



THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

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ABSTRACT: - This article discusses the Great Wall of China. Since its construction, the wall has been destroyed several times, but it was later restored. The modern appearance is taken from the mysterious dynasty of this building. From 1368 to 1644, the tower was installed, instead of spool boxes, it was rebuilt from brick. A lovely rice porridge was used to lay the stone blocks of the Great Wall of China. Its construction took the lives of millions of people.

KEYWORDS: Great Wall of China, construction, modern appearance, mysterious dynasty, Chinese archaeologists.

INTRODUCTION

The Great Wall of China (Chinese: “Wanli changchang” – “10,000-long wall”). The Great Wall of China is a huge monument of Chinese architecture. The first part of the castle wall was built in the 4th and 3rd centuries BC (made of stone and brick, filled with earth and plastered). In the 2nd and 1st centuries BC, it was extended to the west by 500 km. Later, its construction and strengthening continued in the XIV and XV centuries. 1953 the part near Xu Yunguan Castle (Beijing) was repaired.

The Great Wall of China stretches between Xu Yunguan Fortress in the west of Gansu Province and Shenhaiguan (the coast of Liaodun Bay). About 5,000 km has not been completely preserved. Chinese archaeologists, according to research in 2001, the artificial hill in southwest China also belongs to the Great Wall of China. With this, the total length of the Great Wall of China increased by 530 km. The height of the Great Wall of China is from 6.5 m to 5 m above. The Great Wall of China is 6-10 meters high, 5-8 meters thick, and 4000 km long (this information is from the 6th grade Ancient World History textbook). The height of

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the Great Wall of China is 9 meters and the width is 4-5 meters (this information is taken from the Great Wall of China. The oldest of history and legends site). The Great Wall of China was in the form of simple earthen boxes, which were later replaced by brick and stone.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

By the way, this construction can be called not only a wall, but also a cemetery. After all, many builders were buried here, they were buried in the wall, and structures were built on bones. Since its construction, the wall has been destroyed several times, but it was later restored. The modern appearance is taken from the mysterious dynasty of this building. From 1368 to 1644, the tower was installed, instead of spool boxes, it was rebuilt from brick. A lovely rice porridge was used to lay the stone blocks of the Great Wall of China. Its construction took the lives of millions of people. Currently, its most visited part is Badalin, which was visited by 63 million people in 2001. Terrain: mainly mountains and hills.

It extends from the Bohai Coast of Qinhuangdao in China, along the Loss Plate around the northern part of the China Plain. It also runs through the Gnsu desert province, between the Tibetan Plateau and the hills of Inner Mongolia.

CONCLUSION

At the entrance to the repaired part of the wall, you can read a letter written by Mao Zedong: "If you have not been to the Great Wall of China, then you are not a real Chinese". Currently, the preserved part of the wall is 2500 km. If the side parts and separate branched parts of the wall are not counted together, its length exceeds 6 thousand km. 40 million people visit it every year. In 1987, it was included in the list of world cultural heritage by UNESCO.

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