

MISSION ATLAS PROJECT

Morocco

Snapshots Section

Country name: *Kingdom of Morocco*, or *Al Maghrib* (Mamlakah al Maghribiyah) in Arabic meaning the west Al
local short form: Al Maghrib

Country Founded in: 2 March 1956 (independence from France)

Population: 33,249,259, 847 (July 2006 est.)

Government Type (national, regional and local): constitutional monarchy

Number of people groups: 31

Picture of flag:



Map:



Geography/location in the world: Northern Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, between Algeria and Western Sahara

Religion Snapshot

Major Religion and % of population: Muslim 98.7%, Christian 1.1%, Jewish 0.2%

All religions and % for each: Muslim 98.7%,; Christian 1.1%; Jewish 0.2%; Baha'is 0.1%

Government interaction with religion: In 1972 an article was added to the constitution which stated that Islam to be the religion of the state and which granted freedom of religion. The government seeks to preserve Islam, and Muslim prayers are mandatory in public schools. Other religious faiths are not recognized legally. Though the government is tolerant of the practicing of other religions, it is to solely be among the expatriate community. Proselytizing is illegal in Morocco. If caught evangelizing, most missionaries would face deportation, however, in 1974 one missionary couple was imprisoned for six months for converting two youths to Christianity. Muslim background believers face persecution most extremely on the local and familial level, yet converting to Christianity is illegal and does lead to imprisonment in some cases.

David B. Barrett, George T. Kurian, and Todd M. Johnson, ed. *World Christian Encyclopedia A comparative survey of churches and religions in the modern world*. Second Edition, Volume 1. Oxford: University Press, 2001.

<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/mo.html>

Country Profile Morocco Basic Facts

Name

Kingdom of Morocco, or *Al Maghrib* (Mamlakah al Maghribiyah) in Arabic meaning the west *local short form:* Al Maghrib

Demographics

Total population 33,249,259, 847

The age structure breakdown is 31.6 % of the population is 0-14 years, 63.4% of the population is 15-64 years., and 5% of the population is 65 years and over.

Median age is 23.9

Morocco's infant mortality rate is 41.62 deaths/1,000 live births. Life expectancy at birth is 73.07 years.

There are 15,000 people with AIDS living in Morocco.

The breakdown of ethnic groups in the country is as follows: Arab-Berber 99.1%, other 0.7%, Jewish 0.2%.

All statistics are based on 2006 statistics taken from <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/mo.html>

Language

Arabic is the official language of Morocco.

Other languages include Berber dialects, and French is often the language of business, government, and diplomacy. French along with Arabic is taught in all public schools.

Moroccan Arabic is spoken by 61.3% of the population, Tamazight Central Atlas Berber language is spoken by 11.4% of the population, Tekna Berber Tachelhit is spoken by 7.5% of the population, Shluh-Tachelhit is spoken by 7.5% of the population, Rifi Tarifit is spoken by 6.5%, and Jebala Moroccan Spoken Arabic is spoken by 3.2% of the population.

http://www.cumorah.com/cgi-bin/db.cgi?Country=* &Members=%3C1&sb=8&so=descend&view_records=View+Records&nh=6

Society/Culture-

Moroccans are very hospitable people. Guests are valued and are always welcome. Visitors are placed in the greeting room of the home, the room which is the most nicely decorated, and are served hot mint tea and nuts and dates or a delicious meal of Cous Cous or Tajine.

North African culture is people oriented and not time oriented, so a visit could last from three to five hours. Unlike western cultures, Moroccan people are community oriented and less independent. Close ties are held with the family, providing a sense of identity and support. National loyalty and a strong sense of pride in their ethnicity (for both Arabs and Berbers) and religion are true characteristics of Moroccans as well.

With just over half the population being literate, oral communication is most common among North African peoples. Stories are told often, poetry is memorized, and music is valued. Folklore and story telling has preserved numerous legends of Crusaders, colonialists, prophets, and marabouts, or holy men. Oral forms of communication such as this are entertaining and the most common form among a largely illiterate community. The marabouts are saint like figures whom are believed to have acquired baraka, blessings for miraculous works. Their tombs are seen as shrines and are visited by prayers seeking such baraka. The prayers are offered on behalf of the sick, barren women, those seeking a job, etc.

Interactions with persons of the opposite sex differ greatly with practices in the west. Muslim women are under the watch care of their fathers until they marry and are placed

under the protection of their husbands. Good Muslim girls would never be seen speaking to or spending time alone with a man who she was not related to. A tainted sense of character is attached to any woman who would so easily interact with the opposite sex. To maintain modesty many women chose to wear a scarf to cover their hair and loose fitting clothing to cover their bodies (most often a djellaba). Religion permeates every aspect of life in Morocco from the way one greets friends and family by saying praise be to God, to eating hallal meat, to their modest dress, to performing their daily prayers. It is nearly impossible for them to separate their lifestyle and government from their beliefs in Islam. Elements of folk Islam are visibly evident within the culture as amulets, usually the hand of Fatima, are worn around women's necks, as well as the use of the Qur'an or Qur'anic texts in houses or vehicles to ward off evil spirits called jinn.

Religion is also the cause for celebrating major holidays such as Eid al-Fitr which takes place at the close of the fasting month of Ramadan. Eid al-Adha is another Islamic holiday celebrated, and it commemorates Abraham's willingness to sacrifice his son (Ishmael) in obedience to God. This holiday comes at the end of pilgrimage to Mecca, hajj, and in memory of Abraham's faithfulness a goat or other animal is sacrificed. Hospitality and generosity are highly valued within society and during holidays food will often be shared with the poor. Large meals with numerous family members and friends are always a part of such festivities and can last for several days.

Morocco's claim upon independence seeking Western Sahara has led to guerilla warfare. Fighting in the south has caused many Saharawi people to flee to refugee camps in Algeria.

Government

Morocco is a constitutional monarchy. Independence from France was gained on March 2, 1956. Currently Mohamed VI is King of Morocco and on July 30 Throne Day is celebrated in honor of his accession to King (1999).

The constitution was presented March 10, 1972, revised on September 4, 1992, and amended (to create bicameral legislature) in September 1996. The executive branch includes chief of state King Mohammad VI, head of government Prime Minister Driss Jettou (since 9 October 2002), and cabinet Council of Ministers appointed by the monarch. Elections for king are not held as the monarch is hereditary. The prime minister is appointed by the monarch following legislative elections. The legal system is based on Islamic law and French and Spanish civil law system. Judicial review of legislative acts is done in the Constitutional Chamber of Supreme Court. For the legislative branch, bicameral Parliament consists of an upper house or Chamber of Counselors (270 seats; members elected indirectly by local councils, professional organizations, and labor syndicates for nine-year terms; one-third of the members are renewed every three years) and a lower house or Chamber of Representatives (325 seats; 295 by multi-seat constituencies and 30 from national lists of women; members elected by popular vote for five-year terms).

Rabat is the capital of Morocco and administrative divisions are made up of 14 regions: Grand Casablanca, Chaouia-Ouardigha, Doukkala-Abda, Fes-Boulemane, Gharb-Chrarda-Beni Hssen, Guelmim-Es Smara, Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz, Meknes-Tafilalet, Oriental, Rabat-Sale-Zemmour-Zaer, Souss-Massa-Draa, Tadla-Azilal, Tanger-Tetouan, Taza-Al Hoceima-Taounate .

Morocco claims the territory of Western Sahara, the political status of which is considered undetermined by the United States Government

<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/mo.html>

Economy-

Morocco faces problems typical for developing countries: restraining government spending, reducing constraints on private activity and foreign trade, and achieving sustainable growth. Despite structural adjustment programs supported by the IMF, the World Bank, and the Paris Club, the dirham is only fully convertible for current account transactions.

In 2004 Moroccan authorities instituted measures to boost foreign direct investment and trade by signing a free trade agreement with the US and selling government shares in the state telecommunications company and in the largest state-owned bank.

Favorable rainfall over the past two years has boosted agricultural output and GDP growth passed 4% in 2004. In 2005 the budget deficit is expected to rise sharply - from 1.9% of GDP in 2004 - because of substantial increases in wages and oil subsidies.

Long-term challenges include preparing the economy for freer trade with the US and European Union, improving education and job prospects for Morocco's youth, and raising living standards.

The labor force is broken down by occupation as follows: agriculture 40%, industry 15%, and services 45% (2003 est.) Percentage of people living below the poverty line is 19%. Common crops in Morocco are barley, wheat, citrus, wine, vegetables, olives; livestock. Oil and natural gas are established industries in the country. Morocco exports clothing, fish, inorganic chemicals, transistors, crude minerals, fertilizers (including phosphates), petroleum products, fruits, vegetables.

The national currency is the Moroccan dirham (MAD).

<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/mo.html>

Literacy-

Those age 15 and over who can read and write equal 51.7% of the total population, 64.1% being male and 39.4% (2003 est.) being female.

<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/mo.html>

Land/Geography

Morocco is located in Northern Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, between Algeria and Western Sahara.

The climate is Mediterranean, becoming more extreme in the interior, and the terrain along the northern coast and interior are mountainous with large areas of bordering plateaus, intermontane valleys, and rich coastal plains.

Earthquakes and droughts are natural factors influencing the environment.

Morocco's most northern point comes very near Spain and is easily accessible to Strait of Gibraltar. The Western Sahara is located in the Sahara Desert.

<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/mo.html>

History

Berber Origins:

It is believed that the original inhabitants of Morocco lived there as early as 10,000 B.C. There is evidence of tribal alliances with European peoples from stone circles found in the north. The indigenous peoples of North Africa were called Berbers, which comes from a Greek word meaning Barbarian.

In 1100 BC merchants from Syria, the Phoenicians, arrived and began establishing harbors along the Mediterranean coast. Trade was exchanged for tin, silver, and gold, as well as, corn, oil, fish, dyes, and ivory. The pottery wheel, alphabet, masonry, and agriculture were developed in the Maghreb during this time.

The Romans

The Roman rule brought brutality for the Berbers peoples who resisted their governance. Primarily coastal areas and cities came under Roman control. The regime greatly profited from North Africa's natural resources such as fruits, figs, and olive oil.

Christianity and Judaism were introduced into the area during this time. Some Berber people groups converted to Christianity while others converted to Judaism.

The Vandals and Byzantines

In the earlier part of the fifth century, the Vandals invaded Northern Africa from Spain. Led by King Gaiseric, troops defeated the Roman stronghold in the area, allowing Berbers to resume their lands. Nearly one hundred years later emperor Justinian of the Byzantine Empire fled the area conquering the Germanic kingdom.

<http://www.frontlineonnet.com/f12124/stories/20041203000806300.htm>

The Arab Conquest

Though Uqba ben Nafi raided North Africa in 682 A.D, claiming territory from Tangier, Volubilis, to the Atlantic Ocean, it was not until 704 A.D. that the Arab invasion in Morocco really began. Musa be Nasser quickly conquered areas accepting nominal conversions to Islam establishing strongholds in Tangier, Tlemcen, and Sijilmasa. He secured Morocco and ventured further into Europe through Spain. However, in 740 a rebellion was formed among Berber tribes that ignited rebellion all across North Africa. At that time Morocco returned to an independent state.

Rogerson, Barnaby. *Morocco*. London: West End House, 1989.

Sultan Rule

In the middle of the eleventh century Morocco was not unified, until the Almoravids (1042-1147) came to power. This confederation of Berber tribes from the Sous Valley, they were led by a holy man named Ibn Yaasin. Morocco's history for the next six centuries is comprised of various ruling Sultans of such empires.

Following the Almoravids, the Almohads (1147-1248) took over when the last Almoravids Sultan had been killed. Under similar conditions the Merenids took control (1248-1554). Universities were established during their reign. An influential family from the Draa oasis Valley took control and was known as the Saadians. War among kings in 1603 led to their downfall. The Alaouites followed (1668-1727) and still reign today.

Civil war plagued the country from 1727-1822. Slaves, who had little respect for the descendants of Moulay Ismail, resisted new leadership.

European Influence

During the reign of Abder Rahman (1822-1859), Morocco fell to France. Over the decades to come Britain, Spain, and France would all vie for their hold in Morocco. To escape a French stronghold Morocco sought aid from Britain, that later proved unreliable.

In 1912, the Treaty of Fez determined Morocco a colony, the most valuable areas going to France and what was left to the Spanish. The people revolted forming a 12,000 man Berber army. The locals could not hold up to the artillery of the colonial forces. Morocco remained as a French protectorate from 1912-1956.

World War II

As a French protectorate Morocco was involved in the war and with the rise of the Vichy Nazi regime in France, Morocco too fell under the new leadership. The Vichy rule lasted until the 1942 invasion of British and U.S. forces declaring Morocco under the Free French leadership of Charles de-Gaulle. Moroccans, as many as 300,000, fought with the

Allied forces during the war in Italy and France. More than 200,000 Moroccan Jews died in concentration camps during the war.

Mohammad V was appointed as successor to his father by the French 1927. Inspired by Algeria's efforts for independence, Morocco desired freedom from colonial rule. Morocco and Tunisia were given up by the French, in order to focus their efforts solely upon maintaining control of Algeria. The Moroccan monarchy continues today.

Rogerson, Barnaby. *Morocco*. Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, 2000.

Christian History

Roman Rule and the Early Church

During the first and second century, North Africa was under Roman rule. As the gospel began to spread with the missionary journeys of the apostles, those being entrusted with the good news were equally as faithful to take the message to new areas and peoples. Numerous ports existed along the North African Mediterranean coast which frequently received trade ships from the Middle East and Egypt. Along with merchandise, these cargo ships brought passengers traveling to the North African cities. Christians seeking to further the gospel were among those on board. It is believed that while Christianity was spreading from the east in this manner it was also spreading southward from Rome and that within fifty years after Christ's death all of the primary port cities of North Africa had received word of the good news.

By 200 A.D. reports show that there were firm, growing, and thriving churches in Algeria. The gospel message spread with rapidity and receptivity throughout North Africa.

By 198 A.D. the churches had established leaders and were tending to orphans and widows, and by the mid 300's Christians were a majority in North Africa. The church had even spread out to people groups outside of the Roman areas and large numbers of Berber peoples came to know Christ. Christians in North Africa suffered greatly under the Roman Empire including vast numbers of martyrs, until the time of Constantine.

Daniel, Robin: *This Holy Seed*, Tamarisk Publications: Harpenden, Herts, 1992.

Groves, G.P., *The Planting of Christianity in Africa*, Vol. I and III, Lutterworth Press: London, 1955.

Under Arab rule

The seventh century brought with it the Arab invasion. Forced conversions to Islam nearly eradicated the Christian faith in North Africa. Berber people groups resisted for some time. Some small Christian communities were able to survive until the twelfth century, as the Arabs took advantage of them by taxation. Eventually all were converted to Islam. Those cities whom had been the strongest early on were the first to give way during the Invasion.

<http://oll.libertyfund.org/Intros/StAugustine.php>
<http://www.africanfront.com/conflict6.php>
http://encarta.msn.com/encyclopedia_761554128_7/Algeria.html
<http://www.bethanypc.org/corybriefna.html>
<http://www.infoplease.com/ce6/world/A0859770.html>
http://www.ewtn.com/new_evangelization/africa/history/countries1.htm
<http://www.historyofjihad.org/africa.html>

Daniel, Robin: *This Holy Seed*, Tamarisk Publications: Harpenden, Herts, 1992.
Groves, G.P., *The Planting of Christianity in Africa*, Vol. I and III, Lutterworth Press: London, 1955.

Barbary Slave States

Records show that as early as the 12th century, beginning with Moorish rule, and continuing until the 20th century, people were being captured and taken as slaves in North Africa. Among those being forced into slavery were black Africans as well as large numbers of white Christian Europeans, and later on Canadian and American Christians. The practice of slavery in North Africa was a result of the Barbary pirates who dominated the Mediterranean Sea with brutality as well as the Atlantic Ocean.

Ships of pirates overtook cargo and passenger ships bringing all on board back as slaves. The Muslim Barbary States included Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Tripoli. Coastal cities in southern Europe were paralyzed in fear as ships often came ashore to capture and pillage villages.

Between the 16th and 17th century the southern Italian and coastline was nearly depopulated as a result. Over these centuries it is estimated that between 1 and 1.2 million slaves existed in North Africa. Slaves captured due to religion, ethnicity, or race were used in labor and rowing. Though the majority of slaves were male, female slaves were taken as concubines for pirates.

The children Crusaders who left France in 122A.D. were captured by a pirate ship and taken as slaves to Bougie, modern day Bejaia, in Algeria. Christian slaves from more wealthy nations were seen as valuable as they often were ransomed for large sums of money. Due to inadequate living and poor nourishment, the slaves often fell ill. Nearly 8,000 new slaves need to be captured every year to replace those who were sick and dying. Out of compassion for their suffering, Spanish Catholic priests established a hospital to care for the dying slaves.

A French monk named Felix and a young French doctor named John de Matha, joined together in the 12th century with a mutual desire to confront the evils of slavery. A new monastic order was thus formed known as the Most Holy Trinity with this purpose intended. The monks sought to raise funds to ransom slaves. They became famous and when traveling to local villages would put on plays starring the newly set free captive in order to raise ransom money.

They were successful and most joyfully received. It was not uncommon for monks to offer themselves as slaves in place of those they sought to set free. The Most Holy Trinity is credited with having rescued nearly 90,000 slaves.

http://www.faithfreedom.org/Articles/SSStephan/islamic_slavery.htm
<http://am.novopress.info/index.php?p=386>
http://www.catholicculture.org/docs/doc_view.cfm?recnum=6147
<http://dsc.discovery.com/news/briefs/20040322/slave.html>

Daniel, Robin: *This Holy Seed*, Tamarisk Publications: Harpenden, Herts, 1992.

Religions

Muslim 98.7%,
Christian 1.1%,
Jewish 0.2%
Baha'is 0.1%

Non Christian

Islam

Sunni Islam which follows the teachings of the Prophet Mohammad is the largest religion in Morocco. The Five Pillars of Islam are: the confession of faith or Shahada which declares that there is only one God, Allah, and that Mohammad is his prophet; secondly there is Prayer or Salat which is to be done five times a day facing Mecca and once proper washings have been done; next is Almsgiving or *Zakat* which teaches that all Muslims are to give 2.5% of their wealth to the poor; fourthly is fasting or *Sawm* and it is to be done from sun up to sun down during the month of Ramadan each year; finally all Muslims who are able to by means of health and finances should take a Pilgrimage or *Hajj* to Mecca where they circumvent the Kaabah shrine seven times.

Mixed with traditional Islamic teachings are numerous folk Islamic practices. These practices include a belief in evil spirits or *jinn* and attempts to ward off curses such as the evil eye. Those desperate to protect themselves or their family from such oppression may wear amulets, offer prayer at a saints tomb, consult local witch doctors, and use *Qur'an* verses in a magical way such as dissolving passages of text in a potion to drink. Often women consult spirits and witchdoctors in order to obtain power. Such animistic practices are common through out the Maghreb, North Africa.

In contrast to folk practices, large numbers of fundamentalist Muslims are pressing for an Islamic State government that enforces *Shari'a* law. Others take an even different approach to Islam desiring for the country to be more secular.

Michael Chute, *The Commission*, Summer 2005.

Patrick Johnstone, *Operation World, Paternoster Lifestyle*: Waynesboro, GA, 1974, 66-69.

<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/intro/islam-kharijite.htm>
<http://www.chris-kutschera.com/A/Mzab.htm>
<http://www.lexicorient.com/algeria/mzab.htm>

Christian Cults and Sects-

Jehovah's Witnesses- 3 congregations

Catholics/Orthodox Churches-

Catholic Church of Morocco- 42 congregations, over 23,000 members

Byelorussian Orthodox Church- 1 congregation, Greek Orthodox Church- 3 congregations

Russian Orthodox Church- 1 congregation

All Orthodox churches have around 1000 total membership

Protestant/Evangelical/Pentecostals

Evangelical churches all together have some 12,000 members but are increasing at around 1% annually. Most of this increase is seen among charismatic groups.

Anglican Church- 5 congregations

Arab World Missions- 10 congregations

Assemblies of God- 2 congregations

Christian Brethren- 5 congregations

Christian Revival- 3 congregations

Church of Christ- 2 congregations

Emmanuel Holiness- 3 congregations

Evangelical Church of Morocco- 9 congregations

Gospel Missionary Union- 10 congregations

Israel Mission- 1 congregation

Seventh Day Adventists- 3 congregations

Southern Baptist- 3 congregations

Other Protestant Denominations- 25 congregations

Other Indigenous Charismatic Christians- 10 congregations

Isolated Radio Believers- 60, 000 adults

Hidden Muslim Believers- 6,000 adults

Barrett, David B. *World Christian Encyclopedia*, University Press: Oxford, 2001.

Johnstone, Patrick, *Operation World*, Paternoster Lifestyle: Cumbria, UK, 2001.

People Groups-

42772

Algerian Arabs (218,607)

Alternate names for this people group are Arabized Berber, Arabized Tuareg, Bedouin Arab, and Jazir or Jaziri. Algerian Arabs live in urban cities along the Mediterranean

coast, in sporadic oases in the Sahara Desert, and in the Rif and Atlas Mountains of Morocco. Nearly one million have migrated to France seeking better education and employment. The Algerian dialect of Arabic is their heart language. Nomadic dialects differ somewhat and are largely of Bedouin origin. About 60% speak French as a second language, and the adult literacy rate was 61.5% in 1995.

They are unreached with the gospel having less than 2% evangelical Christians among them. Sunni Islam is the primary religion, though folk Islam is practiced. While the five pillars of Islam are followed, traditional beliefs are mixed with animistic practices. Prayers are offered to saints called marabouts and their tombs have been made into shrines for pilgrimages of those seeking aide with bareness, illness, marital problems, etc. Evil spirits, or jinn as they are called, are feared as are curses such as the evil eye. Amulets, like the hand of Fatima, may be worn for protection and the Qur'an is often used as a magical source of protection as well. Witchdoctors make potions of all kinds for those seeking to cast spells or gain powers. Fear is a primary element those following folk Islam face every day. Though few witnesses of the gospel are present in Algeria, the time of civil war has left many disillusioned with Islam. Through radio broadcasts and television programs as well as visions and dreams many have been coming to Christ in recent years. Scripture portions, the Jesus Film, and Christian audio recordings are available in Algerian Arabic. The complete Bible is available in standard Arabic and French.

Algerian Arabs trace their ancestry to the Arabian Desert and to those who moved into North Africa during the Arab invasion of seventh century, however, most have a mixture of Arab and Berber ancestry. Two distinct groups of Arabs are those who live in cities versus those who live in rural areas. Those in cities claim identity with the nation of Algeria, while the nomadic desert dwelling Arabs find greater identity in their tribe. Among the rural communities class differentiations also exist and are nobles, large landowners, peasants, and farmers. Agriculture is a primary means of living for many. Barley, wheat, and cereals, are common crops. Tomatoes, olives, grapes, potatoes, beans, and other fruits are also plentiful. Oases are filled with hundreds of date bearing palm trees. Chickens, goats, and sheep are primary livestock, and camels are a significant resource for nomads and also are a sign of wealth.

In villages, men do most of the agricultural work, though women participate in milking animals and making butter. Most of women's work is confined to taking care of the home and children. Women in cities may work outside of the home, but it is most often discouraged. Family loyalty is strong and the reputation of the family is very important. The modesty and purity of female members of each family is directly related to reputation and is therefore guarded very carefully. Mothers are commonly the ones to find a bride for their son. Marriages are arranged, and most are monogamous though polygamy is allowed. Relationships with family and friends are of great importance within Algerian society. Muslims who convert to Christianity face persecution from family members and the community.

Rural towns are surrounded by walls and large gates. Nomads build homes that are portable and suitable for their migratory lifestyle. The traditional dress of Algerian women is the haik, a long white dress that covers the hair and body. In cities some women have chosen a western style of dress, though they may be targets of brutality for Islamic fundamentalists who see women's dress as an important sign of one's faithfulness to their religion. Skirts and head scarfs are still worn by others. Men wear cotton burnouses, a cloak with a hood, and turbans. Men living in cities are often spend time at cafes drinking tea and coffee.

Festivals and holidays are important aspects of Algerian Arab culture. Elaborate parties and ceremonies surround births, deaths, male children's first haircut and circumcision, and especially weddings. Wedding celebrations often last from several days to one week. Muslim holidays such as Eid al-Fitr, Ramadan, and Eid al-Adha are opportunities for celebration as well. Hospitality is an integral part of their society. The Algerian people are warm, kind, and generous, and are always glad to make new friends. Folk music, dancing, and folk lore are also important aspects of community and are common pass times. Algerians are known for their poetry and for their food. Cous cous is a national dish, and hot mint tea is a part of daily cuisine. Relationships with the Kabyle Berbers have always been tense as the Berbers desire to become their own nation and to preserve their own language and culture. Great resentment has grown between the two groups.

<http://www.gosahara.org/aa.html>

<http://www.country-studies.com/algeria/ethnic-groups-and-languages.html>

<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopetry.php?rop3=100226&rogs3=AG>

42783

Arab, Levantine (522,658)

Levantine Arabs living in Morocco may be known by numerous different names such as Baggara, Anglolan Arab, Bedouin Arab, Bosnian Muslims, Coast Arab, Hemet, Iraqi Arab, Lebanese Arab, Nawar, Palestinian Arab, Saudi Arab, Syrian Arab, and Syro-Lebanese Arab. The Levantine Arabs, thus, are a group of various Arabs who have immigrated to the Maghreb, Northern Africa, from the Levant area of the Middle East. Modern Standard Arabic is their spoken language. The Bible, Jesus Film, God's Story Video, Father's Love Letters, Christian radio broadcasts, Christian audio recordings, and other Christian written literature are available in their language. They are Sunni Muslims. About 9% are Christian, from the Catholic and Orthodox churches.

Today there are about 200 million Arabs spread across 22 nations world wide. They hold in common the Arabic language and pride in being Arab. Nearly 40% of all Arabs live in urban settings. This change has lessened ties to tribal clans and a stronger national identity is held. Those living in cities have greater access to education and a variety of employment options. Women have a greater sense of freedom to work outside of their homes. Names have significant meaning in Arab culture representing, family, tribe, and religion. Male children are circumcised at age seven as a rite of passage. These Diaspora Arabs represent a new middle class as they have greater access to employment.

<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rop3=100425&rog3=MO>
<http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=42783>

11863

Arab, Moroccan (21,648,644)

Other names for this group include Maghreb Arabs, Arabized Berbers, Jemmari, Maghrebi Arab, Moroccan, and Moroccan Arab-Berber. Moroccan Arabic is their heart language, and the Jesus Film, Scripture portions, the New Testament, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Sunni Islam is the predominant religion. Folk Islam, a belief in spirits, curses, amulets, and witch doctors, is mixed with traditional Islamic beliefs. Moroccan Arabs are unreached with less than 2% evangelical Christians among them. Dance, folk stories, hospitality, family loyalty, holiday celebrations, and female modesty are important aspects of Moroccan society. They are similar in culture to other Arabs especially other North African Arabs such as Algerians. Reference the Algerian Arab profile for further cultural information.

http://www.global12project.com/2004/profiles/p_code2/1233.html
<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php>

42779

Bedouin, Gil (39, 746)

The word Bedouin finds its origin from an Arabic word for desert dweller. Originally from the Arabian Desert, the Laguat, migrated westward through Egypt during the seventh century. The Gil Bedouin, also known as Beni Guil, are pastoral nomads; their territory stretches across 25,000 km. They are located in the Eastern High Plateau region of Morocco. Their language is Hassaniyya. The Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in their language while the Bible is not. Today they are semi-nomadic and both herd animals and farm. Agriculture is replacing animal herding by many. Times of migration are determined by water supply. Livestock are the basis for their economy, and due to desert life and lack of food sources many experience periods of hunger during their life. Trucks are being used to move animals by wealthier families. They are further divided into tribes. They are Sunni Muslims and have no known believers. Folk Islam, a belief in the spirit world, is mixed with traditional Islamic teachings. Some also follow a mystical type of Islam known as Sufism. Daily life is infiltrated with Islamic beliefs. Bedouins are not allowed to marry outside of their own tribe.

Desert life is difficult. Light weight and lightly colored clothing is loosely worn in the baking heat. The clothing covers everything except ones hands, feet, and face. Their temporary homes are tents made of goat or camel hair and are black in color. A divider is placed in the middle, gata, which separates women, children, cooking dishes, on one side, and men and guests on the other. Tents of more wealthy families are evident by their length. Tent curtains are rolled up to provide cooler breezes, and are tightly closed during sand or rain storms The Bedouin diet is largely milk products: yogurt, milk, and

butter. Rice and unleavened bread is used occasionally. Dates found at desert Oasis are eaten for desert.

Meat is only eaten when there is a time of celebration such as a wedding or when guests are present. Hospitality is highly valued. Guests are also given a sweet mint tea or a strong black coffee. Oral poetry is also part of their culture and stories of practicing hospitality to guests are known.

http://www.thinkwow.com/surgeup/what_do_muslims_believe.htm

<http://www.global-prayer-digest.org/monthdetails/2000/md-November-2000.asp>

<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php>

<http://www.yale.edu/environment/publications/bulletin/103pdfs/103steinmann.pdf>

http://imf.geocortex.net/imf/imf.jsp?site=worldmap_lan&qlyr=Languages&qzoom=true&qbuf=.5&qhlt=true&qry=ROG3=%27MO%27%20AND%20ROL3=%27MEY%27

<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php>

<http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=42779>

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Bedouin, Yahia (86,000)

The word Bedouin finds its origin from an Arabic word for desert dweller. Originally from the Arabian Desert, the Laguat, migrated westward through Egypt during the seventh century. Their language is Hassaniyya. The Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in their language while the Bible is not. Today they are semi-nomadic and both herd animals and farm. Agriculture is replacing animal herding by many. Times of migration are determined by water supply. Livestock are the basis for their economy, and due to desert life and lack of food sources many experience periods of hunger during their life. Trucks are being used to move animals by wealthier families. They are further divided into tribes. They are Sunni Muslims and have no known believers. Folk Islam, a belief in the spirit world, is mixed with traditional Islamic teachings. Some also follow a mystical type of Islam known as Sufism. Daily life is infiltrated with Islamic beliefs. Bedouins are not allowed to marry outside of their own tribe.

Desert life is difficult. Light weight and lightly colored clothing is loosely worn in the baking heat. The clothing covers everything except ones hands, feet, and face. Their temporary homes are tents made of goat or camel hair and are black in color. A divider is placed in the middle, gata, which separates women, children, cooking dishes, on one side, and men and guests on the other. Tents of more wealthy families are evident by their length. Tent curtains are rolled up to provide cooler breezes, and are tightly closed during sand or rain storms The Bedouin diet is largely milk products: yogurt, milk, and butter. Rice and unleavened bread is used occasionally. Dates found at desert Oasis are eaten for desert.

Meat is only eaten when there is a time of celebration such as a wedding or when guests are present. Hospitality is highly valued. Guests are also given a sweet mint tea or a strong black coffee. Oral poetry is also part of their culture and stories of practicing hospitality to guests are known.

<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rop3=110924&rog3=MO>
http://imf.geocortex.net/imf/imf.jsp?site=worldmap_lan&qlyr=Languages&qzoom=true&qbuf=.5&qhlt=true&qry=ROG3=%27MO%27%20AND%20ROL3=%27MEY%27
<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php>
<http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=42779>

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Berber, Arabized (4,015,000)

Berbers, the original inhabitants of North Africa, were largely Christian before the Arab invasion. At the time of invasion many fled to desert areas while others assimilated more quickly into Arab culture and began speaking Arabic. These people are considered to be Arabized Berbers. They speak Moroccan Arabic. The New Testament, Jesus Film, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. All Berbers converted to Islam. Sunni Islam is the predominant religion, and there few if any known Christian believers.

Arabized Berbers consider themselves to be Berber peoples. Their assimilation into Arab culture came with three different waves of increased Arab influence. The first was with the initial invasion of the seventh century, next was with the immigration of Arab nomads from Arabia during the eleventh century, and thirdly the refugees from Andalusia (Spain) between the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries. The Arabized Berbers are difficult to distinguish from other Arab or Berber people groups living in the country. Many have immigrated to Europe, especially France, in order to find better employment.

<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php>

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Berber, Atta (128,000)

Berber peoples inhabited the Maghreb of North Africa, the area where Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, are located, before the seventh century Arab invasion. The word Berber is Latin in origin and means barbarian and was first coined by the Romans during the third century. Despite Arabization which has taken place over centuries, most Berbers have maintained their own language and aspects of culture. They call themselves Imazighen or noble men. Alternate names for this people are Atta Berbe, and Yahia.

The Atta Berbers inhabit the Jebel Sahro Mountains of central eastern Morocco and speak a Central Atlas dialect of Tamazigh. Scripture Portions, the Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in this language. Nearly 40% of Tamazight speakers are monolingual, though many are bilingual in Arabic. Twenty five percent of men are literate while only five percent of women are literate. Sunni Islam is the practiced religion. Folk Islam, a belief in the spirit world, is mixed with traditional Islamic teachings, and is common among Berbers. Holy men known as Marabouts operate as village witchdoctors. There are no known believers among this people group.

Sixty-five percent live in rural areas. As a semi-nomadic people, farming and cattle breeding are the basis for Berber economy. Goats and sheep are herded. Dairy products, wool and hides are benefits provided by domestic animals. Some are winter nomads bringing their flocks to graze in valleys during winter months, while others are spring nomads, bringing their flocks into the mountains during the summer. Berbers are known for their pottery, rugs, and other crafts. The Atta live in black goat hair tents. Monogamous marriages are most commonly practiced, though polygamy exists in rare cases. Areas of need among this people include community development assessment and projects.

http://www.ethnologue.com/14/show_language.asp?code=TZM

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=tzm

<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rop3=103014&rog3=AG>

<http://www.classicjourneys.co.uk/dynamic/content.php?id=35>

Phillips, David J. *Peoples on the Move*. Pasadena, CA: William Carey Library, 2001, 232.

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Berber, Drawa (427,000)

Inhabitants of Morocco's Dra River valley region, the Drawa speak Tachelhit. Scripture portions, the Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Very little written literature is available in this language. Moroccans are less than 20% literate. Sunni Islam is the practiced religion. Folk Islam, a belief in the spirit world, is mixed with traditional Islamic teachings, and is common among Berbers. Holy men known as Marabouts operate as village witchdoctors. There are no known believers among this people group.

They are divided into three groups: those who farm in the north eastern parts, those who live along northwestern streams, and those who live in the mountains with altitudes as high as 6,500 feet. Villages are ruled by one family that is the most powerful in the village. Their housing is a threshing floor type dwelling, while all other homes are closely knit terraced houses. Staple produce include dates, barley, wheat, corn, and beans. Palm trees are highly valued. Animals grazed are cattle, goats, sheep, horses, and camels. Fishing is another method of earning income among the Drawa. Some have moved to cities to find better employment working as shopkeepers or in manual labor and may be found in the slums of Casablanca.

http://www.kasbahitran.com/kasbah_en/03cultura/Cultura.html

<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php>

<http://www.prayway.com/unreached/peoplegroups/1744.html>

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Berber, Filala (325,000)

Berber peoples inhabited the Maghreb of North Africa, the area where Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, are located, before the seventh century Arab invasion. The word Berber is Latin in origin and means barbarian and was first coined by the Romans during the third century. Despite Arabization which has taken place over centuries, most Berbers have

maintained their own language and aspects of culture. They call themselves Imazighen or noble men.

The Filala are inhabitants of northern Morocco's Atlas Mountains. The heart language of this people group is Tachelhit. Scripture Portions, the Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in this language. Sunni Islam is the practiced religion. Folk Islam, a belief in the spirit world, is mixed with traditional Islamic teachings, and is common among Berbers. Holy men known as Marabouts operate as village witchdoctors. There are no known believers among this people group.

As a semi-nomadic people, farming and cattle breeding are the basis for Berber economy. Goats and sheep are herded. Dairy products, wool and hides are benefits provided by domestic animals. Some are winter nomads bringing their flocks to graze in valleys during winter months, while others are spring nomads, bringing their flocks into the mountains during the summer. Berbers are known for their pottery, rugs, and other crafts. Monogamous marriages are most commonly practiced, though polygamy exists in rare cases. Areas of need among this people include community development assessment and projects.

http://www.ethnologue.com/14/show_language.asp?code=TZM

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=tzm

<http://www.classicjourneys.co.uk/dynamic/content.php?id=35>

<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rop3=101273&rog3=MO>

11862

Berber, Middle Atlas (3,446,057)

Berber peoples inhabited the Maghreb of North Africa, the area where Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, are located, before the seventh century Arab invasion. The word Berber is Latin in origin and means barbarian and was first coined by the Romans during the third century. Despite Arabization which has taken place over centuries, most Berbers have maintained their own language and aspects of culture. They call themselves Imazighen or noble men.

The Middle Atlas Berbers are known by various other names including Central Shilha, Bekhti, Beraber, Berraber, Imazighen, and Tamazight. There are three groups of Shilha Berbers: the Northern or Rif Berbers, the Southern or Sousi Berbers, and the Central or Beraber Berbers. The majority of the Middle Atlas Berbers live in the High and Middle Atlas Mountains of Morocco, though many live in the Atlas Mountains in Algeria along the Moroccan border.

Tamazight is their heart language. Scripture portions are available in this language, but the Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are not. Sunni Islam is the practiced religion; they are 99% Muslim. Folk Islam, a belief in the spirit world, is mixed with traditional Islamic teachings, and is common among Berbers living in rural areas. Holy men known as Marabouts operate as village witchdoctors. Fundamental Islam is more largely adhered to by those living in urban areas. Islam was

forced upon them during the eight century by the Arabs. Before that time many were Christian. There are few known believers among this people group today.

These Berbers are semi-nomadic herdsman who primarily graze sheep and goats. Livestock is rotated to higher grounds during summer months. Different villages change grazing areas during the summer, or winter, or both seasons, though they are not completely nomadic having established villages. Multiple generations live in one household together.

<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rop3=104002&rog3=AG>

11865

Berber, Riffi (1,979,217)

Berber peoples inhabited the Maghreb of North Africa, the area where Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, are located, before the seventh century Arab invasion. The word Berber is Latin in origin and means barbarian and was first coined by the Romans during the third century. Despite Arabization which has taken place over centuries, most Berbers have maintained their own language and aspects of culture. They call themselves Imazighen or noble men.

Alternate names for this group include Northern Shilha, Beraber, Imazighen, Jebala, Rif, Riffan, Riffi Berber, Shleuh, and Tarifit. They inhabit Algeria's Rif Mountains, a harsh area with rough terrain. There are 19 different tribes of Riff Berber. Five are along the west near the Mediterranean coast; seven are located in the center, five more in the east, and two in the southeastern desert. Tarifit is their heart language. Riffi Berbers are proud of their language and desire to preserve it in the midst of the dominating Arabic. Scripture portions are available in Tarifit, but a complete Bible, the Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are not. They are 99% Sunni Muslim and are unreached with the gospel.

Folk Islam, a belief in the spirit world, is mixed with traditional Islamic teachings, and is common among Berbers. Holy men known as Marabouts operate as village witchdoctors. There are no known believers among this people group.

Family loyalty is strong among this people group as is the desire to preserve their culture and heritage. They fought valiantly against the French and Spanish colonial invaders in the 1920's even forming an independent Riffi Republic under the leadership of Abd el-Krim. When they eventually gave in to the colonialists, they were valued army recruits as their fighting skills were well known.

They earn a living by farming. Crops include figs, olives, and grain. Many men, nearly one third, work at least part of the year in Europe. For example large numbers have immigrated to Paris's suburb ghettos in order to find better employment and education. Those living in more rural areas differ than those in urban settings; they do not welcome modernization or education projects initiated by the government for fear of losing their identity. They are an oral community and value storytelling. Women wear colorful dresses

or djellabas and scarfs, while men also wear djellaba's, made of wool, and turbans. The turbans are distinct and serve as a marker for tribal alliance. Areas of need could include more modern methods of farming and education.

<http://www.angelfire.com/az/rescon/mgceberbr.html>
<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rop3=101275&rog3=AG>
<http://tawiza.nl/content/awid.php?id=203&andra=artikel>

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Berber, Tekna (518,000)

Berber peoples inhabited the Maghreb of North Africa, the area where Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, are located, before the seventh century Arab invasion. The Tekna are believed to be the original inhabitants of the Western Sahara region dating back to the Roman Era. The word Berber is Latin in origin and means barbarian and was first coined by the Romans during the third century. Despite Arabization which has taken place over centuries, most Berbers have maintained their own language and aspects of culture. They call themselves Imazighen or noble men. Alternate names for this people group are Saharawi or Sahrawi. This term is used collectively for all nomadic peoples living in the Western Sahara.

The heart language of this people group is Tachelhit. Scripture Portions, the Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in this language. They comprise 7.5% of the population. Sunni Islam is the practiced religion. Folk Islam, a belief in the spirit world, is mixed with traditional Islamic teachings, and is common among Berbers. Holy men known as Marabouts operate as village witchdoctors. There are no known believers among this people group.

As a semi-nomadic people, farming and cattle breeding are the basis for Berber economy. Goats and sheep are herded. Dairy products, wool and hides are benefits provided by domestic animals. Some are winter nomads bringing their flocks to graze in valleys during winter months, while others are spring nomads, bringing their flocks into the mountains during the summer. Berbers are known for their pottery, rugs, and other crafts. Monogamous marriages are most commonly practiced, though polygamy exists in rare cases. The Tekna fought with the Moroccan armies against the Spanish during the 1950's.

http://www.ethnologue.com/14/show_language.asp?code=TZM
http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=tzm
<http://www.classicjourneys.co.uk/dynamic/content.php?id=35>
<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php>
http://www.cumorah.com/cgi-bin/db.cgi?Country=*&Members=%3C1&sb=8&so=descend&view_records=View+Records&nh=6
<http://www.american.edu/ted/ice/sahara.htm>
<http://www.bluegecko.org/lizard/glossary.htm>

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Berber, Uregu (64,000)

Berber peoples inhabited the Maghreb of North Africa, the area where Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, are located, before the seventh century Arab invasion. The word Berber is Latin in origin and means barbarian and was first coined by the Romans during the third century. Despite Arabization which has taken place over centuries, most Berbers have maintained their own language and aspects of culture. They call themselves Imazighen or noble men. Alternate names for this people group include Black Moor, Feqqus, and Sudani.

The heart language of this people group is Hassaniya. The Jesus Film and Christian audio recordings are available in this language. Sunni Islam is the practiced religion. Folk Islam, a belief in the spirit world, is mixed with traditional Islamic teachings, and is common among Berbers. Holy men known as Marabouts operate as village witchdoctors. There are no known believers among this people group.

As a semi-nomadic people, farming and cattle breeding are the basis for Berber economy. Goats and sheep are herded. Dairy products, wool and hides are benefits provided by domestic animals. Some are winter nomads bringing their flocks to graze in valleys during winter months, while others are spring nomads, bringing their flocks into the mountains during the summer. Berbers are known for their pottery, rugs, and other crafts. Monogamous marriages are most commonly practiced, though polygamy exists in rare cases.

http://www.ethnologue.com/14/show_language.asp?code=TZM

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=tzm

<http://www.classicjourneys.co.uk/dynamic/content.php?id=35>

<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php>

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Berber, Warain (276,000)

Berber peoples inhabited the Maghreb of North Africa, the area where Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, are located, before the seventh century Arab invasion. The word Berber is Latin in origin and means barbarian and was first coined by the Romans during the third century. Despite Arabization which has taken place over centuries, most Berbers have maintained their own language and aspects of culture. They call themselves Imazighen or noble men.

The heart language of this people group is a Central Atlas dialect of Tamazight. Scripture portions, the Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are available in this language. Sunni Islam is the practiced religion. Folk Islam, a belief in the spirit world, is mixed with traditional Islamic teachings, and is common among Berbers. Holy men known as Marabouts operate as village witchdoctors. There are few if any known believers among this people group.

As a semi-nomadic people, farming and cattle breeding are the basis for Berber economy. Goats and sheep are herded. Dairy products, wool and hides are benefits provided by

domestic animals. Some are winter nomads bringing their flocks to graze in valleys during winter months, while others are spring nomads, bringing their flocks into the mountains during the summer. Berbers are known for their pottery, rugs, and other crafts. Monogamous marriages are most commonly practiced, though polygamy exists in rare cases.

http://www.ethnologue.com/14/show_language.asp?code=TZM
http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=tzm
<http://www.classicjourneys.co.uk/dynamic/content.php?id=35>
<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php>

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Berber, Zekara (62,000)

Berber peoples inhabited the Maghreb of North Africa, the area where Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, are located, before the seventh century Arab invasion. The word Berber is Latin in origin and means barbarian and was first coined by the Romans during the third century. Despite Arabization which has taken place over centuries, most Berbers have maintained their own language and aspects of culture. They call themselves Imazighen or noble men.

The heart language of this people group is a Central Atlas dialect of Tamazight. Scripture portions, the Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are available in this language. They are located in central eastern Morocco, in the Atlas Mountain area. Sunni Islam is the practiced religion. Folk Islam, a belief in the spirit world, is mixed with traditional Islamic teachings, and is common among Berbers. Holy men known as Marabouts operate as village witchdoctors. There are no known believers among this people group.

As a semi-nomadic people, farming and cattle breeding are the basis for Berber economy. Goats and sheep are herded. Dairy products, wool and hides are benefits provided by domestic animals. Some are winter nomads bringing their flocks to graze in valleys during winter months, while others are spring nomads, bringing their flocks into the mountains during the summer. Berbers are known for their pottery, rugs, and other crafts. Monogamous marriages are most commonly practiced, though polygamy exists in rare cases.

http://www.ethnologue.com/14/show_language.asp?code=TZM
http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=tzm
<http://www.classicjourneys.co.uk/dynamic/content.php?id=35>
<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php>
http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=tzm

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British (5,300)

This people group may also be referred to as Angol-Pakistani, Anglophone, Euronesian, Scot, Scottish, and White. English is their primary language and they are 71% Christian,

the Church of England. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, Christian radio broadcasts, and numerous other Christian resources are available as well. British immigrants to Morocco have come there largely through their work. British Embassy and other government personnel make up some of the population, though the oil and gas sector is the largest area of British investment, i.e. British Petroleum. Teachers of English as a second language are also recruited, as Moroccan children begin learning English during their second year of middle school.

<http://www.itcilo.it/english/actrav/telearn/global/ilo/frame/eneprfil.htm>

http://www.onestopenglish.com/ProfessionalSupport/Travellog/teaching_english_algeria.htm

<http://www.worldreport-ind.com/algeria/introduction.htm>

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Byelorussian (600)

This group is known by the name Belarussian as well. They are descended from the Rus people, as are the Ukrainians and Russians. They speak the Belarusan language which has a northeastern and a southwestern dialect. Despite hardships over the Belarussian history they have been able to maintain language and culture.

As early as the 12th Century the Belorussians were developing a cultural identity, customs, and language. By the 14th century though, the Lithuanians were asserting themselves over them, but the Belarussians retained their sense of identity. In the 17th century, Roman Catholicism spread into the northwest but most retained an Orthodox faith. In the 18th century, Poland was divided and Belarussian lands. Over their history the Belarussian's were invaded by the Russians, Poles, Germans, Swedes, Danes, French and Ukrainians. They have struggled as a people to maintain their populace through war, and the last tragedy, radiation from Chernobyl.

The Belarussians are well educated and tolerant people that enjoy nature. They are also known to be very generous and hospitable. The Bible was first printed in Belarussian in 1517-19. They have Gospel audio recordings, Christian Radio Broadcasting and the Jesus Film as well. They are 25% non-religious. There are 70% Christian (Russian Orthodox, Roman Catholic are at work among these people). An emerging evangelical church is reported that may be nearing 5%.

<http://www.peopleteams.org/teambelarus/default.com>

<http://www.russiatoday.ru/en/profile/people/nat/897.html>

http://www.wordiq.com/definition/Belarussian_language

<http://www.belarus.org.uk/history.htm>

<http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/Belarussians>

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French (81,000)

Alternate names for this people group include Metropolitan and Mauritian Mulattoo. French is their heart language. The Bible, Jesus Film, God's Story Video, the Father's Love Letters, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in

this language. Christianity is the primary religion, particularly Roman Catholicism. Though most French are only nominally Catholic. Only .40% are evangelical.

<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rop3=103059&rog3=AG>

11857

Ghomara (61,699)

The Ghomara are the original Berber inhabitants of northern Morocco. They live along the Moroccan Rif in the northeast of the country, just north of Fez and close to the Mediterranean. Their heart language is Ghomara, a unique Berber dialect. There are no Christian resources available in this language. Sunni Islam is the practiced religion. Folk Islam, a belief in the spirit world, is mixed with traditional Islamic teachings, and is common among Berbers. Holy men known as Marabouts operate as village witchdoctors. There are no known believers among this people group. The Ghomara are subdivided into eight tribes: Beni Ziat, Beni Zejel, Beni Selman, Beni Bu Zra (the only remaining tribe to speak Ghomara), Beni Mansur, Beni Grir, Beni Smih, and Beni Rezin.

Of the three main Berber groups in Morocco, the Ghomara is one of the smaller tribes. They farm to earn their living. Living in an area where water resources are not limited, the Ghomara raise barley, corn, millet, wheat, and rye crops. Vegetation such as tomatoes, onions, squash, peppers and potatoes grow plentifully as well. Animals are also reared, and produce dairy products. Homes are made of mud brick and stone with flat roofs. Men wear a typical North African style of hooded clothing called a djellaba and a turban. Ceremonies for birth, marriage and death are important parts of Ghomara culture.

<http://q-basic.xodox.de/Ghomara>

<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php>

42775

Harratine (24,379)

Other names for this people group are Black Berber, Ghomara Berber, Black Moor, Maure, and Sudani. Hassaniyya is their heart language and Moroccan Arabic is also spoken. The Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in Hassaniyya. Sunni Islam is the predominant religion. Folk Islam, a belief in the spirit world, is mixed with traditional Islamic teachings, and is common among Berbers. Holy men known as Marabouts operate as village witchdoctors. There are no known believers among this people group.

The Harratine live in southern Morocco, in the Draa Valley and Ziz Valley, and in Mauritania. They are a lower class ethnic group who were previously slaves or bond servants. Their social status has improved in Morocco in more recent years. Men have gone to European nations to find better employment. Money earned from these new jobs has allowed the Harratine to become property owners despite a previously rigid social

structure. As land owners they are gaining a voice in politics as well. Change in their social status has created tension between the Harratine and the Arabs and Berbers who once oppressed them. Nearly 45% of those living in Mauritania remain slaves today. They are a mixture of black African, Arab, and Berber peoples, and have had Arab or Berber masters. They are considered inferior due to their African ancestry.

<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php>

<http://www.anthrosource.net/doi/abs/10.1525/aa.2001.103.2.380;jsessionid=iBKzC6gCozv9?cookieSet=1&journalCode=aa>

<http://geoimages.berkeley.edu/GeoImages/Miller/family2.html>

<http://www.sarweb.org/scholars/scholars/individuals/scholars97-98/ilahiane.htm>

<http://www.publicanthropology.org/Archive/Aa2001.htm>

http://www.ordoesitexplode.com/me/2005/08/coup_de_grace_i_2.html

42782

Izarguien (15, 457)

Alternate names for this people group are Aita and Foikat. They are inhabitants of southern Morocco, and Hassaniyya is their heart language. The Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in this language, while the Bible is not. Sunni Islam is the practiced religion. Folk Islam, a belief in the spirit world, is mixed with traditional Islamic teachings, and is commonly practiced. Holy men known as Marabouts operate as village witchdoctors. There are no known believers among this people group.

<http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=42782>

<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php>

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=mey

11859

Jebala (1,082,432)

Also referred to as Rif, the Jebala live in the north western portion of Morocco with the coastal city of Larache to Taza being borders in the southeast and Taza to the Mediterranean city of Oued-Laou. Many have immigrated to Spain and France. Moroccan Arabic is their heart language. The New Testament, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in this language. French and Spanish are spoken as second languages. They are 99.8% Sunni Muslims. Folk Islam, a belief in the spirit world, is mixed with traditional Islamic teachings, and is common among Berbers. Holy men known as Marabouts operate as village witchdoctors. There are no known believers among this people group. Christianity has been hostilely received.

There are 44 tribes of Jebala forming 44 regions in the area. They are Berbers who have been Arabized. Farming is the primary means of earning a living for the Jebala. Various crops such as wheat, barley, grapes, olives, oranges, potatoes, peaches, pears and beans are grown. Animals are herded, mostly goats, and are resources for dairy products. Family members hold different responsibilities, i.e. women gather fire wood, young men

shepherd animals, older men transport fruits and vegetables to market town locations, and the older women sell the produce at markets.

They are largely illiterate with the literacy rate for those 15 years of age and older being 43.7%. Most education is gained through Qur'anic schools where young boys are sent to memorize the Qur'an. Elders over tribal councils are known as "Shurfah" and are revered as righteous men. Tribal politics holds greater significance than national politics for Jebalan culture.

Homes are made of concrete with tin roofs and are located on meager sized properties. Bushes are planted around homes to serve as protection. Women wear long skirts called mendil, or a long white wrap called a haik, that are red and white along with straw hats having a blue tassel. Scarves can be worn beneath the hats to cover the hair, neck, and face. Men wear djellabas and straw hats. As a people, the Jebala are typically short in stature with a somewhat stocky build. Hair color is most often brunet, while eye color may vary. They are fair skinned. Marriage festivities are a week long celebration and most often take place during summer months while those living in Europe have returned home. Marriages are to be within the Jabala tribe.

<http://www.global-prayer-digest.org/monthdetails/2002/md-February-2002.asp>

<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php>

<http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=11859>

<http://www.snpa.nordish.net/chapter-XI14.htm>

<http://www.peopleteams.org/jebala/>

11861

Jew, Judeo-Moroccan (7,029)

Jews living in Morocco today may be found in Casablanca, Fes, and Marrakech primarily, as well as in El Jadida, Essaouira, Tetouan, and Sefrou. They speak Moroccan Arabic and some are bilingual in Spanish, French, or Hebrew. Scripture portions, the Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in Moroccan Arabic. They are unreached with no known believers among them. Judaism in North Africa shares folk practices with Islam. Worship of the same saints, belief in the evil eye, and wearing of a hand shaped amulet (actually created by Jews), is common to Muslims and Jews alike in Morocco.

Various stories exist explaining the origins of Jewish peoples in Morocco, though common belief is that they arrived with the Phoenician traders and hundreds of years preceding the Roman era. Many Berber tribes were converted to Judaism, and the Jewish presence was well established in the era of Roman rule as is evident as traces of Jewish community may be found at Volubilis. From the time of the Arab invasion in Morocco the history of Jewish people has been characterized by alternating periods of acceptance and inclusion into society and fierce persecution and suppression. This back and forth treatment continued during the period of Imperialism and the World Wars. With Morocco's independence, a constitution was formed guaranteeing equality to Jews and Muslims alike, and Jews were elected to government position. Despite the

government's efforts towards equality, many Jews chose to leave Morocco as a result of the forming of Israel. In fact, 35,000 left in 1961 when immigration to Israel was legalized. Since that time many more Jews have left Morocco immigrating to France or Canada.

King Hassan II was active in supporting peace efforts among Muslims and Jews in Palestine. The Jews who remain in Morocco today identify with a strong sense of national pride. Synagogues and kosher restaurants may be found in the above mentioned cities. Muslims and Jews get along amicably for the most part. Some anti-Semitism is present, yet is not encouraged by the government or the majority of the Muslim population. This became evident in 2003 when Jewish areas of Casablanca were bombed and ten thousand people responded in protest to the atrocity.

<http://rickgold.home.mindspring.com/>
<http://www.sefarad.org/publication/lm/017/morocco.html>
<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php>
<http://www.triotours.com/faq/ma/safe-for-jews.htm>

42784

Moor, White

Alternate names for this people group include Bidan, Bidan Maure, and Bithan. The word Moor comes from the Latin word Mauri, used by Romans when speaking of people who lived in the Roman province of Mauritania, representing parts of modern day Morocco and Algeria. Moors are a people of mixed race of Arab, Spanish, and Berber. Formerly the Arab Andalusian Empire, they fled as refugees to North Africa from the 11th to 17th centuries. Moors in Morocco inhabit the south as well as the Western Sahara region of the country. They may also be found in Mauritania, Mali, and Niger. Hassaniyya is their mother tongue. The Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in this language. Sunni Islam is the predominant religion. Folk Islam, a belief in the spirit world, is mixed with traditional Islamic teachings, and is common among Berbers. Holy men known as Marabouts operate as village witchdoctors. There are no known believers among this people group.

White Moors for the upper class while the Black Moors are the lower slave or servant class. Two divisions within the upper class are the warriors and the religious leaders. Moors are nomadic peoples who are gathered into rankings of tribes, clans, and sub-clans. Farming is a common means of earning a living. Marriages are strictly to take place within ones own class. Parents pre-arrange marriages for their children. Dowries are given to women in the form of money or property at the time of their wedding. When different tribes come together to discuss issues certain hand signs are used to communicate. For example blowing on one's hand means that they do not believe what they person is telling them. Putting a finger in one's ear says that they are not interested in what is being communicated. Hostility between tribes has existed, though most often there are peaceful relations.

<http://www.stormfront.org/whitehistory/moors.htm>

<http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=42784>
<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rop3=106417&rog3=MO>

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Moor, Black, Sudani

Alternate names for this people group include Bidan, Bidan Maure, and Bithan. The word Moor comes from the Latin word Mauri, used by Romans when speaking of people who lived in the Roman province of Mauritania, representing parts of modern day Morocco and Algeria. Moors are a people of mixed race of Arab, Spanish, and Berber. Formerly the Arab Andalusian Empire, they fled as refugees to North Africa from the 11th to 17th centuries. Moors in Morocco inhabit the south as well as the Western Sahara region of the country. They may also be found in Mauritania, Mali, Senegal, and Niger. Hassaniyya is their mother tongue. The Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in this language. Sunni Islam is the predominant religion. Folk Islam, a belief in the spirit world, is mixed with traditional Islamic teachings, and is common among Berbers. Holy men known as Marabouts operate as village witchdoctors. There are no known believers among this people group.

White Moors for the upper class while the Black Moors are the lower slave or servant class. They are a lower class ethnic group who were previously slaves or bond servants. Their social status has improved in Morocco in more recent years. Men have gone to European nations to find better employment. Money earned from these new jobs has allowed the Harratine to become property owners despite a previously rigid social structure. As land owners they are gaining a voice in politics as well. Change in their social status has created tension between the Harratine and the Arabs and Berbers who once oppressed them. Nearly 45% of those living in Mauritania remain slaves today. They are a mixture of black African, Arab, and Berber peoples, and have had Arab or Berber masters. They are considered inferior due to their African ancestry.

<http://www.stormfront.org/whitehistory/moors.htm>
<http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=42784>
<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rop3=106417&rog3=MO>
<http://www.anthrosource.net/doi/abs/10.1525/aa.2001.103.2.380;jsessionid=iBKzC6gCozv9?cookieSet=1&journalCode=aa>
<http://geoimages.berkeley.edu/GeoImages/Miller/family2.html>
<http://www.sarweb.org/scholars/scholars/individuals/scholars97-98/ilahiane.htm>
<http://www.publicanthropology.org/Archive/Aa2001.htm>
http://www.ordoesitexplode.com/me/2005/08/coup_de_grace_i_2.html

42758

Regeibat (33,122)

These nomadic people live in Morocco's Western Sahara region. Hassaniyya is their mother tongue. The Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in this language. Sunni Islam is the predominant religion. Folk Islam, a belief in the spirit world, is mixed with traditional Islamic teachings, and is common among Berbers. Holy men known as Marabouts operate as village witchdoctors. There are no known believers among this people group.

A pastoral group, they heard sheep, goats, and camels. A hierarchical structure exists within their tribal system.

<http://atlas.freegk.com/world/africa/mauritania/mauritania.php>
<http://0-www.search.eb.com.library.uor.edu/eb/article-37016>

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Russian (600)

The Russian people group is located throughout the Russian Federation. They are the descendants of eastern Slavic origins. Russians include those who have intermarried with the following groups but consider themselves Russian: Menshcheryaks, Polekh, Goryuns, Starozhily (old inhabitants), Bukhtarmans, Polyaks, Semeikis, Kerzhaks, Urals, Kamchadals, Zatundren, Sayans, Karyms, Kolymchans, Yakutyans, Markovs, Russkoustins, Pomors. Alternate names for this people group include Eluosi, Olossu, and Russ.

The Russian state was formed in 1521 but the Rus' of Kiev are well known for their leaders Prince Vladimir who converted to Byzantine Orthodox Christianity in 988. The Kievan Rus were isolated from the Catholic West because of this decision, and the Mongol invasion of the 13th century held Russia in a developmental lurch for two centuries. The Mongol control forced many Rus' into the West, creating Belarussians and Ukrainians emerged as well. Moscow replaced Kiev as the most powerful Russian city as Ivan I became Prince of Muscovy and the collector of tribute to the Mongols. Muscovy gained strength and the people of Russia expanded as the Mongol rule faded.

In 1453 Moscow was declared the Third Rome by the Russian Orthodox leaders. In 1480, tribute payment ceased and by 1500 much of the ethnic Russian territory was under Muscovy control. Ivan the IV annexed the Volga river basing and Central Asian lands and Cossacks settled into these areas, as well as the frontiers of Siberia. More expansion led to wars with Poland, and conflicts with China. Peter the Great led Russians into Western empowerment, but through oppressive means. He took control of the northern Baltic area after defeating the Swedish King Charles XII. Under Peter the Great, the Russian Orthodox Church became controlled by the government. Russia expanded into Crimea and the Black Sea with Catherine II at the head of the Empire. Russian relations with the Ottoman Empire had weakened Turkey until they were not a threat any longer. Expansion into the Caucasus and into Alaska came in early 19th century. Russia became larger than its original ethnic Russia. Russification programs ensued under the leadership of Nicholas I and Alexander II. Central Asia was taken in the 1860's, and Far Eastern relations forced the sale of Alaska to the United States to pay for work in the Far East.

World War I and the defeats Russia suffered created ground for the Bolshevik revolution and the end of the Romanov's 300-year dynasty. Civil infighting led the Russians to choose between the new Red Army and old leadership calling themselves White Army. This ended in 1920 with foreign intervention. Lenin's death in 1924 left the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic in the hands of Joseph Stalin. Stalin and the Russian people dominated the government and anyone thought to be opposed to Stalin and his policies

were executed. The failed alliance with Germany in World War II, forced Stalin into the court of the allies. The Russian losses of 20 million in this war, along with the suppression of the people suspected of working with the Nazis, was a great loss to the Russian people. The state emerged from the war as a superpower. The lands that Russia held prior to WWI were regained in the aftermath of the second war. The peoples of these nations were forced into collectives and many were deported to slave or work camps in Siberia and Central Asia. The USSR used this slave labor for its heavy industries as it attempted to build huge military stores. Stalin's death ended some oppression of the peoples of the USSR. The Russian people and the Soviet Man became the ideal to which all peoples were to adhere. Soviet russification led to many new generations of people that call themselves Russian who are of other ethnic descent. Russians felt that the Soviet shadow obscured what it meant to be Russian. Nationalism surfaced during the Gorbachev era with three separate movements that reacted to the West and to Soviet policies. The Russian people have suffered much repression and loss of birth rates due to the environmental pollution by the industrial, petroleum, and nuclear waste created in the Soviet era.

The Russian people are 32% adherent to Russian Orthodoxy and 0.50% are Evangelical. They have the Bible, Gospel audio recordings, Christian radio broadcasting, and the Jesus film in Russian.

<http://www.nationmaster.com/country/rs>

<http://www.ahart4russia.com/Ekaterinburg.htm>

<http://www.peopleteams.org/stavteam/default.htm>

<http://www.hope4ufa.com/>

http://www.nupi.no/cgi-win/Russland/etnisk_b.exe?Russian

42786

Saharawi (212,242)

Also referred to as Delim, Delim Bedouin, and Sahrawi; the Saharawi live in the Western Sahara, an area in southern most Morocco in the Sahara Desert. Tindouf refugee camp in Algeria is located on the border of Western Sahara and is where many Saharawi have sought refuge. Hassaniyya, a dialect of Arabic, is their heart language. The Jesus Film and Christian audio recordings are available in their language, the Bible is not. They are Muslim and few known Christian believers exist. Folk Islam, a belief in the spirit world, is mixed with traditional Islamic teachings, and is common among Berbers living in rural areas. Holy men known as Marabouts operate as village witchdoctors.

Formerly nomadic peoples of the desert, many are settled into refugee camps today. The people group spreads across southern Morocco, northern Mauritania, eastern Algeria, and the Canary Islands. They are a sub-group of the Moors, but are also mixed with Berber, Arab, and black Africans. They are descendants of the ruling Arabs of the 1300's, the Berbers of that time, and the slave class. The Saharawi are herdsmen. Four main classes exist among them: warriors, marabouts, or religious leaders, tribute payers, and black slaves. Musicians and other craftsmen makeup smaller lower classes as well. Eight tribes exist, and have a history of fighting, revenge, and robbery, among themselves.

Though some are wealthy, many Saharawi are poor. Agriculture is difficult due to little rainfall, only two inches per year. Eighty percent of all refugees are women and children. Saharawi women are very different than the Moroccan Muslim women or other women in North Africa. They are equal to men and are ensured equal rights by the SADR constitution of 1976, which enforces equality for women socially, economically, and politically. Ninety percent of Saharawi women are literate. They are very active within the refugee camps establishing schools and creating hospitals. Exceptionally different than other Muslim cultures, Saharawi women are seen as more valuable once they have been married and divorced numerous times, this is the norm. Men see their previous marriage experience to be valuable. Once divorced, a woman will hold a party to celebrate her new singleness at which time a new companion will show up in pursuit of her in marriage. This practiced resulted from years of nomadic life with women taking care of the camps and men off herding or fighting.

The area fell under Spanish authority in 1904, and Spain withdrew their control in 1976. At that time the Saharawi feared Morocco's desire to annex the Western Sahara and thus fled to neighboring Algeria to refugee camps. The Saharawi Polisario Front is the political party of the Saharawi people, and they have been in an enduring conflict with Morocco.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/3227997.stm>

<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rop3=102508&rog3=AG>

<http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=11272>

<http://www.wsahara.net/wswomen.html>

<http://forcedmigration.org/guides/fmo035-3.htm>

42787

Shawiya (24,391)

Berber peoples inhabited the Maghreb of North Africa, the area where Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, are located, before the seventh century Arab invasion. The word Berber is Latin in origin and means barbarian and was first coined by the Romans during the third century. Despite Arabization which has taken place over centuries, most Berbers have maintained their own language and aspects of culture. They call themselves Imazighen or noble men.

The Shawiya live in the Aures Mountains, part of the Atlas Mountains, in northern Algeria. Chaouia, or Tachawit as it is also called, is their heart language. Scripture portions and the Jesus Film are available in their language. Sunni Islam is the practiced religion. Folk Islam, a belief in the spirit world, is mixed with traditional Islamic teachings, and is common among Berbers. Holy men known as Marabouts operate as village witchdoctors. There are no known believers among this people group. they are 100% Muslim.

Farming and cattle breeding are the basis for Berber economy. Dairy products, wool and hides are benefits provided by domestic animals. Berbers are known for their pottery,

rugs, and other crafts. Monogamous marriages are most commonly practiced, though polygamy exists in rare cases. The Shawiya sought refuge in the mountains with the introduction of Arab culture into Algeria.

http://www.ethnologue.com/14/show_language.asp?code=TZM
http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=tzm
<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rop3=103014&rog3=AG>
<http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=11273>
<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rop3=108925&rog3=AG>

11858

Berber, Southern Shilha (3,446,057)

Berber peoples inhabited the Maghreb of North Africa, the area where Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, are located, before the seventh century Arab invasion. The word Berber is Latin in origin and means barbarian and was first coined by the Romans during the third century. Despite Arabization which has taken place over centuries, most Berbers have maintained their own language and aspects of culture. They call themselves Imazighen or noble men.

Other names for people group include Ishilhayn, Sous Berber, Sousi Berber, Tachelhit, Southern Berber, Shleuh, and Shlluh. Tachelhit is their mother tongue; a language of which they are very proud and value and written or recorded materials there in. Scripture portions, the Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in their language. Sunni Islam is the practiced religion; they are 99% Muslim. Folk Islam, a belief in the spirit world, is mixed with traditional Islamic teachings, and is common among Berbers living in rural areas. Holy men known as Marabouts operate as village witchdoctors.

The majority of the Sous live in southern Morocco, though many live in Algeria or have immigrated to Europe. For example large numbers have immigrated to Paris's suburb ghettos in order to find better employment and education. Many living there have made a decent living owning corner vegetable stores or stands, and some living in larger North African cities have greatly excelled at business. Those living in Morocco and Algeria are situated on the highest stretch of the Atlas Mountains. Villages of varying size, from 50 to 500 people, are located throughout the area. Homes are mostly made of mud brick, yet more isolated villages have goat skin tents as dwellings. Small dams are built to aide in farming due to lack of water supply. Cereals are a common crop. Livestock is also raised and sold at weekly markets. Marrakech has been an urban center for the area.

Education is valued little; hard work is seen of greater importance. Young boys, however, are sent to Qur'anic schools in rural areas to be taught in Islamic beliefs. Family is greatly valued in their culture. Men are the heads of house holds. Girls marry as young as 14, and then are moved in with their husbands parents and family. They are a poor and proud people.

Though western clothing is common for those living in cities, more rural Sous Berbers wear djellabas. Women wear scarf's while men wear either turbans or skull caps. Women's faces are marked with tattoo's commonly in the form of a cross. While this tradition is claimed to be unrelated to Christianity, one must wonder if the practices has its roots in the pre-Islamic Christianity that was prevalent among the Berbers.

<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rop3=108945&rog3=AG>
<http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=11274>

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Spaniard (20,000)

Spaniards use Catalan, Galician, Basque, Extremaduran, Asturian, and Aragonese languages, while 75% of Spaniards speak Castilian Spanish in Spain. They are descendants of the Celts, Iberians, and Romans. Their culture is a mix of Mediterranean, Teutonic, and Semitic elements. The influences of Latin and Caribbean Americans in the larger culture of Spain cannot be overlooked. The Bible, Gospel audio recordings, Christian radio broadcasting, and the Jesus film are available in their language. Less than one percent of Spaniards know Jesus apart from Roman Catholicism. Alternate names for Spaniards living in Algeria include Argentinian, White, Camba, Chilean, Colombian, Cuban, Dominican, Hispanic, Latin American, Mulatto, Latinos, Mestico, Mestizo, Mexican, Peruvian, Puerto Rican, Salvadoran, and Uruguayan.

Missiological Implications

1. Evangelical Christians and Churches should maintain an interest in and commitment to the peoples of Morocco. These people, mostly followers of Islam, are desperately unevangelized with only around 5% having any personal contact with the Gospel.
2. Evangelical Christians and Churches should seek ways to aid and strengthen the churches in Morocco. Evidences of small group Christian activity may indicate a direction for this Christian movement.
3. Evangelical Christians and Churches should seek ways to contextualize a Christian witness to the *Berbers*, the *Maghreh Jews*, and the *nomadic peoples* of the deserts.
4. Evangelical Christians and Churches should increase their efforts to provide electronic materials for use in broadcasts and telecasts as ways to proclaim the Message to these peoples. The Jesus Film continues to have a notable ministry in the country.
5. Evangelical Christians and Churches should emphasize evangelism and Christian growth among the multitudes of Moroccans who have migrated out of the country in search of employment. Over 1.5 million live in France and including illegals, as many as 700,000 in Spain.
6. Evangelical Christians and Churches should adapt the methods of Bible Storying for the various people groups in Morocco.
7. Evangelical Christians and Churches should develop and train local Moroccans to use various approaches to followers of Islam. Christian groups could develop

and make available these training sessions. Along with this training, the Christian movement should train leaders for house churches and other small group approaches for Morocco and other countries that live under Moslem influence.

Story telling is a beneficial method to use when sharing the gospel with Moroccan people as their culture is oral in nature. The Jesus Film and other audio or visual aides will equally be useful as many are illiterate. Redemptive analogies may be drawn during the time of the big Eid when Muslims sacrifice a goat, lamb, or cow in honor of the sacrifice Abraham made. Sharing the Passover story flows naturally into conversation during that time of year. Weddings are another celebration in which transition to the gospel can easily happen. There are several parallels in how Moroccan weddings are performed and Revelation 19, when the bride of Christ is made ready. Moroccans are very relational people; therefore, establishing trusting friendships that lead into a sharing of the gospel and the Christians life are more likely to be well received rather than an upfront confrontational method of sharing Christ.

Links-

<http://www.global-prayer-digest.org/monthdetails/2002/md-February-2002.asp>

<http://interum.org/ASM/>

<http://www.30-days.net/email02/day12.htm>