for more money. Then, as offers dried up, he vowed to turn the place into a pizzeria that would feed newcomers to this once-forgotten strip along Massachusetts Avenue, east of the Washington Convention Center. The pizzeria never opened. He eventually sold the house in , for , The lone house, surrounded by piles of dirt left by the ongoing construction, belongs to a man with the surname Yang, who has refused to move during a two-year battle with the local government. Yang was unable to agree a relocation compensation amount with the authorities, and the developer subsequently cut off his water and electricity. Yang and his family left the home briefly to move into rented accommodations while his daughter-in-law gave birth. Due to economic reasons, they have since moved back. They are forced to collect water from a river more than a kilometer away. For light, they resort to using candles and lamps. Officials launched the multi-million dollar blueprint to much fanfare, saying the new mile provincial road would provide a fast and efficient route between the city and 19 surrounding villages. The homeowners say they are happy to move, but only if they are offered a fair price so they can afford a new property and be compensated for the inconvenience of leaving homes where they were perfectly happy. At 84 years old, Macefield saw the quirky, quiet neighborhood of Ballard becoming more and more gentrified. Old houses were being replaced with boutique shops and diners replaced with condos. The developers had no choice but to build around her, and as they did, she formed an unlikely friendship with the construction chief, Barry Martin. He found himself looking after Edith, picking up her medications, groceries, and even bonding with the stubborn woman. When Edith passed away at 87, she had done something completely unexpected: Currently, the 1, square-foot house is now listed by local real estate agent Paul Thomas without an asking price. It has the potential to be used as a house, office, museum or as an addition to the Ballard Blocks retail complex surrounding it. She has become something of a folk hero, inspiring locals to get tattoos of the small house. Even a music festival has sprung up around her act of defiance. Source 5 The road that was built around a house after an elderly Chinese couple refused to move A lone apartment building stands in the middle of a newly built road after an elderly couple refused to relocate. Luo Baogen and his wife insisted on living in the half-demolished building in the city of Wenling, in Zhejiang province, China because they believe that the relocation compensation offered by the government was not enough. Now the only building left standing, the five story block is a strange sight as cars drive around it while the couple remain living inside. The road paved through the Xiazhangyang village leads to the Wenling railway station and was opened in Source 6 The couple whose utilities were cut off for refusing to sell In , Niu Chuangen and Zhang Zhongyun dared to stand in the way of a local property developer in Zaozhuang, in the Shandong province. As a result, the resolute couple, both in their 60s, have been left stranded on their tiny spot of land, while all around them the ground has been dug up and skyscrapers erected. The distraught pair were regularly threatened by gangsters, and have had to fend for themselves over a number of attempts to illegally demolish their ramshackle home. Their utilities were cut off in when a local developer started the construction of dozens of high-rise residential buildings in the area. Motorway builders encircled the homes of three Chinese families with a four-lane flyover after they refused to make way for the bulldozers. Some Internet users joked that authorities had given the holdouts homes "with a degree road view. Many shoppers never even notice it. But an agent scored the plot instead. The 5-story building on that corner had been purchased by Robert H. Source 1 , Source 2 9 The Chinese highway built around a farm Drivers on a highway built in found themselves on a road to nowhere when they hit an entire farm blocking the route. Most of the residents accepted pay packages to move out and allow for

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construction on a Dongying, China road. But farmer Ye Tan, 72, and his wife Shen, 71, felt they were not offered enough, so they stayed put. Not willing to miss the completion deadline, the local council simply built either side of it. Small vehicles can make their way around on a narrow dirt track to the side. Trucks, however, will have to turn back and take a detour. Motorists have blasted the construction workers for failing to notify anyone about the obstacle, which does not show up on GPS. Source 10

The holdout farm in the middle of a Japanese airport At Narita airport in Japan, farmers refused to part with their land which happens to be situated in the middle of the airport! The noise often exceeds decibels " a level equivalent to what one hears under an elevated railway. It all started when some of the residents of Narita were angry that the Japanese government tried to use eminent domain to uproot them from their homes and farms. As a result, they fought hard legal battles that allowed them to keep their homes. The government eventually took enough land to build Narita Airport, but with just one runway, not the three originally planned, despite the years of bitter resistance. The facility opened in , two months after a last-ditch protest in which masked and helmeted leftists took over the almost-finished control tower and smashed its equipment. The final act in the conflict was played out in July , when the airport authority announced that it had given up trying to persuade seven farmers holding small plots blocking the southern expansion to sell their land.

## Chapter 5 : Why did the Ancient Egyptians stop building pyramids?

*The question of who labored to build them, and why, has long been part of their fascination. Rooted firmly in the popular imagination is the idea that the pyramids were built by slaves serving a merciless pharaoh.*

August 18, Research shows that the site has continuously evolved over a period of about 10, years. The structure that we call "Stonehenge" was built between roughly 5, and 4, years ago and was one part of a larger sacred landscape that included a massive stone monument that was 15 times the size of Stonehenge. It is widely believed that they were brought from Marlborough Downs, a distance of 20 miles 32 kilometers to the north. Smaller stones, referred to as "bluestones" they have a bluish tinge when wet or freshly broken , weigh up to 4 tons and come from several different sites in western Wales , having been transported as far as miles km. Recent experiments show that it is possible for a one-ton stone to be moved by a dozen people on a wooden trackway, but whether this technique was actually used by the ancient builders is uncertain. Water transport by raft is another idea that has been proposed but researchers now question whether this method was viable. No one knows why ancient people built Stonehenge, but it seems to have been arranged to face the midsummer sunrise and midwinter sunset. Archaeologists have also found evidence for widespread prehistoric hunting and a road that may have led to Stonehenge. From what scientists can tell, Salisbury Plain was considered to be a sacred area long before Stonehenge itself was constructed. As early as 10, years ago, three large pine posts, which were totem poles of sorts, were erected at the site. Hunting played an important role in the area. Researchers have uncovered roughly animal bones and 12, flint tools or fragments, just a mile away from Stonehenge, the finds dating from B. The presence of abundant game may have led people to consider the area sacred. Simon Wyatt Dozens of burial mounds have been discovered near Stonehenge indicating that hundreds, if not thousands, of people were buried there in ancient times. At least 17 shrines, some in the shape of a circle, have also been discovered near Stonehenge. A " House of the Dead " was recently discovered near Stonehenge that dates to B. Around 5, years ago two earthworks known as Cursus monuments were erected at Stonehenge, the longest of which ran for 1. By 5, years ago two massive eyeglass-shaped wooden palisades , which were set ablaze during ceremonies, were constructed at Avebury, near Stonehenge. At Stonehenge, more construction occurred around 5, years ago with postholes indicating that either bluestones or upright timber posts were propped up on the site. Then, around 4, years ago, a double circle made using dozens of bluestones was created at the site. By 4, years ago, Stonehenge had changed again, having a series of sarsen stones erected in the shape of a horseshoe, with every pair of these huge stones having a stone lintel connecting them. In turn, a ring of sarsens surrounded this horseshoe, their tops connecting to each other, giving the appearance of a giant interconnected stone circle surrounding the horseshoe. By 4, years ago, Stonehenge had been expanded to include the addition of two bluestone rings, one inside the horseshoe and another between the horseshoe and the outer layer of interconnected sarsen stones. Construction at Stonehenge slowed down around 4, years ago. As time went on the monument fell into neglect and disuse, some of its stones fell over while others were taken away. LiveScience Store There is an interesting connection between the earlier Cursus monuments and the later Stonehenge. Archaeologists found that the longest Cursus monument had two pits, one on the east and one on the west. Some of the people who built Stonehenge may have lived near the monument at a series of houses excavated at Durrington Walls. Recently, archaeologists discovered evidence that people who lived in these houses feasted on meat and dairy products. The rich diet of the people who may have built Stonehenge provides evidence that they were not slaves or coerced, said a team of archaeologists in an article published in in the journal *Antiquity*. Why was Stonehenge constructed? Many theories have been put forward so to why Stonehenge was constructed. One theory about Stonehenge , released in by members of the Stonehenge Riverside Project, is that Stonehenge marks the "unification of Britain," a point when people across the island worked together and used a similar style of houses, pottery and other items. It would explain why they were able to bring bluestones all the way from west Wales and how the

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labor and resources for the construction were marshaled. Just the work itself, requiring everyone literally to pull together, would have been an act of unification," said professor Mike Parker Pearson of the University of Sheffield in a news release. Stonehenge is arguably one of the most famous megalithic monuments in the world. Test Your Stonehenge Smarts Stonehenge is arguably one of the most famous megalithic monuments in the world.

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## Chapter 6 : Why the aliens did NOT build the pyramids – The Eloquent Peasant

*The main idea that most people use to support the theory of alien pyramid builders is, and I quote, 'that ancient man was 'primitive', 'living in mud huts', and too 'stupid' to build such sophisticated constructions.*

June 14, And so scientists have had to piece together clues as to how these towering monuments were constructed. Over the past two decades, a series of new discoveries and studies allowed researchers to paint a clearer picture of those feats. His pyramid, which today stands feet meters tall, is known as the "Great Pyramid" and was considered to be a wonder of the world by ancient writers. The pyramid of Khafre reign started around B. The third pharaoh to build a pyramid at Giza was Menkaure reign started around B. Over the past two decades, researchers have made a number of discoveries related to the pyramids, including a town built near the pyramid of Menkaure, a study showing how water can make blocks easier to move and a papyrus found by the Red Sea. These have allowed researchers to gain a better understanding of how the Giza pyramids were built. The new finds add to older knowledge gained over the last two centuries. Developing pyramid-building techniques The techniques used to build the Giza pyramids were developed over a period of centuries, with all of the problems and setbacks that any modern-day scientist or engineer would face. Pyramids originated from simple rectangular "mastaba" tombs that were being constructed in Egypt over 5, years ago, according to finds made by archaeologist Sir Flinders Petrie. A major advance occurred during the reign of the pharaoh Djoser reign started around B. Another leap in pyramid-building techniques came during the reign of the pharaoh Snefru reign started around B. One of the pyramids he constructed at the site of Dahshur is known today as the "bent pyramid" because the angle of the pyramid changes partway up, giving the structure a bent appearance. Scholars generally regard the bent angle as being the result of a design flaw. The pyramids of Giza were built using techniques that took centuries to develop. Researchers have noted that the Egyptians had the ability to align structures to true north very precisely, something that may have helped in planning the pyramids. How the ancient Egyptians did this is not fully clear. Supplies and food Over the past few years archaeologists with AERA have been excavating and studying a port at Giza that would have been used to bring in supplies, food and people. The ordinary workers likely slept in simple dwellings near the pyramid site. Estimates given by various archaeologists for the size of the workforce at Giza tend to hover around 10, people for all three pyramids. Redding used the animal bone remains found at Giza, and the nutritional requirements for a person doing hard labor, to make the discovery. Redding also found that animals were brought in from sites on the Nile Delta and kept in a corral until they were slaughtered and fed to the workers. When nearly complete, each of the Giza pyramids was furnished with a smooth outer casing made of limestone. Little of this outer casing remains today, having been reused for other building projects in Egypt over the millennia. The papyri found at Wadi al-Jarf said that the limestone used in the casing is from a quarry located at Turah, near modern-day Cairo, and was shipped to Giza by boat along the Nile River and a series of canals. One boat trip took four days, the papyri said. Moving the blocks To move the stones overland, the Egyptians would have used large sledges that could be pushed or pulled by gangs of workers. The sand in front of the sledge was likely dampened with water , something that reduced friction, making it easier to move the sledge, a team of physicists from the University of Amsterdam found in a study published in in the journal Physical Review Letters. The scientists said scenes in ancient Egyptian artwork show water being poured in front of sledges. Most Egyptologists agree that when the stones arrived at the pyramids, a system of ramps was used to haul the stones up. However, Egyptologists are uncertain how these ramps were designed. Little evidence of the ramps survives, but several hypothetical designs have been proposed over the last few decades. New data may come from the Scan Pyramids Mission, an initiative being undertaken by researchers at three different universities, the Heritage Innovation Preservation Institute and the Egyptian Ministry of Antiquities. Original article on Live Science.

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## Chapter 7 : 30 world-famous buildings to inspire you | Creative Bloq

*Microsoft technologies enable end to end experiences that help you build successful solutions to empower your users at home and at work. Presented in the #ifdef WINDOWS format, this zero-slide, fast p.*

From the Colosseum to the Kabba, these famous buildings are amazing. Shares Anyone with a creative bone in their body cannot fail to be inspired by famous buildings. Much like a photograph, architectural designs record details of specific moments in time. The former imperial palace is now home to the Palace Museum, and was declared a World Heritage Site in 1987. The deconstructivist “ or new-baroque “ architecture forms an unusual dancing shape thanks to 99 concrete panels, each a different shape and dimension. It has nine sides, nine doors, and can accommodate 2, people. Its surface is made of white marble from Mount Pentelicus in Greece, the same marble used to build the Parthenon. Since its completion in 1977 it has become one of the most visited buildings in the world, attracting over million people. Work did not resume until the s, and it was finally finished in 1982. Later work follows the original medieval plan faithfully. It is renowned as a Gothic masterpiece and houses many works of art as well as the Shrine of the Three Kings, which is traditionally believed to hold the remains of the Three Kings. Built by Caliph Abd al-Malik between 762 and 775, the octagonal plan and the rotunda dome of wood are of Byzantine design. The Persian tiles on the exterior were added by Suleiman I in 1090; the interior decoration was added to later with marble, mosaic and faience. The oldest extant Islamic monument, the Dome of the Rock has served as a model for architecture and other artistic endeavors for over a millennium. His unique approach to the Art Nouveau movement generated some of the most creative buildings the world have ever seen. And La Pedrera is no exception. One of the most imaginative houses in the history of architecture, this is more sculpture than building. The original church on the site was founded in the year AD. Work on the present English Baroque church began in the 17th Century by Christopher Wren as part of a major rebuilding program after the Great Fire of London. The buildings, which held the title of tallest in the world between 1888 and 1931, are an iconic landmark of the capital city. In 1893 Hoban submitted a plan for the presidential mansion and subsequently got the commission to build the White House. Construction began in 1800 and was completed in 1809. Leaning Tower of Pisa Due to restoration work carried out in 1993, the tower currently leans at just under 4 degrees. Building work on the tower began in 1173 and went on for over a whopping 187 years. There has been much controversy surrounding the true identity of the architect behind the tower “ the design was originally attributed to artist Bonnano Pisano but studies have also implicated architect Diotisalvi. A most sacred place in Islam, the Kabba is elegantly draped in a silk and cotton veil. Every year millions of Muslims travel to the Kabba for the hajj, an annual Islamic pilgrimage to Mecca. The small square building is about 45 feet high and its walls are a metre wide, with its total size occupying roughly square feet. The Shard, London The Shard is an storey skyscraper, which sits in the heart of London Also referred to as the shard of glass, The Shard is an storey skyscraper, which sits in the heart of London. This motto was clearly taken on board by a fox, nicknamed Romeo, that was found on the 72nd floor towards the end of construction. The famous landmark, shaped to resemble the flame of a bonfire rising into the sky, is located just outside the Kremlin gates and marks the geometric centre of the city. Built between 1479 and 1508, the cathedral was erected during the reign of Ivan IV Ivan the Terrible. Built between 1870 and 1894, the building also features 12 exterior lifts, which were the first of their kind in the UK. Colosseum, Rome The Colosseum is the largest Roman amphitheatre ever built. The stadium was capable of seating at least 50, spectators and used mainly for gladiatorial games. Construction “ mainly using concrete and stone “ began around 72AD and finished in 80AD. The design and shape of the Colosseum has been the inspiration for many modern day stadiums. The Taj Mahal is regarded as one of the finest examples of Mughal architecture “ an amalgamation of Persian, Turkish and Indian styles. Construction on the mausoleum began in 1631 and was completed in 1654. The surrounding buildings and gardens took around five more years to finish. Joris Van Rooden In the early part of the 20th Century, people everywhere were in a race to build the tallest building. Just a year later the Empire State Building was erected.

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Designed by architect William Van Alen , the skyscraper was commissioned by car manufacturer Walter P Chrysler, hence its name. Sydney Opera House Sydney Opera House is the most famous Australian architectural icon The Sydney Opera House is widely regarded as one of the greatest architectural works of the 20th century. The beautiful building comprises of three groups of interlocking shells, which cover two main performance halls and a restaurant. A masterpiece of modern architecture, the opera house has become an iconic symbol of both Sydney and the Australian nation. Space Needle, Seattle 40 years after its construction, the Space Needle remains a popular visitor destination. The famous landmark stands at m high and 42m wide at its widest point. The building was originally constructed between AD and AD and due to many factors, including being burned down in riots and earthquakes, the ancient cathedral has been rebuilt many times since. Despite this, Hagia Sophia is widely recognised as one of the great buildings of the world. The building also features in the opening scenes of the Bond film, Skyfall. Since then, various architects have worked on the building to make it what it is today, including John Nash and Edmund Blore. The palace also had to undergo extensive work after being bombed no less than nine times during World War II. Fallingwater Frank Lloyd Wright created this unique design for the Kauffman family in Well, the unique design makes it look like the house stretches out over a 30ft waterfall, with no solid ground beneath it. It became famous instantly and is now a natural historic landmark. Pantheon, Rome Built approximately years ago, the Pantheon continues to inspire architects all over the world Rome is home to many amazing buildings, and the Pantheon is no exception. And, like the city itself, it was not built in a day. Destroyed twice and rebuilt each time, the building started as a rectangular structure, which, over time, evolved into the gorgeous dome building seen today. Guggenheim Museum, Bilbao Architect Frank Gehry developed the unique concept for the museum after winning an architectural competition to design the building The Guggenheim museum Bilbao is one of the most admired works of contemporary architecture. Canadian-born American architect Frank Gehry created the unique concept after winning an architectural competition to design the building. Since the museum doors opened in , it has been hailed one of the most important buildings of the 20th century. The distinctive triangular shape allowed the building to fill the space located at the intersection of Fifth Avenue and Broadway. The property was built between and and, after surviving several demolition plans, was designated as an official French historical monument in The mammoth skyscraper and magnificent centerpiece of Downtown Dubai stands at a whopping Construction began on the floor building in with its doors opening six years later in

## Chapter 8 : 50 Most Amazing Buildings of the World | Archinomy

*It is built as a part of Expo It was designed to integrate the variety and diversity of scattered private homes with the economics and density of a modern apartment building. The project was designed to create affordable housing with close but private quarters, each equipped with a garden.*

No other ancient civilization is so universally recognized and yet so thoroughly misunderstood. In fact these areas are so popular that they are overrun by untrained theorists and most Egyptologists shun them rather than tackling all of the misinformation. The sad thing though is that many people prefer madcap theories to the truth, especially when genuine research is presented in dry academic speak rather than the exciting Indiana Jones-style of tv. Once I was actually asked in all seriousness for my professional opinion on whether alien build the pyramids. But often people also want proof and they seek to find it in the pyramids and other ancient monuments. However, some people see the concept of civilization as progressive, that humans only continue to improve upon the past, so they think that just because we are uncertain about how the pyramids were built and we ourselves would struggle to replicate their achievement, it is impossible that humans of the past could have done it. There are many things that were discovered in the distant past that still serve us today. The Egyptians made many brilliant innovations something I will have to write more about in another post: Pyramids were possible simply because the entire economy, resources, and population of the Egyptian civilization was under the control of a single omnipotent ruler, who could mobilize them all into a monumental building project. We have so much evidence that strongly indicates that the Egyptians themselves were responsible for building the pyramids. We have archaeological evidence of their construction: We know why they built them and we can even observe their lengthy and imperfect evolution before they reached their architectural peak with the Great Pyramid. To properly address the issues out there, I will cite from a number of websites that support the theory that aliens built the pyramids and some of the comments that individuals have posted there, and explain why they are incorrect. I randomly chose a number of sites from the top Google search hits for aliens and pyramids. The various websites from which they derive are listed at the end of this post. I am no great pyramid expert myself, so I must acknowledge an enormous debt to the work of Mark Lehner and Dieter Arnold, from whom most of my information derives, along with other Egyptological sources, all of which are also listed at the end. It is very readable with lots of illustrations and diagrams. Why were the pyramids built? Referring to the alien theory, someone states: Why would ancient Egyptians build such monstrosities just to bury their kings? Therefore, it must have been aliens. But why on earth would the aliens want to build these monuments? That makes even less sense. We definitely know the purpose behind the building of the pyramids. They were used as tombs for the ancient Egyptian kings, but they represented much more than just a grave. Above all, they were monuments to divine Egyptian kingship, the place where the king would be transformed into a god. In death, Egyptian kings were thought to take on the role of Osiris, the ruler of the underworld, while their son assumed the role of Horus and the kingship. And although deceased, the former king would join the eternal cycle of life to be reborn everyday with the sun god. The pyramid was thought to facilitate this. There are a number of reasons why these tombs were built in a pyramidal form. First of all, they developed out of an older form of monumental royal tombs called mastabas, which were flat-roofed rectangular buildings, that an enterprising architect named Imhotep then decided to adapt by stacking one on top of the other into a step pyramid form. Also, the pyramid was intended as a place of rebirth. An Egyptian creation myth tells of the birth of the world as a primeval mound rising out of the waters of chaos. The pyramid is a stylized mound. In a country where the sun is always shining, the sun god Re was the supreme deity, and the king aspired to join him in being reborn every dawn. The pyramid form echoed the rays of the sun and its staircase like form allowed it to serve as an instrument of ascension. The pyramids themselves were clearly part of Egyptian religious tradition, forming the focal point for the worship of the deceased king. Some of the rituals involved cleaning, dressing, and offering food and drink to statues of

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the king, who was undoubtedly human rather than green or tentacled. We actually have records of the day-to-day activities centred around the pyramids. The Abusir papyri preserve detailed records of the daily activities at the pyramids and of the people who worked there, including schedules of priest and guard duties; inventories of pyramid temple equipment; financial accounts; lists of goods supplied and stored; and records of architectural inspections. The Egyptians had strong cultural, religious, and political reasons for building the pyramids and there is no reason to question their purpose. Some internet sites claim that the pyramids were never used as tombs, perhaps because they now lie empty. This is because they were robbed in antiquity for the treasures that would have been buried with the king. There are still huge stone sarcophagi in many of the pyramids that were clearly used to hold the royal mummy. Funerary texts are also written inside the burial chambers of pyramids built after the Giza ones. The temples attached to the pyramids were used for mortuary rituals at the funeral. The angle of the slope of the sides is so precise only aliens could achieve this. The blocks are so heavy and the pyramid so tall only aliens could achieve this. How the aliens built the pyramids is not known, but they would have employed the use of advanced construction equipment. Before the pyramids were built, the Egyptians had developed agriculture, writing, religion, astronomy, mathematics, metal-working and semi-precious stones, sophisticated artwork and monumental stone architecture, and had managed to unite the various people throughout the country under the rule of one king. This was a true civilization, not a motley band of savages. The pyramids of Giza were incredible achievements for the time: They had a certain expertise in stone working that we lack today. By the time of the pyramids, a corps of craftsmen had been developing their quarrying and building skills since the Early Dynastic Period. A similar claim for the sudden appearance of the pyramids from nowhere, out of the supposed dark ages that preceded civilization, is made in a Discovery channel programme about the alien theory! These perfections of architectural engineering did not just appear from nowhere and the Egyptians actually got it wrong in a number of early pyramids before they were able to create the Giza masterpieces. The first pyramid ever built, the Step Pyramid at Saqqara, started off as a completely different style of building. Originally, a traditional mastaba was built for the Third Dynasty king Djoser. The architect Imhotep then began to make innovative changes by enlarging the basic structure to be a square and then building a smaller mastaba-like square on top. A remarkable structure with an extensive surrounding complex and subterranean palace, it was still not a true pyramid with smooth sides. After a few other stepped pyramid projects were abandoned by short-lived kings, the first attempt at a true pyramid finally developed out of the stepped pyramid of King Sneferu at Meidum. In his 28th or 29th year though, the workers were sent back again to fill out the rest of it into a true pyramid. Stripped of its outer casing, the remains of the pyramid stand in three large steps. Before he did that though, the ambitious builder Sneferu began building another pyramid at the site of Dashur that was the first pyramid intended to be a true pyramid right from the start. Some alien advocates actually try to use this pyramid to support their theory by claiming that the Bent Pyramid was just a shoddy imitation built by humans to copy the aliens who build the Giza pyramids. This first attempt at a true pyramid was so problematic though that Sneferu abandoned it too, and started another pyramid at Meidum. Pyramids did not suddenly appear out of nowhere, beamed in by alien technology. Only after all of these less successful attempts, and all the experience gained by architects and workers, could the stage be set for the construction of the greatest of world wonders. How did the ancient Egyptians build the Pyramids? Pyramid building was a long and complex process that took many different stages and an amazing amount of resources, but was well within ancient Egyptian capabilities. Stadelmann has calculated that to do this, the builders had to lay c. The general figure suggested for the annual workforce is in the range of , Although it needed a great deal of stone, the bulk of it would have been more easily moved as it would have gone into the base of the pyramid, and even though the Great Pyramid was the best constructed, the core itself was also rather sloppier than the exterior, including many irregular stones and debris fill. I will break down my discussion of the building process into the various stages: Planning The Egyptians were careful and precise architectural planners. Even buildings much older than the pyramids were laid out using an exact measuring system based on a unit called a cubit about Many round holes that may

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have been for measuring pegs have been found cut into the bedrock around the foundations of pyramids and their temples. The angle of inclination set in Egyptian for the sloped faces of the pyramids was clearly calculated by the Egyptians using a simple and precise method. The Rhind Mathematical Papyrus shows that set was defined as the relation between the horizontal setback of the wall and the vertical rise of 1 cubit. Pyramid alignment is further discussed below. Quarrying We know that local limestone was used for the pyramid cores and the mortuary and valley temples, while finer limestone and granite were brought along river from Tura and Aswan to use for the smooth outer casing. In the open limestone quarry just north of his pyramid, there are still the stumps of 3x3m blocks that were removed thousands of years ago with trenches in between them where the stonecutters would have worked. Stone tools were used for quarrying. Blocks were cut by pounding channels into the limestone using hammer stones to separate them from bedrock and then detached using large wooden levers. The core was made with a substantial slop factor, as my friend who is a mechanic likes to say about certain automobiles. You have great spaces between the stones. We saw in many places, even on the giant pyramids of Giza, the first pyramid and the second pyramid and the third one, fragments of tools, bits of pottery that are clearly characteristic of the Old Kingdom. So you see the pyramids are very human monuments. And the evidence of the people who built them, their material culture is embedded right into the very fabric of the pyramids. These were chisels and hammers and you know, people who were really out there. While the total number of the workforce is speculative, we do know about the division of the work force and the size of these groups. The work force was organized by crews, each of roughly conscripted peasants, comprising two gangs of Within each phyle were ten divisions of twenty men. The stones from some of the Middle Kingdom pyramids have rough hieroglyphs inscribed on them as notes for either scribes or controllers. These notes consist of the date of transport, the workmen in charge of the block, and the stage of transport. Herdsmen are also mentioned, who may have been responsible for driving oxen pulling the stone. The stones also have team marks written on them to record the name of the team responsible for them. They may have been written and read by the basically illiterate workmen themselves, since some involve true hieroglyphs and others invented signs. There are also written documents that deal with the pyramid builders.

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## Chapter 9 : Stonehenge: Facts & Theories About Mysterious Monument

*Pumapunku is a city built by the Tiwanaku people of ancient Bolivia. What sets it apart from just any old ancient city is the almost weird precision of the stonework that would make modern builders envious.*

Plenty more fun ahead! Photographed at Just the Right Moment Girls are usually calm and sensible creatures. But there comes a time in every girls life when things get out of control. It is at that time that it is of utmost importance to have a digital camera with you and capture moments on photographs that will last for eternity. To the greatest joy of whole of mankind and I really mean MAN kind: Enjoy this photo gallery with funny moments when girls show their wild side. Think These Are Photoshopped? Guess again I understand if you feel like it is hard to be amazed by anything you see on the internet these days, when you know for a fact that any teenager with a computer and a copy of Adobe Photoshop or other photo manipulation software can put together a fake photograph in a couple of minutes. The modern technology, computers and gadgets have brought such endless possibilities to modern society that anything is possible with the right equipment and the pinch of photography skills, technology know-how and creativeness. Which would make you completely 20 Most Hilarious Movie Poster Remakes Have you ever wondered what would you get if you took a character from one blockbuster movie and make a poster for another movie featuring that character? The outcome would be the funniest movie poster ever! See this amazing gallery of 20 most hilarious movie poster remakes. Top 50 Photos Taken at The Perfect Time To make a perfect photograph you need a good camera, steady arm, a lot of luck and a perfect moment. The wedding photographers that took these pictures deserve to be punished for keeping some of these. Construction requires a certain level of pre-thought that a common construction worker simply cannot handle, which can lead to some hilariously funny construction solutions, that are luckily captured by the eye of the camera so that we can enjoy the photographs of these wonderful technological fails. But we tend to look at the w Top 50 Most Unbelievable - Yet Not Photoshopped Photographs It is hard to be amazed by anything you see on the internet these days, when you know for a fact that any teenager with a computer and a copy of Adobe Photoshop or other photo manipulation software can put together a fake photograph in a couple of minutes. Which would make you completely right to believe that these photographs have been tempered with! But, you need to be broad minded and always mind that real lif WTF Girls: People with anorexia become completely obsessed with weight and dieting. They develop a fear of becoming fat and have a distorted mental image of their body, always seeing themselves as fat, even when they are extremely thin. Common attributes of anorexic sufferers are under-eating, vigorous exercise, ritualistic food habits and abuse of laxatives cause excessive loss of weight. Most anorexic people have no history of being overweight. Structures made in the tradition of elevating the soul, without the usual cultural shorthand. We found the best 16 examples of modern churches and chapels, so check them. Top 50 Most Unbelievable - Yet Not Photoshopped Photographs It is hard to be amazed by anything you see on the internet these days, when you know for a fact that any teenager with a computer and a copy of Adobe Photoshop or other photo manipulation software can put together a fake photograph in a couple of minutes. But, you need to be broad minded and always mind that real lif 16 Amazing and Unique Modern Church Designs These are amazing and unique modern church design.