A History Of Modern Morocco
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The Lioness of Morocco
The study of Muslim societies has been for a long time the appanage of western Orientalists and European ethnographers whose view from the outside rarely accounted for the complex reality of these societies. This Variorum volume by an eminent North African historian follows the development of Islam in Morocco as a social phenomenon over the last five centuries. During this period the nature of North African societies and political systems was profoundly changed and shaped by the emergence of a new form of Islamic religiosity based on the glorification of Prophet Muhammad and the veneration of his sanctified companions and family, or 'Abbasids. This phenomenon, often described as a religious or political nationalism, and at times as an Islamic renaissance, is examined in this new study through its various forms and manifestations in the history and literature of the Moroccan people. The focus on the literary production of the period is an innovative approach to understanding not only the various forms of religious and political nationalism that shaped Moroccan society, but also the way in which these were used to perpetuate control over the population.

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Morocco and Andalusian Umayyad caliphates. Through an investigation of the sultan's ambitions and achievements Dr Cory provides new insight into the history of relations between Muslim states and the West. The book covers the period from the dawn of the sixteenth century to the end of the sultan's rule, drawing on a wide range of sources. It demonstrates that the sultan's ambitious goals were not purely economic, but were also motivated by a desire to change the region and the world. Drawing on a broad range of sources, including official histories, documents and correspondence, the book reveals that the sultan sought to create a modern state that would unite the Maghreb and the Iberian Peninsula, and to establish a new caliphate that would govern the Islamic world. This book challenges the conventional narrative that the sultan was solely motivated by economic gain, and provides new insight into the history of relations between Muslim states and the West.
Medicine and the Saints This book has been considered by academicians and scholars of great significance and value to literature. This forms a part of the knowledge base for future generations. We have represented this book in the same form as it was first published. Hence any marks seen are left intentionally to preserve its true nature.

Old Texts, New Practices Beginning with Morocco’s incorporation into the Roman Empire, this book charts the country’s uneasy passage to the 21st century and reflects on the nation of citizens that is emerging from a diverse population of Arabs, Berbers, and Africans. This history of Morocco provides a glimpse of an imperial world, from which only the architectural treasures remain, and a profound insight into the economic, political, and cultural influences that will shape this country’s future.

Politics and Power in the Maghreb Independent-minded Sibyl Spencer feels trapped in nineteenth-century London, where her strong will and progressive views have rendered her unmarried and a spinster. Still single at twenty-three, she is treated like a child and stifled in her controlling father’s power. When Benjamin Hopkins, an ambitious employee of her father’s trading company, shows an interest in her, she realizes marriage is her only chance to escape. As Benjamin’s rising career whiskers them both away to exotic Sibylia, Sibylia is at last a city of the world, reveling in its newfound freedom by striking her first business deals, bedmaking and falling in love. But Benjamin’s lust for money and influence draws him into dark dealings, pulling her ever further from Sibylia and their two young sons. When he’s arrested on horrible charges, the fate of Sibylia’s family rests on her shoulders, as she must decide whether she’ll leave him to his fate or help him fight for his life.


Forgotten Saints This book offers a richly documented survey of modern Moroccan history. Concise and readable, it will enthral all those searching for the present-day events in the region”--

French Military Rule in Morocco In 1894 a Muslim mystic named Muḥammad al-Kattānī abandoned his life of asceticise to preach Islamic revival and jihad against the French. Ten years later, he mobilized a Moroccan resistance against French colonization. This book narrates the story of al-Kattānī and his virtual disappearance from Moroccan history.

Making Morocco This evaluation of the work of a colonial administration uses an analysis of the policies employed in the fields of education, administration, justice and agriculture. It shows how a largely archaic and isolated country transformed itself and its relationship with the western world.

Morocco Since 1830 From the Rif War to the rebellion of 1956, the Berbers (Imazighen) have played a central role in the history of Moroccan resistance to colonialism in the twentieth century. This book provides an in-depth overview of Berber resistance to the French campaigns of “Pacification”, and the subsequent struggle over Berber identity in the independence era. Deeply steeped in Berber history and culture, the author traces the major and minor engagements between French forces and the Berbers in revealing detail, using previously unavailable sources. Relying on a wealth of oral sources and extensive field work, it provides the most complete history to date of one of the most important Berber communities in North Africa.

Sufism and Politics in Morocco In 1916, al-Mahdi al-Wazzani, a prominent Moroccan Islamic scholar completed his massive compilation of Maliκat fatwas. An eleven-volume set, it is the most extensive collection of fatwas written and published in the Arab Middle East during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Al-Wazzani’s legal opinions addressed practical concerns and questions: What are the ethical and religious implications of the empire resuming control over the Ottoman territories and imperial rule? Is it an absolute duty for Muslims to travel to Mecca and Medina? Is it permissible for Muslims to purchase African-manufactured goods? It was his expectation that these fatwas would help the Muslim community navigate the modern world. In considering al-Wazzani’s work, this book explores the creative process of transforming Islamic law to guarantee the survival of a Muslim community in a changing world. It is the first study to treat Islamic revival and reform from discourses informed by the sociological traditions developed in the West. Written by Sibyl Spencer, the book offers a nuanced examination of the process of modernization and a new framework for conceptualizing modern Islamic reform. Her innovative and insightful reorientiation constructs the origins of modern Islam as firmly rooted in the messy complexity of everyday life.

The Power of Islam in Morocco Morocco is notable for its stable and durable monarchy, its close ties with the West, its vibrant cultural life and its centrality to regional politics. This book, by distinguished historian Susan Gilson Miller, offers a richly documented survey of modern Moroccan history. Arguing that pragmatism rather than ideology has shaped the monarchy’s response to crisis, the book begins with the French invasion of Algeria in 1830 and Morocco’s abortive efforts at reform, the duel with colonial powers and the loss of independence in 1912, the burdens and benefits of France’s forty-four years of occupation, and the stunning success of Morocco’s nationalist movement and the independence of Morocco in 1956. In the post-independence era, the book traces the monarchy’s gradual mobilization of power and the resulting political paralysis, with a postscript bringing events up to 2012. This concise, readable book will inform and enthrall students and all those searching for the background to present-day events in the region.

The Berbers of Morocco Jonathan Wytzen’s Making Morocco is an extraordinary work of social science history. Making Morocco’s historical coverage is remarkably thorough and sweeping; the author exhibits incredible breadth and research and makes careful use of immessary of history. The monograph engages with the most important theorists of nationalism, colonialism, and state formation, and uses Pierre Bourdieu’s field theory as a framework to orient and organize the socio-historical problems of the case and to make sense of the different types of problems various actors faced as they moved forward. His analysis makes constant reference to core categories of political sociology state, nation, political field, religious and political authority, identity and social boundaries, classification struggles, etc., and he does so in exceptionally clear and engaging prose. Rather than sidelinining what might appear to be more tangential themes in the politics of identity formation in Morocco, Wytzen examines deeply not only French colonialism but also the Spanish zone, and he makes central to his analysis the Jewish question and the role of gender. These areas of analysis allow Wytzen to examine his outcome of interest—which is really a historical process of interest—from every conceivable analytical and empirical angle. The end-product is an absolutely exemplary study of colonialism, ideology and the classification struggles that accompany it. This is not a work of high-brow social theory, but a classic work of historiography.
brink of extinction. The competing distractions of television, movies and the internet have drawn the crowds away from the storytellers and few have the desire to learn the stories and continue their legacy.

Richard Hamilton has witnessed at first hand the death throes of this rich and captivating tradition and, in the labyrinth of the Marrakech medina, has tracked down the last few remaining storytellers, recording stories that are replete with the mysteries and beauty of the Maghreb.

Revealed Sciences A richly documented survey of modern Moroccan history that will enthrall those searching for the background to present-day events in the region.

A History of Modern Morocco Presenting a political history and sociology of Moroccan Sufism from colonialism to the modern day, this book studies the Sufi model of Master and Disciple in relation to social and political life, comparing the different eras of acquiescent versus dissident Sufism. This comparative fieldwork study offers new perspectives on the connection between the monarchy and mystic realms with a specific coverage of the Boutchichi order and Abdessalam Yassine’s Al Adl Wal Ihsane, examining the myth of apolitical Sufism throughout the Middle East and North Africa. Drawing on Michel Foucault and James Scott, this book fuses thinking about the policy dimension of Sufism, a "hidden transcript," involving power struggles, patronage and justice and its esoteric spiritual ethics of care. Addressing the lacuna in English language literature on the Boutchichi Sufi order in Morocco, this book will be of interest to students and scholars of Islamic Studies, Comparative Politics and the MENA region.

Culture and Customs of Morocco This analysis of French colonial ideology and interest in Morocco delineates the manner in which the agents of the protectorate regime sought to conquer the country and control its indigenous inhabitants. Numerous comparative perspectives are offered, placing the French policy towards Morocco in a wider context, making this study relevant to not only North Africa, but also to other parts of the post-colonial world.

Morocco that was In Morocco, Marvine Howe, a former correspondent for The New York Times, presents an incisive and comprehensive review of the Moroccan kingdom and its people, past and present. She provides a vivid and frank portrait of late King Hassan, whom she knew personally and credits with laying the foundations of a modern, pro-Western state and analyzes the pressures his successor, King Mohammed VI has come under to transform the autocratic monarchy into a full-fledged democracy. Howe addresses emerging issues and problems—equal rights for women, elimination of corruption and correction of glaring economic and social disparities—and asks the fundamental question: can this ancient Muslim kingdom embrace western democracy in an era of deepening divisions between the Islamic world and the West?