

**Chapter 1 : Algeria and Tunis**

*Tunisia was the first nation to sign the Treaty of Fraternity and Concord with Algeria, in Throughout Algeria's independent history, it has joined in a number of economic ventures with Tunisia, including the transnational pipeline running from Algeria through Tunisia to Italy. [1].*

Jews were now forbidden to hold public office and could no longer work for the government. They were stripped of their jobs as teachers in any public schools except Jewish schools. They could no longer engage in any occupations involving finance, including banking, the stock market, and trading activities. Jews could no longer own businesses. They were thrown out of their jobs in the media. In the free professions, strict quotas were instituted limiting the number of Jews who could work as doctors, nurses, pharmacists, lawyers, etc. Jews were excluded from elementary and secondary schools, and the number of Jews who could study at universities was greatly restricted. The laws were not applied to the same extent in Morocco and Tunisia as they were in Algeria. What follows is a discussion of how the Vichy regime and its laws impacted the fate of the Jews in each of these three North African territories. It did not take long for them to realize that this was only the first of many awful measures meant to marginalize and persecute them. The anti-Jewish laws promulgated by Vichy France were made applicable to the Jews of Algeria directly and mercilessly, without any modifications. Jews remained Jews as defined in the law even if they converted to Christianity or Islam. Ironically, the Vichy laws included in their damning definition certain categories of people, like the Karaites, who had been spared from inclusion as Jews under the German-occupied definition, which turned on religion only. Moreover, the statutes that limited the role of Jews in the economy were applied to Algerian Jews without exceptions other than some very limited ones for war heroes and war prisoners. As set forth below, the application of these laws in Morocco and Tunisia was not as rigid. In Algeria, Jews were thrown out of public administrative positions, expelled from economic life, and prohibited from engaging in a long list of businesses, including banking, the stock market, advertising, insurance, real estate, trade in grain, livestock antiquities and paintings. Many Algerian Jews belonged to the professional class; many more were assimilated. As such, these restrictions had a great impact on them. As a result, the restrictions on the Jews were much more vigorously enforced in Algeria than in Morocco and Tunisia. For instance, the zeal directed by the Algerian administrators against Jewish secondary and elementary school children exceeded even the measures taken against the Jewish children of Vichy. The sole aim of this Office was to confiscate Jewish property and eliminate Jewish influence from the national economy. Trustees were appointed for all types of industrial, commercial or other enterprises owned by Jews, with the mandate of liquidating these businesses. As an incentive, the trustees were allowed to pay themselves a percentage of the proceeds while they still held the businesses and before their sale. Interestingly, many of these trustees were so greedy that they postponed the sale of the businesses they held indefinitely, not realizing that their greed and the Allied landing in North Africa in November, would cause them to actually save the Jewish property in Algeria from liquidation 7. The Algerian Office for Aryanization also adopted other laws that did not even exist in Vichy France concerning Jewish ownership of drinking establishments 8. The Jews of Algeria responded to all the racist laws instituted by the Vichy regime by increasingly turning inward. The Jewish community as it did in Germany and in many of the ghettos established throughout occupied Europe established its own, Jewish, education system. As university students had been the first to be affected, Jewish university professors, who had themselves lost their jobs, organized during the fall of to offer courses and lectures covering a broad range of fields to the disenfranchised students. The courses included Latin, medicine, physics, chemistry, French and English. In addition, a central office for private Jewish education was created to help the secondary and elementary school students who had been expelled. A network of Jewish schools was created, run by Jewish administrators in Algiers, Oran and Constantine. Children were taught by Jewish instructors. The schools adopted the same curriculum, schedules and methods as the public schools had, even including music lessons and physical education where possible. Tellingly, because the Jews of Algeria were to a great extent Westernized and assimilated, the schools took pains to emphasize their French nature; religious instruction was not obligatory

in any of these schools 9. By the start of the school year, 20, Jewish children were accommodated by these schools; 70 elementary schools and 5 secondary schools were running in Algeria. Though the school network was an incredible success, the Vichy authorities passed laws that allowed them to tightly control all schools that opened, including their curricula and schedules. In addition, the Vichy authorities made things difficult for the Jews as their economic Aryanization campaign led to financial distress of donors and supporters, as well as parents. The collapse of the system was just a matter of time. Once the Vichy authorities had marginalized the Jews, pushed them out of many economic spheres and stripped them of their citizenship and their rights, the next step taken by the Vichy regime was the creation of a community government akin to the Judenrats the Jews were required to create in German-occupied territories. All other community bodies were to be dissolved, and the UGIA was to become an organ for the implementation of governmental orders. Luckily, the Union existed for barely 40 days. The Allied landing in North Africa prevented it from having to carry out the orders of the Vichy regime.

*Algeria and Tunis [Frances E. Nesbitt] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. This is a pre historical reproduction that was curated for quality. Quality assurance was conducted on each of these books in an attempt to remove books with imperfections introduced by the digitization process.*

We would highly recommend both our guide and our driver. Adel is extremely knowledgeable, his English is excellent and he accommodated all of our special requests visiting specialty shops, skipping lunches, searching in vain for Coke Zero, etc. We thoroughly enjoyed our time in Tunisia, and would highly recommend you and Mosaic North Africa to anyone considering a tour of that fascinating land. Again, thank you very much for making our stay in Tunisia so enjoyable. Very personable, accommodating, and highly recommended! Tunisia driver was Lodfi, and just a delight! Ridha was good, and did a nice job. Highlights for me are the people, customs, and culture. I know the tour was classic, but fit my schedule. The guides were helpful in making my trip more meaningful by allowing me to interact, discuss, and seek out my interests. You were amazing as a coordinator for the tour, and will recommend your company for sure! Atef, the guide was impressive, and very invested in my story about my dad, and gave me a flag they used for 25 years on the graves. Thank you for a wonderful experience! I was greeted frequently and warmly as an American. I was never uncomfortable and I felt safe at all times. My guide Ghanou became a friend and was always there to help me. His English was very good and we chatted and laughed a lot as he drove to the various sites and cities. He told me a lot about life in Algeria: Islam, politics, social life, history, language, etc. Thank you so much for setting up this tour for me. It surpassed my expectations. The praise is great and the criticism minor. We felt that all three countries were different. We felt all the guides did a nice job- information was educational and interesting. Illyass really went above and beyond with helping us. Without hesitation I would recommend you Mosaic North Africa to anyone interested in traveling to the region. I hope to contact you in a few years for an encore!! Everywhere we went Imel said he had a surprise for me, and he did - every site had something different and unusual. The other highlight was the lovely little local hotels in Tangiers, Chefchouan, and El Kef, they were charming!

**Chapter 3 : The Jews of Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia | calendrierdelascience.com**

*An AÃssa Mandi own goal and a NaÃm Sliti penalty gave Tunisia a deserved victory in this North African derby, leaving Algeria on the verge of an early exit from the tournament.*

Casablanca Upon arrival at Casablanca International airport, you will meet your driver and be transferred to your hotel in Casablanca , the economic capital of Morocco. There you will check-in to your hotel to rest or explore some of the city. If you have an early arrival, you may want to take an afternoon guided tour of Hassan II Mosque , the third largest mosque in the world. Its minaret has a height of meters ft making it the tallest religious structure in the world. Dinner will be at the hotel. Enter inside the 11th century fortress walls of the Oudaias Kasbah. Here you will find the oldest mosque in Rabat, the Kasbah Mosque which was constructed in Afterwards, you will visit Chellah, a fortified Muslim necropolis with a mosque, minaret and royal tombs dating back to the 14th century. It is a common sight to see stork nests occupying the top of the ruined minaret. The walled ruins are positioned on the Roman town of Sala, which you can explore its excavated Roman ruins of a forum, bath and temples. If time permits, you may also want to visit the Royal Palace of Rabat where you can walk in the palace grounds and take a photo of the palace from a distance. You will take lunch in Rabat and continue your trip inland through the beautiful rolling hills. In the afternoon, you will explore the finest archaeological site in the country, the 2, years old Roman ruins of Volubilis. From there, you will head to Fes , the spiritual capital of Morocco. Fes After breakfast, you will take a full day guided tour of the famous ancient medina of Fes. In this 1, year old city, you will visit sites where very little has changed since the city was first established. You will explore the labyrinth of narrow streets and main thoroughfares lined with fresh fruit, mounds of spices, intricately woven Berber carpets and many other Moroccan artisanal items. Lunch will be taken at a restaurant in a traditional house in the heart of the medina close to the world famous Kairaouine mosque. Finish your tour after lunch. Once in Marrakech, you will check into your hotel and then head off to the Djemaa el-Fna, the center square of the medina. This world famous square is one of the center attractions of Marrakech with its local storytellers, entertainers, and delectable barbeque. It is well worth a visit! Dinner can be taken at the hotel or in the square. After lunch, you will continue on with the tour to the magnificent Koutoubia Mosque and again through the famous Djemaa el-Fna to the intriguing souks markets loaded with fresh produce, spices, and a never-ending variety of Moroccan artisanal treasures. Dinner will be served at the hotel. Late afternoon travel back to Casablanca. When you arrive in Algiers , you will visit some of the city sites. Here you will find an amphitheater, 4th century basilica, and museum. Return to Algiers and have dinner. Upon arrival in Constantine take a full day tour of the city of bridges and the Kasbah. Afternoon visit to Tiddis the picturesque hillside archaeological site. Return to Constantine for dinner. Here you will explore the archaeological site and museum. You will visit the historic library, Roman theatre, arch, and baths. After travel to Lambaesis to explore the large Roman legionary site. Travel to Setif for night. The site lives up to its name as it is uniquely situated amongst rolling hills. You will have a guided visit of both the museum and the historic site. Explore the forum, basilicas, baptisteries, arch of Caracalla, Temple des Septimes, well-preserved Roman market, and theatre. Travel to Algiers for night. Upon arrival in Tunis , if time permits, visit the world famous Bardo museum or take a Tunis medina tour. This site holds ruins from many eras of history: When you have completed your visit, you will drive to Kairouan. You will visit the grand mosque Okba Ibn Nafaa and the mausoleum of the Berber companion of Mohammed. Afterwards, you may be interested in a visit to a carpet-making workshop where you can observe, admire, and learn about this incredible artisan work. There is an ancient medina with winding streets. After you will visit the archaeological site of Sbeitla. As you explore this site you will see numerous ancient church sites along with intricately designed baptisteries, temples, baths, and the Arch of Diocletian. Sbeitla also has a museum, which contains a variety of mosaics, and other objects found at the site. Travel to the oasis town of Tozeur and dinner in the hotel. Tozeur and Surrounding Area Take a day-trip to see the mountain oasis in Chebika , and water cascades in Tamerza. Return to Tozeur for lunch. Return to Tozeur for night. The Roman Coliseum in this city is one of the best preserved in the world. It was constructed

between and AD and is believed to at one time have hosted between 30, to 45, spectators. Take time exploring this enormous structure and do not forget to go down to the rooms where the gladiators waited their upcoming battle. There is a museum in the town that hosts a plethora of mosaics. After your visit, we will travel to the gorgeous seaside town of Sousse. If time remains in the day, you will want to enjoy a stroll along the coast or perhaps the ancient medina. Most museums close at 4 or 5pm.

**Chapter 4 : Tunisia open to bid for World Cup with Algeria and Morocco - BBC Sport**

*Tunisia hunts al-Qaeda-linked militants near May 06, TUNIS The Tunisian army and police were hunting more than 30 suspected al-Qaeda linked militants close to the border with Algeria on Tuesday, and President.*

Algeria and Tunisia Algeria was for many years the most important country for Maltese migration within the zone of the Mediterranean. Although the French conquest had begun in , some Maltese had found their way to the area around the city of Constantine before the French connection had begun. In a French governor for North Africa had been appointed, and as the French consolidated their foothold on Algerian territory, Europeans followed the French tricolor. Among the Europeans the Maltese were one of the largest groups, being outnumbered only by Spaniards and Sicilians. Like all newcomers, the Maltese in Algeria did at first encounter hostility from the French. Continental Europeans looked down on other Europeans who came from the islands such as the Sicilians and the Maltese. It is true to admit that most insular Europeans were poor and illiterate. Some did have a criminal record and were only too ready to carry on with their way of life in other parts of the Mediterranean where their names were not publicly known. French official policy was dictated by sheer necessity. France was a large and prosperous country. Its population was not enormous and many French peasants were quite happy with their lot. If the French needed colonists to make their presence permanent they had to turn to other sources to obtain their manpower. He believed that the Maltese showed a distinct liking for France and the French. Although the Maltese under the British, they were not politically active and the French could accept them without any fear. Another important man who favoured Maltese emigration to North Africa in general and to Algeria in particular was the prominent French churchman, Cardinal Charles Lavigerie who had dreams of converting the Maghreb back to Christianity. Lavigerie saw North Africa in historical terms as he was professor of Church history. He founded a religious order which was. Berbers and the Arabs. Cardinal Lavigerie was archbishop of Carthage and Algiers. In Cardinal Lavigerie visited Malta. He immediately appreciated the Catholic fervour of the islanders. During his stay he talked of the Maltese as providential instruments meant to augment the Christian population of French North Africa. He saw the Maltese as loyal to France and to the Catholic Church and at the same time as being eminently useful in building some form of communication with the Arab masses. The Maltese who crossed over to Algeria did establish a good rapport with their French rulers. Although poor and illiterate they were able to improve their lot through sheer hard work. Like their countrymen in Egypt, they realised the importance of a good education and they made sure that their offspring received that kind of education which in Malta they never got. Eventually most of their sons and daughters opted for French nationality and were among the most ardent supporters of the presence of France in that of the Western Mediterranean. By the number of Maltese living in Algeria was calculated at 4, The Maltese colony in Algeria had been realised as being of some importance by that date, so much so that Maltese church leaders decided to send two priests during Lent to deliver sermons in Maltese. In a letter written by the Governor General of ,Algeria on June 17, , it was stated that by then there were 15, inhabitants who claimed Maltese origin. Most of these were small farmers, fishermen and traders. As in other parts of North Africa, the Maltese ability to speak in three or four languages helped them to get on well with the French, Spaniards, Italians and Arabs. In the number of ethnic Maltese living in Algeria and Tunisia was tentatively calculated at about 30, The exact number of Maltese in was impossible to arrive at because many Maltese had opted for French nationality. By the Maltese were considered as excellent settlers who worked very hard and were honest in their dealings with others. In a speech delivered by Morinaud on November 30, , the French politician declared the Maltese as being "French at heart". In Henry Casolani claimed that he had known some millionaires and wealthy industrialists among the Maltese. In May French representatives were still arriving in Malta hoping to recruit emigrants to work on Algerian farms. They invited six Maltese families, which would comprise about five or six members each, to work on one or on all of their estates. When the French visitors contacted the Labour Office in Malta about their suggestion, the Maltese reaction was positive. The Labour Office felt that wages and conditions offered by the Society were reasonable. The French appointed a Maltese immigrant, Joseph Damato, to interview interested farmers from Malta and Gozo

who wished to work on their estates. Damato said that all he looked for was work experience. No special skills were required and certainly no capital. The most famous Maltese-Algerian was Laurent Ropa. He was born in Gozo on Christmas Day. His parents, Guzeppi and Karmela left their home for Algeria when their baby was only two. Although in constant touch with his country of origin, Laurent was never to set foot on his native soil again. The Gozitan family settled in a small village called Allelik which was not far from Bone. Life at Allelik was hard and things got worse when Guzeppi hurt himself and had to be out of work for some time. A friend who knew the family tried to help as now there were two other boys to support. Wenzu, the pet name for young Laurent, preferred his books to the farm tools and Guzeppi decided that his son Wenzu should go to school, first in Bone and then in Constantine. Disaster struck again when mother Karmela died. He himself was wounded but the greatest scar was the loss on the battlefields of some of his school-mates. When the Armistice was signed in 1918, Laurent decided to stay in metropolitan France and earn his living as a teacher. It was at this time that he developed his flair for writing. He composed a number of poems and also wrote some novels. His most loved novels were: The first novel was largely autobiographical. It was an authentic description of daily life on a farm run by a Maltese immigrant family in Algeria. The novel pointed to a deep sense of Maltese identity sustained by a fervent Christian faith. The author also staunchly supported the cause of the Maltese Language and the right of that language to be considered as the official tongue of the Maltese. On August 20, 1918, Laurent Ropa wrote: "They want to remain Maltese". In another article he warned that it was impossible for one to be true to France unless one acknowledged his Maltese roots. One great unfulfilled dream of Laurent Ropa was his suggestion to create a "Federation Maltaise Universelle". In a letter to the editor of "Il-Qari Malti" of Port Said, Laurent Ropa suggested the creation of a federation which would have included representatives from all the Maltese communities spread throughout the world. Ropa wished to call a convention to be held in Valletta so that Maltese leaders would meet and study how to ensure the survival of the Maltese language among emigrants. Laurent Ropa dearly loved his country and its language. To him the Maltese language was the most distinctive characteristic of the Maltese people. He also felt that the Maltese language was a good vehicle for producing good literary works and for composing poetry. According to Laurent Ropa "Malta is a name among the most beautiful in history". John in he ordered the Bay of Tunis to free all the Maltese slaves who languished in jail. At least fifty such slaves returned to Malta. For centuries the Maltese who found themselves in Tunis probably did so against their will. With the advent of the Napoleonic Era and the re-structuring of political power in Europe and along the shores of the Mediterranean, the pirates of Tunis lost their trade. The foothold gained by the French in North Africa changed the political framework of the Maghreb and some Europeans thought, somewhat prematurely, that the Mediterranean was to enter into another Roman Epoch. The Maltese were among the first to venture in their speronaras into Tunisian waters. They traded with coastal towns and with the island of Jerba. Eventually they established settlements not only in Tunis and on Jerba but also in Susa, Monastir, Mehdiya and Sfax. By there were about 3, Maltese in the Regency. In less than twenty years their numbers increased to 7, An influential French politician, Paul Cambon, was well-disposed towards the Maltese and he spoke of his preference for Maltese immigration into Tunisia. In Paul Cambon was administering Tunisia for France. Cambon knew of the good name the Maltese enjoyed in Algeria and he said he was happy to have the Maltese in Tunisia as well. The French had one serious preoccupation in Tunisia. Italian immigrants had settled there in their thousands and Italy had coveted Tunisia for a very long time. The French occupation of Tunisia had gone down very badly with the Italians. The French wanted the Maltese to act as a counter-balance to the Italians. British consular statistics show that by the beginning of the twentieth century there were 15, Maltese living in Tunisia. The Maltese in Tunisia worked on farms, on the railways, in the ports and in small industries. They introduced different types of fruit trees which they had brought with them from Malta. Moreover contact between Malta and Tunisia was constant because the small boats owned by the Maltese, popularly known as speronaras, constantly plied the narrow waters between Tunisia and the Maltese Islands. He was grateful that such an element proved to be either loyal to France or at least was politically neutral. In spite of rampant anti-clericalism in France, the French allowed the Maltese complete freedom of their religion. Cardinal Lavignerie was respected. The fiery leader of French anti-clericalism, Leon Gambetta, did not hesitate to state that when French priests spread not

only religion but French culture, then they were to be allowed to carry on with their work without any restraint. After it became legally possible for foreigners to buy land in Tunisia. After that year there was a number of Maltese landowners in that country.

**Chapter 5 : Mohab Project Logistics - Tunisia, Algeria and Libya freight forwarder**

*On the eve of World War II there were , Jews in French North Africa (Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia, sometimes called the "Maghreb", meaning Arab North Africa), and another 30, Jews in Libya, then an Italian colony.*

Early history[ edit ] Tunis was originally a Berber settlement. Tunis was one of the first towns in the region to fall under Carthaginian control, and in the centuries that followed Tunis was mentioned in the military histories associated with Carthage. Compared to the ancient ruins of Carthage, the ruins of ancient Tunis are not as large. Both Tunis and Carthage were destroyed; Tunis, however, was rebuilt first [14] under the rule of Augustus and became an important town under Roman control and the center of a booming agricultural industry. The city is mentioned in the Tabula Peutingeriana as Thuni. However, Tunis remained modestly sized compared to Carthage during this time. The city had the natural advantage of coastal access, via the Mediterranean , to the major ports of southern Europe. Early on, Tunis played a military role; the Arabs recognized the strategic importance of its proximity to the Strait of Sicily. From the beginning of the 8th century Tunis was the chef-lieu of the area: It was briefly the national capital, from the end of the reign of Ibrahim II in , until [17] when control over Ifriqiya was lost to the newly founded Fatimid Caliphate. Local opposition to the authorities began to intensify in September , when Kharijite insurgents occupied Tunis, resulting in general pillaging. To punish the Zirids, he unleashed the Banu Hilal Arab tribe on Ifriqiya; a large part of the country was set to the torch, the Zirid capital Kairouan was razed in , and only a few coastal towns, including Tunis and Mahdia , escaped destruction. This small independent kingdom picked up the threads of trade and commerce with other nations, and brought the region back to peace and prosperity. The Walters Art Museum. Having previously played a minor role behind Kairouan and Mahdia , Tunis was promoted to the rank of provincial capital. In , Governor Abu Zakariya seized power and, a year later, took the title of Emir and founded the Hafsid dynasty. The city became the capital of a Hafsid kingdom stretching towards Tripoli and Fez. Walls were built to protect the emerging principal town of the kingdom, surrounding the medina, the kasbah and the new suburbs of Tunis. In the city was taken briefly by Louis IX of France , who was hoping to convert the Hafsid sovereign to Christianity. King Louis easily captured Carthage , but his army soon fell victim to an outbreak of dysentery. Louis himself died before the walls of the capital and the army was forced out. At the same time, driven by the reconquest of Spain, the first Andalusian Muslims and Jews arrived in Tunis and would become of importance to the economic prosperity of the Hafsid capital and the development of its intellectual life. During this period, one of the famous travellers to Tunis was Ibn Battuta. In his travel account, when Ibn Battuta and his group arrived in Tunis, the population of the city came out to meet him and the other the members of his party. They all greeted them and were very curious, many were asking questions, however, no one in Tunis personally greeted Ibn Battuta, greatly upsetting him. He felt very lonely and could not hold back the tears coming from his eyes. This went on for a while until one of the pilgrims realized he was upset, he went up and greeted and talked to Ibn until he entered the city. The people in the city assembled in large numbers to celebrate the festival, in extravagant and most luxurious outfits. Abu Yahya arrived on horseback, where all of his relatives joined him. After the performance, the people returned to their homes. Charles, suffering losses from the corsairs operating out of Djerba , Tunis, and Algiers , agreed to reinstate Mulai Hassan in exchange for his acceptance of Spanish suzerainty. A naval expedition led by Charles himself was dispatched in , and the city was quickly recaptured. The victory against the corsairs is recorded in a tapestry at the Royal Palace of Madrid. However, following the Battle of Lepanto in , the Spanish under John of Austria succeeded in retaking the city and re-establishing the Hafsid sovereign in October Following these conflicts, the city finally fell into Ottoman hands in August Having become an Ottoman province governed by a Pasha who was appointed by the Sultan based in Constantinople , the country attained a degree of autonomy. After , the Ottoman governors Beys were relatively independent, and both piracy and trade continued to flourish. Under the rule of deys and Moorish beys , the capital sprang into new life. Its population grew by additions from various ethnicities, among which were Moorish refugees from Spain, and economic activities diversified. To traditional industry and trade with distant lands was added the activity of the Barbary pirates ,

then in their golden age. Profits obtained from the trade in Christian slaves allowed the rulers to build sumptuous structures that revived the architectural heritage of the Middle Ages. At the beginning of the 18th century, Tunisia entered into a new period in its history with the advent of the Husainid dynasty. Successive Husainid rulers made great progress in developing the city and its buildings. During this period, the city prospered as a centre of commerce. Taking advantage of divisions within the ruling house, Algerians captured Tunis in 1534 and put the country under supervision. Hammouda Bey faced bombardment by the Venetian fleet, and the city experienced a rebellion in 1574. This resulted in the first demolition of the old city walls, from 1574 to 1580, to accommodate growth in the suburbs. The city spilled outside the area of the earlier town and the banks of the lake, and the new districts were modernised with running water, lighting gas, roads, waste collection, and communication with adjacent suburbs and the city centre. Development under the French Occupation[ edit ] View of Tunis c. Zaytuna Mosque is slightly right of center. The city quickly spread out of its fortifications: Tunis also benefited from French construction of a water supply, natural gas and electricity networks, public transport services and other public infrastructure. The French occupied the city from 1849 to 1956, during which years there were large European colonial populations like the Tunisian Italians in Tunis; half the population was European in origin. Tunis was quiet during the First World War. After the war, the city faced new transformations as the modern portion grew in importance and extended its network of boulevards and streets in all directions. In addition, a series of satellite cities emerged on the urban rim and encroached on the municipality of Tunis proper. In the economic sphere, commercial activities expanded and diversified as modern industries continued to grow, while traditional industry continued to decline. It was their last base in Africa, as they retreated towards Sicily after being surrounded by Allied forces from Algeria to the west and from Libya to the east. In a very short time, the colonial city transformed rapidly. As the city has grown and native Tunisians gradually began to replace the extensive European population, conflict between the Arab city and the European city has gradually decreased with the arabization of the population. Because of population pressure and the rate of migration to the capital, the city continued to grow, even with the creation of new districts in the suburbs. Old buildings have gradually been renovated and upgraded and new buildings have come to influence the urban landscape. At the same time, an active policy of industrialization is developing the municipal economy. The Arab League was headquartered in Tunis from 1945 to 1956. The Palestine Liberation Organization also had its headquarters in Tunis, from 1948 to 1956. Tunisian Revolution Many protests took place during the Arab Spring of 2011. On 18 March 2011, two gunmen attacked the Bardo National Museum and held hostages. Both gunmen were killed by Tunisian police. The incident has been treated as a terrorist attack. The ancient city of Carthage is located just north of Tunis along the coastal part. The city lies on a similar latitude as the southernmost points of Europe. The city of Tunis is built on a hill slope down to the lake of Tunis. The isthmus between them is what geologists call the "Tunis dome", which includes hills of limestone and sediments. It forms a natural bridge and since ancient times several major roads linking to Egypt and elsewhere in Tunisia have branched out from it. The roads also connect with Carthage, emphasising its political and economic importance not only in Tunisia but more widely in North Africa and the Mediterranean Sea in ancient times. The Greater Tunis area has an area of 1,500 hectares, 30% of which is urbanized, the rest being shared between bodies of water 20% hectares of lakes or lagoons and agricultural or natural land 1,470 hectares. However, urban growth, which is estimated to be increasing by 100 hectares per year, is gradually changing the landscape with urban sprawl. A summer night in Tunis Tunis bay at sunrise.

## Chapter 6 : Handbook for Travellers in Algeria and Tunis

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

## Chapter 7 : Distance Between Algiers Alger Algeria and Tunis Tunis Tunisia

## DOWNLOAD PDF ALGERIA AND TUNIS

*The Authentic North Africa tour takes you to experience the cultural and historic beauties of Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia in North Africa. Day 1: Casablanca Upon arrival at Casablanca International airport, you will meet your driver and be transferred to your hotel in Casablanca, the economic capital of Morocco.*

### Chapter 8 : Algeria Tunisia: Afcon “ as it happened | Football | The Guardian

*Handbook for Travellers in Algeria and Tunis Algiers, Oran, TlemĀsen, Bougie, Constantine, Tebessa, Biskra, Tunis, Carthage, Etc by R. Lambert Playfair.*

### Chapter 9 : Mosaic North Africa Tours - Morocco tours, Tunisia tours, Algeria tours

*Tunis is located in north-eastern Tunisia on the Lake of Tunis, and is connected to the Mediterranean sea's Gulf of Tunis by a canal which terminates at the port of La Goulette/Halq al Wadi. The ancient city of Carthage is located just north of Tunis along the coastal part.*