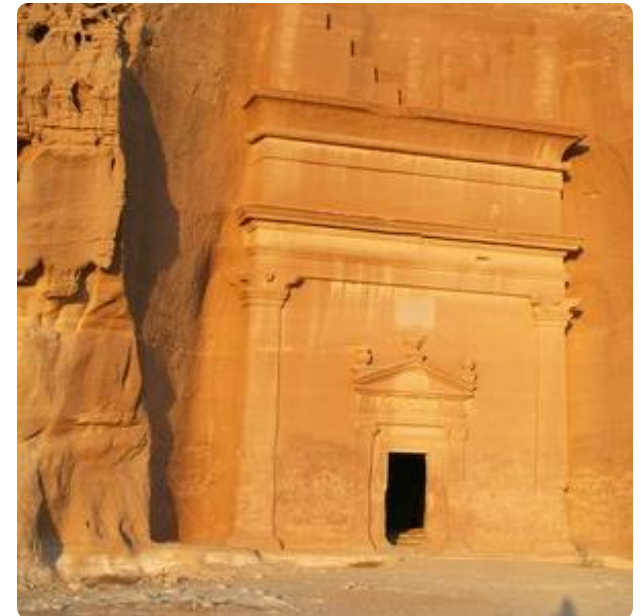
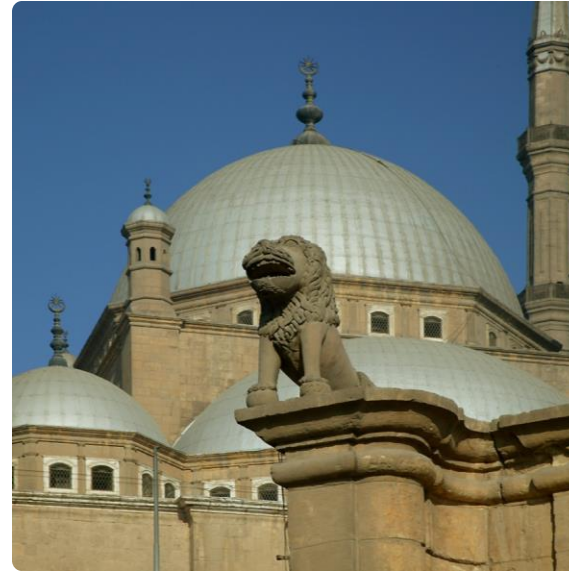
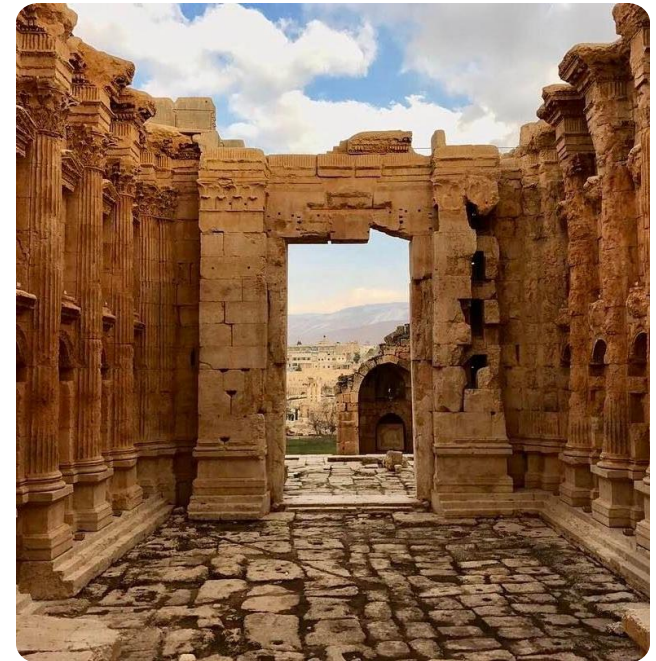
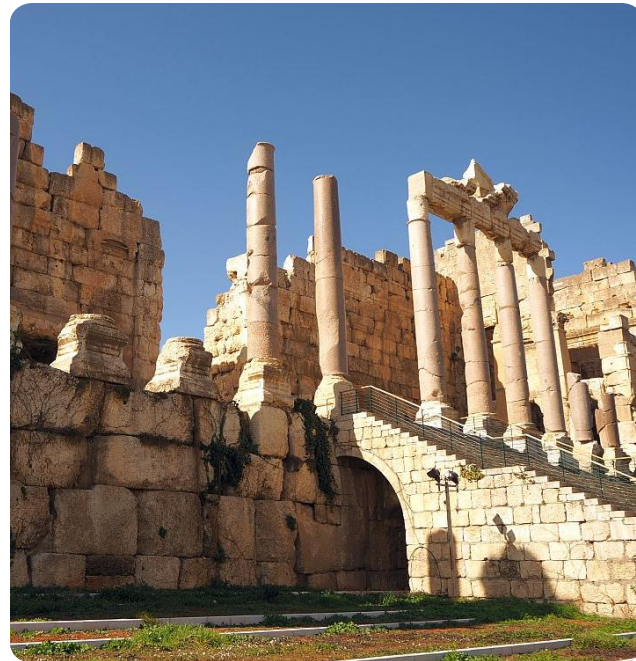
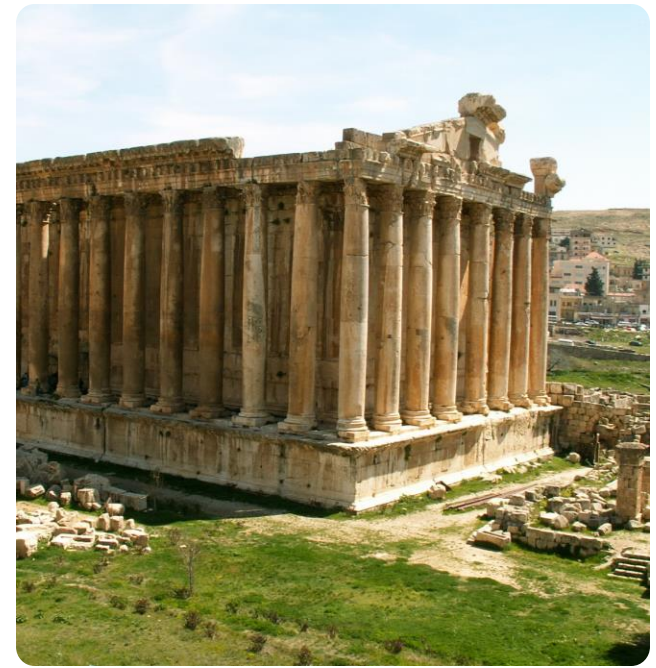


# Historical Arabic places

By: Sandra Ahmad 10Y



# BAALBEK



# What is BAALBEK?

(Location, designed for, etc)

Baalbek is an antiquated Phoenician city found in what is presently modern-day Lebanon, north of Beirut, within the Beqaa valley.

Possessed as early as 9000 BCE, Baalbek developed into an important journey location within the old world for the reverer of the sky-god Baal and his associate Astarte, the queen of paradise in Phoenician religion. Baalbek could be a city found east of the Litani waterway in Lebanon's Beqaa valley, around 67 km northeast of Beirut.

It is the capital of Baalbek-Hormel governorate. In Greek and Roman times Baalbek was too known as Heliopolis. In 1998 Baalbek had a populace of 82,608, generally Shia Muslims, taken after by Sunni Muslims and Christians. As early as 9000 BC, Baalbek was a put for adore and got to be a foundation of old civilizations. Found in cutting edge day Lebanon, the ruins stand tall as an archaeological wonder with towering landmarks and amazing columns. Baal was one of the foremost imperative divine beings within the Phoenician pantheon, making Baalbek a prevalent location for journeys

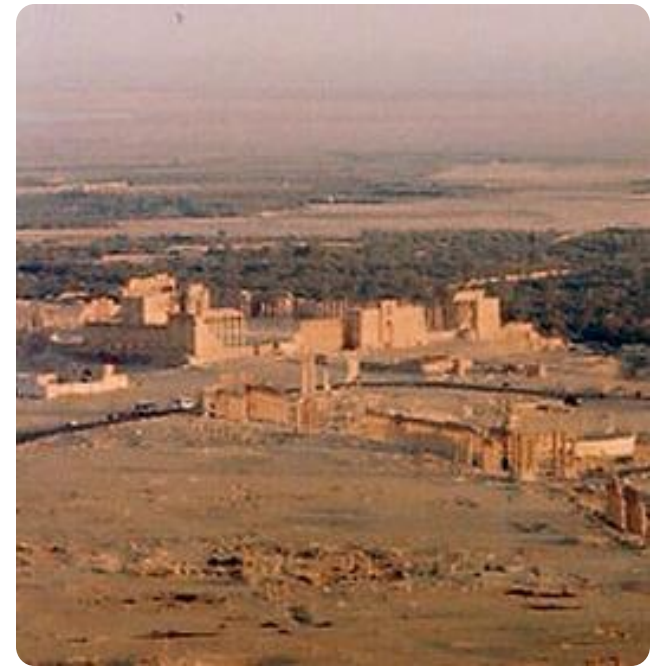


# History of BAALBEK?

- A Brief History of The Baalbek Roman Ruins in Lebanon. As early as 9000 BC, Baalbek was a place for worship and became a cornerstone of ancient civilizations. Located in modern day Lebanon, the ruins stand tall as an archaeological wonder with towering monuments and impressive columns.
- According to theories stated by the mainstream archaeological community, the history of Baalbek reaches back approximately **5000 years**. Excavations beneath the Great Court of the Temple of Jupiter have uncovered traces of settlements dating to the Middle Bronze Age (1900-1600 BC) built on top of an older level of human habitation dating to the Early Bronze Age (2900-2300 BC).



# TADMOR!



# What is TADMOR?

(Location, designed for, etc)

- TADMOR is an oasis city at the point of intersection of the caravan roads in the central Syrian desert and the steppe land between Lebanon and Jabel Bishri, halfway between the Euphrates and the Orontes River in the Mediterranean Sea area.
- TADMOR(city of palms), called "Talmor in the wilderness," is the same as the city known to the Greeks and Romans under the name of Palmyra. It lay between the Euphrates and Hamath, to the southeast of that city, in a fertile tract or oasis of the desert. Being situated at a convenient distance from both the Mediterranean Sea and the Persian Gulf, it had great advantages for caravan traffic.
- In 2 Chronicles 8:14 Talmor is mentioned in connection with Hamath-zoa. It is called Palmyra by the Greeks and Romans. It stood in the great Syrian wilderness, 176 miles from Damascus and 130 from the Mediterranean and was the center of a vast commercial traffic with Western Asia. It was also an important military station.



# History of TADMOR?

- Originally founded near a fertile natural oasis, it was established sometime during the third millennium B.C. as the settlement of Talmor, and it became a leading city of the Near East and a major trading post on the Silk Road.
- The site at Palmyra provided evidence for a Neolithic settlement near Efqa, with stone tools dated to 7500 BC. Archaeological sounding in the tell beneath the Temple of Bel uncovered a mud-brick structure built around 2500 BC, followed by structures built during the Middle Bronze Age and Iron Age. The city entered the historical record during the Bronze Age around 2000 BC, when Puzur-Ishtar the Tadmorean (Palmyrene) agreed to a contract at an Assyrian trading colony in Kultepe



# Queen Zenobia

- Queen Zenobia was a third century queen of the Palmyra empire in Syria.
- Many legends surrounded her ancestry especially from how far gone it was.
- she was said not to be a commoner and she had married the ruler of the city, Odaenathus.
- Queen Zenobia became one of the most popular figures in the ancient world of legends in the middle age as her great legacy as a warrior queen and clever ruler.
- She was surrounded by the wisest men of her time such as Catherine the Great of Russia



# Pyramids of egypt



# What is The pyramids of Egypt?

(Location,designed for, etc)

- The Egyptian pyramids are ancient pyramid-shaped masonry structures located in Egypt. As of November 2008, sources cite either 118 or 138 as the number of identified Egyptian pyramids. Most were built as tombs for the country's pharaohs and their consorts during the Old and Middle Kingdom periods.
- Egyptian pyramids were built to preserve tombs In ancient Egypt, tombs were only built for pharaohs and not the general population, but because the Egyptian dynasties lasted for such a long period there are quite a few tombs still in existence today. The pharaohs' tombs were meant to preserve their bodies and souls.
- Some facts about the Egyptian pyramids are listed below: In ancient Egypt, tombs were only built for pharaohs and not the general population, but because the Egyptian dynasties lasted for such a long period there are quite a few tombs still in existence today.



# History of the pyramids of Egypt!

- The oldest known pyramid in Egypt was built around 2630 B.C. at Saqqara, for the third dynasty's King Djoser. Known as the Step Pyramid, it began as a traditional mastaba but grew into something much more ambitious.
- The design of the Egyptian pyramid seems to have been a progression from the Sumerian ziggurat, a stepped pyramidal structure with a temple on top, which dated to as early as 4000–3500 BC.

From the time of the Early Dynastic Period (c. 3150–2686 BC), Egyptians with sufficient means were buried in bench-like structures known as mastabas. At Saqqara, Mastaba 3808, dating from the latter part of the 1st Dynasty, was discovered to contain a large, independently-built step-pyramid-like structure 1<sup>st</sup> Dynasty, was discovered to contain a large, independently built step-pyramid-like structure enclosed within the outer palace facade mastaba. Archaeological remains and inscriptions suggest there may have been other similar structures dating to this period.

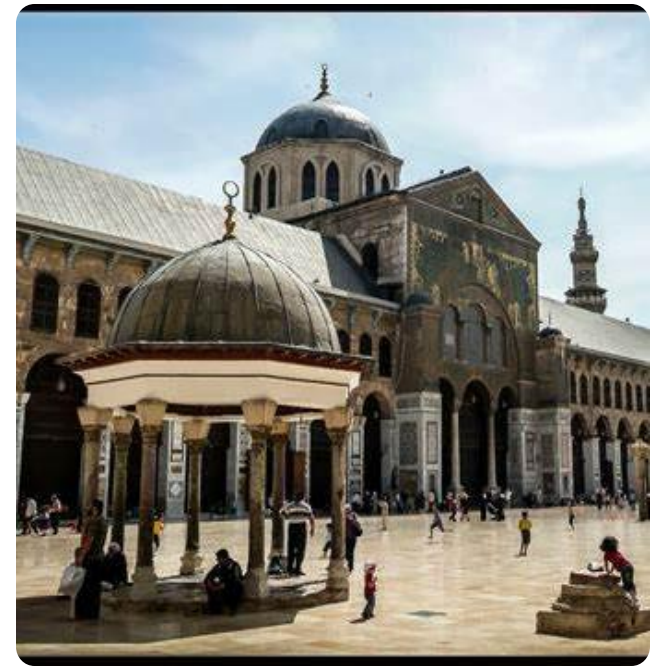


# What's inside the pyramids?

- Deep inside the pyramids lays the Pharaoh's burial chamber which would be filled with treasure and items for the Pharaoh to use in the afterlife. The walls were often covered with carvings and paintings. Near the Pharaoh's chamber would be other rooms where family members and servants were buried.



# Umayyad mosque!



# What is Umayyad mosque?

(Location, designed for, etc)

- The Umayyad Mosque (Arabic: الجامع الأموي) it is also known as the Great Mosque of Damascus (Arabic: جامع بني أمية الكبير), (romanized: Jāmi‘ Banī Umayyah al-Kabīr), located in the old city of Damascus, is one of the largest and oldest mosques in the world. The mosque is also important in Islam because of its historical and eschatological reports and events associated with the mosque.
- Especially in the United States, where structures just a few hundred years old seem impressive. Well imagine one with a history 2000 years old! Though built in the early 700s, the site of the Umayyad Mosque, or Great Mosque of Damascus, actually has a lot of differing religious history.
- Its design of a courtyard, three-sided portico and prayer hall became the prototype for later mosques. In addition, the architectural organization of its prayer hall inspired mosques built all over the world. The Umayyad Mosque in Damascus, Syria was built on the site of a Roman temple and kept much of the remaining structure.

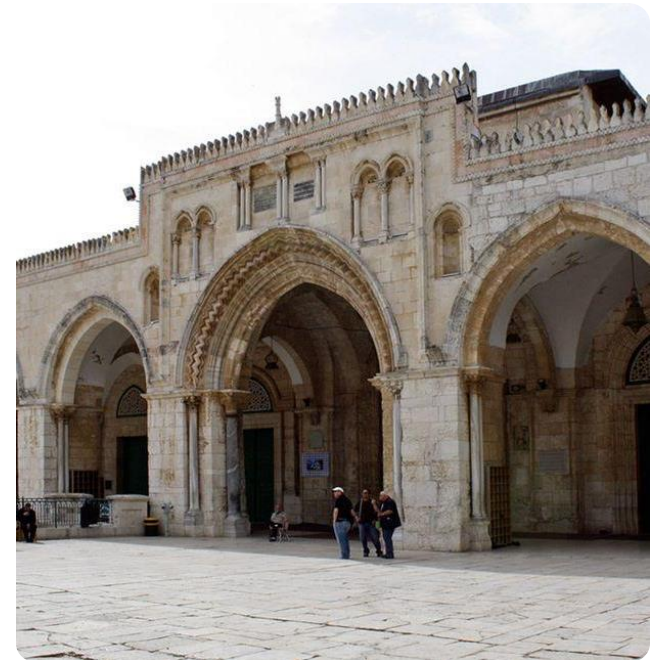


# History Of Umayyad mosque!

- Great Mosque of Damascus, also called Umayyad Mosque, the earliest surviving stone mosque, built between ad 705 and 715 by the Umayyad Caliph al-Walīd I. The mosque stands on the site of a 1st-century Hellenic temple to Jupiter and of a later church of St. John the Baptist.
- The site is attested for as a place of worship since the Iron Age. Damascus was the capital of the Aramaean state Aram-Damascus and a large temple dedicated to the cult of Hadad-Ramman, the god of thunderstorms and rain, was erected at the site of the present-day Umayyad Mosque. One stone remains from the Aramaean temple, dated to the rule of King Hazael, and is currently on display in the National Museum of Damascus.



# Al-aqsa Mosque





# What is The Al-Aqsa mosque?

- Al-Aqsa Mosque, located in the Old City of Jerusalem, is the third holiest site in Islam. The mosque was built on top of the Temple Mount, known as the Al Aqsa Compound or Haram esh-Sharif in Islam.
- Muslims believe that Muhammad was transported from the Great Mosque of Mecca to al-Aqsa during the Night Journey. Islamic tradition holds that Muhammad led prayers towards this site until the 16th or 17th month after his migration from Mecca to Medina, when Allah directed him to turn towards the Kaaba in Mecca and we call this day in Quran “ALISRAA And ALMIRAJ”.



# History of Al-Aqsa

- The mosque is located on the Temple Mount, referred to by Muslims today as the "Haram al-Sharif" ("Noble Sanctuary"), an enclosure expanded by King Herod the Great beginning in 20 BCE. In Islamic tradition, the original sanctuary is believed to date to the time of Abraham.
- The mosque resides on an artificial platform that is supported by arches constructed by Herod's engineers to overcome the difficult topographic conditions resulting from the southward expansion of the enclosure into the Tyropoeon and Kidron valleys. At the time of the Second Temple, the present site of the mosque was occupied by the Royal Stoa, a basilica running the southern wall of the enclosure.<sup>[14]</sup> The Royal Stoa was destroyed along with the Temple during the sacking of Jerusalem by the Romans in 70 CE.



# The End

