

Good essay about colonization of morocco

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Morocco was among the Barbary state between 17th and 18th centuries. It was the capital city of pirates the robbers of people who traded in Mediterranean. In 1840, conflict developed between French, Spanish and the European power, immediately the European powers showed some interest in the share of morocco. In 1904, Spain and French became partners and divided Morocco into two unequal parts with France taking the biggest part while the smallest portion in the southern of morocco was left to the Spain and it was named Spanish Sahara. At the end of the century, Morocco had become the centre of disagreement among nations. The rivalry grew stronger to the edge of war between Germany and European powers when Germany declared interest on the resources of the Rich Morocco in 1905. France's opportunities were reduced in when the sultan of Morocco become the controller of his lands under the provisions of the Algeciras Conference (1906). The conference forecasted the details of the World War one which entailed two factions. Germany and Australia-Hungary grouped up in the same Faction with Britain, France and U. S. A taking another faction over the territorial crash.

Race to Independence and sovereignty of Morocco

French Protectorate position was allowed in Morocco 1912 by Moulay Abd al-Hafid who was the sultan by then. The Morocco nationalism became stronger at the verge of the World War II, and in 1953 Sultan Muhammed V was removed from power, and his uncle took his position but the citizen forced his reinstatement in 1955. Morocco actualized her independence in 1956 and became a sovereign state altogether. Muhammed V died on 1961 February 26th and his son king Hassan II succeeded him. King Hassan Believed in

democracy and freedom and this was his gospel until he died 1999 at the age of 38years. Prince Side succeeded his father and became Muhammed VI. He pledged free and fair political systems, reformed economic systems and affirmative action for women and reformed defense ministries. King Sidi has pledged to eradicate the poverty, considering that 20% of his people live below poverty line.

In 2011, there was a mass demonstration for constitution reforms where King Sidi conformed to the cry of his people and on July 20th Morocco citizens voted against the newly made constitution because of the clauses that demeaned the powers of their king.

Work cited