The Great Pyramid of Giza is the oldest of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.

The Pyramid of Khufu stands at 146.6 meters tall and was the tallest structure for over 3,800 years.

The Pyramid of Djoser is considered the first pyramid built in Egypt.

Ziggurats were terraced structures often dedicated to deities in Mesopotamia.

The Ziggurat of Ur was built around 2100 BCE as a temple to the moon god Nanna.

The Pyramids of Giza are made of over two million limestone blocks.

The Bent Pyramid of Sneferu shows an early attempt at smooth-sided pyramids.

Mesopotamian ziggurats were often located at the heart of the city.

The Luxor Temple in Egypt is dedicated to the gods Amun, Mut, and Khonsu.

The Temple of Karnak in Egypt took over 2,000 years to complete.

The Parthenon in Athens is a temple dedicated to the goddess Athena.

The Great Ziggurat of Ur has a base of 210 by 150 feet.

The Temple of Artemis at Ephesus was one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.

Aqueducts were used in Ancient Rome to transport water over long distances.

The Pont du Gard is a Roman aqueduct bridge in southern France.

The pyramid at Meidum is thought to be Egypt’s first true smooth-sided pyramid.

The Temple of Horus at Edfu is one of the best-preserved ancient temples in Egypt.

The ziggurats were often topped with a shrine or temple.

The Temple of Hatshepsut is an impressive mortuary temple near Luxor.

Roman aqueducts were essential for the growth of cities.

The Pyramid of the Sun in Teotihuacan is the largest structure in the ancient city.

The Temple of the Sun in Machu Picchu is an Incan temple built for religious ceremonies.

The Step Pyramid of Saqqara is one of the earliest pyramid designs in Egypt.

The aqueducts of Ancient Rome provided water to bathhouses, fountains, and private households.

The Hanging Gardens of Babylon were reportedly built on large terraces.

The Pyramid of Cestius in Rome is a rare example of an Egyptian-style pyramid in the city.

Ziggurats were built using mud bricks due to the scarcity of stone in Mesopotamia.

The Pantheon in Rome is famous for its large dome and oculus.

The Colosseum in Rome could hold between 50,000 and 80,000 spectators.

Ancient Egyptians believed pyramids helped pharaohs ascend to the afterlife.

The Roman Forum was the center of political, commercial, and judicial activity.

The City of Babylon had massive walls and gates, including the famous Ishtar Gate.

The Baths of Caracalla in Rome were fed by a large aqueduct system.

The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus was an enormous tomb built for Mausolus, a Persian satrap.

The Lighthouse of Alexandria was one of the tallest man-made structures in the ancient world.

Roman city planning was often based on a grid system with a central forum.

Ancient Egyptians aligned many of their pyramids with the stars.

The Ziggurat of Eridu is considered one of the earliest examples of this structure type.

The Great Pyramid of Giza was originally covered in smooth white limestone.

The Roman aqueduct system could transport millions of gallons of water daily.

The Valley of the Kings in Egypt is a royal burial site for New Kingdom pharaohs.

The Pyramids of Giza were part of a larger mortuary complex, including temples.

The Temple of Apollo at Delphi was considered a major site for prophecy in Ancient Greece.

The Baths of Diocletian were the largest public baths in ancient Rome.

Pyramids in Mesoamerica were often used as platforms for temples.

The city of Pompeii was laid out in a grid pattern, typical of Roman planning.

The Temple of Luxor contains some of the finest examples of ancient Egyptian art.

Ziggurats were seen as a connection between earth and the heavens.

Roman architects pioneered the use of arches in their aqueducts and buildings.

The Pyramid of the Magician in Uxmal, Mexico, is notable for its rounded sides.

The construction of ziggurats required large labor forces for the transport of mud bricks.

The Temple of Hephaestus in Athens is one of the best-preserved Greek temples.

City walls in Ancient Rome often featured aqueduct channels running along the top.

The pyramid complexes in Egypt were designed to ensure the immortality of the pharaohs.

The Roman city of Timgad was built with a perfect grid plan in North Africa.

The city of Mohenjo-Daro in the Indus Valley featured an advanced drainage system.

The Great Sphinx of Giza is part of the pyramid complex at Giza.

Roman aqueducts were engineered with precise gradients to ensure a constant flow of water.

Pyramids in Nubia were steeper and smaller than those in Egypt.

The Parthenon in Athens features intricate sculptures and friezes.

The Temple of Bel in Palmyra was one of the most important religious buildings in the ancient Near East.

Roman aqueducts like the Aqua Claudia stretched over 40 miles.

The city of Uruk in Mesopotamia is one of the first known cities in human history.

The Temple of Ramses II at Abu Simbel was carved out of solid rock.

The Pyramid of Tikal in Guatemala is one of the tallest pre-Columbian structures in the Americas.

The aqueduct of Segovia in Spain is one of the best-preserved Roman aqueducts.

City planning in Ancient Greece often focused around a central agora.

The Pyramid of La Danta at El Mirador is one of the largest pyramids by volume in the world.

The Roman Colosseum was partially powered by aqueducts to create naval battle reenactments.

Pyramids and temples were often aligned with celestial bodies or important geographic features.