

# 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



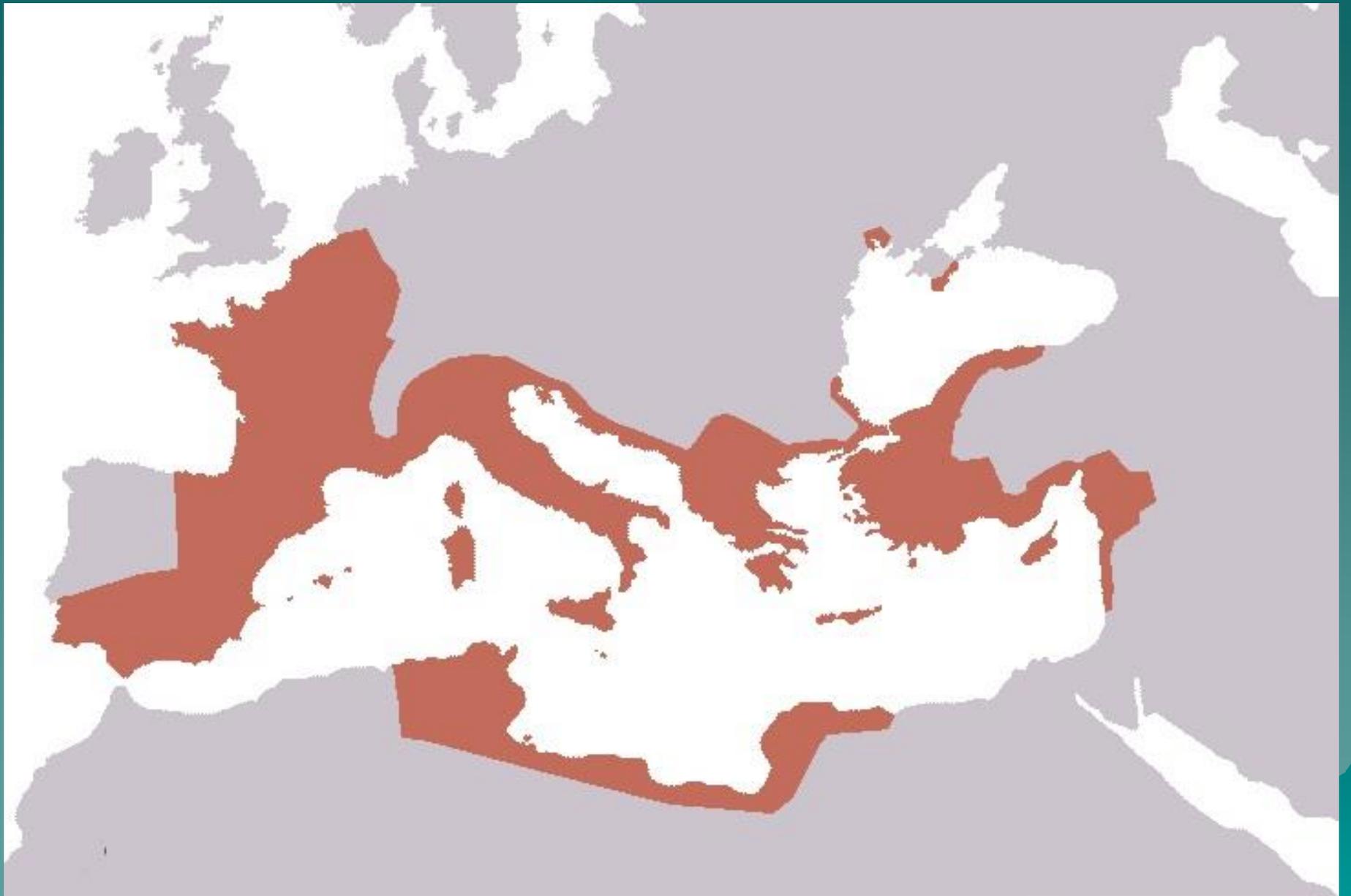
# Cleopatra



THE Cleopatra



NOT the real Cleopatra



1. The first part of the text discusses the importance of the Arctic region in the context of global climate change and the potential for oil and gas reserves. It mentions that the Arctic region is home to some of the world's largest reserves of oil and gas, and that these reserves are becoming increasingly accessible as the region's ice melts. The text also notes that the Arctic region is a key area for international cooperation and that the Arctic Council is a key organization in this regard.

2. The second part of the text discusses the challenges of oil and gas extraction in the Arctic region. It notes that the harsh climate and remote location of the reserves make extraction and transportation difficult and expensive. The text also mentions that the Arctic region is a sensitive environment and that oil and gas extraction could have significant impacts on the region's wildlife and ecosystems.

3. The third part of the text discusses the potential for renewable energy in the Arctic region. It notes that the Arctic region has a high potential for wind and solar energy, and that these sources could provide a sustainable and clean energy source for the region. The text also mentions that the Arctic region is a key area for international cooperation and that the Arctic Council is a key organization in this regard.

4. The fourth part of the text discusses the importance of the Arctic region in the context of global climate change. It notes that the Arctic region is a key area for international cooperation and that the Arctic Council is a key organization in this regard. The text also mentions that the Arctic region is a sensitive environment and that climate change could have significant impacts on the region's wildlife and ecosystems.

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11. The eleventh part of the text discusses the importance of the Arctic region in the context of global climate change. It notes that the Arctic region is a key area for international cooperation and that the Arctic Council is a key organization in this regard. The text also mentions that the Arctic region is a sensitive environment and that climate change could have significant impacts on the region's wildlife and ecosystems.

12. The twelfth part of the text discusses the potential for renewable energy in the Arctic region. It notes that the Arctic region has a high potential for wind and solar energy, and that these sources could provide a sustainable and clean energy source for the region. The text also mentions that the Arctic region is a key area for international cooperation and that the Arctic Council is a key organization in this regard.

13. The thirteenth part of the text discusses the challenges of oil and gas extraction in the Arctic region. It notes that the harsh climate and remote location of the reserves make extraction and transportation difficult and expensive. The text also mentions that the Arctic region is a sensitive environment and that oil and gas extraction could have significant impacts on the region's wildlife and ecosystems.

14. The fourteenth part of the text discusses the importance of the Arctic region in the context of global climate change. It notes that the Arctic region is a key area for international cooperation and that the Arctic Council is a key organization in this regard. The text also mentions that the Arctic region is a sensitive environment and that climate change could have significant impacts on the region's wildlife and ecosystems.

15. The fifteenth part of the text discusses the potential for oil and gas extraction in the Arctic region. It notes that the harsh climate and remote location of the reserves make extraction and transportation difficult and expensive. The text also mentions that the Arctic region is a sensitive environment and that oil and gas extraction could have significant impacts on the region's wildlife and ecosystems.

16. The sixteenth part of the text discusses the importance of the Arctic region in the context of global climate change. It notes that the Arctic region is a key area for international cooperation and that the Arctic Council is a key organization in this regard. The text also mentions that the Arctic region is a sensitive environment and that climate change could have significant impacts on the region's wildlife and ecosystems.

# 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

# 2<sup>nd</sup> 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

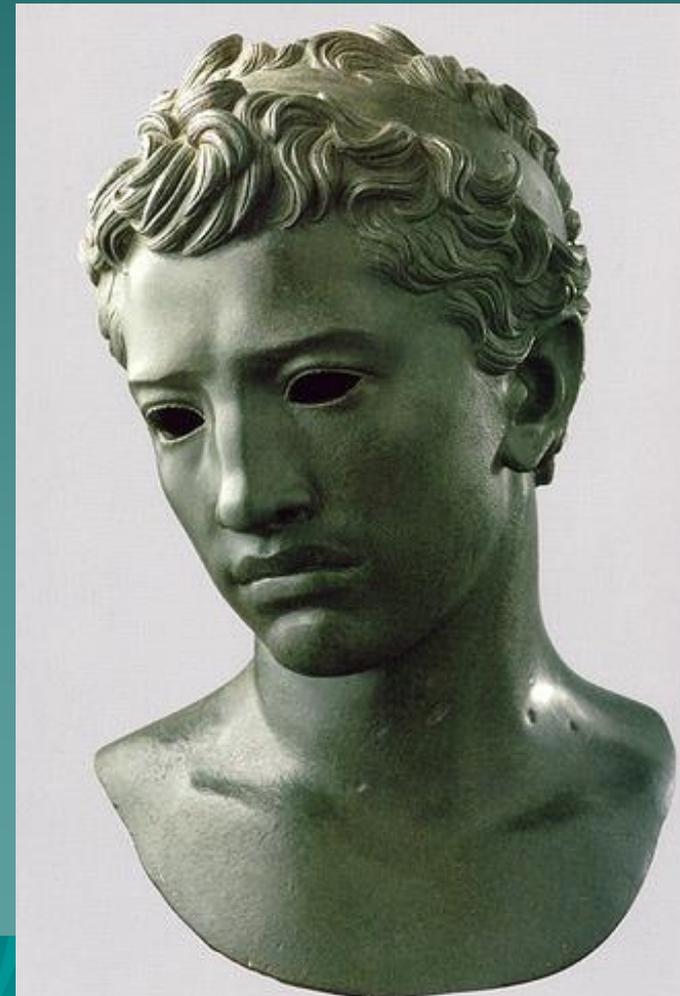
REINOS MAURITANOS: Dinar de Juba II  
Juba is murdered by Caligula



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







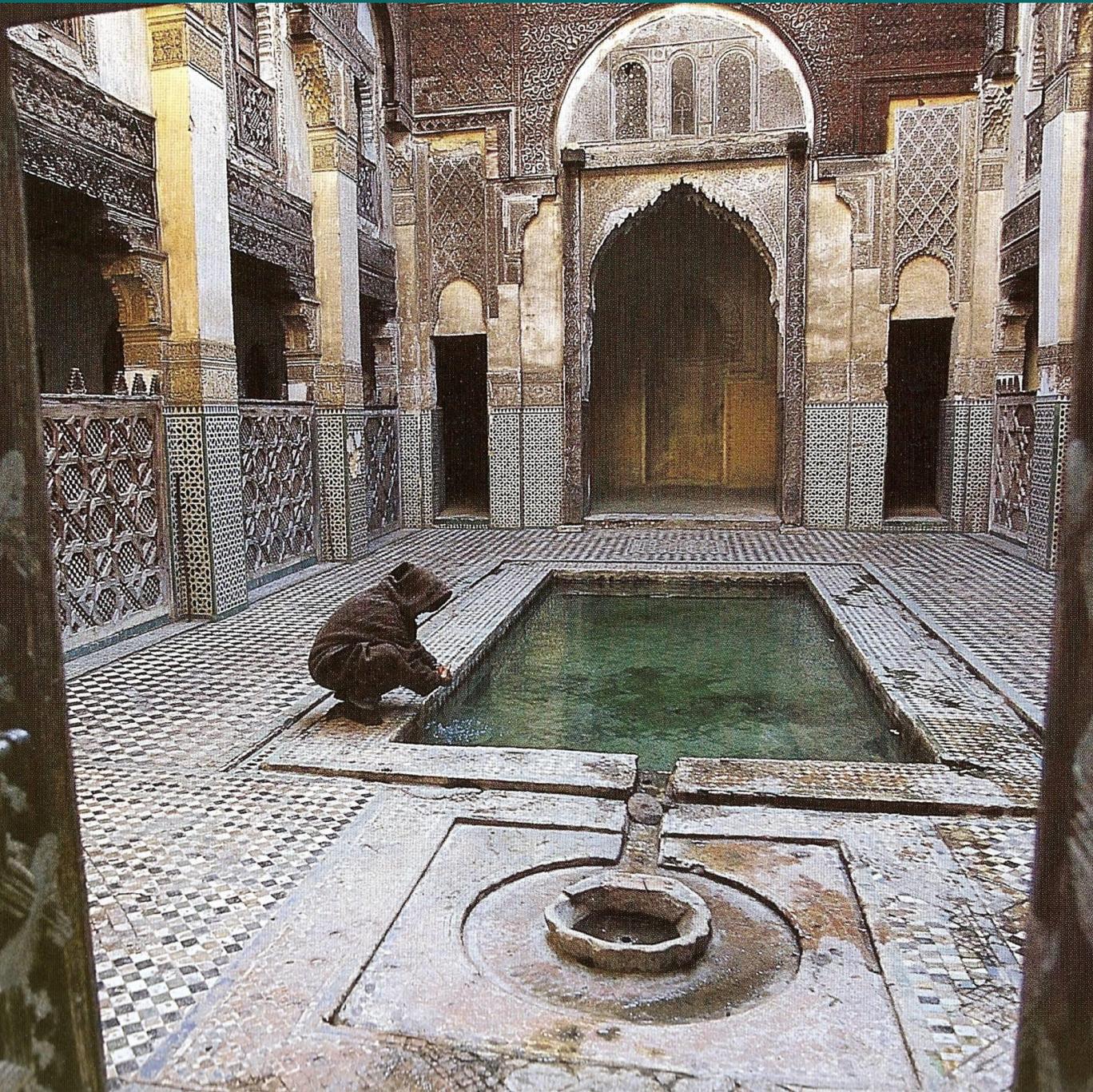
# A. IDRISID Dynasty

Establish Fes as their capital

789-926

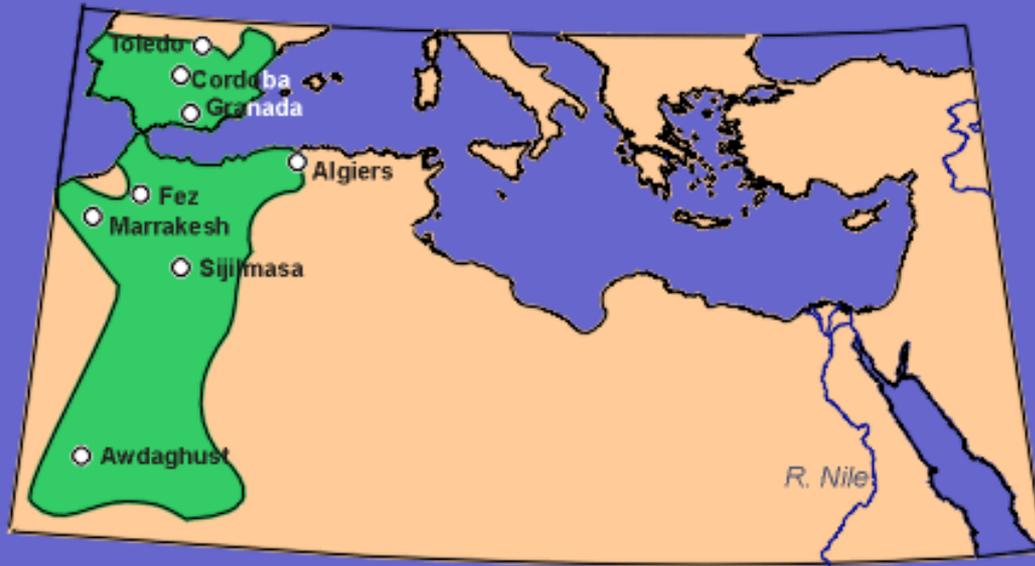


# Medieval Medresa, Fes





## Expansion of the Almoravids to 1117 CE



The Almoravids

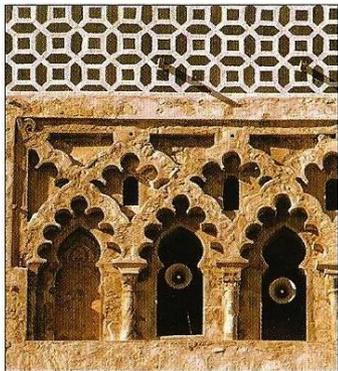
1062-1147

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, Andalusian, into Morocco where it became the Moorish Art.



# Koutoubia Mosque

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.

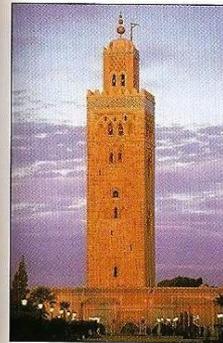


**★ Minaret**  
This splendid tower in pink Gueliz stone stands like a sentinel above the city. It is 70 m (230 ft) high and its proportions obey the canons of Almohad architecture: its height equals five times its width.

The interior of the minaret contains six superimposed rooms.

Four gilt-bronze spheres surmount the lantern.

Denticulate merlons



**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

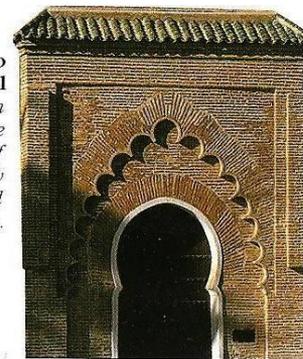
Place de la Koutoubia.

(044) 43 62 39.

to non-Muslims.

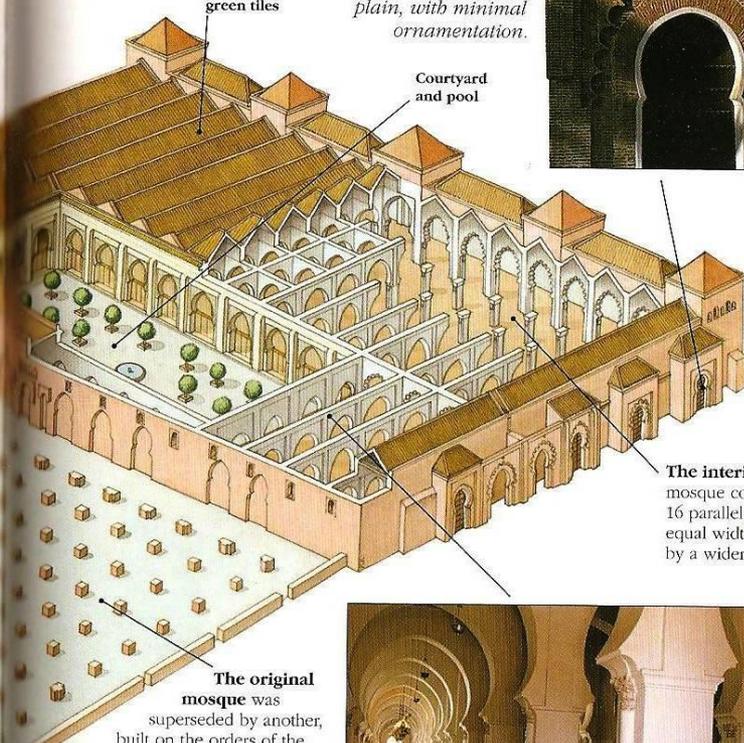
### Eastern Entrance to the Prayer Hall

This is the main entrance for the faithful. The design of the doorway is relatively plain, with minimal ornamentation.



Roof of green tiles

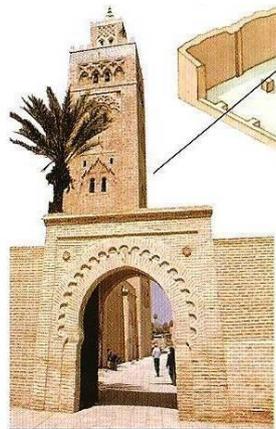
Courtyard and pool



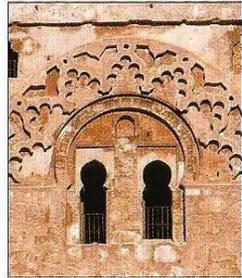
The interior of the mosque consists of 16 parallel aisles of equal width bisected by a wider nave.

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



**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.



**★ 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

