Ptolmaic Egypt

Ptolemy Satrap 323-305

Philip Arriedaeus killed 317

Alexander IV in 309

So in 305

Ptolemy I Sotar (Savior) proclaims himself King (or better, has his Soldiers do it) - 282

Cleopatra VII. 69 – 30 BC

- Father: Ptolemy XII
- R. 80 – 51 BC
- Expelled 57 BC
- Pompey is "godfather"
- Returns in 55 BC
- dies 51 BC

- Mother = ? Cleopatra VI, Ptolemy XII's sister.
- Mother dies while Cleopatra is an infant

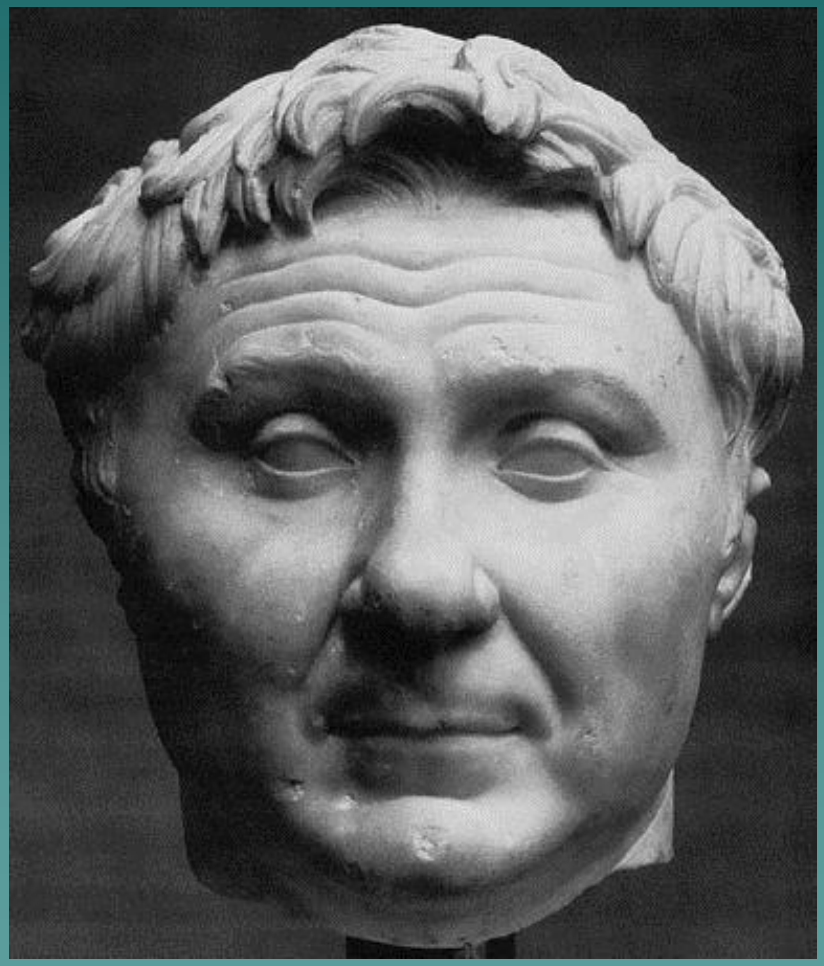
Cleopatra

THE Cleopatra

NOT the real Cleopatra

Vercingetorix of Gaul

Second Civil War



Pompey

Julius Caesar arrives 48 BC

Caesar and Cleopatra

- Arrives in Egypt in 48 BC
- “The Carpet”
- June 23, 47 BC – Caesarion born
- 46 BC Caesar, with Cleopatra, returns to Rome
- March 15, 44 BC, Caesar murdered
- Cleopatra returns to Egypt

Silver Coins C. VII

Is this Cleopatra?

Coin of Cleopatra VII

2nd Triumvirate

Mark Anthony

Lepidus

Octavian

Anthony and Cleopatra

- Philippi, Fall 42 BC
- Cleo as Venus--River Cydnus
- Actium, 9-31-BC
- 30 BC Octavian in Egypt
- Mark Anthony, then Cleopatra commit suicide
- What to do with Caesarion who is ruling as Ptolemy XV?

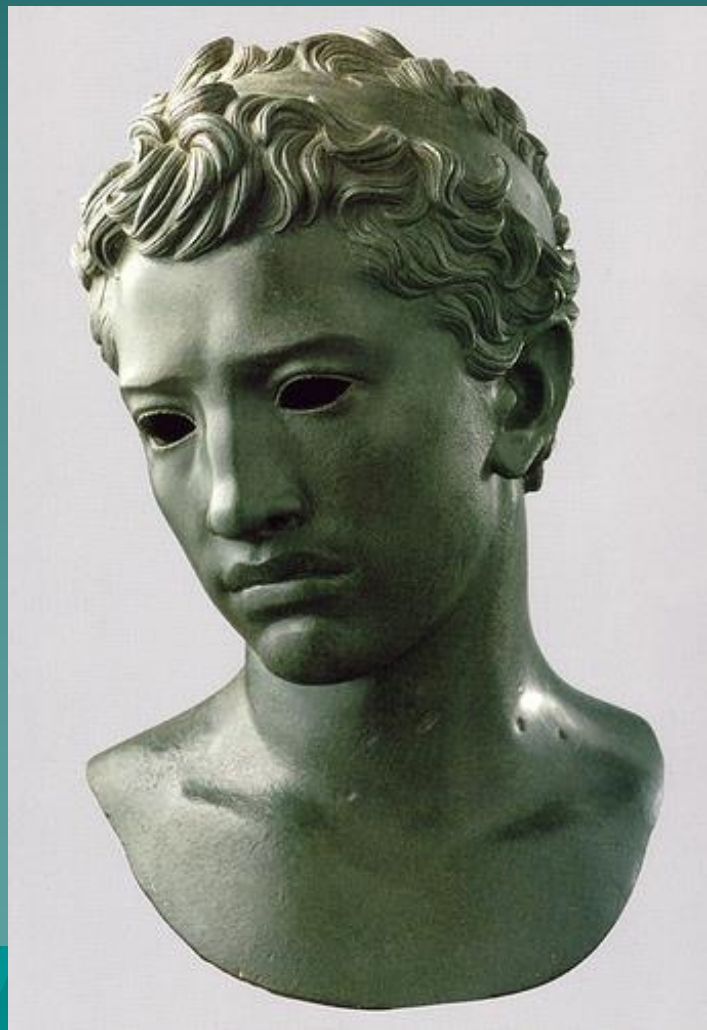
Children

- With Caesar:
- Ptolemy XV Caesarion, 47 BC – 30 BC

- With Mark Anthony:
- Cleopatra Selene, 40 BC – 17 AD
- Alexander Helios, 40 - ?
- Ptolemy Philadelphus, 36 BC - ?
- All raised by Octavia, then sent to Morocco

REINOS MAURITANOS: Dinar de Juba II
Juba is murdered by Caligula

Cleopatra Selene



Busto del rey Juba II. Elaborado en bronce.
25 años antes de cristo
Museo Arqueológico de Rabat

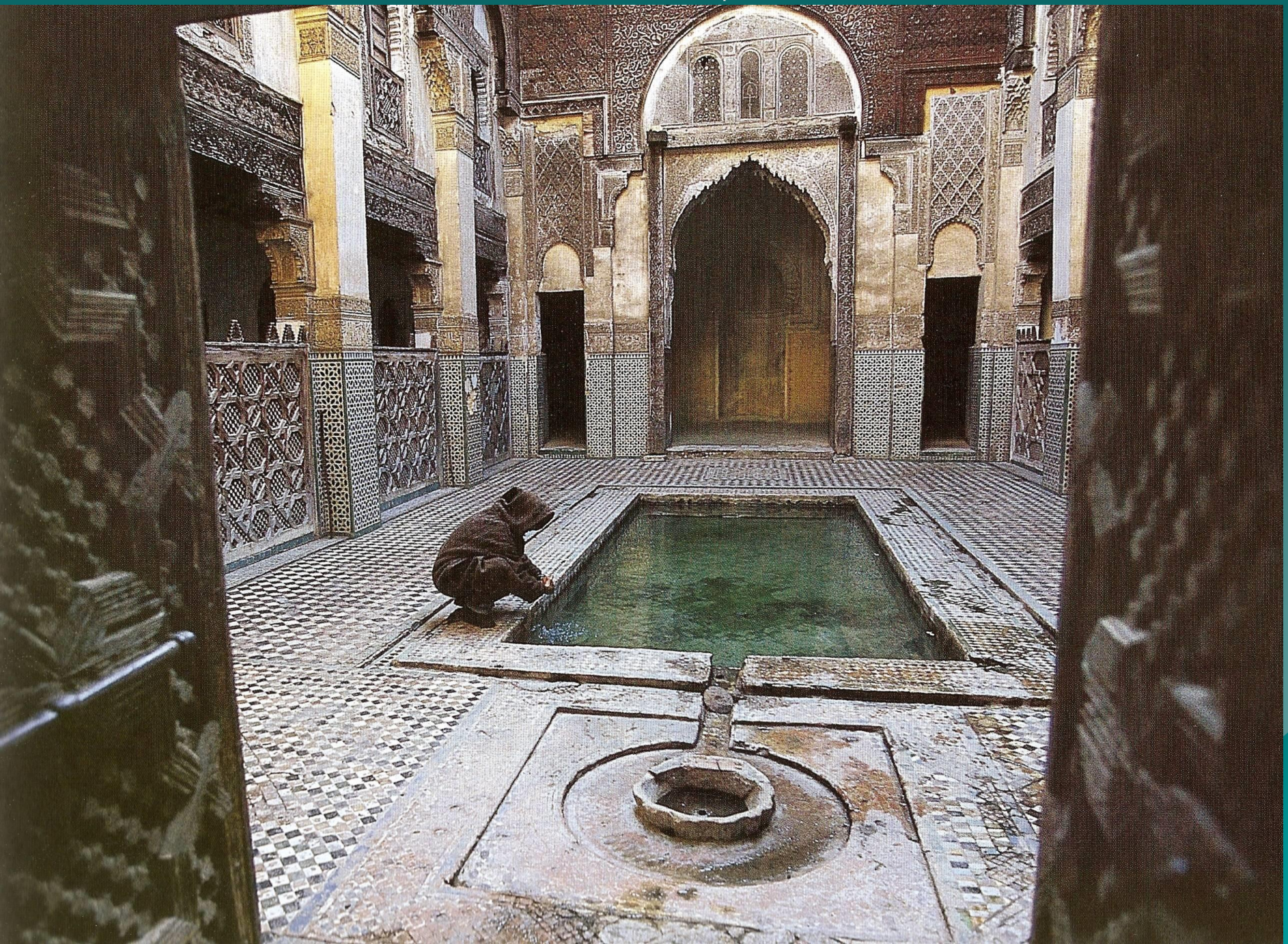
Roman Mauretania
Claudius divides Mauretania into
M. Ceaserensis=Algeria
M. Tingitana=Morocco

Volubilis

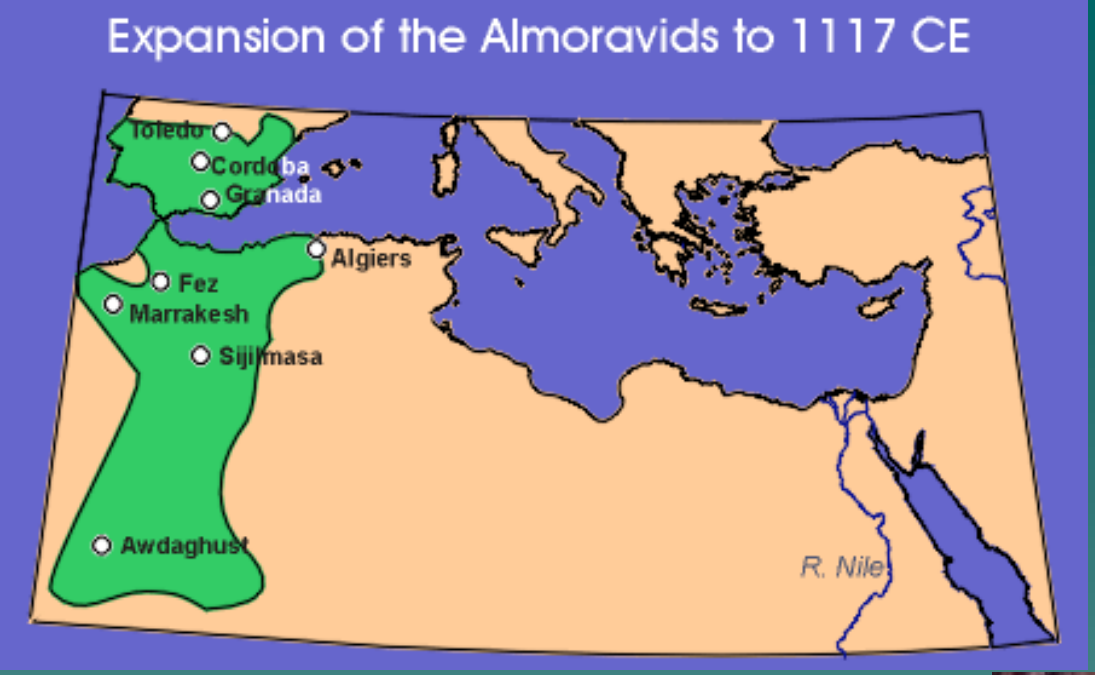
A. IDRISSID Dynasty **789-926**

Establish Fes as their capital

Medieval Medresa, Fes




(c) Manfred Schweda www.thisfabtrek.com

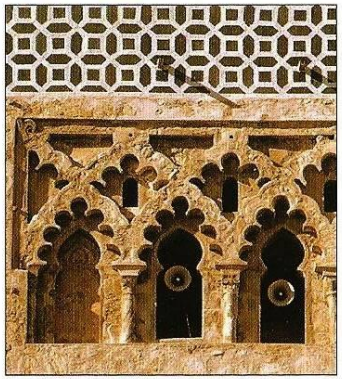


The Almoravids 1062-1147

When the Spanish Umayyad Dynasty fell In 1086, the Almoravids conquered southern Spain. There they discovered the advanced Art/architecture of the Umayyads-like these Gracefull arches in the Mosque at Cordoba. They introduced this style, Andulusian, into Morocco where it became the Moorish Art.

Koutoubia Mosque ⓫

In about 1147, to mark his victory over the Almoravids, the Almohad sultan Abd el-Moumen set about building one of the largest mosques in the Western Muslim world. The minaret, a masterpiece of Islamic architecture, was completed during the reign of Yacoub el-Mansour, grandson of Abd el-Moumen. It later served as the model for the Giralda in Seville, as well as for the Hassan Tower in Rabat *(see p76)*. The "Booksellers' Mosque" takes its name from the manuscripts souk that once took place around it. The interior of the minaret contains a ramp used to carry building materials up to the summit. The mosque has been restored to reveal the original pink colour of the brickwork.

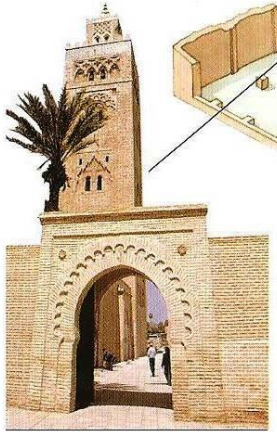


★ Minaret
This splendid tower in pink Gueliz stone stands likes a sentinel above the city. It is 70 m (230 ft) high and its proportions obey the canons of Almohad architecture: its height equals five times its width.

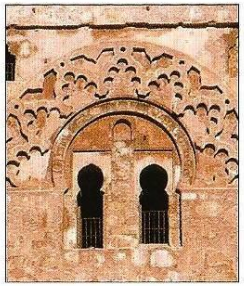
Four gilt-bronze spheres surmount the lantern.

Denticulate merlons

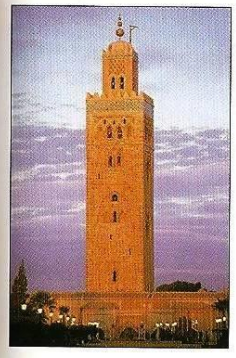
The interior of the minaret contains six superimposed rooms.



Entrance to the Koutoubia Courtyard
This restrained and simple entrance follows the design of most gateways to important Moroccan buildings: a horseshoe arch with moulded arcature.



Detail of the East Side of the Minaret
Each side of the minaret has a different decorative scheme. Common to all, with variations, are floral motifs, inscriptions, bands of moulded terracotta and, as here, windows with festooned arches.



West View of the Minaret
The minaret is the highest building in the city and it stands as a landmark for many miles around. Only Muslims may enjoy the unforgettable view from the top of the building.

Visitors' Checklist

Place de la Koutoubia.
(044) 43 62 39.
to non-Muslims.

Eastern Entrance to the Prayer Hall
This is the main entrance for the faithful. The design of the doorway is relatively plain, with minimal ornamentation.

Roof of green tiles

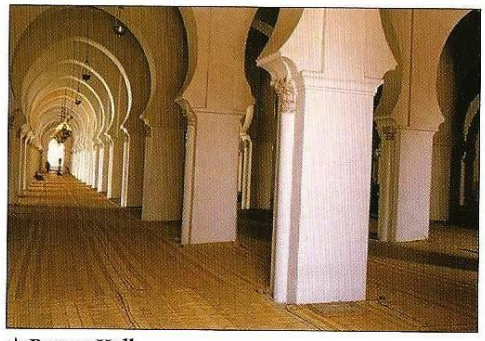
Courtyard and pool

The interior of the mosque consists of 16 parallel aisles of equal width bisected by a wider nave.

The original mosque was superseded by another, built on the orders of the Almohad ruler Abd el-Moumen. This was because the *qibla* wall of the earlier mosque was not accurately oriented towards Mecca. Its foundations can still be seen today.

Star Features

- ★ Minaret
- ★ Prayer Hall



★ Prayer Hall
This can accommodate some 20,000 faithful. The white columns supporting horseshoe arches and the braided pattern of the floor create a striking perspective.

Mosque, now church, Cordoba