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Seq 04: Online travelling

Landmarks in Algeria

Algeria is a beautiful country. It is the most attractive and the best touristic country in North Africa. According to the latest report distributed by several environmental organizations, such the World Organization for the Protection of the Environment and World Wide Fund for Nature, Algeria is among the best 10 countries in the world in terms of natural beauty and diversity. It is the tenth-largest country in the world and the largest country in Africa and the Mediterranean Sea with 2,381,741 km². It has many fascinating monuments and landmarks, ranging from striking natural geographical features to ancient Roman ruins. However, Algeria is greatest draws are undoubtedly the sand dunes of the Sahara Desert region. The Grand Erg

Oriental is covering a vast area some 600 km wide by 200 km north to south, this field of sand dunes is perhaps one of the country's most spectacular natural landmarks. On the northern edge of this area is El-Oued, a picturesque oasis town that is best known for its domed architecture and named as the "City of a Thousand Domes". Also, we can see the Mount Tahat which is the highest peak in the Hoggar Mountains and in Algeria. It sits at an elevation of 2,908 meters. It is located in an arid, rocky high plateau area of the central Sahara Desert. Whereas Chott Melghir (a salt lake) in Biskra is the largest lake in the town with 68,750 km² and the lowest point in Algeria with "-40" meters below the sea level and the longest river in Algeria is the Chelif River with 725 km long.

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"The Statue of Liberty"

The Statue of Liberty is not just another statue or monument but a living representation of freedom for all the people around the world. It is a giant sculpture built on a small island in the harbor of New York city, United States of America.

The Statue of Liberty sits on the Liberty Island which is situated in the New York Harbor. It faces South East. It was placed in this direction to act as a welcoming symbol for the ships entering the harbor.

The Statue of Liberty was originally made in France. It was gifted to the USA by the French in 1886 to seal the freindship France and USA endured during the American Revolution. It marks the centinnial of the American Declaration of Independence. It was declared a national monument in 1924. The Statue of Liberty was designed by the French architect and sculptor ''Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi'' whereas 'The pedestal'', on which the Statue of Liberty stands, was designed by the American architect ''Richard Morris Hunt''. It is made of iron and copper. The weight of the Statue of Liberty is 225 ton while the height is 305 feet. This monument has come to represent freedom, democracy and justice.

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Maqam Echahid

Algeria has many fascinating monuments. These landmarks were made long years ago by the government. Maqam Echahid is one of the highest landmarks in the country. It celebrates the sacrifice of the martyrs who fell for their country. This monument, which was constructed by the Canadians in the early 1980's, is made up of three massive palms fronds that come together and soar 92 m into the sky. They come together at the top representing: agriculture, culture and industry to make independent Algeria great. It is located on the heights of Algiers, in El Madania and it is visited by tourists from all over the world.

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My favourite city

Hello!

You want to know my about favourite city. It is Rio. This is why!
First, Rio de Janeiro is located in southeast Brazil. It is 1255 sq km and it has a population of more than six million its name is Portuguese for 'river of January'. Much of the city lies between water and mountains.

*Rio is the second most populous city in Brazil after Sao Paulo. The inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro are called Carioca. **They** love sea, music and football.*

*Carnival is Brazil's major holiday and Rio has the best one in the country **it**'s also home of the most famous beach, Copacabana. It's also have one of the busiest parts and airport in Brazil.*

*Parks are everywhere in the city. The well-known **one** is Botanical Garden covers 50 hectares of natural forests, with the tallest palm trees in the world and 50000 varieties of plants. Rio is the most popular tourist's destination in Brazil.*

Yours,

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Dishes around the world

Sure, you have had a Western meal at one of the restaurants here in Algeria. Have you noticed some differences between Algerian eating and Western eating? Besides, the nature and the way you sit or have your dish, there are more differences that you may not know... The Algerian people usually eat communally and share their dishes with others. In contrast, Westerners usually enjoy individual servings. Moreover, the Algerian chef chop everything into bite size pieces, thus people don't need knives to cut it, and just pick up their food with a spoon or fork. However, Westerners cook food in big pieces and serve it with knives and forks for cutting it up. Also, the Algerian cook always cook vegetables — frying, stewing, boiling, and steaming — sometimes with soy sauce, ginger, and garlic. Whereas, Western salads, or just boiling vegetables in water. Further to this, Algerians chef like to add fresh/dried spices when cooking, like ginger, spring onion, mint, pepper, garlic, chilies, etc. On the other hand, Western cooks usually use processed spices like pepper powder, ketchup, etc. As a matter of fact, sweet desserts are served after Western dinners, while the Algerians have fresh fruit, oriental pastry or tea for dessert. Algerians traditionally eat at round tables, particularly family meals, as it's convenient to share dishes with others. Roundness symbolizes unity in Algeria. On the contrary, Westerners eat at square tables, which is more convenient for individual meals, with long tables for bigger groups.

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Emir Abdelkader

Algerian nationalist hero, Emir Abd-el-Kader was born on Sept. 6th, 1808, in Mascara, Algeria. After the French conquest of Algerian territories, the Arab tribes of the west elected him as their emir, because he was a man of honor, trust, political spirit and most of all he had the qualities of a real Muslim leader: fair, wise and faithful to his nation. With great perseverance and courage he waged a long struggle against the French. He was the founder of modern Algeria. He organized a true state, and fortified the interior towns by putting an end to the tribal differences and mainly building a well organized army of resistance which conducted historical battles against the colonizers, enemies of Islam, for about fifteen years (1832 -1847). Unfortunately, the French overpowered and arrested this brave leader who chose to exile in Syria till his death in May 26, 1883. El emir died respected by both French and Algerians and by many others throughout the world, and he remains the Algerian national hero.

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Prophet Muhamed (PBUH)

The prophet Mohamed (prayers and peace on him) was born in Mecca in 570. His father died before he was born and his mother died when he was still a child. He lived with his grandfather and later with his uncle.

Mohamed won a good reputation for his justice and honesty on his business missions for khadija, a rich woman that he married later.

At the age of 40, while he was praying in Hira Cave. He received the revelation through the Angel Gabriel who told him that he was the prophet of Allah.

Thirteen years later, the prophet Mohamed (prayers and peace on him) ordered his companions to leave Mecca and to go to Medina. He travelled with his best friend, Abu Bakar. Their enemies tried to stop them but they did not succeed. This long and difficult trip called the Higera.
The prophet and the God messenger, Mohamed (prayers and peace be on him) died in 632.

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Ibn Sina

Ibn Sina was born in 980 C.E, near Bukhara. The young Ibn Sina received his early education in Bukhara, and by the age of ten became famous in the study of the Quran and various sciences. He started studying philosophy by reading various Greek, Muslim and other books on this subject and learnt logic and some other subjects. At the age of 17, he was lucky in curing the King of Bukhara of an illness in which all the well-known doctors gave up hope. On his recovery, the king wished to reward him, but the young phycician didn't accept. What did he want? He asked for permission to use the library. On his father's death, Ibn Sina left Bukhara and travelled to Jurjan. There, he met his famous contemporary El-Biruni. Later, he moved to Ray and then to Hamadan, where he wrote his famous book ''Al Qanun fi Al-Tib''. Here he treated the King of Hamadan, for severe colic. From Hamadan, he moved to Isphahan, where he completed many of his enormous writings. Nevertheless, he didn't stop travelling. Finally, he returned to Hamadan where he died in 1037 C.E.

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Nelson Mandela

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela was born in Transkei, South Africa on July 18th, 1918. His father was Chief Henry Mandela of the Tembu Tribe. Mandela himself was educated at University and qualified in law in 1942. He joined the African National Congress in 1944 and was engaged in resistance against the ruling National Party's apartheid policies after 1948. He went on trial for treason in 1956-1961 and was acquitted in 1961.

On June 12, 1964, Mandela, was arrested again and sentenced to life imprisonment. From 1964 to 1982, during his years in prison, Nelson Mandela's reputation grew steadily. He was widely accepted as the most significant black leader in South Africa and became a potent symbol of resistance against racism. He consistently refused to compromise his political position to obtain his freedom.

Nelson Mandela was released on February 11, 1990. After his release, he plunged himself wholeheartedly into his life's work, striving to attain the goals he and others had set out almost four decades earlier. In 1991, at the first national conference of the ANC held inside South Africa after the organization had been banned in 1960, Mandela was elected President of the ANC while his lifelong friend and colleague, Oliver Tambo, became the organization's National Chairperson. After that, Mandel lived the rest of his life trying to secure and develop South Africa's prosperity and welfare. He died on December 5th, 2013.

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