

# HISTORICAL MOMENTS



# Documentation

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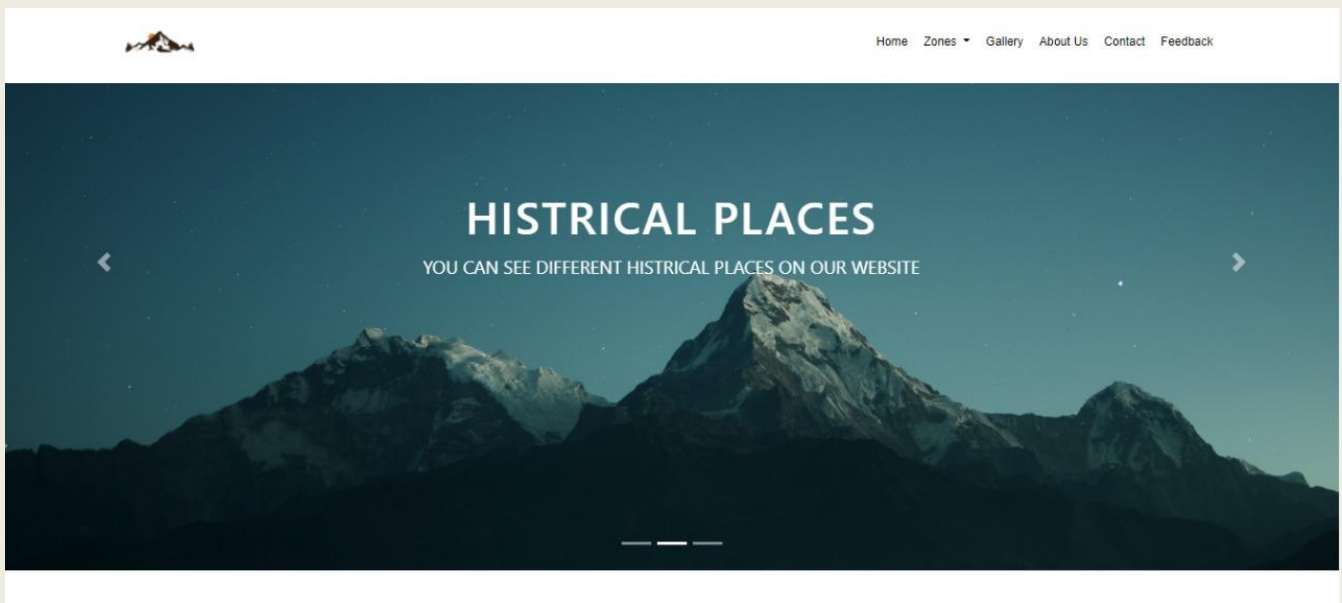
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# Home Page

Home Page Contains:

1. Logo
2. Navbar
3. Footer

From home you can navigate to any page. Footer is available with privacy and return policy.



## Geomorphic characteristics

refers to the geological processes that underlie the formation of mountains

The understanding of specific landscape features in terms of the underlying tectonic processes is called tectonic geomorphology, and the study of geologically young or ongoing processes is called neotectonics. [4][clarification needed] From the late 18th century until its replacement by plate tectonics in the 1960s, geosyncline theory was used to explain much mountain-building.[5]

## Volcanic mountains

movements of tectonic plates create volcanoes along the plate boundaries,

Most volcanoes occur in a band encircling the Pacific Ocean (the Pacific Ring of Fire), and in another that extends from the Mediterranean across



## App Features

Demoralized by the charms of pleasure of the moment, so blinded by desire, that they cannot foresee idea of denouncing pleasure and praising



### NORTH

North is one of the four compass points or cardinal directions. It is the opposite of south



### WEST

West or Occident is one of the four cardinal directions or points of the compass.



Wasay SIDD

Home/Contact



Shoaib Tanvir

Gallery/Finalization



Muhammad Hamza

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About us page contains:

1. Mission
2. Social Media
3. Our Team



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## ABOUT US

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. They are also, however, reminders of the human capacity for disagreement, destruction and, possibly, embellishment. As soon as ancient writers compiled a list of "seven wonders," it became fodder for debate over which achievements deserved inclusion. The original list comes from a work by Philo of Byzantium written in 225 B.C. called On The Seven Wonders. Ultimately, human hands joined with natural forces to destroy all but one of the wonders. Furthermore, it is possible that at least one of the wonders might not have existed at all. Still, all seven continue to inspire and be celebrated as the remarkable products of the creativity and skill of Earth's early civilizations.

### MISSION

"Every person above the ordinary has a certain mission that they are called to fulfill."

"My mission is to create a world where we can live in harmony with nature."

"Make your life a mission - not an intermission."

"Management must speak with one voice."

### SOCIAL MEDIA

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### OUR TEAM

The ability to direct individual accomplishments toward organizational objectives.

Teamwork is the ability to work together toward a common vision.

It is the fuel that allows common people to attain uncommon results



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#### Newsletter



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# ZONE

## Zone Page Contains:

1. North
2. South
3. East
4. West

## 1) North

### ALL HISTORICAL MOUNTAIN IN NORTH GREAT WALL OF CHINA

#### SERIES OF FORTIFICATIONS BUILT ALONG THE HISTORICAL BORDER OF CHINA

The Great Wall of China is a series of fortifications made of stone, brick, tamped earth, wood, and other materials, generally built along an east-to-west line across the historical northern borders of China to protect the Chinese states and empires against the raids and invasions of the various nomadic groups of the Eurasian Steppe. Several walls were being built as early as the 7th century BC; these, later joined together and made bigger and stronger, are now collectively referred to as the Great Wall. Especially famous is the wall built 220–206 BC by Qin Shi Huang, the first Emperor of China. Little of that wall remains. Since then, the Great Wall has on and off been rebuilt, maintained, and enhanced; the majority of the existing wall is from the Ming Dynasty. Other purposes of the Great Wall have included border controls, allowing the imposition of duties on goods transported



### TAJ MAHAL

#### A WHITE MARBLE MAUSOLEUM IN AGRA, INDIA

The Taj Mahal (/ˈtɑːdʒ məˈhɑːl/, more often /ˈtɑːʒ/; Persian for Crown of Palaces) is an ivory-white marble mausoleum on the south bank of the Yamuna river in the Indian city of Agra. In 2007, it was declared a winner of the New7Wonders of the World (2000–2007) initiative. It was commissioned in 1632 by the Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan (reigned 1628–1658), to house the tomb of his favorite wife, Mumtaz Mahal. The tomb is the centrepiece of a 42-acre complex, which includes a mosque and a guest house, and is set in formal gardens bounded on three sides by a crenellated wall. Construction of the mausoleum was essentially completed in 1643 but work continued on other phases of the project for another 10 years. The Taj Mahal complex is believed to have been completed in its entirety in 1653 at a cost estimated at the time to be around 32 million rupees, which in 2015 would be approximately 52.8 billion rupees (US\$827 million).





## 2) South

### ALL HISTORICAL Monument IN SOUTH BAGAN

#### BAGAN, MAYAMAR

Bagan (Burmese: ဗိုလ်; MLCTS: pu.gam, IPA: [bəgàũ]; formerly Pagan) (Thai: พุกาน) is an ancient city and a UNESCO World Heritage Site in the Mandalay Region of Myanmar.[1] From the 9th to 13th centuries, the city was the capital of the Bagan Kingdom, the first kingdom that unified the regions that would later constitute Myanmar. During the kingdom's height between the 11th and 13th centuries, more than 10,000 Buddhist temples, pagodas and monasteries were constructed in the Bagan plains alone,[2] of which the remains of over 2200 temples and pagodas survive. The Bagan Archaeological Zone is a main attraction for the country's nascent tourism industry.



### GREECEE

#### Acropolis of Athens, Greece

The Acropolis of Athens is an ancient citadel located on a rocky outcrop above the city of Athens and contains the remains of several ancient buildings of great architectural and historical significance, the most famous being the Parthenon. The word acropolis is from the Greek words ἀκρον (akron, "highest point, extremity") and πόλις (polis, "city").[1] The term acropolis is generic and there are many other acropoleis in Greece. During ancient times the Acropolis of Athens was known also more properly as Cecropia, after the legendary serpent-man, Cecrops, the supposed first Athenian king. While there is evidence that the hill was inhabited as far back as the fourth millennium BC, it was Pericles (c. 495–429 BC) in the fifth century BC who coordinated the construction of the buildings whose present remains are the site's most important ones, including the Parthenon, the Propylaea, the Erechtheion and the Temple of Athena Nike.[2][3] The Parthenon and the other buildings were seriously damaged during the 1687 siege by the Venetians during the Morean War when gunpowder being stored in the Parthenon by the Ottomans was hit by a cannonball and exploded.



### INDONESIA

#### Borobudur

Borobudur, also transcribed Barabudur (Indonesian: Candi Borobudur, Javanese: ꦑꦨꦢꦶꦧꦺꦴꦢꦸꦂ, romanized: Candhi Barabudhur) is a 7th-century Mahayana Buddhist temple in Magelang Regency, not far from the town of Muntilan, in Central Java, Indonesia. It is the world's largest Buddhist temple. [1][2][3] The temple consists of nine stacked platforms, six square and three circular, topped by a central dome. It is decorated with 2,672 relief panels and 504 Buddha statues. The central dome is surrounded by 72 Buddha statues, each seated inside a perforated stupa.[4] Built in the 9th century during the reign of the Sailendra Dynasty, the temple design follows Javanese Buddhist architecture, which blends the Indonesian indigenous tradition of ancestor worship and the Buddhist concept of attaining Nirvana. [3] The temple demonstrates the influences of Gupta art that reflects India's influence on the region,[5] yet there are enough indigenous scenes and elements incorporated to make Borobudur uniquely Indonesian.[6][7] The monument is a shrine to the Buddha and a place for Buddhist pilgrimage. The pilgrim journey begins at the base of the monument and follows a path





## 3) East

### EAST UK

#### Valley of the Kings

The Valley of the Kings (Arabic: وادي الملوك Wādī al-Mulūk; Coptic: ⲁⲛⲙⲉ, romanized: džēme[1] Late Coptic: [ˈʃi.mæ]), also known as the Valley of the Gates of the Kings (Arabic: وادي أبواب الملوك Wādī Abwāb al-Mulūk),[2] is a valley in Egypt where, for a period of nearly 500 years from the 16th to 11th century BC, rock-cut tombs were excavated for the pharaohs and powerful nobles of the New Kingdom (the Eighteenth to the Twentieth Dynasties of Ancient Egypt).[3][4] The valley stands on the west bank of the Nile, opposite Thebes (modern Luxor), within the heart of the Theban Necropolis.[5] The wadi consists of two valleys: the East Valley (where the majority of the royal tombs are situated) and the West Valley (Valley of the Monkeys).[6] [7] With the 2005 discovery of a new chamber and the 2008 discovery of two further tomb entrances,[8] the valley is known to contain 63 tombs and chambers (ranging in size from KV54, a simple pit, to KV5, a complex tomb with over 120 chambers).[9] It was the principal burial place of the major



### INDIA

#### The Ellora Caves

Ellora (ʔe-ˈlɒr-əʌ, IAST: Vērūl) is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra, India. It is one of the largest rock-cut Hindu temple cave complexes in the world, featuring Buddhist and Jain monuments with artwork dating from the period 600–1000 CE.[1][2] Cave 16 features the largest single monolithic rock excavation in the world, the Kailash temple, a chariot-shaped monument dedicated to Lord Shiva. The Kailash temple excavation also features sculptures depicting the gods, goddesses found in Hinduism as well as relief panels summarizing the two major Hindu Epics.[3][4][5] There are over 100 caves at the site, all excavated from the basalt cliffs in the Charanandri Hills, 34 of which are open to public. [3] These consist of 17 Hindu (caves 13–29), 12 Buddhist (caves 1–12) and 5 Jain (caves 30–34) caves,[6][7] each group representing deities and mythologies prevalent in the 1st millennium CE, as well as monasteries of each respective religion.[6] They were built close to one another and illustrate the religious harmony that existed in ancient India.[2][8] All of the Ellora monuments were built during the Rashtrakuta dynasty, which



### INDONESIA

#### Borobudur

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## 4) West

### JAPAN

#### Itsukushima Shinto Shrine

Itsukushima Shrine (厳島神社 (厳島神社), Itsukushima-jinja) is a Shinto shrine on the island of Itsukushima (popularly known as Miyajima), best known for its "floating" torii gate.[1] It is in the city of Hatsukaichi in Hiroshima Prefecture in Japan. The shrine complex is listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and the Japanese government has designated several buildings and possessions as National Treasures.[2] The Itsukushima shrine is one of Japan's most popular tourist attractions. It is said to have been erected in 593 supposedly by Saeki Kuramoto during the Suiko period.[2] However, the present shrine has been popularly attributed to Taira no Kiyomori, a prominent warlord (daimyo) who contributed heavily to the building of the shrine during his time as governor of Aki Province in 1168.[5] Another renowned patron of the shrine was the warlord Mori Motonari, lord of Choshu,[2][5] who was responsible for rebuilding the honden in 1571. It is important to note, however, that as a result of waging war against Sue



### VENICE

#### Vatican City


Vatican City (/ˈvæɪtkən/ (audio speaker iconlisten)), officially the Vatican City State (Italian: Stato della Città del Vaticano;[e] Latin: Status Civitatis Vaticanae),[f][g] is an independent city-state and enclave located within Rome, Italy.[11][12] The Vatican City State, also known simply as the Vatican, became independent from Italy with the Lateran Treaty (1929), and it is a distinct territory under "full ownership, exclusive dominion, and sovereign authority and jurisdiction" of the Holy See, itself a sovereign entity of international law, which maintains the city state's temporal, diplomatic, and spiritual independence.[h][13] With an area of 49 hectares (121 acres)[b] and a population of about 825,[8] it is the smallest state in the world by both area and population.[14] As governed by the Holy See, the Vatican City State is an ecclesiastical or sacerdotal-monarchical state (a type of theocracy) ruled by the pope who is the bishop of Rome and head of the Catholic Church.[3][15] The highest state functionaries are all Catholic clergy of various national origins.



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diam, sed commodo purus porta ut.



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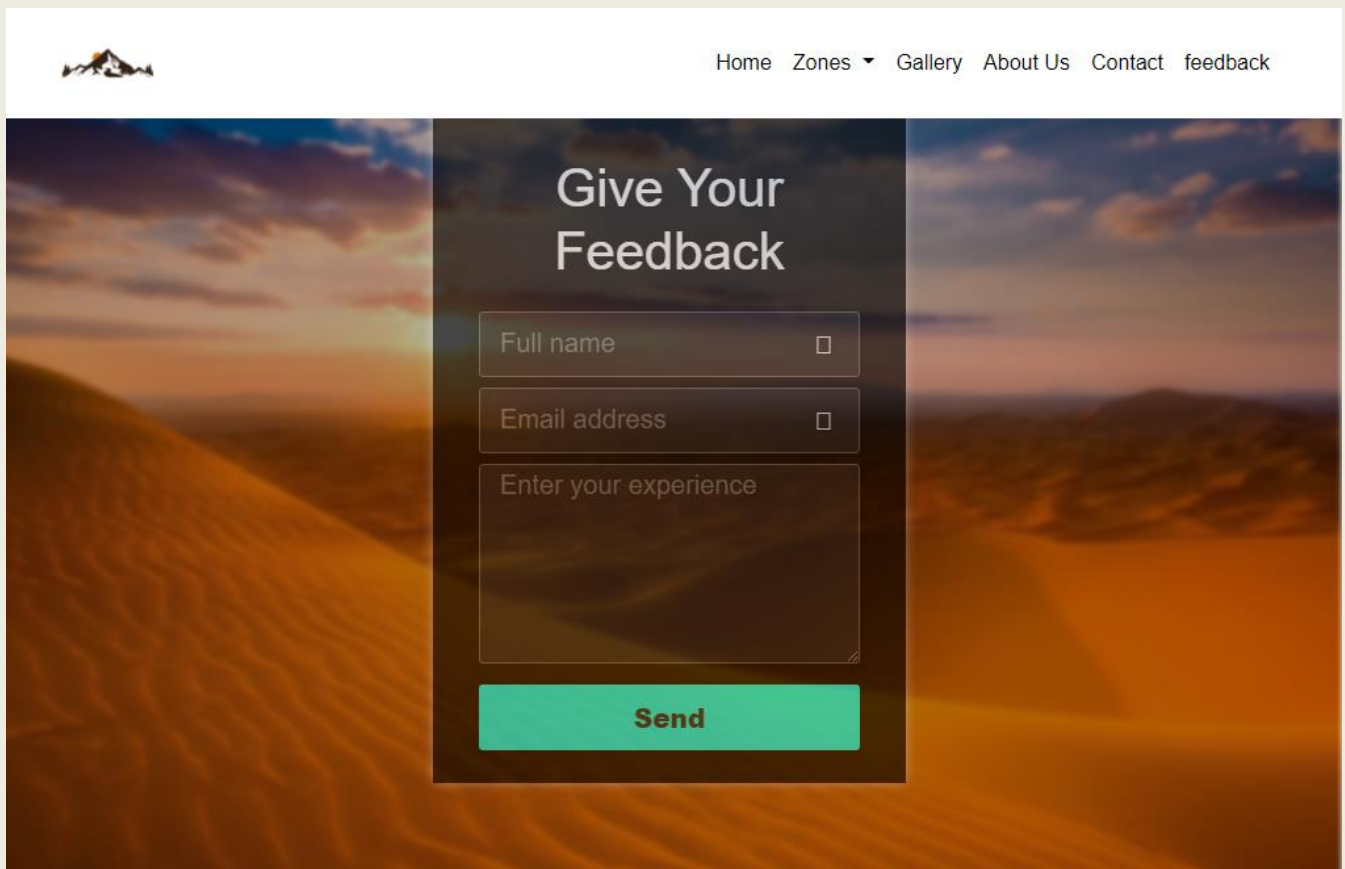



That's technology limitation of LCD monitors

# Feedback

## Feedback Page Contains:

1. Feedback Form
2. Name
3. Email
4. Your Experience

A screenshot of a website's feedback page. The background is a large, vibrant image of a desert at sunset, with golden sand dunes and a sky filled with orange and purple clouds. Overlaid on this background is a dark, semi-transparent rectangular box containing the feedback form. At the top left of the page, there is a small logo of a mountain range. To the right of the logo is a navigation menu with links: Home, Zones (with a dropdown arrow), Gallery, About Us, Contact, and feedback. The feedback form itself has the title "Give Your Feedback" in white text. Below the title are three input fields: "Full name" with a small square icon to its right, "Email address" with a small square icon to its right, and a larger text area labeled "Enter your experience" with a small icon in the bottom right corner. At the bottom of the form is a bright green button with the word "Send" in white text.

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