



Challenge for a civilized society showcase 2



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Showcase 2

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"Few things in this world are more predictable than the reaction of conventional minds to unconventional ideas".

John Anthony West

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If I used photo's in this document, which I'm not allowed to use, please let me know. I will remove immediately. Sorry in advance...

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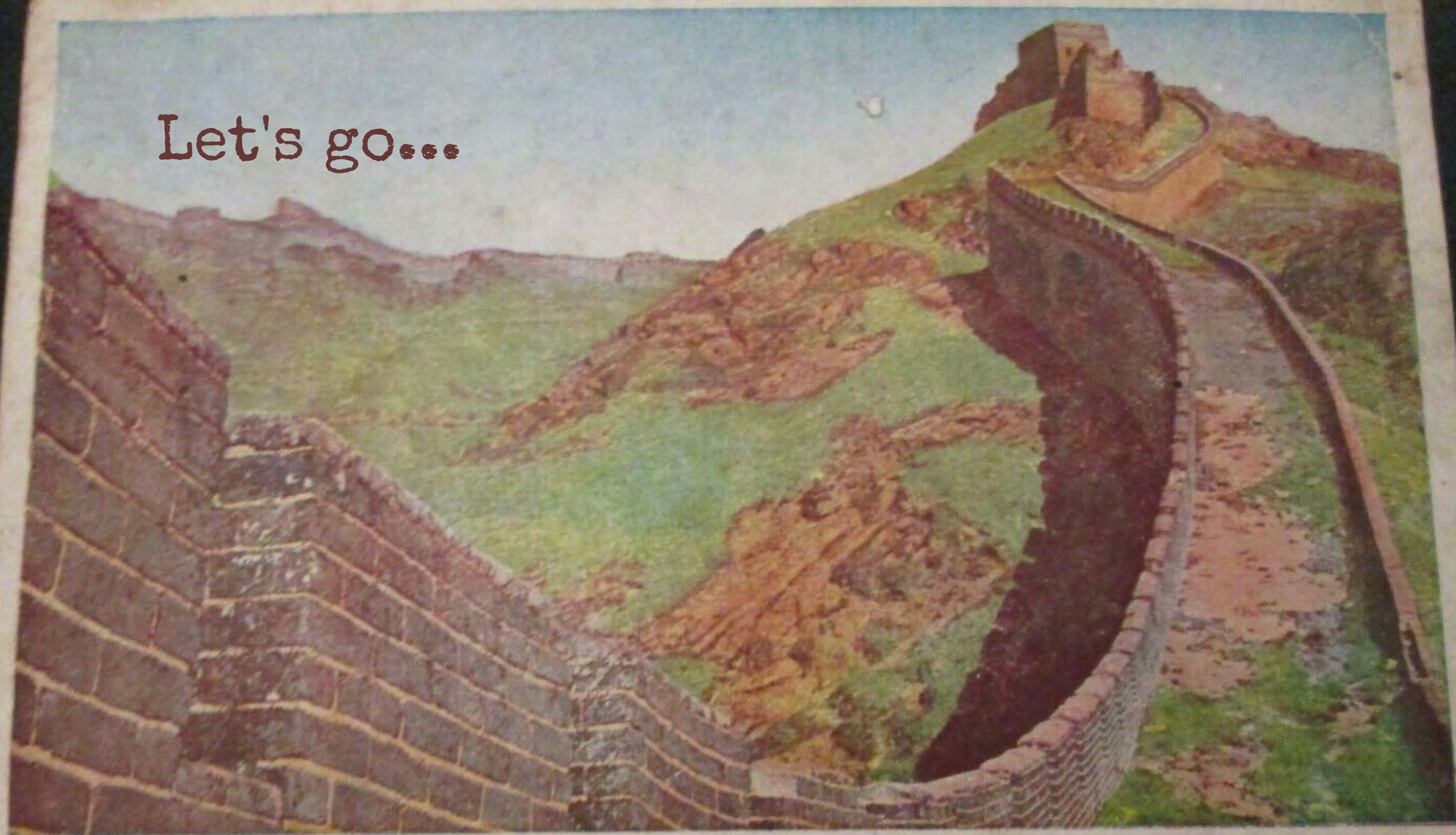




Pyramid of the Sun, Teotihuacán - photo by Charnay, Désiré/ Pyramide du soleil -- Teotihuacan/ © American Philosophical Society



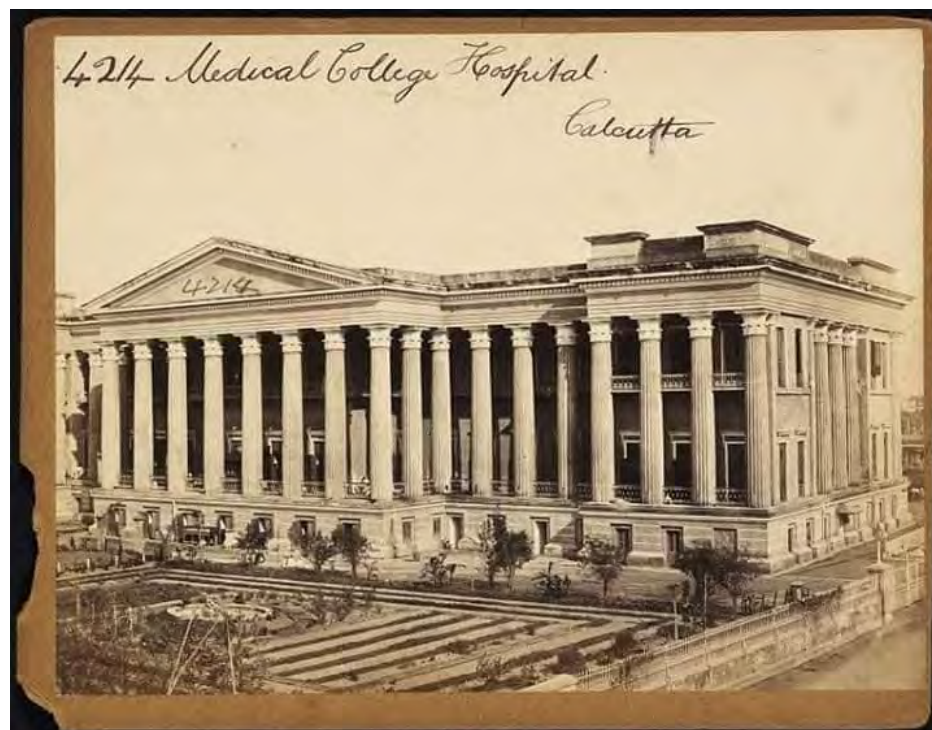
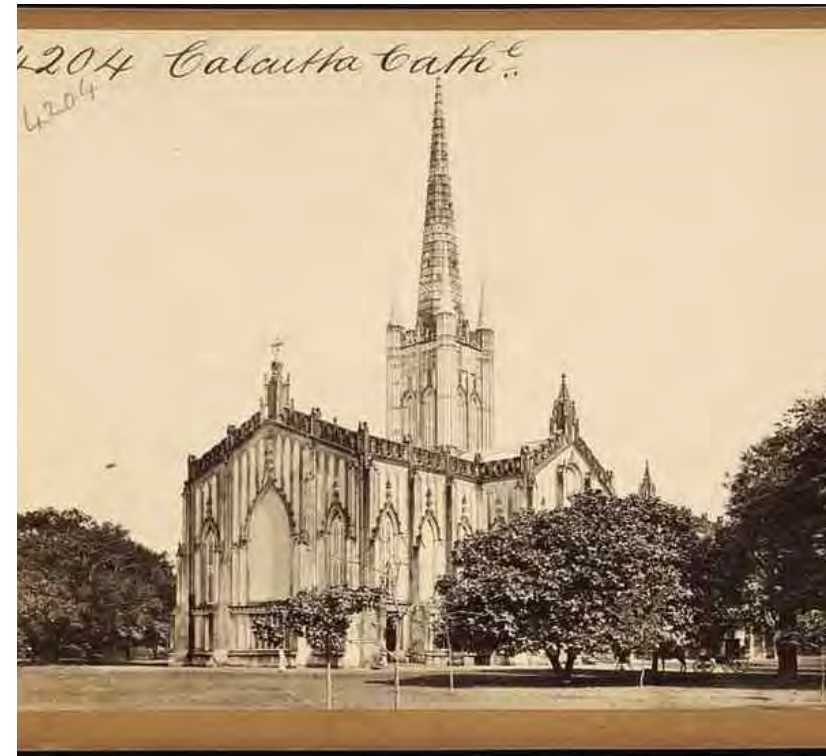
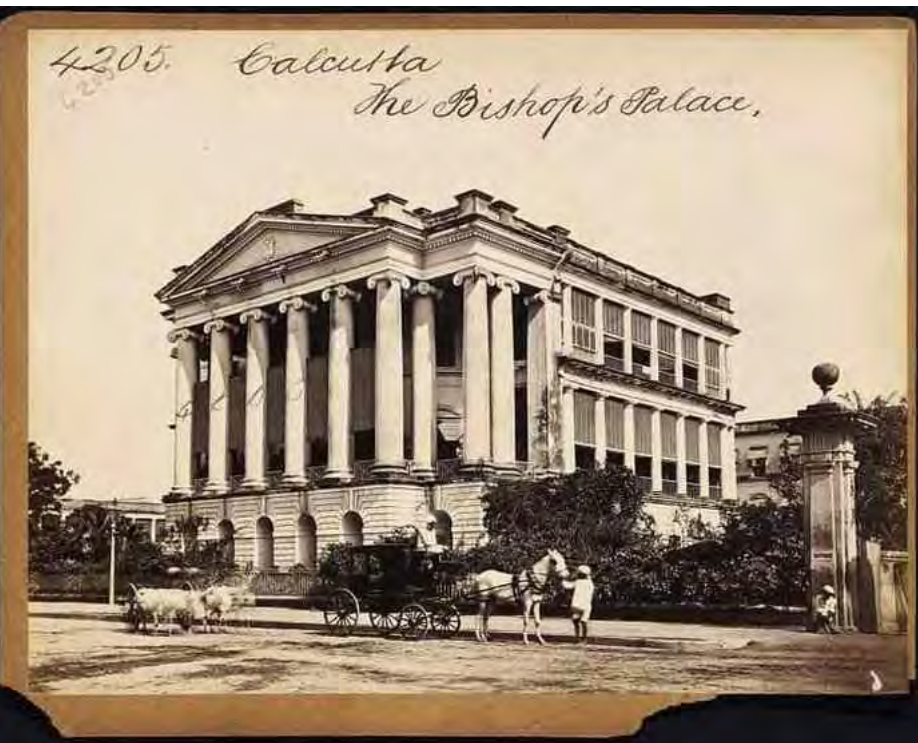
Let's go...



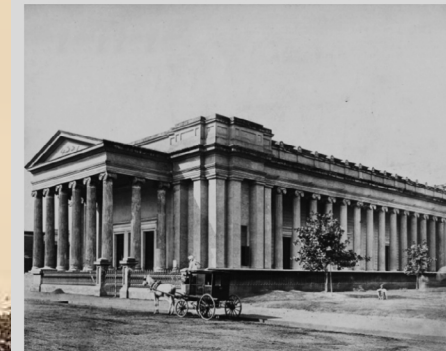
(NO. 57) THE GREAT WALL, PEKING.

城 長 里 萬

Calcutta/ Kolkata, India



8. Established in 1817 and formerly known as Hindu College, this is one of the oldest pictures of Presidency College.



- Location in India
- Show map of Kolkata
- Show map of West Bengal
- Show map of India
- Show map of Asia
- Show map of Earth
- Show all

Coordinates: $22^{\circ}34'03''N$ $88^{\circ}22'12''E$

Country	India
State	West Bengal
Division	Presidency
District	Kolkata
Government	
• Type	Municipal Corporation
• Body	Kolkata Municipal Corporation
• Mayor	Firhad Hakim
• Deputy Mayor	Atin Ghosh
• Sheriff	Mani Shankar Mukherjee
• Police commissioner	Soumen Mitra

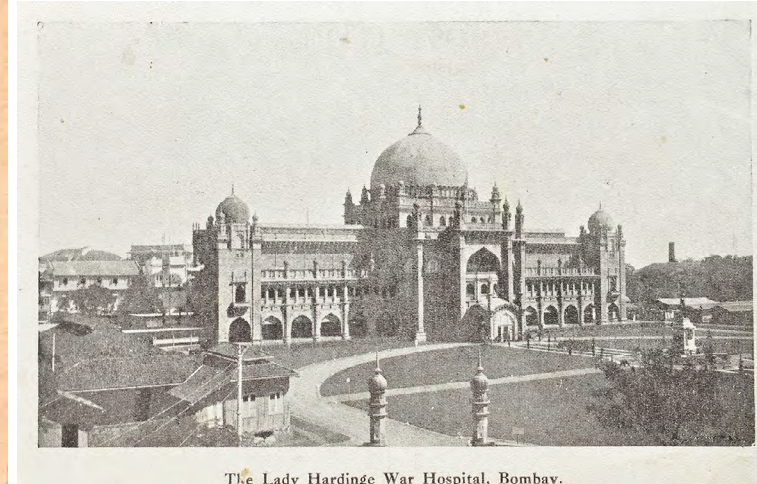
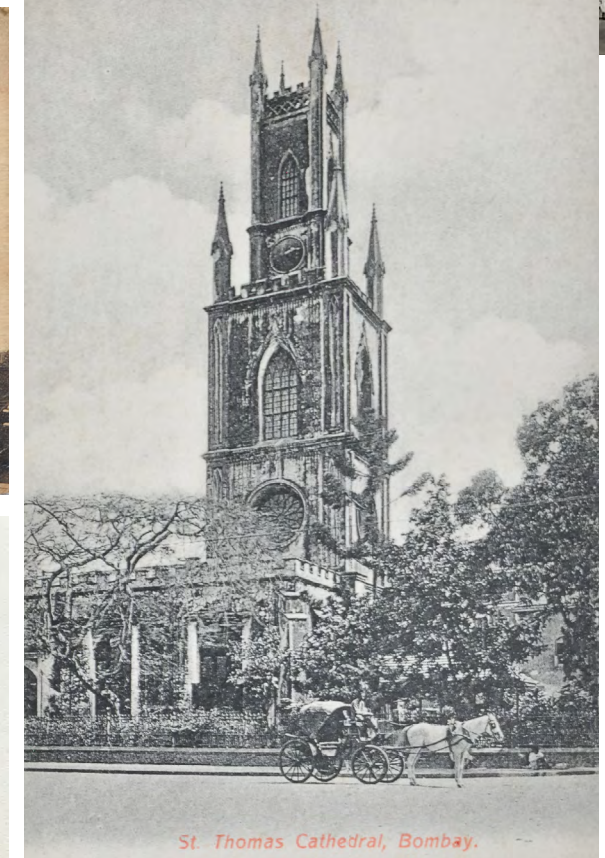
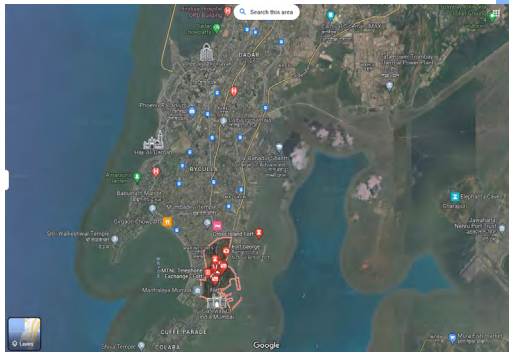
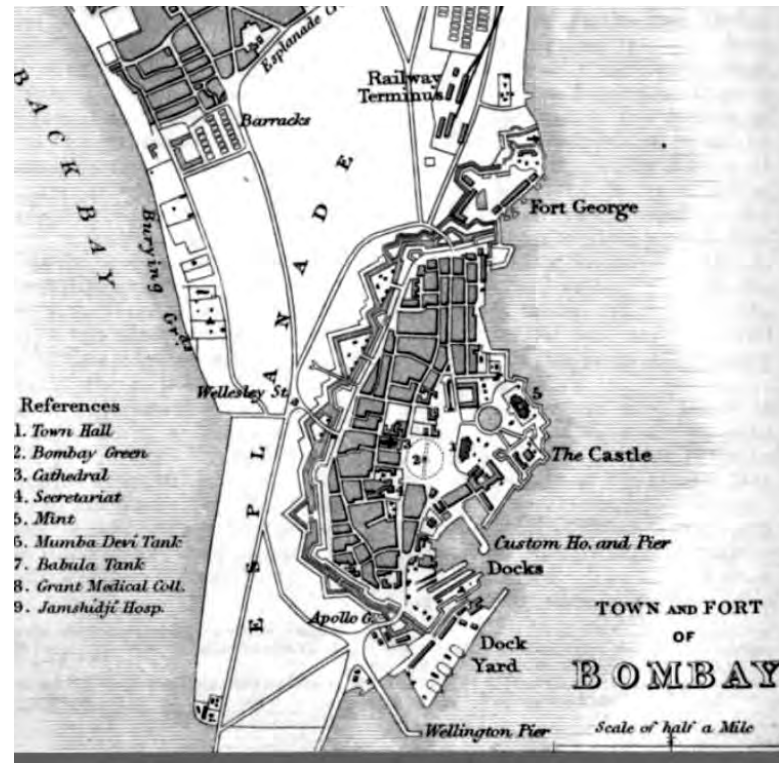
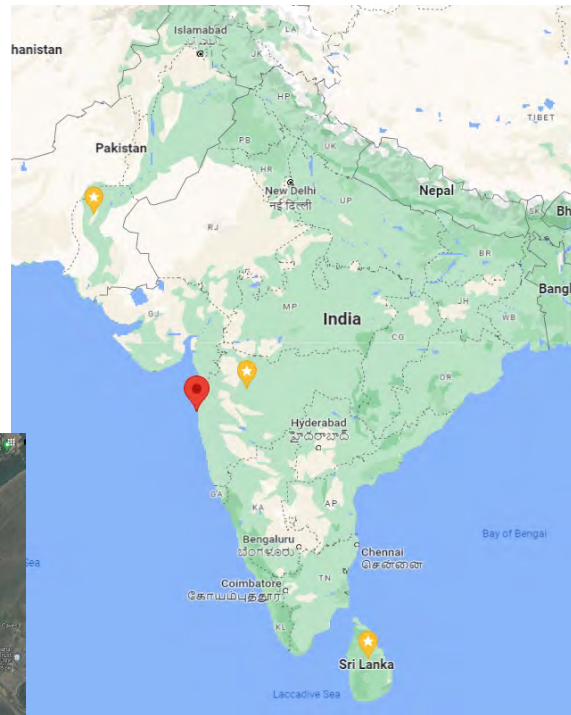


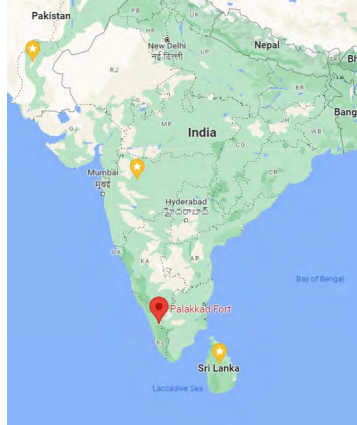
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credit: <https://artsgtu.ru/history/>

India Mumbai/ Bombay

Not only temples...
Random places of (much) interest

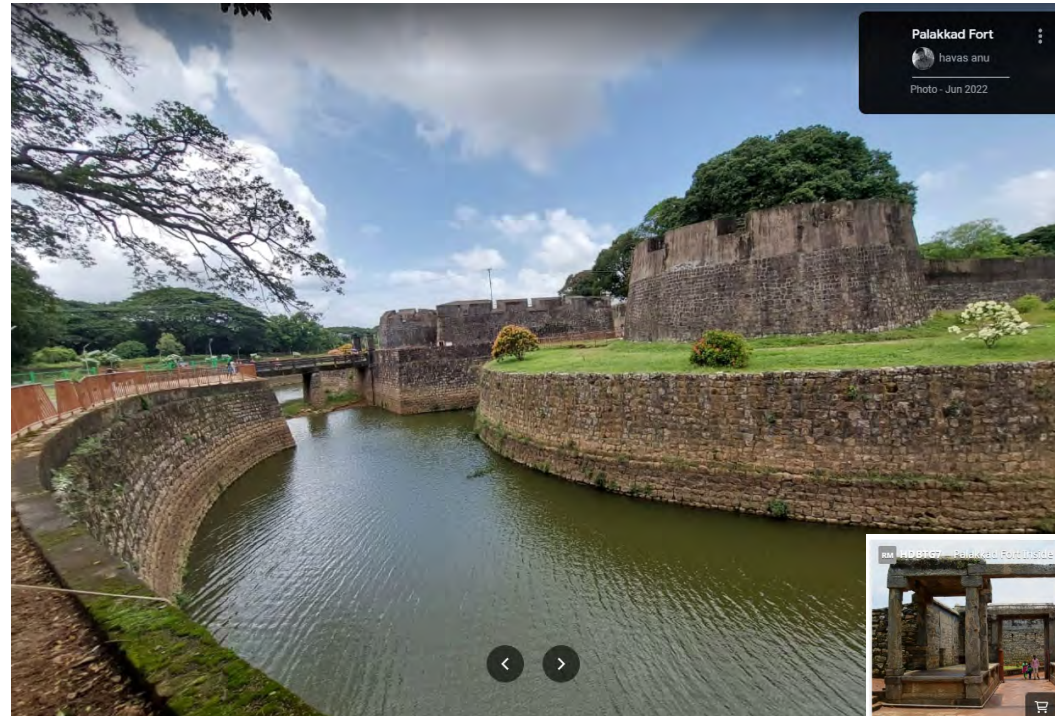
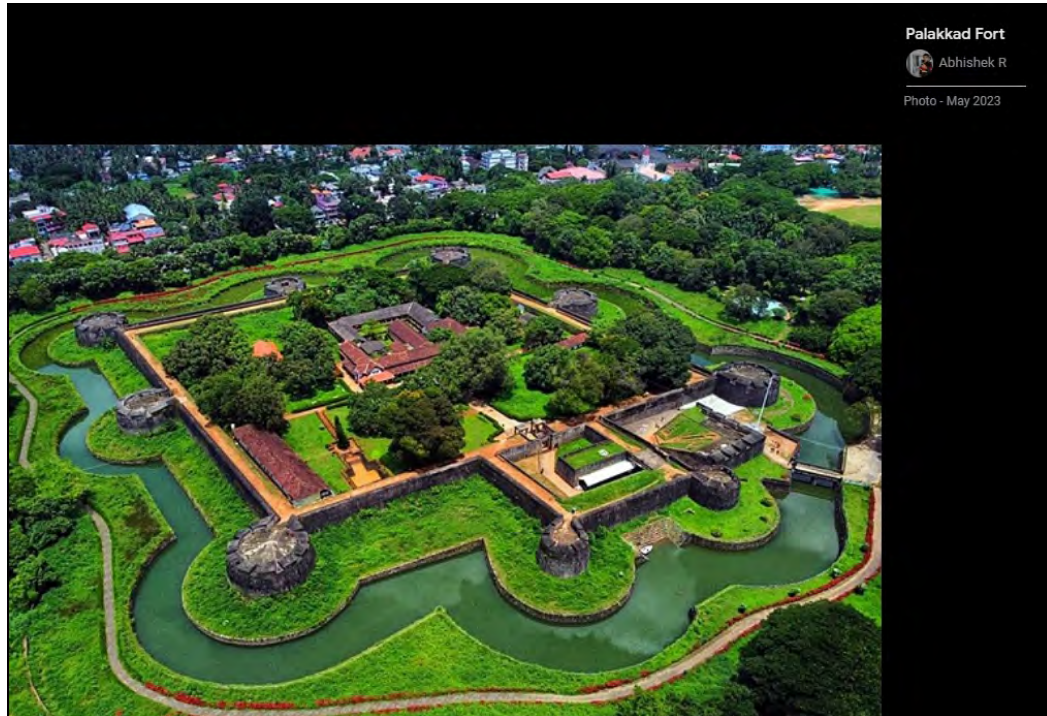




More India...

Not only temples...

Random places of (much) interest



Palakkad Fort, city of Kerala

Palakkad Fort
Article Talk

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Palakkad Fort is an old fort situated in the heart of Palakkad city of Kerala state, southern India. It was recaptured and rebuilt grandly by Sultan Hyder Ali in 1766 A.D and remains one of the best-preserved forts in Kerala.

History [edit]

The Palakkad Fort is said to have existed from very ancient times but believed to be constructed in the present form in 1766 A.D, but little is known of its early history. The local ruler, *Palakkad Achochan*, was originally a tributary of the Zamorin but had become independent before the beginning of the eighteenth century.^[1] In 1757 he sent a deputation to Hyder Ali seeking help against an invasion threatened by the Zamorin. Hyder Ali seized upon the opportunity to gain possession of a strategically important location such as Palghat and from that time until 1790 the fort was continually in the hands of the Mysore Sultans or the British. It was first taken by the latter in 1768 when Colonel Wood captured it during his raid on Hyder Ali's fortresses, but it was retaken by Hyder a few months later. It was recaptured by Colonel Fullerton in 1783, after a siege that lasted eleven days but was abandoned the following year. It later fell into the hands of the Zamorin's troops. In 1790 it was finally captured by the British under Colonel Stuart. It was renovated and was used as a base for operations that ended with the storming of Srirangapatnam. The fort continued to be garrisoned until the middle of the 19th century. In the early 1900s, it was converted into a taluk office.^[2]

Palakkad Fort, Palakkad

An aerial view Palakkad Fort

Location Palakkad, Kerala, India

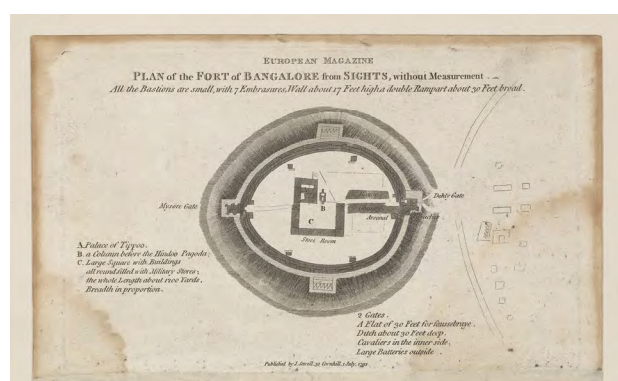
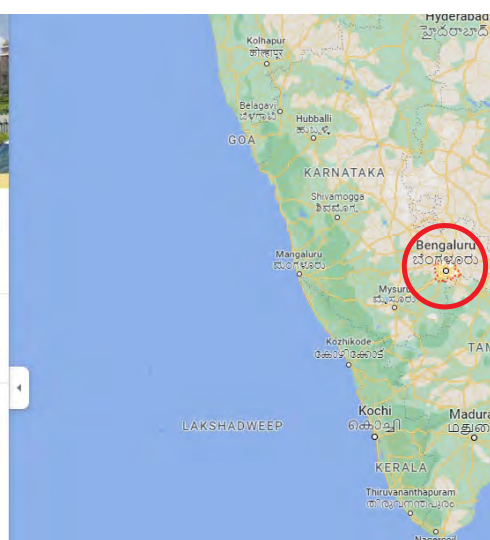
Coordinates 10.7676°N 76.6614°E

Bengaluru
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
Karnataka
India

Partly cloudy · 27°C
7:23 PM

Directions Save Nearby Send to phone Share

Bengaluru (also called Bangalore) is the capital of India's southern Karnataka state. The center of India's high-tech industry, the city is also known for its parks and nightlife. By Cubbon Park, Vidhana Soudha is a Neo-Dravidian legislative building. Former royal residences include 19th-century Bangalore Palace, modeled after England's Windsor Castle, and Tipu Sultan's Summer Palace, an 18th-century teak structure.



Bangalore, India

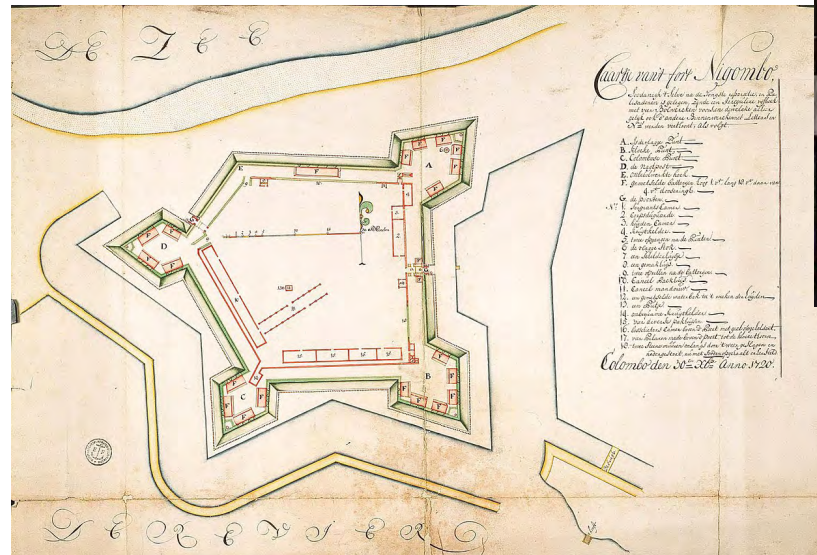
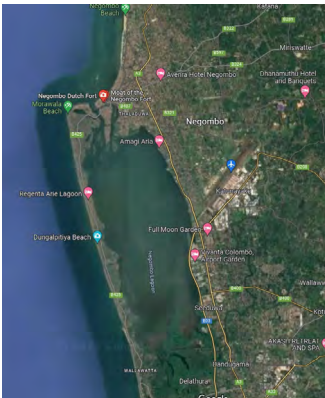
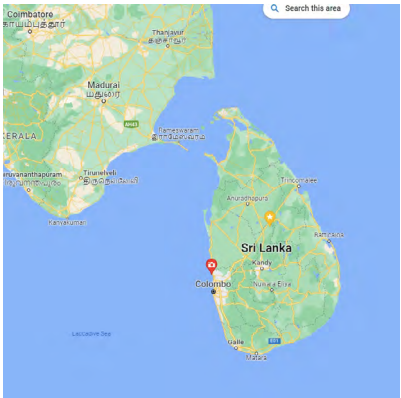


More India



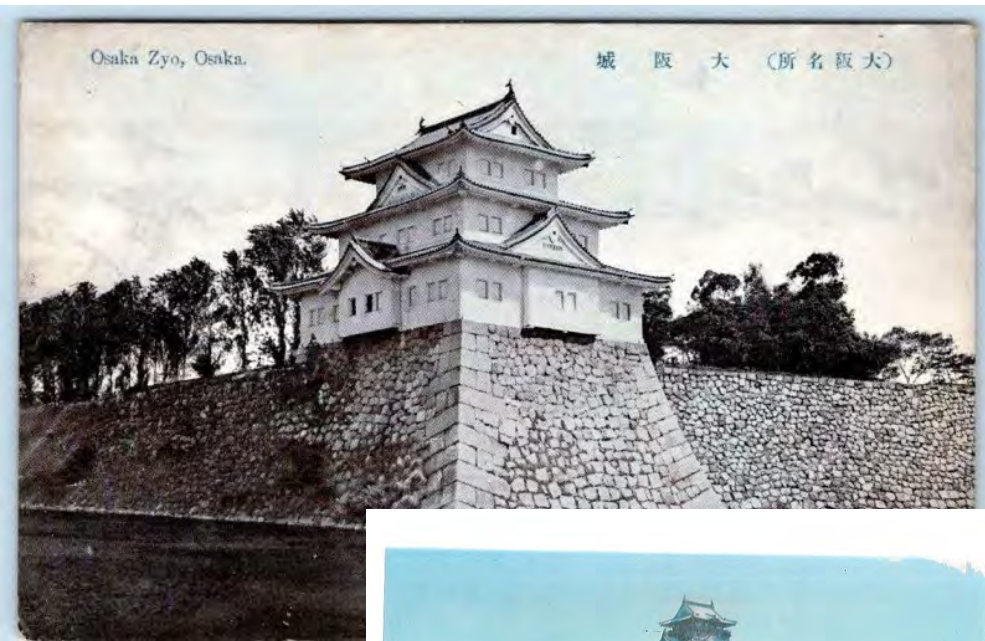
Anjuthengu Fort

Sri Lanka/ Ceylon

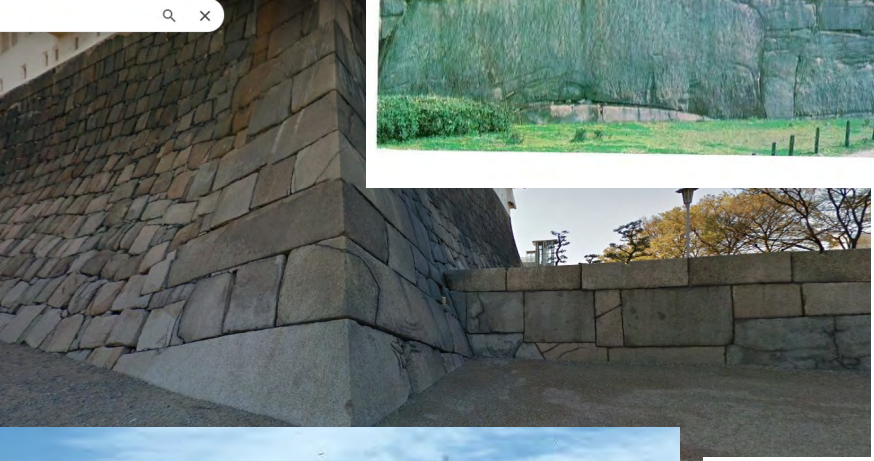
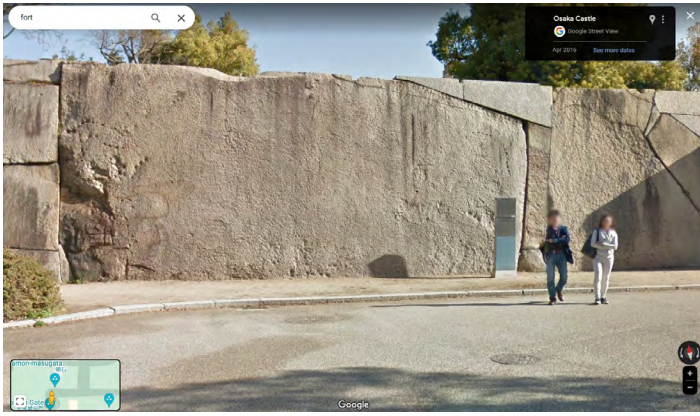


Fort Negombo (Dutch)





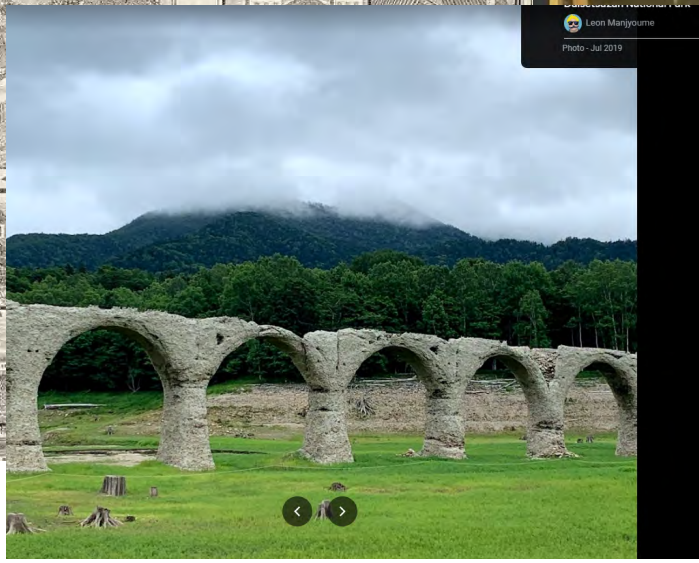
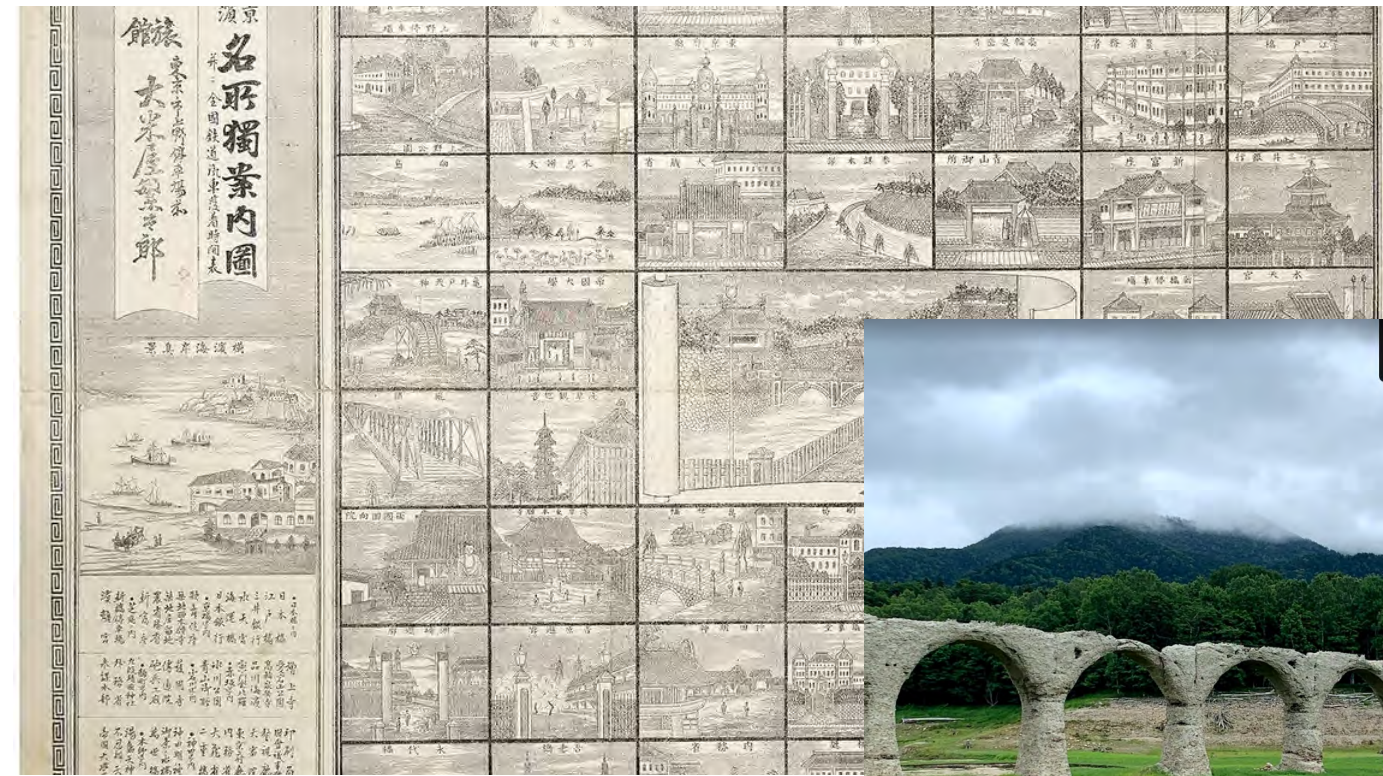
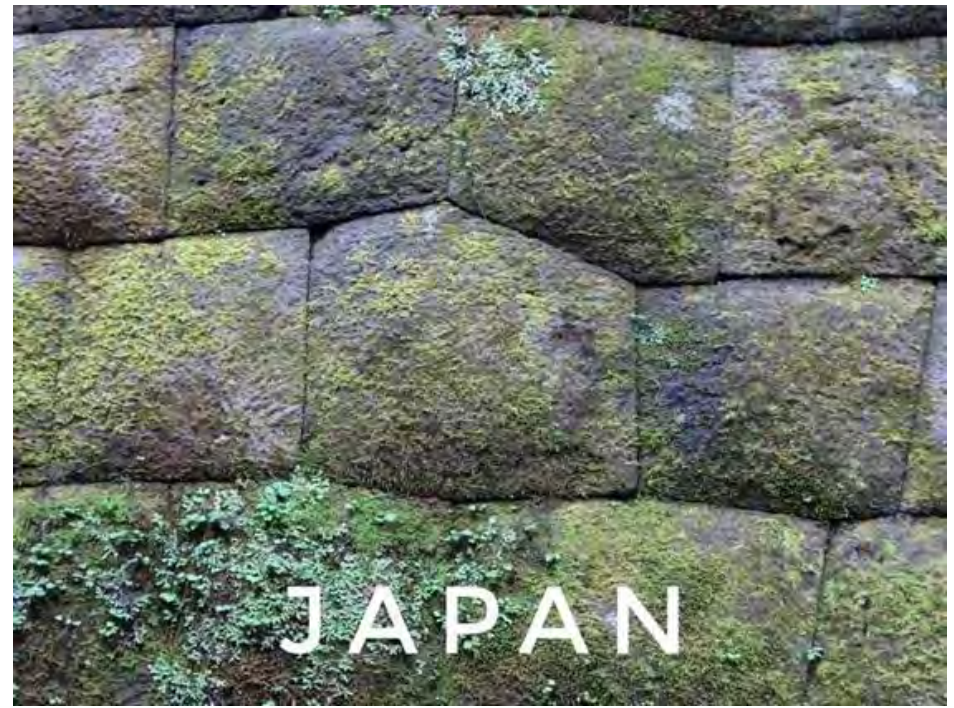
Japan



Osaka Castle



More Japan

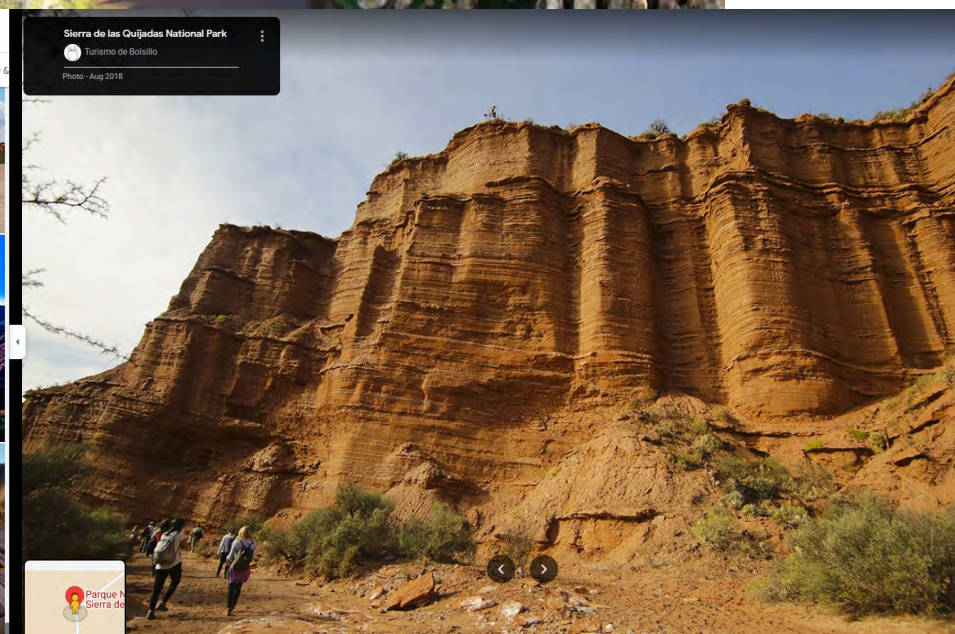
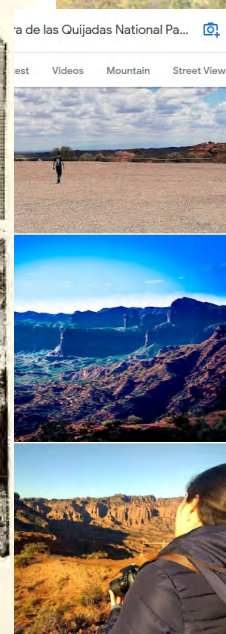
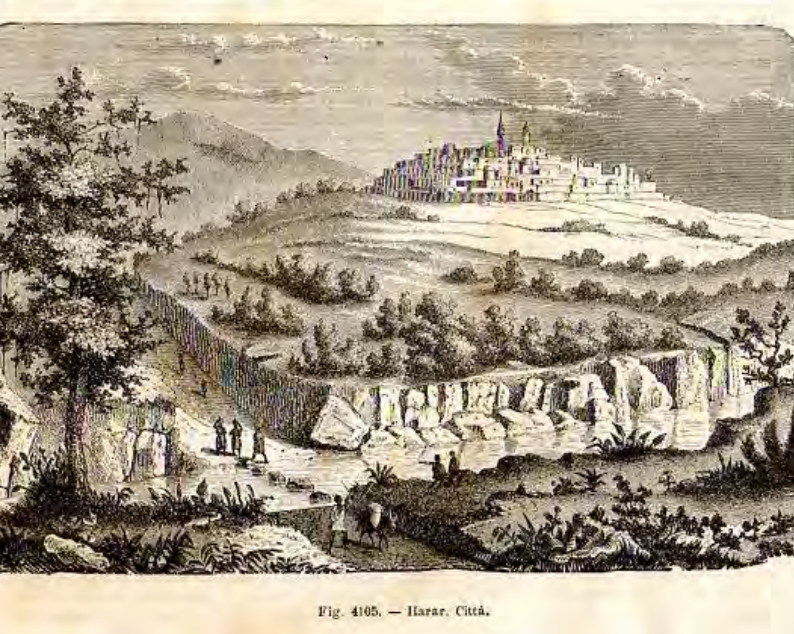
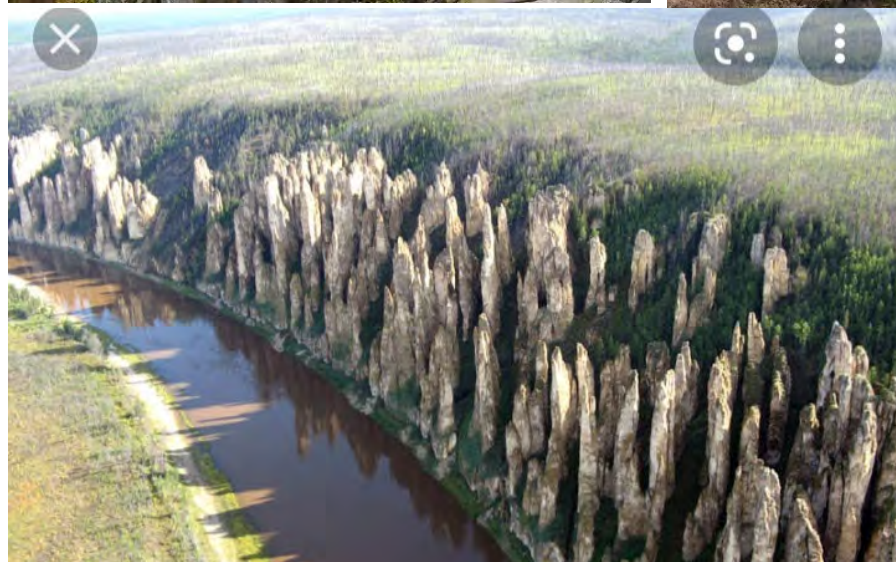
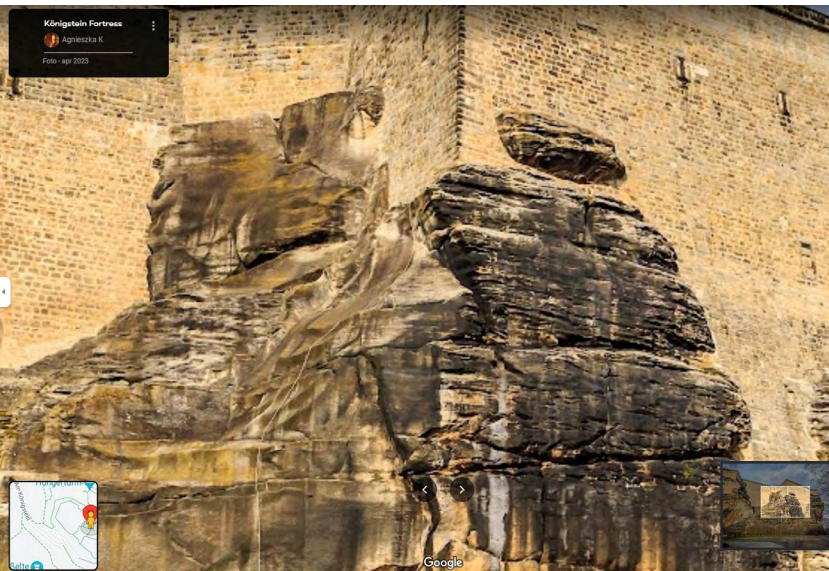


Union Postale Universelle
Carte Postale

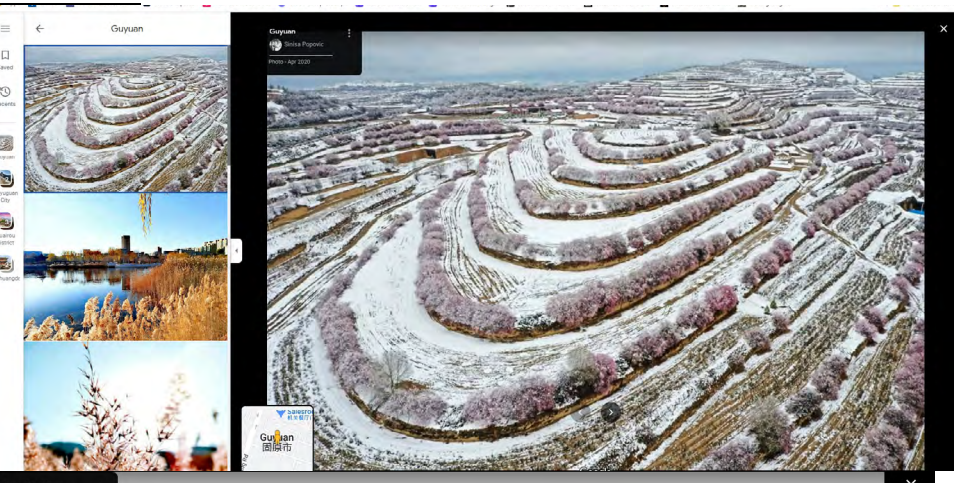
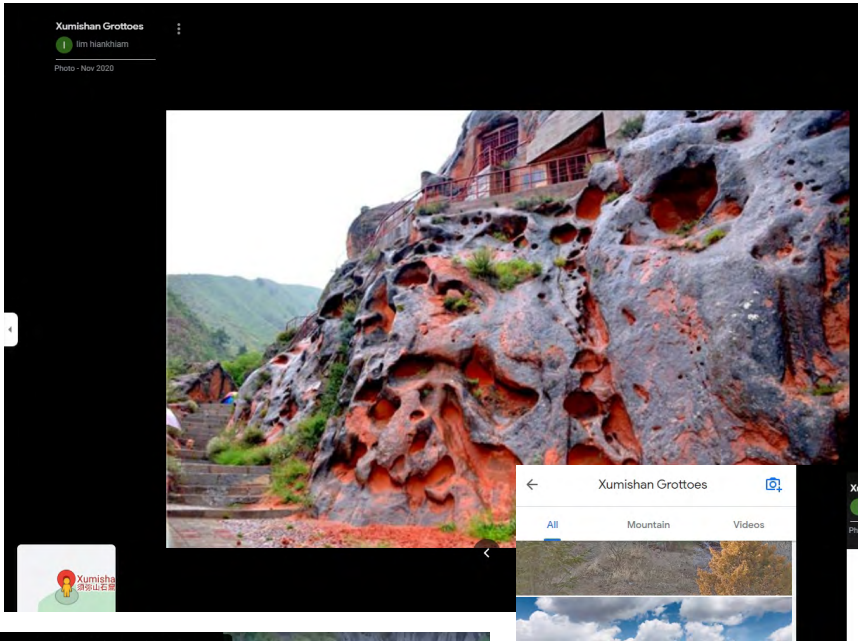
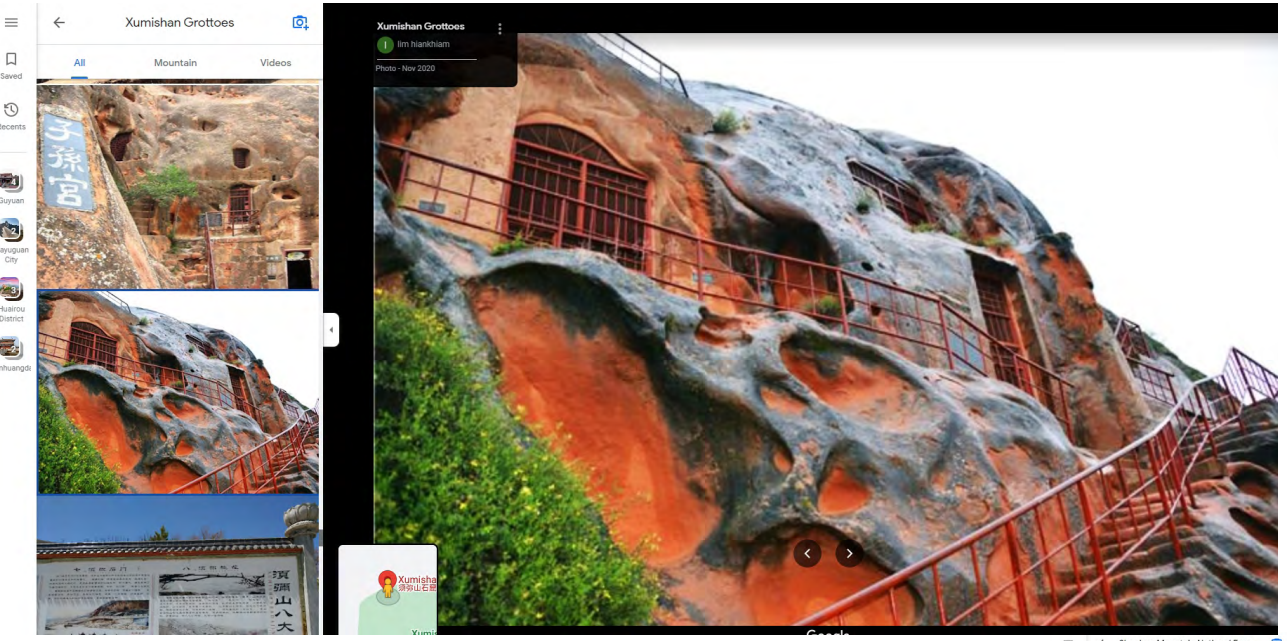
Geology vs Archeology



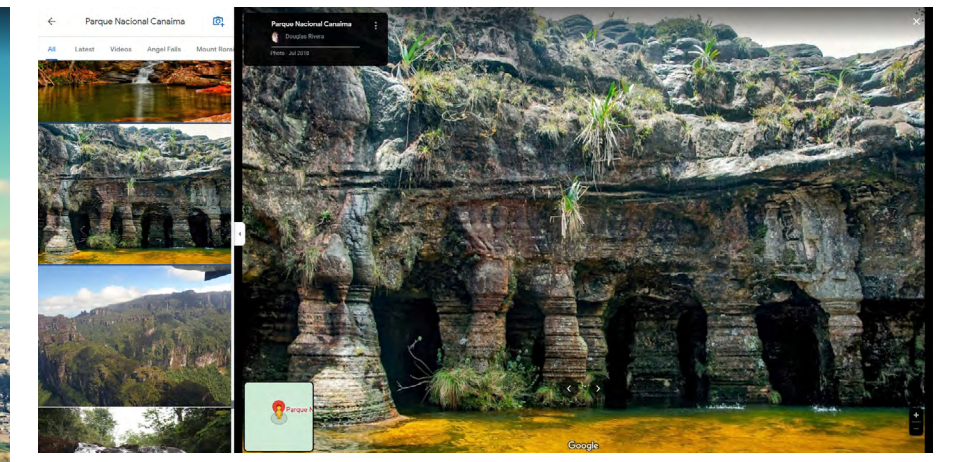
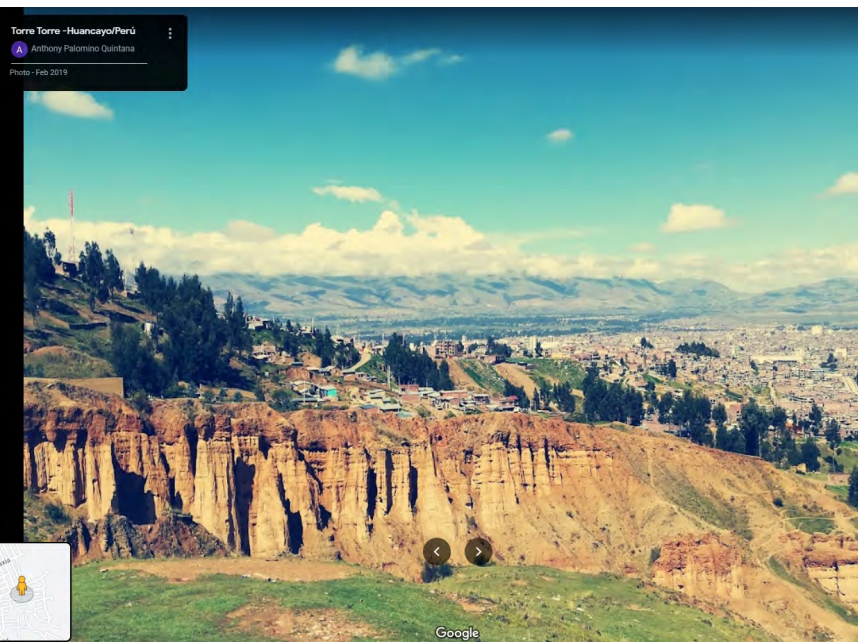
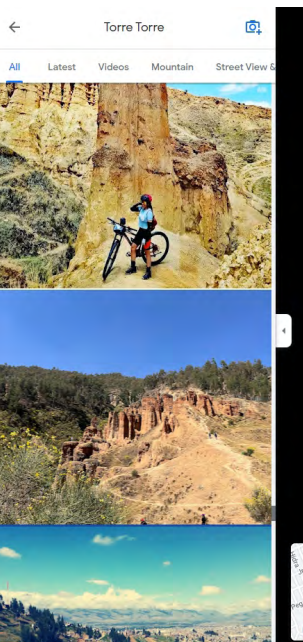
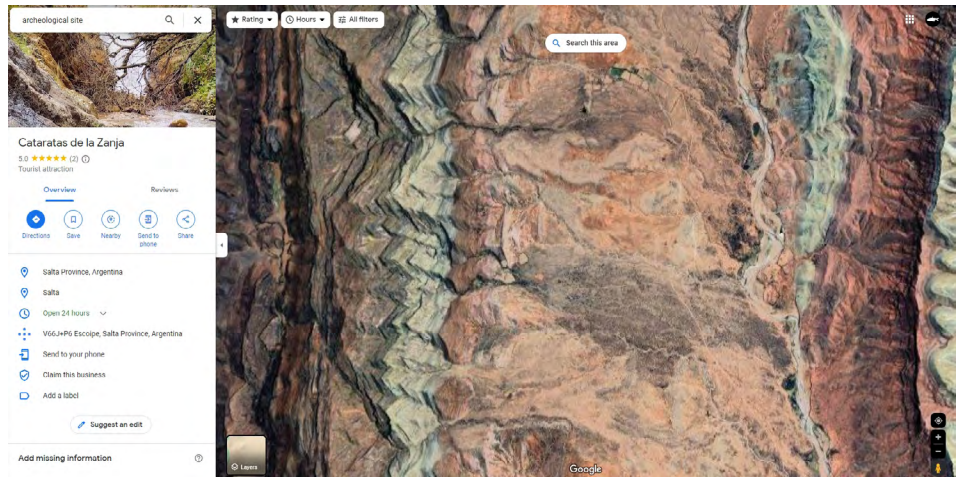
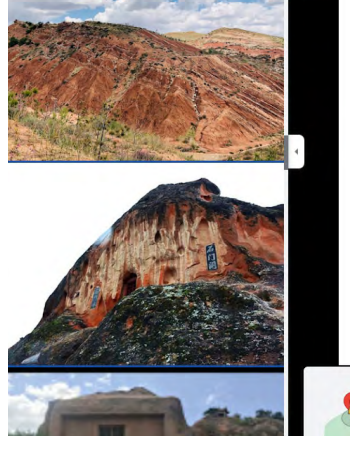
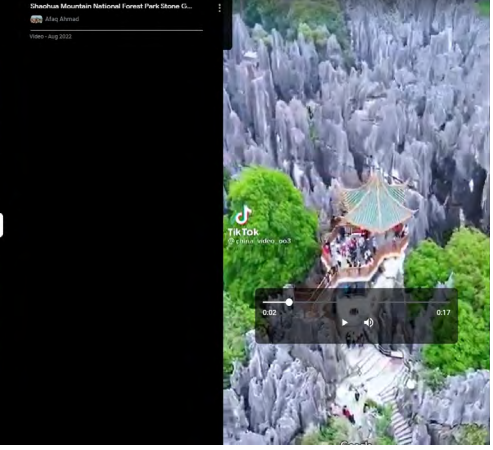
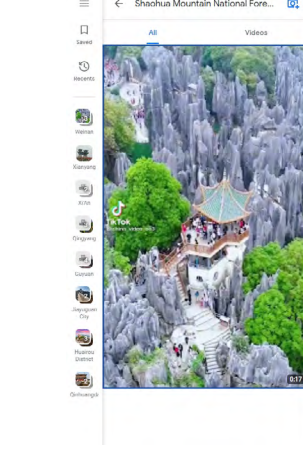
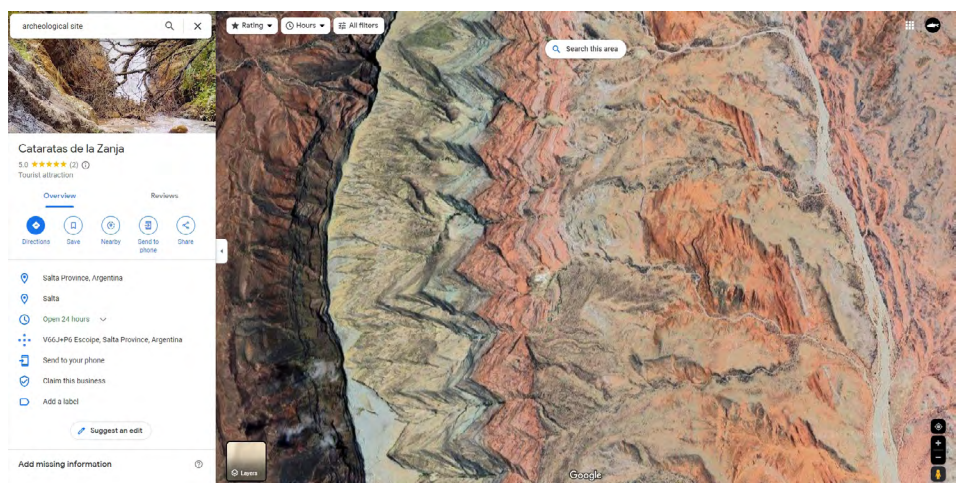
Durbuy, Belgium (own photo)



Panská Skála, northern Czechia
(own photo's)



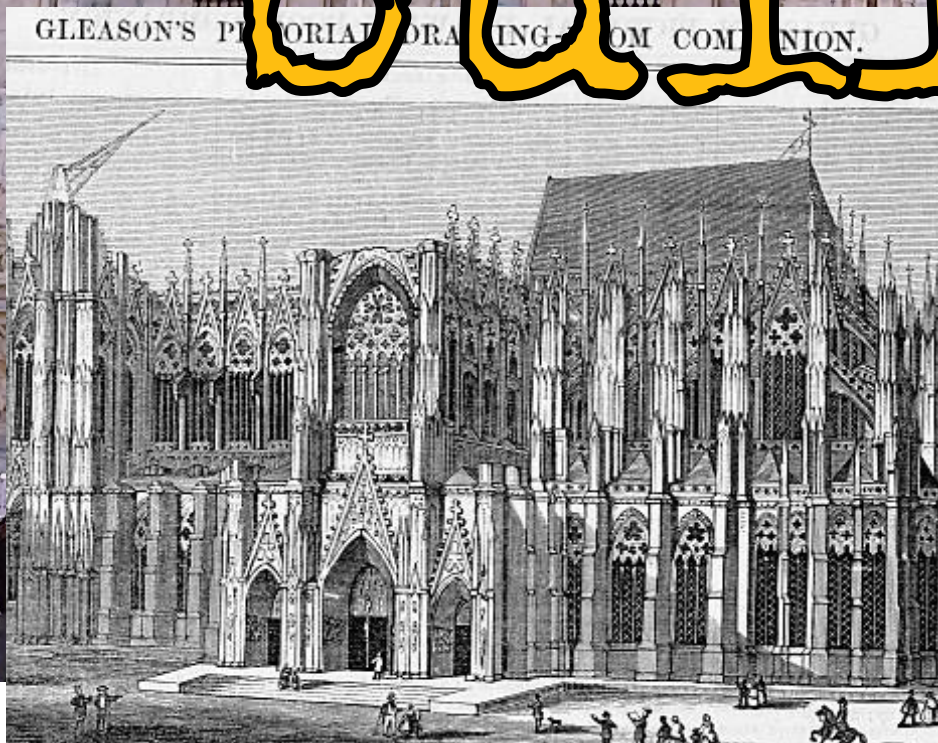
China



Argentina



To build or not to build...



Kraanmachinist vindt unieke miljarden jaren oude reuzenkei in Nooitgedacht

Hjalmar Guit

12 oktober 2022, 18:17 • 3 minuten leestijd



Steenexpert Harry Huisman noemt de reusachtige kei 'uniek'
© RTV Drenthe/Hjalmar Guit

Translation: Stone expert Harry Huisman calls the giant boulder 'unique'

Een kraanmachinist die bezig was met grondwerkzaamheden in Nooitgedacht heeft een reusachtige zwerfkei gevonden van bijna twee miljard jaar oud. Zulke oude stenen zijn vaker gevonden in Drenthe, maar zelden is er zo'n groot exemplaar ontdekt als nu.

Haast niet te tillen

"Hij lag mij in de weg, dus ik begon hem wat vrij te graven", vertelt Jonker op de vindplaats van de kei. "En hij werd maar groter en maar groter. Op een gegeven moment had ik hem drie meter bij twee meter vrijgegraven, maar nog steeds had ik de steen niet volledig in het zicht."

Met zijn hijskraan probeerde Jonker de steen los te krijgen van de grond, maar zo gemakkelijk ging dat niet. De tonnen zware steen bleek behoorlijk partij te kunnen bieden tegen de machine. "Dicht bij de kraan kon ik hem tillen, maar verder dan waar hij nu ligt kon ik hem niet krijgen."

Translation:

Crane operator finds unique billion-year-old giant boulder

Hjalmar Guit

27 juli, 06:00 • 2 minuten leestijd



De zwerfkei is miljarden jaren oud
© RTV Drenthe/Hjalmar Guit

Translation:

A crane operator doing excavation work in Nooitgedacht has found a giant boulder almost two billion years old. Such old stones have often been found in Drenthe, but rarely have such a large specimen been discovered as now.

While excavating soil for a new home, crane operator Rick Jonker came across a stone sticking out of the ground. You can't build a foundation on that, so Jonker decided to remove the stone.

Grote klus

Het was nog wel een flinke klus om de zwerfkei in de beleeftuin te krijgen. Er moest een kraanwagen aan te pas komen om de zesduizend kilogram zware steen op te tillen. Met behulp van een trekker met kiepwagen ging de kei enkele honderden meters op reis naar zijn definitieve plaats.

Tekst gaat door na de foto



De miljarden jaren oude zwerfkei krijgt een plaats in de beleeftuin
© RTV Drenthe/Hjalmar Guit

<https://www.rtvdrenthe.nl/nieuws/15034208/kraanmachinist-vindt-unieke-miljarden-jaren-oude-reuzenkei-in-nooitgedacht>
<https://www.rtvdrenthe.nl/nieuws/15761484/stokoude-reuzenzwerfkei-krijgt-ereplek-in-nooitgedacht-geologisch-erfstuk>

Translation:

Quite a job

It was quite a job to get the boulder into the experience garden. A crane truck had to be used to lift the six thousand kilogram stone.

With the help of a tractor with a dump truck, the boulder traveled several hundred meters to its final position.

"6 tons=6000 kg"

Almost impossible to lift

"It was in my way, so I started to dig it out," says Jonker at the site of the boulder. And it just kept getting bigger and bigger. At one point I dug it out three meters by two meters, but I still didn't have the full view of the stone."

Jonker tried to lift the stone from the ground with his crane, but it was not that easy. The tons of heavy stone turned out to be quite a match against the machine. "I could lift it close to the crane, but I couldn't get it any further than where it is now."

Reconstruction Notre Dame after 2019 fire



FRANCE · Published May 30, 2023 2:06pm EDT

Notre Dame's roof gets rebuilt with medieval techniques

The world-famous monument of Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris was damaged from a fire in 2019

Associated Press



Facing a tight deadline to reopen the cathedral by December 2024, carpenters and architects are also using computer design and other modern technologies to speed the reconstruction. Computers were used in the drawing of detailed plans for carpenters, to help ensure that their hand-chiseled beams fit together perfectly.

"Traditional carpenters had a lot of that in their head," Henrikson notes. It's "pretty amazing to think about how they did this with what they had, the tools and technology that they had at the time."

The roof reconstruction hit an important milestone in May, when large parts of the new timber frame were assembled and erected at a workshop in the Loire Valley, in [western France](#).

The dry run assured architects that the frame is fit for purpose. The next time it is put together will be atop the cathedral. Unlike in medieval times, it will be trucked into Paris and lifted by mechanical crane into position. Some 1,200 trees have been felled for the work.

It's slow progress, but the team of engineers, carpenters, and construction workers remains hopeful. "The selection of these first oaks trees is an important step on the road to the rebirth of the cathedral," says Dominique Jarlier, president of the National Federation of Forestry Municipalities. "It's part of a huge transformation." But with all the hard work and determination, it appears the wait will be worth it.



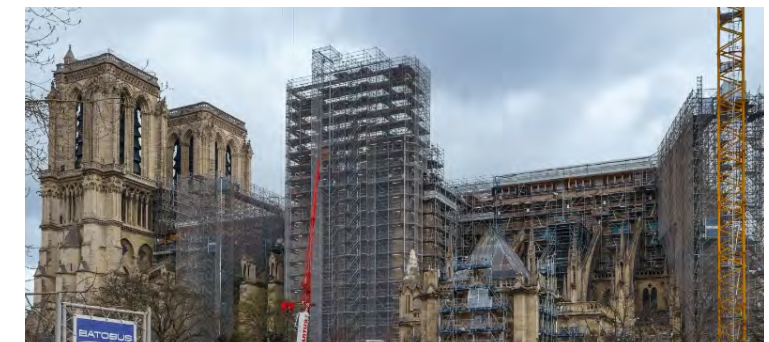
Each element weighs nearly five tonnes



President Emmanuel Macron set a five-year restoration deadline, in 2021. In 2019, experts familiar with medieval restoration work said it could take about 15 to 20 years to rebuild the roof, spire, and parts of



and has to be lifted to a height of more than 60 metres without swaying and



Challenges back in the day...



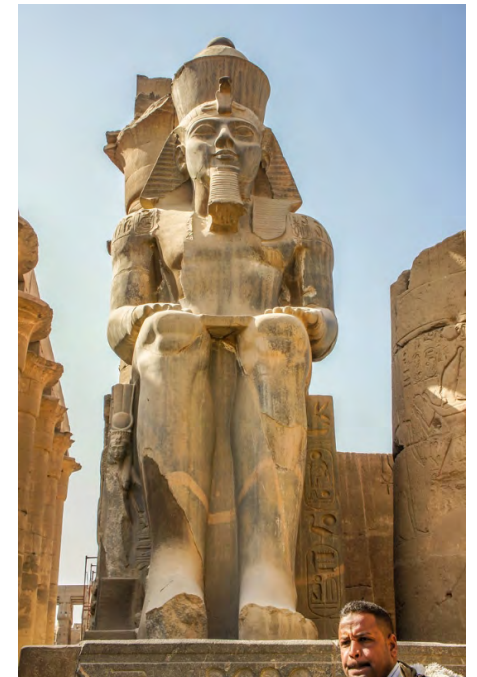
The ancient and massive fallen statue at the Ramesseum on the West Bank. Carved from a single piece of granite, this weighed in at around **1000 tons**. The glyphs on this (Ramses II) are far inferior to the object itself. (source: @ UnchartedX1).



3000 year old and **83 ton** statue of #Ramses II.

The Statue of Ramesses II is a 3,200-year-old figure of Ramesses II, depicting him standing. It was discovered in 1820 by Giovanni Battista Cavaglia at the Great Temple of Ptah near Memphis, Egypt. It is made from limestone and weighs 83 tons.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statue_of_Ramesses_II#:~:text=The%20Statue%20of%20Ramesses%20II,limestone%20and%20weighs%2083%20tons.



"83.000 kg"

The mystery of how Egypt's great pyramids were built has finally been solved

Catherine Shuttleworth Aug 08, 2023



Experts May Have Just Figured Out How the Ancient Egyptians Built the ... / ZMG - Amaze Lab / VideoElephant

It is not entirely known how the Egyptians built the pyramids thousands of years ago, but one group of archaeologists think they may have uncovered an explanation.

Both historians and archaeologists believe that the Egyptians may have moved the huge stone slabs but utilising the land around them. Particularly impressive when you realise that The Great Pyramid has over 2.3 million blocks of limestone and granite alone - each weighing at least two tons.

Now it is thought that the ancient civilisation used a tributary of the Nile to help them move the huge stones to the desert.

In order to prove their theory, a group of researchers began by testing five fossilised soil samples from the Giza floodplain. Archaeologists had to dig 9 metres (30ft) deep in order to obtain the samples.

Environmental geographer Hader Sheisha said that without this tributary it would have been "impossible" to build the pyramids.

The research and subsequent discovery was prompted by a piece of papyrus that recounted how an officer, 'Merer', had to transport limestone up the Nile to a construction site in Giza. The papyrus was found in the Red Sea.

"I was so interested because this confirms that the transport of the pyramid's building materials were moved over water," Ms Shiesha told *The New York Times*.

"Knowing more about the environment can solve part of the enigma of the pyramid's construction," she added.

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how heavy are the stone above the king's chamber

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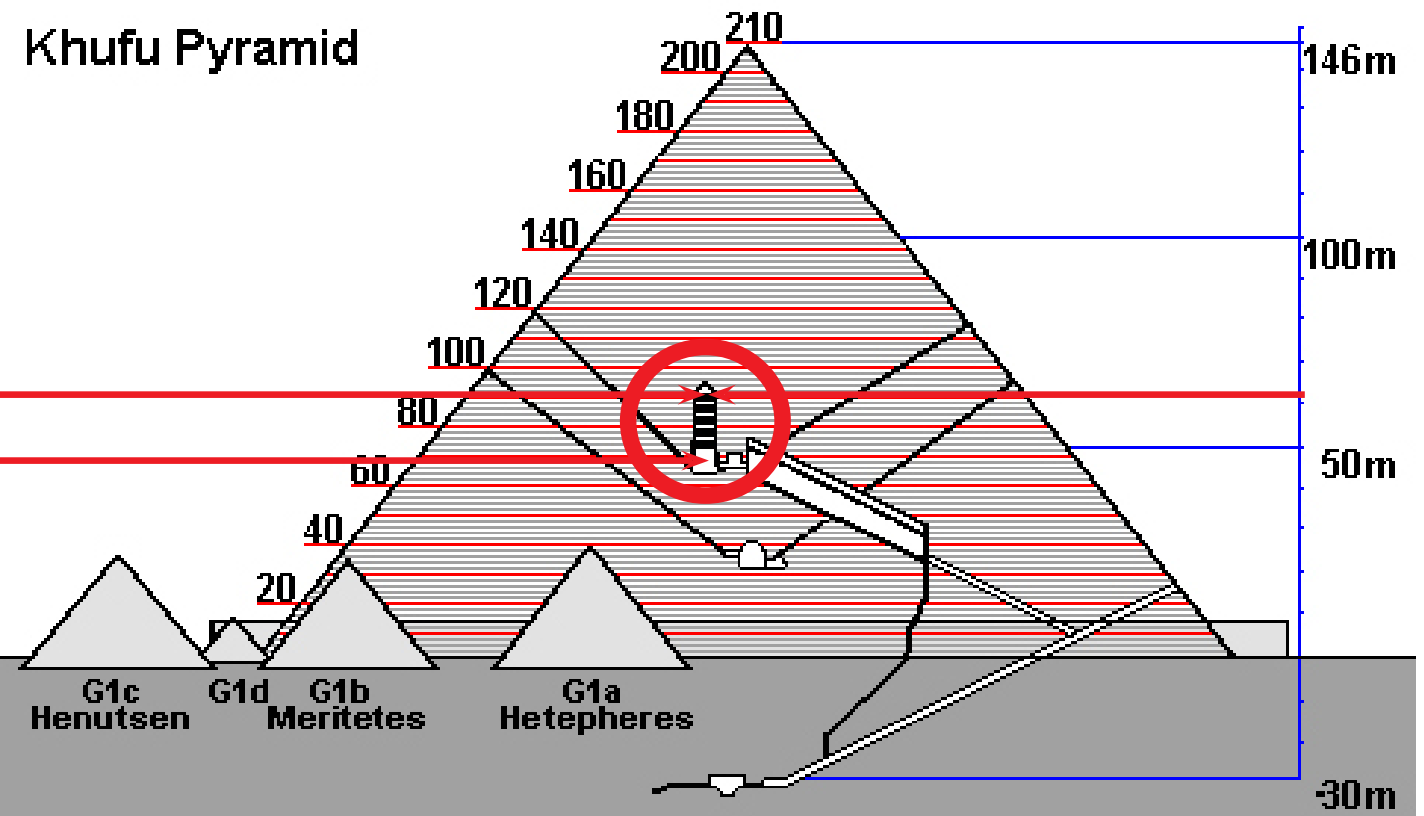
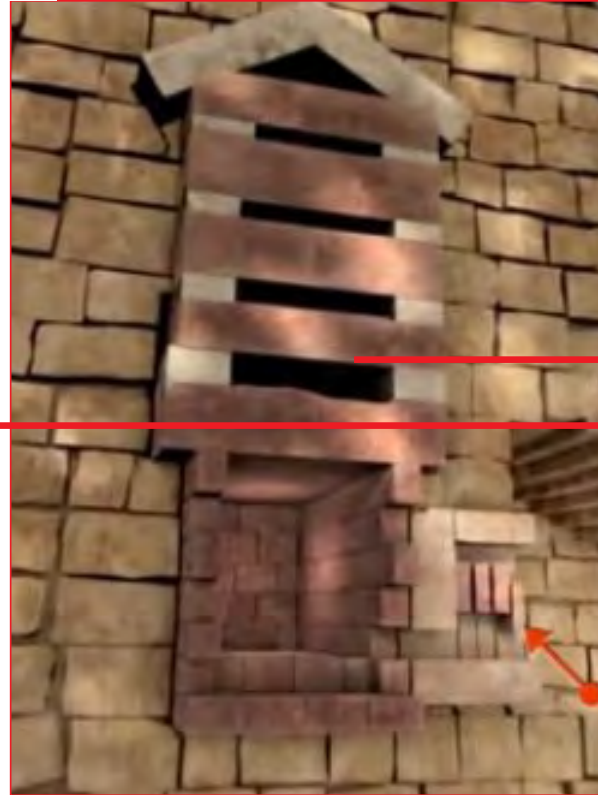
About 20.000.000 results (0,56 seconds)

25 to 80 tonnes

The granite stones in the pyramid were transported from Aswan, more than 900 km (560 mi) south. The largest, weighing 25 to 80 tonnes, form the ceilings of the "King's chamber" and the "relieving chambers" above it.

Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Pyramid_of_Giza

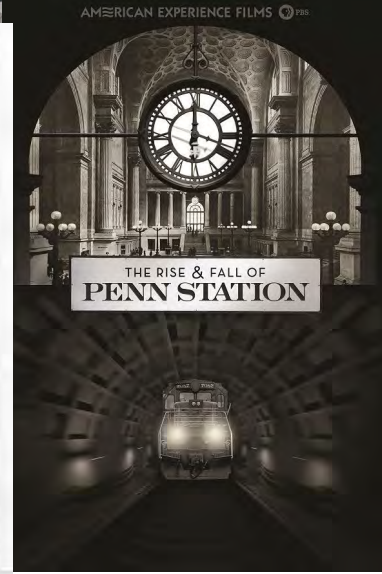
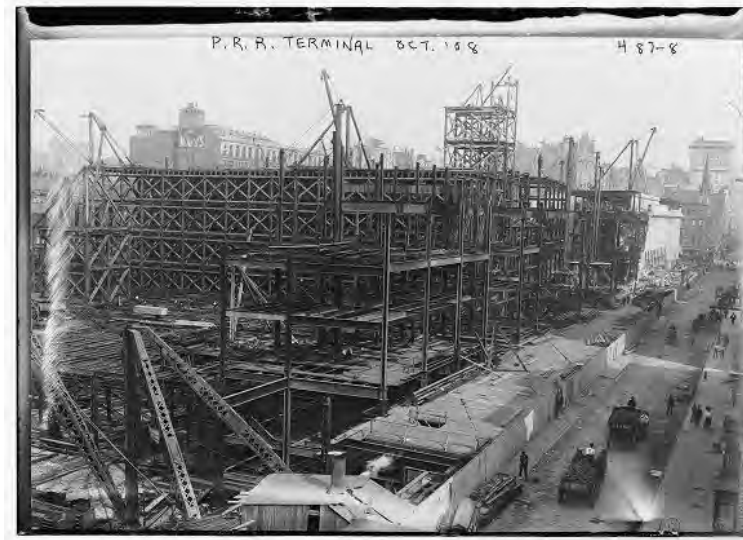
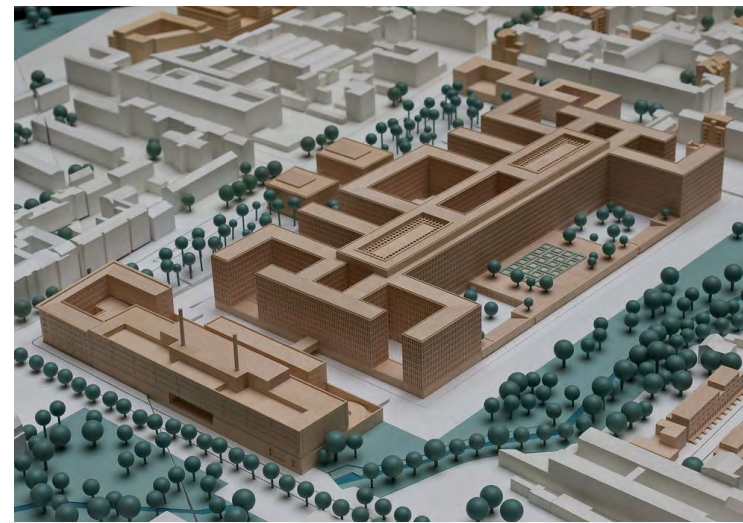
Great Pyramid of Giza - Wikipedia



Sint-Jans cathedral
(Den Bosch,
The Netherlands)
1530



House (Drenthe,
The Netherlands)
1936



International Gem Society
<https://www.gemsociety.org/article/select-gems-ord...>

The Mohs Hardness Scale And Chart For Select Gems

Name	Hardness	Name	Hardness
Diamond	10	Hypersthene	5-6
Synth. Moissanit	9½	Ilmenite	5-6
Ruby	9	Lapis Lazuli	5-6

View 174 more rows
[Alexandrite · Topaz · Sapphire · Quartz](#)

<https://www.gemsociety.org/article/hardness-and-w...>

Gemstone Hardness and Wearability

The Mohs Scale of Hardness; 10, Diamond; 9, Corundum (rubies and sapphires); 8, Topaz; 7, Quartz [Example: It scratches window glass]; 6, Feldspar [Example: A ...

Wikipedia
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohs_scale

Mohs scale

The Mohs scale of mineral hardness is a qualitative ordinal scale, from 1 to 10, characterizing scratch resistance of minerals through the ability of harder ...

[Reference Minerals](#) · [Examples](#) · [Use](#) · [Comparison with Vickers scale](#)



View of modern architecture building, | Free Photo - rawpixel

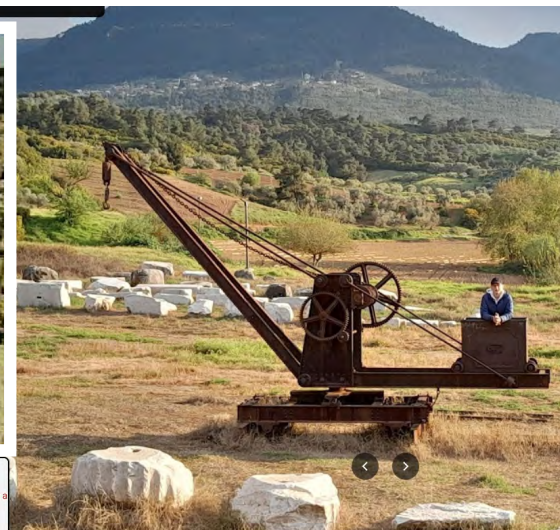
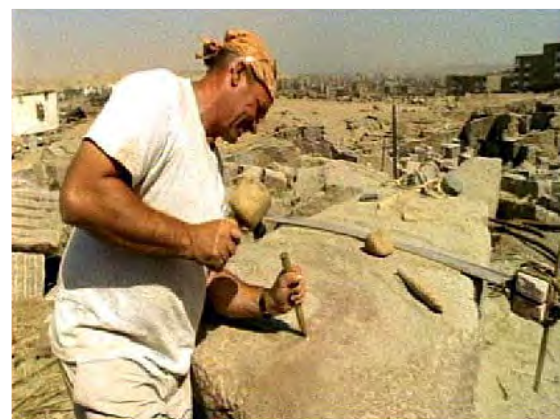
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OLD KINGDOM COPPER TOOLS AND MODEL TOOLS

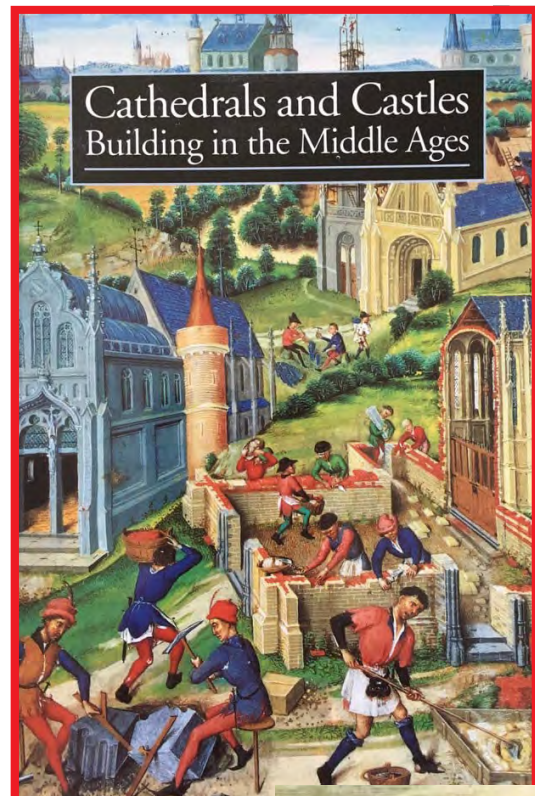
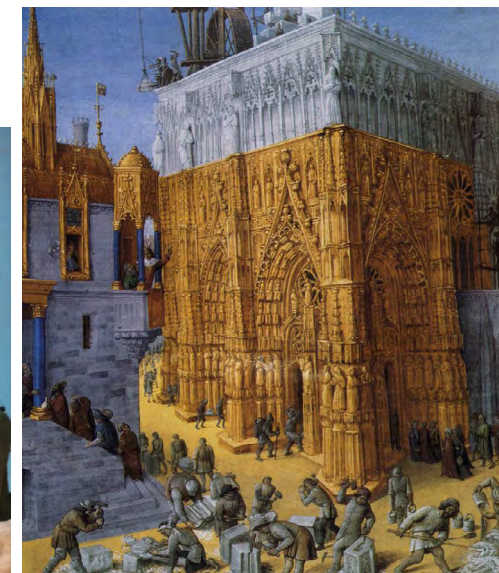
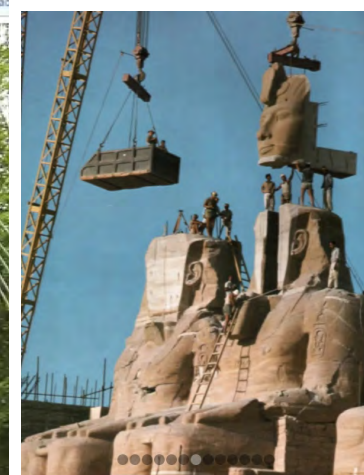
Martin Odler

with contributions by

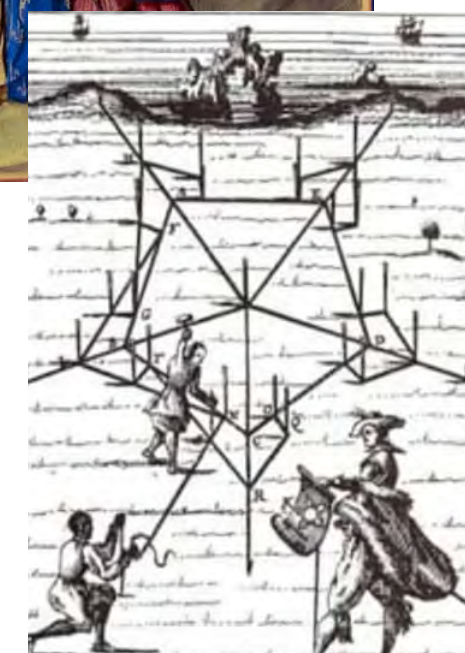
Jiří Kmošek, Ján Dupej, Katarína Arias Kytarová, Lucie Jirásková, Veronika Dulčíková,
Tereza Jamborová, Šárka Msallamová, Kateřina Šálková and Martina Kmoníčková



File:Roemerkrän.jpg
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struggles
for
science



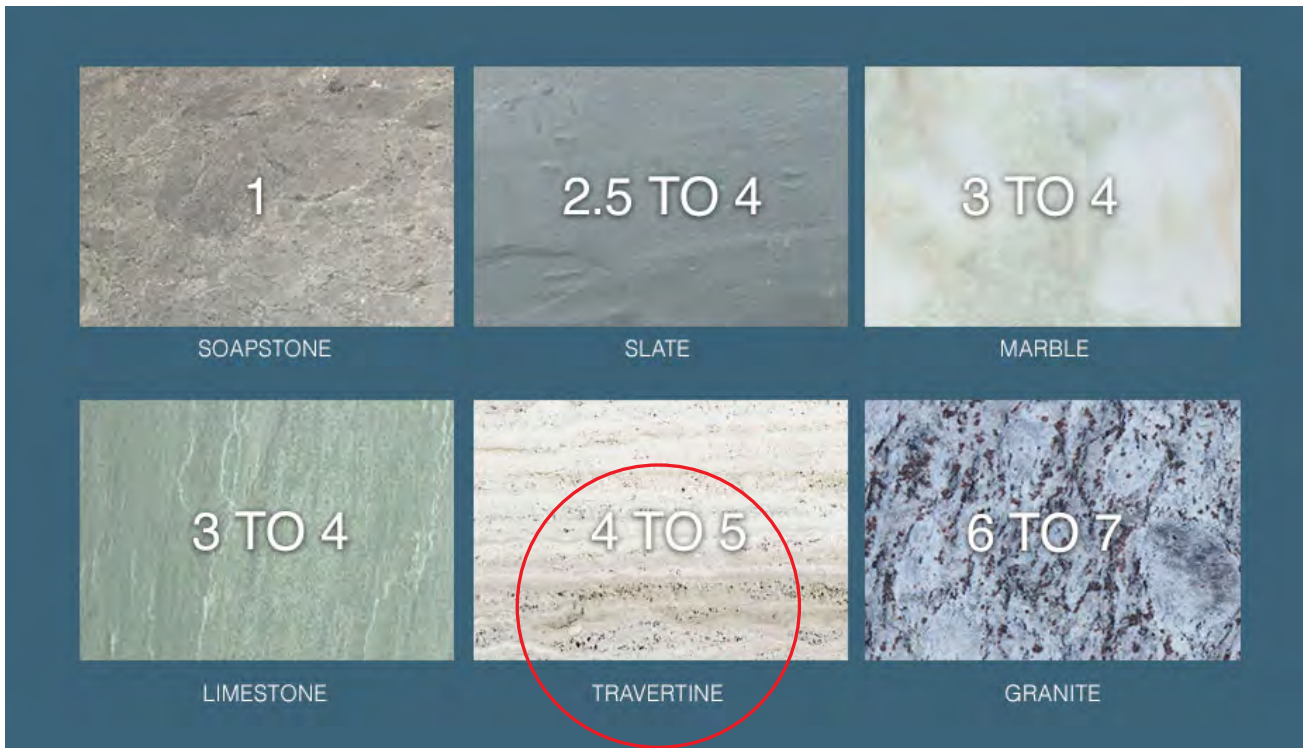


Fig. 25. Pantheon, Rotunda, coffers of dome (photo: SML).

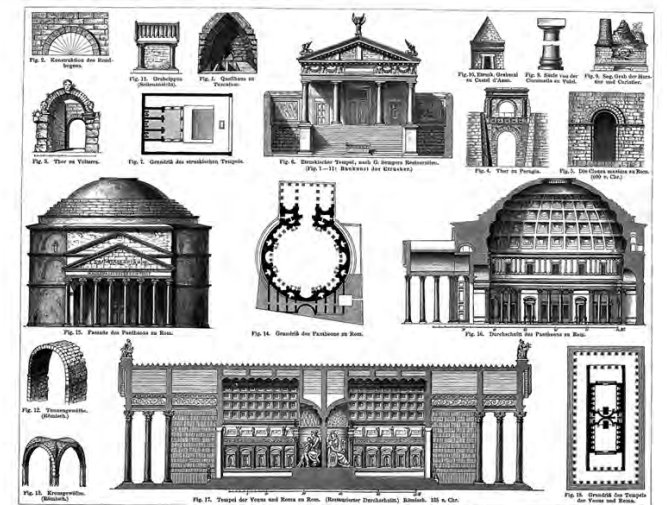
Pantheon, Rome, Italy

MATERIALS

The materials used to built the Pantheon was mainly of brick and concrete. This concrete is a mixture of mortar with small stones that is mixed with limestone (travertine), bricks and other materials.

The Romans were aware of the heavy nature of their buildings. So as they build the Pantheon, lighter materials were used as the building rises higher and higher. This use of lighter materials on top alleviated the immense weight of the dome. The series of arches mainly built by using bricks.

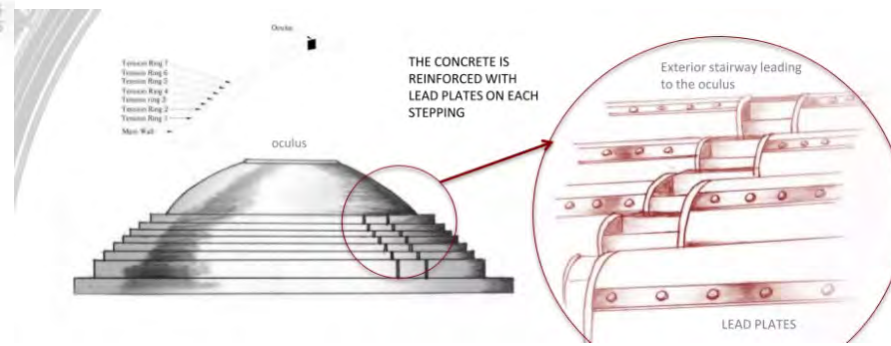
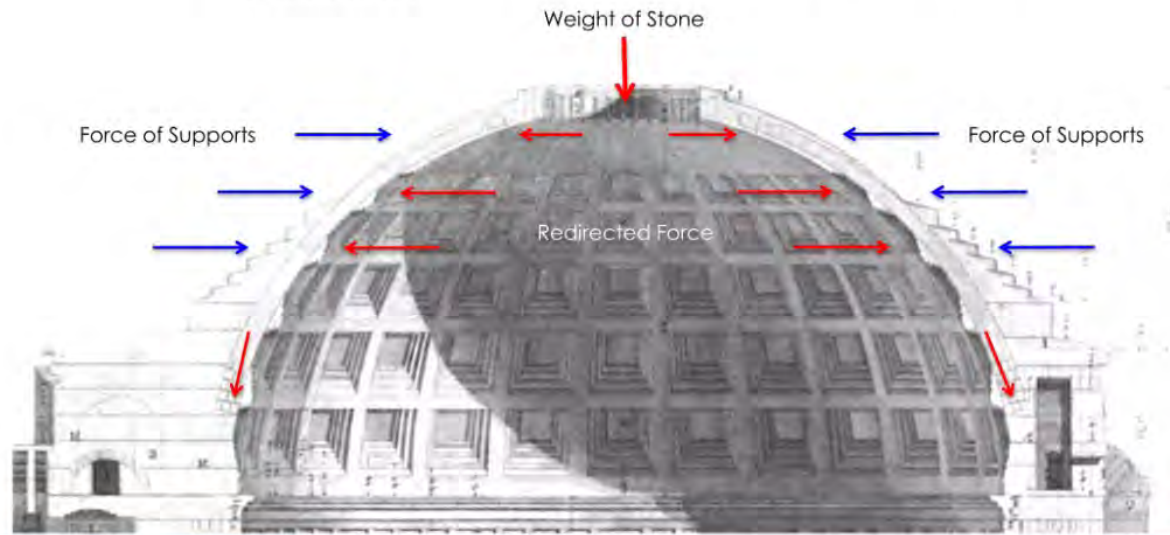
On the lowest level is the travertine, then a mixture of travertine and tufa, then tufa and brick, then all brick was used around the drum section of the dome. The dome is made from a light tufa and scoria (a type of pumice) mix of concrete (caementa) and its interior is further lightened by five rings of 28 coffers which reduce in size as they rise towards the center of the dome.



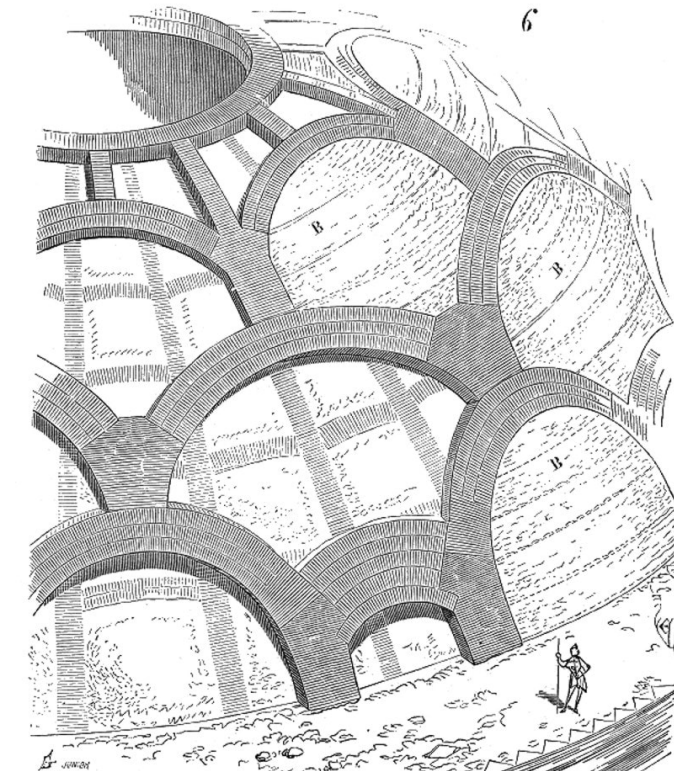
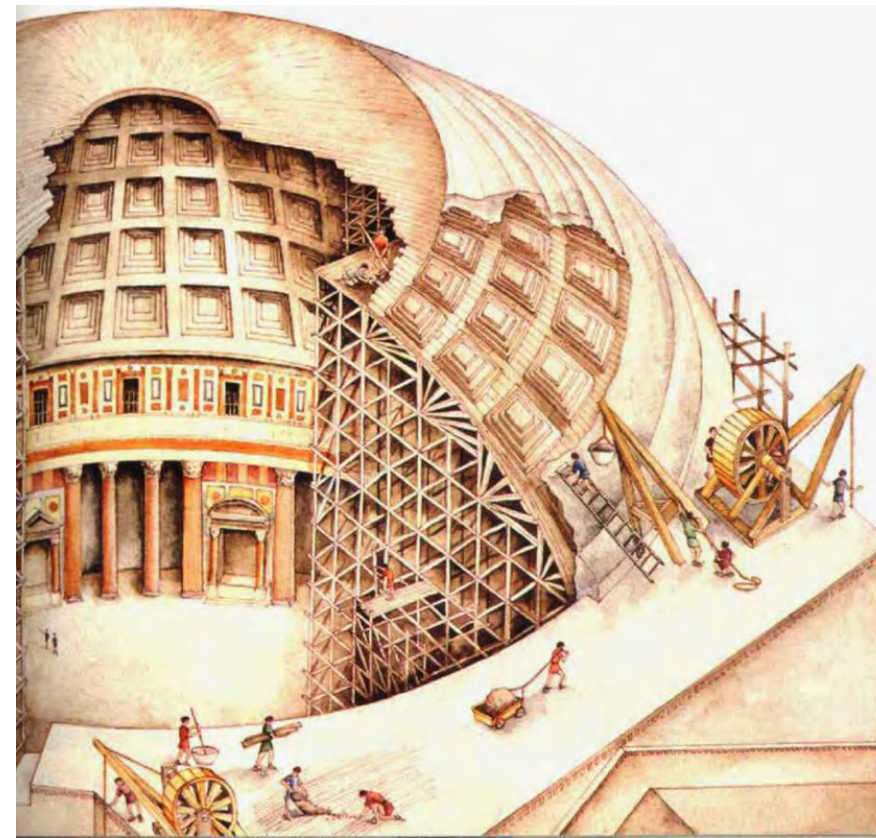
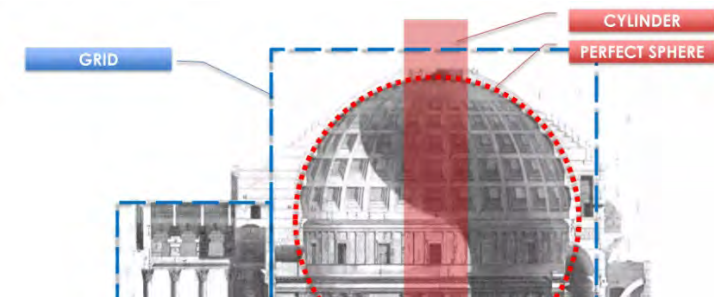
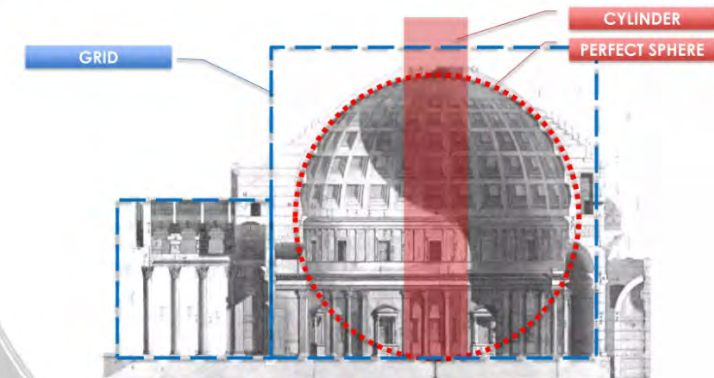
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The massive size of the Pantheon is accompanied by a tremendous weight. Roman architects used ingenious design to create a stable structure without the use of internal supports.

The tremendous weight of the stone on top of the entryways, windows, and passages would cause them to collapse. The architects solved this problem with the use of arches. Arches take the tremendous force of the stone above it and redirect this force through its sides to the Pantheon's support walls and piers. These support walls and pillars provide a horizontal normal force to counteract the force of the stone above the arches. The structure's weight is channeled through the piers to its foundation.



Arches on the rotunda wall visible on the exterior walls



source - <https://www.slideshare.net/JoyeeLee0131/pantheon-solid-surface-construction>

Random reasearch tips/
places of interest

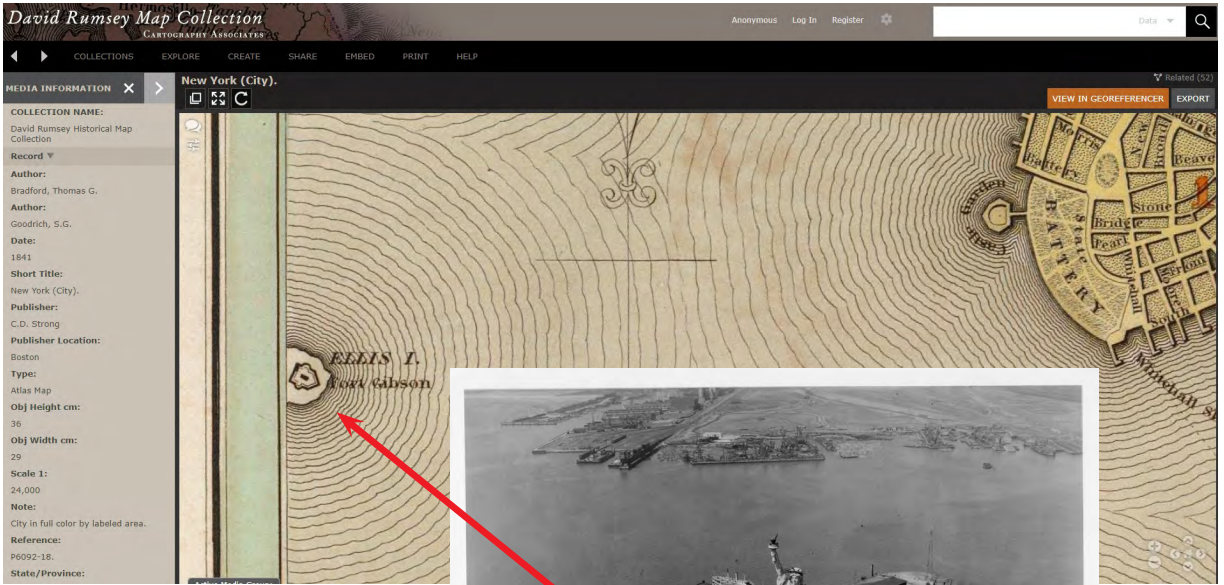


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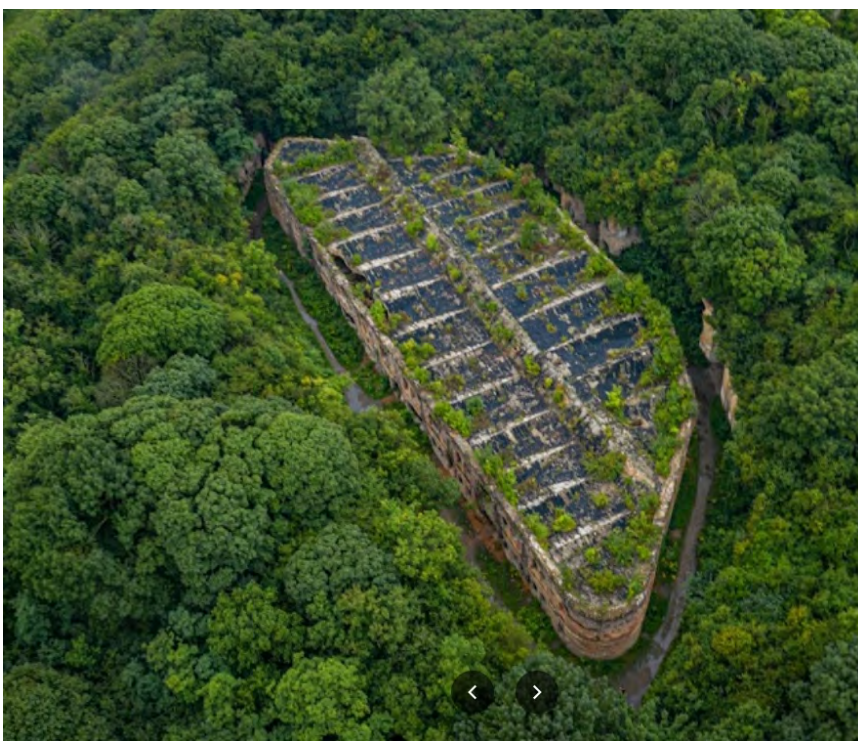
Lille, France



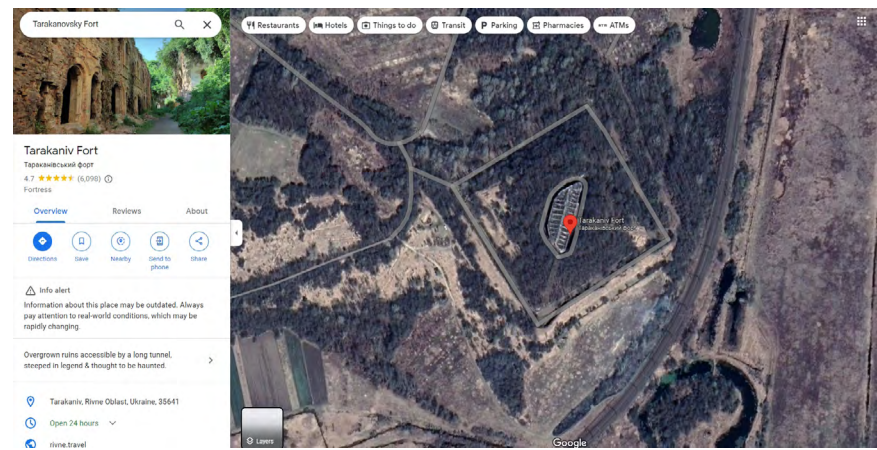
The Hague, The Netherlands (city 'plan') Groningen, The Netherlands (central station)

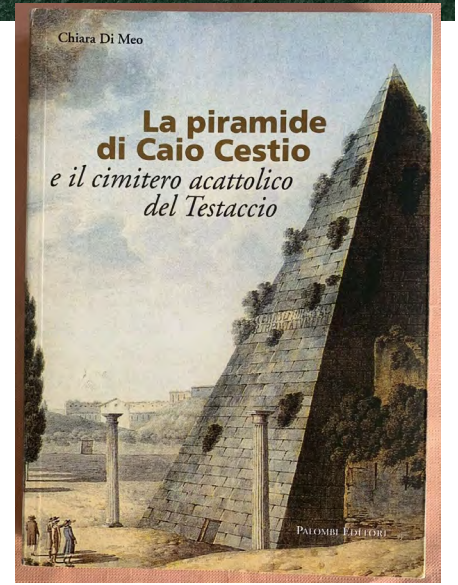
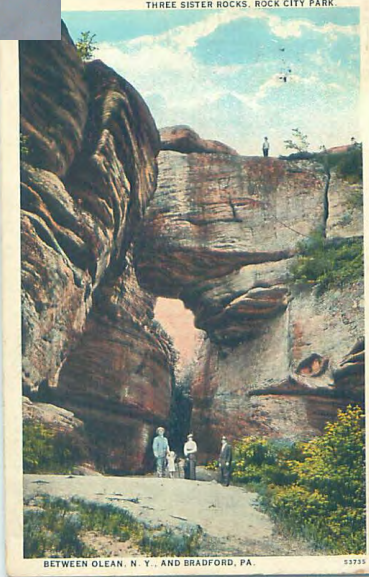
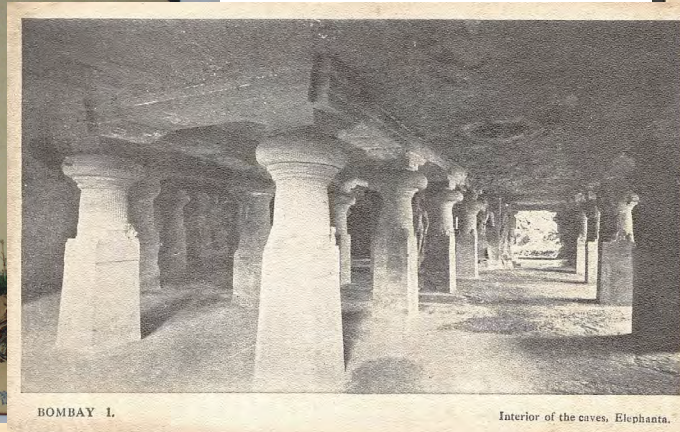


Ellis Island/ Fort Gibson



Tarakanovsky Fort, Ukraine









**TO BE
CONTINUED...** →