



Dear Educator,

This file offers views of some of the worksheets in our “**Manmade Landmarks Eastern Hemisphere**” thematic unit. The cover for an eWorkbook is shown followed by the preview pages.

The “**Manmade Landmarks Eastern Hemisphere**” unit offers **15 pages**.

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Manmade Landmarks Eastern Hemisphere



Manmade Landmarks

Eastern Hemisphere



The Wieliczka Salt Mine, is in Poland near the city of Krakow. It has been worked since the late 13th century. The mine has over 124 miles of underground passages. Over the centuries, miners carved sculptures out of the native rock salt. The mine has underground churches, altars, and dozens of statues. It also has an underground museum. The largest chapel is 330 feet below the surface. It is over 164 feet long, 49 feet wide, and 39 feet high.

The ruins of Butrint, on the coast of southern Albania near Greece, is one of the most complete historical sites of Mediterranean history. For centuries, layers of earth covered the city and protected it. Archaeologists started work on the site in 1928.



They proved that the city was in use as a trade and military center from as early as the eighth century B.C.. The city existed under the rule of the Romans, Byzantines, Venetians, and Ottoman Turks. The archaeological contains structures from each period of occupation. Flooding forced Butrint's population to flee the original settlement. In the sixteenth century, the Venetians erected a fortress. Two hundred years later, the Turks erected a castle and new walls.

Read the words below. Look up the definition for each. Write the definition on the lines below.

1. sculpture _____

2. archaeologists _____

3. fortress _____

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Engelsberg Ironworks in V'stmanland, Sweden, was constructed in 1681 and became one of the world's most modern ironworks of the time. The museum contains the mansion and park, offices, homes, and industrial buildings. Iron production at Engelsberg goes back to the Middle Ages. In the eighteenth century, Engelsberg was ranked among the most important ironworks in Europe. The ironworks largely preserved as it looked in 1870. The blast furnace, forge, waterwheel, and other machines still work.

The Eiffel Tower is the most famous landmark in Paris. It was erected for the Paris World's Fair in 1889. It was the world's tallest structure at the time, rising 984 feet. Gustave Eiffel, an engineer, built the tower. It is made of steel and iron. The Eiffel Tower stands near the Seine River. The building includes lookout decks and restaurants.

We are halfway through our trip. We have arrived at the Greenwich Meridian in England. After a few more visits, we will cross the Atlantic Ocean to visit the New World, the Western Hemisphere.



Fit each of the words below into a word shape puzzle.

landmark

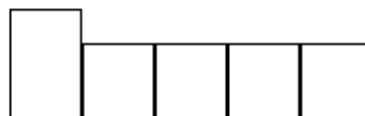
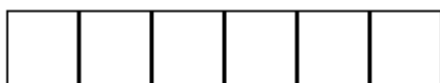
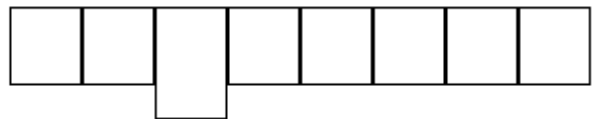
engineer

mansion

iron

museum

tower



Manmade Landmarks

Eastern Hemisphere



Criss Cross

Can you fit these words into the criss cross?
Use a pencil so you can erase if you need to.

ruins
salt

palace
cave

wall
pyramid

tower
longitude

