

Sousse Medina

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Tuesday, 25 August 2009 09:55 - Last Updated Saturday, 10 December 2011 09:17



The medina of Sousse, as well as that of Tunis, is a World Heritage Site of Unesco (recorded in 1988). One of the elements that set it apart is the location of the main mosque which is not the center of the city. As ribat, she was responsible for protecting the artificial basin of the arsenal, which explains his military bearing.

The ribat was born during the reign of the dynasty of Aghlabids (821), but after the construction of city walls in 859, gradually lost its military function. While at the floor is a small mosque, the basement is converted into various rooms and stores, while traces of an olive press remain. The imposing entrance flanked by two Corinthian pillars is designed as a double door, which allowed to block access to the fortress. As for the kasbah, it is in the highest part of the medina and dates back to 844. In 853, a lighthouse 30 meters high is named after the ruler of a eunuch aghladide Ziadet-Allah I (Khalaf El Fata). It is housed within its walls that is the Archaeological Museum of Sousse since 1951.