

The Un/Times

News by the Explorers @ UnSchool

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Why are monuments important?

Architecture is an important part of learning history. It gives us a deep insight into how life would be in the past. Different structures that we see around the world tell us not just about the culture, but also throw light on the art and science used by the

people of a certain civilization.

So if we want to even try to know how our ancestors lived, buildings are important to understand. There are many monuments around the world which are being

preserved over many centuries. These are important structures and it is crucial that they are preserved over generations to come. Monuments are thus a very critical part of our connection with our roots.

Seven Wonders of the World

By Archit Korke (Age 10 years)

- Great Wall of China.
- Chichén Itzá El Castillo.
- Petra.
- Machu Picchu.
- Christ the Redeemer.
- Colosseum.
- Taj Mahal

The Great Wall of China

The Great wall of China is 21,196 km.



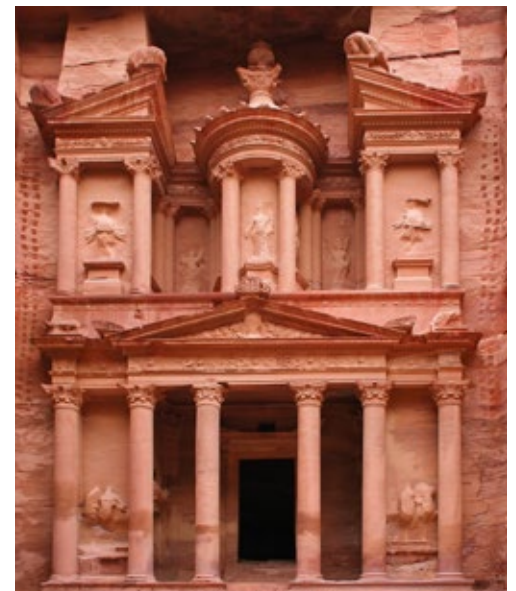
The Chichén Itzá El Castillo

Chichen Itza is home to a number of architectural and natural wonders, including El Castillo, the Great Ball Court, the Temple of the Warriors, the Sacred Cenote



The Petra

Petra is half-built, half-carved into the rock, and is surrounded by mountains riddled with passages and gorges. It is one of the world's most famous archaeological sites, where ancient Eastern traditions blend with Hellenistic architecture.



Machu Picchu

More than 7,000 feet above sea level in the Andes Mountains, Machu Picchu is the most visited tourist destination in Peru.

**Christ the Redeemer**

It's the fourth largest statue of Jesus Christ in the world, the largest Art Deco-style sculpture on the planet.

**Colosseum**

The Colosseum is an oval amphitheatre in the centre of the city of Rome, Italy. It is the largest ancient amphitheatre ever built, and is still the largest standing amphitheatre in the world, despite its age.

**Taj Mahal**

The Taj Mahal is an ivory-white marble mausoleum on the south bank of the Yamuna river in the Indian city of Agra. It was commissioned in 1632 by the Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan (reigned from 1628 to 1658), to house the tomb of his favorite wife, Mumtaz Mahal.



Amer fort Rajasthan

By Himani Bhaktani (Age 14 years)

Amer Fort or Amber Fort is a fort located in Amer, Rajasthan, India. 11 kilometers from Jaipur, the capital of Rajasthan. Amber city and Amber fort were founded by ruler Alan Singh Chanda of Chanda dynasty of Meenas.

The magnificent Amer Fort is an extensive palace complex that has been built with pale yellow and pink sandstone, and with white marble.

Amer Palace is great example of Rajput

architecture. Some of its buildings and work have influence of Mughal architecture. The fort is constructed of red sandstone and marble. The palace is very attractive and is laid out on four levels, each with a courtyard. It consists of the Diwan-e-Aam, or "Hall of Public Audience", the Diwan-e-Khas, or "Hall of Private Audience", the Sheesh Mahal (mirror palace), or Jai Mandir, and the Sukh Niwas where a cool climate is artificially created by winds that blow over a water

cascade within the palace. Hence, the Amer Fort is also popularly known as the Amer Palace. The palace was the residence of the Rajput Maharajas and their families.

Maota Lake, which lies beside Amber Fort at the foot of a cliff, is said to contain a Lingam. With all its architectural beauty the Amer fort is one of the top tourist attractions of Jaipur



Big (Brihadeeshwara) Temple

By Mayank Bhide (Age 9 years)

The Big Temple of Tanjavore is a stunning monument that speaks oodles about the architectural mastery of the Chola era. This 212 ft (64.8 meter) towering Shiva temple is home to one of the largest Shiva Lingas of the country. A majestic Nandhi (bull), measuring a gigantic 19.4' x 8.23' x 12' (5.94 x 2.51 x 3.66 in meters) stands guard over the temple. This is the second largest Nandhi in India and is carved out of a single stone. Everything about this temple is big, majestic. No wonder it is referred as The Big Temple. **THANJAVUR TEMPLE HISTORY:**

The Tanjore Big Temple is a stunning monument built by Raja Raja Cholan, greatest king of Chola Dynasty. It was constructed between the year AD 985 and 1014, completed around 1010 AD. The temple is popularly known as the Big Temple, Rajarajesvaram Temple or Peruvudaiyār Kōvil temple. It highlights the architectural mastery of the Chola era. The Thanjavur temple is mainly dedicated to Lord Shiva because the Raja Raja Cholan is the ardent devotee of Lord Shiva. The great temple was built to signify the Chola's brilliant achievements in architecture, painting, bronze casting and sculpture. Brihadeeswarar temple is one of the few temples that have Ashta-dikpalakas (dik –



direction & palakas – ruler. Dikpalakas – ruler of the directions). Brihadeeswarar temple Thanjavur, is the first complete granite temple in the world with more than 130,000 tons. Thanjavur temple height is 212 ft towering Shiva temple, which is home to one of the largest Shiva Lingas of the country. A great Nandhi Shrine (sacred bull), carved out of a single rock at 16 ft long & 13 ft high and standing tall at the entrance. This is the second largest Nandhi in India. The Chola dynasty were Shaivites and so they built the temple specially for Lord Shiva.

The Great Wall of China

By Shlok Ranawade (Age 12 years)

The Great Wall of China is one of the 7 wonders in the world. It is so big that it is said to be visible from space with naked eyes. The wall is actually a series of fortifications which were built across the historical northern borders of ancient Chinese states and Imperial China as protection against various nomadic groups and other things such as border controls, allowing the imposition of duties on goods transported along the Silk Road, regulation or encouragement of trade and the control of immigration and emigration. Several walls were built from as early as the 7th century

BC,[4] with selective stretches later joined by Qin Shi Huang (220–206 BC), the first emperor of China. There are only a few remains of the Qin wall now. Later on many dynasties built multiple stretches of border walls. The best-known sections of the wall were built by the Ming dynasty. The defensive characteristics of the Great Wall were enhanced by the construction of watchtowers, troop barracks, garrison stations, signaling capabilities through the means of smoke or fire, and the fact that the path of the Great Wall also served as a transportation corridor.



MACHU PICCHU

By Tanish Walimbe (Age 11 Years)

Machu Picchu is located about 50 miles (80 kilometers) northwest of the city of Cuzco, which was the capital of the Inca Empire. It lies between two sharp peaks in the eastern Andes Mountains, at a height of 7,710 feet (2,350 meters). Mountain forest surrounds the site.

Machu Picchu is divided into two sections, one farming and one urban. The farming section is made up of step like fields called terraces. The Inca used the terraces for growing crops such as corn and sweet potatoes. The urban section has plazas, temples, houses, and a cemetery. They are connected by walkways and thousands of stone steps.

Most of the structures are very well preserved because of the quality of Incan engineering and stonework. One notable structure is the Temple of the Sun. Once a year sunlight shines through a window onto the middle of a large stone. This stone was a sort of calendar. Another famous struc-

ture is a pillar known as the Intihuatana. The pillar was probably used to keep track of the seasons.

The role of Machu Picchu in Incan society is not entirely understood. Many archaeologists believe it was the estate of a powerful Inca emperor. They do not know why the site was abandoned. Lack of water may have been a reason.

Machu Picchu remained hidden from the Spanish when they conquered the Inca in the 1500s. Plants grew over the site, and for hundreds of years it was known only by a few people who lived in the area. The world learned of Machu Picchu when a local farmer led a U.S. archaeologist to the ruins in 1911. Today Machu Picchu is a popular tourist attraction.



Shiv Jayanti Celebrations At UnSchool

By Rashmi Walimbe

Celebrating Shiv Jayanti in the true sense is to treat Shivaji as an ideal and act accordingly!

Unschool celebrated Shiv Jayanti on 20th February. The Staff and the kids were all geared up in the pre preparation, right from making the props, selection of the songs, costumes etc.

Mrs. Sunita Patil ,grandma of one of our students, was invited to narrate the stories and some thoughtful incidents from his life.

Right from the birth of Shivaji Maharaj to his coronation, the kids put up a beautiful show! With dances,singing powadas ,and Shivkaleen weapon skills that included lathi kathi, Dandpatta, sword fight and spear fight they showcased it all.



The Nauvari sarees, the Chandrakor tilak and attires from that time , enhanced the show.It was the best way for the children to learn about history and never forget the sacrifice made by our warriors.

**JAI BHAWANI ,
JAI SHIVAJI**

Science Day Celebration at UnSchool, Baner, Pune

By Vaishali Chavre

UnSchool, Baner, Pune celebrated National Science Day to commemorate the path breaking discovery of Raman Effect by Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman (Sir C.V. Raman) Nobel laureate, physicist, on this day in 1928..

To celebrate his achievements, and to encourage scientific thinking and promote better understanding of concepts of pure science among students, a week-long activity of demonstrating different science experiments was planned.

Science Week Celebration was conducted from 20-2-23 till 28-2-23.

Kids were given liberty to explore through various scientific concepts and choose an experiment of their liking.

The students were told that along with keeping pace with the technology, it is equally important to keep a strong understanding of the science facts as well.

Kids presented different experiments with

a lot of enthusiasm. They explained the concepts behind the experiment correctly and confidently.

Science Week Celebration was supported by Presentations by kids on various inventions in the field of Science and technology. Some kids talked about the lives and works of famous scientists through presentations.

To boost their interests, UnSchool arranged a visit to the exhibition organized by IndoScience Education Trust, at Lokseva School, Pashan, Pune.

Also, to enhance the experience and enjoy the basic principles and marvels of science & technology, UnSchool kids visited 'Nehru Science Center , Mumbai,' on 26th feb. 2023. Kids also visited 'Giant Metre-wave Radio Telescope (GMRT) at Khodad, Narayangaon', Pune.

Teachers also made the students aware about the importance of Science and

Science based technology that is making our lives more and more comfortable.

Founder of UnSchool , Sanket Sir , also motivated kids by actively participating and guiding them. On the same day, under his guidance and constant encouragement, UnSchool has completed a Century of Science Experiments for kids of all ages.

Some of the Glimpses of Science Week Celebration–Experiments by kids



KIDS CORNER *(A world of Puzzles, Jokes, and much more..)*

QUIZ

By Aniruddha Iyer (Age 11 years)

1. Where is the Eiffel tower located?

a) Dubai b) Rio de Janeiro c) Paris d) Delhi

2. Which building is known as “White Marble of Mughal Architecture”?

a) Taj Mahal b) Khajurao c) Hampi d) Ajanta

3. Which country gave the statue of liberty to the USA?

a) Pakistan b) Turkmenistan c) France d) Denmark

4. Where would one find the Topkapi Palace?

a) Berlin b) Istanbul c) Baghdad d) Ismir

5. Where was the Bastille?

a) New York b) London c) Paris d) Rome

6. Where might one go to see giant stone heads?

a) Stonehenge b) the Kremlin c) Cape Canaveral d) Easter Island

7. In what city would one find the Brandenburg Gate?

a) London b) Berlin c) Paris d) Vienna

8. Where might one find the Acropolis?

a) Rome b) Beijing c) Moscow d) Athens

9. Where is Hadrian’s Wall?

a) England b) France c) Yemen d) Italy

10. Where is the Temple of the Tooth found?

a) France b) India c) Thailand d) Sri Lanka

JOKES : LAUGH OUT LOUD --

By Arham Bhatewara (Age 9 years)

Why can’t you send a duck to space?

Because the bill would be astronomical!

What does Jeff Bezos do before he goes to sleep?

He puts his PJ-Amazon!

What happened when the world's tongue-twister champion got arrested?

They gave him a tough sentence!

What did the mama cow say to the calf?

It's pasture bedtime!

How does a vampire start a letter?

Tomb it may concern!

What do you call an illegally parked frog?

Toad!

What did one plate say to the other?

Dinner is on me!

Why do hummingbirds hum?

Because they don't know the words!

What do sprinters eat before a race?

Nothing. They fast!

Muffins: Two muffins are baking in an oven. One of them looks to the other and says, "Phew, getting hot in here! The other looks back and says, A talking muffin!!"

WORD SEARCH

By Obaid Alizai (Age 10 years)

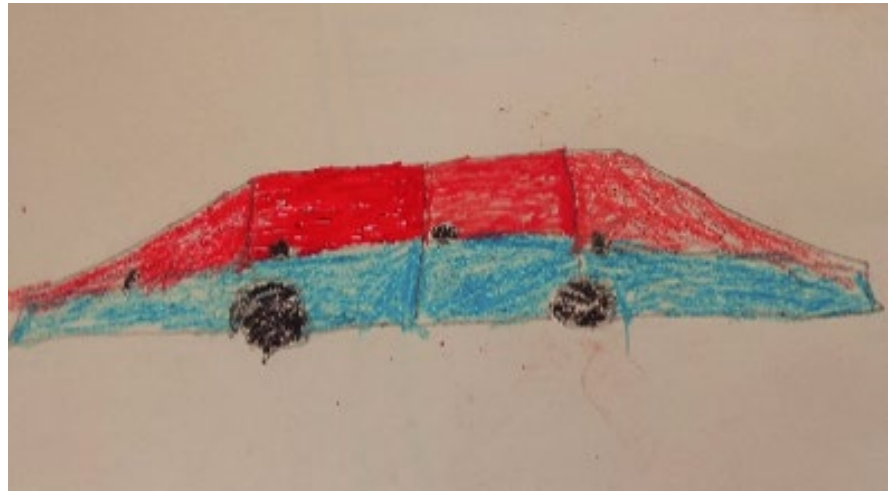
M O O S V A T R G O D T H S V
 P N P A L H E Y E V G L Y E E
 L F Q Z R D W U I Y W N H V P
 Y I N I F U S U J F R H S A R
 C R T O O D J G X O M M Y C G
 Z R R T K D E A P X B C S A Q
 S T X T L K R O H J S B K T I
 M X Y X I E S S K K D G O N N
 R F Z T A J M A H A L S N A D
 W L L A W T A E R G P K A J I
 Z S H D P N W Q R H Y Z R A A
 C I X Y P I N C I M T D K W G
 B M K E C F W N J K A U F D A
 U O B Q N O X A T T T I W Y T
 L O U V R E M U S E U M D N E

Find the following words

Taj Mahal, Little Mermaid,
 Konark, Sphinx, Great Wall,
 Khajurao, Ajanta Caves, Louvre
 Museum, India Gate, Red Fort

Drawings by our little artists

By Vivaansh Lad (Age 7 years)



By Fatima Alizai (Age 8 years)



By Maria Alizai (Age 6 years)

