The Roman Theater in Alexandria, located in Kom el-Dikka, is a Roman-era monument built at the beginning of the fourth century AD. It is the only Roman theater in Egypt.

This building was discovered by chance during excavations to search for the tomb of Alexander the Great by a Polish expedition in 1960.

The building is a horseshoe-shaped or U-shaped structure consisting of 13 rows of marble terraces numbered with Greek letters and numbers to organize seating, the first from the bottom. It can accommodate approximately 600 people.

The building was also used as an auditorium, providing a listening experience thanks to the dome and orchestra area. During the Byzantine era, the building was used as a meeting hall (plutarium). Antiquities on display: Remains of columns from various eras - a tablet depicting King Seti I - a sphinx-shaped statue of King Ramesses II - a sphinx-shaped statue of King Psamtik Neferdere of the 26th Dynasty - a tablet depicting a cow's head.