

Carthage was the center or capital city of the ancient Carthaginian civilization, on the eastern side of the Lake of Tunis in what is now the Tunis Governorate in Tunisia. Carthage was widely considered the most important trading hub of the Ancient Mediterranean and was arguably one of the most affluent cities of the Ancient World.

The city developed from a Phoenician colony into the capital of a Punic empire which dominated large parts of the Southwest Mediterranean during the first millennium BC. The legendary Queen Dido is regarded as the founder of the city, though her historicity has been questioned.

The ancient Carthage city was destroyed by the Roman Republic in the Third Punic War in 146 BC and then re-developed as Roman Carthage, which became the major city of the Roman Empire in the province of Africa. The city was sacked and destroyed by Umayyad forces after the Battle of Carthage in 698 to prevent it from being reconquered by the Byzantine Empire.

It remained occupied during the Muslim period and was used as a fort by the Muslims until the Hafsid period when it was taken by the Crusaders with its inhabitants massacred during the Eighth Crusade.



Cathedral of St. Vincent de Paul: is a Roman Catholic church located in Tunis, Tunisia. The cathedral is dedicated to Saint Vincent de Paul, patron saint of charity. It is the episcopal see of the Archdiocese of Tunis and is situated at Place de l'Indépendance in Ville Nouvelle, a crossroads between Avenue Habib Bourguiba and Avenue de France, opposite the French embassy.



Antonius Baths: located in Carthage, Tunisia, are the vastest set of Roman Thermae built on the African continent and one of three largest built in the Roman Empire.

The baths are also the only remaining Thermae of Carthage that dates back to the Roman Empire's era. The baths were built during the reign of Roman Emperor Antoninus Pius.

Carthage Museum: is a national museum in Byrsa, Tunisia. Along with the Bardo National Museum, it is one of the two main local archaeological museums in the region. The edifice sits atop Byrsa Hill, in the heart of the city of Carthage. Founded in 1875, it houses many archaeological items from the Punic era and other periods.

The Carthage National Museum is located near the Cathedral of Saint-Louis of Carthage. It allows visitors to appreciate the magnitude of the city during the Punic and Roman eras.

Some of the best pieces found in excavations are limestone/marble carvings, depicting animals, plants and even human sculptures.



Thuburbo Majus: is a large Roman site in northern Tunisia. It is located roughly 60 km southwest of Carthage on a major African thoroughfare.

This thoroughfare connects Carthage to the Sahara. Other towns along the way included Sbiba, Sufes, Sbeitla, and Sufetula. Parts of the old Roman road are in ruins, but others do remain.



Kairouan: The capital of the Kairouan Governorate in Tunisia. It is a UNESCO World Heritage site. The city was founded by the Umayyads around 670.

In the period of Caliph Mu'awiya (reigned 661–680), it became an important centre for Sunni Islamic scholarship and Quranic learning, and thus attracting many Muslims from various parts of the world, next only to Mecca and Medina.



Uqba's Great Mosque: also known as the Mosque of Uqba, is a mosque situated in Kairouan, Tunisia.

Established by Uqba ibn Nafi, the Arab general, in 670 at the founding of the city of Kairouan, the mosque is spread over a surface area of 9,000 square meters and it is one of the oldest places of worship in the Islamic world, as well as a model for all later mosques in the Maghreb.





Sbeitla or Sufetula: is a city in north-central Tunisia. Nearby are the Roman ruins of Sufetula, containing the best preserved Roman forum temples in Tunisia. It was the entry point of the Muslim conquest of North Africa.

Sbeitla is the capital of the largest delegation in Kasserine Governorate with an area of 1133.5 km². It is located in 33 km in the west of the governorate, and 264 km to Tunis.

Tozeur: is an oasis and a city in south west Tunisia. It is the capital of the Tozeur Governorate.

The city is located north-west of Chott el Djerid, in between this Chott and the smaller Chott el Gharsa. It was the site of Ancient city and former bishopric Tusuros, which remains a Latin Catholic titular see



Douz Museum: is an archaeological museum located in Douz, Tunisia. It was established in 1997. The museum is centered on the culture of the Tunisian Sahara.

It would be fairer to see it as a illustration of life (plant, animal and human) in a “corner” of the great Sahara contained within the Great Eastern Erg and the edge of Chott el Jerid, in south-western Tunisia.

Sahara Desert: located on the African continent. It is the largest hot desert in the world, and the third largest desert overall after Antarctica and the Arctic.

The Sahara covers large parts of Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Western Sahara, Sudan and Tunisia. It covers 9 million square kilometres (3,500,000 sq mi), amounting to 31% of Africa, which is comparable to the area of China or the United States.

The name 'Sahara' is derived from a dialectal Arabic word for "desert".



Chott el Jerid: is a large endorheic salt lake in southern Tunisia.

The name can be translated from the Arabic into English as "Lagoon of the Land of Palms".

It is the largest salt pan of the Sahara Desert. The site has a typical hot desert climate. During winter, a small tributary of water can be seen discharging into the lake.



Sousse or Soussa: is the capital of the Sousse Governorate. Located 140 km south of the capital Tunis. Sousse is in the central-east of the country, on the Gulf of Hammamet, which is a part of the Mediterranean Sea. Its economy is based on transport equipment, processed food, olive oil, textiles, and tourism.

Sousse is an important tourist resort. It has a hot semi-arid climate, with the seaside location moderating the climate, making it an all-season resort with hot, dry summers and warm, mild, wet winters. The fine sandy beaches are backed by orchards and olive groves.



Gammarth: is a town on the Mediterranean Sea in the Tunis Governorate of Tunisia, located some 15 to 20 kilometres north of Tunis, adjacent to La Marsa. It is an upmarket seaside resort, known for its expensive hotels and shops.

Gammarth began as a small fishing village but following independence from France it blossomed into a resort from the 1950s. Tourism now provides the backbone to the local economy. Gammarth has many five-star hotels and restaurants and also contains many lavish white villas and coves in the vicinity. Notable villas include Abou Nawas Gammarth and Les Dunes.





Ksar Ghilane: is an oasis of southern Tunisia located on the eastern limit of the Grand Erg Oriental.

Renowned for being the most southerly of the Tunisian oases and one of the gates of the Tunisian Sahara desert, the oasis is fed by a source of hot water in which one can bathe and which would have thermal virtues.

Mareth museum: is a military museum in Mareth. Located between Gabes and Medenine, the Mareth line museum deals with the Second World War history.

Indeed, in March 1943, Rommel used this bunker line to resist the Montgomery's VIIIth army advance.



Sousse Museum: The museum is housed in the Kasbah of Sousse's Medina, which was founded in the 11th century AD.

It contains the second largest collection of mosaics in the world after that of the Bardo National Museum in the capital Tunis.

Takrouna: is a small village in the Sahel region of Tunisia.

It stands on a hill at approximately 200 metres above sea level, overlooking the Gulf of Hammamet, Hergla and Sousse to the east, Djebel Zaghouan to the north, and the Kairouan plain to the south.



Kerkouane: is the site of an ancient Punic city in north-eastern Tunisia, near Cape Bon. This Phoenician city was probably abandoned during the First Punic War and, as a result, was not rebuilt by the Romans. It had existed for almost 400 years.

Kerkouane was one of the most important Punic cities, with Carthage, Hadrumetum (modern Sousse), and Utica.

Bardo Museum: is one of the most important museums in the Mediterranean region and the second museum of the African continent after the Egyptian Museum of Cairo by richness of its collections.

It traces the history of Tunisia over several millennia and across several civilizations through a wide variety of archaeological pieces.

