The Great Pyramid of Giza is the last of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. It was completed around 2560 B.C. by Pharaoh Khufu, and it stands as the largest pyramid in Giza. The pyramid is 146 meters above the bedrock and 147 meters above sea level. It has a volume of 2.2 million cubic meters, which is the equivalent of approximately 900,000 three-liter boxes of water. The pyramid is oriented to the four cardinal directions with an error of less than a degree. It is estimated that about 2.5 million stones were used to construct the Great Pyramid, each weighing an average of 2.5 tons. The pyramid was built using limestone blocks that were transported from a quarry some 20 kilometers away. The pyramid was originally covered in polished granite, giving it a smooth surface that reflected the sun. The Great Pyramid is still a popular destination for tourists and historians alike, and it remains a testament to the advanced engineering skills of the ancient Egyptians.