

I. AGADIR-TAGHAZOUT :

In the west of the country, bordered by the waves of the Atlantic, Agadir is one of the pearls of Morocco. Whatever the season, the sun pours its rays and the city enjoys a pleasant climate that the trade winds still soften. Above all, its 10-kilometre-long seafront offers tourists magnificent views of the blue ocean and the opportunity to laze around in the best conditions.

The main seaside resort of the country, the city with 300 days of sunshine per year, is full of activities. At the water's edge, cafés and restaurants open their doors to you, introduce you to the local gastronomy and submit their specialities to the enlightened judgements of your taste buds!

Further on in the city, the El Had souk spreads out through the streets, deploys its stalls: more than 6,000 shops offer themselves to your curiosity and you will enjoy strolling in this atmosphere animated by the negotiations of the merchants. Never sleepy, the city welcomes every summer the Timitar festival dedicated to world music and more specifically to Amazigh music.

Open to the ocean and the world, Agadir is an active city where it is good to relax.

II. THE MUST-SEE PLACES IN AND AROUND AGADIR-TAGHAZOUT :

1. atlantic oceanBordered

Unleash your passion in the atlantic oceanBordered by the ocean and bathed in year-round sun, Agadir is the capital of seaside tourism in Morocco. With an ideal geographical position, a large choice of hotels and recreational centers and a variety of modern infrastructures, there are unlimited opportunities for active visitors. Seize them and enjoy your favorite sport in an impossibly beautiful setting.

Water activities are note to be outdone in Agadir. The wind-whipped Atlantic Ocean is a perfect space for surfers. With quality equipment, and waves suiting surfers ability, Agadir has all the ingredients for their surfing experience to be an unforgettable one !

This once sleepy fishing village, a few miles from Agadir, is now a world-class seaside resort. The nearby Killer Point and Anchor Point are onr of the favorite spots for the most experienced surfers.

In the Bay of Agadir, the water is a lot calmer. Children can frolic safely and swimmers can venture offshore with joy. Back on the beach, recreational options abound : from jet skiing, to sailing and parasailing, There is someting to everyone seeking for thrills.

Between the calm waters of the bay and the tumultuous waves of Taghazout, the Atlantic Ocean around Agadir will overwhelm you with fun and sensational activities.

2. Taghazout :

A few miles from Agadir, Taghazout awaits with a plethora of fun and memorable activities. This former fishing village is now a modern seaside resort with splendid facilities, where surfing and other water surface sports are the main activities.

Taghazout stands out for its remarkable setting. Its views are just breathtaking. Here, too, the sun shines year round and its seven kilometers long beaches bordered by the High Atlas Mountains. The argan forest that runs alongside gives visitors a glimpse at nature's surprising diversity. The resort holds a prestigious hotels and original wooden bungalows to make your stay a comfortable one.

Taghazout is also a world-famous surfing spot. If you like water surface sports, this is the ideal place for you. Winds whip the Atlantic into impressive tubes that have made this legendary site a surfer's paradise since the 1970s. The variety of waves make it a great place for surfers of all levels.

Venture a few miles away from Agadir to enjoy the outstanding setting and ocean waves of Taghazout.

3. the Bay of Agadir :

As a seaside city, the beautiful Agadir is not to be outdone. The untainted beauty of nature and its richness, charm its visitors.

Located in one of the most beautiful pearls of nature : the Bay of Agadir, Agadir is considered as one of the most beautiful in the world since 2002. In addition to offering wonderful corners where you can relax, it has a beautiful coastline, and enchanting sceneries.

A little far away from the centre, takes place a wonder : The Cocco Polizzi medina. Being rebuilt after the 1960 earthquake, it expands on a large surface in the middle of a eucalyptus forest. The Valley of the Birds is another magnificent park open to the public free of charge, which expands over two and a half hectares. Pass through the gates and enter a completely different world : everywhere, alleys lined with palm trees and exotic flowers, bodies of water, birds from worldwide species, but also monkeys, kangaroos or llamas that make very friendly companions !

Explore the beautiful Agadir, and let your imagination will run wild !

4. Souss Massa National Park :

Agadir is an unmissable place. The Souss Valley and, a bit further, the peaks of the Lesser Atlas Mountains, form wonderful compositions as only nature can do. This backcountry is rich in possibilities for you to immerse yourself in the joys of exploration and green tourism.

If you're a lover of green and wide spaces, the Souss Massa National Park is not to be overlooked. It is home to extraordinary wildlife: 250 bird species, including the famous bald ibis, along with antelopes, boars and mongooses. Hike through this untamed wilderness for an unforgettable experience. Elsewhere in the park, at Tifnit, the rock walls will catch your eye, for they are riddled with the carved-out homes of ancient cave dwellers that were abandoned long ago.

The vegetation growing, flourishing and blossoming throughout the region, is just stunning. Fruit-laden trees like almond trees and argan trees – the source of the famous oil – become even more attractive after the winter. Flowers bloom, feeding honey production in the area. There are scenic routes devoted to these flowers that you can follow to learn about the know-how, the culinary tradition and the lifestyle of the region.

Discovery is one of the top activities in and around Agadir. So wander from site to site and let nature and its treasures surprise you !

5. Imsouane :

Imsouane's beaches, regarded by some international publications as among the finest in the world, attract as many lovers of unspoilt beaches as they do surfing fanatics. But it has to be said that it is the surfers who have maintained a constant presence here for several decades. The town has two main beaches — the northern one, known as Imsouane, which is a sandy bay lying between two promontories, and the one known as Beach 2, to the south, which is a little more wild and rocky. One of the great pleasures of a walk along the town beach is the scenes it offers: children playing football, fishermen coming or going with their boats, the lighthouse, the modest cafés with their little tables overlooking the sea, and haphazardly scattered seafront houses, snack bars, bars, and shops.

6. Where can you eat cheaply in Agadir?

The cheapest restaurants in Agadir are in Nouveau Talbourjt. The beach front promenade has something for everyone, from expensive restaurants and to reasonably priced ones with sea views. Try Bab Agadir (Moroccan food) and Buon Gusto (Italian food) for places that are great value for money.

7. Which are Agadir's typical dishes?

Agadir's cuisine is influenced by its proximity to the Atlantic, so it features delicious fish (good sardines) and seafood, and traditional Moroccan dishes. Make sure you try harira soup, couscous with lamb tagine, tangia (a meat stew) and bissara as a starter.

8. Where should you eat fresh fish in Agadir?

In Agadir you can eat fresh fish in any bar because it's a coastal city and fresh produce arrives daily. If you'd like the freshest fish possible, head to the fishing port area where you'll find bars and beach bars; you could try Pure Passion Restaurant.

9. Where to stay near Imsouane

Imsouane is 90 kilometres from Agadir, a city which offers some of the very best options for accommodation, and from where you can organise excursions to the Atlantic coastal towns and to inland Morocco. Agadir has a four-star hotel, the Allegro Agadir, which boasts excellent, fully refurbished facilities. Its 321 guest rooms are decorated in a modern style with touches of colour, and the hotel boasts a large swimming pool, a snack bar, and other bars and restaurants. And if you're travelling with children, you're in luck, because the Allegro Agadir offers a Mini Club with a pool and garden exclusively for the use of young children.

The hotel is close to Agadir's 12 kilometres of beaches, and beyond that lies the town of Taghazout (the surfing mecca), as well as beautiful areas such as Paradise Valley, for wonderful excursions.

10. How do I get to Imsouane?

Imsouane lies 90 kilometres from Agadir, and to get there takes around an hour and a half. The best way is to travel by car, following the coastal road, (the N-1), or you could take a taxi, but agree the price in advance. There are also buses, but they are not frequent.

11. Are there surfing contests in the area?

Among the most important surfing competitions held along Morocco's Atlantic coast is the Taghazout Bay Rip Curl Pro Search, although the February 2022 event had to be postponed due to the pandemic. This championship attracts the world's best surfers, as well as spectators of all nationalities.

12. Tamri beach

Tamri beach extends to the north of the Cap Rhir. This is the point where the small Asif n'Srou enters the sea, although it is very depleted — its water is used to irrigate the banana plantations that enhance the landscape with their greenery. Visitors to this beach are mainly drawn by the opportunities it offers for water sports: the waves are good virtually all year round, and it is a place suitable for surfers of all levels of ability.

13. Where to stay near Tamri

Accommodation in and around Tamri is very thin on the ground, so we recommend you choose a hotel which offers every comfort you could possibly need, even if it is a little further away. Around 50 kilometres from Tamri beach is the popular city of Agadir, a well-known tourist destination offering culture, with good restaurants and hotels, including the Allegro Agadir, a four-star hotel with 321 rooms and offering the Barceló guarantee of quality. The hotel facilities are ideal for surfing enthusiasts, as the hotel faces a beach over 12 kilometres long, and close by there are other towns with superb beaches where you can enjoy your favourite water sport.

Apart from comfortable rooms decorated in a modern style, the hotel offers a large swimming pool, gardens, a buffet restaurant, two snack bars, and an attractive entertainment programme. And if you love golf, you'll find a golf course where you can play a few holes. What more could you ask?

14. SPORT :

In the thick of the lively city Thrill in the cityscape

Agadir boasts both the ocean, and its breathtaking hinterland. In the east of the city, stand the mountains of the Anti-Atlas. Their crenellated reliefs make up majestic landscapes in which to engage in all kinds of sporting activities.

If you enjoy the strolls, there are trails in the area that allow you to go on an exciting adventure in complete safety. In the surrounding area, go on a camel or a horseback and ride through the picturesque region. Bicycles are also available ; so many opportunities to go out with your beloved ones !

For more peaceful sports lovers, Agadir is one of Morocco's golfing featured destination. Numerous courses allow you to work on your swing and relax in the middle of an enchanting setting filled with mimosas and eucalyptus trees.

15. Agadir Hotels :

a. The View Agadir:

The View Agadir offers a luxurious ocean retreat with modern décor, private balconies, flat-screen TVs, and well-stocked minibars. Indulge in culinary delights at its six exquisite restaurants and bars, serving Moroccan, Italian, and international cuisine. A delightful buffet breakfast is served daily at The V. The expansive spa spans 1500 square meters, offering a variety of treatments and an indoor pool. Conveniently located just 500 meters from the city center and 25 kilometers from Agadir Airport, the hotel provides 24/7 reception and shuttle service. Fitness facilities include a gym, yoga classes, and wellness workshops. Perfect for romantic getaways, it combines luxury and tranquility.

Address : Boulevard du 20 Août, Agadir 80000 Morocco

Property amenities : Free parking , Free internet, Fitness Centre with Gym / Workout Room , Bar / lounge , Beach Game room , Airport transportation

Price : 462 \$

b. Royal Mirage Agadir

Address : Boulevard Mohammed V, Agadir 80000 Morocco

Price : 67 \$

Property amenities : Free parking, Free High Speed Internet (WiFi), Fitness Centre with Gym/Workout Room , Bar / lounge , Beach, Aerobics, Babysitting

HOTEL CLASS : 4 étoiles

c. Atlantic Palm Beach Apart Hotel :

Palm Beach Atlantic is conveniently located in a quiet environment within 5 minutes from downtown and 10 minutes walk from the beach. Palm Beach Atlantic has suites Apartments, ideal for a real holiday in the heart of the tourist area of Agadir. Our hotel offers all the comfort to have a pleasant stay in the sun city. Please note that the spa and the fitness area are not available.

Address : 1 Cite Founty A Sector A, Agadir 80000 Morocco

Property amenities : Free parking ,Free High Speed Internet (WiFi), Pool, Restaurant, Airport transportation ,Concierge, Dry cleaning, Laundry service

16. Agadir Restaurants

a. Timam Du Chef - Restauration Pezzeria

Contact : Hay Ait Soual, Tamraght, Agadir 80000 Maroc +212 666-555441

Horaires

dim

9:00-4:00

lun

9:00-4:00

Mar

9:00-4:00
mer
9:00-4:00
jeu
9:00-4:00
ven
9:00-4:00
sam
9:00-4:0

b. Little Italy :

Address : Avenue Hassan II en face a la place Al Amal, Agadir 80020 Maroc
Contact : +212 5288-20039

III. Tangier :

17. Musée la Kasbah des cultures méditerranéennes, Tanger

Kasbah Museum of Mediterranean Cultures, Tangier

متحف القسبة للثقافات المتوسطية بطنجة

Présentation du musée

Le musée la Kasbah des cultures méditerranéennes représente un lieu patrimonial incontournable et une partie importante de la mémoire collective méditerranéenne. Il compte également parmi les plus anciennes institutions culturelles témoignant de la richesse et de la diversité du bassin méditerranéen. Il est niché au cœur de la Kasbah de Tanger, ville aux nombreux atouts géostratégiques.

Connu auparavant sous le nom du Palais de la Kasbah dit « Dar Al- Makhzen » ou « Palais du Sultan », le musée occupe la partie Est de la Kasbah de Tanger. Plus tard, ce site vit l'édification successive de la résidence des gouverneurs portugais « Domos Praefecti » entre 1471 et 1661, puis d'un château plus important « Upper Castle » qui fut la résidence des gouverneurs anglais de 1662 à 1684.

Le palais de la Kasbah est l'œuvre d'Ahmed Ben Ali, fils du Caïd Ali Ben Abdellah El Hamani Errifi, qui chassa l'occupant Anglais en 1684. Une inscription de fondation ciselée dans le revêtement mural en zellige de la « Qobbat dar el Boukhari » indique la date de 1151 de l'hégire, soit 1737-1738 après J.-C. Depuis, ce monument constitue le siège du pouvoir et le symbole de l'autorité locale. Le bâtiment a connu plusieurs restructurations sous les règnes des sultans Moulay Slimane et Moulay Hassan 1er.

Par son programme architectural et sa composition, cette bâtisse s'insère dans le type des demeures seigneuriales marocaines dont la cour à ciel libre, le grand jardin, et la distinction entre espace privé et espace public sont les principales caractéristiques. Le style de la décoration est typiquement marocain : revêtement en zellige, plâtre ciselé, coupole en bois peint ou sculpté. Cependant, les colonnes galbées et les chapiteaux composites en marbre blanc qui ornent le grand patio, sont des éléments européens.

Presentation of the museum

The Kasbah Museum of Mediterranean Cultures is a major heritage site and important part of the collective memory of the Mediterranean region. Nearly a hundred years old, it is one of the oldest cultural institutions interpreting and preserving the richness and diversity of the Mediterranean region, situated at the heart of the historic Kasbah in Tangier, the museum benefits from its geostrategic location. Indeed, Tangier has long acted as an interface between Africa and Europe and between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean regions.

The Kasbah Place occupies the eastern part of the Kasbah, and is also known as « Dar Al Makhzen ». Thanks to its strategic position, the site was used by both the carthaginians and the Romans. During the first period of Muslim occupation, historical sources document an early governor who used the kasbah as a residence in the 12th century. Later the site saw successive building of the residence of the Portuguese governors, Dorons Praefecti, between 1471 and 1661, then a bigger castle, known as the Upper Castle, which was the residence of British governors from 1662 to 1684.

The current Kasbah Palace was built by Ahmed Ben Ali, son of Caid Ali Ben Abdellah El Hamani Errifi who fought against the English occupation in 1684. On the wall covering the « Qobbat Dar El Boukhari », an inscription is chiseled in zellij that shows the date of 1737-1738 (AD). Since then, this structure has been the seat of power and the symbol of the local authority. Significant improvements were made to the structure under the reigns of Moulay Sliman and Moulay Hassan I.

Given the architecture program and the composition of the building, the Kasbah Palace can be placed under the category of « Moroccan Noble Houses ». It displays the main characteristic features of this architectural style : the open courtyard, the garden and the distinction between private and public spaces. The style of the decoration is typically Moroccan : Zellij coating, carved plaster, painted and carved wooden dome. Conversely, the curved columns and capitals decorating the patio are made of white marble indicating their European origin.

Collections

Le Musée la Kasbah des cultures méditerranéennes permet la découverte d'une exposition exceptionnelle, constituée de collections archéologiques et ethnographiques qui reflètent la diversité et la spécificité de Tanger.

L'exposition se déploie en un parcours flexible qui se décline en trois sections organisées suivant l'acheminement architectural du Palais. Un parcours chronologique éclairé par des arrêts thématiques permet ainsi aux visiteurs de contempler la beauté du bâtiment, mais aussi de reconstituer, de reconstruire et de s'approprier l'histoire de la ville et de ses interactions avec le monde méditerranéen.

Collections

The collection of the Kasbah Museum of Mediterranean Cultures consists of archaeological and ethnographic artifacts reflecting both the diversity and specificity of Tangier.

The exhibition is divided into three sections that follow the architectural layout of the palace. Displays are arranged thematically, in chronological order allowing visitors to contemplate the beauty of the building while discovering the story of the city and the interactions with the Mediterranean world.

Adress

Musée la Kasbah des Cultures Méditerranéennes, place de la Kasbah, 90030, Tanger.
Kasbah Museum of Mediterranean cultures, place of Kasbah, 90030, Tangier.

Horaires d'ouverture/ Opening hours

Ouvert du lundi au dimanche, de 10h à 18h. Fermé le mardi.
Open from Monday to Sunday, from 10am to 6pm. Closed on Tuesday.

Tarif d'entrée / Entry fee

Enfants de moins de 12 ans/ Children under 12 years old : 5DH
De 12 à 18 ans/ From 12 to 18 years old : 10 dhs
Plus de 18 ans/ Over 18 years old: 20 dhs

Réseaux sociaux/ Social networks

Instagram : @museelakasbah

Facebook : www.facebook.com/museelakasbah

Téléphone/Phone : +212 (0) 5 39 33 44 81

18. Villa Harris, Musée de Tanger

Villa Harris, Tangier Museum

قِلا هاريس، متحف طنجة

Présentation du musée

Plus qu'un simple musée, Villa Harris est une bâtisse historique qui fut, au siècle dernier, le théâtre d'un passé fastueux dans un Tanger alors en ébullition et au cœur des enjeux internationaux. Imaginée et construite à la fin du XIXe siècle par le britannique Walter Burton Harris, journaliste - envoyé spécial du journal The Times, la villa siège face à la Méditerranée,

mère de nombreuses civilisations. Elle a résisté au temps, aux guerres et aux occupations pour être, aujourd'hui, le témoin d'un riche héritage culturel et patrimonial légué aux générations futures.

Autrefois résidence de rencontres internationales, de loisirs et de villégiature, Villa Harris s'est réinventée en un lieu d'échanges et de culture qui abrite deux siècles d'histoire de l'art au Maroc, tout en mettant en avant l'influence artistique du monde méditerranéen et le dialogue permanent entre les deux rives.

Presentation of the museum

More than just a museum, Villa Harris is a historic building that was, in the last century, a witness to a sumptuous past in a Tangier then in turmoil and at the heart of international issues. Imagined and built at the end of the 19th century by the British Walter Burton Harris, journalist - special correspondent for The Times newspaper, the villa sits facing the Mediterranean, mother of many civilizations. It has withstood time, wars and occupations to become, today, a witness to a rich cultural and heritage transmitted to future generations.

Formerly a residence for international meetings, leisure and vacationing, Villa Harris has reinvented itself as a place of exchange and culture that houses two centuries of art history in Morocco, and highlights the artistic influence of the Mediterranean world and the permanent dialogue between the two shores.

Collections

La collection du musée met en lumière les couleurs, les paysages, les traditions et les scènes de vie qui ont fasciné toute une pléiade de peintres occidentaux après le premier et unique voyage d'Eugène Delacroix au Maroc. Des tableaux d'artistes majeurs du début du XXe siècle, tels que Frank Tapiro, Jacques Majorelle, Claudio Bravo ou encore Eddy-Legrand se confrontent aux œuvres des premières générations d'artistes marocains qui ont façonné la modernité artistique du Royaume, de Ben Ali R'bati et Mohamed Sarghini à Jilali Gharbaoui, Fatima Hassan, Mohamed Hamri et Farid Belkahia, entre autres.

Le fonds artistique du musée a été offert à la Fondation Nationale des Musées à titre de donation, par un mécène marocain monsieur El Khalil Belguench. Une collection d'une valeur artistique inestimable.

Collections

The museum's collection highlights the colors, landscapes, traditions and scenes of life that fascinated many Western painters after Eugène Delacroix's first and only trip to Morocco.

Paintings by major artists from the beginning of the 20th century, such as Frank Tapiro, Jacques Majorelle, Claudio Bravo or Eddy-Legrand are confronting the works of the first generations of Moroccan artists who shaped the artistic modernity of the Kingdom, from Ben Ali R'bati and Mohamed Sarghini to Jilali Gharbaoui, Fatima Hassan, Mohamed Hamri and Farid Belkahia, and others. The museum's artistic fund was offered to the National Foundation of Museums as a donation by Mr. El Khalil Belguench. A collection of inestimable value.

Adresse/ Adress

Boulevard Mohammed VI, Tanger
Boulevard Mohammed VI, Tangier

Horaires d'ouverture/ Opening hours

Ouvert du lundi au dimanche, de 10h à 18h. Fermé le mardi.
Open from Monday to Sunday, from 10am to 6pm. Closed on Tuesday.

Tarif d'entrée / Entry fee

Adultes / Adults : 20 dhs
Jeunes de moins de 18ans/ Young people under 18 years old : 10 dhs
Enfants et groupes scolaires/ Children and school groups: 5 dhs

Réseaux sociaux/ Social networks

Instagram: @museevillaharris

Téléphone/Phone: +212 (0) 5 30 67 60 81

19. Musée de la Kasbah, espace d'art contemporain, Tanger
The Kasbah Museum, contemporary art space, Tangier
متحف القسبة، فضاء الفن المعاصر بطنجة

Présentation du musée

Le musée de la Kasbah - espace d'art contemporain est situé dans l'enceinte de l'ancienne prison de la Kasbah qui fut édifée au XVIIe siècle. Le bâtiment dit « Prison de la Kasbah » faisait partie de l'ensemble monumental de Dar El Mekhzen, noyau administratif et politique de l'ancienne ville de Tanger. L'histoire de la prison s'est étalée sur trois siècles et s'est achevée vers la fin du XXe siècle. Cette prison, restée fonctionnelle jusque dans les années 1970, avait été construite par Ahmed Ben Ali Errifi.

Aujourd'hui ce lieu réhabilité, rebaptisé musée de la Kasbah - espace d'art contemporain, complète le musée la Kasbah des cultures méditerranéennes situé à quelques mètres. Espace d'expositions temporaires, c'est un lieu vivant de rencontres, d'échanges et de partage, qui offre une programmation culturelle et des expositions liées essentiellement à la région du Nord.

Presentation of the museum

The Kasbah Museum - Contemporary Art Space is located within the walls of the old Kasbah prison, which was built in the 17th century. The building known as the "Kasbah Prison" was part of the monumental complex of Dar El Mekhzen, the administrative and political core of the ancient city of Tangier. The history of the prison covered three centuries and ended in the late 20th century. This prison, which remained functional until the 1970s, was built by Ahmed Ben Ali Errifi.

Today this rehabilitated place, renamed the Kasbah Museum – Contemporary Art Space, complements the Kasbah Museum of Mediterranean Cultures located a few meters away.

A space for temporary exhibitions, it is a lively place for meetings, exchanges and sharing, offering a cultural program and exhibitions related mainly to the northern region.

Adresse/ Adress

Place de la Kasbah/ Place Al Mechouar, Kasbah de Tanger, 90030
Kasbah Square/ Al Mechouar Square, Kasbah of Tangier, 90030

Horaires d'ouverture/ Opening hours

Ouvert du lundi au dimanche, de 10h à 18h. Fermé le mardi.

Open from Monday to Sunday, from 10am to 6pm. Closed on Tuesday.

Tarif d'entrée / Entry fee

Ticket jumelé, permet l'entrée au musée de la Kasbah - Espace d'art contemporain et musée de la Kasbah des cultures méditerranéennes.

Combined ticket, allows the entrance to the Kasbah Museum - Contemporary Art Space and Kasbah Museum of Mediterranean Cultures.

Adultes/Adults: 30 dhs

Les jeunes de moins de 18 ans / Young people under 18 years old : 15 dhs

Enfants et groupes scolaires / Children and school groups : 5 dhs

Réseaux sociaux/ Social networks

Instagram : @museeackt

Téléphone/Phone: +212 (0) 5 30 67 60 81

20. Caves of Hercules

The Caves of Hercules are natural caverns located about ten kilometers from Tangier, Morocco, at the Atlantic entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar.

Geographers and historians identify it with the place where, according to ancient mythology, Hercules, the Greek demigod and son of Zeus, is said to have rested before stealing the golden apples, which were once given by Zeus to Hera but stolen by the Hesperides.

Indeed, the eleventh labor assigned to Hercules was to seize these apples. To this end, he first had to kill Ladon, the hundred-headed dragon tasked with preventing any living being from entering the Garden, where the Hesperides—Aegle, Erytheia, and Hesperia, all three daughters of the Titan Atlas—had hidden the trees with magical fruits, whose consumption was believed to grant immortality.

21. What is the fastest way to get from Tangier to the Caves of Hercules?

The fastest way to get from Tangier to the Caves of Hercules is to take a taxi, which costs MAD 100 - MAD 130 and takes 16 minutes.

22. Tangier beach

The city's main beach is easy to reach ; right in the centre, it stretches its expanses of fine white sand close to the most beautiful hotels, allowing you to indulge in farniente, or experience water skiing, sailing and even scuba diving in calm and safe waters. Its landscaped coastline is lined with cafés and restaurants where you can have a drink or taste the seafood. In the evening, the atmosphere is warm and lively. Revel in the bright lights of the place and enjoy music vibes !

23. Tangier Hotels :

a. Ibis Tanger City Center :

This ibis Hotel is located in Tanger city centre, just 200 metres from the beach and the train station. It offers an outdoor swimming pool and rooms with a contemporary décor. Guest rooms at the ibis Moussafir Tanger City Centre are equipped with air conditioning and satellite TV. They each have a work desk and a private bathroom with a hairdryer. The ibis Moussafir's restaurant, Wok & Co, serves international cuisine. Guest can relax in the lounge bar or on the shaded terrace. Free Wi-Fi is available in all areas at the ibis Moussafir Tanger City Centre. The hotel also provides a 24-hour reception and free private parking. Tangier Ibn Battouta Airport is 14 km away.

Solo travellers particularly like the location — they rated it **8.4** for a one-person stay.

Address : Tangier Offshore Piazza, 90000 Tangier, Morocco –

Price : US\$141

b. Barceló Tanger :

Barceló Tanger - New Opening 2022 overlooks the bay of Tangier and is opposite the beach. It enjoys a peaceful location just 25 minutes drive from the airport. Rooms are fully equipped with modern comforts including air conditioning, telephone, TV, balcony, and internet connection. Free Wi-Fi is available in public areas. Barceló Tanger - New Opening 2022 features 2 restaurants, The Bella Vista Restaurant offers a buffet service and Azurita Fusion Restaurant with Moroccan and Spanish cuisine.

Price : US\$302

c. UMH Tarik Hotel :

Located in Tangier, a few steps from Plage Ghandouri, UMH Tarik Hotel provides accommodation with a seasonal outdoor swimming pool, free private parking, a garden and a shared lounge. With a terrace, the 2-star hotel has air-conditioned rooms with free WiFi, each with a private bathroom. Guests can enjoy Moroccan and international dishes at the restaurant or have a cocktail at the bar. At the hotel, every room is fitted with a desk. UMH Tarik Hotel offers certain rooms with city views, and every room is equipped with a balcony. All units in the accommodation are equipped with a TV and free toiletries. With staff speaking Arabic, English, Spanish and French, guidance is available at the reception. Malabata is less than 1 km from UMH Tarik Hotel, while Tangier Municipal Beach is 1.8 km away. The nearest airport is Tangier Ibn Battuta Airport, 14 km from the hotel.

Price : US\$104

IV. Rabat

24. The National Museum of Photography, Rabat

المتحف الوطني للفوتوغرافيا بالرباط

Musée National de la Photographie, Rabat

Présentation du musée

Situé à mi-chemin entre le phare de Rabat et l'ancien hôpital militaire, le Fort Rottembourg, Fort Hervé ou encore Borj El Kebir, est une fortification érigée à la fin du XIX^e siècle sur la corniche de Rabat afin d'abriter deux canons de 30 tonnes provenant d'Hambourg, offerts par l'Allemagne au Maroc.

La première appellation du Fort tire son nom de celui de l'ingénieur allemand Walter Rottembourg qui fut l'officier chargé des travaux qui débutèrent en juin 1888 et s'achevèrent 12 ans plus tard. À l'époque de sa construction, le fort était un important symbole diplomatique et illustre, par son historique, les enjeux politiques du moment. Alors que les puissances européennes s'interrogent encore sur l'avenir du Royaume chérifien, la lutte d'influence est de mise entre les Français et les Allemands. En offrant ces deux canons, les allemands tentent de s'attirer les bonnes grâces du Sultan Moulay Hassan qui tente désespérément de garder son pays à l'abri de la colonisation.

Le « Fort Rottembourg » fut renommé en 1912 « Fort Hervé » par les Français. Ce fut le premier bâtiment en ciment armé jamais construit au Maroc (1873 -1894).

Après des années d'oubli et d'abandon, Le Fort Rottembourg a fait l'objet de travaux de réhabilitation, de restauration et de reconstruction avant d'être transformé en un Musée dédié à la photographie en tant que mode d'expression artistique indépendant en 2020. Le Musée National de la Photographie a comme principale mission de promouvoir la jeune scène photographique marocaine, faire connaître la diversité de ses approches ainsi que la richesse de ses démarches, et démocratiser l'accès à l'art et à la culture notamment dans les quartiers populaires avoisinants.

Presentation of the museum

Located halfway between the Lighthouse of Rabat and the old military hospital, Fort Rottembourg, Fort Hervé or Borj El Kebir is a fortification built at the end of the 19th century on the coastline of Rabat in order to house two canons of 30 tons coming from Hambourg, offered by Germany to Morocco.

The first appellation of this monument takes its name from the engineer officer in charge of its construction: Walter Rottembourg, the construction works had been initiated in June 1888 and concluded 12 years later. Upon its construction, Fort Rottembourg was a crucial diplomatic symbol which reflected the political stakes of that era. Indeed, the Cherifian Empire was an arena of contending and influence between two European forces: France and

Germany. The Germans, by offering the two giant canons to Morocco, were ingratiating themselves to the Sultan Moulay el Hassan who was relentlessly attempting to shield his country from the tide of colonization.

Fort Rottembourg was inculcated in the collective memory under the name of Borj El Kebir. This monument stands as the first cement building in the history of Morocco.

After years of abandonment and neglect, Fort Rottembourg has been rehabilitated and restored to serve as the first museum of photography in Morocco in 2020. The National Museum of photography's mission is to promote the young Moroccan photography scene, spread knowledge about its diverse approaches, and democratize access to art and culture especially within the surrounding neighborhoods.

Adresse/ Adress

Fort Rottembourg
61 Avenue Mokhtar Jazoulite, Rabat
Fort Rottembourg
61 Al Mokhtar Jazoulite Avenue, Rabat

Horaires d'ouverture/ Opening hours/

Ouvert du lundi au dimanche, de 10h à 18h. Fermé le mardi.
Open from Monday to Sunday, from 10am to 6pm. Closed on Tuesday.

Tarif d'entrée / Entry fee

Adultes / Adults : 30 dhs
Enfants de moins de 12 ans / Children under 12 years old : 20 dhs
Enfants de moins de 10 ans / Children under 10 years : gratuit/Free

Réseaux sociaux/ Social networks

Instagram: @museenationaldelaphotographie

Téléphone/Phone: +212 (0) 5 30 67 60 81

25. Mohammed VI Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art, Rabat

متحف محمد السادس للفن الحديث والمعاصر بالرباط

Musée Mohammed VI d'art moderne contemporain, Rabat

Présentation du musée

Le musée Mohammed VI d'art moderne et contemporain (MMVI), s'inscrit dans le cadre d'une vaste politique de développement et de renforcement des infrastructures culturelles d'envergure du Maroc. Il s'agit de la première institution muséale dans le Royaume à se consacrer entièrement à l'art moderne et contemporain, à répondre aux normes muséographiques internationales. Sa création marque un tournant majeur dans l'histoire de

la politique culturelle du pays, en ce qu'elle constitue une nouvelle action en faveur de la connaissance et de la diffusion d'un pan important de la création artistique au Maroc. Ce tournant est d'autant plus significatif que la jeune scène artistique marocaine s'impose aujourd'hui comme l'une des plus dynamiques et des plus variées de l'Afrique du Nord.

Le MMVI profite de la position géostratégique du Maroc en tant que carrefour entre l'Europe et l'Afrique pour tenter de jouer un rôle important dans l'Histoire culturelle des deux continents à travers la diffusion de l'art et de la culture.

Chaque année, des expositions temporaires, d'ambition internationale, offrent aux visiteurs le plaisir de découvrir des artistes et des thématiques variés, de l'art moderne à l'art contemporain.

De grands noms de l'art tels que César, Giacometti, Goya, Picasso, El Glaoui, Cherkaoui, Gharbaoui, Chaïbia Talal, Delacroix, Cartier-Bresson, entre autres, ont été exposés au musée dans le cadre d'exposition événements et de rétrospectives.

Presentation of the museum

The Mohammed VI museum of modern and contemporary art (MMVI), is part of a broad policy of development and strengthening of cultural infrastructure of Morocco. It is the first museum institution in the Kingdom to be devoted entirely to modern and contemporary art, to meet international museographic standards. Its creation marks a major turning point in the history of the country's cultural policy, in that it constitutes a new action in favor of the knowledge and the diffusion of an important part of the artistic creation in Morocco. This turning point is all the more significant as the young Moroccan artistic scene is today one of the most dynamic and varied in North Africa.

The MMVI takes advantage of Morocco's geostrategic position as a crossroads between Europe and Africa to try to play an important role in the cultural history of both continents through the dissemination of art and culture.

Each year, temporary exhibitions of international scope offer visitors the pleasure of discovering various artists and themes, from modern to contemporary art.

Great names of art such as Caesar, Giacometti, Goya, Picasso, El Glaoui, Cherkaoui, Gharbaoui, Chaïbia Talal, Delacroix, Cartier-Bresson, among others, have been exhibited at the museum as part of exhibition events and retrospectives.

Collections

Le musée compte aujourd'hui parmi les musées marocains et africains de renom grâce à la richesse de ses collections et le rayonnement de ses expositions. Il nourrit également des projets de partenariats avec les plus grands musées du monde.

Plus de 500 peintures et une dizaine de sculptures y sont conservées, étudiées et, pour une grande part, présentées au public.

Il continue à enrichir sa collection à travers des acquisitions faites par la FNM, par des donations et par des prêts à long terme.

Le musée possède actuellement une précieuse collection d'art qui comprend les grands noms de la peinture marocaine, Melehi, Gharbaoui, Hamidi, Belkahia, Mohamed Kacimi, Miloud Labied, Malika Agueznay ... et d'autres.

Collections

The museum is one of the most renowned Moroccan and African museums thanks to the richness of its collections and the influence of its exhibitions. It also nurtures partnership projects with the greatest museums in the world.

More than 500 paintings and a dozen sculptures are preserved, studied and, for the most part, presented to the public.

It continues to enrich its collection through acquisitions made by the NFM, donations and long-term loans.

The museum currently has a valuable art collection that includes major names in the course of Moroccan plastic art, Melehi, Gharbaoui, Hamidi, Belkahia, Mohamed Kacimi, Miloud Labied, Malika Agueznay ... and others.

Adresse/ Adress

2 Avenue Moulay Hassan, Rabat
2 Avenue Moulay Hassan, Rabat

Horaires d'ouverture/Opening hours

Ouvert du lundi au dimanche, de 10h à 19h. Fermé le mardi.
Open from Monday to Sunday, from 10am to 7pm. Closed on Tuesday.

Tarif d'entrée / Entry fee

Enfants de + de 12 ans/ Children over 10 years old : 20 dh
Adultes de +18 / Adults over 18 years: 40 dhs

Réseaux sociaux/ Social networks

Facebook : Musée Mohamed VI d'art Moderne et contemporain

Instagram : @museemohammed6

Youtube : Musée Mohamed VI d'art Moderne et contemporain

Téléphone/Phone: +212 (0) 5 37 76 90 47

26. The Exotic Gardens of Bouknadel

Established in 1952 by the French horticultural engineer Marcel François on a surface area of four and a half hectares, he aimed to showcase the results of his discoveries of exotic plants from around the world, a dream that became a reality for this engineer who has been in love with Morocco since his youth. Located 20 kilometers from Rabat and 10 kilometers from Salé, it is situated on the national road to Kenitra.

27. The Hassan Tower

Address : Boulevard Mohamed Lyazidi - Hassan – Rabat

The Hassan Tower is considered the symbol of Rabat and is one of the most famous sites in the kingdom. The Hassan Tower remains the sole vestige of what was intended, under the direction of the Almohad Sultan Yacoub Al Mansour (12th century), to be the largest mosque in the Muslim world. This oversized project would not survive beyond his death in 1199, nor later, the Lisbon earthquake of 1755. Only its 44-meter-high minaret, with architecture very similar to the Koutoubia of Marrakech and the Giralda of Seville, remains and gives its name to the monument: the Hassan Tower.

28. National Museum of Ceramics, Safi

المتحف الوطني للخزف بآسفي

Musée National de la Céramique, Safi

Présentation du musée

Créé en 1990, le musée compte aujourd'hui parmi les musées marocains de renom grâce à la richesse et la diversité de sa collection constituée essentiellement de pièces de poterie et de céramique du Maroc.

Les sources historiques et les témoins archéologiques sont unanimes sur le fait que la ville de Safi est le refuge d'une activité potière très enracinée dans l'histoire. En effet, les habitants de cette ville ont combiné, depuis leur existence, les ressources maritimes et la fabrication d'objets utilitaires en poterie grâce à la disponibilité d'une matière première de grande qualité offerte par les gisements environnants. La découverte d'énormes quantités de céramique archéologique dans le site de Lalla Hniya Hamriya, en 1994, constitue une grande preuve scientifique que Safi a connu l'industrie de la céramique au moins depuis l'époque Almoravide (XIe siècle). Cette activité a duré tout au long du Moyen-Âge avant qu'elle ne soit suspendue durant la colonisation portugaise (1508-1541).

Par ailleurs, un document historique datant de 1821 confirme que Safi est redevenue un centre de production de la céramique, dès le début du XVIIIe siècle, soit un siècle avant l'avènement du maître céramiste Boujemaa Lamali. L'installation de ce maître à Safi a bouleversé l'histoire de la céramique marocaine grâce à la fondation d'une école de céramique qui fut la première en son genre au Maroc (1920). C'est grâce à cette école qui a formé tant de générations de céramistes que Safi est devenue la nouvelle capitale de la céramique nationale marocaine.

Presentation of the museum

Established in 1990, it's today considered one of the most famous Moroccan museums thanks to the richness and diversity of its collection, which consists mainly of pottery and ceramics from Morocco.

Historical sources and archaeological witnesses are unanimous in the fact that the city of Safi is a vessel for an ancient ceramic activity rooted in history. Indeed, the inhabitants of this city, since the dawn of their existence, have become accustomed to marine resources and the manufacture of utilitarian objects from pottery due to the abundance of high-quality raw materials provided by the surrounding sediments.

The discovery of huge quantities of archaeological ceramics at the site of Lalla Haniya Hamriya in 1994 constituted scientific evidence that Safi had known pottery industry since at least the Almoravid period (the eleventh century). This activity continued to be present throughout the Middle Age before being suspended during the Portuguese colonization (1508-1541).

In addition, a historical document dating back to 1821 confirms that the city of Safi again became a center for the production of ceramics at the beginning of the eighteenth century, a century before the appearance of the pottery expert Boujemaa Lamali. This master's stay in Safi overturned the history of ceramics in the city, but also on a national level, training an entire generation of potters and establishing the first school of ceramic art in Morocco (1920).

Collections

Les objets des collections du musée sont de nature archéologique et ethnographique. Ils proviennent en grande partie des musées de la FNM, à savoir le Musée archéologique de Tétouan, le Musée la Kasbah des cultures méditerranéennes à Tanger, le Musée d'Histoire et Civilisations et le Musée des Oudayas à Rabat, le Musée Dar Jamaï à Meknès, le Musée national du tissage et du tapis Dar Si Saïd à Marrakech et le Musée Al Batha à Fès. La collection a été également enrichie par des acquisitions locales sous forme de donations qui proviennent notamment de la Municipalité de Safi, de quelques maîtres céramistes de Safi (Ahmed Serghini, Ahmed Gharissi, M'barek Oumah, Jilali et Latifa Ziouani), des collectionneurs marocains (Feu Thami Ouazzani, Rabiï Alami) et étrangers (Gilles Carret et Pascale Thomas).

Collections

The museum's collections are of an archaeological and ethnographic nature. It was received mostly from national museums affiliated with the National Foundation of Museums, such as The Archaeological Museum in Tetouan, the Kasbah Museum of Mediterranean Cultures in Tangier, the Museum of History and Civilizations and the Oudayas Museum in Rabat, the Dar Jamaï Museum in Meknes, the Museum of Textiles and Carpets, Dar Si Said in Marrakech and the Batha Museum in Fez.

The collection has also been enriched with local holdings that came in the form of donations from the municipality of Safi in particular, and from some of the masters of ceramic art in the city (Ahmed Serghini, Jilali, Latifa Ziouani and Ahmed Gharissi, M'barek Oumah), and from Moroccan collectors (the late Thami Ouazzani, Rabiï Alami) and French donors such as Gilles Carret et Pascale Thomas.

Adresse/ Adress

Avenue Al Medina El Mounawara, Cité des arts, Safi – 46000, Maroc
Avenue Al Medina El Mounawara, City of Arts, Safi – 46000, Morocco

Horaires d'ouverture/ Opening hours

Ouvert du lundi au dimanche, de 10h à 18h. Fermé le mardi.
Open from Monday to Sunday, from 10am to 6pm. Closed on Tuesday.

Tarif d'entrée / Entry fee

Adultes / Adults : 20 dhs

Jeunes entre 12 et 18 ans/ Young people between 12 and 18 years old : 10 dhs
Enfants de moins de 12 ans/ Children under 12 : 5 dhs

Réseaux sociaux/ Social networks

Facebook : Musée National de la Céramique – Safi / Morocco

Instagram : @musee.national.ceramique

Téléphone/Phone : +212 (0) 5 24 46 39 67

29. Archaeological Museum, Tetouan **المتحف الأثري بتطوان** **Musée archéologique, Tétouan**

Présentation du musée

Inauguré le 19 juillet 1940, le musée est situé en plein centre-ville, à quelques rues de la pittoresque Médina, classée patrimoine mondial de l'humanité en 1997. Les collections du musée sont liées à celles des recherches archéologiques de la région. La majorité des vestiges et objets exposés proviennent de fouilles entreprises dans le nord du Maroc à partir des années 1930.

Presentation of the museum

Inaugurated on July 19, 1940, the Archaeological Museum of Tetouan is located in the center of the city, a few streets from the picturesque Medina, classified as a World Heritage Site in 1997. The collections are linked to those of researchs in archeology in the region. The majority of the remains and objects on display come from excavations undertaken in northern of Morocco from the 1930s.

Collections

Le Musée abrite des objets archéologiques préhistoriques, antiques et islamiques provenant de plusieurs sites et monuments du Nord, notamment Kaf Taht L'ghar, M'zora, Lixus, Tamuda et Ksar Es Sghir. Les collections sont composées d'outils lithiques, de restes humains de la

préhistoire, d'éléments architecturaux, de céramiques, de mosaïques, de pièces de monnaies et de statuettes en bronze.

Le jardin de style andalou abrite cinq mosaïques du II^e siècle ap. J.-C. découvertes à Lixus, une collection de stèles funéraires islamiques provenant du cimetière de Tétouan (XVI^e et XVII^e siècles) et un ensemble d'amphores romaines. Le vestibule d'entrée est agrémenté de deux magnifiques mosaïques romaines de Lixus représentant les trois grâces et le cortège de Bacchus enfant. Le musée dispose d'un espace réservé à la ville de Tétouan et sa région, d'une salle composée de plusieurs mosaïques et de la salle « Tamuda » à l'étage.

Collections

The Museum houses prehistoric, ancient and Islamic archaeological objects from several sites and monuments in the North, including Kaf Taht L'ghar, M'zora, Lixus, Tamuda and Ksar Es Sghir. The collections are composed of lithic tools, human remains from prehistory, architectural elements, ceramics, mosaics, coins and bronze statuettes.

The andalusian-style garden hosts five mosaics from the 2nd century A. D. discovered in Lixus, a collection of Islamic funerary steles from the Tetouan cemetery (16th and 17th centuries) and a collection of Roman amphorae. The entrance hall is decorated with two magnificent Roman mosaics from Lixus representing the three graces and the procession of Bacchus as a child. The museum has a space reserved for the city of Tétouan and its region, a room composed of several mosaics and the room «Tamuda» upstairs.

Adresse/ Adress

2, avenue Ben Hssain, 93000, Tétouan, Maroc
2, avenue Ben Hssain, 93000, Tetouan, Morocco

Horaires d'ouverture/ Opening hours

Ouvert du lundi au dimanche, de 10h à 18h. Fermé le mardi.
Open from Monday to Sunday, from 10am to 6pm. Closed on Tuesday.

Tarif d'entrée / Entry fee

Adultes / Adults : 10 dhs
Enfants/ Children: 3 dhs

Réseaux sociaux/ Social networks

Facebook : Musée Archéologique de Tétouan
Instagram : @musee.archeologique.tetouan

Téléphone/Phone: +212 (0) 5 39 96 92 70

30. Museum of History and Civilizations, Rabat

متحف التاريخ والحضارات بالرباط

Musée de l'Histoire et des Civilisations, Rabat

Présentation du musée

Le noyau du bâtiment du musée a été construit sous le Protectorat français dans les années 1920 pour abriter le Service des Antiquités du Protectorat. L'histoire des collections du musée commence en 1915 avec le lancement d'une série de fouilles archéologiques, à l'initiative du Général Lyautey.

En 2014, le musée national d'archéologie de Rabat est confié à la Fondation Nationale des Musées. Il est alors décidé de rénover le bâtiment et de rouvrir le musée en avril 2017 sous le nom de « Musée de l'Histoire et des Civilisations », avec une exposition dédiée exclusivement aux collections archéologiques selon un parcours chronologique commençant par la préhistoire, puis l'époque punique, l'époque romaine et enfin l'époque islamique.

Presentation of the museum

The core of the museum building was constructed under the French Protectorate in the 1920 to house the Protectorate's Antiquities Department. The history of the museum's collections began in 1915 with the launch of a series of archaeological excavations, on the initiative of General Lyautey.

In 2014, the National Museum of Archaeology in Rabat was entrusted to the National Foundation of Museums. It was then decided to renovate the building and reopen the museum in April 2017 under the name of "Museum of History and Civilizations", with an exhibition dedicated exclusively to archaeological collections according to a chronological path starting with prehistory, then the Punic era, the Roman era and finally the Islamic era.

Collections

Le musée offre une collection archéologique d'une richesse exceptionnelle, rassemblant les témoignages matériels des diverses civilisations installées au Maroc depuis la préhistoire jusqu'à l'époque islamique.

Les périodes paléolithiques, néolithiques et l'âge des métaux sont représentées à travers des artefacts témoignant sur la présence humaine au Maroc et des indices de la culture matérielle de ces différentes civilisations préhistoriques. Les périodes phénicienne, mauritanienne et romaine de l'Antiquité sont montrées par le biais d'une collection de pièces en bronze, en céramique et en marbre. Des reliques datant de la période de transition entre l'ère antique et l'avènement de l'islam témoignent des rituels religieux juifs et chrétiens qui étaient pratiqués pendant cette période au Maroc. Les artefacts médiévaux, dont des monnaies en or, des céramiques, des outils scientifiques et des éléments architecturaux, permettent de découvrir

le Maroc sous les différentes dynasties islamiques : Idrisside, Almoravide, Almohade, Mérinide, Saadiens et Alaouite.

Un espace dédié aux œuvres antiques en marbre blanc et en bronze renferme des chefs-d'œuvre de la sculpture romaine découverts au Maroc. On y découvre, entre autres, les célèbres pièces de bronzes de Juba II, du général Caton et des éphèbes, tous provenant des sites antiques, comme Volubilis. Dans un patio à ciel ouvert, sont présentés des ensembles lapidaires composés de gravures rupestres, d'inscriptions libyques et latines, des stèles votives antiques et des stèles prismatiques islamiques.

Collections

The Museum offers an exceptionally rich archaeological collection, bringing together the material evidence of the various civilizations settled in Morocco from prehistory to the Islamic period.

The Paleolithic, Neolithic and protohistoric periods are represented through artifacts testifying to the human presence in Morocco and clues to the material culture of these different prehistoric civilizations. The Phoenician, Mauritanian and Roman periods of antiquity are shown through a collection of bronze, ceramic and marble pieces. Relics dating from the transition period between the ancient era and the advent of Islam bear witness to the Jewish and Christian religious rituals that were practiced during this period in Morocco. Medieval artifacts, including gold coins, ceramics, scientific tools, and architectural elements, allow visitors to discover Morocco under the different Islamic dynasties : Idrissid, Almoravid, Almohad, Marinid and Alaouite.

A space dedicated to ancient works in white marble and bronze contains masterpieces of Roman sculpture from ancient Roman colonies such as Volubilis, Sala or Banassa. The famous bronze pieces of the head of Juba II or the head of General Caton are displayed, among others. In an open-air patio, lapidary sets composed of rock engravings, Libyan and Latin inscriptions, Mauretanian votive stelae and Islamic prismatic stelae are presented.

Adresse/ Adress

23, rue El Brihi, Hassan, Rabat
23, rue El Brihi, Hassan, Rabat

Horaires d'ouverture/ Opening hours

Ouvert du lundi au dimanche, de 10h à 18h. Fermé le mardi.
Open from Monday to Sunday, from 10am to 6pm. Closed on Tuesday.

Tarif d'entrée / Entry fee

Adultes / Adults : 20 dhs
Jeunes à partir de 12 ans / Young people from 12 years old : 10 dhs
Enfants de moins de 12 ans et groupes scolaires autorisés/ Children under 12 years of age and authorized school groups :5 dhs

Réseaux sociaux/ Social networks

Facebook : Musée de l'Histoire et des Civilisations de Rabat

Instagram : @museemhc

Téléphone/Phone : + 212 (0) 5 37 20 03 98

31. Dar Jamaï, National Museum of Music, Meknes
دار الجامعي، المتحف الوطني للموسيقى بمكناس
Dar Jamaï, Musée National de la Musique, Meknès

Présentation du musée

Le musée Dar Jamaï est à l'origine une résidence privée construite en 1882. De type hispano-mauresque, ce majestueux palais constitue un spécimen des demeures des "familles du makhzen" marocaines de la fin du XIXe siècle.

Appartenant à Mohamed Ben Larbi Jamaï, grand vizir du Sultan Moulay Hassan 1er (1873 – 1894), cette vaste demeure a fini par être vendue au Pacha Glaoui de Marrakech, qui ne vint jamais y habiter. En 1912, les Français récupèrent la bâtisse, mais non pas pour y faire un musée. Ils aménagent un hôpital militaire dans sa partie centrale.

Ce n'est qu'en 1920 que le bâtiment est attribué dans sa totalité à l'Inspection régionale des Beaux-Arts qui le transforme en Musée, avec une importante galerie d'artisanat. Depuis, Dar Jamaï est classé monument historique, et la majeure partie de sa collection est constituée d'objets datant du XIXe et du XXe siècle.

La restauration de ce bâtiment historique a débuté en 2019. Elle a été faite par des restaurateurs et des artisans professionnels, tout en gardant l'aspect et l'architecture originale du palais, y compris le bois, le plâtre et le zellige, sans oublier le majestueux jardin andalou.

Le musée Dar Jamaï a rouvert ses portes en mars 2022. Ce monument emblématique de la ville ismaélite, situé à quelques pas de la médina, à la place El Hdim est dédié à la musique marocaine, qui se caractérise par sa diversité et sa pluralité.

Désormais appelé Dar Jamaï, Musée National de la Musique, ce lieu est en parfaite résonance avec le patrimoine musical marocain, en particulier, la musique instrumentale et le chant qui représentent des composantes essentielles de notre identité et de notre mémoire collective. Par sa scénographie, ce musée vise à mieux appréhender l'importance de ces formes expressives, plus riches et variées, intégrant les spécificités culturelles nationales.

Presentation of the museum

The Dar Jamaï Museum was originally a private residence built in 1882. Of Hispano-Moorish type, this majestic palace is a specimen of the residences of the Moroccan "makhzen families" of the end of the 19th century.

Belonging to Mohamed Ben Larbi Jamaï, grand vizier of Sultan Moulay Hassan 1 (1873 – 1894), this vast residence ended up being sold to the pacha Glaoui of Marrakech, who never came to live there. In 1912, the French recovered the building, but not to make a museum there. They set up a military hospital in its central part.

It was not until 1920 that the building was given in its entirety to the Regional Fine Arts Inspectorate, which transformed it into a museum, with an important craft gallery. Since then, Dar Jamaï has been classified as a historical monument, and most of its collection consists of objects dating from the 19th and 20th centuries.

The restoration of this historic building began in 2019. It was done by professional restorers and craftsmen, while keeping the look and the original architecture of the palace, including wood, plaster and zellige, without forgetting the majestic Andalusian garden.

The Dar Jamaï museum reopened its doors on March 2022. This emblematic monument of the Ismaelite city, located a few steps from the medina, in El Hdim square, is dedicated to Moroccan music, which is characterized by its diversity and plurality.

Now called Dar Jamaï, National Museum of Music, this place is in perfect resonance with the Moroccan musical heritage, in particular, instrumental music and singing which represent essential components of our identity and our collective memory. Through its scenography, this museum aims to better understand the importance of these expressive forms, richer and more varied, integrating national cultural specificities.

Collections

Dès les temps les plus reculés, diverses traditions et genres musicaux se sont développés au Maroc. Aux styles locaux les plus anciens sont venus s'ajouter de nouvelles inspirations de l'extérieur du Maroc. Ceci a engendré une mosaïque propre au Maroc avec de nouveaux genres, styles et mélodies. Schématiquement, deux genres musicaux prédominent : La musique rurale, style musical original, caractérisé par le rythme, développé surtout dans les campagnes. Cette musique varie selon la région concernée. Les chanteurs s'accompagnent d'instruments traditionnels, comme l'Outar et le Bendir. Les chants sont toujours accompagnés de danses, où les hommes et les femmes effectuent des gestes rituels, rythmés par la musique. La musique citadine, inspirée de l'héritage andalou, « Al-Ala » ou la musique andalouse a été introduite en Afrique du Nord par les Arabes expulsés d'Espagne en XVI^e siècle.

La musique marocaine s'est encore enrichie d'autres traditions musicales ; la musique populaire, jouée surtout pendant les événements familiaux. Sans oublier les confréries qui s'occupent de l'éducation spirituelle et thérapeutique. Elles présentent de nombreuses variantes dont les plus connues sont Aissaouas et Gnaouas.

Plus d'une centaine d'instruments, classifiés selon des catégories propres à chacun d'entre eux (aérophone, cordophone, membranophone et idiophone) sont exposés à Dar Jamaï, musée national de la musique et proposent un voyage sensoriel au public.

Collections

From the earliest times, various traditions and musical genres have been developed in Morocco and new inspirations from outside Morocco have been added to the oldest local styles. This has generated a mosaic specific to Morocco with new genres, styles and melodies. Schematically, two musical genres predominate in Morocco: Rural music, which is an original musical style, characterized by rhythm and have been developed especially in the countryside. Also, this music varies according to the region concerned.

The singers use traditional instruments, such as the "Loutar" and the "Bendir". The songs are always accompanied with dances, where men and women perform ritual gestures punctuated by music. Urban music, inspired by the Andalusian heritage, "Al-Ala" or Andalusian music was introduced to North Africa by the Arabs expelled from Spain in the 16th century.

Moroccan music has been further enriched by other musical traditions like the popular music which is played especially during family events and ceremonies as well as the fellowships interested in spiritual and therapeutic education such as the well known Aissaouas and Gnaouas.

More than a hundred instruments, classified according to specific categories (aerophone, chordophone, membranophone and idiophone) are exhibited at Dar Jamaï, the national museum of music and offer a sensory journey to the public.

Adresse/ Address

Musée Dar Jamaï, place El-Hdim, ville ancienne, Meknès
Dar Jamaï Museum, place El-Hdim, old city, Meknes

Horaires d'ouverture/ Opening hours

Ouvert du lundi au dimanche, de 10h à 18h. Fermé le mardi.
Open from Monday to Sunday, from 10am to 6pm. Closed on Tuesday.

Tarif d'entrée / Entry fee

Adultes de +18 ans/ Adults +18 years : 30 dhs
Enfants de +10 ans/ Children over 10 years old: 20 dhs
Enfants de moins de 10 ans et les groupes scolaires/ Children under 10 years and school groups : 10 dhs

Réseaux sociaux/ Social networks

Instagram : @museedarjamai

Téléphone/Phone: +212 (0) 5 30 67 60 81

32. Museum of confluences Dar El Bacha, Marrakech

متحف الروافد - دار الباشا بمراكش

Musée des Confluences, Dar El Bacha, Marrakech

Présentation du musée

Dar El Bacha est une demeure seigneuriale construite en 1910. Le bâtiment a été la résidence de Thami El Glaoui, nommé pacha de Marrakech par le Sultan Moulay Youssef en 1912. Rénové par la FNM et ouvert en 2017, Dar el Bacha est un musée qui représente un bel exemple de l'architecture marocaine traditionnelle, avec ses fontaines et ses orangers dans la cour centrale et ses salons traditionnels.

Le bâtiment est l'exemple type du riad composé d'un jardin entouré de six pièces sur ses quatre côtés. Le plan du riad est rigoureusement symétrique par rapport aux axes des allées centrales. En outre, Dar El Bacha se compose de plusieurs dépendances : le hammam traditionnel ; la douiria, un espace réservé aux serviteurs du palais ; la bibliothèque et espace privé « harem » réservé à la famille du Pacha. Le décor de l'ensemble est d'une finesse et d'une harmonie rares : les zelliges et les plafonds en bois sculpté témoignent de la richesse et de la délicatesse du registre décoratif du Maroc.

Le système d'alimentation et d'évacuation des eaux ainsi que le système de chauffage du hammam témoignent de l'ingéniosité de l'artisanat marocain. Un lieu majestueux, magique par son architecture et par la beauté de son ornementation. Dar El Bacha a vu passer Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt et plus récemment Meryl Streep et Owen Wilson, entre autres.

Presentation of the museum

Dar El Bacha is a stately home built in 1910. The building was the residence of Thami El Glaoui, Pasha of Marrakech appointed by Sultan Moulay Youssef in 1912. Dar el Bacha has been renovated by the NFM and opened in 2017, it is a museum that represents an example of traditional Moroccan architecture, as shown by its fountains, its traditional salons and the orange trees planted in the courtyard.

The building is the typical example of the riad consisting of a garden surrounded by six rooms on its four sides. the riad's layout is strictly symmetrical in regards to the axes of the central aisles. In addition, Dar El Bacha is made up of several outbuildings: the traditional hammam; the douiria, a space reserved for palace servants; the library and private "harem" space reserved for the Pasha's family.

The decor of the whole is of rare finesse and harmony : the zelliges and the carved wooden ceilings bare witness to the richness and delicacy of the decorative patterns in Morocco.

The water supply and drainage system as well as the heating system of the hammam showcases ingenuity of Moroccan craftsmanship. Dar El Bacha is truly a majestic place with beautiful architecture and ornamentation that has been visited by Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt and more recently Meryl Streep and Owen Wilson, among others.

Collections

Le musée abrite une grande collection des arts premiers et antiques constituée par la philanthrope américaine Patti Birch, ainsi qu'un ensemble de donations offertes à la FNM par des collectionneurs passionnés tant par la ville de Marrakech que par l'artisanat et le patrimoine marocains.

Collections

The museum has a large collection of primitive and ancient items compiled by the American philanthropist Patti Birch, as well as a set of donations offered to the NFM by collectors who are passionate about the city of Marrakech as well as about Moroccan crafts and heritage.

Adresse/ Adress

65,69 Riad Laârous, route Dar El Bacha, Marrakech
65,69 Riad Laârous, road Dar El Bacha, Marrakech

Horaires d'ouverture/Opening hours

Ouvert du mardi au dimanche, de 10h à 18h. Fermé le lundi.
Open from Tuesday to Sunday, from 10am to 6pm. Closed on Monday.

Tarif d'entrée / Entry fee /

Public étranger/foreigners : 60 dhs
Public marocain/Moroccan citizens : 25 dhs
Marocains de moins de 18 ans/ Moroccans under 18 years old: 15 dhs

Réseaux sociaux/ Social networks

Instagram : @darelbachamuseedesconfluences

Téléphone/Phone: +212 (0) 5 24 38 17 63

33. Museum of Weaving and Carpet, Dar Si Saïd, Marrakech

Musée National du Tissage et du Tapis, Dar Si Saïd, Marrakech

المتحف الوطني للنسيج والزرابي دار سي سعيد بمراكش

Présentation du musée

Dar Si Saïd est une grande demeure palatiale construite dans la deuxième moitié du XIXe siècle à l'initiative de Si Saïd Ben Moussa, qui occupait la fonction de ministre de Guerre sous la régence du sultan Alaouite Moulay Abdelaziz (1894-1908) et qui appartenait à une grande famille de renom. En 1930, le service des Domaines l'a affectée à la « Direction Générale de l'Instruction Publique, des Beaux-Arts et Antiquités », dans le but d'y installer des bureaux du service des Art Indigènes, un musée d'art ancien et des ateliers d'artisans.

En 1957, la maison est officiellement divisée en deux parties, la première était destinée à accueillir des ateliers d'artisans et la deuxième un musée d'art et traditions anciennes. En parallèle, la partie Nord-Est a hébergé une école primaire dont l'enseignement a duré jusqu'en 1987. Quant au premier étage, il a abrité le noyau de la première antenne Radio de Marrakech.

Presentation of the museum

Dar Si Said is a large palatial residence built in the second half of the 19th century on the initiative of Si Said Ben Moussa, who was the Minister of War under the reign of the Alaouite Sultan Moulay Abdelaziz (1894-1908) and who belonged to a famed family.

In 1930, it became the main office of the Indigenous Art Service, a museum of ancient art and craft workshops.

In 1957, the building was officially divided into two parts, the first one was intended to house craft workshops and the second one was set to become a museum of ancient art and traditions. meanwhile the north-eastern part of the building became a primary school until 1987, while the first floor hosted the first radio station in Marrakech.

Collections

Le musée présente une collection riche et diversifiée de tapis et tissages marocains de toutes les régions. Il s'agit notamment de tapis citadins et ruraux (tapis à haute laine, *hanbel*, couvertures etc.) et des produits de tissages (*Akhnif*, *Handira* caftans, costumes de cavaliers, brocard etc.).

Le musée conserve aussi des collections provenant de la région de Marrakech, en particulier du Tensift, du Sous, du Haut Atlas, de l'Anti Atlas, du Bani, du Tafilalet. Il s'agit d'ensembles homogènes de boiseries, de bijoux, de poterie et céramique, d'armes, de tapis et tissages et quelques pièces archéologiques.

Collections

The museum presents a rich and diverse collection of Moroccan carpets and weaving from all regions. These include urban and rural rugs (high wool rugs, hanbel, blankets, etc.) and weaving products (Akhnif, Handira caftans, riders' costumes, brocade, etc.).

Also, the museum preserves collections from the region of Marrakech, in particular from Tensift, Sous, High Atlas and Anti Atlas, Bani and Tafilalet. These are homogeneous sets of woodwork, jewellery, pottery and ceramics, weapons, carpets and weaving, and some archaeological items.

Adresse/ Adress

Derb El Bahia, Riad Zitoun Jdid, Marrakech, Maroc

Derb El Bahia, Riad Zitoun Jdid, Marrakech, Maroc

Horaires d'ouverture/Opening hours

Ouvert du lundi au dimanche, de 10h à 18h. Fermé le mardi.

Open from Monday to Sunday, from 10am to 6pm. Closed on Tuesday.

Tarif d'entrée / Entry fee

Adultes / Adults : 30 dhs

Enfants de plus de 12 ans/ Children over 12 years : 10 dhs

Enfants de moins de 12 ans/ Children under 12 years: 10 dhs

Téléphone/Phone: +212 (0) 5 24 38 17 63

متحف باب العُقلة بتطوان

Musée Bab El Oqla, Tétouan

Bab El Oqla Museum, Tetouan

Présentation du musée

Créé en 1928 à Dar Bennouna à Zankat mokadem au coeur de la Médina, le musée fut transféré et inauguré dans son siège actuel le 29 juillet 1948. Il occupe une forteresse historique construite sur ordre du sultan Alaouite Moulay Abderrahmane vers 1830-1831, comme en témoigne une inscription au-dessus de la porte d'entrée et dont voici une traduction : « *au nom de Dieu Clément et Miséricordieux, au triomphe, à la consolidation et à la classe victorieuse de Notre Seigneur Abderrahmane, prince des croyants, ce bastion béni fut construit par le pouvoir de son serviteur et héritier de sa grâce* », Mohamed Achach en l'an 1246 de l'Hégire 1830-31.

Le musée se compose d'un jardin intérieur, dont le tracé rappelle les palais et maisons traditionnels avec un bassin au centre, une fontaine murale recouverte de zellige et surmontée d'un auvent en bois couvert de tuiles rondes, un espace cafétéria qui occupe la terrasse de la forteresse sur laquelle sont exposés de nombreux canons d'origine portugaise et deux espaces d'exposition au rez-de-chaussée et à l'étage.

Depuis 2018, le musée est fermé pour restauration et rénovation. Il a rouvert ses portes en janvier 2022.

Presentation of the museum

Created in 1928 in Dar Bennouna at Zankat mokadem in the heart of the Medina, the museum was transferred and inaugurated in its current location on July 29, 1948. It occupies a historic fortress built on the orders of the Alaouite Sultan Moulay Abderrahmane around 1830-1831, as indicated by the inscription above the entrance gate, and here is a translation: "in the name of God Clement and Merciful, to the triumph, the consolidation and the victorious class of Our Lord Abderrahmane, prince of the believers, this blessed bastion was built by the power of his servant and heir of his grace" Mohamed Achach in the year 1246 of the Hegira 1830-31.

The museum comprises an interior garden, whose layout is reminiscent of traditional palaces and houses with a water basin in the center, a wall fountain covered with zellige and topped by a wooden canopy covered with round tiles, a cafeteria area that occupies the terrace of the fortress on which are displayed many cannons of Portuguese origin and two exhibition spaces on the first floor and first floor.

Since 2018, the museum was closed for restoration and renovation. It reopened its doors in January 2022.

Collections

Le musée présente une collection d'une richesse exceptionnelle, rassemblant des objets qui témoignent de l'authentique histoire de la ville et de ses spécificités culturelles, de son emplacement géographique, et de sa population cosmopolite.

La Médina de Tétouan se caractérise par différents éléments architecturaux tels que le bois peint et sculpté, le zellige, les frises, les stèles funéraires, les portes et ses éléments, les fenêtres, etc. De plus, la broderie tétouanaise constitue l'une des broderies les plus originales du Maroc, ainsi que l'art de la broderie sur cuir, en fil d'or, d'argent ou d'appliques en cuir découpées et teintées de couleurs différentes.

Parmi les collections du musée, une margelle de puits en terre cuite (Sebta) datant de la période almohade (586 de l'Hégire/1190 J.-C), un panneau (stalactites et stalagmites) du nord du Maroc datant du XIXe siècle, en bois de cèdre peint et sculpté, une taâjira tétouanaise en soie et fil de satin, et une sacoche appelée «Zaâboula»; les deux remontent au XXe siècle.

La collection du musée est également enrichie par des costumes et des bijoux nuptiaux et une collection liée à la musique arabo-andalouse qui constitue un héritage de huit siècles.

Collections

The museum presents a collection of exceptional richness, bringing together objects that testify to the authentic history of the city and its cultural specificities, its geographical location, and its cosmopolitan population.

The Tetouan Medina is characterized by various architectural elements such as painted and sculpted wood, zellige, friezes, funerary steles, doors and its elements, windows, etc. Moreover, Tetouan embroidery is one of the most original embroideries Morocco, as well as the art of embroidery on leather, in gold thread, silver or leather appliques cut and dyed in different colors.

Among the museum's collections, a coping of a well (Sebta) dating from the Almohad period (586 AD/AD 1190), a panel (stalactites and stalagmites) from northern Morocco dating from the 19th century, made of painted and sculpted cedar wood, a Tetouane taâjira in silk and satin thread, and a satchel called "Zaâboula"; both date back to the 20th century.

The museum's collection is also enriched by wedding costumes and jewellery and a collection linked to Arab-Andalusian music that constitutes an eight-century legacy.

Adresse/ Adress

Musée Bab El Oqla, 68, Rue Skala, Tétouan, 93040, Maroc.

Bab El Oqla Museum, 68, Skalastreet, Tetouan, 93040, Morocco.

Horaires d'ouverture / Opening hours /

Ouvert du lundi au dimanche, de 10h à 18h. Fermé le mardi.

Open from Monday to Sunday, from 10am to 6pm. Closed on Tuesday.

Tarif d'entrée / Entry fee

Adultes / Adults : 20 dhs

Jeunes entre 12 et 18 ans/ Young people between 12 and 18 years old : 10 dhs

Enfants de moins de 12 ans/ Children under 12 yearsold : 5 dhs

Réseaux sociaux/ Social networks

Facebook : Musée Bab el Oqla de Tétouan

Instagram : @museebabeloqla

Téléphone/Phone: +212 (0) 5 39 99 31 21

Mercredi accès gratuit pour les élèves et les étudiants.

Vendredi accès gratuit pour les marocains, les résidents étrangers et les étudiants.

Accès gratuit au corps enseignant.

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Free access for students and schoolchildren on Wednesdays.

Free access for Moroccans, foreign residents and students on Fridays

Free access for professors
Free access to ICOM card holders.
Visites guidées sur RDV.
Guided tours by appointment.

34. suggest some Tours and prices :

a. From Marrakech to the Agafay desert, via mythical Essaouira

If you are looking for a timeless trip with a total change of scenery. Take advantage of this exceptional program! Marrakech, the oasis city with its haunting ochre hues, offers you a warm welcome. Stroll through its lively souks and lush gardens. Discover the extraordinary richness of its history through its flamboyant architecture of splendid palaces, fascinating museums and imposing monuments.

After the hustle and bustle of Marrakech, marvel at the mythical Essaouira, the legendary “City of Mogador”. Its medina, colorful, picturesque streets and heavenly harbor overlooking the ocean will give you a complete change of scenery!

Finally, discover the magical lunar landscapes of the Agafay desert! In the background, the snowy slopes of the Atlas mountains seem to be watching over you on this dream tour of Morocco.

Regions visited during this trip to Morocco: Marrakech & surroundings | Essaouira & the Atlantic Coast | Atlas Mountains & Sahara.

Price from 840£

b. Discover the imperial cities on a self-guided tour :

This **self-guided tour of the imperial cities** is a classic of Moroccan travel. The palaces and medinas of Marrakech, Casablanca, Rabat, Meknes and Fez await you. Museums and souks are yours to explore... depending on your mood! And let's not forget the richness and variety of **Moroccan gastronomy**, whether expressed simply on a **café terrace** or with panache in the finest restaurants. To fully appreciate the beauty of these **exceptional sites**, enlist the help of an **accompanying guide**. The history of these imperial cities will hold no secrets for you!

Regions visited during this trip to Morocco : Fez & the North | Marrakech & Surroundings | Atlas Mountains & Sahara

Price From : 1040£

c. On foot in the Moroccan desert

This walk around Tazzarine is a slow discovery of the Moroccan desert on foot. It's an ideal way to **discover the south of Morocco** for the first time. In this region, where the **Sahara** meets the **foothills of the Atlas**, this hike will take you through plains open to the south, small oases and massive dunes. With a **camel caravan** carrying your luggage and equipment, you'll move from bivouac to bivouac at a rate of **2 to 5 hours per day**. **Hiking level:** between 2 and 5 hours per day. Support of a guide, cook and camel drivers.

Regions visited during this Morocco trip: Atlas Mountains & Sahara .**Price** from 840 £

