

# Maroko

by Igor



P es Špan lsko Do Tangeru a dále na jih

Maroko, arabsky: ?????? (al-Maghrib, doslova „Západ“), je stát na nejzazším severozápad Afriky. Jeho sousedy jsou na východ Alžírsko, na jihu Západní Sahara (uznáme-li ji za sou ást Maroka, pak Maroko sousedí na jihu s Mauritánií) a na severu dv malé špan lské exklávy Ceuta a Melilla.

Historie osídlení Maroka sahají až do starov ku. V jeskyních Vysokého Atlasu byly objeveny skalní kresby z mladší doby kamenné. V letech kolem roku 1000 p . n. l. bylo Maroko úrodnou a zalesn nou zemí a tudíž se tamní lid zabýval zejména zemědělstvím.

Ve 2. století p . n. l. zakládali na území dnešního Maroka své osady Féni ané podél obchodních cest. Po jejich pádu p išli do Maroka ímané, kte í do roku 40 p . n. l. tuto oblast spojili se západní ástí dnešního Alžírsku a dali tak základ provincii Mauretania Tingitana. Díky tomu, že Berbe í žili ko ovným životem a nezakládali m sta, a tudíž nebylo co dobývat, se ubránili ímské nadvlád a stáhli se do vnitrozemí, odkud podnikali výpady na ímské osady a tábory.

Toto období je specifické rychlým ší ením pouštních oblastí, nebo ímané bezohledn káceli místní lesy a nestarali se o jejich obnovu. V zemi tak klesala hladina pozemní vody a celá oblast pustla (v sou asnosti je zemědělsky využitelná p ibližn jen t etina marockého území).

ímská nadvláda skon ila v 5. století, kdy ímany vypudili Vandalové a založili královskou íši. V ní však tvo ily pouze málo po etnou horní vrstvu a záhy splynuly s p vodním berberským obyvatelstvem.

V 6. století bylo území Maroka obsazeno Byzantskou (Východo ímskou) íší.

Od roku 640 si začali západní Afriku podrobovat islámští Arabové p vodem z dnešní Saúdské Arábie. K prvnímu neúspěšnému pokusu o dobytí Maroka došlo v letech 681–683. K podrobení došlo až v letech 705–708. Stejn však jako ímané, i Arabové se potýkali se stejnými problémy spojenými s ko ovným životem Berber . A i p es to, že nakonec Berbe í p ijali islám, většina kmen ů si zachovala politickou samostatnost a v roce 740 dokonce vypuklo berberské povstání, které nedokázal vládnoucí kalif potla it.

V roce 789 založil kalify pronásledovaný Idrís I. dynastií Idríssid . V 10. století p íšli do Maroka kalifové z Córdoby s cílem vypudit Fátimovce.

V letech 1061–1269 vládli v Maroku Almoravidé a Almohadé, kterým se poda ilo k Maroku p ípojit území jižní ásti Pyrenejského poloostrova. V roce 1269 obsadili hlavní m sto Marrákeš Berbe i.

Roky 1420–1554 se nesly ve znamení vlády Wattasid , za nichž se na pob eží postupn usadili Špan lé a Portugalci. Portugalci byli pak roku 1578 z v tšiny osad vyhnáni.

V tšinu populace tvo í Arabové i poarabšt ní Berbe i.

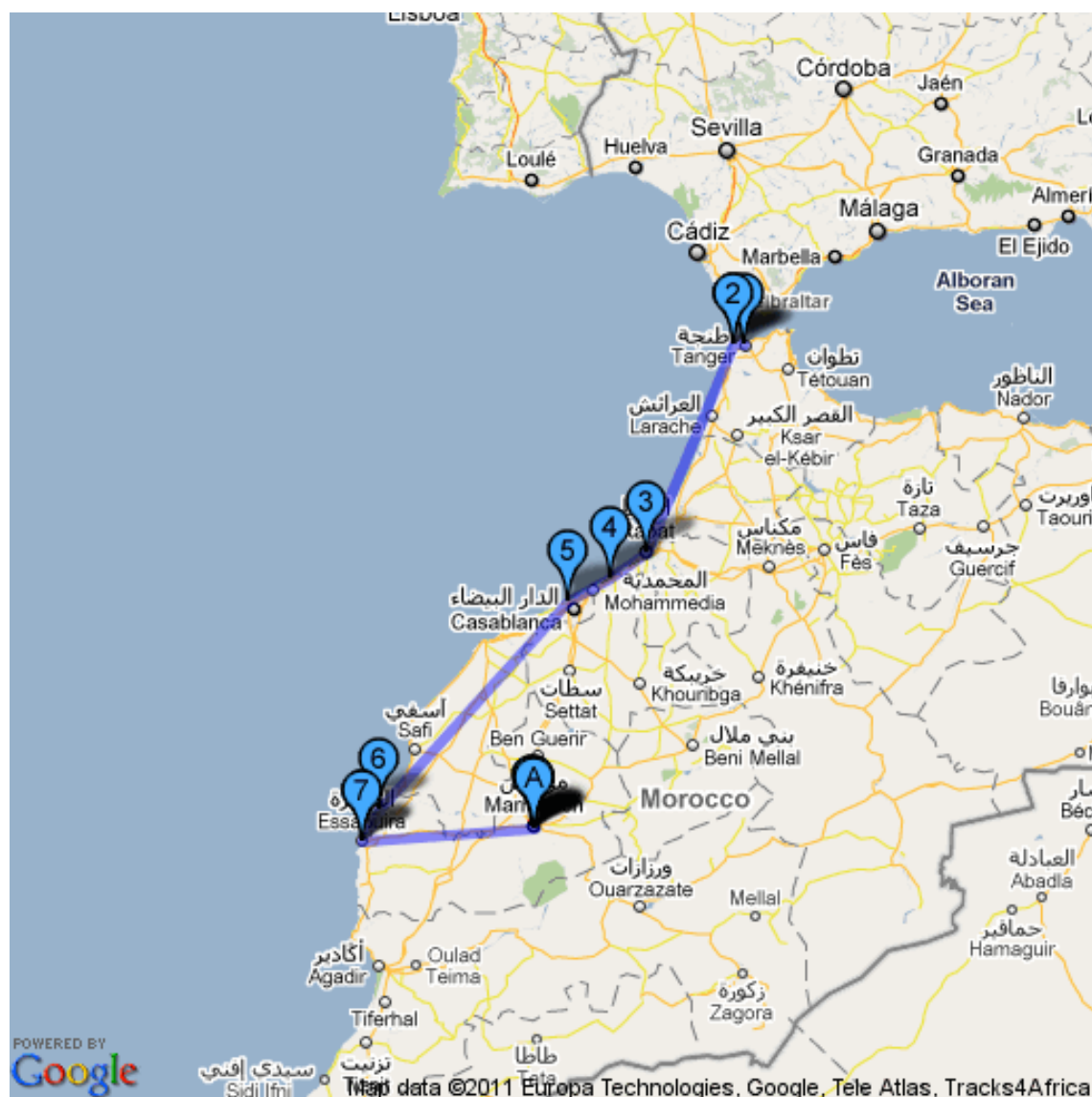
V íd eji osídlených ástech Maroka žijí etnické menšiny – zejména Berbe i (30–40 %) a Haratinové. Berbe i sídlí v Maroku p edevším v poho í Rif, Atlas a v oázách na jih od Atlasu jako usedlí rolníci v sídlištích z hlíny podobným opevn ěním (kasbah) v horských oblastech. Haratinové (potomci ěrných otrok ) sídlí p edevším v oázách na jih od poho í Atlas. Mén ě po etnou menšinou jsou Židé (p íbližn 30 000). V Maroku žije také p íbližn 100 000 cizinc ě (Francouzi, Špan lé).

Naopak nezanedbatelný je i po et Marokánc ě žijících v zahrani í – p íes 600 000.

Z hlediska národnostního složení tvo í 99,5 % Maro áné a zbytek Mauretánci, Senegalci a Evropané.

Obyvatelé Maroka jsou tém ě bezvýhradn ě (asi 98 %) sunnitští muslimové (sunnitský islám je státní náboženstvím). Zbytek tvo í k íes anství a židovství.

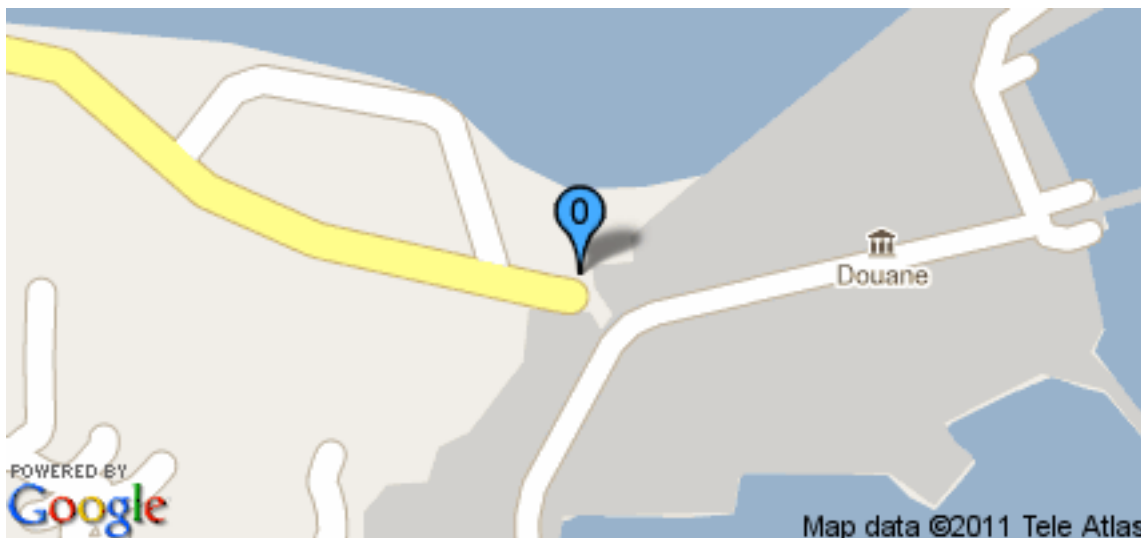
Mapy pro Garmin: <http://www.motor-europe.com/morocco.php?lang=en>



## Tanger - parking u p ístavu

S701, Tangier, Morocco, MA

35° 47' 20.13" -5° 48' 27.53"



RG 65, mapka 75

Camping Achakhar, Tangiers, Morocco, v blízkosti Herulovy jeskyn

50 plots, 10 bungalows, bar, restaurant...

Address Near Cap Spartel

Phone number : 039333840

Návšt va starého m sta - medíny

Jádrem tisícileté medíny je Kasba. Zaujímá nejvyšší bod starého Tangeru

Tangier

- také "Tangiers"

- "Tanger" francouzsky, "Tánger" špan lsky, "Tanžír" esky

M sto Tangier (nebo také Tanger) je spíše neprávem považováno za jedno z nejnebezpečnějších marockých m st. Jedná se o bývalé portugalskou kolonii s populací kolem 670 000 lidí.

Historie m sta Tangier sahá až k fénickým obchodník m. Kdysi bylo m sto nazýváno "Tenga", "Tinga" nebo také "Titga". Báje praví, že v nedaleké Herkulov jeskyni skutečně kdysi p espával Herkules. Každopádně byl Tangier d ležitým berberským

m stem, založili jej kolonisté z Kartága již v 5. století p . n. l. Po pádu íše ímské se dostalo do podru í Vandal . V 15. a 16. století jej drželi Portugalci, pozd ji Špan lé a pozd ji dokonce i Angli ané. Pro Evropu byl Tangier vždy klí ovým p ístavem.

Dnes se v Tangieru nachází mnoho mezinárodních škol, m sto navštívilo mnoho zahrani níh hv zd a um lc jako t eba Rolling Stones nebo Jack Kerouac. Nachází se zde nap íklad Forbesovo muzeum Tangieru, kde má americký miliardá Malcolm Forbes, vydavatel magazínu Forbes, vystaveno na 115 000 cínových vojá k .

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Tanger, Tangier nebo Tandža (arabsky ????, portugalsky Tânger, francouzsky Tanger) je m sto v severním Maroku u Gibraltarského pr livu. 698 000 obyvatel (2004). Po Casablance druhý nejvýznamn jší p ístav. Tanger je hlavním m stem regionu Tanger-Tetouan

Historie m sta Tanger sahá až do 2. tisíciletí p . n. l., kdy zde byla fénická osada. Podle berberské mytologie, Tanger byl založen synem Tinjisy, po níž se dnes m sto jmenuje, zvaným Sufax. Tinjis byla žena berberského hrdiny Antaiose.

Podle ecké legendy se založení m sta p ípisuje obrovi Antaeusovi, jenž má poblíž hrobku s ostatky, a nebo Sufaxovi, synovi Herkula. Jeskyn Herkula je jen n kolik kilometr od m sta a je jednou z hlavních turistických atrakcí.

Tanger, Avenue Mohammed VISamotné m sto však založili až obyvatelé Kartága v 5. století p . n. l., brzy však p ešel do držav ímské íše a stal se hlavním m stem ímské provincie Mauritania Tingitana.

The Dar-el-Makhzen (or Sultanate Palace) in Tangier, Morocco was the seat of residence for the Sultans of Morocco when staying in Tangier. It was built by Moulay Ismail in the 17th century, in the Kasbah on one of the highest points of the city overlooking the Medina and the Strait of Gibraltar. Currently it is used by two museums, the Museum of Moroccan Arts and the Museum of Antiquities.

The Dar-el-Makhzen was the palace to which the last Sultan of independent Morocco, Moulay Hafid, was exiled when the French Protectorate of Morocco forced him to abdicate. He moved in with his entire harem, slaves and personnel, altogether consisting of 168 people, and stayed in the Palace when his brother Moulay Yusef took over power

after the Treaty of Fez[1]

The building is built around two courtyards, which are decorated with wooden ceilings, marble fountains and arabesques. Some of the columns used are of Roman origin.



## Suggestions

### **campings in Morocco**

<http://www.camping.com/morocco-camping.htm>

### **kempy v Maroku**

<http://maroc.costasur.com/en/camper.html>

**výlety na Saharu**

<http://www.authentic-morocco.com/>

**boat tickets with discount for campers**

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

**mapa Maroka**

[http://maroko.tripidipi.cz/mapy/maroko\\_mich\\_s.jpg](http://maroko.tripidipi.cz/mapy/maroko_mich_s.jpg)

**Zajímavé informace o Maroku**

<http://maroko.tripidipi.cz/odkazy.html>

**D ležité kontakty**

<http://maroko.tripidipi.cz/dulezite-kontakty.html>

**cestopisy z Maroka**

<http://odkazy.seznam.cz/Cestovani/Cestopisy-a-informacni-servery/Afrika/Maroko/>

**obrázky z Maroka**

<http://fotobanka.promitani.cz/maroko/>

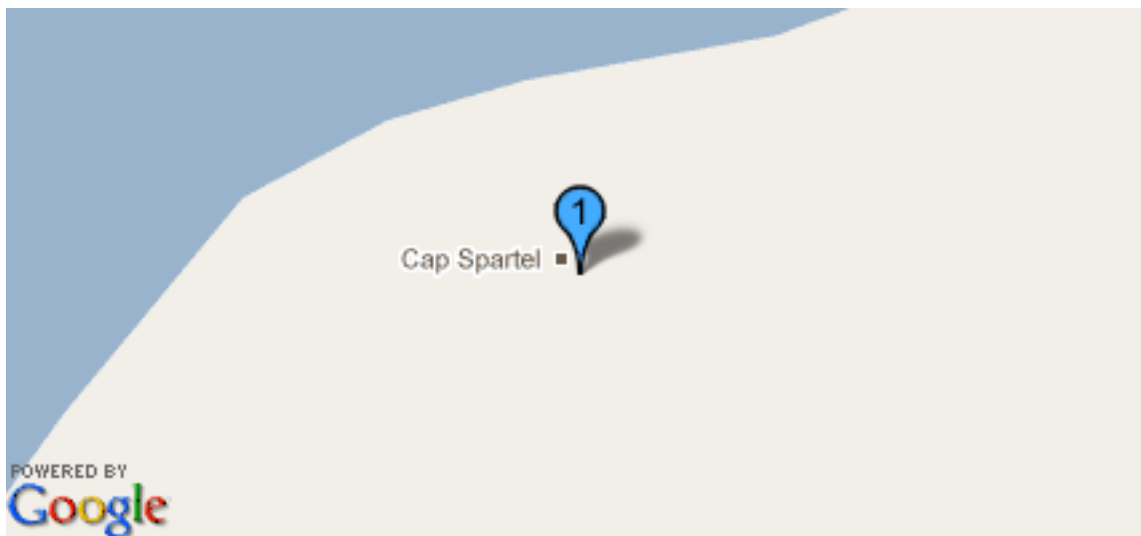
**Trajekty do Maroka**

[http://www.cemar.it/dest/ferries\\_morocco.htm](http://www.cemar.it/dest/ferries_morocco.htm)



## Cap Spartel - maják, Herkulovy jeskyn

Cap Spartel, Morocco, MA  
35° 47' 27.42" -5° 55' 24.67"



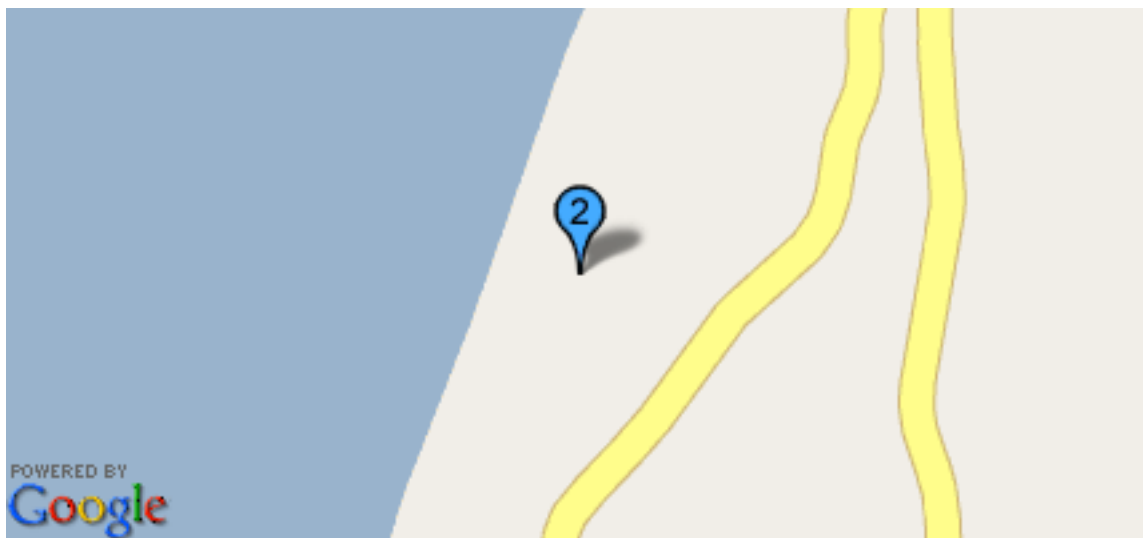
Cape Spartel (Arabic: رأس سبارتل) is a promontory in Morocco about 1,000 feet above sea level at the entrance to the Strait of Gibraltar, 12 km West of Tangier. It is frequently but incorrectly referred as the northernmost point of Africa, which is instead Ras ben Sakka, Tunisia.



## Stání u Atlantiku nedaleko cap Spartel

S701, Morocco, MA

35° 47' 6.36" -5° 55' 47.61"



kousek od Herkulových jeskyní, nedaleko též majáka cap Spartel

ideální pro p espání i piknik

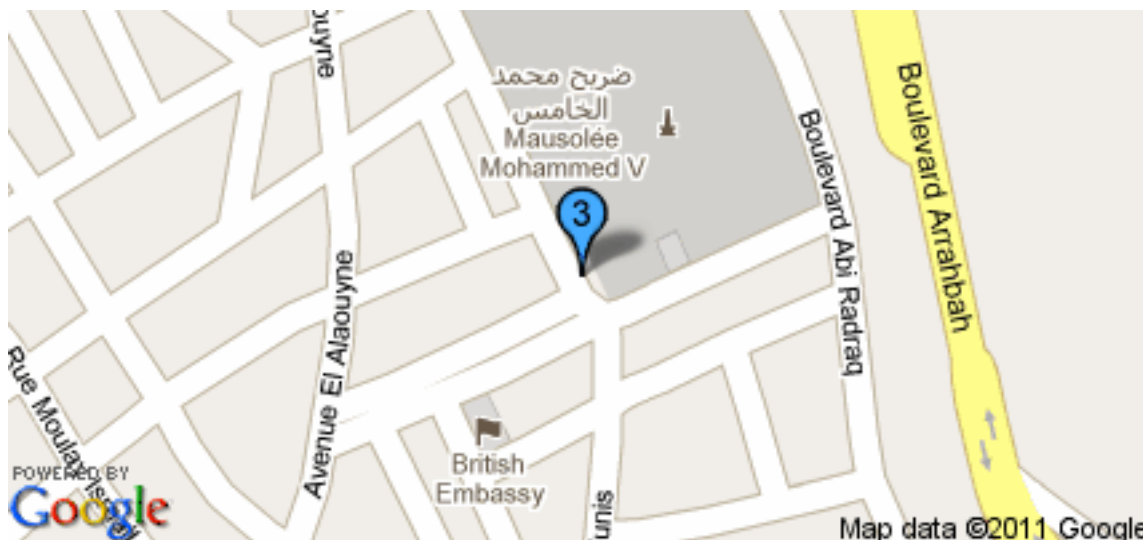
12 km od p ístavu v Tangieru



## Rabat - Mauzoleum krále Muhammada V.

Rue de Tunis, Rabat, Morocco, MA

34° 1' 19.86" -6° 49' 22.97"



RG 285

RG 297

Rabat (Arabic ??????, transliterated ar-Rab?? or ar-Rib??, literally "Fortified Place"), population 627 000 hab. (2005 estimate), is the capital of the Kingdom of Morocco. It is also the capital of the Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer region.

The city is located on the Atlantic Ocean at the mouth of the river Bou Regreg. On the facing shore of the river lies Salé, Rabat's bedroom community. Together the two cities with Temara account for a population of 1.8 million. Silting problems have diminished the city's role as a port; however, Rabat and Salé still maintain relatively important textile, food processing and construction industries; some are from sweatshop labor by major multinational corporations (see Salé).

### Main sights

Mausoleum of Mohammed V

Mohammed V University is located in the city.

Hassan Tower

Chellah necropolis

Kasbah of the Udayas

Rabat Archaeological Museum

The Mausoleum of Mohammed V contains the tombs of the Moroccan king and his two sons, late King Hassan II and Prince Abdallah. It is located on the opposite side of the Hassan Tower on the Yacoub al-Mansour esplanade in Rabat, Morocco. The building is considered a masterpiece of modern Alaouite dynasty architecture, with its white silhouette, topped by a typical green tiled roof. Its construction was completed in 1971. Hassan II was buried there following his death in 1999.

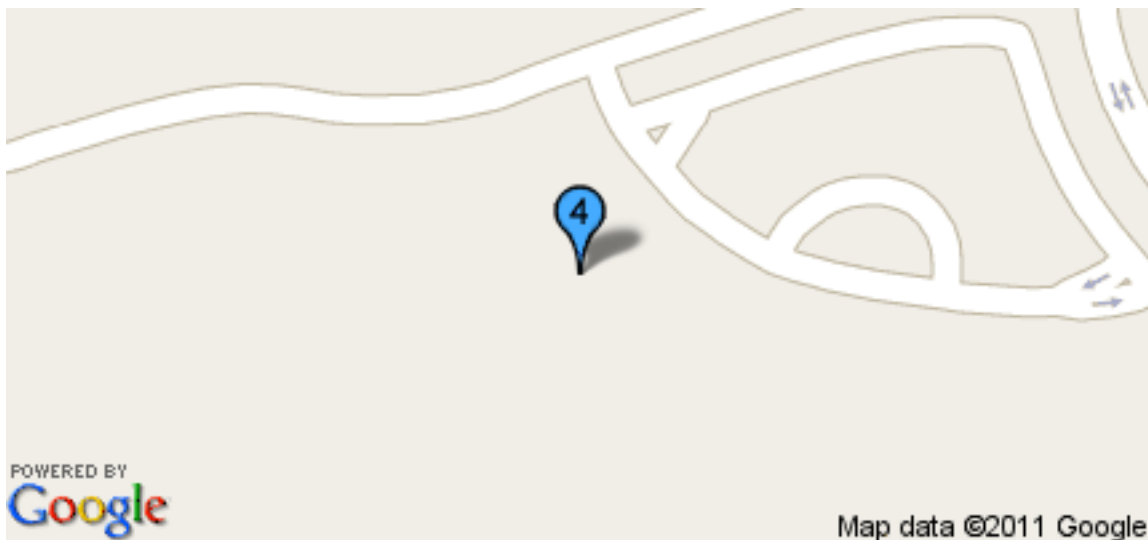




## Bouznika plage - wild camp spot

R322, Morocco, MA

33° 48' 3.51" -7° 11' 21.04"



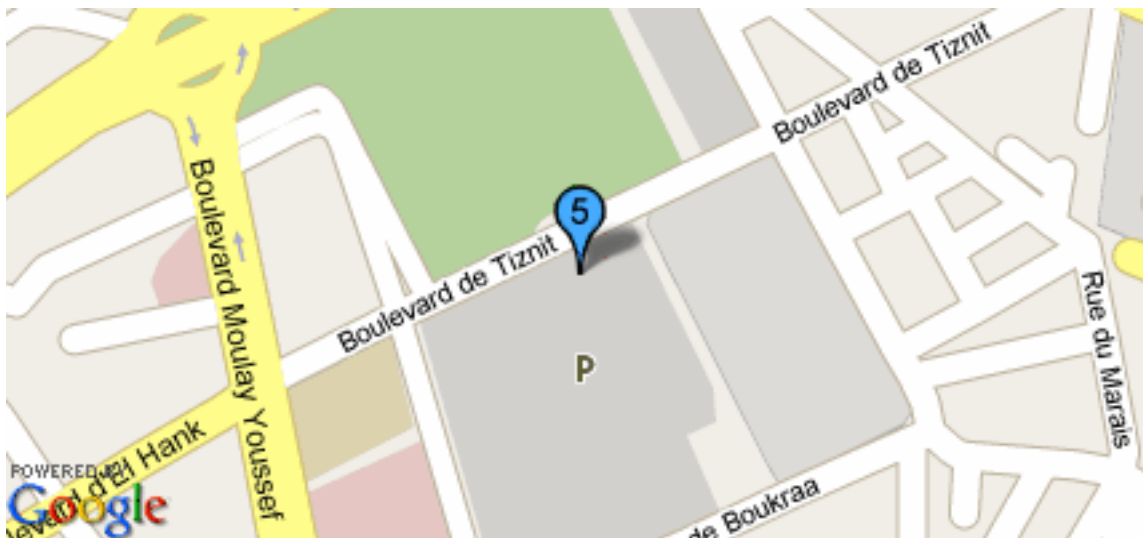
Možnost p espání.



## Casablanca - Grande Mosquee Hassan II

Boulevard de Tiznit, Casablanca, Morocco, MA

33° 36' 16.86" -7° 37' 50.8"



RG 297

Mešita, která pojme 25 000 v ícíh

The Hassan II Mosque (Arabic: ????? ?????), located in Casablanca is the largest mosque in Morocco and the third largest mosque in the world after the Masjid al-Haram (Grand Mosque) of Mecca and the Al-Masjid al-Nabawi (Prophet's Mosque) in Medina. Designed by the French architect Michel Pinseau and built by Bouygues.[1] It stands on a promontory looking out to the Atlantic, which can be seen through a gigantic glass floor with room for 25,000 worshippers. A further 80,000 can be accommodated in the mosque's adjoining grounds for a total of 105,000 worshippers present at any given time at the Hassan II mosque. Its minaret is the world's tallest at 210 m (689 ft).[2]

Built on reclaimed land, almost half of the surface of the mosque lies over the Atlantic water. This was inspired by the verse of the Qur'an that states "the throne of God was built on water." Part of the floor of this facility is glass so worshippers can kneel directly over the sea; above, spotlights shine at night from the top of the minaret toward Mecca. These features were specifically requested by King Hassan II, who declared, "I want to build this mosque on the water, because God's throne is on the water. Therefore, the faithful who go there to pray, to praise the Creator on firm soil, can contemplate God's sky and ocean."

It also includes a number of modern touches: it was built to withstand earthquakes and

has a heated floor, electric doors, and a sliding roof.

The mosque displays strong Moorish influence and the architecture of the building is similar to that of the Alhambra and the Great Mosque of Cordoba in Spain. This and the old Tin Mal Mosque are the only mosques in Morocco open to non-Muslims. Non-Muslims may view the interior on hour-long guided tours that depart several times daily

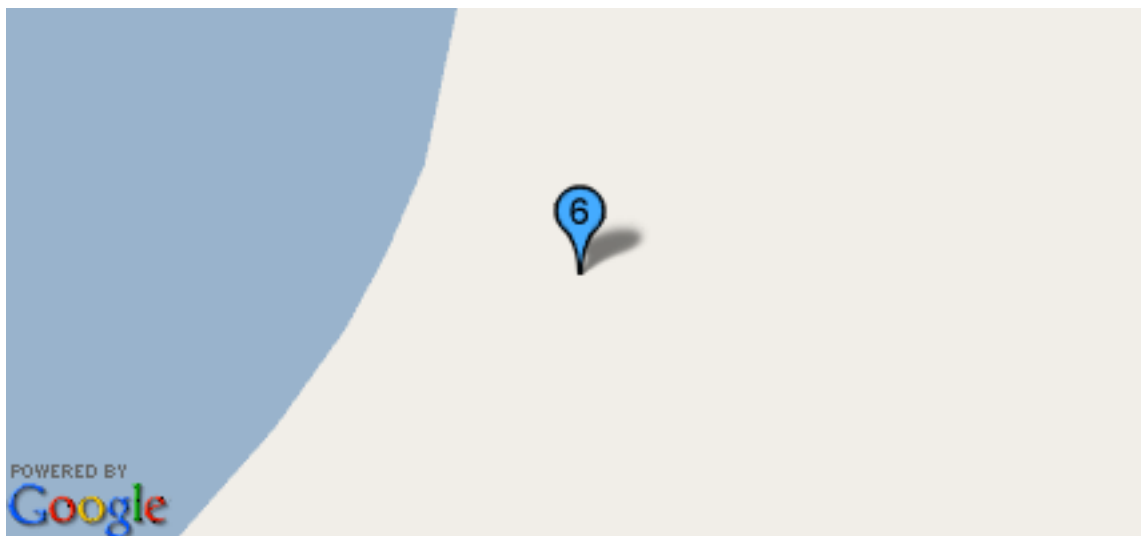




## camping de la Plage

R301, Morocco, MA

31° 47' 23.54" -9° 35' 0.49"



Bhaibah - BP 42 Commune d'Akermoud - Province d'Essaouira

Tél. 06.62.35.37.47 - Mail : barreausy@gmail.com camping essaouira données

GPS N 31°47'16" W 09°35'01"

Sur la route côtière entre Essaouira (47 km) et Safi (73 km), le camping de la plage est un parc résidentiel de loisirs en bord de mer, les pieds dans l'eau, situé à 900 mètres du village de pêcheurs de Baybaie "Bhaibah" sur la commune d'Akermoud - Province d'Essaouira.

Un kilomètre de piste sépare le camping de la route du village de pêcheurs, que la commune n'a pas encore bitumé (piste praticable mais conseillé d'aller doucement).



## Suggestions

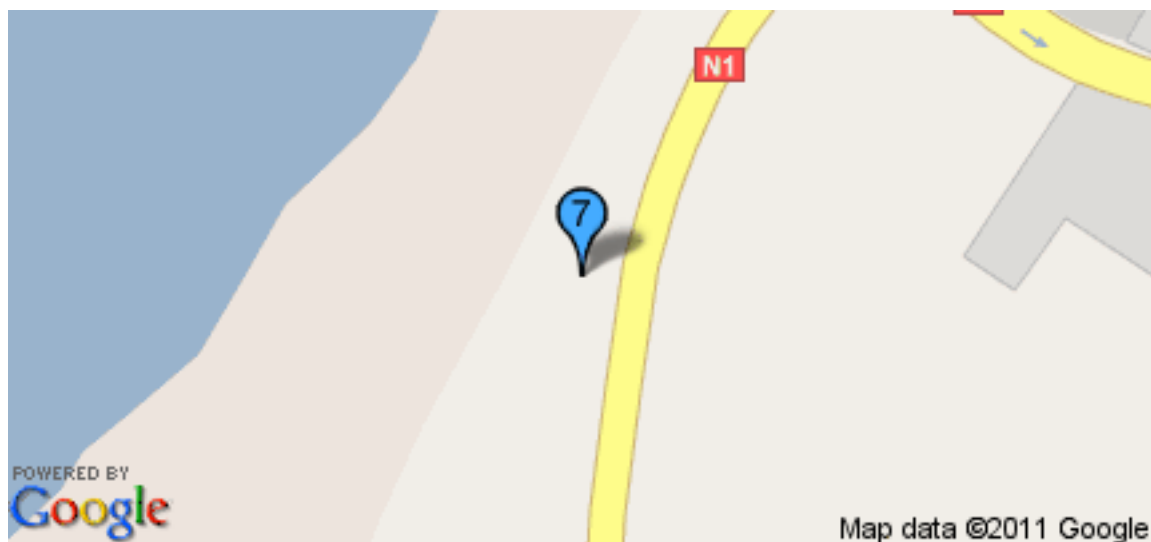
**web stránky kempu**

[http://www.camping-essaouira.com/camping\\_de\\_la\\_plage.htm](http://www.camping-essaouira.com/camping_de_la_plage.htm)

## stání Essaouria

N1, Morocco, MA

31° 29' 39.43" -9° 45' 52.67"



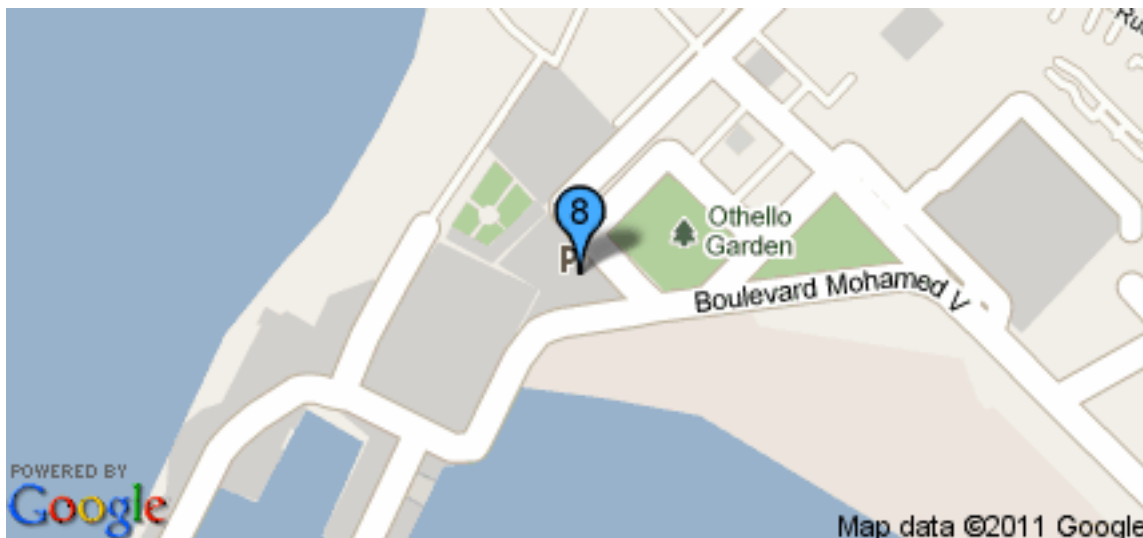
V blízkosti by m l být camp.



## Essaouira

Avenue Oqba Ibn Nafi, Essaouira, Morocco, MA

31° 30' 38.12" -9° 46' 18.29"



RG 348

Camping Sidi Magdoul, 3 km za městem, poblíž majáku

Nejpravděpodobnější přístavní město u Atlantiku

Medina zapsána v UNESCO

Essaouira (Sawira)

- Portugalci nazývali ve středověku toto místo "Mogador"

Essaouira je starobylé město na pobřeží Atlantiku. Jeho historie sahá až do pátého letopočtu před Kristem, nicméně archeologický výzkum prokázal, že oblast byla obydlena již v pravěku. V 5. století př. n. l. zde byla kartagijským navigátorem Hannem vystavěna obchodní kolonie. Kolem 1. století před Kristem ve městě Essaouira již kvetl obchod s kosterními pozůstatky různých živočichů.

V roce 1506 zde Portugalci vystavěli námořní pevnost nazvanou "Castelo Real de Mogador". Během 16. století město pokoušeli dobít Francouzi, Španělé a Holanďané, ale nepovedlo se jim to. Samotné město bylo zbudováno během 18. století na pokyn krále Mohammeda III. Medina, její centrum města, se dnes nachází na seznamu světového dědictví UNESCO.

Essaouira, nebo také "Sawira", jak jí říkájí Arabové, dnes patří mezi velmi oblíbené turistické destinace. Těch kilometrů dlouhá pláž je obsypána útulnými hotely, bouřlivé vlny

Atlantiku zase svým h m ním svád jí surfa e a windsurfa e. Na pláži si m žete zaplatit svezení na velbloudu nebo na koni, kte í vás zavezou až na okraj pláže, který p ipomíná za átek poušt .

Sou ástí centra je m sta je také historický p ístav, kde m žete pozorovat výrobu nových rybá ských lodí.

Z p ístavu je také nádherný výhled na m stské hradby, na kterých se ještě nacházejí d la z po átku 18. století. Na každém d lu si m žete p e íst p esné datum odlití a m sto p vodu.

Essaouira (English pronunciation: /ʔsʔʔrʔʔ/[where's the stress?] Arabic: ????????, eʔ-ʔauʔrah), formerly known as Mogador or Mogadore, is an isolated city in the western Moroccan economic region of Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz (#11), on the Atlantic coast.

Archaeological research shows that Essaouira has been occupied since prehistoric times. The bay at Essaouira is partially sheltered by the island of Mogador, making it a peaceful harbor protected against strong marine winds.

Essaouira has long been considered as one of the best anchorages of the Moroccan coast. The Carthaginian navigator Hanno visited and established a trading post there in the 5th century BC. Around the end of the 1st century BC or early 1st century AD, Juba II established a Tyrian purple factory, processing the murex and purpura shells found in the intertidal rocks at Essaouira and the Iles Purpuraires. This dye colored the purple stripe in Imperial Roman Senatorial togas.



## Suggestions

### **odkaz na camp**

[http://www.camping-essaouira.com/camping\\_de\\_la\\_plage.htm](http://www.camping-essaouira.com/camping_de_la_plage.htm)



## Marrakes - parking

Avenue Mohamed V, Marrakesh, Morocco, MA

31° 37' 28.63" -7° 59' 41.11"



RG 363

minaret mešity Koutobia

- Almoravidsko-almohadské opevnění
- palác Bahia
- zahrady Imohaden
- Jardin Majorelle
- náměstí Jemaa El Fna: divadlo pod širým nebem - zaklínači a hadi, kejklři, tanečníci, ...
- Medina, nejrozsáhlejší středověké město severní Afriky - UNESCO

- jedno ze čtyř královských měst
- čtvrté největší město Maroka s 1,5 milionem obyvatel
- turisty nejoblíbenější marocká destinace

Marrákeš (jinak také "Marakéš", "Marrakesh") je označován za turisticky nejexponovanější město Maroka. Ve francouzském stylu postavené město dnes hostí turisty z celého světa. Široké bulváry pojmenované francouzskými názvy obepínají starobylou medínu. Historie Marrákeše sahá až do roku 1062 n.l. kdy jej založil sultán Youssef bin Tachfin. Muslimsko-španělské umělecké památky pak vystavěly první obytné budovy, které nápadně připomínaly domy evropské Andalusie.

Město Marrákeš v průběhu staletí často stíhalo vládce, zažilo růst i úpadek. V roce 1515 se jej pokusili dobýt Portugalci. Hlavní podíl na růstu Marrákeš v posledních stoletích

mají Francouzi. V průběhu 20. století se stalo centrem turismu, který také zajistil jeho další rozvoj.

Marrakech or Marrakesh (Amazigh: Murakush, Arabic مراكش Murrakush), known as the "Red City", is an important and former imperial city in Morocco. The city of Marrakech is the capital of the mid-southwestern economic region of Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz, near the foothills of the snow-capped Atlas Mountains.

Like many North African cities, the city of Marrakech comprises both an old fortified city (the médina) and an adjacent modern city (called Gueliz) for a total population of 1,070,838. [1] It is served by Ménara International Airport (IATA code: RAK) and a rail link to Casablanca and the north. [1]

Marrakech has the largest traditional market (souk) in Morocco and also has one of the busiest squares in Africa and the world, Djemaa el Fna.[2] The square bustles with acrobats, story-tellers, water sellers, dancers, and musicians. By night food stalls open in the square turning it into a huge busy open-air restaurant.

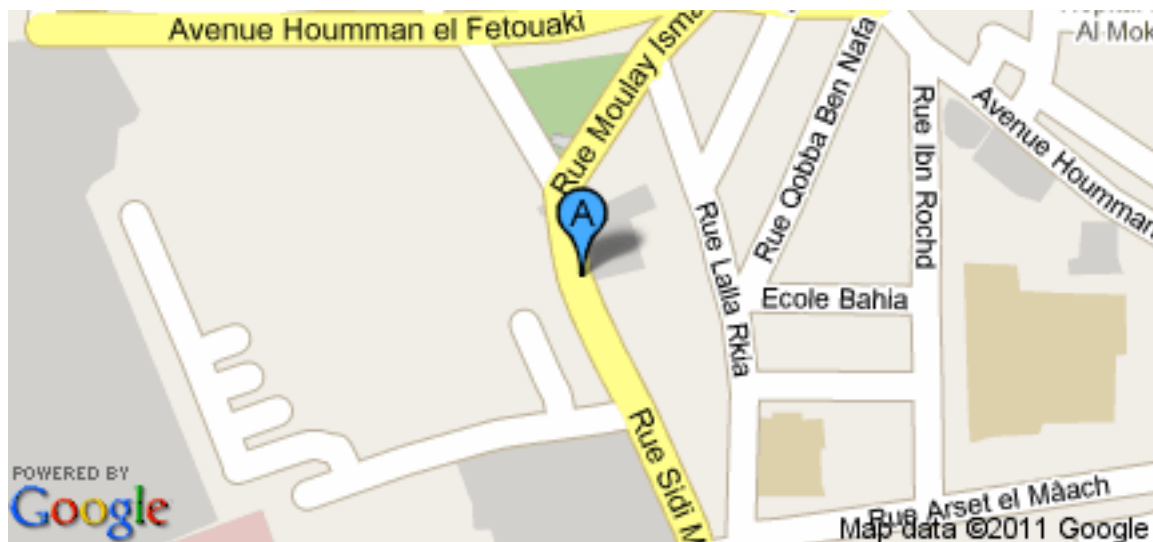




## Guarded Car Parking in center Marrakesh

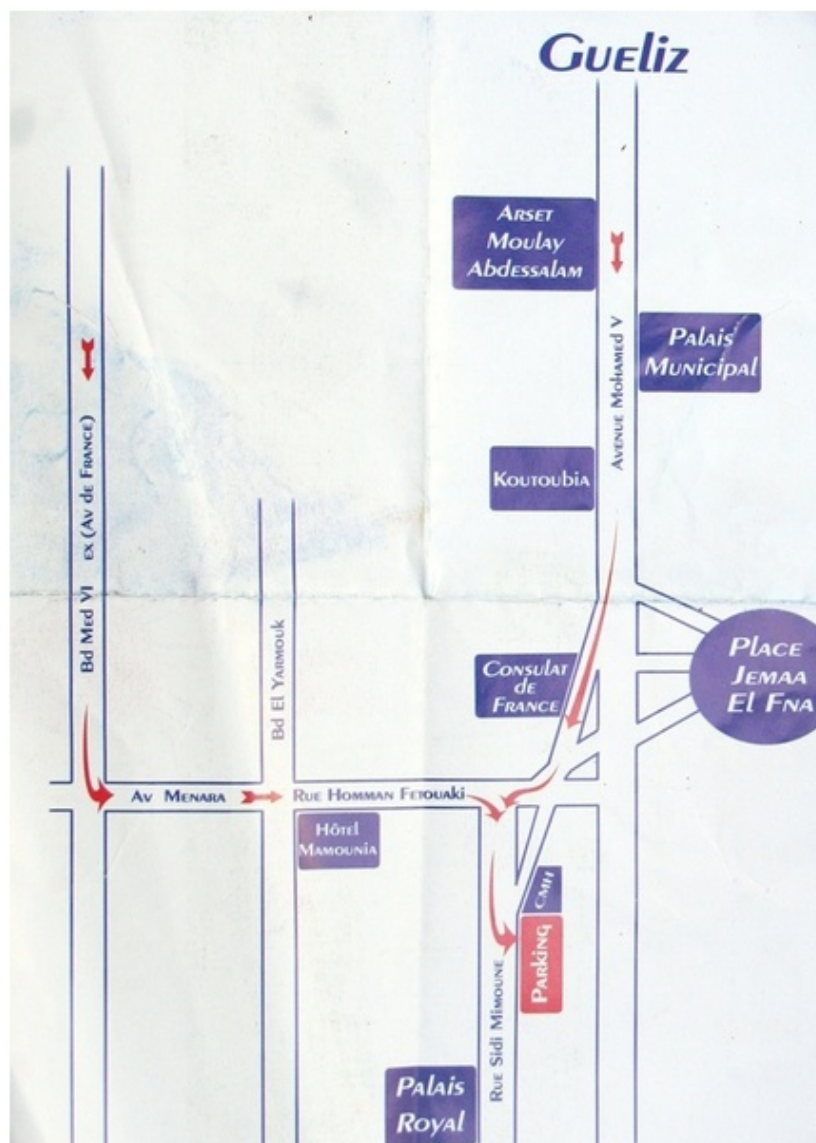
Rue Sidi Mimoun, Marrakesh, Morocco, MA

31° 37' 13.77" -7° 59' 32.02"



Guarded Car Parking in center Marrakesh, next to the Koutoubia mosque 5 minutes from Djemaa el Fna Square, Morocco

This is a nice place where you can leave your car as long as you want. Prices are fixed on a big board so no surprises like in so many other places in Marrakesh. Price for full day and night is 36 Dirhams, around 3.5 Euros. This time while I'm in town, the car is staying there for almost 3 weeks now and no problem. There's a 24hours guard looking for the cars.



## Marrakesh - The Koutoubia Mosque

El Badi Palace, ?????? ??????????????, Place des Ferblantiers, Marrakesh,  
Morocco, MA

31° 37' 26.85" -7° 59' 36.75"



The Koutoubia Mosque (Arabic: جامع الكوتوبية) is the largest mosque in Marrakech, Morocco. The minaret was completed under the reign of the Almohad Caliph Yaqub al-Mansur (1184-1199) and was used as the model for the Giralda of Seville and for the Hassan Tower of Rabat.

The name is derived from the Arabic al-Koutoubiyyin for librarian, since it used to be surrounded by sellers of manuscripts. It is considered the ultimate structure of its kind. The tower is 69 m (221 ft) in height and has a lateral length of 12.8 m (41 ft). Six rooms (one above the other) constitute the interior; leading around them is a ramp by way of which the muezzin could ride up to the balcony. It is built in a traditional Almohad style and the tower is adorned with four copper globes.

According to legend, the globes were originally made of pure gold, and there were once supposed to have been only three globes. The fourth globe was donated by the wife of Yacoub el-Mansour as compensation for her failure to keep the fast for one day during the month of Ramadan. She had her golden jewelry melted down to flab the fourth globe.

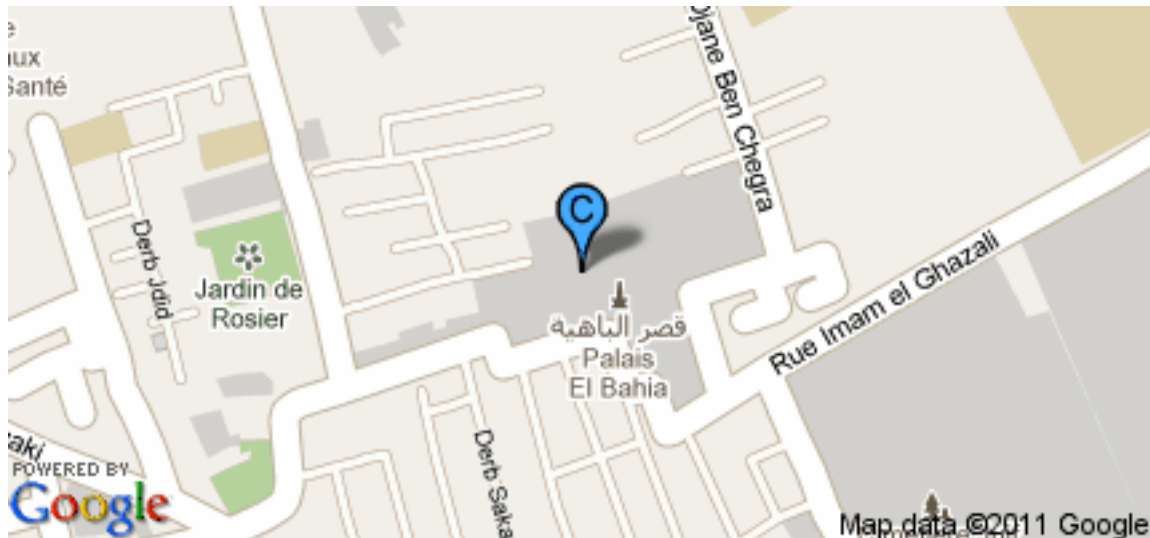
The minaret of the Koutoubia was the model for the minaret of the Giralda mosque in Seville which in its turn has influenced thousands of church towers in Spain and Eastern Europe.[citation needed]



## Marrakesh - The Bahia Palace

Derb Manchoura, Marrakesh, Morocco, MA

31° 37' 17.73" -7° 58' 56.03"



The Bahia Palace is a palace and a set of gardens located in Marrakech, Morocco. It was built in the late 19th century, intended to be the greatest palace of its time. The name means 'brilliance'. As in other buildings of the period in other countries, it was intended to capture the essence of the Islamic and Moroccan style. There is a 2 acre (8,000 m<sup>2</sup>) garden with rooms opening onto courtyards.

Set up at the end of XIXth century by Si Moussa, grand vizier of the sultan, for his personal use, this palace would bear the name of one of his wives. Here, the harem, which includes a vast court decorated with a central basin and surrounded by rooms intended for the concubines. As the black slave Abu Ahmed rose to power and wealth towards the end of the 19th century, he had the Bahia palace built by bringing in craftsmen from Fez. The structures tell a lot about the taste of the nouveau-riche of its time, and can appear vulgar to modern tastes. It was intended to become the greatest palace of its time, but it is really dominated by hasty planning as well as uninspired detail work. This doesn't make the palace less worth visiting, it is a monument of its time, and served even as the residence of the French resident general, Lyautey.

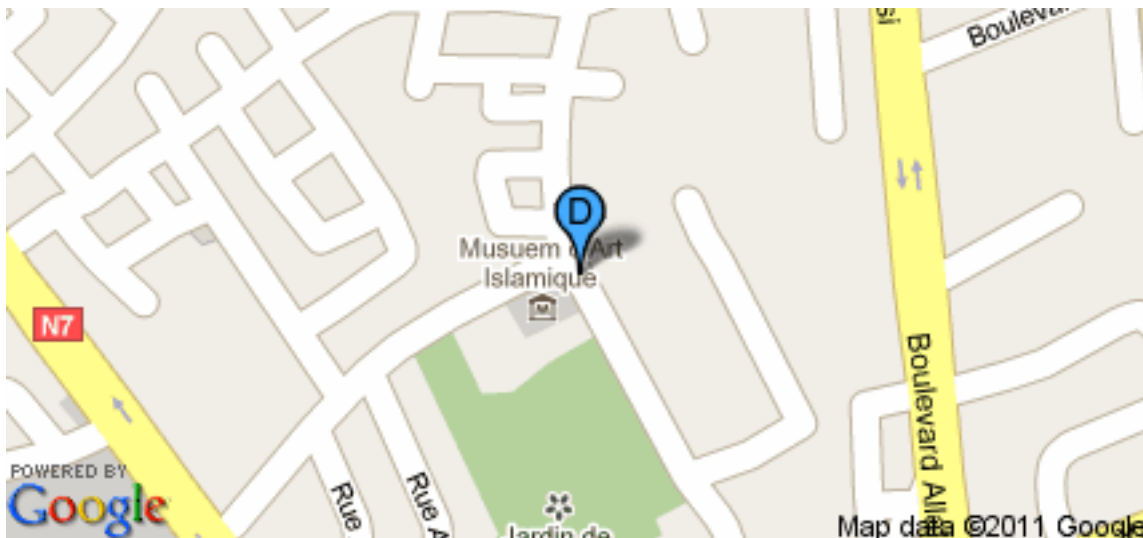




## Marrakesh - The Majorelle Garden

Majorelle Garden, Marrakesh, Morocco, MA

31° 38' 34" -8° 0' 11"



The Majorelle Garden (Arabic: ????? ????????) is a botanical garden in Marrakech, Morocco. It was designed by the expatriate French artist Jacques Majorelle (1886-1962)[1] in 1924, during the colonial period when Morocco was a protectorate of France. Though Majorelle's gentlemanly orientalist watercolors are largely forgotten today (many are preserved in the villa's collection) the garden he created is his creative masterpiece. The special shade of bold cobalt blue which he used extensively in the garden and its buildings is named after him, bleu Majorelle.

The garden has been open to the public since 1947. Since 1980 the garden has been owned by Yves Saint-Laurent and Pierre Bergé. After Yves Saint Laurent died in 2008 his ashes were scattered in the Majorelle Garden.[2]

The garden also houses the Islamic Art Museum of Marrakech, whose collection includes North African textiles from Saint-Laurent's personal collection as well as ceramics, jewelry, and paintings by Majorelle.

The garden hosts more than 15 bird species, which can be found only in the area of North Africa.

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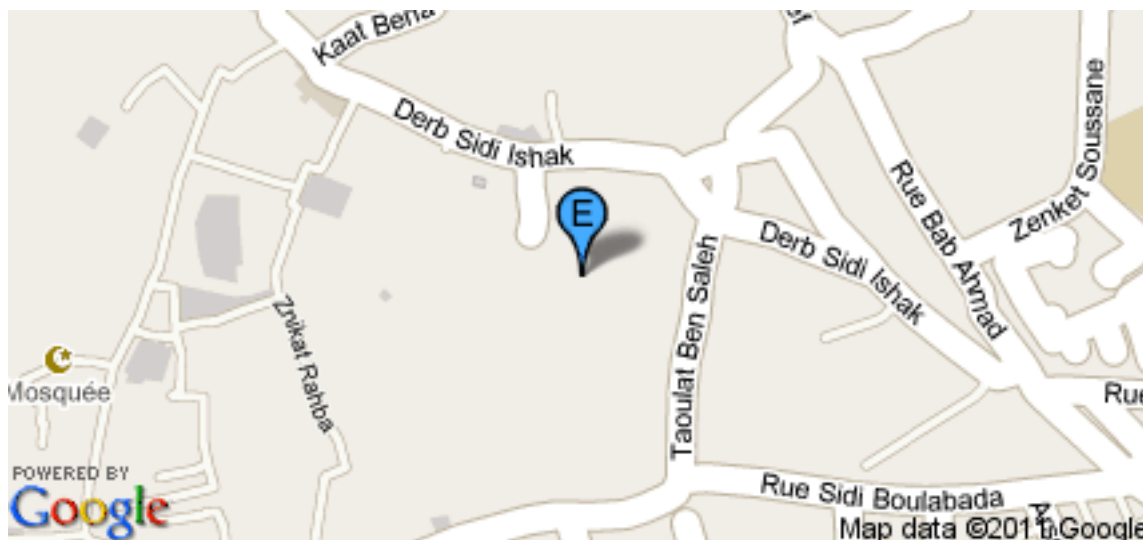
The garden hosts more than 15 bird species, which can be found only in the area of North Africa.



## Marrakesh - Djemaa el Fna

Riad Wardat Rih, 47, Marrakesh, Morocco, MA

31° 37' 44.76" -7° 59' 3.12"



RG 374

souky a severní medina v Marakéši RG 376

Djemaa el Fna (Arabic: ????? ?????? jâmi' al-fanâ?) is a square and market place in Marrakesh's medina quarter (old city). The origin of its name remains unknown: it means Assembly of the dead in Arabic, but as the word djemaa also means mosque in Arabic, it could also mean Place of the Vanished Mosque, in reference to a destroyed Almoravid mosque, or it could mean The Mosque of Eternity or The Mosque of Anihilation or perhaps The Mosque at the End of the World.[1]

The place remains the main square of Marrakesh, used equally by locals and tourists. During the day it is predominantly occupied by orange juice stalls, youths with chained Barbary apes, water sellers in colourful costumes with traditional leather water-bags and brass cups, and snake charmers who will pose for photographs for tourists. As the day progresses the entertainments on offer change: the snake charmers depart, and in the afternoon and evening the square becomes more crowded, with Chleuh dancing-boys (it would be against custom for girls to provide such an entertainment), story-tellers (telling their tales in Berber or Arabic, to an audience of appreciative locals), magicians, and peddlers of traditional medicines. As dark descends the square fills with dozens of food-stalls, and the crowds are at their height.

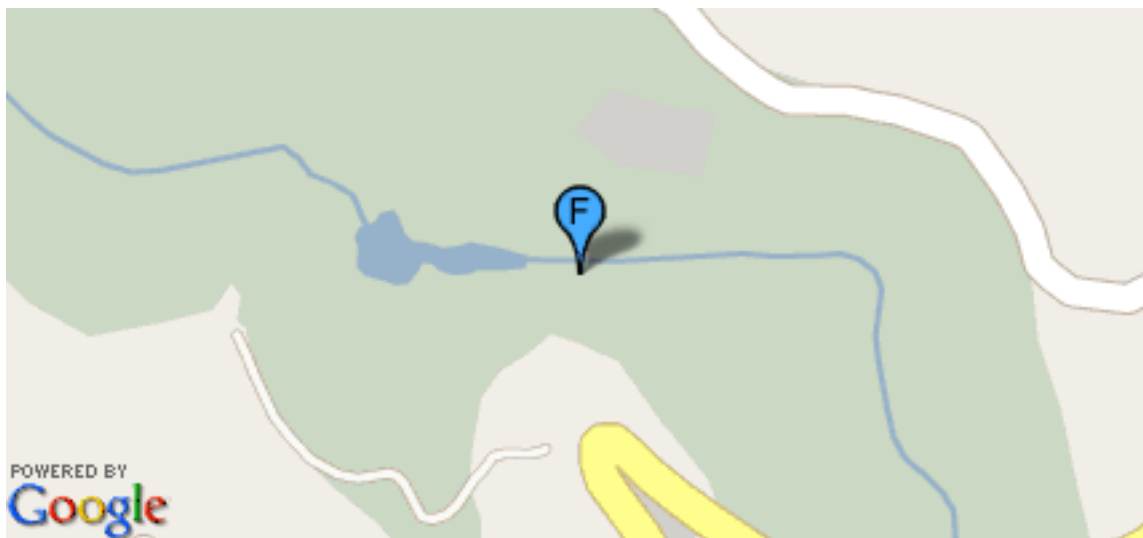
Steam rises from food stallsThe square is edged along one side by the Marrakesh souk, the traditional North African markets which service both the common daily needs of the people of the city, and the tourist trade. On other sides are cafe terraces to escape from the noise and confusion down in the square, and on yet other sides are hotels and gardens. Narrow streets lead into the alleys of the medina quarter, the old city. The photograph illustrating this article shows the entrance to the souk at the left, cafes in the centre, and the entrance to the medina via the Street of the Olive (derb al zitoun) on the right.



## Cascades d'Ouzoud

Ouzoud Falls, Ouzoud, Morocco, MA

32° 0' 54.73" -6° 43' 8.04"



Ouzoud Waterfalls (French: Cascades d'Ouzoud) (110 m high) are located in the Grand Atlas village of Tanaghmeilt, in the province of Azilal, 150 km north-east of Marrakech, in Morocco.

It is the most visited site of the region. In the vicinity, Green valleys, mills, orchards and a superb circuit of the gorges of the El Abid River (in Arabic, "Slaves' River" ), are found.

Ouzoud is the Berber word for "olive", referring to the nearby olive trees.

The bottom of the falls is accessible through a shaded path of olive trees. At the summit of the falls, there exist a dozen of old small mills that are still in use. In the twilight, one can observe whole troops of monkeys. One can also follow a narrow and difficult track leading to the road of Beni Mellal while descending the gorges from the "wadi el-Abid" by a canyon sometimes which one does not distinguish the bottom with nearly 600 meters.

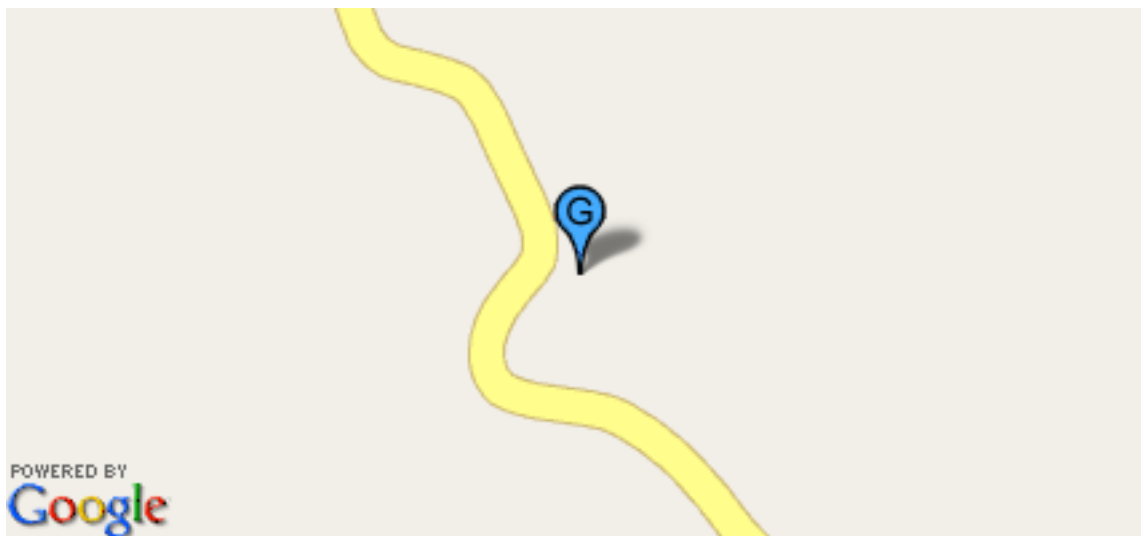




## sedlo Tizi-n-Tichka

N9, Morocco, MA

31° 16' 48.06" -7° 22' 40.82"



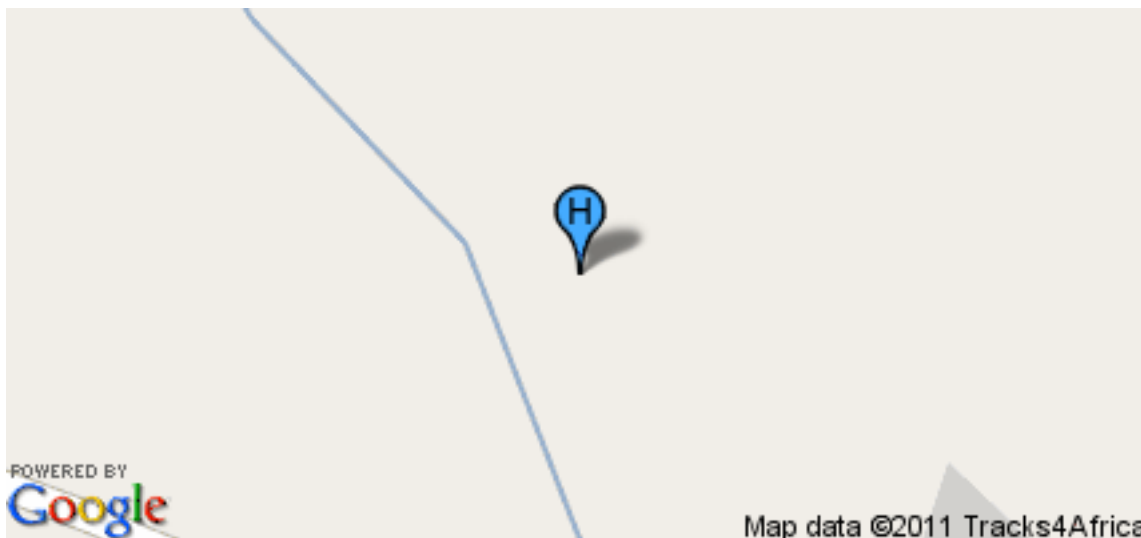
P ejezd Vysokého Atlasu, sedlo Tizi-n-Tichka (2260 m n. m.)



## A?t Benhaddou

P1506, A??t Benhaddou, Morocco,MA

31° 3' 0" -7° 8' 0"



Kasba AIT BENHADOU - památka UNESCO

A?t Benhaddou (Berber: Ath Benhadu, Arabic: ??? ?? ?????) is a 'fortified city', or ksar, along the former caravan route between the Sahara and Marrakech in present-day Morocco. It is situated in Souss-Massa-Draâ on a hill along the Ouarzazate River and has some beautiful examples of kasbahs, which unfortunately sustain damages during each rainstorm. Most of the town's inhabitants now live in a more modern village at the other side of the river; however, ten families still live within the ksar.

A?t Benhaddou has been a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1987[1] and several films have been shot there, including;

Lawrence of Arabia (1962)

The Man Who Would Be King (film) (1975)

The Message (film) (1976)

Jesus of Nazareth (1977)

Time Bandits (1981)

The Jewel of the Nile (1985)

The Living Daylights (1987)

The Last Temptation of Christ (1988)

The Sheltering Sky (1990)

Kundun (1997)

The Mummy (1999)

Gladiator (2000)

Alexander (2004)

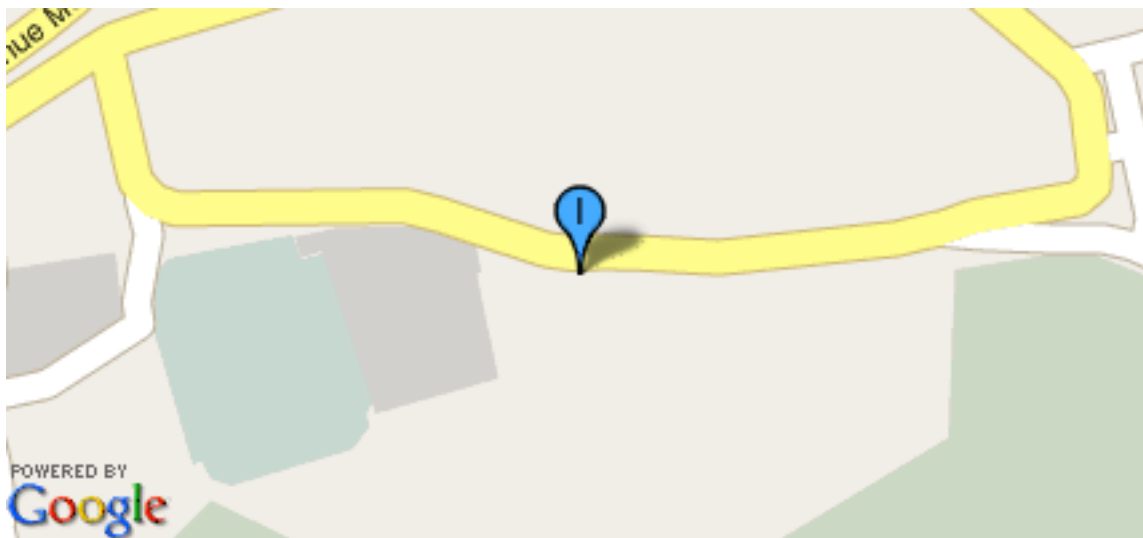




## camp Ouarzazate

Avenue Al-Maghreb Al-Arabi, Ouarzazate, Morocco, MA

30° 55' 24.26" -6° 53' 12.04"



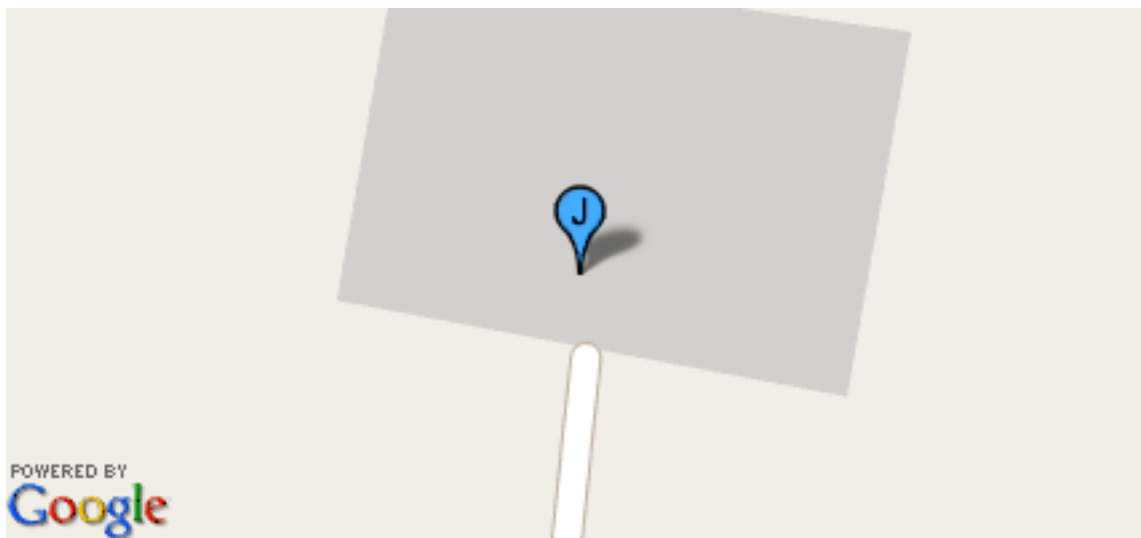
camp s bazénem.



## Ouarzazate Film studios - zp esnit pozici

N9, Ouarzazate, Morocco, MA

30° 56' 28.23" -6° 58' 1.68"



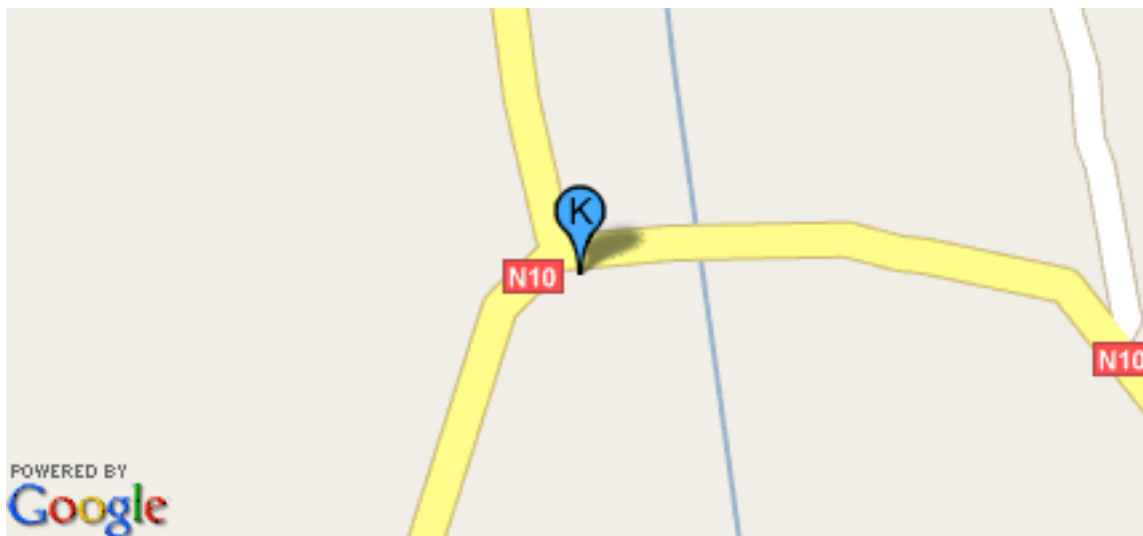
At present, it hosts the largest movie studios in the world, Atlas Studios. Several historical movies were shot on those studios, including Asterix & Obelix: Mission Cleopatra, Lawrence of Arabia, The Man Who Would Be King, Cleopatra, Kundun, Gladiator and lately Alexander, Kingdom of Heaven and Babel. It was also the location of the November 26, 2006 episode of the television series The Amazing Race 10.



## Gorges du Dades et du Todra

N10, Boumalne Dades, Morocco, MA

31° 22' 28.29" -5° 59' 33.1"



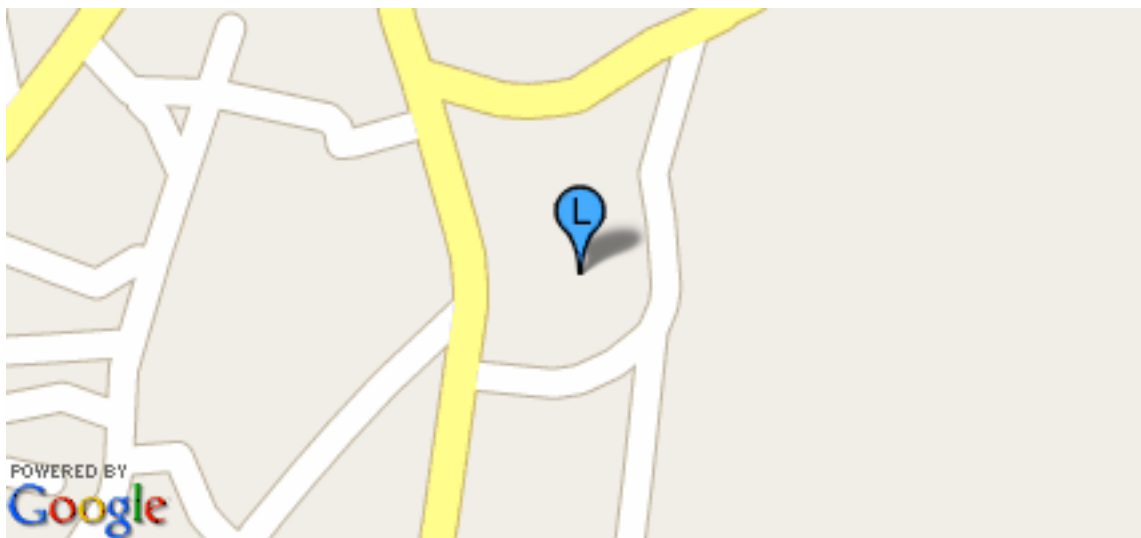
rokle, sout sky, výhledy na Atlas



## oáza Tinerhir

N10, Tinerhir, Morocco, MA

31° 30' 53" -5° 31' 58"



jen projet

Tinghir (Arabic: ?????), located in south-eastern Morocco, in the wake of the High Atlas and the face of Adrar Sarhro is part of the region of Ouarzazate.

The name originally referred Tineghir the mountain "IGHIR" which meant the shoulder Tamazight, but it has gradually expanded to bring together all the villages around and give this name to the whole oasis.

The city proper of Tineghir (Baladia tinghir) has 36 000 inhabitants while the oasis as a whole amounted to 86 500 inhabitants according to the 2004 Census. Tineghir, as the region of Ouarzazate, is populated by Amazighs. Tineghir is at the center of one of the most beautiful oases of southern Morocco. This lush palm covers about 30 miles on 500 to 1500 m wide along the wadi Todgha. After Gorge, Wadi Todgha is difficult to spawn a passage on the southern slopes of the great atlas (Tizgui), then leads into the great plain to meanders slightly over twenty kilometers up Ferkla.

The palm Todgha, very dense and widespread, consists of only two sides of the ASSIF Todgha, it is irrigated by a network of pipes called tirgouine (plural of Târgu). Absorbed by a large number of irrigation canals, water from the ASSIF Todgha generally can not Ferkla up. Ferkla through his bed and then lay in the Ghris, but there are times when water during heavy floods, and it usually only lasts a few days.

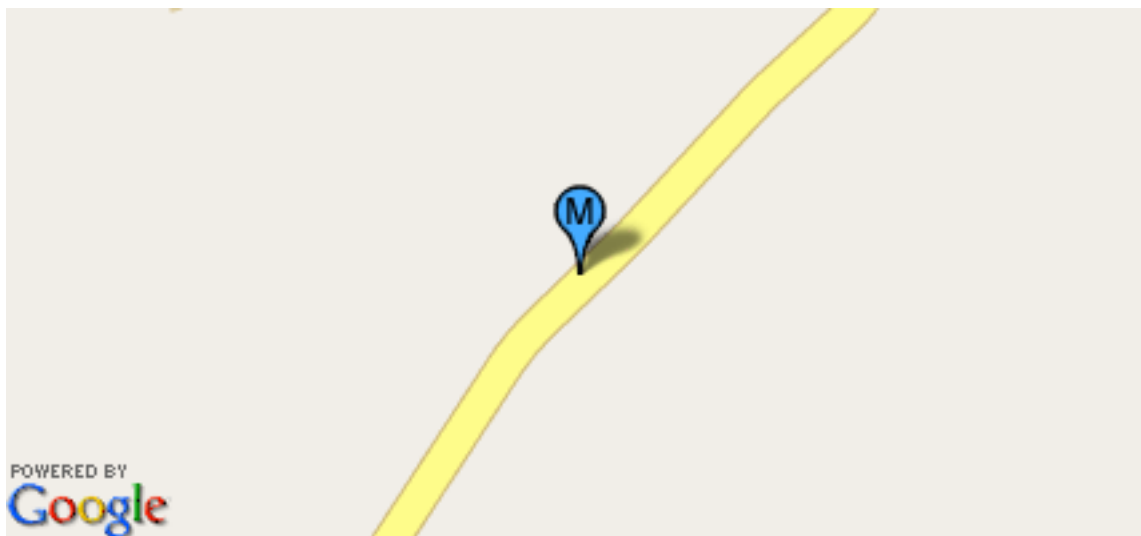




## Camping Oasis Palmier Campsite

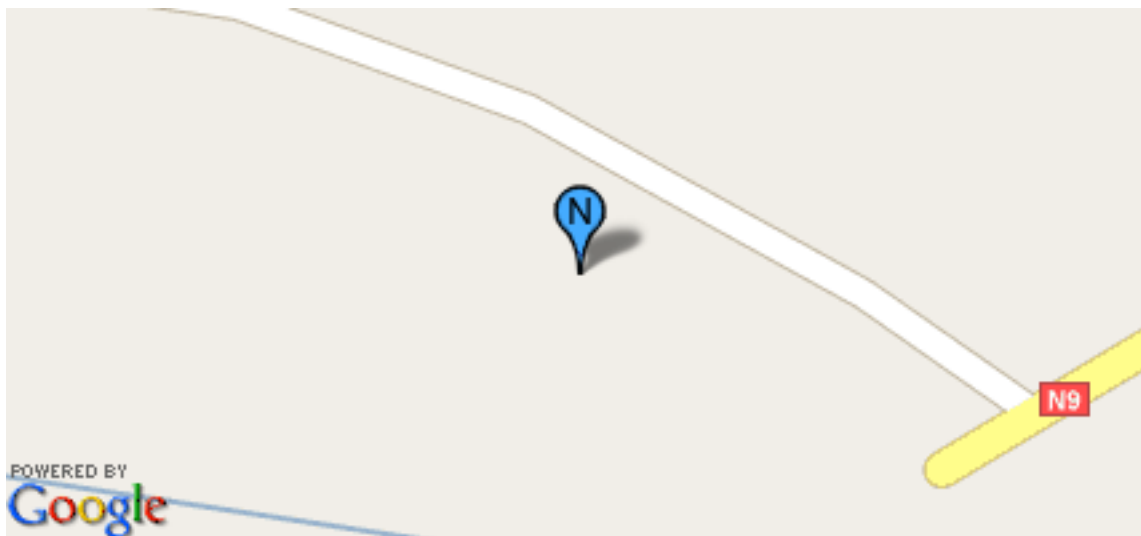
Zagora Mountain, Morocco, MA

30° 19' 22.76" -5° 49' 30.49"



## Mhamid - Sahara

N9, Mhamid, Morocco, MA  
29° 49' 32.79" -5° 43' 24.24"



Výlet na velbloudech



Suggestions

## **Výlety do poušt**

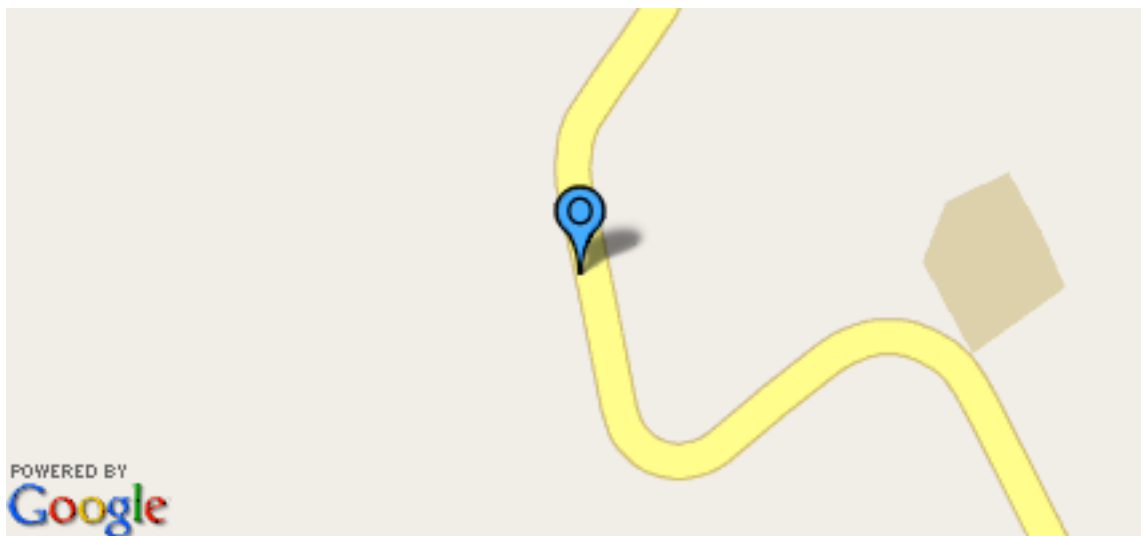
<http://www.authentic-morocco.com/>

4x4, velbloud, ...

## Camping Le Soleil

Hotel camping le Soleil, Morocco, MA

31° 32' 50.89" -5° 35' 20.58"



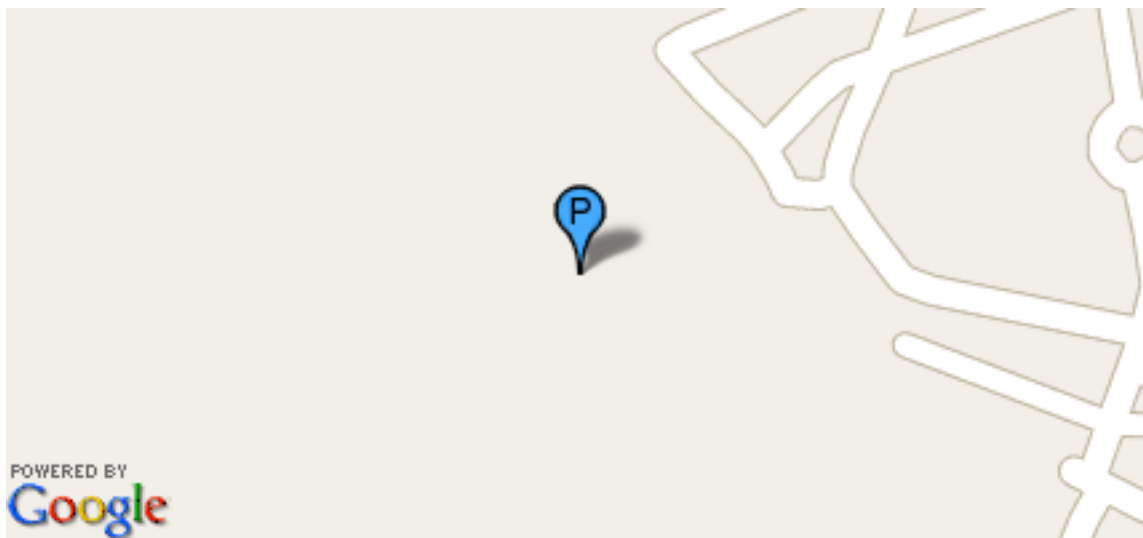
Bazen.



## Rissani

N13, Rissani, Morocco, MA

31° 17' 9" -4° 16' 30"



RG 499

Rissani is a town in eastern Morocco, located near Erfoud. It is in the region of Er-Rachidia, on the edge of the Erg Chebbi, the largest sand desert in Morocco. Its population in 2004 was 20,469.

The mausoleum of the founder of the Alaouite Dynasty of Morocco, Moulay Ali Cherif, is located on the southern edge of town.

Rissani is the ancient capital of Tafilalet. Its location as a crossroads between north and south brought the city to an important status

A former major caravan center,[1] Rissani remains a major commercial center in the region, with a large souk, particularly lively today on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays. It was noted for its leather and goat skin trading.

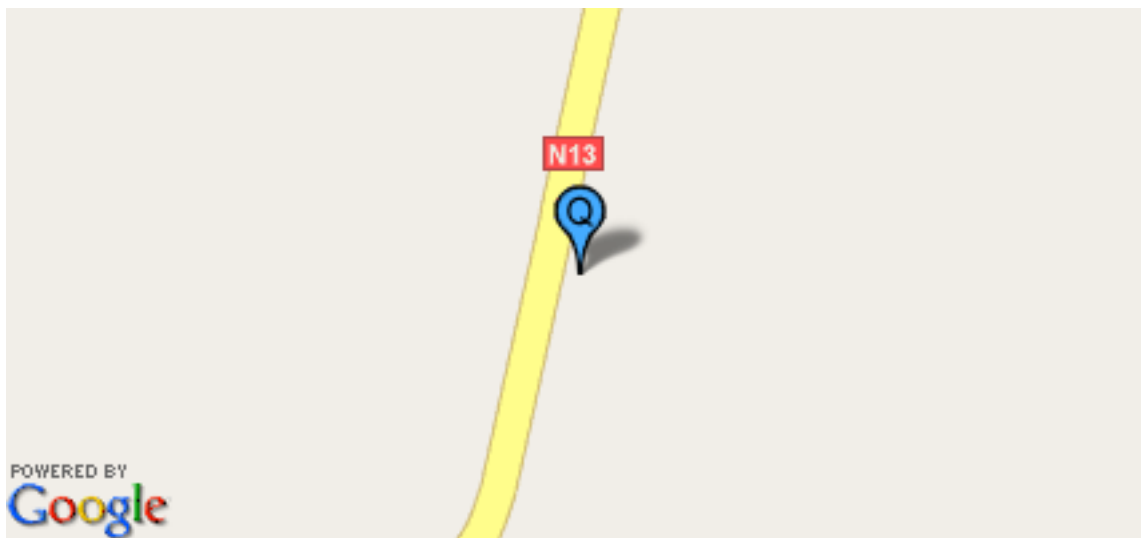




## camping Tifina

N13, Morocco, MA

31° 21' 28.39" -4° 17' 14.07"



Možná zde nechat auta a na Saharu, k dunám a na výlet s velbloudy se přesunout autem.

GPS Coordinates: N 31°22'900 - W 04°16'300

Arfoud and Rissani are served on a daily basis by taxi

Address: TIFINA, BP 204, Erfoud, 52200 Morocco - Telephone : +212 (0) 10.23.14.15

Contact: Pascal LOMBARD

Telephone (France) : +33 (0) 609 220 227

Campsite: Located in south-eastern Morocco, in the province of ERRACHIDIA, and 8km from Arfoud, the TIFINA garden oasis enjoys both a quiet and verdant location and an exceptional setting. As an ideal starting point for fascinating excursions, TIFINA faces on the one side the huge palm groves of Tafilalet, and on the other the Marzouga Dunes which are the first of the Sahara and the highest in Morocco.

Starting in 2008, TIFINA welcomes you year-round in a unique setting that is ideal for relaxation and recreation.

Built in the spirit of Caravanserais of yore, within enclosed walls and 24 hours a day security, you have here both quiet and comfort. Spread out over close to 4 acres of palm trees and various other trees and bushes, TIFINA is available for all types of camping and

offers modern bathroom facilities, both public and private, in line with the highest standards.

We have at your disposal:

- A cool spot (ice cubes), a grocery store, a laundry
- A motor caravan service area with waste water and holding tank evacuation
- Technical and tire assistance
- A shop selling local crafts, with fax and Internet connections
- A PO Box: You can receive at TIFINA double-sealed official mail such as insurance renewals, administrative declarations etc... Useful!



## Suggestions

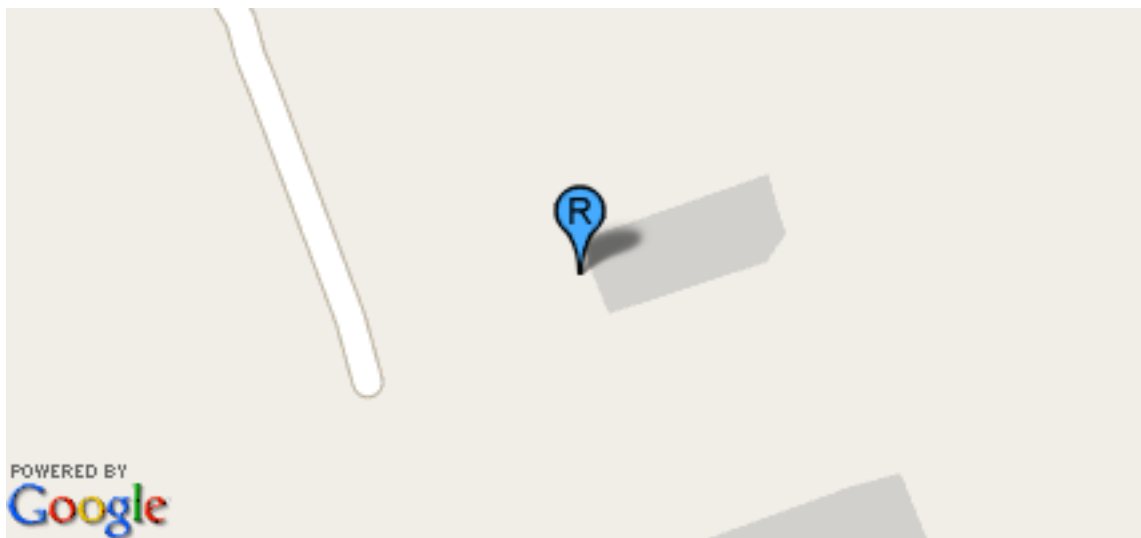
**web stránky campu**

<http://www.tifina-morocco.com/>

## camping Sahara

N13, Morocco, MA

31° 8' 8.89" -4° 1' 14.35"



Auberge SAHARA - Adresse : ksar Hassi labiad - Merzouga 52202 Errachidia / Maroc

E-mail: [info@aubergesahara.com](mailto:info@aubergesahara.com)

Tél /fax : +212.535.57.70.39-Fax : +212.535.57.73.03 GSM : +212.666.76.63.55 / +212.662.19.12

Position GPS : N: 31.08.100 W:04.01.122

The auberge SAHARA is built by the BOURCHOK brothers some meters far from the sand dunes of "ERG CHEBBI" in the oasis known/famous by the turning of many international films such as :sahara secrets, Marrakech express, operation condor ,lion of the desert,...In this oasis, the highest palm trees of the region and the lovely sand dunes gives exceptional beautiful view especially from the terrace of the auberge from which we can assist the sun rise/sun set and where we also can sleep under the open sky full of stars...



## Suggestions

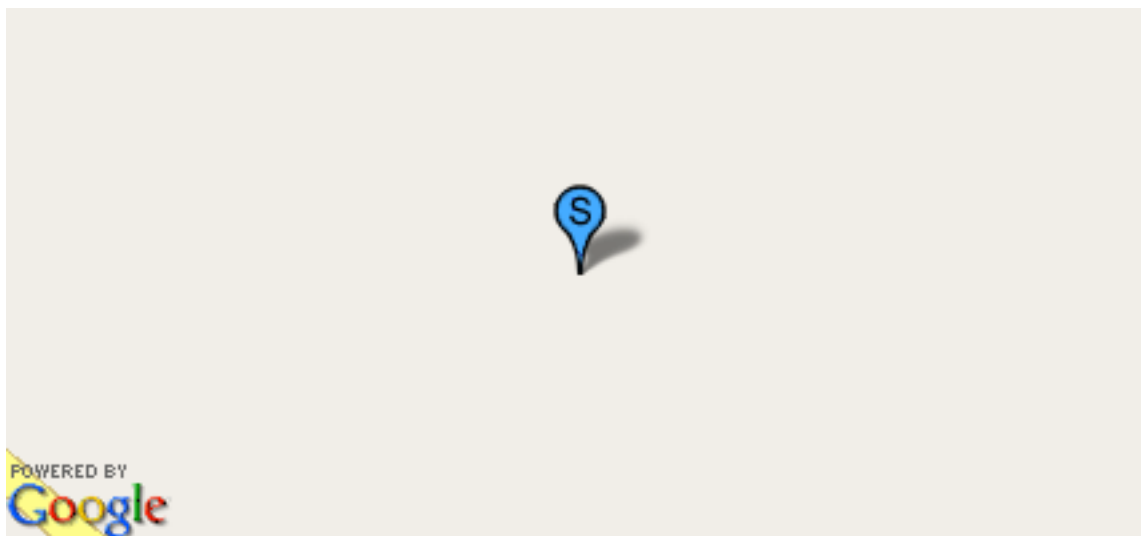
### **web stránky campu**

[http://www.aubergesahara.com/merzouga\\_auberge\\_sahara\\_hassilabied\\_merzouga.htm](http://www.aubergesahara.com/merzouga_auberge_sahara_hassilabied_merzouga.htm)

## Erg Chebbi Campsite

N13, Morocco, MA

31° 7' 7.4" -4° 1' 48.34"



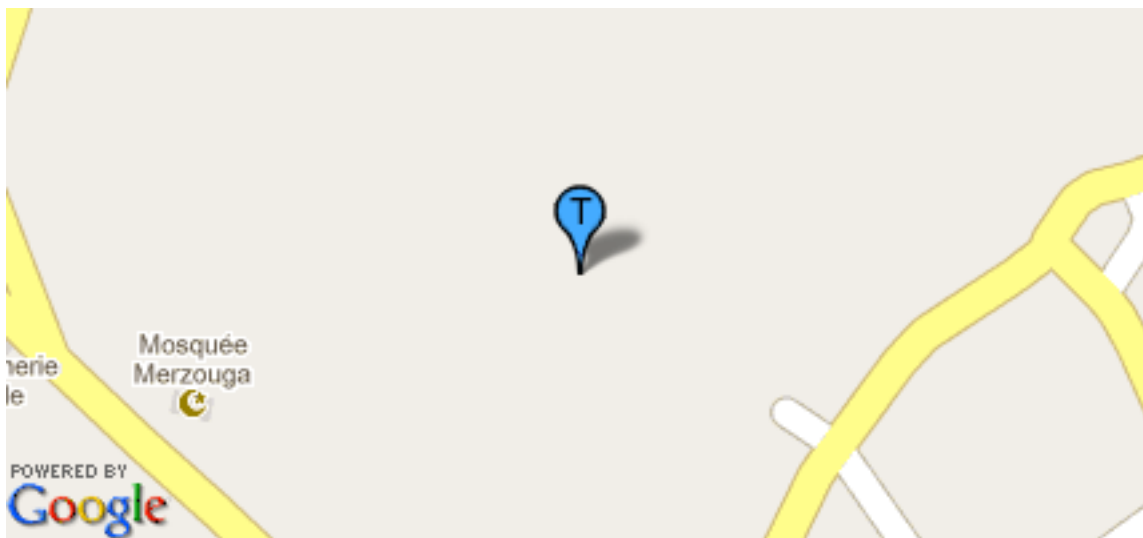
I pro t žká auta.



## Merzouga

N13, Merzouga, Morocco, MA

31° 5' 57" -4° 0' 42"



Výlet na velbloudech do poušt

the Erg Chebbi sand dunes at Merzouga are a popular choice for independent travellers including family tours. Erg Chebbi camel treks at sunset, into the tall sandy dunes, are the highlight of desert tours and you have the option of a night in a desert camp or a hotel with pool at the dune line.

### 1 Night Overnight Camel Treks in Erg Chebbi – What to Expect

Meet you guide and camels in the late afternoon to set off, with the bare essentials for your 'one night under the stars in the desert' camel trek trek - travel light and leave the rest of your luggage safely stored behind you. Mounting a camel is unusual because camel legs have double joints so initially you are thrown forward (there is a bar to hold) and then backwards as the camel stands up.

Set off on your sunset camel trek across the sandy dunes with your expert guide. On arrival at the desert camp and your nomad tent, traditionally made of thick goat and camel hair, the camels are hobbled and mint tea is served while an evening meal is prepared and served under the stars. After dinner it is usual for the camel guides to drum and sing Berber songs.

Wake early to watch the sunrise and, with the camels re-loaded, trek back across the dunes - or continue camel trekking with your desert guide for another day or days.



Merzouga is a small village in southeastern Morocco, about 35 kilometers southeast of Rissani, about 45 kilometers from Erfoud, and about 20 kilometers from the Algerian border.

The village is most famous for Erg Chebbi, a Saharan erg, and it is for this reason a part of the itineraries of many tourists visiting Morocco. Merzouga also has the largest natural body of water in Morocco.[citation needed]

Sand dunes near MerzougaIn 2006 Merzouga experienced devastating flash floods, displacing 1,200 and resulting in some deaths.

Around the Dunes of Erg Chebbi exist other less known villages: Hassilabied 4km away, Tanamoust 3km away, Takoujt 1.5km away, Khamlia 7km away and Tisserdmine 15km away.



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Suggestions

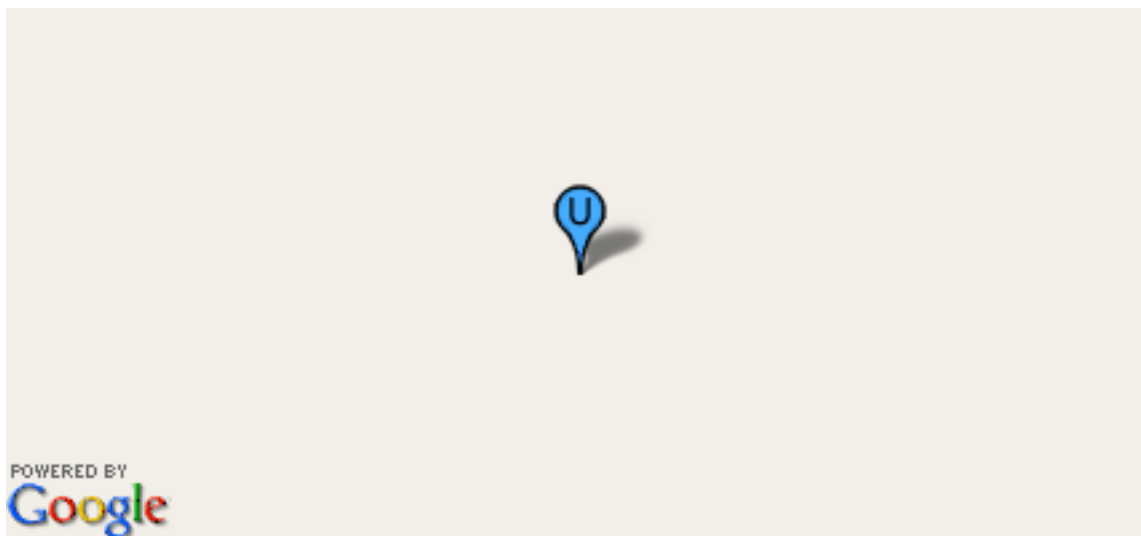
**Výlety do poušt na velbloudu**

<http://www.authentic-morocco.com/sample-itineraries/Erg-Chebbi-Camel-Treks-Merzouga>

## Source bleue de Meski Campsite

N13, Morocco, MA

31° 50' 23.13" -4° 14' 30.15"



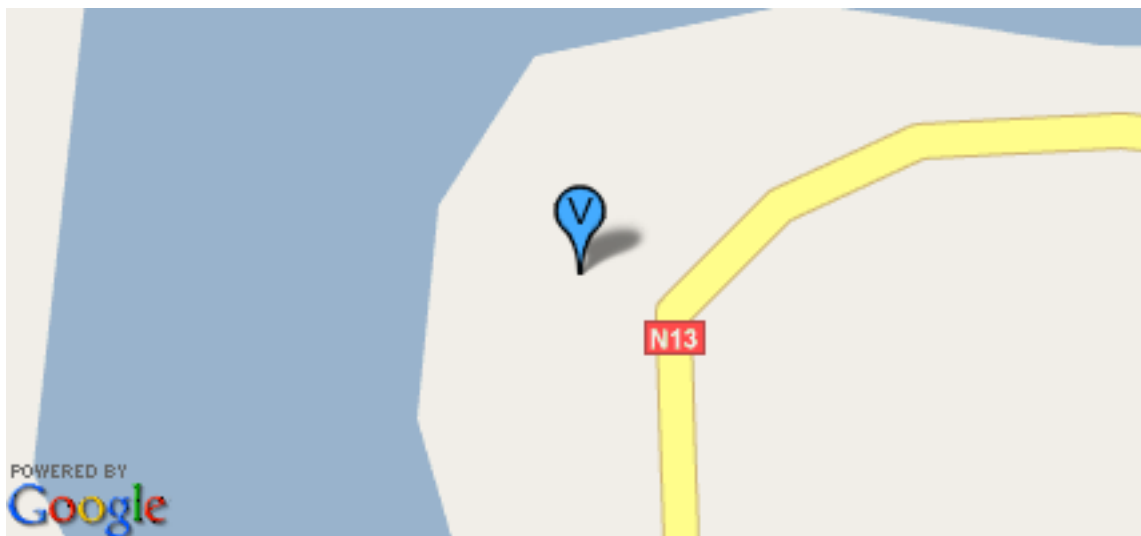
Wild Camping Spot



## Jurassic Camping Campsite

N13, Morocco, MA

32° 9' 13.6" -4° 22' 33.49"



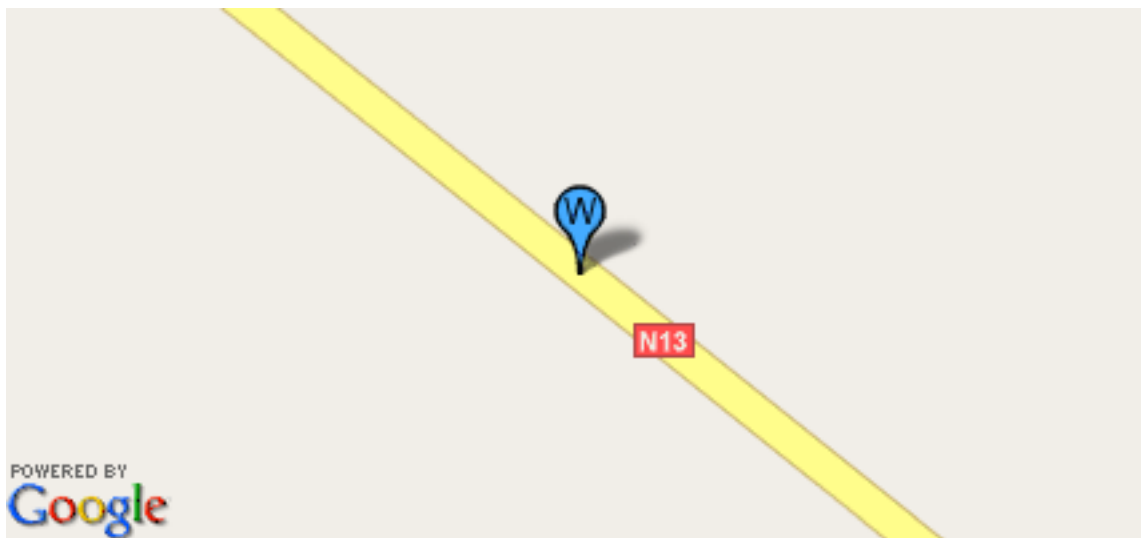
toalety



## Camping Timnay Campsite

N13, Morocco, MA

32° 45' 7.04" -4° 55' 10.83"



elektrika, wc

Great campsite. Beautiful setting, delicious tagines at the restaurant. Facilities were pretty good shape

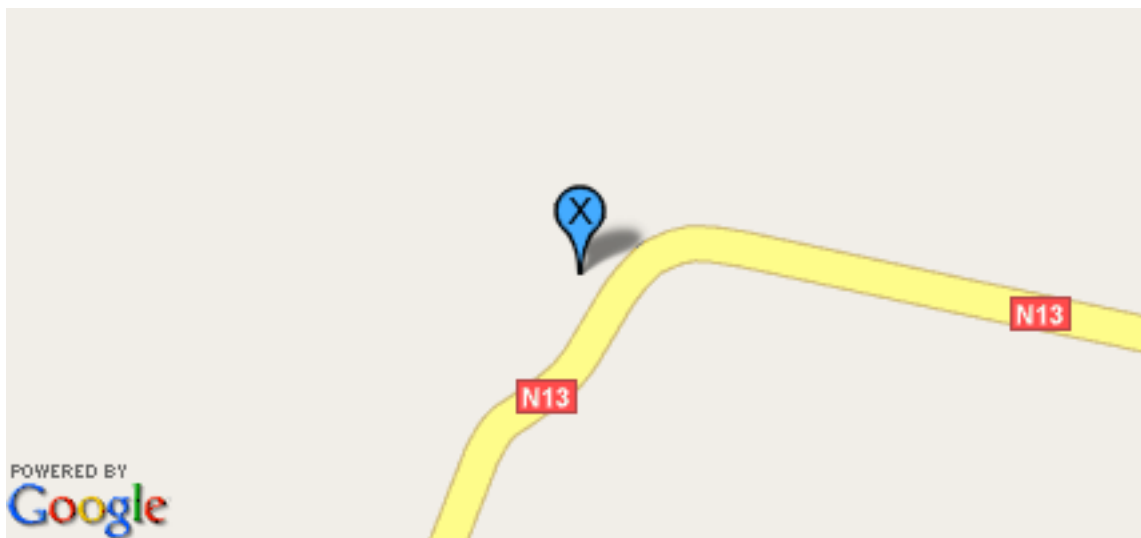




## C?dre Gouraud Forest

N13, Morocco, MA

33° 26' 5.57" -5° 11' 10.44"



Horský cedrový háj u AZROU - unikátní spole enství lesních velikán

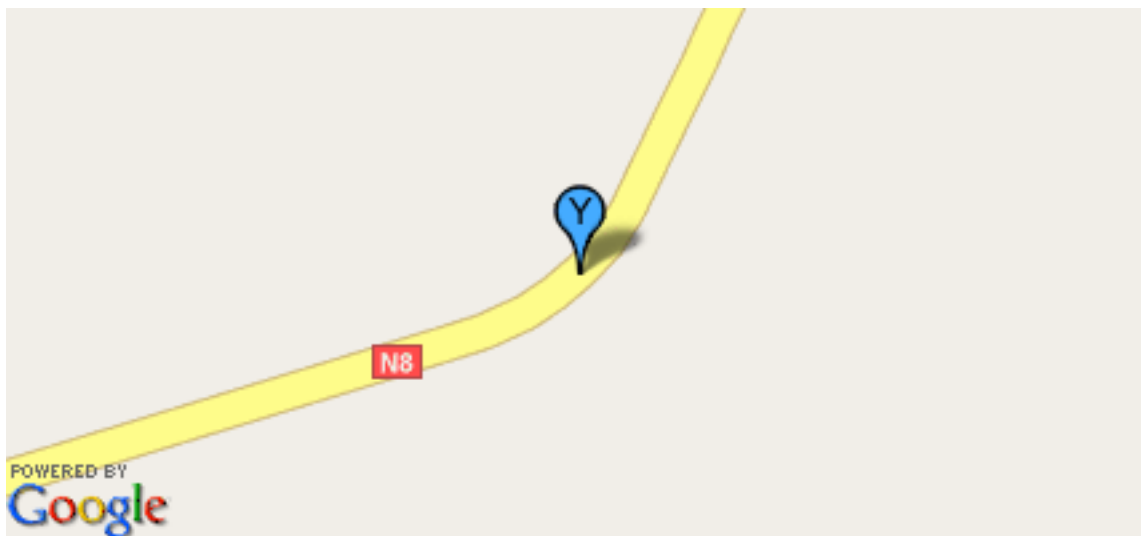
C?dre Gouraud Forest is a woodland area in the Middle Atlas Mountain Range in Morocco. This forest was named for a French military officer. This forest is located along the Azrou to Ifrane road.[1] The forest is notable as a habitat for a sub-population of Barbary Macaques, *Macaca sylvanus*



## Amazigh campsite

N8, Morocco, MA

33° 26' 58.59" -5° 10' 14.71"



Amazigh campsite. Situated at 5 Km from Azrou on the road to Iframe, at 1450m high, in middle Atlas, at the crossroad of big touristic cities mediteranean sea atlantic ocean and big south, it's also a stop for migrating storks. Hassan, his son Thierry and all their staff are here to welcome you in this quiet and safety orchard. We speak : berber, moroccan, french, german, english, spanish.

\* AMAZIGH : "free mane" in berber language (pronounce AMAZIR) 44830 visits and 21 today, 147369 hits

Azrou, Morocco

(00212) 35 56 07 25

(00212) 65 36 16 40



## Suggestions

**web stránky campu**

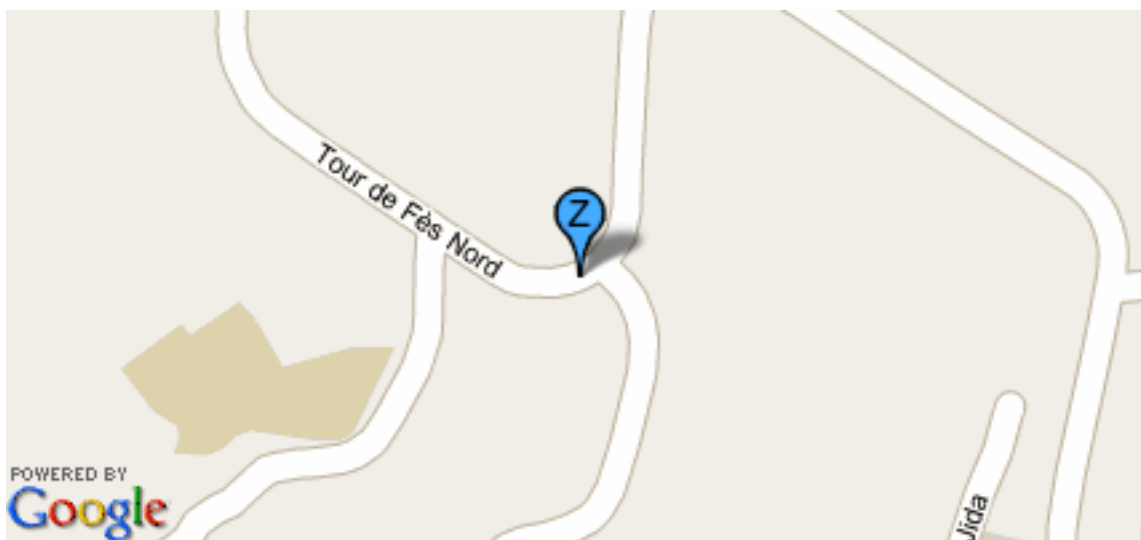
<http://www.campingamazigh.com/>

## Fes - barvína

Tour de F??s Nord

Tour Nord de F??s, Fes, Morocco, MA

34° 4' 9.06" -4° 58' 10.39"



RG 199, mapka 200

kempy ve FESu:

Camping International, Route de Sefrou, 4 km od centra, s bazenem a barem

Camping Diamant Vest, 6 km jižn

- jedno ze ty královských m st
- t etí nejv tší m sto Maroka
- po et obyvatel se blíží jednomu milionu

Fés je tradi ní arabské m sto s bohatou historií. Skládá se ze t í ástí. Nejstarší medina, tzv. "Staré m sto" (Fes-al-Bali) je obehnána hradbami. Dalšími dv ma ástmi jsou "Fes-Djedid" ("Nový Fes") a Francouzi vybudovaná Ville Nouvelle.

Historie m sta Fés sahá až do roku 789 kdy bylo založeno panovníkem Idrisem I. Mezi lety 1170 až 1180 byl Fés považován za nejv tší m sto tehdejšího sv ta, stalo se centrem Féského království. Scházeli s v n m nejv tší v dci a církevní hodnostá i své doby, jak muslimští, tak i k es anští, kte í sem jezdili studovat i z Evropy. Sou ástí Marockého impéria se stal roku 1548.

V dnešní dob nabízí Fés mnoho kulturních památek, je obecn považován za jedno z nejzachovalejších muslimských m st s krásnými medínami. Zárove je centrem

rukod lných prací, koupíte tady snad všechno. Uprost ed medíny narazíte na krásnou mešitu Karaouiyne. Labyrint starobylé medíny Fes el-Bali je také nejv tší bezautomobilovou m stskou zónou na sv t . Uli ky jsou tak úzké, že se tam auta prost nevejdou. Jednou z nejznám jších atrakcí Fésu jsou barvi i k ží.

Fes or Fez (Arabic: فاس [F?s], French: F?s) is the third largest city in Morocco —after Casablanca and Rabat— with a population of just over one million. It is the capital of the F?s-Boulemane region.

Fes, a former capital, is one of the country's four "imperial cities," the others being Rabat, Marrakech and Meknes. It comprises three distinct parts, Fes el Bali (the old, walled city), Fes-Jdid (new Fes, home of the Mellah) and the Ville Nouvelle (the French-created, newest section of Fes).

Fes el Bali is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Its medina, the larger of the two medinas of Fes, is believed to be the world's largest contiguous car-free urban area. The University of Al-Karaouine, founded in AD 859, is the oldest continuously functioning university in the world.

The city was founded on a bank of the Fez River by Idris I in 789, founder of the Idrisid dynasty, the works being continued on the opposite bank by his son Idris II (808).[2].

Arab emigration to Fes, including 800 Al-Andalusian families expelled after a rebellion which took place in Córdoba in 817-818, and other 2,000 families banned from Kairouan (modern Tunisia) after another rebellion that took place in 824, gave the city a definite Arab character. 'Adwat Al-Andalus and 'Adwat al-Qarawiyyin, the two main quarters of Fes, were called respectively after the two waves of Arab immigrants to the new city.[3] During Yahya ibn Muhammad's rule the Kairouyine mosque, one of the oldest and largest in Africa, was built, together with the associated University of Al-Karaouine was founded (859).[4]

After Ali ibn Umar (Ali II) came to power, the Berber tribes of Madyuna, Gayatha and Miknasa, which were Sufrite Kharijites, formed a common front against the Idrisid and, after defeating Ali's armies, occupied Fes. They were driven out of the city by Yahya ibn Al-Qassim, who declared himself Ali's successor.[5]

The city was populated by Muslims from elsewhere in North Africa, the Middle East, Moriscos (especially after the Spanish conquest of Granada in 1492), as well as many Jews, who had their own quarter, or Mellah, in the city. The two halves of Fes were united in 1069, after the destruction of the wall dividing them. Although losing its capital

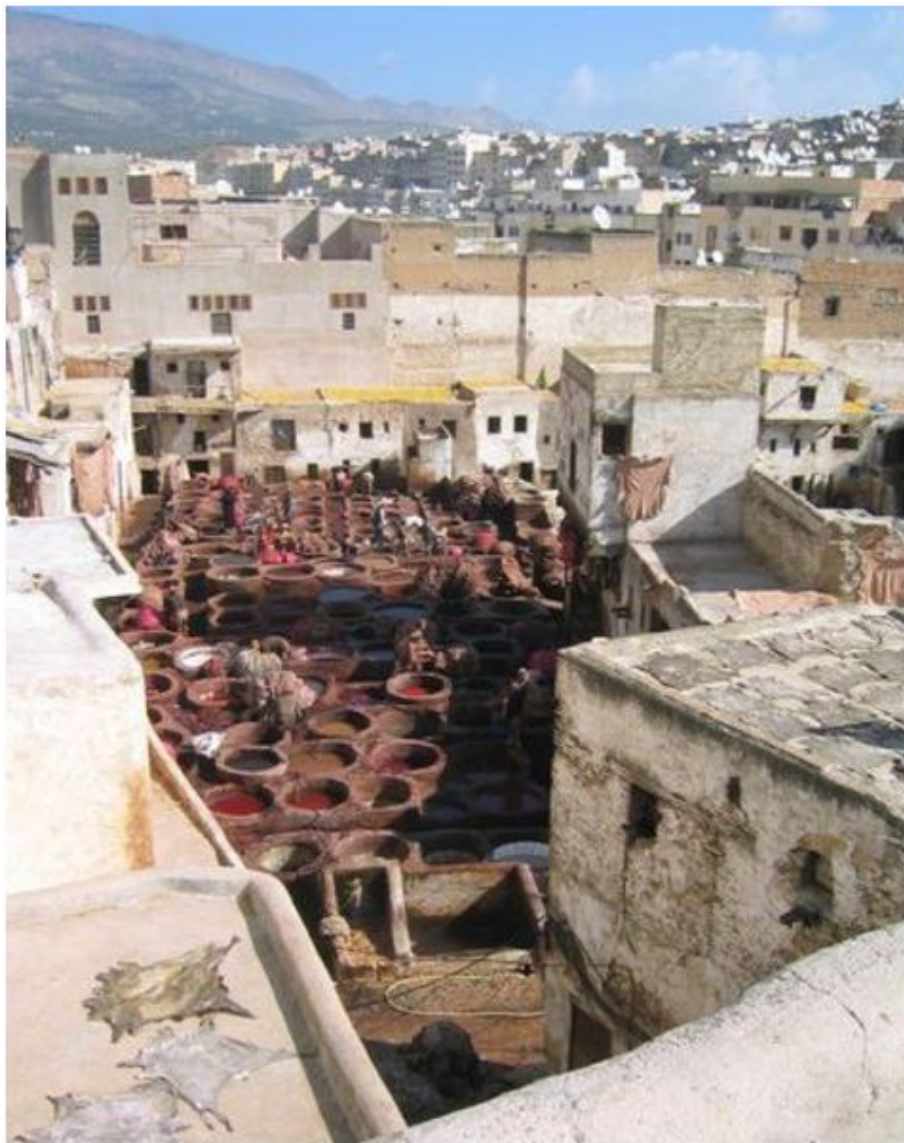


status to Marrakech and Tlemcen under the Almoravids, Fes became the scientific and religious center, where both Muslims and Christians from Europe came to study. In 1250 it regained its capitals status under the Marinid dynasty.

#### Main sights

Mule moving goods in the car-free Medina in Fes. Fes is becoming an increasingly popular tourist destination and many non-Moroccans are now restoring traditional houses (riads and dars) as second homes in the Fes medina. The most important monuments in the city are:

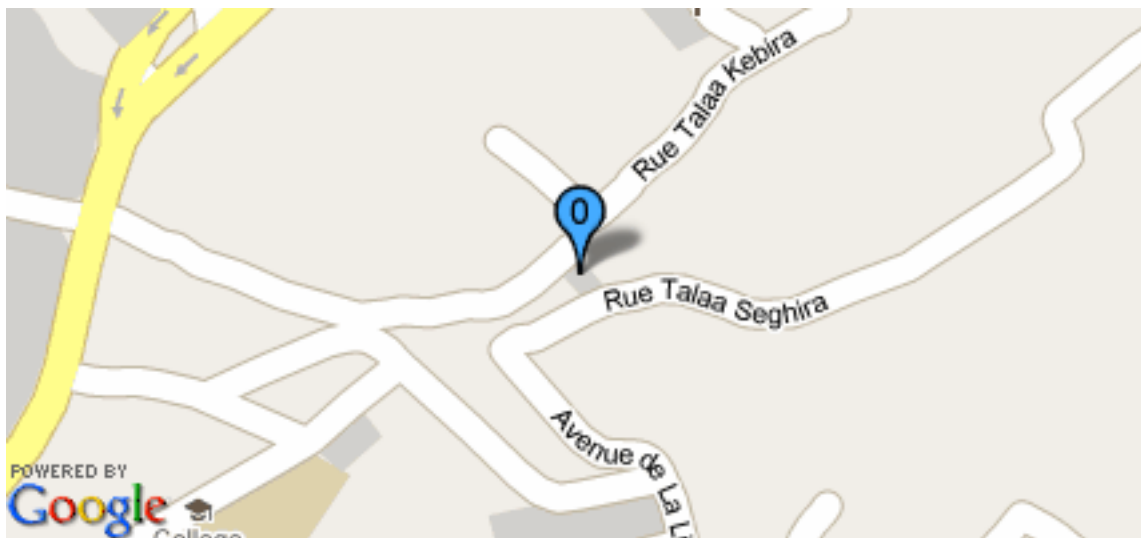
Bou Inania Madrasa  
Al-Attarine Madrasa  
University of Al-Karaouine  
Zaouia Moulay Idriss II  
Dar al-Magana  
Aben Danan Synagogue



## Fes - The Madrasa Bou Inania

Rue Talaa Seghira, Fes, Morocco, MA

34° 3' 44.08" -4° 58' 57.73"



The Madrasa Bou Inania (also Bu Inaniya) in Fes, Morocco, is a madrasa founded in AD 1351–6 by Abu Inan Faris who also founded the Madrasa Bou Inania in Meknes. It is widely acknowledged as a marvel of Marinid architecture. "Bou Inania" comes from the first part of the sultan's name "Abou Inan". The madrasa functioned as both an educational institute and as a congregational mosque at the same time. It is the only madrasa in Fes which has a minaret. Opposite the main doorway of the madrasa is the entrance to the dar al-wudu (ablutions house). Left and right of the central court are class rooms.

According to history religious leaders of the Karaouine Mosque advised Abu Inan Faris to build this Madrasa.[1] It was the last madrasa to be build by the Marinids. The madrasa became one of the most important religious places of Fes and Morocco, gaining the status of Grand Mosque.

The madrasa has been renovated in 18th century. During the reign of Sultan Mulay Sliman entire sections were reconstructed. In the 20th century, major restoration work was carried out to the load-bearing structure, the plaster, wood and decoration.

The madrasa is one of the few religious places in Morocco that is accessible to non-Islamic tourists. Opposite the Madrasa Bou Inania is the Dar al-Magana a wall with a hydraulic clock which was built together with the madrasa.



## Fes - The University of Al-Karaouine

University of Al-Karaouine, Fes, Morocco, MA

34° 3' 52" -4° 58' 24"



The University of Al-Karaouine or Al-Qarawiyyin (Arabic: جامعة القرويين) (other transliterations of the name include Qarawiyyin, Kairouyine, Kairauouine, Qairawiyyin, Qaraouyine, Quaraouiyine, Quarawin, and Qaraouiyn) is a university located in Fes, Morocco which was established in 1947.[2] Its origins date back to 859, when it was founded as a mosque school.[1] The madrasa has been (and still is) one of the leading spiritual and educational centers of the Muslim world.

The Al Karaouine madrasa played a leading role in the cultural and academic relations between the Islamic world and Europe in the middle ages. The cartographer Mohammed al-Idrisi (d. 1166), whose maps aided European exploration in the Renaissance is said to have lived in Fes for some time, suggesting that he may have worked or studied at Al Karaouine. The madrasa has produced numerous scholars who have strongly influenced the intellectual and academic history of the Muslim and Jewish worlds. Among these are Ibn Rushayd al-Sabti (d. 1321), Mohammed Ibn al-Hajj al-Abdari al-Fasi (d. 1336), Abu Imran al-Fasi (d. 1015), a leading theorist of the Maliki school of Islamic jurisprudence, Leo Africanus, a renowned traveler and writer, and Rabbi Moshe ben Maimon.

The Al Karaouine institution is considered by the Guinness book the oldest continuously operating academic degree-granting university in the world.[3] However, this claim on precedence appears to confound the distinct nature of madrasas and medieval universities which followed very different historical trajectories until the former were expanded to the later in modern times,[4][5] and fails to take into account that the Islamic Ijazah



certificate deviated in concept and procedure from the medieval doctorate out of which modern university degrees evolved

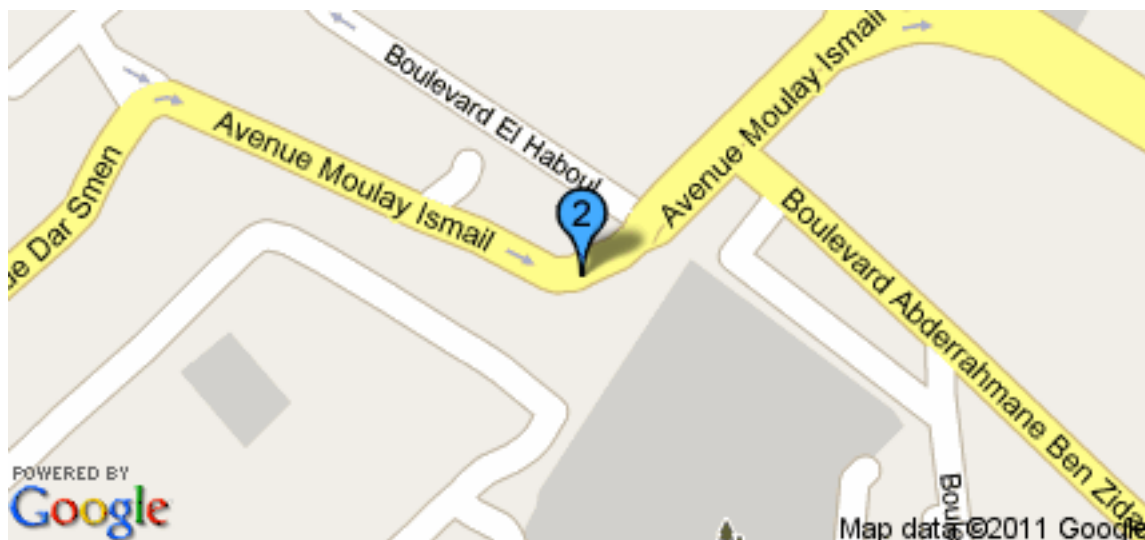




## Meknes Camping Campsite

Avenue Moulay Ismail, Meknes, Morocco, MA

33° 53' 37.65" -5° 33' 31.15"



M la by být elekt ina, toalety, ...

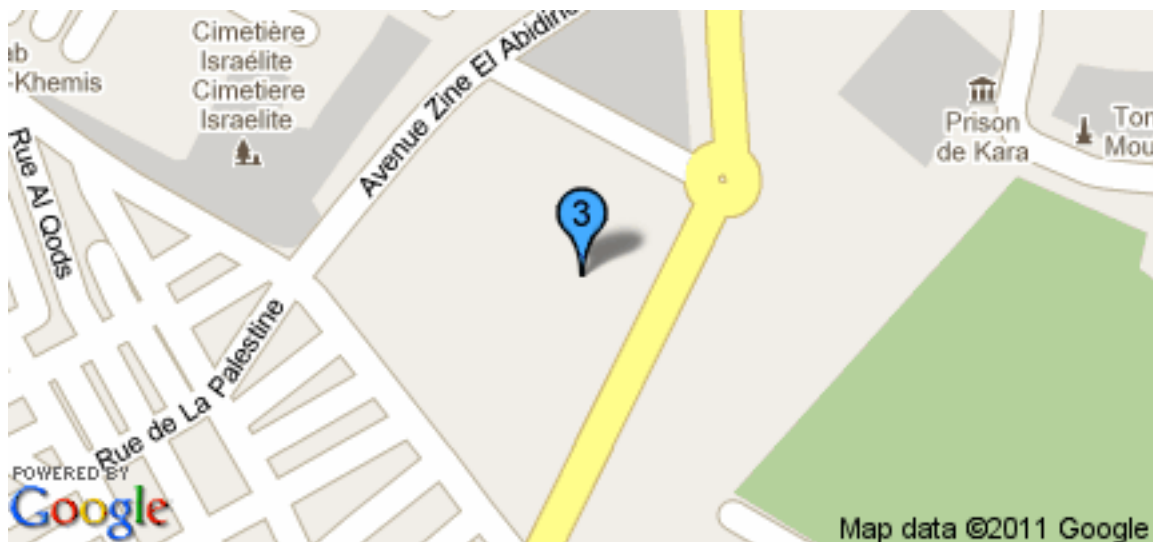
Hned vedle je medina



## parking u centra v Meknes

Avenue Zine El Abidine, Meknes, Morocco, MA

33° 53' 23.27" -5° 34' 2.67"





## Hlavní market v Meknes

Rue Dar Smen, Meknes, Morocco, MA

33° 53' 34.24" -5° 33' 54.98"



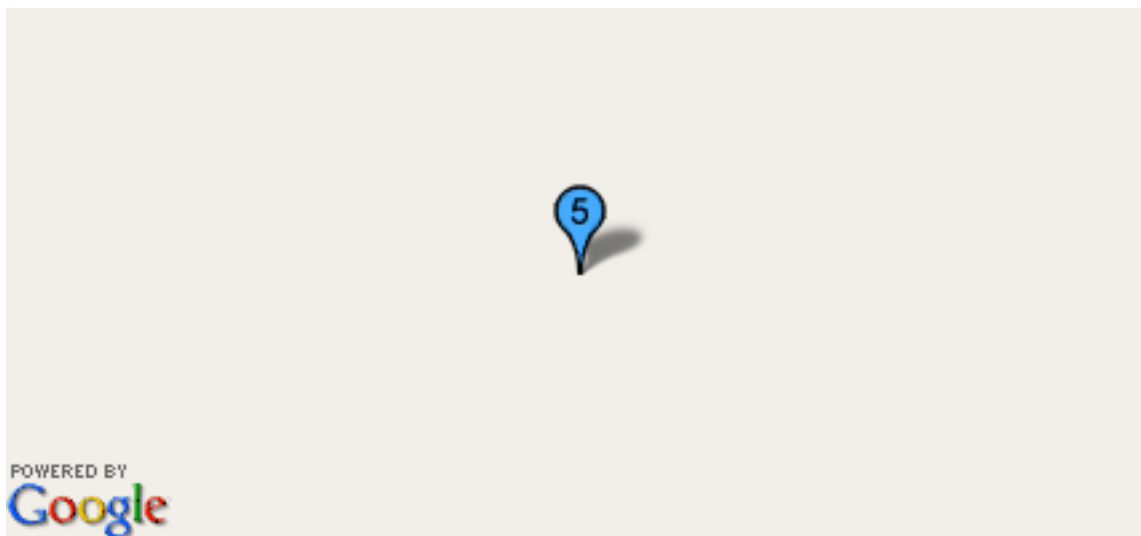
centrum



## Site archéologique de Volubilis

N13, Morocco, MA

34° 5' 26.01" -5° 33' 17"



RG 192

VOLUBILIS (UNESCO) - jedine né vykopávky antického m sta

Volubilis (Arabic: ?????? Walili) is an archaeological site in Morocco situated near Meknes between Fez and Rabat along the N13 road. The nearest town is Moulay Idriss. Volubilis features the best preserved ruins in this part of northern Africa. In 1997 the site was listed as a UNESCO World Heritage site.

In antiquity, Volubilis was an important Roman town situated near the westernmost border of Roman conquests. It was built on the site of a previous Carthaginian settlement from (at the latest) the third century BC, but that settlement overlies an earlier neolithic habitation.[1]

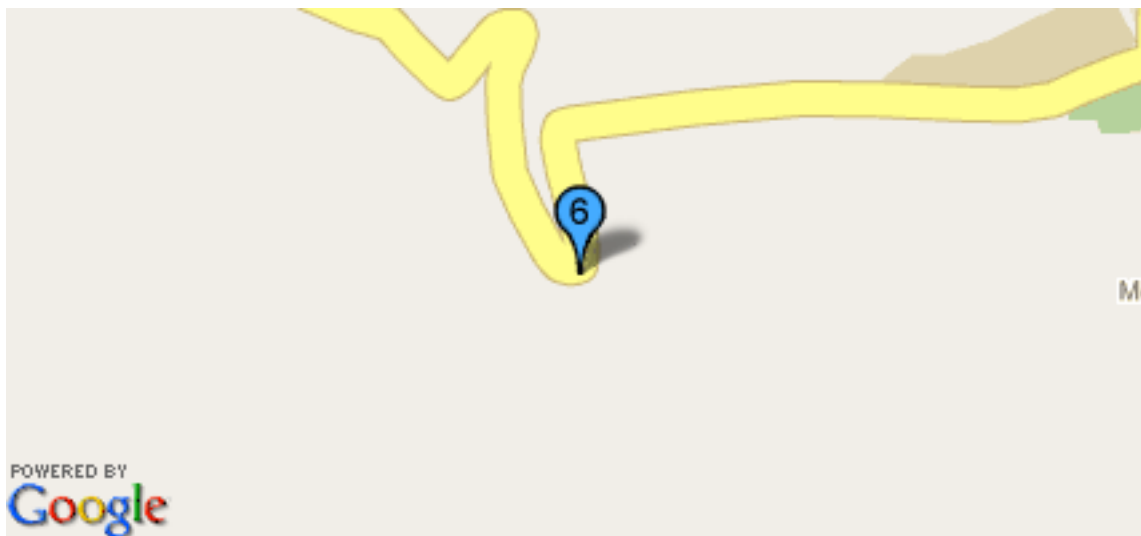
Volubilis was the administrative center of the province in Roman Africa called Mauretania Tingitana. The fertile lands of the province produced many commodities such as grain and olive oil, which were exported to Rome, contributing to the province's wealth and prosperity. Archaeology has documented the presence of a Jewish community in the Roman period.[



## Moulay Idris

P7014, Moulay Idriss, Morocco, MA

34° 3' 15.3" -5° 31' 38.79"



RG 197

do mešity nev ící nesmí.

MOULAY IDRIS - marocké posvátné místo a poutní místo muslimských věřících.

Moulay Idriss or Moulay Idriss Zerhoun (Arabic: مولاتي إدريس), a town in northern Morocco located at  $34^{\circ}3'15''\text{N}$   $5^{\circ}31'38''\text{W}$  /  $34.05417^{\circ}\text{N}$   $5.52722^{\circ}\text{W}$  /  $34.05417$ ;  $-5.52722$  Coordinates:  $34^{\circ}3'15''\text{N}$   $5^{\circ}31'38''\text{W}$  /  $34.05417^{\circ}\text{N}$   $5.52722^{\circ}\text{W}$  /  $34.05417$ ;  $-5.52722$ , is named after Moulay Idris I, the founder of the Idrisid Dynasty.[1] Moulay is a term roughly equivalent to "Saint". Idris founded both Fez and the city that bears his name. His tomb, located in Moulay Idriss, is a pilgrimage site for Muslims and, although it has been reported that non-Muslim tourists are strongly discouraged, this is not the case .... the town's authorities have recently attempted to dispel this 'myth'. [1] The Mosque however is off limits to non-Muslims (and has a sign to that effect at the entrance to the courtyard)

The ruins of the Phoenician and Roman city of Volubilis[2] are located nearby. The nearest big city is Meknes, 25 kilometres away (served both by bus and "Grand Taxi"). Within the other city he founded, Fez, there exists in the old medina a shrine dedicated to Moulay Idriss where the Muslim faithful come to burn candles and pray. It is near the Kairaouine Mosque where entry is restricted to Muslims.



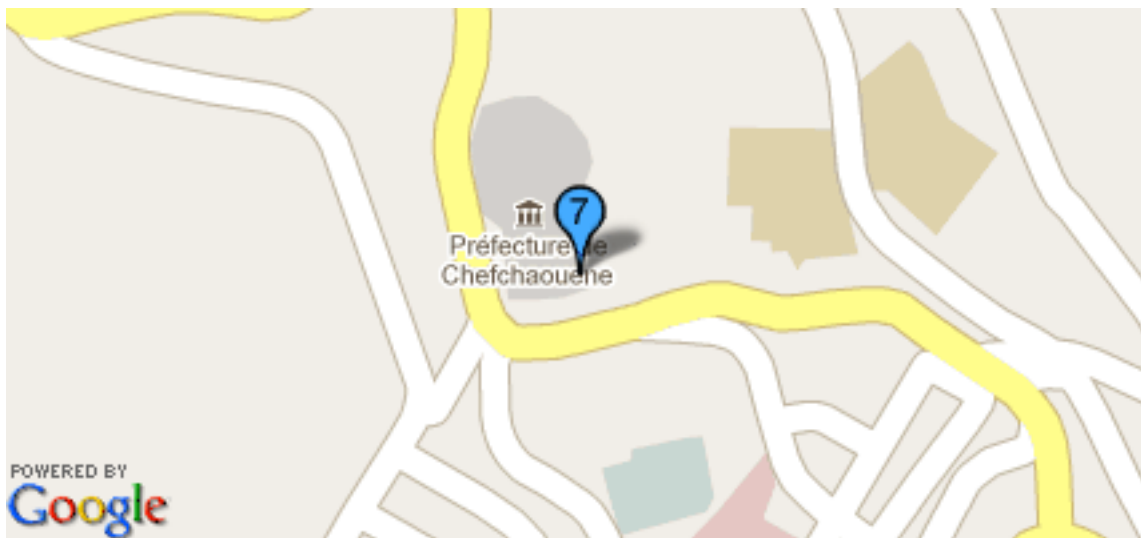
Idriss I reportedly spent five years in Morocco before he was allegedly murdered in the year 792.



## Chaouen

Boulevard Mohamed V, Chefchaouen, Morocco, MA

35° 10' 15.1" -5° 16' 19.55"



RG 120

Malebné mesto v pohorí Rif je krásnou zastávkou mnoha cestovateľov. Známa modrá mešita je symbolom mesta a nájdete ju v prakticky každej zbierke fotografií z Maroka. Chefchaouen je na marocké pomery nesmierne levný, čo sa týka ubytovania i stravovania, príjemne prekvapí. Uklidujúci modrá farba v Chefchaouene prevládá a pobyt zde je príjemným balzámom pre neposednú cestovateľskú dušu.

Chefchaouen or Chaouen (Berber: ????????? Accawn, Arabic: ?????/????, Spanish: Chauen, lit. "horns") is a city in northwest Morocco. It is the chief town of the province of the same name, and is noted for its buildings in shades of blue.

Chefchaouen is situated in the Rif Mountains, just inland from Tangier and Tetouan. The city was founded in 1471, as a small fortress which still exists to this day, by Moorish exiles from Spain led by Moulay Ali Ben Moussa Ben Rached El Alami to fight the Portuguese invasions of northern Morocco.[1] It was known as one of the main concentrations of Moriscos and Jews who sought refuge in this mountainous city after the Spanish Reconquista in medieval times.[2] In 1920, the Spanish seized Chefchaouen to form part of Spanish Morocco. Spanish troops imprisoned Abd el-Krim in the kasbah from 1916 to 1917, after he talked with the German consul Dr. Walter Zechlin (1879–1962). (After defeating him with the help of the French force Abd el-Krim was deported to Réunion in 1926). Spain returned the city after the independence of Morocco

in 1956.

Chefchaouen or Chaouen, as it is often called by Moroccans, is a popular tourist destination because of its proximity to Tangier and the Spanish enclave of Ceuta. The name refers to the shape of the mountain tops above the town, that look like the two horns (chaoua) of a goat. "Chef Chaouen" derives from the Berber word for horns, Ichawen. There are approximately two hundred hotels catering to the summer influx of European tourists. One distinction possessed by Chefchaouen is its blue-rinsed houses and buildings, a tradition that comes from the town's former Jewish population.

Chefchaouen is a popular shopping destination as well, as it offers many native handicrafts that are not available elsewhere in Morocco, such as wool garments and woven blankets. The goat cheese native to the area is also popular with tourists.

The countryside around it has a reputation for being a prolific source of kif (marijuana). The Chefchaouen region is one of the main producers of cannabis in Morocco. Hashish is subsequently sold all over town, but is mostly the domain of native Chaouenis.

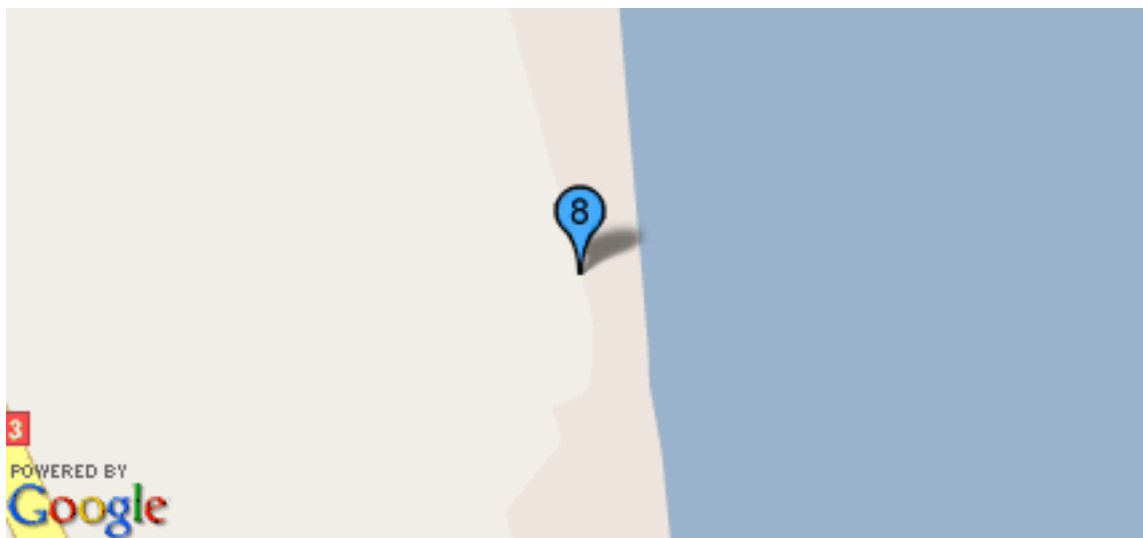
The growing tourist industry is geared especially towards Spanish tourists, who are especially numerous during great Catholic feasts like Semana Santa and Christmas. Chefchaouen was visited by Joe Orton and Kenneth Halliwell in 1967. They adored it finding it "very 'Golden Bough-ish'." [citation needed] Orton mentions their trip in the Orton Diaries.



## Koupa ka u st edozemního mo e

N13, Morocco,MA

35° 47' 23.15" -5° 20' 58.18"



zp íjemn ní ekání na trajekt

