Famous Landmarks

Use this key to check answers and read the explanations.

1. The Statue of Liberty was given to the United States by the people of which country?
   - A. France
   - B. Italy
   - C. Spain
   - D. The Netherlands

   Correct answer: A. France
   The statue was a gift of friendship from France. It was dedicated in New York Harbor in 1886.

2. What kind of building was the Colosseum built to be in ancient Rome?
   - A. An aqueduct
   - B. A temple
   - C. An amphitheater
   - D. A covered market

   Correct answer: C. An amphitheater
   The Colosseum is also called the Flavian Amphitheater. Its seating surrounded a central arena.

3. For which Egyptian ruler was the Great Pyramid of Giza built?
   - A. Khafre
   - B. Khufu
   - C. Menkaure
   - D. Djoser

   Correct answer: B. Khufu
   The largest of Giza's three main pyramids was built for Khufu. The other two were built for Khafre and Menkaure.

4. At the ancient city of Petra, what kind of rock forms the reddish cliffs into which many monuments were carved?
   - A. Basalt
   - B. Granite
   - C. Marble
   - D. Sandstone

   Correct answer: D. Sandstone
   Petra's rock-cut monuments stand amid red sandstone cliffs and gorges. Carvers shaped parts of the monuments directly from that rock.

5. Under the Khmer king Suryavarman II, Angkor Wat was originally dedicated to which Hindu deity?

A. Shiva
B. Vishnu
C. Brahma
D. Indra

Correct answer: B. Vishnu
Suryavarman II built Angkor Wat in the 12th century. Its original dedication was to Vishnu.

6. Which description fits the Great Enclosure at Great Zimbabwe?

A. A curved enclosure built in courses of cut granite blocks
B. A rectangular enclosure built from brick arches
C. A curved enclosure made from rows of wooden posts
D. A rectangular enclosure formed by banks of packed earth

Correct answer: A. A curved enclosure built in courses of cut granite blocks
The Great Enclosure is elliptical. Its builders laid cut granite blocks in regular rows, called courses.

7. A description of Borobudur in Java mentions scenes carved into the walls and stone railings of its terraces. What kind of decoration does it describe?

A. Ceramic mosaics
B. Painted frescoes
C. Stained-glass panels
D. Stone reliefs

Correct answer: D. Stone reliefs
Borobudur's walls and railings feature low reliefs. In this type of carving, the forms project slightly from the stone background.

8. Machu Picchu's stone terraces cross a steep ridge. What practical advantage would terrace construction offer in its agricultural area?

A. It shifts the fields from the ridge down to the valley floor.
B. It makes the whole slope steeper for cultivation.
C. It creates flatter surfaces for cultivation on the slope.
D. It puts all the ridgeline fields at the same elevation.

Correct answer: C. It creates flatter surfaces for cultivation on the slope.
Terraces break a slope into a series of flatter surfaces. At Machu Picchu, stone terraces helped create usable ground for activities such as farming.

9. Parks Australia refers to a 1985 event at Uluṟu–Kata Tjuṯa as Handback. What was handed back to Aṉangu Traditional Owners?

A. Title to the land of the national park
B. A set of early government survey maps
C. A museum collection of objects from the park
D. A special permit to enter one part of the park

Correct answer: A. Title to the land of the national park
Handback returned the land title to Aṉangu and marked the beginning of joint management of the national park.

10. Conservation notes describe compacted earth in remains from China's Western Han period and masonry in parts built during the Ming period. What does this show about the Great Wall?

A. Both kinds of construction date exclusively to the Ming period.
B. All surviving sections were built from compacted earth.
C. Its current masonry covers one wall built entirely in the Western Han period.
D. Its builders used different materials in different sections and periods.

Correct answer: D. Its builders used different materials in different sections and periods.
UNESCO's record distinguishes Western Han sections in Gansu built of rammed earth from the masonry of the Ming period.

11. A guide to the UK Parliament needs separate labels for its famous clock tower and the main bell inside it. Which pair matches the names in Parliament's records?

A. Victoria Tower and Big Ben
B. Big Ben and Elizabeth Tower
C. Elizabeth Tower and Big Ben
D. Elizabeth Tower and Victoria Tower

Correct answer: C. Elizabeth Tower and Big Ben
Parliament calls the structure Elizabeth Tower. Big Ben is the name of its main bell, and people often use that name for the tower as well.

12. A Golden Gate Bridge timeline has separate entries for May 27 and May 28, 1937. Which opening events belong on those dates, in order?

A. Opening to motor vehicles, then opening to pedestrians
B. Opening to pedestrians, then opening to motor vehicles
C. Opening to pedestrians on both days
D. A private ceremony, then opening to pedestrians and motor vehicles together

Correct answer: B. Opening to pedestrians, then opening to motor vehicles
The bridge opened to pedestrians on May 27, 1937. Motor vehicles could cross beginning the following day.

13. A curator has two labels for Chichén Itzá. The first describes the Temple of Kukulkán, and the second describes a circular building with a spiral staircase. Which names go with those labels, in order?

A. The Temple of the Warriors and El Caracol
B. El Caracol and El Castillo
C. El Castillo and the Great Ball Court
D. El Castillo and El Caracol

Correct answer: D. El Castillo and El Caracol
El Castillo is another name for the Temple of Kukulkán. El Caracol is the circular observatory with a spiral staircase.

14. A Rapa Nui survey describes a quarry with unfinished stone figures and a ceremonial platform supporting 15 moai. Which sites match those descriptions, in order?

A. Rano Raraku and Ahu Tongariki
B. Ahu Tongariki and Rano Raraku
C. Rano Raraku and Rano Kau
D. Rano Kau and Ahu Tongariki

Correct answer: A. Rano Raraku and Ahu Tongariki
Rano Raraku preserves evidence of moai carving. Ahu Tongariki is a ceremonial platform with 15 standing moai.

15. A conservation record describes plans to move the Abu Simbel temples to higher ground during construction of the Aswan High Dam. What threat to the temples did the move address?

A. Stronger winds after construction would erode the temples.
B. A new road to the dam required clearing the original site.
C. Water backing up behind the dam would flood their original site.
D. A drop in the river level would expose the temples' foundations.

Correct answer: C. Water backing up behind the dam would flood their original site.
The dam created a reservoir that threatened to submerge monuments in the Nile Valley. The international preservation campaign relocated the Abu Simbel temples to higher ground.