

# A UNESCO OBJECT THAT I ADMIRE MOST...

Which UNESCO object in your country do you find most interesting? Upload a post presenting a photo of this object, basic information about it and your opinion: Why do you find it so interesting?

ZESPÓŁ SZKÓŁ W RUDKACH - POLAND 02 MAR 2019 17:44

## INSTRUCTIONS - PART 1

Dear Students!

We'd like to ask you to think about the UNESCO objects in your country and choose the one that you like best.

Use these questions to help you write the posts:

- Which UNESCO object is the most interesting for you?
- Where is it?
- What kind of an object is it?
- What is so special about it?



## INSTRUCTIONS - PART 2

If you need information about or photos with your UNESCO objects, please enter the official website of the UNESCO: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/>

## WORK IN PAIRS!

Dear Students,

Work in pairs to create your posts. Create at least one post in your pair. Remember that the Polish students are there to help you.

### Delta Dunarii

For us the most interesting UNESCO object is Delta Dunarii. It is located in Romania.

It is a place where the river meets the Black sea. It is a natural reservation.

The thing that is special about it is that there are a lot of animal species that can't be found anywhere else on the planet and lots of types of plants.

By Anda & Anca from Romania

### Pamukkale Tranvanterleri

It is a natural structure. It's got ice and hot water. It's "harmandir" floor. Pamukkale, meaning "cotton castle", in Turkey, is a natural site in Denizli in southwestern Turkey. The area is famous for a carbonate mineral left by the flowing water. It is located in Turkey's Inner Aegean region, in the River Menderes valley, which has a temperate climate for most of the year. The ancient Greco-Roman city of Hierapolis was built on top of the white "castle" which is in total about 2,700 metres (8,860 ft) long, 600 m (1,970 ft) wide and 160 m (525 ft) high. It can be seen from the hills on the opposite side of the valley in the town of Denizli, 20 km away.

By Recep and Kaan from Turkey



### The Alhambra, Generalife and Albaycin

Situated on two adjacent hills, they form the medieval part of Granada.

Alhambra is an arabic palace-fortress, Generalife is a big garden, and Albaycin is a neighbourhood around Alhambra. The former rural residence of the emirs who

ruled this part of Spain in the 13th and 14th centuries.  
By Claudia and Isidro from Spain



## Trakai castle

Trakai Park lies in the eastern part of the Lithuanian Republic, 25 km to the west of the capital city, Vilnius. Trakai Park stands in the Dzukija Upland area of the Baltic uplands. It covers an area of wooded lake land in eastern Dzukija, which is centred on the historical town of Trakai. Trakai Park was founded in 1991 by the Lithuanian Restoration Seimas in order to preserve cultural sites of Lithuanian historical statehood along with their genuine natural environs. In this unique and compact ensemble of natural and cultural heritage we can see a beautifully preserved cultural landscape centred on an historic town and castles which are nestled in lake land. Here there are traditional agricultural villages, fieldscapes and areas where primaevael natural formations still survive.

By Justina and Kotryna from Lithuania



## Historic Center of Cordoba

Cordoba (Spain) was the capital of Al-Andalus when the Moorish conquered Spain. In Cordoba there are important monuments like the Mezquita Cathedral. This city has got a lot of history and is a beautiful place.

By Cristina and Lorena from Spain



## Costiera Amalfitana

The Amalfi coast is an area of great physical beauty and natural diversity. It has been intensively settled by human communities since the early Middle Ages. There are a number of towns such as Amalfi and Ravello with architectural and artistic works of great significance. The rural areas show the versatility of the inhabitants in adapting their use of the land to the diverse nature of the terrain, which ranges from terraced vineyards and orchards on the lower slopes to wide upland pastures.

By Caterina and Mario from Italy



## Nemrut Dağ

We like this object because it is very old and beautiful. There are big rocks. It's very original.

It's the mausoleum of Antiochus I (69–34 B.C.), who reigned over Commagene, a kingdom founded north of Syria and the Euphrates after the breakup of Alexander's empire, is one of the most ambitious constructions of the Hellenistic period.

By Ada and Yaren from Turkey



The Brâncovenesc style, which can be found at several other churches and monasteries in Wallachia, is the only true and original Romanian style and is called "Brancoveanu art" by the name of the ruler who, in a period of constant battles between the world powers of that time, put cultural development of the country above everything and made it the goal of his life.

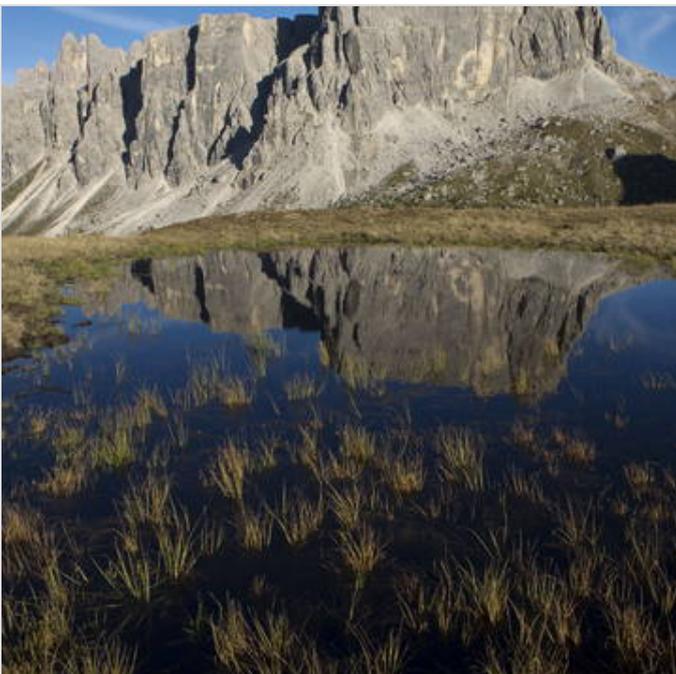
Alexandra and Andreea from Romania



## DOLOMITI

The Dolomites are the most attractive mountain landscapes in the world. Some of the rock cliffs here rise more than 1,500 m and are among the highest limestone walls found anywhere in the world. The distinctive scenery of the Dolomites has become the archetype of "dolomitic landscape". A great diversity of colours is provided by the contrasts between the bare pale-coloured rock surfaces and the forests and meadows below.

Sofia and Giovanni from Italy



## The Trulli of Alberobello

The *trulli*, limestone dwellings found in the southern region of Puglia, are remarkable examples of drywall (mortarless) construction, a prehistoric building technique still in use in this region. The *trulli* are made of roughly worked limestone boulders collected from neighbouring fields. Characteristically, they feature pyramidal, domed or conical roofs built up of corbelled limestone slabs.

By Caterina and Mario from Italy



## Horezu Monastery

Horezu Monastery is the most interesting object for us. It was founded in 1690 by Constantin Brancoveanu in the town of Horezu, Wallachia, Romania. It is a church with the Orthodox religion.

It is considered to be a masterpiece of "brancoveanu style", known for its architectural purity and balance, the richness of its sculpted detail, its treatment of religious compositions, its votive portraits, and its painted decorative works.

## SASSI DI MATERA

Located in the southern Italian region of Basilicata. The site is composed of the ancient districts of the city of Matera and of the Park of the Rupestrine Churches which stretch over the Murgia. The site was first occupied from the Paleolithic to the Neolithic era with occupation of the natural caves intensifying from the 8th century, when the

city started to overshoot the boundaries of the defensive walls dated to the Roman Age and constructed all around the part of the city called *Civita*, which was the first inhabited nucleus.

Giovanni and Sofia from Italy



## **Kuršių nerija**

The Curonian Spit stretches from the Sambian Peninsula on the south to its northern tip next to a narrow strait, across which is the port city of Klaipėda on the mainland of

Lithuania. The northern 52 km long stretch of the Curonian Spit peninsula belongs to Lithuania, while the rest is part of the Kaliningrad Oblast, Russia. The width of the spit varies from a minimum of 400 m in Russia (near the village of Lesnoy) to a maximum of 3,800 m in Lithuania (just north of Nida).

By Timas and Matas from Lithuania



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