

## Chapter 1 : 30 Stunning Secret Places Most Tourists Don't Know About

*Of all the world's biggest secrets, would you believe that folding the Hapsburg Napkin is a top government secret in Austria? Well, as funny as it may sound, this is true. In Austria, folding the Hapsburg napkin is a royal act that entails secret guidelines on how to fold the napkin.*

Statistically speaking, it is the largest waterfall in the world. This recognition comes from combining the height and width together to create the largest single sheet of flowing water. Victoria Falls is located on the border between Zambia and Zimbabwe, and travelers can access the falls through either Livingstone, Zambia or Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe. The falls are also close to the border of Botswana. The name Victoria Falls was given to the falls by the Scottish explorer Dr. He named the falls after the reigning queen at the time. When Zambia gained independence in , officials went through the entire country and changed the streets, cities and buildings from British names to African names except for the city of Livingstone and Victoria Falls. This reflected the deep respect and appreciation the people of Zambia had for the Scottish missionary. Zimbabwe established a sister city to Livingstone, Zambia. This city, Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, mirrors the name of the falls. Officials of Zimbabwe also kept the name post their independence. View more pictures of Victoria Falls. However, when it comes to viewing the falls, there are two unique and distinctive views of the falls that should both be explored to help you capture the true splendor and amazement of this wonder of nature. The first, and potentially the most impressive, view of the falls comes from the air. You can accomplish this by leveraging a flight over the falls using either a helicopter or microlite. The microlite is the more adventurous route, but either will provide you with a breathtaking and spectacular aerial view of the falls and the surrounding area. You will have a fair chance of seeing elephants or other wildlife while taking in the awe inspiring view of the falls. Although there are no guarantees, witnessing wildlife along the way will enhance your natural wonders experience. The second and almost equally impressive view of the falls comes from the various trails that follow alongside the falls. This unique trail places you face-to-face with the tops of the falls. The falls are head on and only about feet 60 meters away. As you enter the park and turn the corner you are instantly presented with the magnificence and glory of the falls. You may visit the Victoria Falls Activities page for a comprehensive list of activities of adventures that are available to help you engage, explore and experience this wonder of nature. The rainy season runs from late November to early April with the remaining months accounting for the dry season. One would imagine that the rainy season with more water would make the falls more spectacular, however the additional water and subsequent mist in the air makes it nearly impossible to see the base of the falls. The months of June and July are probably the best time to view the falls. The water levels are still high enough to showcase the splendor of the falls, but the amount of water is less creating less spray and more visibility of the falls. As you move into the later part of the dry season, August through October, it is quite possible you will see more rock face than falls. However, this also opens the door for walking across the top of the falls which can be a unique and exhilarating experience as well. Victoria Falls Photography Tips During the rainy season and high water, Victoria Falls can be a challenge to capture with a camera because of all of the mist in the air. It is also a challenge to navigate the trails along the gorge with the constant and heavy falling spray from the falls. It is important to have rain gear and something to protect your camera. The high water levels creates a greater amount of mist in the air. This increases the probabilities that you will be able to capture rainbow images around the falls. More than likely you will want to use a polarizing filter which will help with the reflecting light from the sun and mist in the air. The lower water levels can create more dramatic pictures with the various rocks cropping out between the falls. You should also be able to see the canyon and base of the falls. You will also be able to walk across the top of the falls and take images down the face of the falls. You can view a series of Victoria Falls Pictures on this page. Lodges and hotels are available on both the Zambian and Zimbabwean sides of the falls. More information on recommended places to stay coming soon. Easy access is also provided with flights from Windhoek, Namibia. The official wonders of nature for Africa include the following:

Chapter 2 : 7 Wonders of the World - Free online games at [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)

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All those seven wonders of the world have their secret symbolism. Since the dawn of time, the truers of stone and the hewers of wood have constituted a divinely overshadowed caste. As civilization spread slowly over the earth, cities were built and deserted; monuments were erected to heroes at present unknown; temples were built to gods who lie broken in the dust of the nations they inspired. Research has proved not only that the builders of these cities and monuments and the sculptors who chiseled out the inscrutable faces of the gods were masters of their crafts, but that in the world today there are none to equal them. The profound knowledge of mathematics and astronomy embodied in ancient architecture, and the equally profound knowledge of anatomy revealed in Greek statuary, prove that the fashioners of both were master minds, deeply cultured in the wisdom which constituted the arcana of the Mysteries. Thus was established the Guild of the Builders, progenitors of modern Freemasons. When employed to build palaces, temples or combs, or to carve statues for the wealthy, those initiated architects and artists concealed in their works the secret doctrine, so that now, long after their bones have returned to dust, the world realizes that those first artisans were indeed duly initiated and worthy to receive the wages of Master Masons. The Seven Wonders of the World, while apparently designed for divers reasons, were really monuments erected to perpetuate the arcana of the Mysteries. They were symbolic structures, placed in peculiar spots, and the real purpose of their erection can be sensed only by the initiated. Eliphaz Levi has noted the marked correspondence between these Seven Wonders and the seven planets. Their secret symbolism is identical with that of the seven seals of Revelation and the seven churches of Asia. The Colossus of Rhodes, a gigantic brass statue about feet in height and requiring over twelve years to build, was the work of an initiated artist, Chares of Lindus. The popular theoryâ€”accepted for several hundred yearsâ€”that the figure stood with one foot on each side of the entrance to the harbor of Rhodes and that full-rigged ships passed between its feet, has never been substantiated. Unfortunately, the figure remained standing but fifty-six years, being thrown down by an earthquake in B. The shattered parts of the Colossus lay scattered about the ground for more than years, when they were finally sold to a Jewish merchant, who carried the metal away on the backs of camels. Some believed that the brass was converted into munitions and others that it was made into drainage pipes. This gigantic gilded figure, with its crown of solar rays and its upraised torch, signified occultly the glorious Sun Man of the Mysteries, the Universal Savior. The architect Ctesiphon, in the fifth century B. The place chosen was Ephesus, a city south of Smyrna. The building was constructed of marble. The roof was supported by columns, each 60 feet high and weighing over tons. The temple was destroyed by black magic about B. It was later rebuilt, but the symbolism was lost. The original temple, designed as a miniature of the universe, was dedicated to the moon, the occult symbol of generation. Upon his exile from Athens, Phidiasâ€”the greatest of all the Greek sculptorsâ€”went to Olympia in the province of Elis and there designed his colossal statue of Zeus, chief of the gods of Greece. There is not even an accurate description of this masterpiece now in existence; only a few old coins give an inadequate idea of its general appearance. The body of the god was overlaid with ivory and the robes were of beaten gold. In one hand he is supposed to have held a globe supporting a figure of the Goddess of Victory, in the other a scepter surmounted by an eagle. The head of Zeus was archaic, heavily bearded, and crowned with an olive wreath. The statue was seated upon an elaborately decorated throne. As its name implies, the monument was dedicated to the spirit of the planet Jupiter,â€”one of the seven Logi who bow before the Lord of the Sun. The Pharos, named for the island upon which it stood, was designed and constructed by Sostratus of Cnidus during the reign of Ptolemy B. It is described as being of white marble and over feet high. Even in that ancient day it cost nearly a million dollars. Fires were lighted in the top of it and could be seen for miles out at sea. It was destroyed by an earthquake in the thirteenth century, but remains of it were visible until A. Being the tallest of all the Wonders, it: The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus was a magnificent monument erected by Queen Artemisia in memory of her dead husband, King Mausolus, from whose name the word mausoleum is derived. The designers of the

building were Satyrus and Pythis, and four great sculptors were employed to ornament the edifice. The building, which was 300 feet long and 92 feet wide, was divided into five major sections the senses and surmounted by a pyramid the spiritual nature of man. The pyramid rose in 24 steps a sacred number, and upon the apex was a statue of King Mausolus in a chariot. Many attempts have been made to reconstruct the monument, which. This monument was sacred to the planet Mars and was built by an initiate for the enlightenment of the world. The Gardens of Semiramis at Babylon—more commonly known as the Hanging Gardens—stood within the palace grounds of Nebuchadnezzar, near the Euphrates River. They rose in a terrace-like pyramid and on the top was a reservoir for the watering of the gardens. They were built about B.C. They symbolized the planes of the invisible world, and were consecrated to Venus as the goddess of love and beauty. The Great Pyramid was supreme among the temples of the Mysteries. In order to be true to its astronomical symbolism, it must have been constructed about 70,000 years ago. It was the tomb of Osiris, and was believed to have been built by the gods themselves, and the architect may have been the immortal Hermes. It is the monument of Mercury, the messenger of the gods, and the universal symbol of wisdom and letters.

**Chapter 3 : Sevens Wonders of the Ancient World - HISTORY**

*The seven wonders of the ancient world have been celebrated by scholars, writers, and artists since at least B.C. These marvels of architecture, like Egypt's pyramids, were monuments of human achievement, built by Mediterranean and Middle Eastern empires of their day with little more than crude tools and manual labor.*

The Colossus of Rhodes was an inspiration for the Statue of Liberty. The gardens were said to have been planted as high as 75 feet in the air on a huge square brick terrace that was laid out in steps like a theater. Later writers described how people could walk underneath the beautiful gardens, which rested on tall stone columns. Modern scientists have deduced that for the gardens to survive they would have had to be irrigated using a system consisting of a pump, waterwheel and cisterns to carry water from the Euphrates many feet into the air. Though there are multiple accounts of the gardens in both Greek and Roman literature, none of them are firsthand, and no mention of the gardens has been found in Babylonian cuneiform inscriptions. As a result, most modern scholars believe that the existence of the gardens was part of an inspired and widely believed but still fictional tale. The statue depicted the god of thunder seated bare-chested at a wooden throne. The statue of Zeus was richly decorated with gold and ivory. At 40 feet, it was so tall that its head nearly touched the top of the temple. According to legend, the sculptor Phidias asked Zeus for a sign of his approval after finishing the statue; soon after, the temple was struck by lightning. The Zeus statue graced the temple at Olympia for more than eight centuries before Christian priests persuaded the Roman emperor to close the temple in the fourth century A. At that time, the statue was moved to a temple in Constantinople, where it is believed to have been destroyed in a fire in the year 475. A series of several altars and temples was destroyed and then restored on the same site in Ephesus, a Greek port city on the west coast of modern-day Turkey. The most fabulous of these structures were two marble temples built around 550 B.C. The former was designed by the Cretan architect Chersiphron and his son Metagenes and decorated by some of the most celebrated artists of the ancient world. The building burned on July 21, 356 B.C. About six years later, the building of a new temple to replace it was begun. The new building was surrounded by marble steps that led to a more than 100-foot-long terrace. Inside stood 100-foot marble columns and a statue of Artemis. Archeologists disagree as to whether the building had an open-air ceiling or was topped with wood tiles. The temple was largely destroyed by Ostrogoths in 529 A.D. Mausoleum at Halicarnassus Located in what is now southeastern Turkey, the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus was a tomb built by Artemisia for her husband, Mausolus, the king of Caria in Asia Minor, after his death in 353 B.C. The massive mausoleum was made entirely of white marble and is thought to have been about 140 feet high. The first layer was a 10-foot base of steps, followed by a middle layer of 36 Ionic columns and a stepped, pyramid-shaped roof. At the very top of the roof lay the tomb, decorated by the work of four sculptors, and a 10-foot marble rendition of a four-horse chariot. The mausoleum was largely destroyed in an earthquake in the 13th century and its remains were later used in the fortification of a castle. Colossus of Rhodes The Colossus was an enormous bronze sculpture of the sun god Helios built by the Rhodians over 12 years in the third century B.C. The city was the target of a Macedonian siege early in the fourth century B.C. Designed by the sculptor Chares, the statue was, at 70 feet, the tallest of the ancient world. It was completed around 280 B.C. It was never rebuilt. Hundreds of years later, Arabs invaded Rhodes and sold the remains of the statue as scrap metal. Because of this, archeologists do not know much about the exact location of the statue or what it looked like. Most believe that it depicted the sun god standing naked while he lifted a torch with one hand and held a spear in the other. Lighthouse of Alexandria The Lighthouse of Alexandria was located on a small island called Pharos near the city of Alexandria. Designed by the Greek architect Sostratos and completed around 280 B.C. Archeologists have found ancient coins on which the lighthouse was depicted, and from them deduced that the structure had three tiers: Above that stood a 10-foot statue, most likely of Ptolemy II or Alexander the Great, for whom the city was named. The lighthouse was gradually destroyed during a series of earthquakes from 1300 to 1480. Some of its remains have since been discovered at the bottom of the Nile.

**Chapter 4 : New7Wonders of the World - Wikipedia**

*The goliath Great Pyramid of Giza, the sole survivor of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, was the tallest construction in the world until the Eiffel Tower was built in It was built to hold just three burial chambers, but required a workforce of around 30,*

Secret Vacation Spots Many cool places on Earth are among some of the most hidden. However, stumbling upon pretty places in the world is not as difficult as it seems. In fact, while everyone has their own secret vacation spots, giving these places deserved publicity is something long overdue. Destroyed in the early s by the sudden emergence of Paricutin volcano , all that remains are these cathedral ruins. Plitvice Lakes, Croatia Of all of the waterfalls in the world, none are quite as extraordinary as those at Plitvice. The Dazu Rock Carvings, China Stretching out through the mountainous domain of Dazu County, these extraordinary rock carvings pay homage to multiple religions, from Buddhism to Taoism, and date back over 1, years. Kakslauttanen Hotel, Finland The Arctic typically conjures up images of cold, stark landscapes, yet even among secret places this should be a pleasant surprise. Leaving bleakness behind, this hotel has created these beautiful glass igloos in the midst of a forest, perfect for viewing clear Northern nights and their dancing lights. Visiting the Pretty Places in the World Whenever you decide to embark upon your next adventure, obviously you want to visit places that are beautiful. This means making sure not to litter, staying on guided paths. Obviously, when it comes to unique hotels and restaurants, this is different. Enjoy the unique views, this is what makes our world so interesting and exciting. Ithaa Undersea Restaurant, Maldives A dining experience unlike any other you could probably find in the world, this underwater restaurant sits below the Indian Ocean and thrills visitors with everything from schools of colorful fish to graceful sharks which easily makes it among the most beautiful places in the world to visit. Garajonay National Park, Canary Islands Like something out of a dream, this park is almost always shrouded in mists that drift in from the Atlantic, making this land of twisted laurisilva trees, delicate flowers, and carpets of moss seem like a completely separate reality. Many great places are not going to come up on the first page in Google, so be diligent. Getting off the beaten path is a great way to travel. Al-Hijr Archeological Site, Saudi Arabia While its northern neighbor and fellow Nabataean city, Petra, is far more well-known and visited, this beautiful site is composed of well over elaborately carved tombs that date back over 2, years, making it one of the best secret vacation spots. Trinity Lavra of St. Sergius Ringed in by thick whitewashed walls, its blue and gold onion domes soaring to the heavens, this monastery complex sets the imagination aflame and is easily among the cool places on Earth. With its colorful mosaics, fanciful wedding cake styled architecture, and its dozens of gold crosses glinting in the light, this is quintessential Russia. The ruins are among several that stretch across Argentina and Brazil, and are considered to be the best. Green Lake, Austria Throughout the winter, this valley is mostly a park with a small lake, but when the warmth of spring comes the valley fills with the clearest of water to create a fleeting underwater kingdom and one of the great secret places in the world. Citadelle Laferriere, Haiti Commanding a position atop the mountains of Northern Haiti, this early 19th century fortress provides stunning views of the surrounding mountainous terrain as well as the not too distant Atlantic Ocean. Enjoying the Most Interesting Places in the World There are so many places throughout the world that are relatively unknown compared to more famous attractions that possess the same majesty. One of the best things to do is take pictures and video of these places while also learning their history. Some places you can touch the attractions while others you need to respect the integrity of the place, especially historical ruins. Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park, Northern Territory, Australia This semi-arid land creates a dazzling display for the senses, from the towering red rocks that dot the landscape, to the Desert Oaks, wildflowers, and sporadic pools of water that crisscross this stunning natural wonder. Sark, Channel Islands One of the Hidden Cool Places on Earth With no cars, the living remnants of a feudal system, and a breathtakingly rugged coastline, Sark embodies the spirit of a simple, yet beautiful, English lifestyle. Dotted with centuries old farms and boasting a quaint village, this is the ultimate escape from hectic modern life. Drakensberg Mountains, Southern Africa Rising so many thousands of feet into the African sky that the clouds swirl about their slopes, this remarkable mountain range

It's actually a great escarpment that is carved by countless gorges and valleys that play home to a huge selection of biodiversity. Between the pristine whiteness of the verdantly capped cliffs and the sparkling azure waters of the Baltic, this is about as stunning as it gets. Socotra Island, Yemen Like Madagascar, this archipelago broke away from the supercontinent Gondwana and never looked back, becoming its own pocket of isolated biodiversity – so isolated, in fact, that many species can only be found here. Lviv, Ukraine This charming town has had the ultimate checkered past, being at various points in history part of Poland, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Russian Empire, the Soviet Union, and now independent Ukraine. Ruins of Volubilis, Morocco Dominating these ancient ruins – which date back over 2,000 years to the Phoenicians and later the Romans – is the hauntingly beautiful basilica, with its graceful arches and rows of columns. Apart from this building complex, the area is also known for its exquisite examples of Roman mosaics. Faroe Islands, Denmark Located to the north of Scotland in the bracing waters of the North Atlantic, these islands combine the richness of Scandinavian culture with the awe-inspiring wonder of nature.

*While all of the well-known wonders in the world are definitely worth visiting (why else would they be well-known?), it's sometimes nice to get a bit off of the beaten path and experience secret places that are also the cultural and natural wonders of the world - especially if it means fewer crowds.*

Despite that, each has a reason for being considered wonderful and deserves its spot on this list. Enjoy the list and be sure to share other lesser-known wonders in the comments. It is commonly thought that the terraces were built with minimal equipment, largely by hand. The terraces are located approximately meters ft above sea level and cover 10, square kilometers about square miles of mountainside. They are fed by an ancient irrigation system from the rainforests above the terraces. It is said that if the steps are put end to end it would encircle half the globe. Locals to this day still plant rice and vegetables on the terraces. A popular tourist destination, Sigiriya is also renowned for its ancient paintings frescos , which are reminiscent of the Ajanta Caves of India. Sigiriya may have been inhabited through prehistoric times. It was used as a rock-shelter mountain monastery from about the 5th century BC, with caves prepared and donated by devotees to the Buddhist Sangha. The name Corunna is said to be derived from the ancient column. The structure is 55 meters ft tall and overlooks the North Atlantic coast of Spain. It is almost years old, was rehabilitated in , and is the oldest Roman lighthouse still used as a lighthouse. The medieval old town of Toru? The first settlement in the vicinity is dated by archaeologists to BC. During medieval times, in the 7thth centuries, it was the location of an old Polish settlement, at a ford in the river. The Teutonic Knights built a castle in the vicinity of the Polish settlement in the years In Franciscan monks settled in the city, followed in by Dominicans. In the nearby New Town was founded. In , the city or as it was then, both cities joined the mercantile Hanseatic League and was soon turned into an important medieval trade centre. As you can see from the photograph above, it is a beautiful medieval city and well worth visiting. By AD the caves at Ajanta were abandoned. During the next years the jungle grew back and the caves were hidden, unvisited and undisturbed until the Spring of when a British officer in the Madras army entered the steep gorge on the trail of a tiger. Somehow, deep within the tangled undergrowth, he came across the almost hidden entrance to one of the caves. Exploring that first cave, long since a home to nothing more than birds and bats and a lair for other, larger, animals, Captain Smith wrote his name in pencil on one of the walls. Still faintly visible, it records his name and the date, April Valley of flower is splashed with colour as it bloomed with hundreds different beautiful flowers, taking on various shades of colours as time progressed. Valley was declared a national park in , and now it is a World Heritage Site. The locals, of course, always knew of the existence of the valley, and believed that it was inhabited by fairies. The six monasteries are built on natural sandstone rock pillars, at the northwestern edge of the Plain of Thessaly near the Pineios river and Pindus Mountains, in central Greece. Access to the monasteries was originally and deliberately difficult, requiring either long ladders lashed together or large nets used to haul up both goods and people. Formally titled Arimaddanapura or Arimaddana the City of the Enemy Crusher and also known as Tambadipa the Land of Copper or Tassadessa the Parched Land , it was the ancient capital of several ancient kingdoms in Burma. Bagan was submitted to become a UNESCO heritage site[1] but many speculate of politics as partly the reason for the exclusion. The main reason given is that the military junta SPDC has haphazardly restored ancient stupas, temples and buildings, ignoring original architectural styles and using modern materials which bear little or no resemblance to the original designs. Nevertheless, this is still a must-see wonder of the world. The site is one of the most spectacular and unspoiled Roman ruins in the Mediterranean. The city appears to have been founded by Phoenician colonists sometime around BC, although it did not achieve prominence until Carthage became a major power in the Mediterranean Sea in the 4th century BC. I love books, I love libraries, and this site is dedicated to knowledge as are libraries. The library of Celsus in Turkey was built to store 12, scrolls and to serve as a monumental tomb for Celsus who had been consul in 92 AD, governor of Asia in AD, and a wealthy and popular local citizen. The building is important as one of few remaining examples of an ancient Roman-influenced library. It also shows that public libraries were built not only in Rome itself but throughout the Roman Empire. Text is derived from Wikipedia.

## Chapter 6 : What are the seven wonders of the world? - Telegraph

*The amazing works of art and architecture known as the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World serve as a testament to the ingenuity, imagination and sheer hard work of which human beings are capable.*

## Chapter 7 : Wonders | New7Wonders of the World

*The seven wonders of the world is the mystery of life. All those seven wonders of the world have their secret symbolism. This article is taken from the book of the "secret teaching of all ages" "THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD Many of the sculptors and architects of the .*

## Chapter 8 : 10 Wonders of the World You Don't Know - Listverse

*The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World were a collection of remarkable constructions listed by various Greek authors, including Antipater of Sidon and Philo of Byzantium. The classic list featured.*

## Chapter 9 : Wonders of the World - How many have you visited?

*There is the list of top 10 wonders of the world which are the masterpiece of the skill and handwork of the people of that era. Today we become astonished to see these wonders, that in so remote ages without any modern technology and machine, how so great construction were made. The famous Roman.*