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## Annotated Bibliography

1- *Amazigh (Berber) the Indigenous Non-Arab Population of North Africa, and Their Language*.  
<https://phoenicia.org/berber.html>

This source provides information about the name given to many heterogeneous yet similar ethnic groups with similar lingual, cultural, political and economic traditions and practices. Also provides information about Berbers in North Africa today is a living proof that the "Arab World" is not made up of 325 million Arabs. It gives me information about life in North Africa and how The Amazgh live. Also the meaning behind naming them Imazighen and provides information about the relationships between and Arabs. This will help me with research, it contains strong evidence that I will use later on for my presentations to make it strong.

2- "Berbers: Berber Etymology, Berbers Truth, Berbers Origin, Real Berbers, Berber Meaning, Berber History. Accessed January 31, 2020. <http://www.taneter.org/berbers.html>.

This source is helpful because it shows the background from where the word came from and how it came to be. The term barber comes from the root barber which is greek. This word translated into the meaning of native or foreign people such as non -citizens which can be found offensive saying one is not part of a certain group of people because they speak in such a way. This will provide information that will better my knowledge on this topic when presenting my project to others. This will be helpful when answering questions from my audience when i do present this project, so I give them to the right information when answering their questions.

3- "Berbers." Wikipedia. Wikimedia Foundation, January 31, 2020.  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berbers>.

I found this source really useful because it contains all the information I needed for my project. It described from where the Berbers come from and where they live. "There are about 32 million

Berbers in North Africa who still speak the Berber language, most living in Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Tunisia, northern Mali, and northern Niger.” a huge number of people in North Africa speaks Berber of different ethnicities. Each country has its own way of speaking it. The majority of Berbers are now Sunni Muslim. The Berber identity is usually wider than language and ethnicity and encompasses the entire history and geography of North Africa.

4- Brett, Michael. “Berber.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 20 Mar. 2019, [www.britannica.com/topic/Berber](http://www.britannica.com/topic/Berber).

This article helped me with statistics and history which is a very significant part of my capstone. Berbers live all over north africa. A lot of them have migrated to other places all around the world. Imazighen have no idea about how they will be called in other countries. Most of the other countries uses the term Berber instead of Amazigh and they some people find that offensive to them. The two largest populations of Berbers are found in Algeria and Morocco. In the Sahara of southern Algeria and Libya, Mali, and Niger, the Berber Tuareg number more than two million. Knowing these things will help me support myself when making this claim to help people understand where im coming from.

5- “ Berbers of Algeria.” *Arab Digest*, <https://arabdigest.org/visitors/sample-newsletters/the-berbers-of-algeria/>

This website talks about a specific type of Berbers, the ones that live in Alegria. Most of Imazighen live in algeria, the language they speak is different from the rest of the Berber countries. Even the culture is different, the food, the dances...etc. “The decision was taken in December 2017. It was all over the news. The Algerian President, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, made a historic step — the promise to proclaim 12 January a National Holiday.” The president made Jan. 12th as their New year, when everyone else in the world celebrates New Years on Jan. 1st. This because of the History behind it and when it was created.

6- “Morocco's Amazigh Women Fight for Language Rights and Place in Society.” Middle East Eye. Accessed January 31, 2020. <https://www.middleeasteye.net/features/moroccos-amazigh-women-fight-language-rights-and-place-society>.

This source was helpful for my capstone research because this is exactly what I'm doing. The word Berbers is considered offensive by people of north Africa. They women of Amazigh decided to fight against the language rights about 27 percent of Morocco's population speaks one of three dialects of the Amazigh language. “Activists like Zioual are fighting to put an end to these women's marginalisation. Those of us who grew up speaking Tamazight knew that unless we left behind our mother tongue and learnt a language which was the so-called 'better' than ours, Arabic.” This woman was fighting to defend her language.

7- “ Word of the Day: ‘Berber.’” Blogged. Accessed January 31, 2020.

<http://innocentablogged.blogspot.com/2009/08/81309-word-of-day-berber.html>.

I found this source useful because it explains and shows from where the term Berber came from and the history behind it. Also it shows some examples of how Amazigh react when they have been called Berbers. It gives the definitions of the word Amazigh which means a free man. It explains how some people may find it offensive and some not, for example Moroccan amazigh don't. Also explains whether Europeans called the Amazigh "Berbers" because they found them to be barbarous, or whether the word "Berber" already existed for these red-bearded sons of the Phoenicians. This website provides a brief description of what I'm looking for.

8- “Morocco's Amazigh Women Fight for Language Rights and Place in Society.” Middle East Eye. Accessed January 31, 2020.

<https://www.middleeasteye.net/features/moroccos-amazigh-women-fight-language-rights-and-place-society>.

This Website helps me understand from where the Berbers are originally from. Also the difference between Berbers and Amzigh in Morocco which is interesting and helpful for my project. It estimates the percentage of Imazighen in Morocco and shows how their culture is different from Arabs. There are many illustrations in this article which helps me understand what the researchers were focusing on. The historical imbalance between Arabic and Tamazight goes back deep into Morocco's history. This website talks about Berbers in Morocco which will be nice to include in my project, it will be a nice example and not only explain but include other ideas from different cultures.

9- “Free People: The Imazighen of North Africa.” Intercontinental Cry, August 4, 2018.

<https://intercontinentalcry.org/free-people-the-imazighen-of-north-africa/>.

I selected this source because it talks about their religion and previous life. It explains that not all Berbers are Muslims, some of them are Christian and some atheists. “Imazighen are not only Indigenous to North Africa, but have not significantly ‘mixed’ with Arab populations. In fact, the vast majority of North Africans are of Amazigh descent, with little Arab genetic contributions” some imazighen are mixed with Arab. They don't really care if they being called Berbers or imazighen. This will be a great example to show and explain how some Amazigh don't even care if they are called Berbers.

10- “What It Means to Be 'Amazigh' in Morocco.” Public Radio International. Accessed January

31, 2020. <https://www.pri.org/stories/2014-01-24/what-it-means-be-amazigh-morocco>.

This source provides information about Berbers way of living. They have their own culture and way of living. Berbers have their own calendar, Jan. 13 is marked as the first day of year 2964 on their calendar. Also “What it means to be an Amazigh? The culture, the place where they lived ” Hemam said. “Amazigh is our identity, and we wouldn't change that for anything in the world.” they are really proud of who they are, they are ready to give up their lives to protect their cultures. I will add this information to give a strong introduction for my presentation.