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Leptis Magna

Ghadames

Cyrene

Tadrart Acacus

Sabratha

«Imagine a world in which every single person on the planet is given free access to the sum of all human knowledge. That's what we're doing.

(Jimmy Wales, co-founder of Wikipedia, the largest online encyclopedia in the world)

Wikipedia in numbers

- Founded in 2001
- 323 language editions (11 closed)
- 1.9 edits per second

Selected totals of assets and involved people for all Wikipedias

Articles	Total pages	Edits	Images	Admins	Users	Active users
56,957,185	233,914,958	3,012,237,402	2,658,319	3,841	97,305,366	293,541

Wikipedia has a soul



A loving family..

Wikipedia has a soul








By Jason Krüger for Wikimedia Deutschland e.V. - Wikimedia Deutschland e.V., CC BY-SA 4.0,

& Faithful friends..

Wikipedia is also

- **Openness:** Everyone can contribute
- **Volunteering:** No paid editing
- **Collaboration:** Everything is decided “by consensus”, and additional rules are decided by the community itself
- **Crowdsourcing:** taking a job traditionally performed by a designated agent (usually an employee) and outsourcing it to an undefined, generally large group of people in the form of an open call. (Howe, 2008)
- **Accessibility:** All content is multilingual and shared under free licenses

The 5 pillars :

-  Wikipedia is an encyclopedia
-  Wikipedia is written from a neutral point of view
-  Wikipedia is free content that anyone can use, edit, and distribute
-  Editors should treat each other with respect and civility
-  Wikipedia has no firm rules

Let's remember together!



Wikipedia article

W Leptis Magna - Wikipedia

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leptis_Magna

Roman Empire

[edit source]

Kenneth D. Matthews, Jr. writes:^[9]

During the reign of Augustus, Leptis Magna was classified as a *civitas libera et immunitis*, or a free community, over which the governor had an absolute minimum of control. As such Leptis retain its two *suphetes* at the head of its government, with the *mhzm*, similar to the Roman *aediles*, as minor magistrates. In addition there were such sacred officials as the *'addir' ararim* or *praefectus sacrorum*, the *nêqum êlim*, and probably a sacred college of fifteen members.

Leptis Magna remained as such until the reign of the Roman emperor Tiberius, when the city and the surrounding area were formally incorporated into the empire as part of the province of Africa. It soon became one of the leading cities of Roman Africa and a major trading post. The city grew rapidly under Roman administration. During the reign of Nero, an amphitheater was constructed. The settlement was elevated to *municipium* in AD 64 or 65 and to *colonia* under Trajan (r. 98–117)

Leptis achieved its greatest prominence beginning in AD 193, as the hometown of emperor Septimius Severus. Septimius favored his hometown above all other provincial cities, and the buildings and wealth he lavished on it made Leptis Magna the third-most important city in Africa, rivaling Carthage and Alexandria. In AD 205, he and the imperial family visited the city and bestowed great honors. Among the changes that Severus introduced were the creation of a magnificent new forum and the rebuilding of the docks. The natural harbor had a tendency to silt up, but the Severan changes made this worse, and the eastern wharves are extremely well preserved, since they were scarcely used.

Leptis overextended itself during this period. During the Crisis of the 3rd Century, when trade declined precipitously, Leptis Magna's importance also fell into a decline, and by the middle of the 4th century, even before it was completely devastated by the 365 tsunami, large parts of the city had been abandoned. Ammianus Marcellinus recounts that the crisis was worsened by a corrupt Roman governor named Romanus, who demanded bribes to protect the city during a major tribal raid. The ruined city could not pay these and complained to the emperor Valentinian I. Romanus then bribed people at court and arranged for the Leptan envoys to be punished "for bringing false accusations". It enjoyed a minor renaissance beginning in the reign of the emperor Theodosius I.

Vandal Kingdom

[edit source]

In 439, Leptis Magna and the rest of the cities of Tripolitania fell under the control of the Vandals when their king, Gaiseric, captured Carthage from the Romans and made it his capital. Unfortunately for the future of Leptis Magna, Gaiseric ordered the city's walls demolished so as to dissuade its people from rebelling against Vandal rule. The people of Leptis and the Vandals both paid a heavy price for this in AD 523 when a group of Berber raiders sacked the city.

Byzantine Empire

[edit source]

Belisarius, general of Emperor Justinian I of the Byzantine Empire, recaptured Leptis Magna in the name of the Roman Empire ten years later, and in 533/4 it was re-incorporated into the empire. Leptis became a provincial capital of the Eastern Empire, but never recovered from the destruction wreaked upon it by the Berbers. In 544, under the prefecture of Sergius, the city came under intensified attack of Berber tribes, and after some successes, Sergius was reduced to retreating into the city, with the Leuathae tribal confederation camped outside the gate demanding payments. Sergius admitted eighty deputies into the city to present their demands, but when Sergius moved to leave the conference he was detained by the robe by one deputy and crowded by others. This provoked an officer of the prefect's guard to kill the deputy laying hands on the prefect, which resulted in a general massacre. The Berbers reacted with an all-out attack and Sergius was eventually forced to abandon Leptis and retreat to Carthage.^[10]

Islamic conquest

[edit source]

By the 6th century, the city was fully Christianized.^{[11][failed verification]} During the decade 565–578 AD Christian missionaries from Leptis Magna even began to move once Berber tribes as far south as the Fezzan in the Libyan desert and converted the Garamantes.^[12] Numerous new churches were built in the 6th century,^[13] but the city continued to decline, and


Criteria i, ii, iii

Designated 1982 (6th session)


Reference no. 183

State Party Libya


Region North Africa



Map of Leptis Magna



Severan Basilica

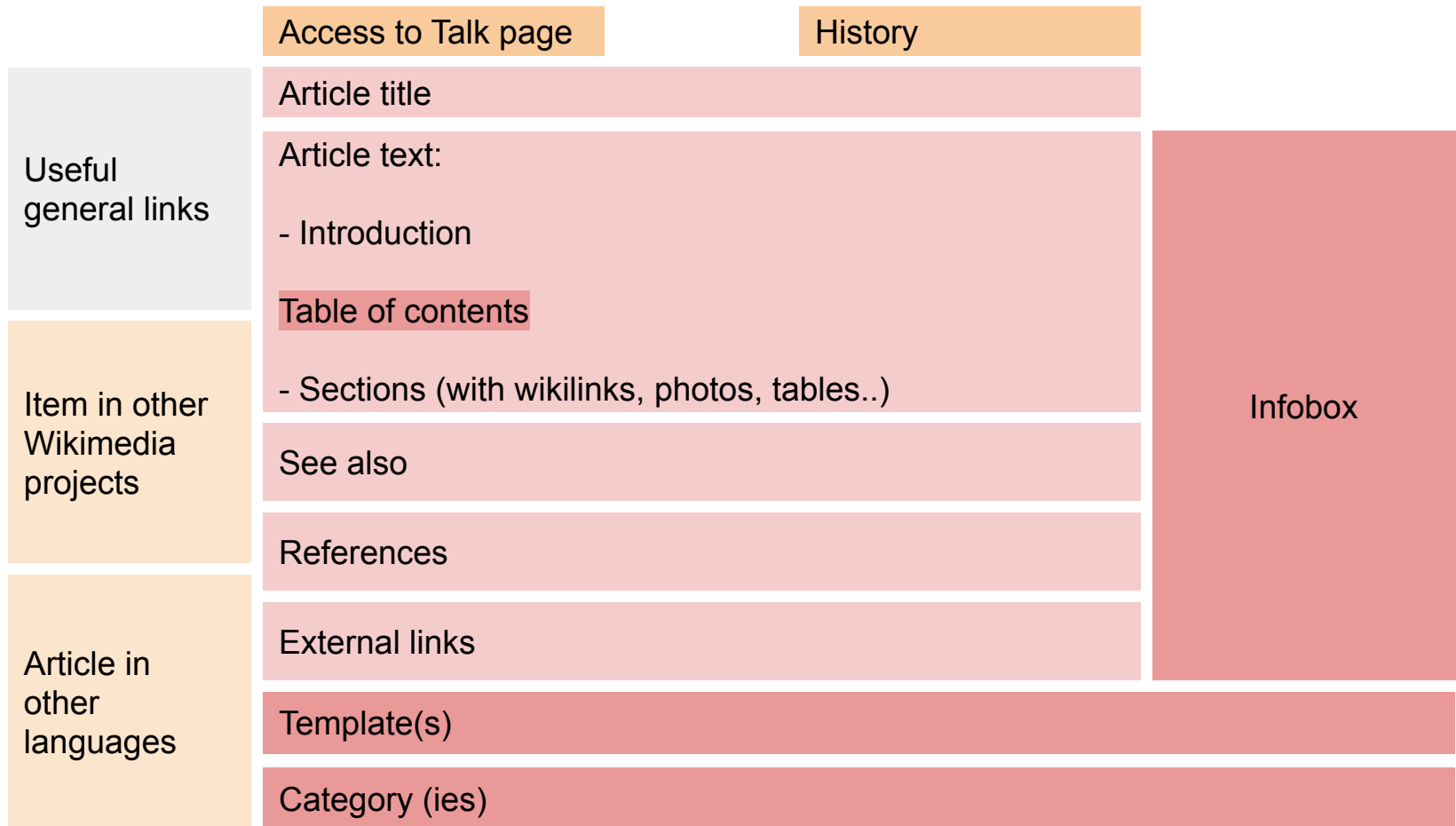


Nile Mosaic, Leptis Magna, Tripoli National

00 : 00 : 07 1.39 MB/A, 79 GB

FR 18:40 06/08/2021

Structure :



Components: Article title and text

Leptis Magna

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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.

Contents [hide]

- Names
- History
 - Phoenicians
 - Roman Republic
 - Roman Empire
 - Vandal Kingdom
 - Byzantine Empire
 - Islamic conquest
 - Excavation
- Gallery
- See also
- References
 - Citations
 - Bibliography
- Further reading
- External links

Names [edit source]

The Punic name of the settlement was written 𐤋𐤓𐤕 (Punic: 𐤋𐤓𐤕) or 𐤋𐤓𐤕𐤌 (𐤋𐤓𐤕𐤌).^{[1][2][3]} This has been tentatively connected to the Semitic root (present in Arabic) 𐤋𐤓, 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: Λέπτις),^[5] also known as *Léptis Megálē* (Λέπτις μεγάλη, "Greater Leptis") distinguishing it from the "Lesser Leptis" closer to Carthage in modern-day Tunisia. It was also known by the Greeks as *Neápolis* (Νεάπολις, "New Town"). The latinization of these names was Lepcis or Leptis Magna ("Greater Leptis"), which also appeared as the "Leptimagnese City" (Latin: *Leptimagnensis Civitas*). The Latin demonym was "Leptitan" (*Leptitanus*). It was also known as *Ulpia Traiana* as a Roman colony.^[3] Its Italian name is *Lepti Maggiore*, and in Arabic it is named *Labdah* (لبدة).^{[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: See also and External links

See also [edit source]

- Caesarea, Numidia
- Cirta
- Lambaesis
- Thysdrus
- Timgad
- Volubilis



Further reading [edit source]

- Babelon, E.C.F. (1911). "Leptis § Leptis Magna" . *Encyclopædia Britannica*. **16** (11th ed.). p. 482.
- Bianchi Bandinelli, Ranuccio; Vergara Caffarelli, Ernesto; Caputo, Giacomo (1966). *The Buried City: Excavations at Leptis Magna*. Photographs by Fabrizio Clerici. New York: F. A. Praeger. OCLC 670109.
- Draper, Robert (February 2013). "New Old Libya". *National Geographic*. Photographs by George Steinmetz. Archived from the original on 2020-08-30.
- Huß, Werner; Niemeyer, Hans Georg (2006). "Leptis Magna". In Cancik, Hubert; Schneider, Helmuth; Salazar, Christine F. (eds.). *Brill's New Pauly: Encyclopaedia of the Ancient World*. Antiquity. **7**. Leiden: Brill. doi:10.1163/1574-9347_bnp_e701890. ISBN 9789004122598.
- Smith, Gemma (February 2013). "Archaeologists, propaganda and the military: Libya's cultural heritage and the role of archaeologists in a political crisis". *The Post Hole*. Department of Archaeology, University of York (27). Archived from the original on 2020-07-16.
- Ward-Perkins, J. B. (1993). Kenrick, Philip (ed.). *The Severan Buildings Of Lepcis Magna: An Architectural Survey* (PDF). Society for Libyan Studies Monograph, 2. With a contribution by Barri Jones and Roger Ling; architectural drawings prepared and edited by R. Kronenburg. London: The Society for Libyan Studies, on behalf of the Department of Antiquities, Tripoli, SPLAJ. ISBN 9780950836362. Retrieved 2020-08-31.

External links [edit source]

- Lepcis Magna - The Roman Empire in Africa, documenting the archaeological site and excavations undertaken in the 1990s, including teams from King's College London and the UCL Institute of Archaeology
- Lepcis Magna article on *Livius.org*
- Lepcis (Leptis) Magna Images, a gallery of photographs taken at the site in February 2008
- Neapolis/Lepcis Magna on *Pleiades*, a collaborative scholarly gazetteer to the ancient world



Components: Infobox

Leptis Magna



The Arch of Septimius Severus in Leptis Magna



Shown within Libya

Alternative name *Leptis Magna, Neapolis, Lpqi*

Location Khoms, Libya

Region Tripolitania

Coordinates  32°38′21″N 14°17′26″E﻿ / ﻿32.63917°N 14.28778°E﻿ / 32.63917; 14.28778

Type Settlement

History

History

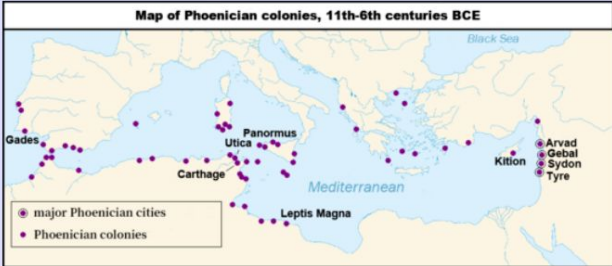
Founded	7th c. BC
Abandoned	7th c. AD
Periods	Iron Age to Byzantine
Cultures	Carthaginian Roman

UNESCO World Heritage Site

Official name	Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna
Type	Cultural
Criteria	i, ii, iii
Designated	1982 (6th session)
Reference no.	183 
State Party	Libya
Region	North Africa



Components: Templates

V · T · E [hide]	
World Heritage Sites in Libya 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 [hide]	
 Phoenician cities and colonies	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 0 auto; width: fit-content;"> <p>Map of Phoenician colonies, 11th-6th centuries BCE</p>  <p> ● major Phoenician cities ● Phoenician colonies </p> </div>	
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 (Delys) · Sarai (Ain Oulmene) · Thagora (Taoura) · Tipasa in Mauretania · Tipasa in Numidia · Timici
Cyprus	Dhali · Kiton (Larnaca) · Lapatous · Marion
Greece	Callista (Santorini) · Paxi · Rhodes
Israel	Achzib · Akka (Acre) · Dora · Michal · Jaffa · Reshef · Shikmona (Haifa) · Strato's Tower (Caesarea)
Italy	Agrigento · Bitan (Chia) · Cape Melqart (Cefalù) · Drepanum (Trapani) · Eryx (Erice) · Heraclea Minoa · Kapara (Soluntum) · Karaly (Cagliari) · Lilybaeum · Molya · Neapolis · Nora · Olbia · Pantelleria · Selinunte · Sulci (Sant'Antioco) · Tharros · Ziz (Palermo)
Lebanon	Amia · Ampí · Arqa · Athar (Tripoli) · Baalbek · Birut (Beirut) · Botrys · Gebal (Byblos) · Sarepta · Sur (Tyre) · Sidon · Ushu
Libya	Lepcis (Khoms) · Oyat (Tripoli) · Tsabratan
Malta	Maleth (Mdina) · Gaulos (Gozo) · Għajn Qajjet · Mtarfa · Ras il-Wardija · Tas-Silg
Morocco	Azama (Azenmour) · Arambys (Mogador) · Caricus Murus · Heq she Elisha (Ksar es-Seghir) · Likush (Larache) · Shalat (Chellah) · Tamusida · Tinga (Tangier)
Portugal	Portus Hannibalís · Portus Magonis (Portimão) · Olissipona (Lisbon) · Ossonoba (Faro)
Spain	Abdera (Adra) · Abyla (Ceuta) · Akra Leuka (Alicante) · Gadir (Cadiz) · Herna · Iboshim (Ibiza) · Mahón · Malake (Málaga) · Onoba · Carthage (Cartagena) · Rushadir (Melilla) · Saguntum · Sexi (Almunecar) · Tagilit (Tijola) · Toscanos (Velez) · Tyreche
Syria	Aynook (Arwad) · Marat (Amrit) · Safita · Shuksi · Sumur · Ugarit
Tunisia	Aspis (Kelibia) · Bulla Regia · Carthage · Hadrumetum (Sousse) · Hippo Diarrhytus (Bizerte) · Kerkouane · Lepcis (Monastir) · Maqom Hadesh (Ounga) · Meninx (Djerba) · Ruspe · Ruspina · Sicca (El Kef) · Tabarka · Tayinat (Thyna) · Thapsus · Thydrus (El Djem) · Utica
Other	Myriandus · Phoenicus / Gibraltar
V · T · E [hide]	
Romano-Berber cities in Roman North Africa	
Sorted by contemporary national borders	
Morocco	Anfa · Iulia Constantia Zilil · Iulia Valentia Banasa · Iulia Campestris Babba · Lixus ² · Mogador · Sala ¹ · Tamuda ¹ · Thamusida · Tingis · Volubilis ¹

Components: Categories

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n.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:World_Heritage_Sites_in_Danger



Pages in category "World Heritage Sites in Danger"

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

- List of World Heritage in Danger

A

- Abu Mena
- Air Mountains
- Ancient City of Aleppo
- Ancient City of Damascus
- Arch of Septimius Severus (Leptis Magna)
- Arg-e Bam
- Assur

B

- Bahla Fort
- Battir
- Bosra
- Buddhas of Bamiyan
- Butrint

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

G

- Garamba National Park
- Gelati Monastery
- Ghazni Minarets

H

- Hampi

I

- Iguaçu National Park

K

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

P

- Palmyra
- Plitvice Lakes National Park
- Portobelo, Colón

R

- Rainforests of the Atsinanana
- Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras
- Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve
- Rwenzori Mountains National Park

S


- Sahyun Castle
- Salonga National Park
- Samarra
- Sangay National Park
- Shalamar Gardens, Lahore
- Simien Mountains National Park
- Sonno Mhara

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Category:Leptis Magna

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This place is a **UNESCO World Heritage Site**, listed as **Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna**.



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Subcategories

This category has the following 5 subcategories, out of 5 total.

A

- [Ancient Roman architecture in Leptis Magna](#) (9 C, 28 F)
- [Ancient Roman art in Leptis Magna](#) (2 C, 6 F)

I

- [Ancient Roman inscriptions in Leptis Magna](#) (9 F)

M

- [Museum of Leptis Magna](#) (3 F)

P

- [Gaius Fulvius Plautianus](#) (2 C, 1 F)

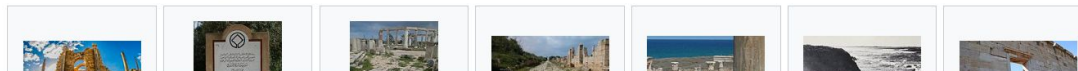
Pages in category "Leptis Magna"

This category contains only the following page.

- [Leptis Magna](#)

Media in category "Leptis Magna"

The following 161 files are in this category, out of 161 total.



Leptis Magna [Hide]

ancient city in modern Libya



[Upload media](#)

 [Wikipedia](#)
 [Wikivoyage](#)

Instance	ancient city, of archaeological site, emporium, Roman city
Location	Khoms, Murqub, Libya
Has part	Roman amphitheatre of Leptis Magna Arch of Septimius Severus (Leptis Magna) Leptis Magna: Nymphaeum
Heritage designation	UNESCO World Heritage Site (Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna, World Heritage selection criterion (i), World Heritage selection cri-

Components: Other projects & Other languages

In other projects

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Edit links

← → ↻ ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/لَبْدَة_الكبرى

نقاش ملعب إضافات تفضيلات تعريبي قائمة المراقبة مساهمات خروج Nassima Chahboun



ابحث في ويكيبيديا



نقاش مقالة



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انضم إلى حملة 2021 لصفحات ويكيبيديا بحاجة لصور كي تساعد في تحسين مقالات ويكيبيديا بإضافة صور اليها والفوز بجائزة!



32°38′21″N 14°17′28″E﻿ / ﻿32.63917°N 14.29111°E﻿ / 32.63917; 14.29111 إحداثيات:

لَبْدَة الكبرى

من ويكيبيديا، الموسوعة الحرة

ويكي بيانات: لَبْدَة الكبرى – Q191504 "موقع أثري في الخمس، ليبيا" • أسماء أخرى: لَبْدَة الكبرى؛ لَبْدَة؛ لَبْدَة العظمى؛ لَبْدَى العظمى

هذه المقالة عن لَبْدَة الكبرى. لتصفح عناوين مشابهة، انظر لَبْدَة (توضيح).

لَبْدَة الكبرى مدينة من مدن الشمال الإفريقي الكبرى السابقة، وتقع على الساحل المتوسطي عند مصب وادي لبده الذي يكون مرافاً طبيعياً على بعد 3 كيلومترات شرقي مدينة الخمس، التي تبعد 120 كم شرق مدينة طرابلس عاصمة ليبيا، المدينة كانت من أبرز مدن الشمال الإفريقي في عصر الإمبراطورية الرومانية.^[4] المدينة صنفها اليونسكو ضمن قائمة مواقع التراث العالمي في ليبيا وذلك منذ العام 1982.^[5]

لَبْدَة الكبرى



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Talk:Leptis Magna

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



This article is of interest to the following WikiProjects:

[show]

Contents [hide]

- 1 Dead leptismagna.com link
- 2 Requested move
- 3 move back to Leptis Magna
- 4 Etymology

Dead leptismagna.com link [edit source]

Was this:

- [LeptisMagna.com, local information, authored by Libyans](#)[?]

But seems useless now. Roger Pearce 15:27, 15 September 2007 (UTC)

Requested move [edit source]

Resolved

Leptis Magna → [Lepcis Magna](#) — "Lepcis Magna" is generally recognised as the original and correct name of the city. Although most guidebooks, signs, etc., still refer to it by the corruption "Leptis Magna", I think it's time we moved it to its accepted title now. [Deb \(talk\)](#) 19:11, 5 May 2010 (UTC)

Hmm. I'm not sure - personally I've seen both forms used, but more often "leptis magna", even from more academic sources. Even primary sources use various names; http://irt.kcl.ac.uk/irt2009/introductions/l3_lepcismagna.html leans towards variants on "lepcis", but not overwhelmingly so.

If you're aiming for the *original* name then I would suggest that "Lepcis" or even "Lpqi" might be more original than "Lepcis Magna"! The first use of "~~Leptis Magna~~" the "Magna" suffix that I know of is in Pliny's Natural History (by which time the town, whatever we call it, was already well established), and the first local inscription is a little later than that.

However, I think widespread usage should also count for something too - or else we should move the corrupted [London](#) to the original [Londinium](#) :-)

Got any good sources? I'm open to persuasion...

[bobrayner \(talk\)](#) 20:20, 5 May 2010 (UTC)

I agree; let's see the evidence. If you are arguing that *Lepcis* is the Semitic name of the city, then how can you support Latin *Magna*? For what it's worth, *Neue Pauly* lists under Leptis in English and in German. [Septentrionalis](#)
[Septentrionalis](#) 02:58, 8 May 2010 (UTC)

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- [\(cur | prev\)](#) [22:44, 31 August 2020](#) [Peloneous](#) (talk | contribs) .. (33,171 bytes) (+4,336) .. (*add more resources to "Further reading"; add minor details to "External links" items; add current info and more citations to "Excavation" subsection; add Template:Reign to lead*) ([undo](#) | [thank](#))
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- [\(cur | prev\)](#) [23:59, 27 August 2020](#) [General Ization](#) (talk | contribs) [m](#) .. (22,118 bytes) (−26) .. (*Reverted edits by 2.99.236.170 (talk) to last version by Ifixbiasandstuff*) ([undo](#) | [thank](#)) (*Tag: Rollback*)
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