



Internet Technologies

IN CLASS `</>`

Connecting Intelligence

Institute of Computer
Engineering Technology

HTML In Class Assignment : “7 Wonders in the world”

Objective :

In this assignment, you will create a simple web page that explores the complexities of the human brain. You will learn how to structure HTML documents, use CSS for styling, and incorporate images to enhance your content.

Instructions :

1. **Overview:** You will create a multi-section web page using HTML. The web page should include the following sections:
 - Introduction to Wonders in the world
 - Explanation of each wonder(You have to use `<details></details>` tag for this section.)
 - Table
2. **Reference Web Page:** Below are screenshots of an example web page. Use these as a reference for your layout, design, and content.



The New 7 Wonders of the World is a contemporary list of seven exceptional structures selected through a global poll orchestrated by the New7Wonders Foundation. This initiative was initiated by Swiss-born Canadian filmmaker and author Bernard Weber in the year 2000, with the objective of recognizing and celebrating human ingenuity, cultural heritage, and architectural marvels. The campaign invited people from all over the world to participate in voting for their favorite landmarks, emphasizing the universal appeal and significance of these sites. The voting process culminated on July 7, 2007, in a grand ceremony held in Lisbon, Portugal. From an initial pool of over 200 nominated sites, 21 finalists were shortlisted, and eventually, the seven wonders were chosen based on the highest number of votes received. These seven wonders span different continents and historical periods, reflecting diverse cultural achievements and architectural brilliance. The selected wonders are the Great Wall of China, Petra in Jordan, Christ the Redeemer in Brazil, Machu Picchu in Peru, Chichen Itza in Mexico, the Roman Colosseum in Italy, and the Taj Mahal in India. Each of these sites stands as a testament to human creativity, resilience, and the ability to create enduring legacies that continue to inspire and awe millions of visitors worldwide.

Figure 1

1. Great Wall of China (China)

▼ Details

The Great Wall of China, an ancient defensive architecture, stretches over 13,000 miles across northern China. Originally conceived by Emperor Qin Shi Huang in the 3rd century BCE, its construction spanned several dynasties, notably the Ming Dynasty. The wall was built to protect against invasions from nomadic tribes and features walls, watchtowers, and fortresses. It stands as a testament to Chinese engineering and military strategy, symbolizing strength and perseverance.

2. Petra (Jordan)

▼ Details

Petra, an archaeological city in southern Jordan, was the capital of the Nabataean Kingdom in the 4th century BCE. Carved into vibrant red, white, and pink sandstone cliffs, Petra is renowned for its rock-cut architecture and water conduit system. The city's most iconic structure is Al-Khazneh (The Treasury), a stunning temple with a grand Hellenistic façade. Petra was a significant trading hub, connecting the silk and spice routes of Asia with the Mediterranean. Its abandonment and rediscovery in the early 19th century by Swiss explorer Johann Ludwig Burckhardt reignited global interest in its historical and architectural significance.

3. Christ the Redeemer (Brazil)

▼ Details

The Christ the Redeemer statue stands atop the Corcovado Mountain in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Completed in 1931, this 98-foot-tall statue of Jesus Christ, with its outstretched arms spanning 92 feet, overlooks the city. Designed by Brazilian engineer Heitor da Silva Costa and French sculptor Paul Landowski, the statue is made of reinforced concrete and soapstone. It is a symbol of Christianity and a cultural icon of Brazil, representing peace and welcoming visitors with open arms.

4. Machu Picchu (Peru)

▼ Details

Machu Picchu, an Incan citadel set high in the Andes Mountains in Peru, was built in the 15th century under the reign of Emperor Pachacuti. Rediscovered by American historian Hiram Bingham in 1911, this UNESCO World Heritage site features sophisticated dry-stone construction, terraced fields, and a network of fountains. Machu Picchu's purpose remains a mystery, speculated to be a royal estate or a religious site. It showcases the Incas' advanced engineering skills and deep understanding of their environment.

5. Chichen Itza (Mexico)

▼ Details

Chichen Itza, a large pre-Columbian archaeological site on Mexico's Yucatán Peninsula, was a major city of the Maya civilization. Flourishing from the 7th to 10th centuries, it features iconic structures like the pyramid of El Castillo (Temple of Kukulcan), which demonstrates the Maya's astronomical and architectural prowess. The site's numerous temples, palaces, and ball courts reveal a complex society with advanced knowledge in mathematics, astronomy, and acoustics.

6. Roman Colosseum (Italy)

▼ Details

The Colosseum, also known as the Flavian Amphitheatre, is a monumental symbol of ancient Rome. Completed in 80 AD, it could hold up to 80,000 spectators. This massive arena hosted gladiatorial contests, public spectacles, and theatrical performances. The Colosseum exemplifies Roman engineering ingenuity, with its sophisticated system of vaults, arches, and hypogeum. Despite centuries of damage from earthquakes and stone robbers, it remains a powerful icon of the enduring legacy of the Roman Empire.

7. Taj Mahal (India)

▼ Details

The Taj Mahal, located in Agra, India, is an exquisite white marble mausoleum built by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal. Completed in 1653, this UNESCO World Heritage site is an epitome of Mughal architecture, blending elements of Islamic, Persian, Ottoman Turkish, and Indian architectural styles. Its symmetrical design, intricate inlay work with semi-precious stones, and serene gardens make it a masterpiece of architectural beauty and a symbol of eternal love.



Figure 2















Wonder	Location	Image	Year	Google Map
Great Wall of China	China		700BC	
Petra	Ma'an, Jordan		312BC	
Colosseum	Rome, Italy		AD 80	
Chichén Itzá	Yucatán, Mexico		AD600	
Machu Picchu	Cuzco Region, Peru		AD1450	
Taj Mahal	Agra, India		AD1643	
Christ the Redeemer	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil		AD1931	

Figure 3

Submission :

- You have to upload
 - The zip file containing all the HTML files
 - Your deployment link .
 - A screenshot of each page displayed in a browser.

Note:

- This is a static page.
- Be creative with the layout, styling, and overall presentation.
- Ensure that your webpage is still accessible and follows good design principles.
- Don't use AI code generators, we can detect your code.
- You can search Google for all your problems.