



The Great Library of Alexandria

Description

The Great Library of Alexandria was one of the largest and most important libraries in the ancient world. Built by the Ptolemaic dynasty in the 3rd century BC, it was designed to store all human knowledge and quickly became one of the most important cultural institutions in the ancient world. The library amassed an overwhelming amount of knowledge throughout its history, including mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, botany, philosophy, and literature. It is estimated that the library contained over 400,000 scrolls at its peak. Some of the most notable ancient inventions originating from the Great Library include the armillary sphere, modern poetry, and Euclidian geometry. Though destroyed several times across its history, the extensive transmission of the content from scholars across the antique world's other handful of libraries allowed most of the content to be preserved.

Metadata

- City: Alexandria
- Country: Egypt
- GPS Coordinates: 31.2053°N, 29.9055° E
- Landmarks: Lost Worlds
- Cadastral Number: EG.L.LW.A.2