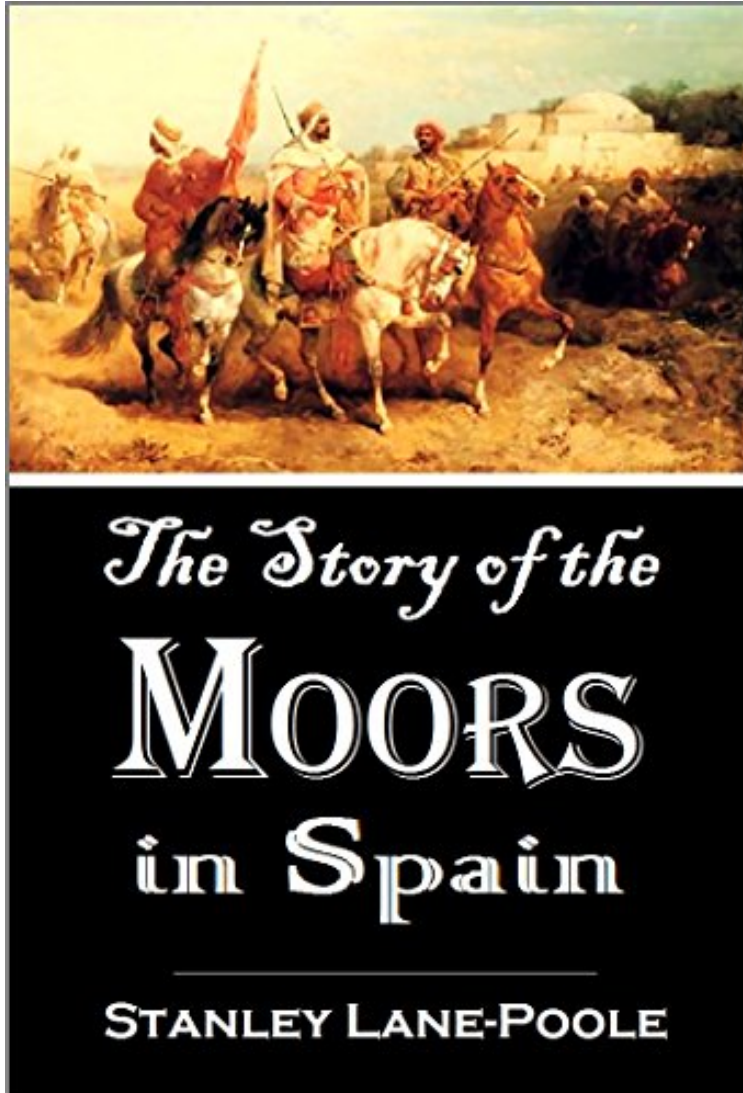


(Mobile ebook) The Story of the Moors in Spain (1886) [Illustrated] (English Edition)

The Story of the Moors in Spain (1886) [Illustrated] (English Edition)

Von Stanley Lane-Poole

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Von Stanley Lane-Poole : The Story of the Moors in Spain (1886) [Illustrated] (English Edition) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Story of the Moors in Spain (1886) [Illustrated] (English Edition):

KundenrezensionenHilfreichste Kundenrezensionen1 von 1 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Moors in SpainVon Meghan PayneI am a student of African culture, particularly that of northern Africa. I found the book to be incredibly useful in researching the contributions that Africans made to Spain and the rest of Europe. The book shows

that Africans were far superior in the arts and sciences of civilization, such as water irrigation, education, architecture, etc. than Europeans. The author also traces the origin of the Moors and ends the book with the fall of Moorish rule of Spain (after a failed attempt to conquer France). I would definitely recommend this and other books by Stanley Lane-Poole. The cover of *The Story of The Moors in Spain* is nice, too.0 von 1 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Classic text. Poor Introduction. Von zegri Stanley Lane Pool's book is a classic in the field of Hispano-Arabic studies. However, the introduction by Stanley Jackson is extremely misleading. The Muslims of Spain or Moors as they are known historically were not black Africans. The Arabs which crossed the Straits of Gibraltar into Iberia were originally from Arabia. Also they did not make up the majority of the troops who invaded Spain. The majority of the Islamic peoples who came to Iberia were North African Berbers of the Hamitic branch of the white race. Furthermore, the indigenous Iberians always outnumbered the Arab, Berber and Black contingent. The Indigenous Iberians were simply islamized, adopted the Arab culture and were thus called Moors. It was not until the Almoravid empire which arrived in Iberia in the 12th Century, where large numbers of black Africans began to enter into Iberia, being that the Almoravids originated from Senegal and southern Morocco. Blacks did make important contributions to Iberian history, such as the great medieval Spanish linguist Juan Latino who helped unify the Castilian language. However, he was a freed slave and a Christian not a Moor. To say that the Moors were of the black race as Stanley Jackson posits is misleading and irresponsible. His introduction is Afrocentricism at its worst.

Kurzbeschreibung The story of the Moors in Spain reads like a dream. Under their rule, thrift and prosperity prevailed throughout the country. Palatial cities rose under their hand. Aqueducts, rivaling those of the Roman Campagna, brought the streams from the mountains to city and field. Great districts, naturally sunburnt and barren, were made by skilful irrigation to blossom into wonderful fertility. Under their rule Spain was a rich, a prosperous, and, to a great degree, a happy land. Ample revenue of their monarchs enabled them to undertake and complete works of regal splendor, of which the admired Alhambra and the Mosque now the Cathedral of Cordova, with its thousand pillars of variegated marble, yet remaining after the desolations of centuries, are striking examples. . . . Their universities were of such celebrity that students from all Christian lands eagerly repaired to them. . . . In poetry and elegant literature, they attained no inconsiderable success. This book is very skilful and interesting presentation of that brilliant and adventurous tale. The reader will especially value the numerous excellent illustrations and the ample citation of the story of the Cid. The writer's sympathies are wholly, and perhaps deservedly, with the Moors against the Christians, little or no notice being taken of the vices of slavery and of the harem inseparable from Moslem civilization. "The true memorial of the Moors is seen," he says, "in desolate tracts of utter barrenness, where once the Moslem grew luxuriant vines and olives and yellow ears of corn; in a stupid, ignorant population, where once wit and learning nourished; in the general stagnation and degradation of a people which has hopelessly fallen in the scale of nations, and has deserved its humiliation." So, too, the critic may add, has fallen the once brilliant civilization of Morocco, Algiers, and Tunis. The book furnishes a fine combination of solid knowledge and literary grace. Lane-Poole writes: "THE history of Spain offers us a melancholy contrast. Twelve hundred years ago, Tarik the Moor added the land of the Visigoths to the long catalogue of kingdoms subdued by the Moslems. For nearly eight centuries, under her Mohammedan rulers, Spain set to all Europe a shining example of a civilized and enlightened State. Her fertile provinces, rendered doubly prolific by the industry and engineering skill of her conquerors, bore fruit an hundredfold. Cities innumerable sprang up in the rich valleys of the Guadalquivir and the Guadiana, whose names, and names only, still commemorate the vanished glories of their past. Art, literature, and science prospered, as they then prospered nowhere else in Europe. Students flocked from France and Germany and England to drink from the fountain of learning which flowed only in the cities of the Moors. The surgeons and doctors of Andalusia were in the van of science: women were encouraged to devote themselves to serious study, and the lady doctor was not unknown among the people of Cordova. Mathematics, astronomy and botany, history, philosophy and jurisprudence were to be mastered in Spain, and Spain alone. The practical work of the field, the scientific methods of irrigation, the arts of fortification and shipbuilding, the highest and most elaborate products of the loom, the graver and the hammer, the potter's wheel and the mason's trowel, were brought to perfection by the Spanish Moors." CONTENTS: I. THE LAST OF THE GOTHS II. THE WAVE OF CONQUEST III. THE PEOPLE OF ANDALUSIA IV. A YOUNG PRETENDER V. THE CHRISTIAN MARTYRS VI. THE GREAT KHALIF VII. THE HOLY WAR VIII. THE CITY OF THE KHALIF IX. THE PRIME MINISTER X. THE BERBERS IN POWER XI. MY CID THE CHALLENGER XII. THE KINGDOM OF GRANADA XIII. THE FALL OF GRANADA XIV. BEARING THE CROSS Originally published in 1886; reformatted for the Kindle; may contain occasional imperfection; original spellings have been kept in pl Kurzbeschreibung The story of the Moors in Spain reads like a dream. Under their rule, thrift and prosperity prevailed throughout the country. Palatial cities rose under their hand. Aqueducts, rivaling those of the Roman Campagna, brought the streams from the mountains to city and field. Great districts, naturally sunburnt and barren, were made by skilful irrigation to blossom into wonderful fertility. Under their rule Spain was a rich, a

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