

Ancient Library At Alexandria

The city fell to the Arabs in AD 641, and a new capital of Egypt, Fustat, was founded on the Nile. After Alexandria's status as the country's capital ended, it fell into a long decline, which by the late Ottoman period, had seen it reduced to little more than a small fishing village. The French army under Napoleon captured the city in 1798 and the British soon captured it from the French, retaining Alexandria within their sphere of influence for 150 years. The city grew in the early 19th century under the industrialization program of Mohammad Ali, the viceroy of Egypt. This archive consisted of over 6,000 tablets written primarily in Babylonian cuneiform; however, a select few were composed in the indigenous Hurrian language.

Alexandria Port The Port of Alexandria is located on the northern coast of Egypt, to the West of the Nile Delta. The latter was connected to the River Nile via canals, allowing goods at the Port to travel to and from the country's interior. In antiquity Alexandria was built between the Mediterranean Sea and Mariut Lake. The Port of Alexandria is located on the northern coast of Egypt, to the West of the Nile Delta. In antiquity Alexandria was built between the Mediterranean Sea and Mariut Lake.

Almost nothing is known about Herodotus' account of the foundation of Alexandria. After its foundation, Alexandria became the seat of the Ptolemaic Kingdom, and quickly grew to be one of the greatest cities of the Hellenistic world. Only Rome, which gained control of Egypt in 30 BC, eclipsed Alexandria in size and wealth. This archive contains the largest collection of Hittite texts ever discovered, with approximately thirty thousand inscribed cuneiform tablets. The tablets had also been classified according to a precise system.

History of Alexandria The Canopic (westernmost) branch of the Nile Delta still existed at that time, The history of Alexandria dates back to the city's founding, by Alexander the Great, in 331 BC. just east of Alexandria, at the western edge of what is now Abu Qir Bay. The Canopic (westernmost) branch of the Nile Delta still existed at that time, and was widely used for shipping. Yet, before that, there were large port cities just east of Alexandria, at the western edge of what is now Abu Qir

Bay 0b1dad61bb

== Ancient Near East == 0b1dad61bb Much of Hero's original writings and designs have been lost, but some of his works were preserved in manuscripts from the Byzantine Empire and, to a lesser extent, in Latin or Arabic translations. 0b1dad61bb

List of libraries in the ancient world The great libraries of the ancient world served as archives for empires, sanctuaries for sacred writings, and depositories of literature and chronicles The great libraries of the ancient world served as archives for empires, sanctuaries for sacred writings, and depositories of literature and chronicles 0b1dad61bb

According to Johannes Tzetzes, the Mouseion was an institution founded by Ptolemy I Soter (c. 367 BC – c. 283 BC) in Alexandria, Egypt, though it is more likely that it took shape under Ptolemy II Philadelphus (309–246 BC). As a community gathered together under the protection of the Muses, the Mouseion remained supported over the centuries by the patronage of the royal family of the Ptolemies... 0b1dad61bb In 2025, parts of the lighthouse's entrance, threshold stones, and foundation paving stones were resurfaced to aid in a digital... 0b1dad61bb Nicknamed the "Bride of the Mediterranean" and "Pearl of the Mediterranean Coast", the city is a popular tourist destination and a major industrial centre. It is the sixth-largest city in the Arab world, seventh-largest city in the Middle East, and the eleventh-largest city in Africa. The capital of the Alexandria Governorate, Alexandria is considered an industrial hub and is home to the Alexandria Shipyard. The city also has a large financial sector, and its ancient port Alexandria is one of the busiest ports in the country. Alexandria is the host city of the annual Alexandria Mediterranean Film Festival, held at the Bibliotheca Alexandrina. The city is also the home of the Alexandria Opera House, the Alexandria Museum of Fine Arts and the Alexandria... 0b1dad61bb Long considered the first systematically collected library, it was rediscovered in the 19th century. While the library had been destroyed, many fragments of ancient cuneiform tablets survived, and have been reconstructed. Large portions of The Epic of Gilgamesh were among the recovered texts. 0b1dad61bb == History == 0b1dad61bb The Royal Library of Ebla (2500–2350 B.C.) in modern Syria. 0b1dad61bb 20,000 cuneiform tablets and fragments, dated to 2500–2350 B.C., were found in the Royal Library of Ebla. 0b1dad61bb Hero published a well-recognized description of a steam-powered device

called an aeolipile, also known as "Hero's engine". Among his most famous inventions was a windwheel, constituting the earliest instance of wind harnessing on land. In his work *Mechanics*, he described pantographs. Some of his ideas were derived from the works of Ctesibius. 0b1dad61bb

Hero of Alexandria probably 1st or Hero of Alexandria (; Ancient Greek: Ἡρώων ὁ Ἀλεξανδρεὺς, Hērōn hō Alexandreús, also known as Heron of Alexandria ; fl. Hero of Alexandria (/ˈhiərəʊ/; Ancient Greek: Ἡρώων ὁ Ἀλεξανδρεὺς, Hērōn hō Alexandreús, also known as Heron of Alexandria /ˈherən/; fl. He has been described as the greatest experimentalist of antiquity and a representative of the Hellenistic scientific tradition. probably 1st or 2nd century AD) was a Greek mathematician and engineer who was active in Alexandria during the Roman era 0b1dad61bb

Ugarit... 0b1dad61bb

Alexandria Lying at the western edge of the Nile River Delta, it extends about 40 km (25 mi) along the country's northern coast. It is Egypt's principal seaport, the second largest city after Cairo, and the largest city on the Mediterranean coast. Founded in 331 BC by Alexander the Great, Alexandria is one of the largest and most important cities of antiquity and a leading hub for science, culture, and scholarship. Alexandria is the host city of the annual Alexandria Mediterranean Film Alexandria is a major city in Egypt. sector, and its ancient port Alexandria is one of the busiest ports in the country 0b1dad61bb

The lighthouse was severely damaged by three earthquakes between AD 956 and 1303 and became an abandoned ruin. It was the third longest-surviving ancient wonder, after the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus and the extant Great Pyramid of Giza, surviving in part until 1480, when the last of its stones was used to build the Citadel of Qaitbay on the site. 0b1dad61bb Alexandria came to be regarded as the capital of knowledge and learning, in part because of the Great Library. Many important and influential scholars worked at the Library during the third and second centuries BC, including: Zenodotus of Ephesus, who worked towards standardizing the works of Homer; Callimachus, who wrote the *Pinakes*, sometimes considered... 0b1dad61bb Library of Alexandria, one of the largest libraries in ancient history 0b1dad61bb Nuzi (modern Yorgan Tepe) (1500 B.C.) 0b1dad61bb The Ptolemies reputedly established their Mouseion and Library with the intention of bringing

together some of the best scholars of the Hellenistic world and to collect all the books known at the time. Although it did not imply a collection of works of art, the word mouseion is the root for the modern usage of the word museum. 0b1dad61bb

Alexandria Library Alexandria Library may refer to: Library of Alexandria, one of the largest libraries in ancient history Bibliotheca Alexandrina, a modern library in Alexandria Alexandria Library may refer to: 0b1dad61bb

In 1994, a team of French archaeologists dived in the water of Alexandria's Eastern Harbour and discovered some remains of the lighthouse on the sea floor. In 2016, the Ministry of State of Antiquities in Egypt had plans to turn submerged ruins of ancient Alexandria, including those of the Pharos, into an underwater museum. 0b1dad61bb Bogazköy Archive (1900–1190 B.C.), Hattusa (modern Bogazkoy) 0b1dad61bb Bibliotheca Alexandrina, a modern library in Alexandria, Egypt 0b1dad61bb The current city is the Republic of Egypt's leading port... 0b1dad61bb Alexandria is now considered the second most important city in Egypt and the Port of Alexandria is the main port in the country. It consists of two harbours (East and West) separated by a T-shaped peninsula. The East harbour is shallow and is not navigable by large vessels. The West harbour is used for commercial shipping. The harbour is formed by two converging breakwaters. 0b1dad61bb Alexandria Library (Virginia), a library in Alexandria, Virginia 0b1dad61bb == Administrative Divisions == 0b1dad61bb

Lighthouse of Alexandria One of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, for many centuries it was one of the world's tallest man-made structures. It has been estimated to have been at least 100 metres (330 ft) in overall height. The Lighthouse of Alexandria, sometimes called the Pharos of Alexandria, was a lighthouse built by the Ptolemaic Kingdom of Ancient Egypt, during the The Lighthouse of Alexandria, sometimes called the Pharos of Alexandria, was a lighthouse built by the Ptolemaic Kingdom of Ancient Egypt, during the reign of Ptolemy II Philadelphus (280–247 BC) 0b1dad61bb

In mathematics, he wrote a commentary on Euclid's Elements and a work on applied geometry known as the Metrica. He is mostly remembered for Heron's formula; a way to calculate the area of a triangle using only the lengths of its sides. 0b1dad61bb == History == 0b1dad61bb

Mouseion Mouseion of Alexandria (Ancient Greek: Μουσεῖον τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας; Latin: Musaeum Alexandrinum), which arguably included the Library of Alexandria, was an The Mouseion of Alexandria (Ancient Greek: Μουσεῖον τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας; Latin: Musaeum Alexandrinum), which arguably included the Library of Alexandria, was an institution said to have been founded by Ptolemy I Soter and his son Ptolemy II Philadelphus. Originally, the word mouseion meant any place that was dedicated to the Muses, often related to the study of music or poetry, but later associated with sites of learning such as Plato's Academy and Aristotle's Lyceum 0b1dad61bb

The Library of Ashurbanipal (established 668–627 B.C.) in Nineveh (near modern Mosul, Iraq) 0b1dad61bb == Life and career == 0b1dad61bb

Library of Alexandria The idea of a universal library in Alexandria may have been proposed by Demetrius of Phalerum, an exiled Athenian statesman living in Alexandria, to Ptolemy I Soter, who may have established plans for the library, but the library itself was probably not built until the reign of his son Ptolemy II Philadelphus. The library was part of a larger research institution called the Mouseion, which was dedicated to the Muses, the nine goddesses of the arts. It is unknown how many scrolls were housed at any given time, but estimates range from 40,000 to 700,000 at its height. The Library of Alexandria in Alexandria, Egypt, was one of the largest and most significant libraries of the ancient world. The library was part of a The Library of Alexandria in Alexandria, Egypt, was one of the largest and most significant libraries of the ancient world. The library quickly acquired many papyrus scrolls, owing largely to the Ptolemaic kings' aggressive and well-funded policies for procuring texts 0b1dad61bb

Central District (Alexandria) It is Alexandria's main administrative and educational hub, housing the main campus of Alexandria University and the Bibliotheca Alexandrina. It is also home to many ancient landmarks, government offices, and residential neighbourhoods. Bibliotheca Alexandrina, inaugurated in 2002 as the successor to the ancient Library of Alexandria, which was located in the area. The district also encompasses Downtown Alexandria (Egyptian Arabic: وسط البلد, romanized: Wust El Balad). The district is also home to The Central District (Arabic: حي وسط, romanized: Ḥayy Wasat) is an administrative district in Alexandria, Egypt 0b1dad61bb

The Central District is divided into three primary municipal sections

(Kism), which are further divided into neighbourhoods and sub-districts (Shiyakha), which are as follows: 0b1dad61bb

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