

The Inscriptions in Writing Algerian History from the End of Third Century BCE to the Fourth Century CE (Constantine City as a Model)

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Constantine is located east of Algeria. It is the most important Algerian city in terms of the number of inscriptions discovered. It is the second city after Carthage concerning the Punic inscriptions; and became after the fall of Carthage, the best example to study history of ancient Maghreb, especially during second and third centuries BCE, as highlighted by the Punic paintings which provide important information about the Numidian civilization as Constantine was the capital of Numidian kings, as Massinissa and his children; and the great influence Punic language which was the Numidian official language. The city provides also numerous Latin inscriptions. It was a famous city during the Roman occupation; the largest number of deputies in the Roman Council descended from Constantine. Today its ancient monuments are non-existent, but the inscriptions immortalize its memory.