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Components: Article title and text

Leptis Magna

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Leptis or Lepcis Magna, also known by other names in antiquity, was a prominent city of the Carthaginian Empire and Roman Libya at the mouth of the Wadi Lebda in the Mediterranean

Originally a 7th-century BC Phoenician foundation, it was greatly expanded under Roman Emperor Septimius Severus (r. 193–211), who was born in the city. The 3rd Augustan Legion was stationed here to defend the city against Berber incursions. After the legion's dissolution under Gordian III in 238, the city was increasingly open to raids in the later part of the 3rd century. Diocletian reinstated the city as provincial capital, and it grew again in prosperity until it fell to the Vandals in 439. It was reincorporated into the Eastern Empire in 533 but continued to be plagued by Berber raids and never recovered its former importance. It fell to the Muslim invasion in c. 647 and was subsequently abandoned.

Its ruins are within present-day Khoms, Libya, 130 km (81 mi) east of Tripoli. They are among the best-preserved Roman sites in the Mediterranean.

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Names [edit source]

The Punic name of the settlement was written LPQ (Punic: DDD) or LPQY (DDDD).^{[1][2][3]} This has been tentatively connected to the Semitic root (present in Arabic) LPQ, meaning "to build" or "to piece together", presumably in reference to the construction of the city.^[4]

This name was hellenized as Léptis (Ancient Greek: Aftrnc).^[5] also known as Léptis Megálé (Aftrnc juryábn, "Greater Leptis") distinguishing if from the "Lesser Leptis" distinguishing if tom the "Lesser Leptis" of Carthage in modern-day Tunisia. It was also known by the Greeks as Neápolis (Nkútnoluc, "New Town"). The latinization of these names was Leptis of Leptis Magare ("Greater Leptis"), which also appeared as the "Leptimagnese City" (Latin: Leptimagnesis Civitas). The Latin demonym was "Leptitan" ((Leptitanus): It was also known as Lúpit ana as a Roman colom,^[3] Its Italian name is Lepti Magare, and in Arabic it is named Ladada (🖾).^{[6[7]}

History [edit source]

Phoenicians [edit source]

The Phoenician city was founded in the second half of the 7th century BC. Little is known about Leptis during this time, but it appears to have been powerful enough to repel Dorieus's attempt to establish a Greek colony nearby around 515 BC.^[2] Like most western Phoenician settlements, Leptis became part of the Carthaginian Empire and fell under Rome's control with Carthage's defeat in the Punic Wars. Leptis remained highly independent for a period after about 111 BC.

Roman Republic [edit source]

The Roman Republic sent some colonists together with a small garrison in order to control the city. The city prospered and was even allowed to coin its own money in silver and bronze. Reflecting its blend of cultures, its coins bore Punic

Components: References

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- 2. ^ a b c Brogan & Wilson (2012).
- 3. ^ a b o Head (1911).
- 4. ^ Lipiński (2004), p. 345@.
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 8. ^ Bullo (2002), pp. 167–171.
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 9. ^ Matthews (1957), p. 37.
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 10. ^ Beechey & Beechey (1828), pp. 54–56.
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Components: Templates

V·T·E	World Heritage Sites in Libya [hide]
	Archaeological Site of Cyrene · Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna · Archaeological Site of Sabratha · Old Town of Ghadamès · Rock-Art Sites of Tadrart Acacus
V·T·E	La Phoenician cities and colonies [hide]
	Map of Phoenician colonies, 11th-6th centuries BCE Black Sea Gades,
Algeria	Camarata · Cartennae (Tenes) · Hippo Regius · Icosium (Algiers) · Igilgili (Jijel) · Iol (Cherchell) · Iomnium (Tigzirt) · Kirtan (Constantine) · Kissi (Djinet) · Macomades · Malaca · Rachgoun · Rusazus (Azeffoun) · Rusguniae (Tamentfoust) · Rusicade (Skikda) · Rusippisir (Taksebt) · Rusubbicari (Zemmouri El Bahri) · Rusuccuru (Dellys) · Sarai (Ain Oulmene) · Thagora (Taoura) · Tipasa in Mauretania · Tipasa in Numidia · Timici
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Libya	Lepcis (Khoms) · Oyat (Tripoli) · Tsabratan
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Other	Myriandus · Phoenicus / Gibraltar
V·T·E	Romano-Berber cities in Roman North Africa [hide]
	Sorted by contemporary national borders
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Categories: World Heritage Sites in Libya | Roman sites in Libya | Phoenician colonies in Libya | History of Tripolitania | Populated places established in the 2nd millennium BC | World Heritage Sites in Danger | Former populated places in Libya | Al Khums | Catholic titular sees in Africa | Populated places of the Byzantine Empire | Ruins in Libya | Buildings and structures in Murqub District | Ancient Berber cities | Roman amphitheaters in North Africa | Roman theatres | Roman fortifications in Roman Africa | Ancient Greek geography of North Africa | Carthage

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The following 72 pages are in this category, out of 72 total. This list may not reflect recent changes (learn more).

· Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo

- List of World Heritage in Danger
- A
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- Aïr Mountains
- Ancient City of Aleppo
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- Butrint

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- Gelati Monastery
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- Hampi
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- Iguaçu National Park

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- Kahuzi-Biéga National Park
- Kasubi Tombs
- Kathmandu Valley
- Kilwa Kisiwani
- Krak des Chevaliers

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- Plitvice Lakes National Park
- Portobelo, Colón

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- · Rainforests of the Atsinanana
- · Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras

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- Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve
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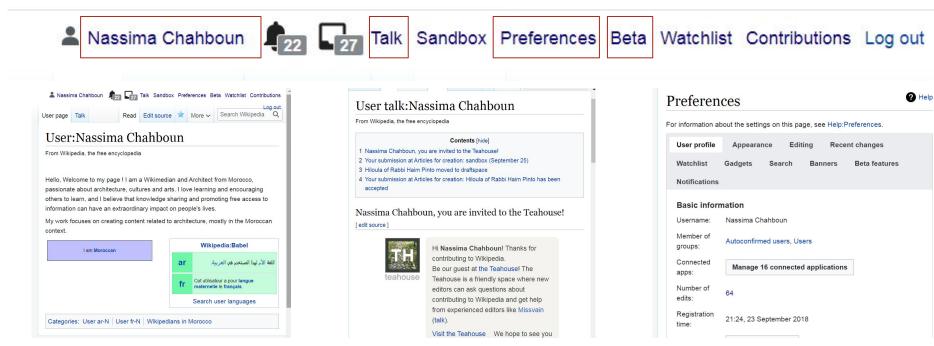




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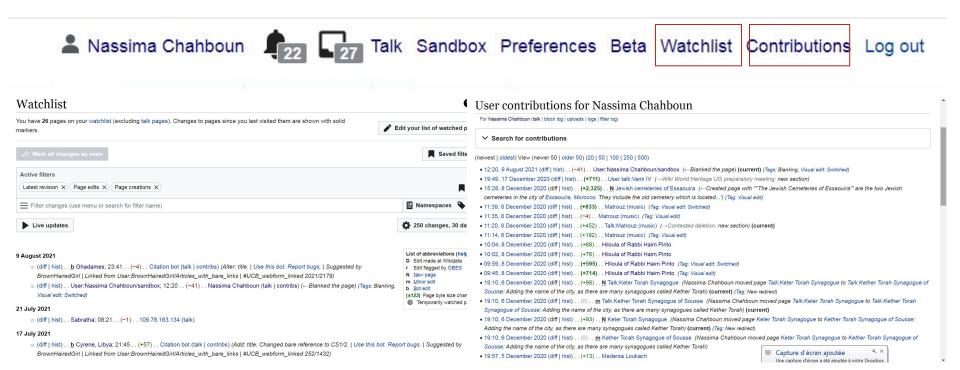


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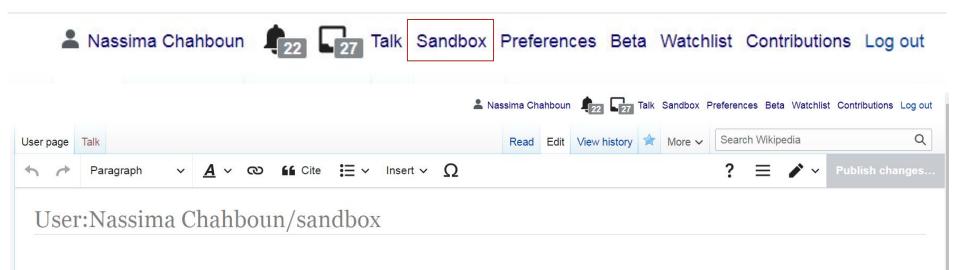


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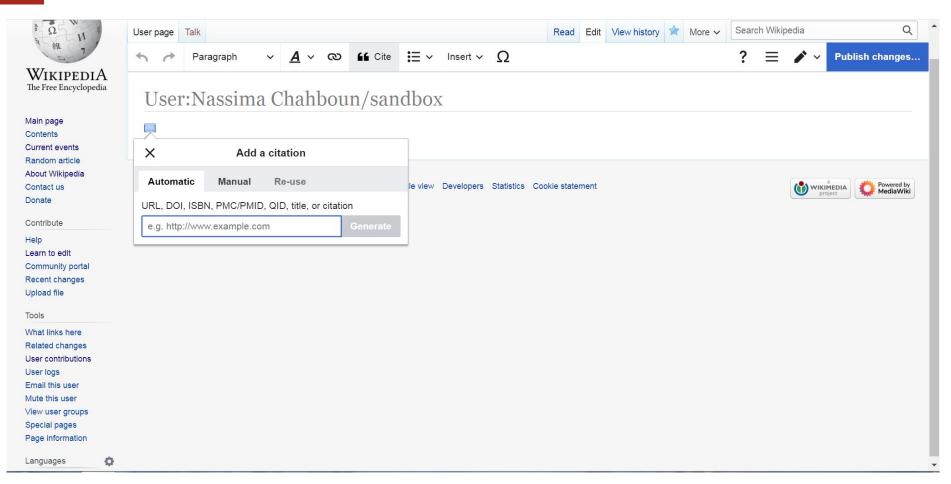
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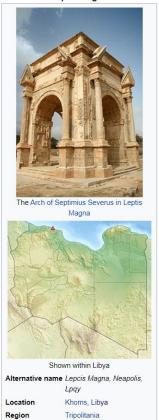
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Components: Infobox

Leptis Magna



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Settlement History

Coordinates

Туре

	History
Founded	7th c. BC
Abandoned	7th c. AD
Periods	Iron Age to Byzantine
Cultures	Carthaginian Roman
UNESCO	D World Heritage Site
Official name	Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna
Type	Cultural
Criteria	i, ii, iii
Designated	1982 (6th session)
Reference no.	183 교
State Party	Libya
Region	North Africa



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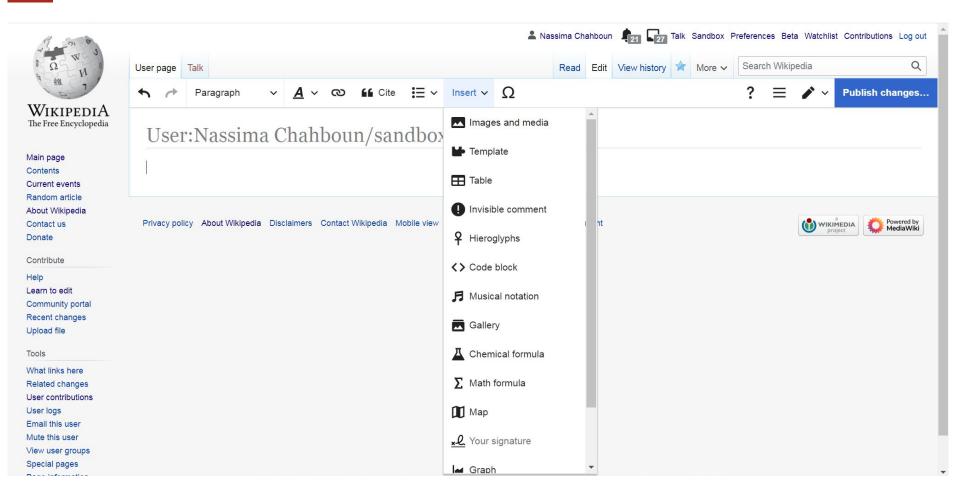
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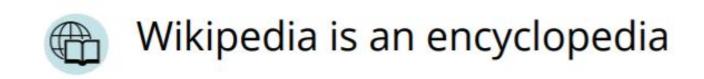
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Remember the 5 pillars?



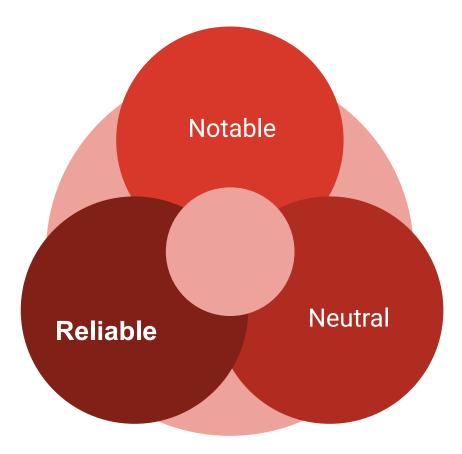


What information?



Wikipedia is written from a neutral point of view

Therefore, content should be:







• Sources: Reliable | Secondary | Independent



<u>Tips:</u>

Think about:

- What is the impact of this thing/person/event?
- Will it be worth reading in 2031?



representing fairly and proportionately all the significant views that have been published by reliable sources on a topic

without editorial bias



This one is !



Avoid:

- Stating opinions as facts
- Stating facts as opinions
- Judgemental language
- Giving undue weight to opinions /creating false balance



Referencing section pay attention to:

- Naming
- Article structure
- Balance
- Impartial tone



- All content must be verifiable
- Citation to a reliable source that directly supports the contribution
- No personal conclusions

Reliability

Reliable sources:

- Peer-reviewed journals
- Books published by university presses
- University-level textbooks
- Publications by respected publishing houses
- Mainstream newspapers

Avoid:

• Self-published sources



References that can be used:

- 1. Google docs
- 2. Google scholars
- 3. UNESCO digital library: <u>https://unesdoc.unesco.org/</u> Worldcat

