

Gibraltar

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description of Gibraltar
An Historical Sketch of Gibraltar, with an Account of the Siege which that Fortress Stood Against the Combined Forces of France and Spain
A history of the siege of Gibraltar
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Reasons for Giving Up Gibraltar
Britain, Spain and Gibraltar 1945-1990

Gibraltar

The Sailor from Gibraltar

A timely and up-to-date history of a place and people embroiled in an enduring international dispute.

Gibraltar

This book provides a detailed study of the attempts that have been made by Spain, to regain the sovereignty of 'the Rock', despite the wishes of the Gibraltarians.

Gibraltar a España. Gibraltar to Spain; or the Important question of the cession of that fortress by England, as recently brought before the Spanish public. Being an accurate translation of a pamphlet, just published at Madrid

A Selection of Views in Egypt, Palestine, Rhodes, Italy, Minorca, and Gibraltar

A bestselling account of the siege of the British garrison at Gibraltar from 1779 to 1783, by a participant.

Gibraltar

England's Alarum Bell: or, Give not up Gibraltar. A new ballad

Gibraltar

A history of the late siege of Gibraltar, by John Drinkwater

Incorporating local, national and international dimensions of the conflict, Gibraltar and the Spanish Civil War, 1936-39 provides the first detailed account of the British enclave Gibraltar's role during and after the Spanish Civil War. The neutral stance adopted by democratic powers upon the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War is well-known. The Non-Intervention Committee played a key role in this strategy, with Great Britain a key player in what became known as the "London Committee". British interests in the Iberian Peninsula, however, meant that events in Spain were of crucial importance to the

Foreign Office and the victory of the Popular Front in February, 1936 was deemed a potential threat that could drive the country towards instability. This book explores how British authorities in Gibraltar ostensibly initiated a formal policy of neutrality when the uprising took place, only for the Gibraltarian authorities to provide real support for the Nationalists under the surface. The book draws on a wealth of primary source material, some of it little-known before now, to deliver a significant contribution to our knowledge of the part played by democratic powers in the 1930s' confrontation between Communism and Fascism. It is an important resource for anyone seeking a more complete understanding of the Spanish Civil War.

A Catalogue of the Books in the Gibraltar Garrison Library, established in the year 1793: with the fundamental and by-laws, and a list of the Benefactors. With an alphabetical supplement, etc

Gibraltar: is it worth holding? And Morocco, a letter

The History of the Blockade and Siege of Gibraltar. To which are Added, Memoirs of General Elliot

Disaffected, bored with his career at the French

Colonial Ministry (where he has copied out birth and death certificates for eight years), and disgusted by a mistress whose vapid optimism arouses his most violent misogyny, the narrator of *The Sailor from Gibraltar* finds himself at the point of complete breakdown while vacationing in Florence. After leaving his mistress and the Ministry behind forever, he joins the crew of the *Gibraltar*, a yacht captained by Anna, a beautiful American in perpetual search of her sometimes lover, a young man known only as the "Sailor from Gibraltar."

A History of the Late Siege of Gibraltar

The Strait of Gibraltar is famous as a major point of passage for Palaearctic birds migrating between their European breeding grounds and their winter quarters in Africa. Clive Finlayson, a native of the Rock and a trained ornithologist, presents a fascinating account of the region and its resident and transitory bird life. The first chapter of the book describes the area, which broadly defined includes the Coto Donana in the north and the Merja Zerga in the south, and the geographic and climatological characteristics which make it a suitable crossing place. In scope this book goes beyond the strict definition of the Strait and, following Irby's 19th Century work, examines the rich area where Europe meets Africa. The chapters which follow describe in detail the migration patterns of the principal passage species including their origins, destinations and overall numbers, showing how the precise conditions of weather and visibility affect the specific choice of route and timing of the crossing.

The breeding and wintering bird communities are then considered and the ornithology of the entire region summarized. Whether or not you have ever witnessed the thousands of raptors, storks and other birds that may make this legendary crossing in a single day, this book will conjure the spirit of this extraordinary place. Delightful illustrations by Ian Willis complete an important and entertaining book.

A Journey from Gibraltar to Malaga

The History of the Herculean Straits, Now Called the Straits of Gibraltar

Gibraltar and the Spanish Civil War, 1936-39

The Strait of Gibraltar And the Mediterranean

Language Change and Variation in Gibraltar

Birds of the Strait of Gibraltar

Spain has long disputed the UK's sovereignty over Gibraltar, but since 2012 its Government has taken a

more hard-line approach and has significantly increased its pressure on Gibraltar and its people. Over the last three years, Gibraltarians have suffered long border delays; maritime incursions; and heightened rhetoric from Spanish ministers about its sovereignty and its economic affairs. There is even a continuing refusal to allow direct military movements between Gibraltar and Spain, including among NATO partners. This report considers the reasons for the increased tension, including Spanish allegations against Gibraltar's financial system and smuggling controls, as well as suggestions that Spain is seeking to distract from its own domestic troubles. The Committee regrets that dialogue between the UK, Gibraltar and Spain has been suspended over the last three years, and asks the Government to set out how it intends to secure talks before the next election. In the meantime, the Committee recommends that the Government increase its use of its own diplomatic measures toward Spain, by intensifying its use of diplomatic protests and summoning the ambassador, as well as making the UK's support for Spanish aims on the international stage dependent upon improvements to the situation in Gibraltar.

Gibraltar

Phoenician traders believed it marked the end of the world. To the Greeks and Romans, it was one of the mythological Pillars of Hercules. For centuries, strategic Gibraltar, the massive limestone Rock also known as the Gateway to the Mediterranean, was besieged by marauders and vanquishers. In 1504,

Spain prevailed over the Moors and formally annexed Gibraltar to its Crown. Two hundred years later, the Spanish were forced to surrender their Rock to British Admiral Sir George Rooke; the event triggered an altercation that has yet to be resolved. The Dispute Over Gibraltar helps clarify the conflict for students, explaining how the failure of Spain's claim to set specific boundaries on land or at sea led to an unstable situation in which the border changed depending on the status of Spanish-British relations and their comparative military strength. Still, monarchy and population viewed the two-and-a-quarter-square-mile territory as the key to Spain, and despite signing a treaty ceding the territory, the Spanish government maintains that no foreign country can exercise sovereignty over the Rock because it is an integral part of its territory. Diplomatic attempts to recover the Rock have been no more successful than military sieges; nor has international intervention in the form of a UN resolution calling for Spain and Britain to negotiate an end to the conflict. Britain, Spain, and the population disagree about fundamental issues and have not been able to reach a settlement agreeable to all parties.

Gibraltar

A visit to Spain in April 1870. Madrid, Granada, Seville, Malaga, Gibraltar, etc

Gibraltar

Gibraltar, Identity and Empire

The Dispute Over Gibraltar

A Tour from Gibraltar to Tangier, Sallee, Mogodore, Santa Cruz, Tarudant

Gibraltar and its sieges

Since ships first set sail in the Mediterranean, The Rock has been the gate of Fortress Europe. In ancient times, it was known as one of the Pillars of Hercules, and a glance at its formidable mass suggests that it may well have been created by the gods. Sought after by every nation with territorial ambitions in Europe, Asia, and Africa, Gibraltar was possessed by the Arabs, the Spanish, and ultimately the British, who captured it in the early 1700s and held onto it in a siege of more than three years late in the eighteenth century. The fact that that was one of more than a dozen sieges exemplifies Gibraltar's quintessential value as a prize and the desperation of governments to fly their flag above its forbidding ramparts. Bradford uses his matchless skill and knowledge to take the reader through the history of this great and unique fortress. From its geological creation to its two-thousand-year influence on politics and war, he crafts the compelling tale of how these few square miles

played a major part in history.

The Future of Gibraltar

Since 1945 Gibraltar's sovereignty has repeatedly been questioned. A strategic possession overlooking Africa at the mouth of the Mediterranean, Gibraltar is the victim of both history and geography and continues to be the barometer of Anglo-Spanish relations. Arguing that Gibraltar has played a much more proactive role in negotiations than is assumed, the book describes the objectives and actions of the Gibraltarians against the wider map of Anglo-Spanish relations.

A History of the Late Siege of Gibraltar

While much has been written about Gibraltar from historical and political perspectives, sociolinguistic aspects have been largely overlooked. This book describes the influences which have shaped the colony's linguistic development since the British occupation in 1704, and the relationship between the three principal means of communication: English, Spanish and the code-switching variant Yanito. The study then focuses its attentions on the communicative forms and functions of Gibraltarian English. The closing of the border between Gibraltar and Spain (1969-1982), which effectively isolated the colony, had important social and linguistic repercussions. This volume presents the first full account of the language attitudes and identity of a new generation of Gibraltarians, all of whom were

born after the border was re-opened. Adopting a variationist approach, this study analyses the extent to which the language use and phonetic realisations of young Gibraltarians differ from those of previous generations and the factors conditioning language variation and change.

HC 461 - Gibraltar: Time to Get Off the Fence

The principal argument in *Gibraltar and Empire* is that Gibraltarians constitute a separate and distinctive people, notwithstanding the political stance taken by the government of Spain. Various factors - environmental, ethnic, economic, political, religious, linguistic, educational and informal - are adduced to explain the emergence of a sense of community on the Rock and an attachment to the United Kingdom. A secondary argument is that the British empire has left its mark in Gibraltar in various forms - such as militarily - and for a number of reasons. *Gibraltar and Empire's* exploration of the manifold reasons why the Gibraltarians have bucked the trend in the history of decolonization comes at a time when the issues in question have come to the fore in diplomatic and political areas.

A Perfect Gibraltar

Gibraltar Epidemic of 1828. Published in the United Service Journal, etc

The summer of 1830 stirred revolutionary desires in young hearts across Europe. More than a generation of war and political instability had failed to dampen the fervor still felt from the French Revolution. In England the Cambridge Apostles took up the cause of the Spanish émigrés so movingly visible in London where they had sought refuge from the tyranny of Ferdinand VII and his suppression of constitutional rights. The Spanish Expedition of the Cambridge Apostles has always captured our imaginations. Its blend of idealism and daring, of theory and practice, of thought and energy, seems perfectly to fulfill the principles the Apostles steadfastly espoused, a combination of faith and works. The episodes comprised in most accounts of the expedition are symbolic and filled with intrigue: secret meetings, assumed names, hidden messages, contraband, narrow escapes from the authorities, treachery, and finally a bloody execution on the beach at Málaga. A host of newly-discovered documents now enable us to re-examine one of the most intriguing events in British intellectual history.

A description of Gibraltar

An Historical Sketch of Gibraltar, with an Account of the Siege which that Fortress Stood Against the Combined Forces of France and Spain

A history of the siege of Gibraltar

The Gibraltar Crusade

For three days in the fall of 1846, U.S. and Mexican soldiers fought fiercely in the picturesque city of Monterrey, turning the northern Mexican town, known for its towering mountains and luxurious gardens, into one of the nineteenth century's most gruesome battlefields. Led by Brigadier General Zachary Taylor, graduates of the U.S. Military Academy encountered a city almost perfectly protected by mountains, a river, and a vast plain. Monterrey's ideal defensive position inspired more than one U.S. soldier to call the city "a perfect Gibraltar." The first day of fighting was deadly for the Americans, especially the newly graduated West Point cadets. But they soon adjusted their tactics and began fighting building to building. Chris D. Dishman conveys in a vivid narrative the intensity and drama of the Battle of Monterrey, which marked the first time U.S. troops engaged in prolonged urban combat. Future Civil War generals and West Point graduates fought desperately alongside rough Texan, Mississippian, and Tennessean volunteers. General Taylor engineered one of the army's first wars of maneuver at Monterrey by sending the bulk of his troops against the weakest part of the city, and embedded press reporters wrote eyewitness accounts of the action for readers back in the States. Dishman interweaves descriptions of troop maneuvers and clashes between units using pistols and rifles with accounts of hand-to-hand combat involving edged weapons, stones, clubs, and bare hands. He brings regular soldiers and citizen volunteers to life in

personal vignettes that draw on firsthand accounts from letters, diaries, and reports written by men on both sides. An epilogue carries the narrative thread to the conclusion of the war. Dishman has canvassed a wide range of Mexican and American sources and walked Monterrey's streets and battlefields. Accompanied by maps and period illustrations, this skillfully written history will interest scholars, history enthusiasts, and everyone who enjoys a true war story well told.

John Kemble's Gibraltar Journal

A History of the late Siege of Gibraltar Fourth edition

A history of one of the world's strategic sites.

Reasons for Giving Up Gibraltar

The epic battle for control of the Strait of Gibraltar waged by Castile, Morocco, and Granada in the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries is a major, but often overlooked, chapter in the history of the Christian reconquest of Spain. After the Castilian conquest of Seville in 1248 and the submission of the Muslim kingdom of Granada as a vassal state, the Moors no longer loomed as a threat and the reconquest seemed to be over. Still, in the following century, the Castilian kings, prompted by ideology and strategy, attempted to dominate the Strait. As self-proclaimed heirs of the Visigoths, they aspired

not only to reconstitute the Visigothic kingdom by expelling the Muslims from Spain but also to conquer Morocco as part of the Visigothic legacy. As successive bands of Muslims over the centuries had crossed the Strait from Morocco into Spain, the kings of Castile recognized the strategic importance of securing Algeciras, Gibraltar, and Tarifa, the ports long used by the invaders. At a time when European enthusiasm for the crusade to the Holy Land was on the wane, the Christian struggle for the Strait received the character of a crusade as papal bulls conferred the crusading indulgence as well as ancillary benefits. The Gibraltar Crusade had mixed results. Although the Castilians seized Gibraltar in 1309 and Algeciras in 1344, the Moors eventually repossessed them. Only Tarifa, captured in 1292, remained in Castilian hands. Nevertheless, the power of the Marinid dynasty of Morocco was broken at the battle of Salado in 1340, and for the remainder of the Middle Ages Spain was relieved of the threat of Moroccan invasion. While the reconquest remained dormant during the late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries, Ferdinand and Isabella conquered Granada, the last Muslim outpost in Spain, in 1492. In subsequent years Castile fulfilled its earlier aspirations by establishing a foothold in Morocco.

Britain, Spain and Gibraltar 1945-1990

Gibraltar, the Conquest of Iberia is the story of the Moorish conquest of Spain around 711 AD. By the early 8th century AD Islam has spread out of Arabia into parts of China, India, Central- Asia and Africa. It

rules much of the known world. In Hispania Roderick and his Visigoth hoards have burnt the land and violently seized power from the legitimate and just King Wittiza, who writes to his friend the Sultan of Damascus. A delegation of monks also arrives at the Sultan's palace after being turned away by Rome and Byzantine. The Sultan sends his best men under the General Tariq ibn Ziyad, the Conqueror of Iberia, a gifted leader and warrior, Hafiz-Scholar of the Koran and expert in mystical martial arts that he has learned at the palace from the riders of the silk-route. Along with him goes Imam Bilal Al-Din, a Malian scholar who has grown up as an orphan at the palace in Damascus alongside Tariq. They take with them the most skilled men from Arabian, African and Mediterranean tribes, the multi-racial foundation of the Moorish-Iberian community under Islam, that sail into Iberia numbering 5000 souls.

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