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KUCHLBAUER TOWER - THE PLACE OF BEER CULT

Oliwia Dłuska

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ТАЙНЫ ДРЕВНЕЙ МЕЗОПОТАМИИ

Valentyn Kashchenko

Liceum Ogólnokształcące
im. **Piotra Wysockiego** w Warce



QUIZZES!



VOCABULARY

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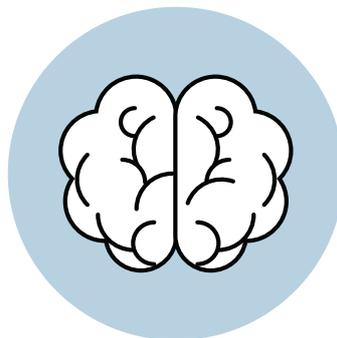


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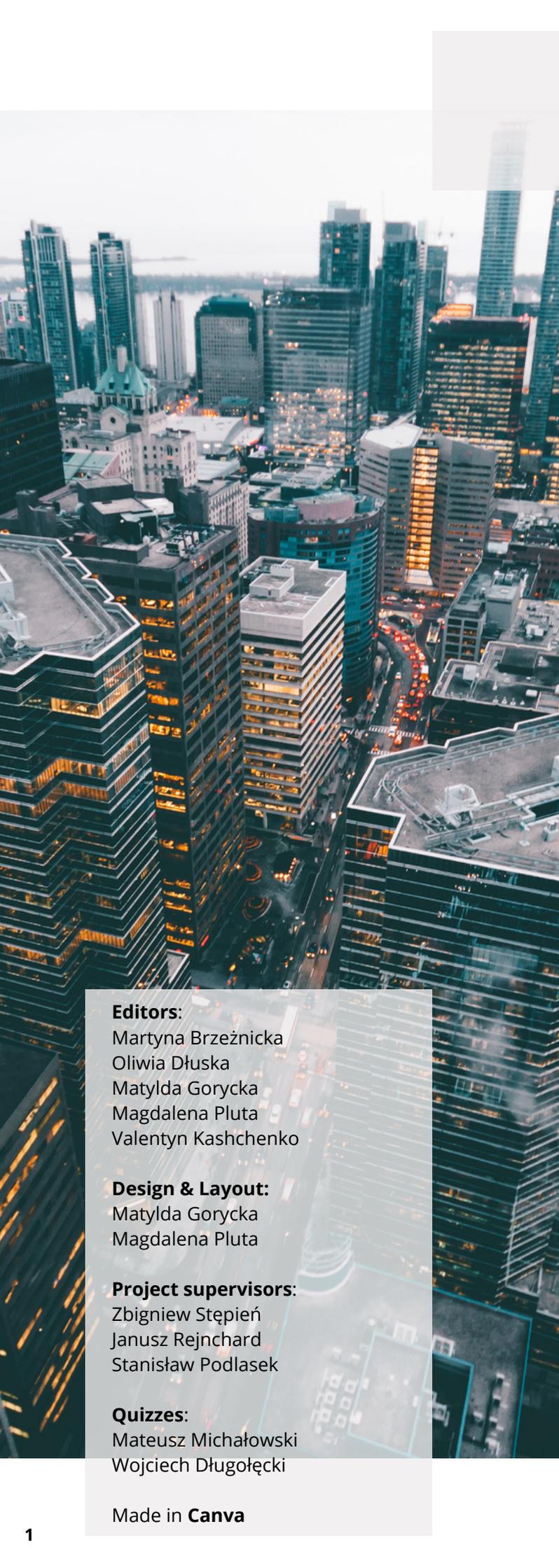
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ТАЙНЫ ДРЕВНЕЙ МЕЗОПОТАМИИ

Не все тайны древних времён ещё
разгаданы.

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KUCHLBAUER TOWER - THE PLACE OF BEERCULT

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Its building process took over 10 years. And it was not able to be higher than the local church!

The world is full of great buildings. Awesome structures, fabulous colors - that's what **attracts** us. We all enjoy original solutions in architecture. And extraordinary designs can be spotted not only in big cities - let me tell you about the one located in Abensberg. This city in southern Germany is home to the Kuchlbauer Tower, a tower built by the owner of the local **brewery**, Leonhard Sallecks. It is a symbol of one of the oldest breweries in the world, **established** in 1300 by Salleck's ancestors.

The tower was designed by a famous Austrian artist, Friedenreich Hundertwasser. Unfortunately, Friedenreich died when the project was still in the planning phase. But that did not stop Hundertwasser's architectural **objectives**, which were finished by Peter Pelican. However, Pelican changed them a bit. The initial plans were to make the tower 70m high, but the local **authorities** did not accept that. Why? They said that nothing could be higher than the local church. As a result, the tower ended up with the height of 35m - still impressive given its unusual design.

But let's leave this curious story and get back to some important moments in the building's history. The **cornerstone** was laid on 23 April 2007. And an impressive gold-plated observation ball was **attached to** the structure on 8 August 2008. In that way the structure itself looks like a huge robot with a golden head. The first visitors were able to enter in January 2010.

The **interior** of the golden ball is blue and it is covered with a colorful mosaic. Inside this unusual tower we can visit a museum. Each **chamber** features an artistic exhibition about various beer ingredients and the brewing process. You can see 4200 wheat beer glasses and finally get to understand the Bavarian Purity Law. There is also a beer garden under the tower. All of this makes the tower a major tourist attraction.

QUESTIONS

1. Why is Kuchlbauer brewery special?
2. How tall is the Kuchlbauer Tower?
3. What can you see inside the tower's chambers?
4. What process can you observe there?
5. What certificate can you get when you visit the place?

If you are really into the beer making process or if you like art - this is the place for you. Apart from seeing the exhibitions mentioned above, you can join a beer maker and see how beer is made step by step. As your last point of the trip, you can taste fresh beer and get a certificate of a **connoisseur** of wheat beer. For art lovers, Kuchlbauer Tower offers beer dwarfs and marveling at Leonardo Da Vinci's „The Last Supper“ copy. They even organise a Christmas fair every year. That's another perfect reason for visiting this out of the ordinary place - not only in October(fest) time.

THE ATOMIUM - ABSTRACTION MADE IN BELGIUM

Martyna
Brzeźnicka



Have you ever walked by an iron crystal bigger than St. Mary's Basilica in Cracow? Book your tickets to Brussels and experience it!

One day in 1954 Andre Waterkeyn was asked to make a project of an unusual building for the 1958 Brussels World's **Fair**. The first idea ever was to build the Eiffel Tower... but built **upside down!** It wasn't too creative or original so after a couple of days of thinking, Waterkeyn came up with a better idea - the 1950s was the time of the Atomic Age, so a building embodying this **scientific progress** would keep up with it perfectly. It was also a great occasion to show the world the Belgian engineering talent.

The Atomium is the building which shows an iron crystal **magnified** 165 billion times. It was made out of **stainless steel** and aluminum. It's 102 meters high and weighs 2400 tons. It includes 9 spheres - six are accessible for visitors and host mostly exhibitions, the other three are reserved for the service. They are all connected by tubes - what's interesting, in each of them there are long **escalators**, but the highest sphere is special, because you can reach it by an elevator. Three out of four top spheres lack **vertical** support and hence are not open to the public for safety reasons, although the top sphere is open. The original design had no support - the structure was simply to rest on the spheres. However, wind tunnel tests proved that the structure would have toppled if the wind speed reached 80 kph. Naturally, safety is the priority, so the columns were added.

QUESTIONS

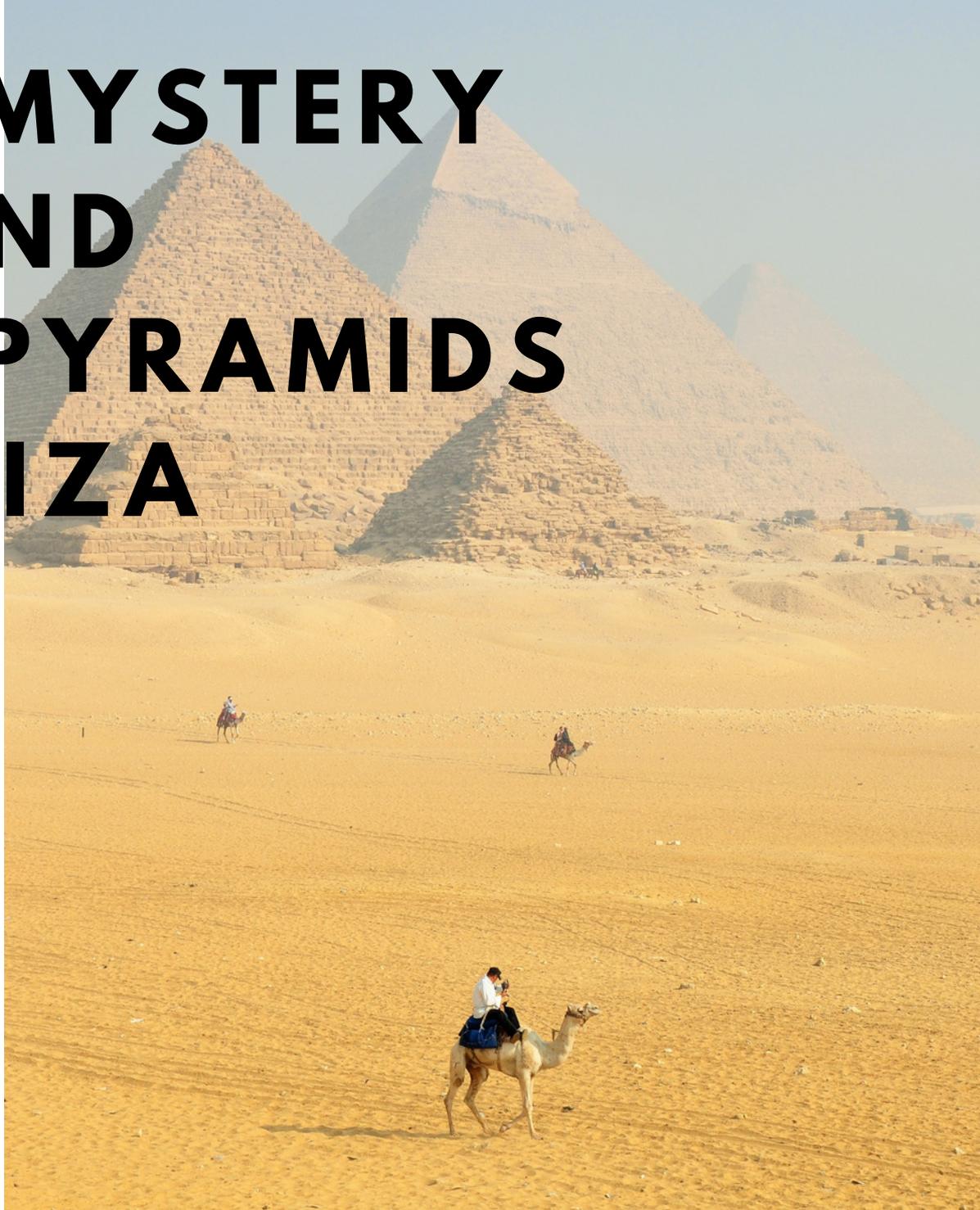
1. What occasion was the building constructed for?
2. What does the shape of the Atomium represent?
3. Can visitors enter every sphere of the building?
4. What did the original design of the Atomium have to be modified?
5. Why was taking photos of the building prohibited some time ago?

The Atomium was designed to last only six months, but thanks to the support - it lasts all good till today. Of course, after almost 50 years some renovation was necessary. The huge **makeover** began in 2004. The main goal was to replace the old aluminum with better stainless steel, but the renovators also added a special LED-lighting to make it look as realistic as it could. This lightning symbolizes the journey of an electron around its **core**.

The renovation wasn't the cheapest one - it cost EUR 25 million. To help pay for the modernization, old aluminium pieces of the Atomium were sold for at least 1000 euros. The construction was finally reopened in 2006 by Belgian then-Prince Philippe. Because of this event, Belgium has emitted **commemorative** Euro coins with the drawing of the Atomium on the obverse.

What's the strangest thing about the Atomium besides its construction? Photos. Until 2016 it was impossible to take a photo of it. Why? It was simply caused by the fact that every photograph that included this building had been censored because of copyrights owned by Société d'Auteurs Belge (Belgian Association of Authors). It has finally changed, so if you ever visit Brussels and you're dying to take a photo of the Atomium - feel free to do it.

THE MYSTERY BEHIND THE PYRAMIDS OF GIZA



Matylda
Gorycka

The origin of the most excellent man-made monuments

Are the Pyramids of Giza just a bunch of cone-shaped blocks? Or is there more to it all?

The history of Egyptian pyramids started almost 5 thousand years ago, as the oldest known Egyptian pyramid which was built about 2630 B.C. for king Djoser. The Pyramids of Giza were built for three pharaohs - Khufu (better known as Cheops), Khafre and Menkaure. They are the three most popular monumental **tombs** in the whole world for a reason. The Great Pyramid is the oldest and largest one. What makes it so special is the fact that it is the earliest of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World to be completed as well as the only one that still exists.

How it was made is a mystery for scientists. People make a lot of **assumptions**, and yet we still can't be sure of anything. What we do know is that the said pyramid is currently 139 meters high, its original height being 147 meters. It was constructed with over 2 million **limestone**, granite and basalt blocks that weigh around 2.5 tons each. **Contrary to** a popular belief, pyramids weren't built by slaves as slave **labour** wasn't used to a large extent in Egypt at that time. The most likely theory stipulates that the builders were **peasants** (farmers, to be precise).

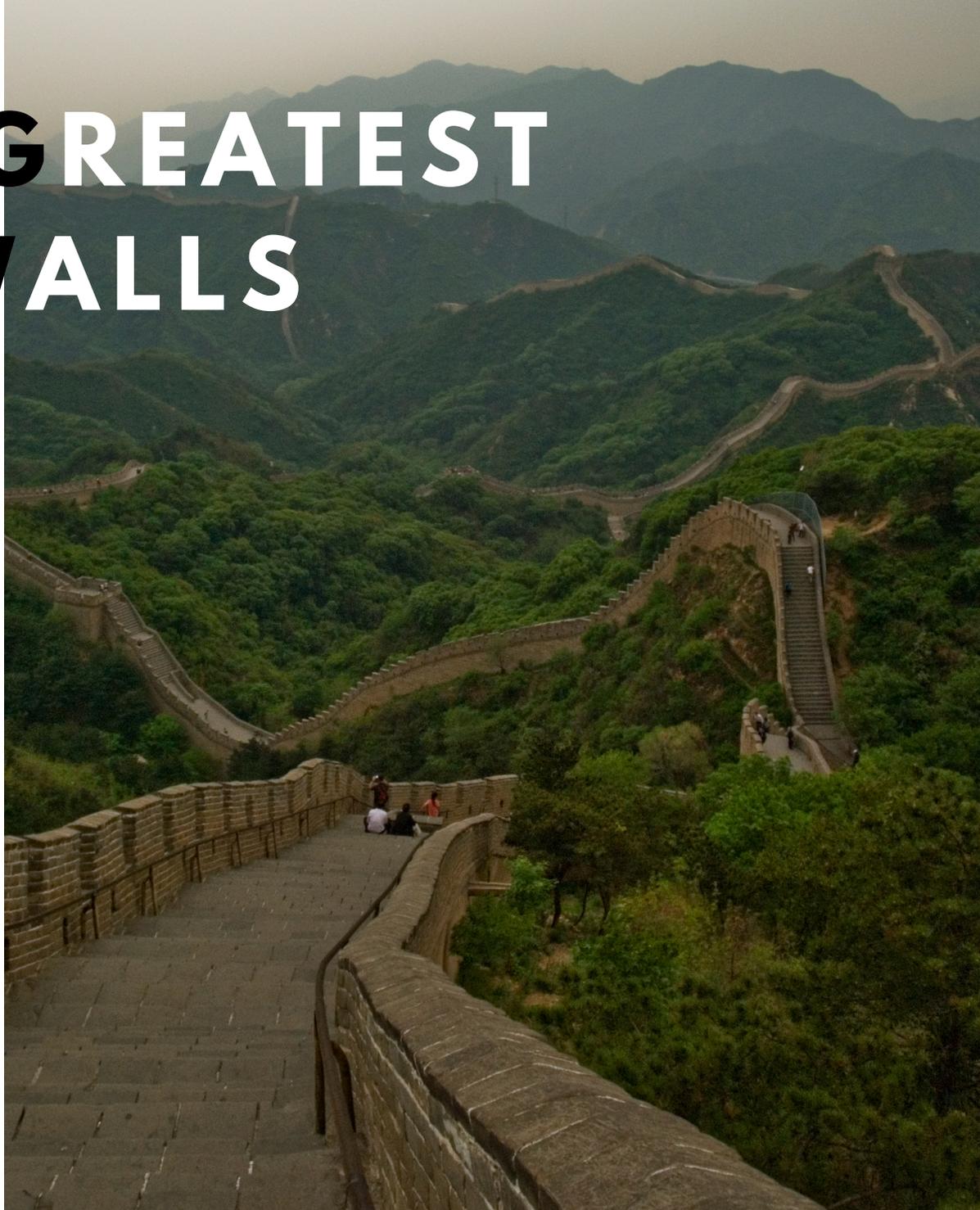
Now that we know the basics, we can move to the more interesting part, which is the purpose of pyramids. They were built for the pharaohs and were supposed to be their tombs. Pharaohs were believed to be the ones chosen by gods, whose nature was neither fully human nor godlike. Their **destiny** was to be gods' **servants** on Earth, and then, after their death, they were supposed to join their gods in heaven (also as young gods). The pyramids' shape was thought to be helpful in assisting the Pharaohs' spirit up there.

The inside of a pyramid is really worth noting. As you may know, a pyramid is not only a big block, but it also has a whole complex of **catcombs** under the ground. That's the place where pharaohs were buried after having been mummified. The ruler's organs (lungs, intestines, stomach and liver) were stored in separate jars or boxes and only their hearts together with the rest of their bodies. What else was buried inside a pyramid? Everything that was supposed to help a pharaoh during his way to the afterlife and in the **afterlife** - furniture, food, games and general belongings. As a matter of fact, today it is possible to visit the inside of some pyramids - as long as you have the courage to do so.

QUESTIONS

1. When was the oldest pyramid built?
2. How high is the Great Pyramid of Giza nowadays?
3. Who were the pyramids built by?
4. What's the Pharaohs' destiny in the afterlife?
5. What was buried with the Pharaohs?

THE GREATEST OF WALLS



Magdalena
Pluta

Amazing facts and myths about China's most famous structure

There are many buildings in the world that are **one of a kind**. Such a structure is, among others, the Great Wal of China, one of the largest and most famous monuments in the country. It runs through mountains and wilderness, and is equipped with towers and gates that were once used to pass information across the country.

Today it is a place where many tourists from all over the world come. How many? Statistically, around 14 million annually. However, these large numbers of travellers do not come from nowhere.

The Great Wall of China was historically designed to protect China against invasions by the **plundering** Huns who **inhabited** the Mongolian **lowlands**. The first fragments of the structure **date back to** the 5th or even 8th century BC. It is interesting to note that the wall was not only intended to protect against the enemies of the empire, but also to serve against demons that **lurked** in the surrounding areas, which is why the structure is not built in a straight line, as it is believed that demons can't cross **curved** structures.

QUESTIONS

1. How many people a year choose to visit this place?
2. What did the wall protect China against?
3. How long is the wall?
4. Who dispelled doubts about the visibility of the wall from space?
5. Who was involved in the construction of the wall?

The length of the wall is a contentious issue, as it is not just one continuous structure. Its total length together with all the rivers and hills is believed to be 21,196 km. The average height of the Great Wall of China is 9 metres and the **watchtowers** rise to 12 metres.

There is a famous question about this structure: is the Great Wall of China **visible** from space? The answer is no, and many cosmonauts and astronauts agree that this is a myth. The truth was established once and for all during China's first space flight in 2003, when an astronaut, Yang Liwei, claimed he could see nothing from the orbit.

The Great Wall of China is recognised also as the world's largest cemetery. Why? The wall was built by some 300,000 workers and even that number was not enough. That's why others were forced - people such as prisoners, criminals and peasants. A total of 3.5 million people were involved and the wall took 17 centuries to build. Many of the workers died of exhaustion, climatic conditions or **starvation** and their graves were found in large numbers not far from the wall.

ТАЙНЫ ДРЕВНЕЙ МЕЗОПОТАМИИ

Valentyn
Kashchenko



Не все тайны древних времён ещё разгаданы

Человечество **сопровождала** религия, на протяжении всего времени его существования. Сначала это была вера в неких духов (огня, например, или очага), потом это трансформировалось в нечто более глобальное – волей случая, или на самом деле, но находились те, кто сумел доказать **существование** богов. Мифы и истории, всё это начало сопровождаться **налётом** таинственности и загадочности – никто их не видел, но они были везде. Боги природы, боги Солнца и Луны, боги битв и домашнего очага – люди жили подобным образом, и не принимали другого образа жизни. Люди считали, что боги находятся выше правителей – а значит, над их головами, в небесах. И поэтому они строили высокие постройки, дабы их дары могли найти отклик в сердцах **небожителей**.

В древнем Египте пирамиды помимо своей, несомненно, религиозной роли исполняли также роль гробниц **повелителей** – а некоторые повелители даже приравнивали себя к богам. Однако тогда не было таких вещей, как литые стеклопакеты (которые были изобретены только в 1848 году), высокоуглеродистая сталь или железобетон, и строить высокие постройки можно было, лишь соблюдая законы физики и математики – чем шире основа, тем выше строение. Пирамидальные структуры встречаются в нашем мире повсеместно, и обычно они несут как раз таки религиозную или административно-управленческую миссию, места **жительства** работников храмов, жрецов и их слуг.

ВОПРОСЫ

1. Когда и где впервые построены зиккураты?
2. Почему зиккурат не мог быть небоскрёбом?
3. Кому из богов были предназначены первые зиккураты?
4. Почему со временем зиккураты становились шире?
5. Чем в глазах древних шумеров были зиккураты?

Зиккураты появились в Древней Мезопотамии примерно в тот же временной промежуток, что и пирамиды, и их **назначение** не до конца известно до сих пор. Чего не стоит убирать со счетов, что первые зиккураты носили важное религиозное значение – их строили трёхступенчатыми, в знак трёх главных божеств своей религии (бога воздуха Энлиля, бога вод Энки и бога неба Ану), а позже – семиступенчатыми, по количеству (на тот момент известных) планет. Отдельно от классических зиккуратов, были также и теокалли – четырёхступенчатые пирамидальные структуры, **выполняющие** ту же роль, что и зиккурат, в народах ацтеков, тольтеков и майя.

Несмотря на массивную структуру и широкий профиль строительства, зиккураты не обладали какой-нибудь исключительной прочностью. Они строились с использованием «сырого» кирпича и тростника, и не обладали крепкой монолитной структурой. Стоя на открытом пространстве, обветриваемые со всех сторон и омываемые дождями, их **периодически** чинили и достраивали, от чего те увеличивались в размерах вновь и вновь.

С зиккуратами связана одна из теорий Вавилонской Башни – по всем признакам, а также по простым догадкам и **домыслам** из библейских текстов, она должна была быть именно зиккуратом, ведь она должна была быть «высотой до небес». В глубоко религиозном сознании шумеров эти огромные, но в то же время удивительно воздушные сооружения были «молитвами из кирпичей». Они служили постоянным приглашением богам спуститься на землю и в то же время выражением одного из важнейших стремлений человека — подняться над своей немощностью и вступить в более тесные отношения с божеством.