

RobotLab Expedition 2.0

Expedition Name	Description	Scenes
9-11 Memorial	On September 11, 2001, a series of hijackings and suicide terrorist attacks were carried out in the United States of America. A total of 2,977 people were killed during the attacks which targeted the Twin Towers in New York and the Pentagon in Washington. The 9/11 Memorial remembers those who died during the attacks, as well as the six people who were killed in a bombing at the World Trade Center in 1993.	The World Trade Center Terrorist Attacks The World Trade Center Today 9/11 Memorial South Pool North Pool Tribute in Light Flight 93 Memorial The Pentagon Memorial Museums and Memorials
A Journey to the Mesozoic	The Mesozoic era was between 252 million and 66 million years ago. It encompassed the Triassic Period, Jurassic Period and Cretaceous Period. Dinosaurs evolved during the mid-Triassic period, as did mammals. Flowering plants appears during the Cretaceous and mammals grew larger. The Mesozoic era ended with a mass extinction event that wiped out up approximately 80% of life on Earth.	Triassic Period Jurassic Period Cretaceous Period Ammonites Dinosaurs Tyrannosaurus rex Triceratops Diplodocus Iguanodon Dinosaurs Come to Life
A Trip to the North Pole	The North Pole is a geographic position at the northern end of the Earth's axis. It is approximately 450 miles (725km) north of Greenland and is in the Arctic Ocean. There is no landmass at the North Pole, instead there is a drifting pack ice. The ocean underneath the ice is approximately 13,400 ft. (4,080m) deep. During the last few hundred years, the North Pole has been a point of interest for explorers and people looking for a shorter routes between Europe, China and Canada.	The North Pole First to Reach the North Pole USS Nautilus Arktika Arktika Class Icebreakers 50 Let Pobedy The North Pole Today
Abraham Lincoln	Abraham Lincoln was the 16th president of the United States of America. His presidency began in 1861 and encompassed the years of the American Civil War. It ended with his assassination in 1865.	Early Years Adulthood Springfield, Illinois Early Political Career Political Career Presidential Election Lead Up to the Civil War Civil War Death Burial
Abu Simbel	Abu Simbel is the site of two ancient Egyptian temples. During the time of Pharaoh Ramses II the temples were close to the southern border of the Egyptian kingdom. Today, they are in the Aswan region of southern Egypt.	Ramses II Nefertiti Abu Simbel Great Temple Small Temple Rediscovery

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		Relocation
Adaptation	Adaptations are the behavioral or physical characteristics a species develops over time to be able to better survive the threats within their environment. Some animals develop certain body parts or functions to help them survive, such as the webbed feet that help a duck swim better or the wood frog which freezes solid during the winter. Others are covered in something which suits their environment, for example the polar bear has a white, waterproof coat that enables it to thrive in icy environments. Some animals change the way they act, with an example being animals that are purposely nocturnal to avoid predators and the daytime heat in places with hot climates. As environments continue to change, life will continue to adapt.	Octopus Crocodile Giraffe Lion Whale Nocturnal Creatures Penguin Kangaroo Cuttlefish Camel
Air Transport	Air transport is an important enabler to achieving economic growth and development. Air transport carries the goods and passengers through airways by using different aircraft like passenger aircraft, cargo aircraft, helicopters etc. This is the fastest mode of transport but it does not provide door to door service. Air transport facilitates integration into the global economy and provides vital connectivity on a national, regional, and international scale. Economic sector work, research, and knowledge dissemination on air transport related issues.	Paragliding Single Engine Piper PA-32 Supersonic Airplanes Hot Air Balloon flight over Bamberg Helicopters Flight Simulator of Boeing 737 Inside a flying helicopter Commercial Airplanes Flying over the Alps The first flight
Amazon	The Amazon Rainforest is the largest rainforest on the Earth. It has often been referred to as the “Lungs of the Earth”, due to the impact the enormous amount of vegetation within has on the recycling of carbon dioxide.	Location Biodiversity Animal Species Climate Rainfall Amazon River Deforestation Protection and Conservation Medical Research Lost Tribes
Ancient China	The earliest known written records of the history of China date from as early as 1250 BC, from the Shang dynasty (c. 1600 BC), during the king Wu Ding's reign, who was mentioned as the twenty-first Shang king by the same. Ancient historical texts such as the Book of Documents (early chapters, 11th century BC), the Records of the Grand Historian (100 BC) and the Bamboo Annals (296 BC) mention and describe a Xia dynasty (1600 BC) before the Shang, but no writing is known from the period, and Shang writings do not indicate the existence of the Xia. The Shang ruled in the Yellow River valley, which is commonly held to be the cradle of Chinese civilization. However, Neolithic civilizations originated at various cultural	Great Wall of China Chengdu Wenzhou Forbidden City Suzhou

	centers along both the Yellow River and Yangtze River. These Yellow River and Yangtze civilizations arose millennia before the Shang. With thousands of years of continuous history, China is one of the world's oldest civilizations and is regarded as one of the cradles of civilization. The Zhou dynasty (1600 BC) supplanted the Shang, and introduced the concept of the Mandate of Heaven to justify their rule. The central Zhou government began to weaken due to external and internal pressures in the 8th century BC, and the country eventually splintered into smaller states during the Spring and Autumn period. These states became independent and fought with one another in the following Warring States period. Much of traditional Chinese culture, literature and philosophy first developed during those troubled times.	
Ancient Egypt	<p>Ancient Egypt was a civilization in northern Africa that was concentrated along the Nile River in what is present day Egypt. In 3100BC Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt were united under the pharaoh Menes. This unification signaled the end of the prehistoric Egypt era and the dawn of the Ancient Egyptian civilization.</p> <p>Throughout its 3000-year history, Ancient Egypt experienced periods of political instability, war, expansion, prosperity, and invasion. Great pyramids, temples and tombs were built some of which have survived to the modern age. Following a slow decline, the Ancient Egyptian civilization ended with the death of Cleopatra VII in 30BC, after which Egypt was amalgamated into the Roman Empire as a province.</p>	<p>The Pyramids of Giza</p> <p>The Sphinx</p> <p>Karnak</p> <p>Valley of the Kings</p> <p>Luxor Temple</p> <p>Abu Simbel</p> <p>Temple of Queen Hatshepsut</p> <p>The Nile</p> <p>Temple of Edfu</p> <p>The Step Pyramid</p>
Ancient Greece	<p>Ancient Greece was a European civilization which centered on present-day Greece and held significant influence over the Mediterranean. It began around 1200 BCE, after the Mycenaean era, and ended with the death of Alexander the Great in 323 BCE. The artistic style, scientific advancements, political systems, and philosophical thinking of the Ancient Greeks had a great influence on the development of Western society. Today, physical remnants of this great civilization can be seen in museums and at preserved archaeological sites.</p>	<p>The Acropolis of Athens</p> <p>The Parthenon</p> <p>The Parthenon Marbles</p> <p>The Parthenon Statues</p> <p>The Erechtheion</p> <p>The Propylaea</p> <p>Delphi</p> <p>The Olympic Games</p> <p>Theatre of Dionysus</p> <p>Temple of Poseidon</p>
Ancient Maya	<p>The Maya civilization was a Mesoamerican civilization developed by the Maya peoples, and noted for its logo syllabic script the most sophisticated and highly developed writing system in pre-Columbian Americas as well as for its art, architecture, mathematics, calendar, and astronomical system. The Maya civilization developed in the area that today comprises southeastern Mexico, all of Guatemala and Belize, and the western portions of Honduras and El Salvador. It includes the northern lowlands of the Yucatan Peninsula and the highlands of the Sierra Madre, the Mexican state of Chiapas, southern Guatemala, El Salvador, and the southern lowlands of the Pacific littoral plain. Maya" is a modern term</p>	<p>Plaza</p> <p>Warrior Temple</p> <p>Palenque</p> <p>Ruins</p> <p>North Acropolis</p>

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	used to refer collectively to the various peoples that inhabited this area. They did not call themselves Maya, and did not have a sense of common identity or political unity. Today, their descendants, known collectively as the Maya, number well over 6 million individuals, speak more than twenty-eight surviving Mayan languages, and reside in nearly the same area as their ancestors.	
Ancient Rome	In historiography, ancient Rome is Roman civilization from the founding of the Italian city of Rome in the 8th century BC to the collapse of the Western Roman Empire in the 5th century AD, encompassing the Roman Kingdom (753 BC, 509 BC), Roman Republic (509 BC, 27 BC) and Roman Empire (27 BC, 476 AD) until the fall of the western empire. The civilization began as an Italic settlement in the Italian Peninsula, traditionally dated to 753 BC, that grew into the city of Rome and which subsequently gave its name to the empire over which it ruled and to the widespread civilization the empire developed. The civilization was led and ruled by the Romans, alternately considered an ethnic group or a nationality. The Roman Empire expanded to become one of the largest empires in the ancient world, still ruled from the city, with an estimated 50 to 90 million inhabitants (roughly 20% of the world's population at the time) and covering 5 million square kilometers (1.9 million square miles) at its height in AD 117	The Colosseum Jupiter & Bacchus Roman Villa Albir Trajan's Market in Rome
Antarctica	Antarctica, the southernmost continent and site of the South Pole, is a virtually uninhabited, ice-covered landmass. Most cruises to the continent visit the Antarctic Peninsula, which stretches toward South America. The peninsula's isolated terrain also shelters rich wildlife, including many penguins.	Volkonskogo Gora Adelie penguins colony in Cape Adare Jutulhogget Ninnis and Mertz Memorial Cross, Azimuth Hill, Antarctica Scott's Terra Nova hut
Asian American Oppression	Asian Americans are Americans who are of Asian descent. This could include, but is not limited to, people with Filipino, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Malaysian or Tibetan heritage. Unfortunately, throughout the history of the United States of America, many Asian Americans have been impacted by racism, both through the prejudiced attitudes of individuals and the systemic racism of government policies.	1790 – Naturalization Act 1854 – People v. Hall 1862 – Anti-Coolie Act 1882 – Chinese Exclusion Act 1917 – Immigration Act 1931 – Cable Act Amended 1942 – Executive Order 9066 1970's-1980s – Ku Klux Klan 1982 – Murder of Vincent Chin 2020 – Covid-19 Pandemic
Athens	Athens is both the capital city and largest city in Greece. It is located in the Athens Basin and is surrounded by Mount Aigaleo, Mount Parnitha, Mount Pentelicus and Mount Hymettus. The city has over 3400 years of human history, with many museums and archaeological sites to explore.	Parthenon Erechtheion The Propylaea Theatre of Dionysus Athens National Museum Hadrian's Library Monastiraki Square Areopagus

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		Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the Parliament of Greece Ancient Agora of Athens
Aztec and Mayan Ruins	The Mayans and Aztecs were two of the major indigenous civilizations that existed in Central America and South America. There are signs of the Maya people settling in villages as early as 1500 BCE. The civilization began to rise in power from 250 CE, with the "Classic period" of the Mayan civilization lasting until 900 CE. After this date the civilization declined, and many major cities were abandoned. This "Post classic period" lasted from around 900 CE to 1519 CE, when the Spanish arrived. The Aztec civilization flourished between 1300 CE and 1521 CE, ending with the Spanish conquest of their capital.	Chichen Itza Palenque Tulum Teotihuacan Uxmal Ek Balam Yaxchilan Tikal Copán Tenochtitlan
Aztecs	The Aztecs were a Mesoamerican culture that flourished in central Mexico in the post-classic period from 1300 to 1521. The Aztec peoples included different ethnic groups of central Mexico, particularly those groups who spoke the Nahuatl language and who dominated large parts of Mesoamerica from the 14th to the 16th centuries. Aztec culture was organized into city-states (altepetl), some of which joined to form alliances, political confederations, or empires. The Aztec Empire was a confederation of three city-states established in 1427: Tenochtitlan, city-state of the Mexica or Tenochca; Texcoco; and Tlacopan, previously part of the Tepanec empire, whose dominant power was Azcapotzalco. Although the term Aztecs is often narrowly restricted to the Mexica of Tenochtitlan, it is also broadly used to refer to Nahua polities or peoples of central Mexico in the pre-Hispanic era, as well as the Spanish colonial era. The definitions of Aztec and Aztecs have long been the topic of scholarly discussion ever since German scientist Alexander von Humboldt established its common usage in the early nineteenth century. Most ethnic groups of central Mexico in the post-classic period shared basic cultural traits of Mesoamerica, and so many of the traits that characterize Aztec culture cannot be said to be exclusive to the Aztecs. For the same reason, the notion of "Aztec civilization" is best understood as a particular horizon of a general Mesoamerican civilization. The culture of central Mexico includes maize cultivation, the social division between nobility (pipiltin) and commoners (macehualtin), a pantheon (featuring Tezcatlipoca, Tlaloc and Quetzalcoatl), and the calendric system of a xiuhpohualli of 365 days intercalated with a tonalpohualli of 260 days. Particular to the Mexica of Tenochtitlan was the patron God Huitzilopochtli, twin pyramids, and the ceramic ware known as Aztec I to IV.	Discover Of The Ruins Great Temple Ancestral Site Squared Rooms Aztec Rooms Historical Park

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Becoming a Pilot	A pilot is someone who can take control of an aircraft and competently operate it. The most common type of aircraft pilot is an airplane pilot. The first male pilots were the Wright brothers, Orville and Wilbur, who invented the first controlled, powered aircraft that could sustain flight. The first female pilot was Harriet Quimby, an American woman who was licensed to fly on August 1, 1911.	Pilot Training Recreational Pilot Commercial Pilot (Passenger) Commercial Pilot (Cargo) Pilot Ranks Flight Instructor Flying Doctors Military Pilot Fighter Pilot Aerobatics Pilot
Beijing	Beijing is the capital city of the People's Republic of China. It's located in northern China and is the most populated city in the world. The city was first established in 1045 BCE, during the time of the Zhou Dynasty.	The Forbidden City The Palace Museum Panjiayuan Market Jingshan Park Summer Palace Beihai Park Tiananmen Square National Centre for The Performing Arts Beijing National Stadium Great Hall of the People
Biomes	A biome is a large geographic region that has similar soil, climate, fauna, and flora. There are five main types of biomes: forest, desert, tundra, aquatic, and grassland.	Forest Biome Redwood National Park Desert Biome Sahara Desert Tundra Biome Arctic National Wildlife Refuge Aquatic Biomes The Great Barrier Reef Grassland Biome The Steppe
Birds	Birds are a type of vertebrate which come under the class Aves. They have bodies covered in feathers, scaly legs, a beak, no teeth, and their forearms are wings. Their reproduction process involved live young being born out of a hard-shelled egg.	Penguin Duck Macaw Gull Flamingo Peafowl Pigeon Owl Eagle Swan

British Museum	The British Museum is a public museum in London, England. It was the first of its kind in the world and features a range of exhibits focusing on human art, culture and history, much of which was collected during the height of the British Empire.	History Collection Iranian Collection Egyptian Collection Amenhotep III Assyrian Collection The Nereid Monument Parthenon Marbles Parthenon Sculptures Pericles Bust
California State Parks	The California Department of Parks and Recreation is responsible for managing the California state parks system, which consists of approximately 280 different areas. It is the largest state park system in the United States of America, and is not responsible for national parks, such as Death Valley National Park and Yosemite National Park.	Mono Lake Tufa State Natural Reserve Julia Pfeiffer Burns State Park Big Basin Redwoods State Park Emerald Bay State Park Castle Crags State Park Anza-Borrego Desert State Park Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park Morro Bay State Park McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park Bodie State Historic Park
Capitals of Europe	Europe is one of the seven continents. It is in the northern hemisphere and covers the western peninsulas of the Eurasia land mass. It is surrounded by the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea and Ural Mountains. Humans settled Europe as early as 48,000 years ago and today there are 44 sovereign countries and 4 territories within its bounds. Some of those countries have joined together to form an alliance called the European Union. Each country has its own capital city, many with histories that go back thousands of years.	Madrid Paris Rome Berlin Vienna Prague Budapest Zagreb Copenhagen Stockholm
Castles	A castle is a type of fortified structure built during the Middle Ages predominantly by the nobility or royalty and by military orders. Scholars debate the scope of the word castle, but usually consider it to be the private fortified residence of a lord or noble. This is distinct from a palace, which is not fortified; from a fortress, which was not always a residence for royalty or nobility; and from a fortified settlement, which was a public defense, though there are many similarities among these types of construction. Usage of the term has varied over time and has been applied to structures as diverse as hill forts and country houses. Over the approximately 900 years that castles were built, they took on a great many forms with many different features, although some, such as curtain walls, arrow slits, and portcullises, were commonplace. European-style castles originated in the 9th and 10th centuries, after the fall of the	Western Castle Chateau de Beynac Conwy Castle Guys Tower, Warwick Castle Roquetaillade Chateau in Bordeaux Region Turda salt mine

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	<p>Carolingian Empire resulted in its territory being divided among individual lords and princes. These nobles built castles to control the area immediately surrounding them and the castles were both offensive and defensive structures; they provided a base from which raids could be launched as well as offered protection from enemies. Although their military origins are often emphasized in castle studies, the structures also served as centers of administration and symbols of power. Urban castles were used to control the local populace and important travel routes, and rural castles were often situated near features that were integral to life in the community, such as mills, fertile land, or a water source.</p>	
Central America	<p>Central America lies at the southern end of North America, above South America. Mexico is north of the region and Colombia is to the south. To the east and west are the Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean respectively. Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama are the seven nations that make up Central America.</p>	<p>Mesoamerica Central America Costa Rica El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Nicaragua Panama Belize Mesoamerican Biodiversity Hotspot</p>
China	<p>China is a country located in East Asia. It was officially named The People's Republic of China after the modern state's creation in 1949 by the Communist Party of China, under the leadership of General Mao Zedong. Today, China is the most populated country in the world with over 1.4 billion people. Its landmass covers 3.7 million square miles (9.6 million sq. km) and incorporates many different biomes, including tropical rainforest, tundra, and desert. The currency is the Renminbi (Chinese Yuan) and while the major language is Mandarin, there are many other dialects and languages in use, including Cantonese and Hainanese. China's capital city is Beijing, but the largest city is Shanghai.</p>	<p>Beijing Shanghai Yangzhou Region Chengdu The Forbidden City Terracotta Warriors Great Wall of China Three Gorges Dam The Wulingyuan Scenic Area Leshan Giant Buddha</p>
Clouds	<p>In meteorology, a cloud is an aerosol consisting of a visible mass of minute liquid droplets, frozen crystals, or other particles suspended in the atmosphere of a planetary body or similar space. Water or various other chemicals may compose the droplets and crystals. On Earth, clouds are formed as a result of saturation of the air when it is cooled to its dew point, or when it gains sufficient moisture (usually in the form of water vapor) from an adjacent source to raise the dew point to the ambient temperature. They are seen in the Earth's hemisphere, which includes the troposphere, stratosphere, and mesosphere.</p>	<p>Cirrus Clouds Cirrocumulus Alto cumulus Stratus Clouds Cumulus Clouds Cumulonimbus Mammatus Clouds Contrails</p>
Cultural Festivals	<p>A festival featuring arts and events specific to a particular culture, especially one celebrating and promoting that culture in a wider public context; (also more generally) an arts festival. A cultural festival is a celebration of the traditions of a</p>	<p>Kimchi Culture UNESCO Wuhan Chengdou International Lantern Festival Hung Shing Festival, Ho Sheung</p>

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	particular people or place	Heung, Sheung Shui, HK Jeddah twelfth mass marriage ceremony Kifune Jinja Shrine, Tanabata Star Festival, Kyoto Ngau Tau Kok Chinese Ghost Festival Noumea Festival of the Wind with Giant Kites
Deserts	A desert is a barren area of landscape where little precipitation occurs and, consequently, living conditions are hostile for plant and animal life. The lack of vegetation exposes the unprotected surface of the ground to the processes of denudation. About one-third of the land surface of the world is arid or semi-arid.	Kavir-e-Namak Dasht-e Kavir 2 Desert Bloom National Park Sahara Superstition Mountains, East of Phoenix, Arizona USA The desert date and Camel grass in Tenggeli Desert Volubilis
Dinosaurs	Dinosaurs were land-based reptiles that lived during the Mesozoic Era, 245-55 million years ago. They evolved into a diverse range of sizes and shapes, laid eggs, had nests and were vertebrates.	Tyrannosaurus Rex Triceratops Diplodocus Brontosaurus Iguanodon Stegosaurus Megalosaurus Ankylosaurus Pteranodon Pterodactyl
Diwali	Diwali is an important religious festival in Hinduism, Jainism and Sikhism. It usually takes place in later October to early November, lasting a total of five days	Meaning Alternative Diwali Traditions Day One - Dhanteras Day Two – Narak Chaturdashi Day Three - Diwali Day Four – Vishwakarma Day Five – Bhai Dooj
Ecosystem	An ecosystem is a community of living organisms in conjunction with the nonliving components of their environment, interacting as a system. These biotic and abiotic components are linked together through nutrient cycles and energy flows. Energy enters the system through photosynthesis and is incorporated into plant tissue. By feeding on plants and on one another, animals play an important role in the movement of matter and energy through the system. They also influence the quantity of plant and microbial biomass present. By breaking down dead organic matter, decomposers release carbon back to the atmosphere and facilitate nutrient cycling by converting nutrients stored in dead biomass back to a form that can be readily used by plants and other microbes. Ecosystems are	Donkey Grazing Hatchet Pond Saguaro National Park Pond Ocean

	controlled by external and internal factors. External factors such as climate, parent material which forms the soil and topography, control the overall structure of an ecosystem but are not themselves influenced by the ecosystem. Unlike external factors, internal factors are controlled, for example, decomposition, root competition, shading, disturbance, succession, and the types of species present.	
Egyptian Landscapes	Due to its climate Egypt is primarily a desert landscape. The country essentially has two seasons: winter and summer. Winter lasts from November to March, and the weather is cool and mild. In January, which is the middle of winter, the average minimum temperature is 48 °F (9 °C). Summer is from May to September. The inland temperatures become very hot while areas along the Mediterranean become extremely humid. In July, the middle of summer, the average high temperature is 91 °F (33 °C) in Cairo to 106 °F (41 °C) in Aswān. Egypt's plants and animals have adapted to be able to survive in its harsh natural environment. The country experiences low rainfall, which primarily occurs during the winter months. Without the water provided by the Nile River, all of Egypt would be a dry, rocky desert.	Philae Island Theban Mountains Sanur Cave Benin Hasan in Upper Egypt The Red Sea Blue Hole Giza Bahariya Oasis Eastern Desert Coloured Canyon
Endangered Species	An endangered species is a species of plant or animal that is very likely to become extinct soon. This is almost always due to the actions of humans, with some of the factors that contribute to species endangerment being the introduction of an invasive species, loss of natural habitat, poaching and climate change. Other non-human factors include disease and natural disasters. There are 9 categories used to classify the risk of a species becoming extinct; Not Evaluated, Data Deficient, Least Concern, Near Threatened, Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered, Extinct in the Wild and Extinct. Over 138,000 species have been classified and many that are close to extinction are targeted by conservation efforts to help ensure the animals continued survival.	Lemurs Giant Panda Slender Snout Crocodile Polar Bear Mountain Gorilla Northern White Rhino African Elephant Komodo Dragon Sea Turtle Bengal Tiger
European Royal Palaces	Throughout history, many nations and empires have been led by a monarchy. This is particularly true for Europe from the Middle Ages onward. As displays of wealth and power, the European imperial families built large palaces with manicured gardens and opulent furnishings. Starting around the 1800's, many European nations began to move towards democratic styles of government with some countries becoming constitutional monarchies, while others stripped the royal family of all power. As of 2022, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Spain, Norway, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark, Belgium, Liechtenstein, and Monaco still have royal families.	Windsor Castle, England Royal Palace of Madrid, Spain Grand Peterhof Palace, Russia Palace of Versailles, France The Hofburg, Austria Royal Palace of Brussels, Belgium Prague Castle, Czech Republic Dolmabahce Palace, Turkey Amalienborg Palace, Denmark Stockholm Palace, Sweden

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Extraterrestrial Skies	A view of outer space from the surface of a celestial body other than Earth is known as an extraterrestrial sky. To date (2021), the Moon is the only extraterrestrial sky that astronauts have been able to personally witness and photograph. Other skies have been observed through photographs taken by space probes that successfully landed the surfaces of Venus, Mars, and Titan. Other impressive views of our Earth, solar system and deep space that aren't extra-terrestrial are gathered using space probes, satellites, telescopes or astronauts aboard the International Space Station.	The Milky Way from Earth Earth's Orbit Views from Space The Moon Curiosity InSight Zhurong Perseverance Kepler -444 B The Milky Way Galaxy
Famous Landmarks	A landmark is an object or feature which is easily recognizable from a distance and often enables people to establish their location. Around the world there are many famous landmarks, including some impressive structures and statues built by man. Some of these landmarks are UNESCO Heritage Sites while others are seen to be one of the new "Seven Wonders of the World". Locals and tourists alike are often drawn to these places for the cultural significance and engineering or architectural mastery they display.	Great Wall of China Petra Statue of Liberty Christ the Redeemer Machu Picchu Colosseum Big Ben & the Palace of Westminster Sydney Opera House & Bridge Eiffel Tower Burj Khalifa
Festivals of the world	A festival is a community-organized event that focuses on and celebrates some particular characteristic of the community and its traditions. They are frequently observed as a local or national holiday, mela, or eid. A festival is an occasion for celebration, rites feasting and/or remembrance, generally with a religious theme. Aside from religion, folklore and agriculture are other important festival sources.	Holi, India Dia de los Muertos, Mexico Carnival of Venice, Italy Cherry Blossom Festival, Seoul Kobe Higashinada Danjiri, Japan Sanja Festival, Japan Vivid Sydney, Australia Semana Santa, Spain Chinese New Year, China Lamplighter Festival, England
Forests	A forest is a type of ecosystem where trees are the dominant form of life. The conditions, tree species and animal life within forests vary depending on their location in the world.	Boreal Forests Types of Boreal Forest Temperate Forests Types of Temperate Forest Tropical Forests Types of Tropical Forest Old Growth Forest Amazon Rainforest Redwood National Park Sagano Bamboo Forest
Forms of Energy	There are many different types of energy found in the universe. Each is generated by a process or its position, and some have been harnessed by mankind to help provide for our daily needs.	Kinetic Energy Potential Energy Mechanical Energy Thermal Energy Nuclear Energy Chemical Energy Electromagnetic Energy Sonic Energy

		Gravitational Energy Ionization Energy
Fossils	Fossils are rocky imprints left behind by organisms that lived millions of years ago. The fossil record, which is a collection of data gathered from fossils around the planet, is the primary source of information regarding the evolution of life on Earth. The word fossil is from the Latin word fossus, meaning "dug up."	Fossil Types Fossil Size Fossil Age Fossilization Amber Paleontologist Sea Levels Buying Fossils Guangdong Museum LWL Museum of Natural History in Münster
Frontiers of Flight	For thousands of years, mankind dreamt of flying. Great inventors such as Leonardo Da Vinci theorized ways it could be achieved, but it wasn't until the 1900's that powered flight became a reality.	1903 – Wright Flyer 1909 – First Military Plane 1927 – First Solo Trans-Atlantic Flight 1930 – Jet Engine is Invented 1942 – First Production Helicopter 1947 – Breaking the Sound Barrier 1961 – First Man in Space 1969 – First Man on the Moon 1969 – The Concorde 1981 – First Reusable Space Craft
Geography of Mexico	The geography of Mexico describes the geographic features of Mexico, a country in the Americas. Mexico is located in the southern portion of North America. From its farthest land points, Mexico is a little over 3,200 km (2,000 mi) in length. Mexico is bounded to the north by the United States (specifically, from west to east, by California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas), to the west and south by the Pacific Ocean, to the east by the Gulf of Mexico, and to the southeast by Belize, Guatemala, and the Caribbean Sea. The northernmost constituent of Latin America, it is the most populous Spanish-speaking country in the world. Mexico is the world's 13th largest country, three times the size of Texas. Almost all of Mexico is on the North American Plate, with small parts of the Baja California Peninsula in the northwest on the Pacific and Cocos Plates. Some geographers include the portion east of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec including the Yucatán Peninsula within North America. This portion includes Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco, Quintana Roo, and Yucatan, representing 12.1 percent of the country's total area. Alternatively, the Trans-Mexican	Aztecs Mexicana Park Walled City Tulum Maya temples, Mexico

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	Volcanic Belt may be said to delimit the region physiographical on the north. Geopolitically, Mexico is generally not considered part of Central America. Politically, Mexico is divided into thirty-two states.	
Glaciers	A crevasse is a deep, wedge-shaped opening in a moving mass of ice called a glacier. Crevasses usually form in the top 50 meters (160 feet) of a glacier, where the ice is brittle. (National Geographic) What texture are the sides of the crevasse? What do you think causes those ice patterns? How deep do you think this crevasse is? How did you make your prediction? What visual patterns do you notice in the ice? What do you think causes those ice patterns?	Matier Glacier Aurora storm from Qaleraliq glacier Jutulhogget Iceland glacier Svartisen glacier National Park, Norway Whistler Mountain Summit
Google Earth World Tour	For ages, Google Earth has remained the go-to service for browsing our globe. You can use this app to visit all corners of the planet from the comfort of your living room. In 2017, Google Earth was also completely overhauled to add more features. This overhaul included additional Google virtual tours to the world's most remote and amazing places.	Astrian Town Canyonlands National Park Rio de Janeiro - Brazil The Alamo Front The Atlantic Ocean Basílica di Santa Maria del Fiore Everest
Grand Canyon	The Grand Canyon is a large canyon located in Arizona in the United States of America. It was formed by the Colorado River and is an area that is known for its remarkable natural beauty.	Landscape and Location Rock Formation Canyon Formation Canyon Depth Canyon Width Animal Life Plant Life Inhabitation and Exploration National Protection Surrounding Area
Habitats	In ecology, the term habitat summarizes the array of resources, physical and biotic factors that are present in an area, such as to support the survival and reproduction of a particular species. A species habitat can be seen as the physical manifestation of its ecological niche	Forest Grasslands Kilauea Lighthouse City Wetlands Hoh Rainforest Cathedral Valley
Habitats - Coastal	Coastal habitats are found wherever the land meets the ocean. They are home to a wide range of marine and bird life. There are many different types of coastal habitat, including mangroves, rock pools, lagoons, and estuaries.	Mangroves Beach Sea Grass Meadows Coral Reefs Rock Pools Estuaries Sand Dunes Lagoons Coastal Waters

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Habitats - Desert	A desert one of the major biomes, covering approximately 20% of the Earth's terrestrial surface. Deserts are characterized by a lack of precipitation, not temperature.	Characteristics of Deserts Precipitation Levels Hot Deserts Cold Deserts Landscape Flora Fauna Australian Desert Animals Plant Adaptations Animal Adaptations
Habitats - Mountains	Mountain habitat is a broad term that defines the terrain rising above the foothills. These habitats include coniferous forests of several juniper and pine species, deciduous stands of aspen, meadows, lakes, streams, valleys, alpine tundra.	La Chaux-des-Breuleux Coal Creek Falls The Narrows At The Bridge 4000 sec on 4000 m height
Habitats - Taiga	Taiga, also called boreal forest, is one of the world's major biomes. Its primary found at high latitudes in cold regions.	Overview of Taiga Location Climate Growing Seasons Closed Canopy Forest Lichen Woodlands Sparse Taiga Tree Life Other Plant Life Animal Life
Habitats - Tundra	Tundra is an icy biome characterized by low temperatures, low rainfall and short growing seasons. There are three types of tundra: Arctic, alpine and Antarctic.	Alaska Russia Canada Greenland Antarctica Norway European Alps Pyrenees Mountain Range Himalayan Mountain Range Andes Mountain Range
Living in Extreme Places	Around the globe millions of people chose to live in environments that are seen as being extreme. Some localities experience extreme temperatures. Extreme cold is considered to be places that are frequently below 1.4 °F (-17 °C), while extreme heat is those that are frequently above 104 °F (40 °C). Other extreme living situations can be caused by weather, radiation, geological formations, hyper salinity and isolation.	Utqiagvik (Barrow), USA Oymyakon, Russia Tornado Alley, USA Volcanic Towns Coober Pedy, Australia Troll Station, Antarctica Dallol, Ethiopia Kiribati Death Valley, USA Amazon Rainforest
Machines In Space	For millennia mankind has looked up at the stars and wondered what was out there. With the advance of the technological age, space exploration has become a reality. Today, there are many machines which have been in space in the past, are out there in the present and are being designed and developed for the	Vostok 3KA Saturn V Rocket Lunar Module Soyuz Space Shuttle

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	future	Mars Rover Communication Satellite Space Stations Falcon 9 Virgin Galactic
Machu Picchu	Machu Picchu is an Incan citadel which dates to the 15th century. It is located on top of a 7,970 ft. (2,430m) tall mountain ridge in southern Peru. The citadel was abandoned after a century of use due to the Spanish conquest and was left to be reclaimed by the jungle. Today it is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and popular tourist attraction.	Aguas Calientes Discovery Purpose City Gate Guardhouse Buildings Terraces Farming Back Steps Huayna Picchu
Marine Scientist	Marine biologists are marine scientists who study the life, habitats and biology of marine plants and animals. Given that approximately 71% of the Earth is covered in water, these scientists have plenty of species left to discover and study. Some of the ecosystems that marine biologists work in are coral reefs, estuaries, mangroves, river systems, thermal vents, tide pools, the open ocean and deep sea. They investigate how the living creatures interact with each other and their environment.	Duties Qualifications Needed ETH Zurich MIT Skills Research Ships Charles Darwin Jacques-Yves Cousteau Sylvia Earle Eugenie Clark
Mars	Mars is a planet in the same solar system as the Earth. It is the fourth planet from the sun and is often visible as a glowing light in the night sky.	Position in the Solar System Name Orbit and Rotation Size Landscape Atmosphere Similarities to Earth Life Moons Exploration
Maya - Chichen Itza	Chichen Itza is what remains of an ancient Mayan city in Mexico's Yucatán state. It is 75 miles (120 kilometers) east-southeast of Mérida. Chichen Itza covers approximately 4 square miles (10 square kilometers) and is believed to have been a religious, military, political, and economic hub during the height of the Mayan civilization. It is estimated that up to 35,000 people lived there.	Cenote Sagrado The Temple of Kukulcán Temple of the Warriors Group of a Thousand Columns Group of a Thousand Columns Las Monjas The Osario The Great Ball Court Temple of the Bearded Man The Temple of the Jaguars and Shields

Medieval Ruins	The Medieval Period refers to a period of time in Europe which took place between the fall of the Roman Empire in 476 and the beginning of the Renaissance in the 14th century. At the beginning of the Renaissance, European intellectuals, authors, and painters began to gaze back and praise the art and culture of ancient Greece and Rome. As a result, they rejected the era following the collapse of Rome as a "Middle age" or even "Dark age" in which no scientific breakthroughs, great art, or great leaders had been formed. According to this way of thought, the people of the Middle Ages wasted their forefathers' achievements and became engrossed with barbarism and religion. Until recently, this way of thinking about the period was accepted, however scholars today agree that the time was as complex and colorful as any other in human history.	Durnstein Castle Fountains Abbey Rocca Maggiore Dunfermline Palace Dunlase Castle Mesocco Castle Ogrodzieniec Castle Poenari Citadel Hammershus Fort Requesens Castle
Mexico	Mexico is a country at the southern end of North America. Its official name is the United Mexican States, and the capital is Mexico City. Approximately 126 million people live in Mexico. The most common language spoken is Spanish and the currency is the Peso. Mexico covers an area of 758,449 square miles (1,964,375 square kilometers), which is made up of many different biomes.	Mexico City Yucatán Peninsula Baja California Peninsula Chicxulub Crater Cenote Natural Environment People Art Sport Economy
Mexico City	Mexico City is the capital city of Mexico. It has its roots in the Aztec civilization and today it is one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the Western Hemisphere. Mexico City is located near the center of Mexico and has a Subtropical climate. Approximately 23 million people live in the Mexico City area. The language is Spanish, and currency is the Mexican Nuevo Peso.	History Landscape Climate City Centre Population Growth Contrasting Nature Social Structure Services Religion Economy
Middle Ages	The Middle Ages refers to a period of time in Europe which took place between the fall of the Roman Empire in 476 and the beginning of the Renaissance in the 14th century. At the beginning of the Renaissance, European intellectuals, authors, and painters began to gaze back and praise the art and culture of ancient Greece and Rome. As a result, they rejected the era following the collapse of Rome as a "Middle age" or even "Dark age" in which no scientific breakthroughs, great art, or great leaders had been formed. According to this way of thought, the people of the Middle Ages wasted their forefathers' achievements and became engrossed with barbarism and religion. Until recently, this way of thinking about the period was accepted, however scholars today agree that the time was as complex and colorful as any other in human history. They prefer the term "Medieval Period" and note there were	525: Anno Domini Calendar 717-718: Siege of Constantinople 793: Viking Raid on Lindisfarne 1054: The East-West Schism 1066: Norman Conquest of England 1095: The First Crusade 1135: Gothic Building Style Emerges 1215: Magna Carta 1320: The Divine Comedy by Dante 1347-51: The Black Death

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	important events and breakthroughs during the time that had an impact on the world today.	
Middle East	The Middle East is a region of the modern world that covers the Levant, Arabian Peninsula, Anatolia, Egypt, Iran and Iraq. Many middle Eastern countries are part of the Arab world and members of the Arab League. The countries using considered to be part of the Middle East are Bahrain, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Yemen. Akrotiri and Dhekelia, a British Territory, is also considered to be part of the Middle East.	Bahrain Iran Iraq Israel Jordan Lebanon Qatar Saudi Arabia Turkey United Arab Emirates
Milky Way	The Milky Way is a galaxy of stars, celestial bodies, gas, and dust that contains billions of solar systems, including our own.	What is a Galaxy? The Milky Way Galaxy Galaxy Shape Stars in Orbit Visibility from Earth Our Solar System Dark Matter Age Photographs
Moon Landing	On June 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong became the first human to walk on the moon. This historic event was the culmination of years of work and one of the key aims of the Apollo space program.	Space Race Apollo Program Launch Journey Lunar Descent First Man on the Moon Moon Walk Leaving the Moon Return to Earth Moon Landing Missions
Mountains	A mountain is an elevated portion of the Earth's crust, generally with steep sides that show significant exposed bedrock. A mountain differs from a plateau in having a limited summit area, and is larger than a hill, typically rising at least 300 meters (1000 feet) above the surrounding land. A few mountains are isolated summits, but most occur in mountain ranges. Mountains are formed through tectonic forces, erosion, or volcanism, which act on time scales of up to tens of millions of years. Once mountain building ceases, mountains are slowly leveled through the action of weathering, through slumping and other forms of mass wasting, and through erosion by rivers and glaciers. High elevations on mountains produce colder climates than at sea level at similar latitude. These colder climates strongly affect the ecosystems of mountains: different elevations have different plants and animals. Because of the less hospitable terrain and climate, mountains tend to be used less for agriculture and more for resource extraction, such as mining and logging, and recreation, such as mountain climbing	Silverhorn Mountain Mount Olympus Greece Bear Mountain Black Peak summit Brewing Storm over the Himalayas Cyprus National Park Jutulhogget Kavanaugh Ridge Lake Sils Switzerland Alps

	and skiing. The highest mountain on Earth is Mount Everest in the Himalayas of Asia, whose summit is 8,850 m (29,035 ft.) above mean sea level. The highest known mountain on any planet in the Solar System is Olympus Mons on Mars at 21,171 m (69,459 ft.).	
Mountains of the World	Mountaineers can all agree that climbing the Seven Summits, the highest peaks of each of the world's continents, is among the supreme accomplishments of their sport; it is harder to get them to agree on exactly which peaks make up the Seven Summits. Here, then, are the world's Seven or maybe make that Eight.	Broad Peak Mount Kilimanjaro Uhuru Peak The mountain Kirkjufell in Snaefellsnes in winter aerial panorama View of Everest from Kalar Patthar Southern Ridge
Mt. Olympus	Mount Olympus is the highest mountain in Greece. It is well known for being the home of the gods in Greek mythology.	Geography Geology Climate Olympians Mount Olympus Official Naming Pilgrims Zeus Sanctuary
National Park	A national park is an area of land that is set aside by a country's government to be conserved and protected. Often it is an area that is home to an animal species that needs protecting or is the location of a significant natural landmark. Some of the oldest national parks in the world can be found in Trinidad and Tobago, Mongolia and the United States of America. The parks are usually cared for by a government department.	Yellowstone National Park Kruger National Park Torres del Paine National Park Galápagos National Park Plitvice Lakes National Park Koh Thoi Nang Hong National Forest Reserve Banff National Park Kalbarri National Park Yosemite National Park Zhangjiajie National Forest Park
National Parks v2	A national park is a park in use for conservation purposes, created and protected by national governments. Often it is a reserve of natural, semi-natural, or developed land that a sovereign state declares or owns. Although individual nations designate their own national parks differently, there is a common idea: the conservation of 'wild nature' for posterity and as a symbol of national pride.	Yellow Rocks Mount Rushmore National Memorial Mount Rushmore Sentinel Dome Yosemite Tenaya Lake The Tunnel View Vernal Fall in Autumn Yellowstone 2016 Mammoth Hot Springs

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Natural Disasters	A natural disaster is a major adverse event resulting from natural processes of the Earth; examples include floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunamis, storms, and other geologic processes. A natural disaster can cause loss of life or damage property, and typically leaves some economic damage in its wake, the severity of which depends on the affected population's resilience and on the infrastructure available. In modern times, the divide between natural, man-made and man-accelerated is quite difficult to draw with human choices like architecture, fire, resource management or even climate change potentially playing a role. An adverse event will not rise to the level of a disaster if it occurs in an area without vulnerable population. In a vulnerable area, however, such as Nepal during the 2015 earthquake, an adverse event can have disastrous consequences and leave lasting damage, which can take years to repair. The disastrous consequences also impact the mental health of effected communities often leading to post-traumatic symptoms. These increased emotional experiences can be supported through collective processing, leading to resilience and increased community engagement.	Sichuan Earthquake Storm Damage Hurricane Sandy Major Quake Bushfires
Palace of Versailles	The Palace of Versailles was the principal royal residence of France from 1682, under Louis XIV, until the start of the French Revolution in 1789, under Louis XVI. It is located in the department of Yvelines, in the region of France, about 20 kilometers (12 miles) southwest of the center of Paris.	Palace Of Versailles La galerie des Glaces - Chateau de Versailles Orangerie du Chateau de Versailles Grand Apartment
Pollination	Pollination is an essential part of reproduction for many plant species. Pollen is produced by a plant's stamen and includes the genetic information required for reproduction. During pollination it is delivered to a plant's stigma. Pollen can be transported to the stigma on the same plant (self-pollination) or to another plant of the same species (cross-pollination). Plants generate seeds as a result of pollination.	Self-Pollination Self-Pollination Continued Cross-Pollination Adaptation Bees Bee Flowers Wasps Butterflies and Moths Wind Birds
Presidents of the United States	The president is the highest position of power in the United States government, acting as both the head of state and head of government, as well as the commander in chief of the United States Armed Forces. The first president was inaugurated in 1789 following the Revolutionary War, and to this day the office comes with great power, respect and responsibility. George Washington	George Washington Thomas Jefferson Abraham Lincoln Theodore Roosevelt Franklin D Roosevelt Harry S Truman Dwight Eisenhower John F Kennedy Ronald Reagan Barack Obama

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Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico is a Caribbean island in North America, east of the Dominican Republic and west of the British Virgin Islands. A territory of the United States of America, the island has roughly 3.2 million residents and was originally populated by the indigenous Taino people.	Geography San Juan Landscape Climate Ethnicity Economy Government People El Yunque National Forest Beaches
Rainforest	Rainforests are forests characterized by high and continuous rainfall, with annual rainfall in the case of tropical rainforests between 2.5 and 4.5 meters (98 and 177 in) and definitions varying by region for temperate rainforests. The monsoon trough, alternatively known as the intertropical convergence zone, plays a significant role in creating the climatic conditions necessary for the Earth's tropical rainforests: which are distinct from monsoonal areas of seasonal tropical forest. Estimates vary from 40% to 75% of all biotic species are indigenous to the rainforests. There may be many millions of species of plants, insects and microorganisms still undiscovered in tropical rainforests. Tropical rainforests have been called the "jewels of the Earth" and the "world's largest pharmacy", because over one quarter of natural medicines have been discovered there. Rainforests are also responsible for 28% of the world's oxygen turnover, sometimes misnamed oxygen production, processing it through photosynthesis from carbon dioxide and consuming it through respiration.	Fig Tree Kilimanjaro Rainforest Tropical Rainforest Hike The Rainforest Rainbow Waterfall
Rivers	A river is a natural flowing watercourse, usually freshwater, flowing towards an ocean, sea, lake or another river. In some cases, a river flows into the ground and becomes dry at the end of its course without reaching another body of water.	The Mologa River Bahorok River Blue Spring Elowah Falls River Zrmanja Croatia Rasina river Cetina river in Croatia Velikaya river delta Wahkeena falls
Rocks and Caves	In geology, rock is a naturally occurring solid mass that is comprised of minerals or mineraloid matter. Each type varies in size, shape, color, texture and density. Rocks are separated into categories depending on the minerals inside, chemical composition and the way the rock was formed. The Earth's outer solid layer and crust are made of rock, and it are also found in outer space, for example asteroids. A cave, also called a cavern, is an opening in the Earth that is large enough for humans to explore. They are usually made of rock and vary in size, shape and color.	Types of Rock Igneous Rocks Basalt Columns Sedimentary Rocks Limestone Cliffs Metamorphic Rocks Fossils Valentine Cave Paradise Cave Cenote

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Roman Ruins	Ancient Rome is one of the most fascinating ancient civilizations in history. It was a kingdom from 753-509 BCE, republic from 509 BCE – 29 BCE and an empire from 27 BCE – 476 CE. The people were responsible for impressive advancement in the human understanding of technology, philosophy, engineering, art and military tactics. Their culture, knowledge, ethics and understanding contributed to the development of modern society and the ruins they left behind have served as an inspiration and source of curiosity since the Renaissance.	Colosseum The Pantheon The Roman Forum The Roman Forum Pyramid of Cestius Pompeii Herculaneum Djemila Cartagena Hadrian's Wall
Shanghai	Shanghai is one of the four direct-administered municipalities of the People's Republic of China, governed by the State Council. The city is located on the southern estuary of the Yangtze River, with the Huangpu River flowing through it. With a population of 24.28 million as of 2019, it is the most populous urban area in China and the third most populous city proper in the world. Shanghai is a global center for finance, research, technology, manufacturing, and transportation, and the Port of Shanghai is the world's busiest container port. Originally a fishing village and market town, Shanghai grew its importance in the 19th century due to both domestic and foreign trade and its favorable port location. The city was one of five treaty ports forced open to European trade after the First Opium War, the Shanghai International Settlement and the French Concession were subsequently established. The city then flourished, becoming a primary commercial and financial hub of Asia in the 1930s. During the Second Sino-Japanese War, the city was the site of the major Battle of Shanghai. After the war, with the CPC takeover of mainland China in 1949, trade was limited to other socialist countries and the city's global influence declined.	Expo 2010 Qiandao Lake Nanpu Bridge Chongqing coral Lujiazui The Bund Water-town landscape in Zhujiajiao, Shanghai
Singapore	Singapore, officially the Republic of Singapore, is a sovereign island city-state in maritime Southeast Asia. It lies about one degree of latitude (137 kilometers or 85 miles) north of the equator, off the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula, bordering the Straits of Malacca to the west, the Riau Islands (Indonesia) to the south, and the South China Sea to the east. The country's territory is composed of one main island, 63 satellite islands and islets, and one outlying islet, the combined area of which has increased by 25% since the country's independence as a result of extensive land reclamation projects.	Chinese Gardens Marina Bay, Singapore SINGAPORE - Gardens By The Bay - Cloud Forest 1 Singapore
Six Wetlands	Just as forests are called the lungs of the earth, wetlands are the kidneys" that regulate water and filter waste from the landscape. The kidney comparison aside, wetlands are the primary sources of freshwater, buffers of floods and droughts, recycler of nutrients and chemicals, and inextricably intertwined with our culture and identity. These ubiquitous ecosystems usually throw up beautiful mental images - a picturesque river, a houseboat on a lake, fishing in a pond and more. They are the subject of poetry and songs, provide the backdrop of films and	Bonita Beach Calusa Cypress Tree Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary Cypress Dome Off Gator Hook Trail Fakahatchee Strand 1 Shark Valley Everglades Visitor Center, Merritt Island NWR, Florida, USA

	books and are sacred to many people. More directly, wetlands are a source of livelihood, food and home to biodiversity. Around 4.63% of the geographical area of India are wetlands. A total of 757,060 wetlands have been mapped in the country	
Solar Energy	Solar energy is the radiation energy that is emitted by the sun. This energy generates heat that warms the Earth and can be harnessed by humans to generate electricity.	Solar Energy Replacing Fossil Fuels Flat-Plate Collectors Solar Hot Water Solar Ponds Solar Oven Solar Cells Small Solar Cells Solar Panels Concentrated Sunlight
South Asia	South Asia is the southern region of Asia, which is defined in both geographical and ethno-cultural terms. The region consists of the countries of Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, the Maldives, and Sri Lanka. Topographically, it is dominated by the Indian Plate and defined largely by the Indian Ocean on the south, and the Himalayas, Karakoram, and Pamir mountains on the north. The Amu Darya, which rises north of the Hindu Kush, forms part of the northwestern border. On land (clockwise), South Asia is bounded by Western Asia, Central Asia, East Asia, and Southeast Asia. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is an economic cooperation organization in the region which was established in 1985 and includes all eight nations comprising South Asia. South Asia covers about 5.2 million km ² (2.0 million sq. mi), which is 11.71% of the Asian continent or 3.5% of the world's land surface area. The population of South Asia is about 1.891 billion or about one-fourth of the world's population, making it both the most populous and the most densely populated geographical region in the world. Overall, it accounts for about 39.49% of Asia's population, over 24% of the world's population, and is home to a vast array of people.	Khari Baoli Elephant Bathing in the Periyar River, Kodanad Rescue Center Gurudwara Bangla Sahib, New Delhi, India Kirti Mandir, Porbandar Ratti Gali Lake, Neelum Valley, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Pakistan
South Korea	South Korea, officially the Republic of Korea (ROK), is a country in East Asia, constituting the southern part of the Korean Peninsula, and sharing a land border with North Korea. 25 million people, around half of the country's population of 51 million, live in the Seoul Capital Area, the fifth-largest metropolitan area in the world. The Korean Peninsula was inhabited as early as the Lower Paleolithic period. Its first kingdom was noted in Chinese records in the early 7th century BCE. Following the unification of the Three Kingdoms of Korea into Silla and Balhae in the late 7th century, Korea was ruled by the Goryeo dynasty and the Joseon dynasty. The succeeding Korean Empire was annexed into the Empire of Japan in 1910.	Seoul Kimchi Dongdaemun Design Plaza Seoul Korea MookDong Elementary School Namsan Tower N Seoul Tower Seoul South Korea

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	After World War II, Korea was divided into two zones; a northern zone occupied by the Soviet Union and a southern zone occupied by the United States. After negotiations on reunification failed, the latter became the Republic of Korea in August 1948 while the former became North Korea.	
Space	Outer space is the expanse that exists beyond Earth and between celestial bodies. Outer space is not completely empty. It is a hard vacuum containing a low density of particles, predominantly a plasma of hydrogen and helium, as well as electromagnetic radiation, magnetic fields, neutrinos, dust, and cosmic rays.	Largest Radio Telescope Changes 3 Lunar Lunar panorama Cygnus Cargo Module Inside Skylab Space Station Curiosity rover Martian solar day 177
Space Race	The Space Race was a 20th-century competition between two Cold War adversaries, the Soviet Union and the United States, to achieve superior spaceflight capability. It had its origins in the ballistic missile-based nuclear arms race between the two nations following World War II.	Apollo 11 Apollo Lunar Module Space Shuttle Launch pad The first man
Sunsets and Sunrises	Sunrise and sunset mark the start and end of the sun's appearance each day. It is caused by the rotation of the Earth on its axis. Every 24hrs the Earth makes one full rotation. As it rotates east, parts of the Earth begin to face the sun, which is what we see as the sun rising. As the rotation continues that part of the Earth begins facing away from the sun, until the sun can no longer be seen. From Earth this looks like the sun is setting over the horizon.	Sunset Colors Summer Winter Polar Circles Equator Tourist Attractions Mountain Sunrise Beach Sunset City Sunsets Beautiful Skies
Surgeon	A surgeon is a type of doctor who treats injuries and diseases using physical means. Surgery itself has been around for thousands of years, with ancient civilizations in India, China, Egypt and Hellenistic Greece developing relatively advanced techniques and understanding for the time. During the Middle Ages most European surgeons were barbers who generally had little or no understanding of what they were doing. The first organization of surgeons was the United Company of Barber Surgeons of London, created in 1540. By the 1700s the understanding of human anatomy and operating procedures had come a long way, however anesthesia wasn't introduced until 1846 so prior to this most patients were sedated with opium or alcohol. During the mid-1800's, the understanding of the relationship between bacteria and infection also came a long way and in 1867 antisepsis was developed. Today surgeons have access to a vast wealth of research, technology, and proven techniques. As well as saving the lives of patients, many surgeons are engaged in research and medical trials designed to make surgery safer, more efficient and have better patient outcomes.	Medical School Surgical Conferences Operating Theatre Medical Team Clothing Specialties Hospitals Regional and Remote Patients

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Suzhou	Suzhou is a major city in China that has strong ties to the economy, with its key industries focusing on commerce and trade. The city center is 100km from Shanghai, with the urban sprawl of the two cities meeting at the outer edges.	Suzhou City Wall Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University Suzhou Museum Chongyuan Temple Lion Grove Garden Suzhou Grand Canal Garden of the Master of the Nets Suzhou Tiger Hill Scenic Area Suzhou Arts and Crafts Museum Pingjiang Road
Teotihuacan	Teotihuacán is an ancient, ruined city located 30 miles (50 kilometers) northeast of Mexico City, Mexico. It is one of the most important pre-Aztec ruins in the area. Around 500 CE Teotihuacán was one of the world's largest cities and parts of its great pyramids, temples, and palaces may still be seen today. The people who built the city settled in the area around 400 BCE, but their history is mostly unknown.	Museo de la Cultura Teotihuacana Teotihuacanos' Teotihuacán's Layout The Pyramid of the Moon The Avenue of the Dead The Pyramid of the Sun City Layout from the Pyramid of the Sun The Temple of Quetzalcoatl Quetzalpapalotl Complex Palace of Quetzalpapalotl
The Acropolis	The Acropolis of Athens is an ancient citadel located on a rocky outcrop above the city of Athens and contains the remains of several ancient buildings of great architectural and historic significance, the most famous being the Parthenon.	The Acropolis Location The Parthenon North View The Great Athina
The Fight for Women's Equality	The fight for women's rights began in the mid-1800s and continues today. A lot of gains have been made but there is further to go before equality is achieved.	1848 – Seneca Falls Convention 1893 – The Right to Vote 1914 to 1945 - World War 1 and 2 1948 – Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1960 - First Elected Female Leader 1963 – Equal Pay Act (USA) 1979 - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women 2013 - Malala Yousafzai at the UN 2017 – Women’s March The Future
The Great Barrier Reef	A barrier reef is a long and narrow coral reef that runs parallel to the coast and is mainly submerged. The Great Barrier Reef off the coast of Queensland, Australia is the world's biggest coral reef. It is in the Coral Sea and is one of the natural wonders of the world.	Size Climate Whitsunday Islands Whitsunday Islands Animals

		<p>From Space</p> <p>Coral Reef</p> <p>Tourism</p> <p>Coral Bleaching</p> <p>Invasive Species</p>
The Great Wall	<p>The Great Wall of China is a series of walls that were built over the course of hundreds of years. It stretches from the sea in Northern China into southern Mongolia. What remains of the wall is a UNESCO World Heritage site and it is considered to be one of the largest construction projects in human history.</p>	<p>Qin Dynasty</p> <p>Between the Qin and Ming Dynasties</p> <p>Ming Dynasty</p> <p>Ming Wall</p> <p>Fall of the Ming Dynasty</p> <p>Qing Dynasty Cease Construction</p> <p>Condition Today</p> <p>Jay Pass</p> <p>Mutiny</p> <p>Jinshan ling</p>
The Holocaust	<p>The Holocaust was the genocide of Jewish people in Europe during World War Two. From 1941 to 1945, Nazi Germany systematically murdered approximately 6 million Jews. The killings were done through a range of organized methods including mass shootings, gas chambers, extermination through hard labor and human experiments. The Holocaust occurred after almost a decade of Jewish persecution following Adolf Hitler's election as German chancellor in January of 1933.</p>	<p>Riga Ghetto</p> <p>Anne Frank</p> <p>Holocaust Trains</p> <p>Auschwitz Concentration Camp</p> <p>Auschwitz Barracks</p> <p>Crveni Krst Concentration Camp</p> <p>Gas Chamber at Dachau</p> <p>Crematorium at Dachau</p> <p>Majdanek Concentration Camp</p> <p>Yad Mordechai</p>
The National Mall	<p>The National Mall is a landscaped park within the National Mall and Memorial Parks, an official unit of the United States National Park System. It is located near the downtown area of Washington, D.C., the capital city of the United States, and is administered by the National Park Service (NPS) of the United States Department of the Interior. The term National Mall commonly includes areas that are also officially part of neighboring West Potomac Park to the south and west and Constitution Gardens to the west. The term is often taken to refer to the entire area between the Lincoln Memorial on the west and east to the United States Capitol grounds, with the Washington Monument dividing the area slightly west of its midpoint. A smaller designation sometimes referred to as the National Mall (proper) excludes both the Capitol grounds and the Washington Monument grounds, applying only to an area between them.</p>	<p>Lincoln Memorial</p> <p>Reflecting Pool</p> <p>The Wall South</p> <p>Thomas Jefferson Memorial</p> <p>Stairs</p> <p>Thomas Jefferson Memorial, Washington DC</p> <p>US Capitol, East Front, Dawn</p>
The Pyramids of Giza	<p>The Pyramids of Giza are three colossal pyramids built on a rocky plateau in Egypt, near the Nile River. They were built by the ancient Egyptians over 4000 years ago. Today the pyramids are located on the outskirts of Egypt's capital city, Cairo.</p>	<p>Pyramid Names</p> <p>Plunder</p> <p>Khufu</p> <p>Khufu's Pyramid</p> <p>Khafre</p> <p>Khafre's Pyramid</p>

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		Menkaure Menkaure's Pyramid Building Modern Times
The sky at night	Sun, Moon, Planets and their moons, Comets, Asteroids Meteors, Nebula and Stars. During daylight we only see our Sun and sometimes the moon. At night we see all the shining objects mentioned against the dark sky. Some of the brighter stars appear to form groups in the sky, these we call constellations.	Aurora Storm Fonts Point Iceland Northern Lights Karasjohka icy river Night over Tenerife Night View of Kioloa Beach, Kioloa, New South Wales, Australia Northern lights Northern lights Northern lights-1
Thomas Edison	Thomas Edison was an American inventor and businessman. He singly or jointly held 1093 patents related to his work, a record number at the time. Edison invented many devices that had a significant impact on the modern world and was one first inventors to use the principles of organized science, teamwork and an industrial research laboratory for his work.	Birth in Milan Childhood Education Working on the Trains Move to New York The Phonograph Electric Lighting The Lab Later Life and Death
Trains	Trains are one of the main forms of transport that humans use to travel and move goods overland. They consist of a locomotive (the engine) and series of connected railway cars which carry the human or freight cargo. Trains run along tracks which are usually made of steel.	Steam Locomotive Lincoln's Funeral Car Union Pacific Big Boy Orient Express A4 Steam Locomotive Trans-Siberian Railway Shinkansen Peru Rail Andean Explorer Golden Pass Westbahn
Underwater	Approximately 71% of the Earth's surface is underwater, with most of it lying under the ocean. Despite covering such a large proportion of our planet, around 80% of what lies underwater has not been properly explored or mapped by humans.	Fresh Water and Salt Water Fresh Water Creatures Saltwater Creatures Coral Reefs Blue Holes Underwater Cave Points of Interest Shipwrecks Scuba Diving Submersible
US Monuments	The United States has 129 protected areas known as national monuments. The president of the United States can establish a national monument by presidential proclamation, and the United States Congress can do so by legislation. The president's authority arises from the Antiquities Act of 1906, which allows	The Gateway Arch Lincoln Memorial before Dawn Mount Rushmore Statue Of Liberty Washington Monument

	the president to proclaim "historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest" as national monuments.	
USA	The United States of America (USA), commonly known as the United States (U.S. or US), or America, is a country primarily located in North America. It consists of 50 states, a federal district, five major self-governing territories, 326 Indian reservations. It is the world's third- or fourth-largest country by total area. With a population of more than 328 million people, it is the third most populous country in the world. The national capital is Washington, D.C., and the most populous city is New York City.	Early Winter on the Bridle Path Golden Gate Bridge from Hendrik Point Los Angeles City Center Mojave National Preserve New York from One World Observatory1 Palisade Glacier, John Muir Wilderness in the Sierra Nevada California Two Medicine Lake, Glacier National Park, Montana, USA United States Capitol Building Washington DC Wall Street New York United States--Streetscape Near the Wall Street bull statue
Volcanoes	A volcano is a rupture in the crust of a planetary-mass object, such as Earth, that allows hot lava, volcanic ash, and gases to escape from a magma chamber below the surface. On Earth, volcanoes are most often found where tectonic plates are diverging or converging, and most are found underwater. For example, a mid- oceanic ridge, such as the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, has volcanoes caused by divergent tectonic plates whereas the Pacific Ring of Fire has volcanoes caused by convergent tectonic plates. Volcanoes can also form where there is stretching and thinning of the crust's plates, such as in the East African Rift and the Wells Gray- Clearwater volcanic field and Rio Grande Rift in North America. Volcanism away from plate boundaries has been postulated to arise from upwelling vapors from the core mantle boundary, 3,000 kilometers (1,900 mi) deep in the Earth. This results in hotspot volcanism, of which the Hawaiian hotspot is an example. Volcanoes are usually not created where two tectonic plates slide past one another.	Volcanos Shadow Leirhnjukur crater row in Krafla caldera Sunset over an eruption Tanna Island, Mont Yasur Volcano Volcanic eruption
World Religions	Religious beliefs are something which are deeply personal and extremely important to many people around the world. They often involve a deity or many deities which are revered, and a set of guiding principles by which believers try to live their life. Some religions have a strict set of rules and customs. Others are the spiritual aspect of a particular cultural group. The way a religion is practiced can be influenced by the cultures and traditions of the people living in a certain area, with the same religious beliefs being observed slightly differently by people in various parts of the world. The five largest religions are Judaism, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism and Christianity.	Judaism Hinduism Islam Buddhism Christianity Mecca Vatican City Mount Sinai Bayon Temple Mt Agung

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Yellowstone National Park	<p>Yellowstone National Park is in the United States of America. Most of the park lies in the state of Wyoming, with some parts extending into Montana and Idaho. It was designated a national park on the 1st of March 1972 and was the first national park in the United States. The Park features many unique hydrothermal and geological formations including canyons, geysers, thermal pools, and lakes. It is also home to many animal species including elk, bears and bison.</p>	<p>Old Faithful Geyser Grand Prismatic Spring Mammoth Hot Springs Beauty Pool Fishing Cone Bison in Yellowstone Upper Falls Grand Canyon of Yellowstone Sunset Lake Lamar Valley</p>
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