



PTOLEMY and PTOLEMAIDA

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INTRODUCTION

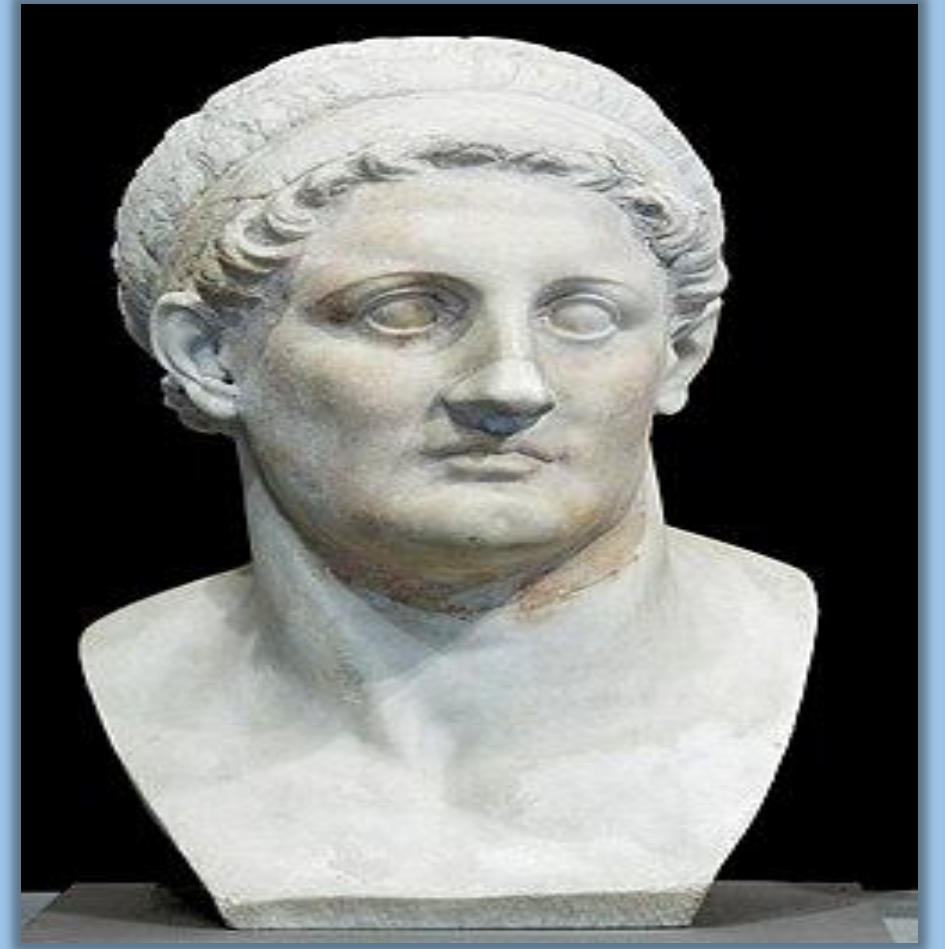
Ptolemaida (Greek: Πτολεμαΐδα, romanized: Ptolemaïda, is a town and a former municipality in Kozani regional unit, Western Macedonia, Greece. Since the 2011 local government reform it is part of the municipality Eordaia, of which it is the seat and a municipal unit.

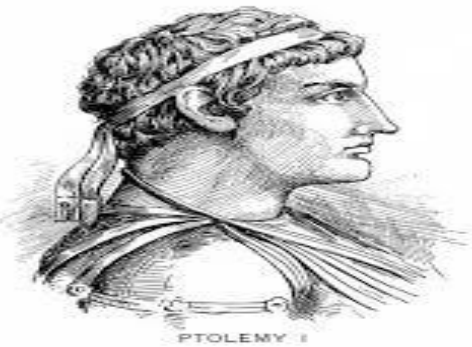
It is located about 28 kilometers from Kozani and is the second most populous city in the Region of Western Macedonia, with a population of 31,537 inhabitants (2021). Since the 1960s, the National Road GR-3/E65 bypasses the city to the east.

It is known for its coal (lignite) mines and its power stations and it is also known as the energy centre of Greece

The birth of Ptolemy

His mother was Arsinoe, and while his father was officially listed as Lagus, some sources suggest he may have been the illegitimate son of King Philip II of Macedon, making him a half-brother of Alexander the Great.





The life of Ptolemy I

Ptolemy was born in 367 BC in the ancient kingdom of Macedon. Ptolemy served with Alexander from his first campaigns, and was among the seven somatophylakes (bodyguards) of Alexander. He played a principal part in the later campaigns in Afghanistan and India. He participated in the Battle of Issus, commanding troops on the left wing under the authority of Parmenion. Later he accompanied Alexander during his journey to the Oracle in the Siwa Oasis where he was proclaimed a son of Zeus. When Alexander died in 323 BC, Ptolemy is said to have instigated the settlement of the empire made at Babylon. he was appointed satrap of Egypt.

In 306 B.C., he was declared king and established Alexandria as his capital, which during his reign was adorned with magnificent palaces and public buildings, culminating in the Pharos of Alexandria, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.



Rivalry and wars

- In 321 BC, Perdikkas attempted to invade Egypt, only to fall at the hands of his own men. Ptolemy's decision to defend the Nile against Perdikkas ended in fiasco for Perdikkas, with the loss of 2,000 men.
- In 321 BC, he was killed trying to invade Egypt. In 312, Ptolemy invaded Syria, and defeated Demetrius I, the son of Antigonus, in the Battle of Gaza. Again he occupied Syria, and again—after only a few months, when Demetrius had won a battle over his general, and Antigonus entered Syria in force—he evacuated it.
- In 306 B.C., he was declared king and established Alexandria as his capital, which during his reign was adorned with magnificent palaces and public buildings, culminating in the Pharos of Alexandria, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. During the siege of Rhodes in 306 B.C. by Demetrius the Besieger, Ptolemy provided significant assistance to the besieged by sending supplies and reinforcements, which led to the salvation of the city. As a result, he was given the title Ptolemy Soter (Savior) by the Rhodians. In 285 B.C., he abdicated the throne in favor of his second son, Ptolemy II Philadelphus. The last successor of the Ptolemaic Dynasty was Queen Cleopatra, who opposed the incorporation of Egypt into the Roman Empire.

PTOLEMY I

HOW PTOLEMAIDA GOT ITS NAME

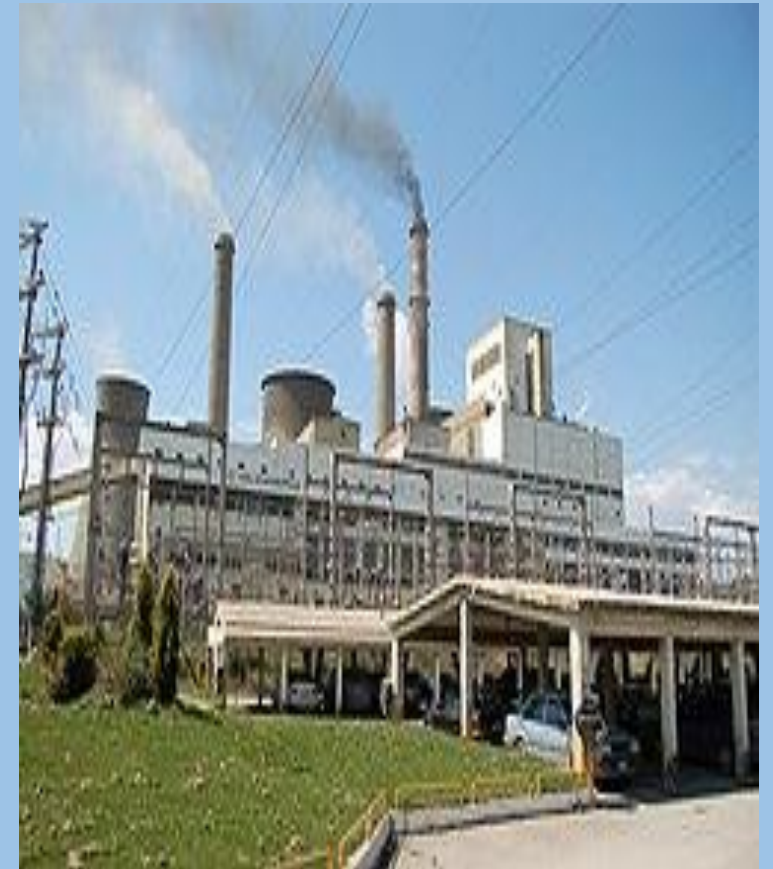
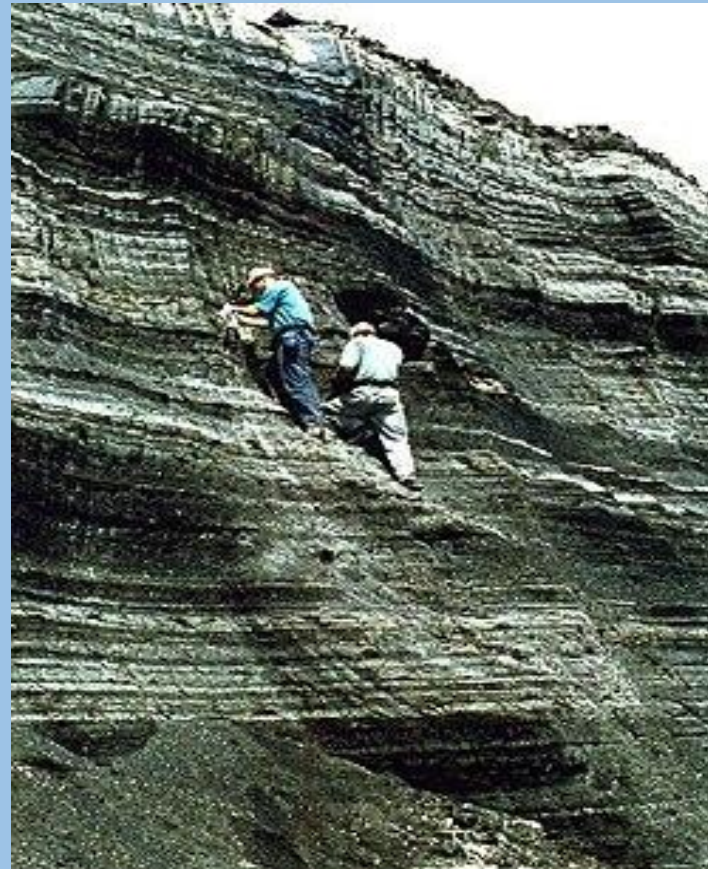
- The name Ptolemaida originates from the ancient Macedonian Ptolemy Soter, a general of Alexander the Great, who was later proclaimed King of Egypt with the name Ptolemy I.

PTOLEMY I



LIGNITE

After World War II, the city of Ptolemaida showed new signs of recovery. The discovery of lignite played an important role in the city's development and transformed the entire surrounding area from an agricultural and livestock-based economy into an industrial one. In the 1950s, vast quantities of lignite were discovered underground, and since then, the wider area has become the largest lignite mining center in the country.



MUSEUM OF PTOLEMAIDA

See unique paleontological findings in a special museum that also hosts an art gallery. An important asset that Ptolemaida possesses is its Paleontological & Historical Museum, which was inaugurated in 2006. It goes beyond the narrow definition of a museum, as it also promotes culture. Inside this beautiful building, not only are paleontological and historical exhibits displayed, but also an art gallery wing featuring significant works by Greek painters such as Moralis, Mytaras, Fassianos, Pantaleon, Karavousis, Zouboulakis, among others. Of exceptional importance is the collection of Pavlos Moschidis, who donated 100 paintings to the museum, as well as his entire personal archive.



3RD PRIMARY SCHOOL OF PTOLEMAIDA

THEN...



NOW...



THE OLD PARK OF PTOLEMAIDA

THEN



NOW



THE ASIA MINOR GREEKS OF PTOLEMAIDA

The term Asia Minor Catastrophe is a term adopted by Greek historiography to describe the consequences of the Asia Minor Campaign for Greece and for Hellenism in general. Specifically, it refers to the end of the Greco-Turkish War of 1919–1922, the withdrawal from Turkey of the Greek administration that had been established along the western Asia Minor coast under the Treaty of Sèvres, as well as the almost chaotic retreat of the Greek army after the collapse of the front, and the now widespread expulsion and extermination of a large part of the Greek and Christian population of Asia Minor. In total, by the autumn of 1922, around 55,000 Armenians and 1,250,000 Asia Minor Greek refugees had arrived in Greece.



THE LIBRARY OF PTOLEMAIDA



SPORTS CENTRES IN PTOLEMAIDA





THANK YOU
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