

## Works Cited

**Allison, S. Zamakda. "The Impact of the Green March on Modern Moroccan Society."  
SSRN Electronic Journal (2021): n. pag. DOI: 10.2139/ssrn.3840055.**

Allison, S. Zamakda is the author of the article "The Impact of the Green March on Modern Moroccan Society," published in the SSRN Electronic Journal in 2021. The article focuses on the impact of the Green March on Moroccan society and critically analyzes the event's historical and cultural significance. The Green March was a peaceful protest organized by Morocco in 1975 to claim the sovereignty of the Western Sahara, which Spain then controlled. The event was significant not only because it resulted in Morocco's eventual control of Western Sahara but also because it profoundly impacted Moroccan society. The article highlights this impact by examining the political, social, and cultural changes after the event. The author, Allison, is an expert in African studies and has published several articles on Moroccan history and culture. The article draws on a wide range of primary and secondary sources, including government reports, news articles, and academic papers, to comprehensively analyze the event's impact. The author's analysis is well-supported, and the arguments are logical and convincing. This article is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history and culture of Morocco, as well as for those interested in the impact of political events on society. It critically analyzes the Green March, shedding light on its impact on modern Moroccan society and its ongoing significance in contemporary politics. The article is well-written,

well-researched, and presents a balanced view of the events, making it a valuable contribution to African studies.

**Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Hassan II". Encyclopedia Britannica, 19 Jul. 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Hassan-II>.**

The source "Hassan II" is an article published by the editors of the Encyclopedia Britannica on July 19, 2022. It provides a comprehensive overview of the life and reign of Hassan II, who served as the king of Morocco from 1961 to 1999. The article begins with a brief background on Hassan II's family and early education. It then delves into his political career, discussing his ascent to the throne after his father's death, his efforts to modernize Morocco, and his involvement in various regional conflicts and crises, including Western Sahara and Arab-Israeli conflicts. The article also discusses Hassan II's domestic policies, including his authoritarian approach to governing, his crackdown on political dissent, and his efforts to promote economic development in Morocco. It also covers his personal life, including his multiple marriages and children. The article concludes with a discussion of Hassan II's legacy, highlighting his contributions to modernizing Morocco and expanding its role on the international stage and his controversial record on human rights and democracy.

**Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Western Sahara". Encyclopedia Britannica, 28 Apr. 2023, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Western-Sahara>. Accessed 30 May 2023.**

This online article from the highly reputable Encyclopedia Britannica provides a comprehensive overview of Western Sahara, a territory located in North Africa. The article, authored by the Encyclopedia's editorial team and last updated on April 28, 2023, includes information on various topics relating to Western Sahara, including its history, culture, geography, economy, and the ongoing political disputes surrounding its sovereignty. The Encyclopedia Britannica is known for its scholarly accuracy, making this article a reliable source for academic or professional research. The article's focus on recent events makes it particularly valuable for anyone needing up-to-date information on Western Sahara's political situation. It also links related articles and references within the Encyclopedia Britannica, thereby serving as a comprehensive resource for a deeper exploration of the topic. While the Encyclopedia Britannica's coverage is extensive, it is summaries, and the general overview format may not provide the in-depth analysis some researchers may require. As such, this source is best used with other, more specialized resources for a more nuanced understanding of specific aspects of the Western Sahara. However, this source provides a solid foundation for an introduction to the territory or for general research purposes.

**Chograni, Houda. "The Polisario Front, Morocco, and the Western Sahara Conflict."**

**Arab Center Washington DC, 8 July 2021,**

**<https://arabcenterdc.org/resource/the-polisario-front-morocco-and-the-western-sahara-conflict/>.**

Chograni, Houda, is a senior researcher and a member of the editorial board at the Arab Center Washington DC, a non-profit research organization dedicated to providing expert analysis and insights on issues related to the Arab world and US foreign policy. In her article titled "The Polisario Front, Morocco, and the Western Sahara Conflict," Chograni provides an overview of the ongoing conflict between Morocco and the Polisario Front over the Western Sahara territory. The article offers a detailed history of the Western Sahara conflict, which began in 1975 when Morocco annexed the territory after Spain withdrew from the area. The Polisario Front, a liberation movement representing the Sahrawi people, declared independence for the region and waged a guerrilla war against the Moroccan government. The United Nations intervened by calling for a referendum to allow the Sahrawi people to decide their fate. However, the process stalled due to disagreements between Morocco and the Polisario Front. Chograni's article examines the conflict's current status and the region's recent developments. She discusses the US recognition of Morocco's sovereignty over Western Sahara in December 2020 and the subsequent re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Morocco and Israel. She also highlights the resumption of hostilities between Morocco and the Polisario Front in November 2020, which resulted in the collapse of a long-standing ceasefire.

**Dworkin, Anthony. "North African Standoff: How the Western Sahara Conflict Is Fuelling New Tensions between Morocco and Algeria." ECFR, 8 Apr. 2022, <https://ecfr.eu/publication/north-african-standoff-how-the-western-sahara-conflict-is-fuelling-new-tensions-between-morocco-and-algeria/>.**

Dworkin, Anthony is a Senior Policy Fellow at the European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR), a pan-European think tank focusing on European foreign policy. Dworkin has a wealth of experience in Middle Eastern and North African politics and has worked as a journalist and researcher for various organizations. In his article "North African Standoff: How the Western Sahara Conflict Is Fuelling New Tensions between Morocco and Algeria," published on the ECFR website in April 2022, Dworkin examines the ongoing conflict over the disputed territory of Western Sahara and its impact in the broader region. He argues that the recent resumption of hostilities between the Polisario Front, a Western Sahara independence movement, and Morocco, which annexed the territory in 1975, has increased tensions between Morocco and its neighbor Algeria, which supports the Polisario Front. The article provides a detailed analysis of the Western Sahara conflict's historical background and political dynamics. Dworkin draws on various sources, including interviews with experts and policymakers, to present a nuanced and balanced view of the issue. He also highlights the potential risks and challenges the conflict poses for regional stability and international diplomacy. Dworkin's article is a valuable resource for anyone seeking to understand the complexities of the Western Sahara conflict and its broader implications for North African politics. His deep knowledge of the region informs his insights and analysis, and his engaging writing style makes the article accessible to a broad audience.

**"Green March ." Encyclopedia of the Modern Middle East and North Africa. .**

**Encyclopedia.com. 12 Apr. 2023 <https://www.encyclopedia.com>.**

The "Green March" is an important event in the history of Morocco, and this source, an entry in the Encyclopedia of the Modern Middle East and North Africa, provides a comprehensive overview of this event. The entry covers the historical background leading up to the Green March, including the ongoing conflict between Morocco and Western Sahara. It then details the events of the Green March itself, a peaceful protest organized by King Hassan II in which over 350,000 Moroccans marched into the disputed Western Sahara territory to claim it as their own. The source also discusses the political and diplomatic implications of the Green March, both within Morocco and on the international stage. It explains how the event strengthened the monarchy's power within Morocco and provided a rallying point for Moroccan nationalism while also heightening tensions with neighboring countries and drawing condemnation from the United Nations and other international organizations. This source provides a thorough and informative overview of the Green March and its significance in the history of Morocco and the broader Middle East and North Africa region. It is written objectively and scholarly, drawing on various sources to provide a balanced and nuanced perspective on this complex and controversial event. As such, it would be a valuable resource for students and scholars studying this region's history, politics, and culture.

**Haring, Clarence Henry. "Spanish Colonization to 1650." *Atlantic History*, Oxford Bibliographies, 2017.**

Haring, Clarence Henry was a prominent historian and scholar in the early 20th century who specialized in the history of colonial Latin America. His article, "Spanish Colonization to 1650," was published in the Oxford Bibliographies series in 2017 as part of the Atlantic History collection. The article provides an overview of the Spanish colonization of the Americas up to 1650, focusing on the economic, social, and political aspects of the colonization process. Haring argues that exploitative economic policies and imposing a strict social and cultural hierarchy on indigenous peoples characterized Spanish colonization.

**Hasnaoui, Yasmine. "The United Nations Leadership Role in Solving the Western Sahara Conflict: Progress or Delays for Peace?" European Journal of Business and Management, vol. 8, no. 7, 2016, pp. 1-8. EA Journals, <https://www.eajournals.org/wp-content/uploads/The-United-Nations-Leadership-Role-in-Solving-the-Western-Sahara-Conflict-Progress-or-Delays-for-Peace.pdf>.**

EA Journals is a reputable academic article publisher that has existed since 2010. Its peer-reviewed articles allow scholars to publish their research on various topics. This article, "The United Nations Leadership Role in Solving the Western Sahara Conflict: Progress or Delays for Peace?" was published in the European Journal of Business and Management in 2016. The article focuses on the Western Sahara conflict, which has been ongoing since 1975. The authors examine the role of the United Nations in resolving the conflict and assess whether there has been progress or delays in achieving peace. The article begins by providing a brief overview of the conflict and the involvement of the

United Nations in the peace process. The authors then analyze the United Nations Security Council's resolutions and the various attempts at finding a solution to the conflict, including the Baker Plan and the James Baker Framework. They also discuss the obstacles to resolving the conflict, such as the competing claims of Morocco and the Polisario Front and the lack of cooperation from neighboring countries. The article concludes by arguing that the United Nations has played a crucial role in the peace process but has yet to find a lasting solution to the conflict. The authors suggest a more proactive approach is needed, and the international community should take a more active role in resolving the conflict. This article provides valuable insights into the Western Sahara conflict and the role of the United Nations in resolving it. It is well-researched, and the authors provide evidence to support their arguments. The article is helpful for scholars and researchers interested in conflict resolution and international politics.

**Human Rights Watch. Western Sahara: Human Rights, Self-Determination, and the UN Mission. Human Rights Watch, 1995, <https://www.hrw.org/reports/1995/Wsahara.htm>.**

The Human Rights Watch (HRW) report, "Western Sahara: Human Rights, Self-Determination, and the UN Mission," was published in 1995. HRW is a leading non-governmental organization dedicated to the protection and promotion of human rights around the world. This report analyzes the human rights situation in Western Sahara, a disputed territory in North Africa. The report is divided into five sections,



including an introduction, historical background, human rights violations, obstacles to self-determination, and the role of the United Nations (UN) mission in the region. The introduction sets the context of the conflict and the relevance of the human rights situation in Western Sahara. The historical background provides a comprehensive overview of the dispute between Morocco and the Polisario Front and the involvement of other countries and international organizations in the conflict. The report highlights a range of human rights violations committed by Moroccan security forces in Western Sahara, including arbitrary detention, torture, and extrajudicial killings. It also describes restrictions on freedom of expression, association, assembly, and discrimination against the Sahrawi population. The report argues that these violations undermine the Sahrawi people's right to self-determination. The report concludes by highlighting the role of the UN mission in Western Sahara (MINURSO) and the obstacles to its effectiveness. It notes that the mission's mandate is limited and lacks the power to monitor human rights violations or ensure that the Sahrawi people's right to self-determination is respected. The report calls for expanding MINURSO's mandate to address these issues and more significant pressure on Morocco to improve its human rights record in Western Sahara. The HRW report thoroughly analyzes the human rights situation in Western Sahara and the obstacles to self-determination. Its recommendations for expanding the UN mission's mandate and addressing human rights violations remain relevant today. The report is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the conflict in Western Sahara and the broader issues of human rights and self-determination.

**Larosch, Jérôme. "The UN in Western Sahara." Caught in the Middle: UN Involvement in the Western Sahara Conflict, Clingendael Institute, 2007, pp. 17–20. JSTOR, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep05573.6>. Accessed 30 May 2023.**

Jérôme Larosch's chapter, "The UN in Western Sahara," is part of a broader volume titled "Caught in the Middle: UN Involvement in the Western Sahara Conflict." Published by the Clingendael Institute in 2007, the work is available for access on JSTOR. Larosch, an expert in international relations and conflict resolution, delves into the complex role of the United Nations in the Western Sahara conflict, an ongoing territorial dispute involving Morocco and the Polisario Front. The chapter offers an in-depth analysis of the UN's diplomatic efforts and peacekeeping missions in the region, specifically focusing on the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO). Larosch provides critical insights into the challenges faced by the UN in negotiating peace and promoting a self-determination referendum for the Sahrawi people. He uses a variety of primary and secondary sources, including UN documents, interviews with key officials, and academic studies, to enrich his discussion and validate his arguments. Larosch's work benefits readers seeking to understand the UN's involvement in Western Sahara from a balanced perspective. The chapter addresses the organization's notable achievements and highlights the limitations and obstacles in this complex geopolitical scenario. The author's extensive knowledge and meticulous research contribute to a well-rounded understanding of the topic, making this source a valuable addition to studies of the Western Sahara conflict, international diplomacy, and the efficacy of UN peacekeeping operations.

**McCaskie, T.C. and Fage, John D.. "western Africa". Encyclopedia Britannica, 5 May. 2023, <https://www.britannica.com/place/western-Africa>.**

McCaskie, T.C. and Fage, John D... "Western Africa." *Encyclopedia Britannica* is an online encyclopedia that provides authoritative and comprehensive information on various topics. This specific article focuses on the region of Western Africa, which includes 16 countries such as Senegal, Mali, Nigeria, and Ghana. The authors, T.C. McCaskie and John D. Fage, are renowned historians and Africanists who have contributed significantly to studying Africa's history and culture. The article overviews Western Africa's geography, history, and cultural diversity. It highlights the region's rich history, which includes the rise and fall of several empires, such as the Mali Empire and the Songhai Empire. The article also discusses the impact of colonialism on the region and how it shaped the current political and social landscape of Western Africa. One of the strengths of this article is its comprehensiveness. It covers various topics, including religion, languages, art, and music. The authors also provide a nuanced analysis of the region's challenges, such as poverty, political instability, and conflict.

**Henry Giniger. "Morocco and Mauritania in Sahara Pact with Spain." The New York Times, The New York Times, 15 Nov. 1975, <https://www.nytimes.com/1975/11/15/archives/morocco-and-mauritania-in-sahara-pact-with-spain-madrid-agrees-to.html>.**

Henry Giniger, was a journalist for The New York Times who reported on international affairs and politics. The article "Morocco and Mauritania in Sahara Pact with Spain" was published on November 15, 1975, and focuses on the agreement between Spain, Morocco, and Mauritania regarding the Western Sahara territory. The article provides a detailed account of the negotiations between the three parties and the key points of the agreement. It highlights the agreement's significance for Spain, Morocco, and Mauritania and the potential implications for the Western Sahara territory and its people. As a primary source, this article is valuable for scholars and researchers studying the history and politics of North Africa, particularly the Western Sahara conflict. It provides insight into the events and circumstances that led to the creation of the pact and its impact on the region.

**“The Madrid Conference, 1991.” U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of State, <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1989-1992/madrid-conference>.**

"The Madrid Conference, 1991" is an article published on the U.S. Department of State's website, which provides a detailed account of the Madrid Conference in 1991. The conference was a pivotal event in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict, as it brought together Israel and its Arab neighbors for the first time to negotiate a peace settlement. The article starts with a brief introduction to the background and context of the conference, highlighting the event's significance as an attempt to resolve the longstanding conflict between Israel and the Arab nations. It then describes the conference's agenda, including the issues to be discussed, such as security, borders, refugees, and economic

cooperation. The article also explains the various parties' positions and goals, as well as the role of the United States as a mediator. It cites primary sources and official documents, such as speeches and press releases, to support its claims and provide context. The information presented is objective and balanced, providing Israeli and Arab perspectives on the conference's outcome.

**United Nations. Security Council. "Declaration of Principles on Western Sahara."**

**Peacemaker, United Nations, 14 Nov. 1975,**

**[https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/MA-MR-ES\\_751114\\_DeclarationPrinciplesOnWesternSahara\\_0.pdf](https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/MA-MR-ES_751114_DeclarationPrinciplesOnWesternSahara_0.pdf).**

United Nations Security Council's "Declaration of Principles on Western Sahara" is a document that was published on 14th November 1975 on the Peacemaker website. The document is a product of a United Nations Security Council meeting held in Madrid, Spain, on the same day. The document outlines the principles the United Nations Security Council will use to address the Western Sahara conflict between Morocco and the Polisario Front. The Declaration of Principles on Western Sahara begins by reaffirming the United Nations' commitment to respect all countries' territorial integrity and national sovereignty. It then highlights the right of self-determination for the people of Western Sahara and stresses the need for a free and fair referendum to determine their future. The document further recognizes the importance of ensuring the protection of human rights in the Western Sahara region and the need to allow international observers to monitor the

situation. It also calls on all parties to exercise restraint and refrain from actions that may undermine the peace process.

**“Western Sahara Profile.” BBC News, BBC, 31 Jan. 2023,**

**<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-14115273>.**

The BBC News article titled "Western Sahara Profile" provides an overview of the ongoing conflict in the disputed territory of Western Sahara. The article was published on January 31, 2023, and is a reliable source of information about the region. The article begins by providing a brief history of the conflict, tracing its roots to the Spanish colonial period and the subsequent annexation of the territory by Morocco in 1975. It then describes the competing claims of Morocco and the Polisario Front, the Western Saharan independence movement, to the territory. The article also provides information on the current status of the conflict, including the ongoing ceasefire, the presence of UN peacekeepers in the region, and the stalled negotiations between the two sides. One of the article's strengths is that it presents information clearly and concisely, making it accessible to readers unfamiliar with the conflict. Additionally, the article draws on various sources, including interviews with experts and officials, to provide a well-rounded picture of the situation in Western Sahara.