1. The **three rivers** have been in their present courses for how many years? ________________

2. About how many millions of years ago were Pittsburgh’s **hills** formed? ________________

3. Name the four types of **sedimentary rock** that largely make up Pittsburgh. ________________
   ______________________________________________________________________________________

4. In which state does the Monongahela River **begin**? ______________________________________

5. In which **direction** does the Monongahela River flow on its way to the Point? ______________

6. The Allegheny River begins in northern Pennsylvania and **then flows into which state**
   before flowing back into Pennsylvania? ______________________________________________________

7. In which **direction** does the Allegheny River flow on its way to the Point? _________________

8. In which **direction** does the Ohio River flow from the Point? ______________________________

9. **What river** does the Ohio River flow into? ________________________________________________

10. Which river **did the French** usually follow to get to Pittsburgh’s Point? ________________

11. Which river **did the British** usually follow to get to Pittsburgh’s Point? ________________

12. **Why** did the French, British, and Native Americans fight over the “Land at the Forks of
   the Ohio?” ____________________________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________________________
Pittsburgh’s Rivers
were — and still are — major transportation routes
1. When was Pittsburgh founded? _____________________________(month/year)

2. For whom is Pittsburgh named? ________________________________

3. What avenue is named for the British General who named Pittsburgh? ___________________

4. What two things needed to be invented before skyscrapers could be built?
   ________________________________________________________________________________________

5. Name the tallest building in downtown Pittsburgh: ________________________________

6. How tall is the tallest building? ________________________________ (It’s just over twice the height of Mt. Washington)

7. Which is Pittsburgh’s most famous architectural landmark? ________________________________

8. Who commissioned the Frick Building, Union Trust Building, and William Penn Hotel?
   _________________________________________________________________________________________

9. What street was lowered about 15 feet in 1912–13? ________________________________

10. What street used to be called Pittsburgh’s “Wall Street”? _______________________________

11. What is the date of the oldest building you saw on this tour: it was Pittsburgh’s first office building?
    _______________________________________________________________________________________

12. PPG Place opened how many years after Market Square was laid out? ____________________
KEY CONCEPTS: LIVABLE CITY

From authors/preservationists Jane Jacobs, Roberta Brandes Gratz, and Charles Landry

Put a check mark by the photo when you find the match or see examples of the concept.

Recycled buildings: Historic buildings are assets in a city. They can be easily recycled for new uses and they contribute to a city's distinctive appearance. Great cities are about distinctiveness.

Varied buildings: Old and new buildings together create visually interesting streetscapes and provide a variety of useful spaces for small business owners and large corporations.

Mass transit: light rail, bus, and bicyclists help reduce automobile congestion and the need for more parking.

Concentration: The more people (of all ages), the safer the city.

Frequent streets: Shorter blocks and lots of intersections create walkable cities, giving people choices and different ways to go.

Mixed uses: One building can house a variety of uses (coffee shop, retail, apartments/offices) AND one city can include different building types, providing places for people to live, work, worship, shop, eat, and be entertained.

Locally-owned businesses form the economic backbone of cities.

Human scale: People are attracted to places where they are not dwarfed by their surroundings.

Green spaces: People enjoy gathering or relaxing in parklets or city squares that provide “breathing spaces.”

“A great city, in fact, is the artwork of its people.”—David Lewis, urban designer
KEY CONCEPTS: SIGNS OF CHANGE

Write the name of the place that is shown in the photo detail and briefly describe the change that has occurred or is occurring.
PHILADELPHIA HISTORY & LANDMARKS FOUNDATION
Protecting the Places that Make Philadelphia Home
100 West State Street, Suite 350 • Philadelphia, PA 15219-1134 • Phone 412-471-5808 • Fax 412-471-1633 • www.phlf.org
Write the name of the building that is shown in the photo detail. Using the WORD BANK on the reverse, write the correct term for each photo detail. You’ll find these details inside and outside buildings all over the US and in Europe especially.
**WORD BANK**

You will need to use one word twice.

**Console**: An ornamental bracket, usually in the form of a scroll which is S-shaped. A bracket supports a cornice or the entablature over a doorway or window.

**Dentil**: Any of a series of closely spaced, small, rectangular blocks forming a molding.

**Egg-and-dart**: An ornamental motif...consisting of closely set, alternating series of oval and pointed forms.

**Fret**: A decorative design contained within a band or border, consisting of repeated, often geometric figures. Also called key pattern.

**Keystone**: The wedge-shaped element at the crown of an arch, serving to lock the other pieces in place.

**Pediment**: A wide, low-pitched gable surmounting a colonnade or a major division of a façade.

**Rosette**: An ornament having a generally circular combination of parts resembling a flower or plant.

**Vitruvian scroll**: An ornament having a spiral form resembling a partly or loosely rolled parchment. A series of scrolls forming a stylized wave pattern. Also called Vitruvian wave. This decorative element was named after the Roman architect Vitruvius.

Write the name of the building that is shown in the photo detail. Using the WORD BANK below, write the correct term for each column or seal.

WORD BANK

City Seal: based on William Pitt’s family coat of arms
County Seal: with a ship, plow, and shafts of wheat
Doric column
Ionic column
Composite column
Modern column
PHILADELPHIA 250 DOWNTOWN WALKING TOUR
PHOTO DETAILS: CREATURES IN STONE

Write the name of the building where these creatures can be found.