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This richly documented survey of modern Moroccan history by distinguished historian, Susan Gilson Miller, begins with the French invasion of Algeria in 1830 and follows events leading to independence in 1956. The book then traces the monarchy's gradual monopolization of power post-independence, and the resulting political paralysis.

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.

This book really provides a detailed history of a modern Morocco. It claims to provide a balanced history that is buried from Moroccan memory by its rulers. The running themes of the book is the power struggles in its history and how it effects all spheres of life.

Revival of Moroccan Power In the mid-1500s, a powerful state again arose in Morocco, under the leadership of the Sa'adi dynasty. The Sa'adi defeated the Wattasid in 1554, and then succeeded in holding off incursions by both the Portuguese and Ottoman Empires.

The recorded history of Morocco begins with the Phoenician colonisation of the Moroccan coast between the 8th and 6th centuries BCE, although the area was inhabited by indigenous Berbers for some two thousand years before that. In the 5th century BCE, the city-state of Carthage extended its hegemony over the coastal areas.

Under the Almoravids, Morocco was the center of a vast empire that occupied the territories of modern Algeria, Libya, Tunisia and the vast territories of Spain and Portugal.

Synthesizing decades of scholarship and enlivening them with her deep knowledge of the country, historian Susan Miller tells the story of modern Morocco from 1830 right up to the present, providing an excellent guide for university students as well as for serious travelers who want to know, and not just be seduced by, this enchanting land.

The written history of Morocco began about 1,000 BCE when a people called the Phoenicians from what is now Lebanon sailed there. The Phoenicians were great traders and they founded trading posts in Morocco. The Phoenicians founded the city of Carthage in what is now Tunisia. Soon Carthage became the dominant power in the region.

The Portuguese Empire was founded when Prince Henry the Navigator led the Conquest of Ceuta, which began the Portuguese presence in Morocco, lasting from 1415 to 1769. The Portuguese city of Mazagão (modern El Jadida) is one of the Seven Wonders of Portuguese Origin in the World and UNESCO World Heritage.
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