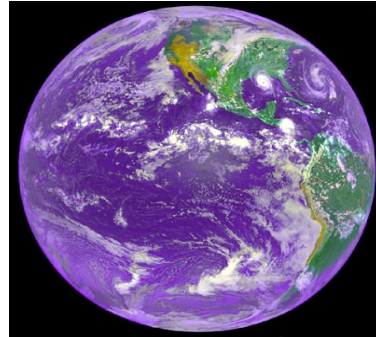


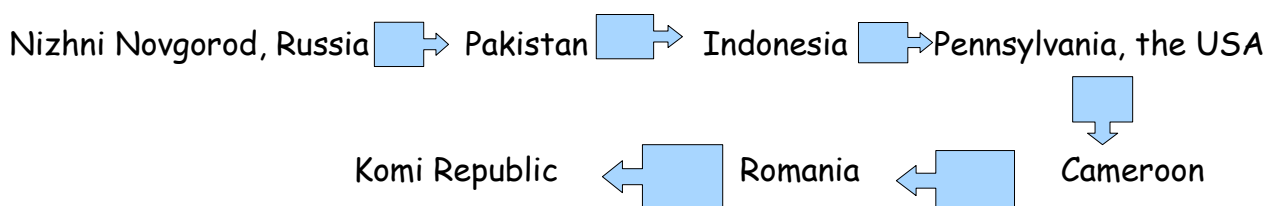
The World Heritage Journey



At the moment there are more than 460 world heritage sites around the world from Albania to Zimbabwe. Some sites are man-made, other sites are natural. However, every site is important because every site is part of everyone's past and present. Every site is part of everyone's future.

Let our World Site Journal take you round the world's past and present.

Here is our route:



Nizhni Novgorod, Russia

by students from Sarov, Russia

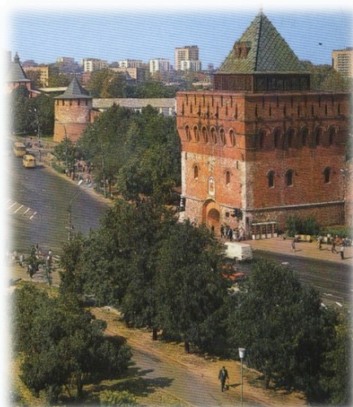
“Stony town” was built in 1500 – 1515. There were 13 towers, but now there are only 12 towers. Their height is 18 – 30 meters. The enormous red-brick kremlin is one of the strongest and earliest preserved citadels in Russia.

The underground part saves the Kremlin’s main secret. Ivan the Terrible’s library had been hidden there but this riddle was not exposed. There is an opinion that Leonardo da Vinchi took part in the Kremlin’s project.





The Nizhny Novgorod Kremlin is the center point of the ancient town which occupies a relatively small territory on a hill dominating the confluence of the Oka and the Volga rivers. The first wooden fortress was built in 1221. During the time of the Nizhny Novgorod Principality erection of the stone walls began. The walls that you see now date back as far as 1500 - 1511. Construction of the Kremlin wall on the steep hillside was initiated by the Italian architect Peter Friazin. During the 16th century the Kremlin endured 4 sieges. Originally the Kremlin wall was about 1,500 miles long, just some 200 yards less than that of the Moscow Kremlin. Eleven of the original thirteen towers have survived.

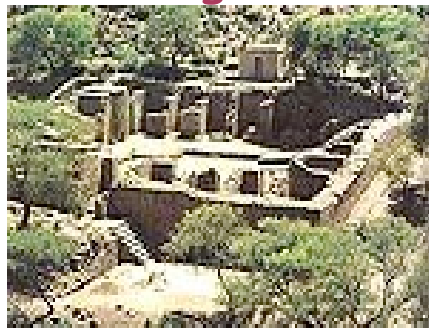


Pakistan

Mohenjo Daro, or "Mound of the Dead" is an ancient Indus Valley Civilization city that flourished between 2600 and 1900 BCE. It was one of the first world and ancient Indian cities. The site was discovered in the 1920s and lies in Pakistan's Sindh province.



Taxila is one of the most famous archaeological sites in the world. For sometime, it has been center of Buddhism, the world famous Gandhara sculpture and the center of learning and culture.





Pakistan is a naturally gifted country with varying types of lands from sea shores to deserts, and plains to lush green valleys surrounding by towering snow clad pinnacles. In these lands, abounds the natural beauty and habitat of wide variety of animals and birds. These also provide rest and recreation to the people, beside being basis to conduct research and academic pursuits. Although, generally these do not have access roads due to their peculiar locations, but it is more fun to go there enjoying a few bumps and a feel of rough ground. Hunting is prohibited into these national and wild life parks. Also clearing land for cultivation, mining or any other purpose but to add to the beauty of these parks is prohibited. Here in these parks, are found some of the endangered species like the snow leopard and some mammals only to be found in Pakistan alone like the Marco Polo Sheep and the Brown Bears. while these parks are basically established to protect and rear the diminishing number of mammals and birds, these also present picturesque and panoramic view when flowers blossom and rainbows lit up the sky during and after the monsoons and the spring season.

Presently, 14 areas have been declared as National Parks.

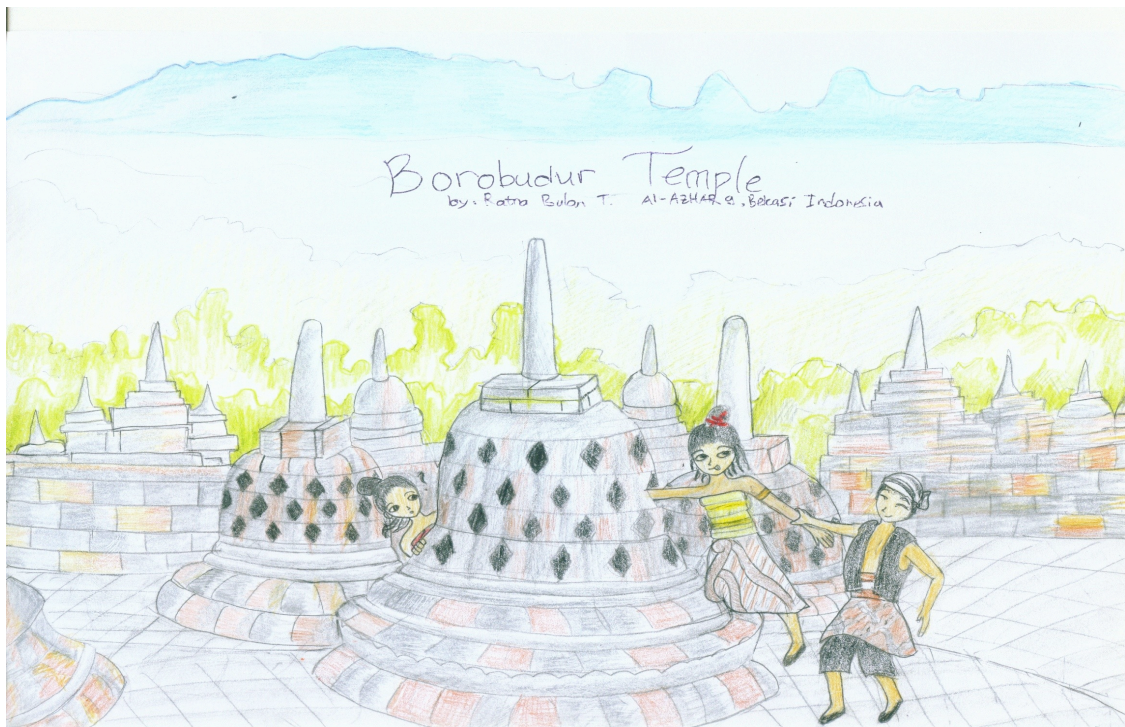
Indonesia

BOROBUDUR TEMPLE

By: Ratna Bulan, Nastiti

AlAzhar 9 Middle School, Indonesia

- Borobudur temple, the biggest Buddhist temple and one of the Seven Wonders of the World, is full of story of life, built with great effort in fifty years.
- This **temple** is located at **Borobudur** District, South of Magelang, Central Java.



The expression of experts who had been studying Borobudur Temple varied somewhat. Bernet Kempers' expression was: "Borobudur is Borobudur", meaning that Borobudur Temple is very unique in her own way. Nieuwenkamp (an artist) imagined Borobudur as "a big lotus flower bud ready to bloom" which was "floating" on a lake. Nieuwenkamp's imagination was supported by N. Rangkuti (1987) that from the air, the Borobudur Temple looks floating. From the geological studies, experts were able to prove that Borobudur area was one time a big lake. Most of the

villages around Borobudur Temple were at the same altitude, 235 meters above the sea-level. The same altitude included the Pawon and Mendut temples. Thus the area under 235 meter altitude was below the lake water level.

Based on the inscription dated 842 AD, Casparis suggested that Borobudur was one time a place for praying. The inscription stated a phrase such as: "Kawulan i Bhumi Sambhara". Kawulan means the origin of holiness, "bhumi sambhara" is a name of a place in Borobudur. Paul Mus stated that Borobudur Temple had the structure of stupa (conical form) with double expression. As a whole, the Borobudur Temple was an open-flat stupa, but on the other hand, the temple expressed the idea of a "closed world". The latter expression could be felt when one is already inside the temple. Whenever person is inside the temple, his or her view will be limited to high walls full on relieves, the verandah is always squared in such a way that one could not see other parts of the temple, even in a same floor. The same feeling happened if one stood on arupadhatu round platform, he or she will have a wider view only on that level, but are not able to see the lower level nor the upper level like the one on rupadhatu and kamandhatu.



It could be said that Borobudur is a symbol of cosmic mountain covered by the sky roof, a specific world that could be reached

through isolated alleys as stages. The closed structural design of the **temple** expressed the concept of a closed world, not just a technical reasons as had been suggested by other experts (Daud AT, 1987) **Borobudur** was built by Sanmaratungga in the 8th century, and belongs to Buddha Mahayana. **Borobudur** was revealed by Sir Thomas Stanford Raffles in 1814. The **temple** was found in ruined condition and was buried. The overall height was 42 meters, but was only 34.5 meters after restoration, and had the dimension of 123 x 123 meters (15,129 square meters). There were 10 floors. The first floor up to the sixth floor was square form, the seventh to the tenth floor were round form. is facing to the East with a total of 1460 panels (2 meters wide each). Total size of the **temple** walls was 2500 square meters, full of relief. The total number of panels with relief was 1212. According to investigations, the total number of Buddha statue was 504 including the intact and damaged statues. The **temple** undergone restoration from 1905 to 1910, and the last restoration was done in 1973 to 1983.



Komodo National Park

These volcanic islands are inhabited by a population of around 5,700 giant lizards, whose appearance and aggressive behaviour have led to them being called 'Komodo dragons'. They exist nowhere else in the world and are of great interest to scientists studying the theory of evolution.



The Komodo National Park is a national park in Indonesia. The park includes the three larger islands Komodo, Rinca and Padar, and a total area of 1817 km² (603 km² of it land). About 4000 people live within the park, and in 1991 the national park was named a UNESCO World Heritage Site.





By Syifa, Saphira, Ivan, Nastiti
Al-Azhar 9 Bekasi, Indonesia

Tangkuban Perahu is a volcano with three craters into which areas tourists can walk through. These three craters are: Kawah Ratu ("Queen Crater"), Kawah Domas ("Domas Crater"), and Kawah Upas ("Upas Crater"). Tourists can go down into the Domas Crater where exist many hot geysers in which they can boil eggs. Though the mountain appears peaceful, mild eruptions occurred in 1969, when Kawah Ratu spewed ash and barrages 500 m high. As recently as September 1992 it was closed to the public for a few days because unusually high seismic activity leads volcanologist to fear a new eruption. On the mountain's northern flank is an area called Death Valley, so named for its frequent accumulation of poisonous gases. On a reasonably clear day, from Kawah Ratu, the main crater, we can see not only the mountain range to the east, with Mt. Bukittunggul as its highest peak (2,209 m), but also two other in a northeasterly direction. The lower and nearer one is Mt. Tampomas (1,684 m) just north of Sumedang some 40 km away. To the right and about 90 km away is Mt. Ciremai close to Cirebon on the north coast. At 3,078 m, Mt. Ciremai is West Java's tallest mountain. At the foot of Mt. Tangkuban Perahu we see the Ciater tea plantation covering the rolling hills. Farther to the left are the northern coastal plains of Java, and on an extremely clear day we may even be able to see the Java Sea beyond.

Pennsylvania, the USA



Independence National Historical Park

The old cracked Bell still proclaims Liberty and Independence Hall echoes the words, `We the People.` Explore Franklin's Philadelphia and learn about the past and America's continuing struggle to fulfill the Founders' Declaration that `all men are created equal.`



Bell Facts, How It Cracked

A bell for the Pennsylvania State House was cast in London, England, however, it cracked soon after it arrived in Philadelphia. Local craftsmen John Pass and John Stow cast a new bell in 1753, using metal from the English bell. Their names appear on the front of the bell, along with the city and the date. By 1846 a thin crack began to affect the sound of the bell. The bell was repaired in 1846 and rang for a George Washington birthday celebration, but the bell cracked again and has not been rung since. No one knows why the bell cracked either time.

The bell weighs about 2000 pounds. It is made of 70% copper, 25% tin, and small amounts of lead, zinc, arsenic, gold, and silver. It hangs from what is believed to be its original yoke, made from American elm, also known as slippery elm.



The Gap The Delaware Water Gap is bounded by Mt. Minsi in Pennsylvania and Mt. Tammany in New Jersey. Once touted as a scenic Wonder of the World, it is an impressive site when motoring through on Interstate 80 or viewed from the overlooks along Rt. 611 on the Pennsylvania side.

The Ridge Before the Gap formed. Mt. Minsi and Mt. Tammany formed one continuous ridge -- the *Kittatinny Ridge*. Here at the Gap, this ridge is composed of two different sedimentary rock formations: the *Shawangunk Formation*, and the *Bloomsburg Redbeds*.

The Rocks The *Shawangunk Formation* is the older of the two and forms the bulk of the mountain. It is composed of three layers -- or *members*. The top and bottom members are largely sandstone, with little shale. The middle layer has a mix of weaker shales and sandstones, and this is where trees grow.

The *Bloomsburg Redbeds* are more recent and cover the top of the mountains. They consist of layer upon layer of sand and mud that later became stones and shales of the formation.

The Mountains Although they now tilt upwards at a precarious angle, the Shawangunk and Bloomsburg Formations were laid down horizontally. When the African Plate collided with the North American Plate 250 million years ago, the force of the collision bent the rock layers into folds, forming the Appalachian Mountain chain. Erosion has removed the rock from what is now the Water Gap.

The Work of Water There are several explanations of how the Water Gap formed, but essentially, erosion has removed the rock from what is now the Water Gap

Headwater Erosion explains that the folding of the rocks layers resulted in a weakened spot in the ridge. Creeks flowing down the mountain eventually slowly eroded their way back through the ridge until they cut the whole way through and "captured" a river on the other side of the ridge.

Superposition explains that creeks eroded an ever deepening channel; the folding or weakening of the rock is not involved.

Ice Comes and Goes

Glaciers have come to this valley and melted away several times over millions of years, the last (Wisconsin) glaciation having melted away 20,000 years ago.

While glaciers likely carried away rock from the slopes, the Water Gap was already by the time that the glaciers advanced. There are glacial erratics (boulders) and till deposits in the valleys and on the mountains, and glacial striae (scratches) on the walls of the Gap itself.

A Work in Progress Though in the human frame of time, the Gap looks "finished," erosion is ongoing. Even if you don't know one rock from another, or one geologic era from another, take a moment to ponder the power of water over immense periods of time -- water is still forming the Gap, drop by drop, as you watch the river flow by today.

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Cameroon



Mount Cameroon is one of largest volcanoes, rising to 4,040 metres above the coast of west Cameroon. It rises from the coast through tropical rainforests to a bare summit which is cold, windy, and occasionally brushed with snow. More than 100 small cinder cones, often fissure-controlled parallel to the long axis of the massive $1,400 \text{ km}^3$ (336 mi^3) volcano, occur on the flanks and surrounding lowlands. A large satellitic peak, Etinde, is located on the southern flank near the coast. Mount Cameroon has the most frequent eruptions of any West African volcanoes. Moderate explosive and effusive eruptions have occurred throughout history from both summit and flank vents. A lava flow from a 1999 south-flank eruption stopped only 200 m from the sea, cutting the coastal highway.

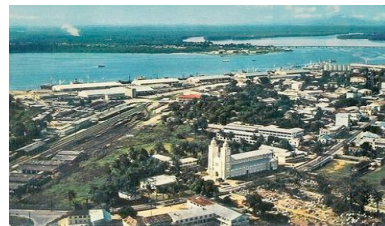


Dja Faunal Reserve: This is a Natural World Heritage Site. Covering the South Eastern part of the country, this national park is one of the largest and best protected rain forests in the country. With about 90% of the area still undisturbed and bordered naturally by the Dja river the bio diversity and wide variety of primates from this reserve deserve special mention. Along with 5 threatened species, there are 107 mammal species in this reserve.

The population of our city, Douala, is close to 3,000,000. The town is located on the banks of the Wouri River in the Littoral Region. Douala is not an ancient city



Douala Town



Douala Town

The authors: Lycee Joss Douala, Cameroon

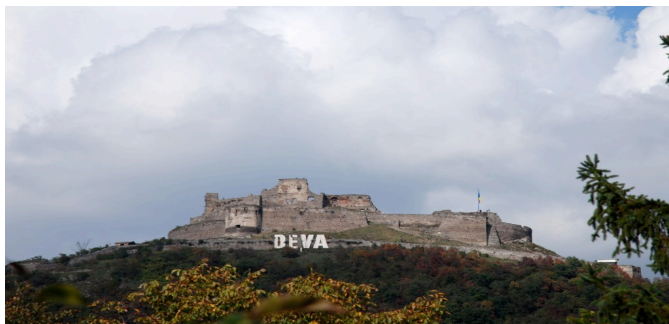


Romania

National Park PIATRA CRAIULUI MOUNTAINS



A unique appearance. From Rucar-Bran Passage Piatra Craiului (King's Stone) Mountain looks like a 22 km long arched back dinosaur. The whole west side is a steep slope and the ridge is spectacular.



Deva Fortress was formed as a result of the volcanic activity that took place in Neogene (10-6 million years ago). Further erosion of the existing sedimentary rocks destroyed the old relief, lining out the sub volcanic body, actually a circular neck. Even though it has only 371 m, Fortress Hill dominates the surrounding regions with 100-180 m.



Komi Republic, Russia

The **Virgin Komi Forests** is a natural UNESCO World Heritage Site in the Northern Ural Mountains of the Komi Republic, Russia. At 32,800 km² it is the largest virgin forest in Europe.

The Virgin Komi Forests belong to the Ural Mountain taiga ecoregion. Dominant tree species include Siberian Spruce, Siberian Fir and Siberian Larch, while the most prominent mammals are the reindeer, the sable, the mink and the hare.

The site corresponds to Russia's Pechora-Ilych Nature Reserve and Yugyd Va National Park. Its World Heritage Site status was recognised in 1995, making it the first natural World Heritage site in the country. This recognition brought the site additional funding from abroad and saved it from imminent logging by a French company (HUET Holding).



