FACULTY OF HUMAN SCIENCE

Master one History major

The Sixth English course by Nasri Wahiba

The text:

Throughout history, the Maghreb has been a crossroads of civilizations, shaped by various cultures and migrations. One of the most significant influences came from Al-Andalus, the Muslim-ruled region of Spain. When Al-Andalus fell to Christian forces during the Reconquista, many Andalusians sought refuge in North Africa, bringing with them a rich cultural heritage that left a lasting mark on the Maghreb.

In architecture, they introduced unique designs like horseshoe arches, colorful tiles, and decorative plasterwork. These styles can still be seen in cities like Fez, Tlemcen, and Tunis. Andalusian migrants also influenced music, creating beautiful styles that mix Arab, Berber, and Spanish traditions. This music remains important in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia today.

In education, Andalusian scholars shared their knowledge in science, medicine, and philosophy. They helped develop famous institutions like the University of Qarawiyyin in Fez. Economically, they brought new farming methods, introduced crops like citrus fruits, and improved trade between North Africa and the Mediterranean.

The Andalusian migrants blended their heritage with local traditions, creating a rich and unique culture that is still an important part of the Maghreb’s identity.

THE QUESTIONS:

1. Suggest a Title for the text
2. Define these keywords: Maghreb, Al-Andalus, Reconquista, architecture, scholars, cultural heritage.
3. Why did Andalusians migrate to the Maghreb?
4. How did Andalusian migration impact the Maghreb’s economy?
5. When did the Reconquista end?
6. What are some examples of Andalusian influence in Maghreb architecture?
7. What role did Andalusian music play in Maghreb culture?
8. What makes the Andalusian influence on the Maghreb significant?
9. In what ways did Andalusians shape urban development in the Maghreb?
10. What fields did Andalusian scholars contribute to in the Maghreb?
11. True or False

* The Maghreb includes countries like Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia.
* Andalusian scholars only contributed to architecture in the Maghreb.
* Al-Andalus was the name of the Muslim-ruled territories in the Iberian Peninsula.
* The Maghreb’s cultural heritage was unaffected by the Andalusian migration.
* Andalusian migrants only settled in rural areas of the Maghreb.

1. What is the main idea of each paragraph? Link them to get a suitable summary for the text.