**INTRODUCTION**

Tyre is the hometown of the Phoenician traders and their capital city. It was the center of the Phoenician world, which flourished in the Mediterranean Sea from 15th to 1st centuries BC. Tyre was famous for its wealth, culture, and trade. It was the birthplace of several important figures in history, including Queen Huldah and King Solomon. The city was destroyed multiple times, but it was always rebuilt and continued to thrive.

Tyre is located on the Lebanese coast, about 50 kilometers southwest of Beirut. It is connected to the mainland by a causeway. In Tyre, the remains of the Hellenistic and Roman city – a Triumphal Arch, a Hippodrome and paved streets – are well preserved. The paved road passes under the imposing Triumphal arch and "Al-Bass" there every year.

However, the Al-bass Roman site has become a well-known landmark in Lebanon due to its unique features and the festivals held around it. Unfortunately, the site is under threat due to the lack of maintenance and monitoring, which has led to the degradation of the site's infrastructure and the potential unexcavated areas underground.

**HISTORICAL MAPPING**

The Tyre site is characterized by its unique morphology and bathymetry. The bathymetry has been calculated based on 3 meters of tectonic subsidence. The island has been reconstructed from 6000 B.C. to 2015 A.D. The state of Lebanon was established and Tyre was one of its major cities.

**FORMATION OF THE PENINSULA**

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**THE PHOENICIANS' ROUTE**

In 15th century BC, Tyre was a wealthy port city with a large population of 50,000 inhabitants. It had several important ports, including the Bay of Tyre and the Bay of Sidon. The city had a large harbor with a harbor wall and a wide bridge.

The Phoenicians were known for their trade and commerce, and Tyre was a major hub for their activities. They traded with other cities in the region, as well as with Egypt and Greece.

**HISTORICAL MAP**

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**Tyrus**

"Al-Bass" is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in Tyre. It is a Roman archaeological site that was excavated in the 19th century and is now a major tourist attraction. The site is located on a hill overlooking the Mediterranean Sea and is accessible by footpath from the nearby harbor.

The site includes various structures, including a theater, a forum, and a basilica. It also includes a large area of Roman houses, which were inhabited by refugees from the nearby city of Tyre.

**Chronology of Main Events**

- **969 B.C. - Expansion of Tyre by King Hiram**
  - Tyre expanded its territories and became a major center of trade.
  - The city's prosperity continued to grow.

- **328 B.C. - Revolution of the Greeks**
  - The Greeks forced the Phoenicians to evacuate the city.
  - Tyre was captured by the Greeks.

- **312 B.C. - Foundation of Tyre**
  - The Greeks founded the city on the site of the ancient Phoenician city.
  - It was built by sea and expanded to include the island.

- **64 B.C. - 430 A.D. - Roman and Byzantine Period**
  - The city was a major center of trade and commerce.
  - It was the capital of the Roman province of Syria.

- **636 - 696 A.D. - Islamic Period**
  - The city was conquered by the Arabs.
  - It was restored as a center of trade and commerce.

- **1375 B.C. - Establishment of Egyptian Influence**
  - The city was controlled by the Egyptians.
  - It was used as a port for the trade of goods.

- **2700 B.C. - The Foundation of the City of Tyre**
  - It was founded by the Phoenicians.
  - The city was a major center of trade and commerce.

**EVALUATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND HISTORICAL BUILDINGS**

The archaeological sites and historical buildings in the Tyre area are of great importance and should be protected. However, the site is under threat due to the lack of maintenance and monitoring, which has led to the degradation of the site's infrastructure and the potential unexcavated areas underground.

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