

Moro East

Moro people

The Moro people or Bangsamoro people are the 13 Muslim-majority ethnolinguistic Austronesian groups of Mindanao, Sulu, and Palawan, native to the Philippine

The Moro people or Bangsamoro people are the 13 Muslim-majority ethnolinguistic Austronesian groups of Mindanao, Sulu, and Palawan, native to the Philippine region known as the Bangsamoro (a recent neologism reaching national prominence in the 2010s, meaning lit. 'Moro nation' or 'Moro country'), which is colloquially known as "Muslim Mindanao". As Muslim-majority ethnic groups, they form the largest non-Christian population in the Philippines.. According to the 2020 census conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority, they comprise about 6.5% of the country's total population, or 7.1 million people.

Most Moros are followers of Sunni Islam. The Moros were once independent under a variety of local states, including the Sultanate of Sulu, the Sultanate of Maguindanao, the Sultanate of Buayan, and the Confederation of sultanates in Lanao; withstanding repeated Spanish invasions, the Moro states remained de facto independent up until the Moro rebellion of the early 20th century. Upon Philippine independence in 1946, the Moros continued their struggle for self-determination against a predominantly-Christian Philippines, culminating in a decades-long insurgency of armed rebel groups...

Moro

Look up moro, Moro, moró, or m'oro in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Moro may refer to: Moro Crater massacre (1906), an engagement in the Philippine-American

Moro may refer to:

== Events ==

Moro Crater massacre (1906), an engagement in the Philippine–American War

Moro River Campaign (1943), a World War II campaign between Allied and German forces on the Moro river and its headwaters in Italy

Moro War, any of numerous conflicts with the Moro people of the Philippines, starting in the 16th century.

Spanish–Moro conflict

*The Spanish–Moro conflict (Spanish: *Conflicto hispano-moro*; Tagalog: *Sagupaang Kastila at Moro, Labanang Kastila at Moro*) was a series of battles in the*

The Spanish–Moro conflict (Spanish: *Conflicto hispano-moro*; Tagalog: *Sagupaang Kastila at Moro, Labanang Kastila at Moro*) was a series of battles in the Philippines lasting more than three centuries. It began during the Spanish Philippines and lasted until the Spanish–American War, when Spain finally began to subjugate the Moro people after centuries of attempts to do so. Spain ultimately conquered portions of the Mindanao and Jolo islands and turned the Sultanate of Sulu into a protectorate, establishing geographic dominance over the region until the Spanish–American War. Moro resistance continued.

== Wars during the 1600s ==

Moro (chocolate bar)

Moro is the brand name of a caramel and nougat layered chocolate bar currently made by Cadbury and sold in Australia, New Zealand, and the Middle East

Moro is the brand name of a caramel and nougat layered chocolate bar currently made by Cadbury and sold in Australia, New Zealand, and the Middle East. This type is similar to the Mars bar or American-style Milky Way bar.

The name was also formerly used for a similar bar including bits of biscuit. It was sold in Ireland under the name until it was rebranded in 2015 as "Boost". In New Zealand, such a bar is sold as Moro

Gold.

== Ireland ==

The Irish Moro consisted of nougat, biscuit and caramel filling and chocolate covering. The wrapper was blue, with the "Moro" logo in white. It was manufactured and sold in Ireland.

In May 2006, Moro Peanut was launched, with the words "Formerly Starbar" displayed prominently on the label; the wrapper on this variant was red. In the summer of 2007 a Coconut Moro bar was released as a limited edition in Ireland and colloquially known as the Bounty Moro. The wrapper is white with the Moro logo in yellow with a blue outline. In 2014 a Moro GAA special edition was launched in a deal with two sponsors of the GAA.

The Moro brand was retired and replaced with Boost in 2015.

Moro conflict

The Moro conflict was an insurgency in the Mindanao region in southern Philippines which involved multiple armed groups. A decades-long peace process has

The Moro conflict was an insurgency in the Mindanao region in southern Philippines which involved multiple armed groups. A decades-long peace process has resulted in peace deals between the Philippine government and two major armed groups, the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), but other smaller armed groups continue to exist. In 2017, the peace council settled around 138 clan conflicts.

The root cause of the Moro conflict is associated in a long history of resistance by the Moro people against foreign rule, for centuries the region was under the control of the Spanish Empire. The U.S. had a brief war with Spain in 1898 which ended in the transfer of the Philippines to the United States, and this led to American occupation until 1946.

During the administration of President Ferdinand Marcos, political tensions and open hostilities developed between the government and Moro rebel groups. The Moro insurgency was triggered by the

Jabidah massacre on March 18, 1968, during which 60 Filipino Muslim commandos on a planned operation to reclaim the eastern part of the Malaysian state of Sabah were killed. To conserve the secrecy of the operation...

Moro Rebellion

The Moro Rebellion (1902–1913) was an armed conflict between the Moro people and the United States military during the Philippine–American War. The rebellion

The Moro Rebellion (1902–1913) was an armed conflict between the Moro people and the United States military during the Philippine–American War. The rebellion occurred after the conclusion of the conflict between the United States and the First Philippine Republic, and saw the US move to impose its authority over the Muslim states in Mindanao, Jolo, and the neighboring Sulu Archipelago.

== Background ==

Moro Gulf

and Celebes Sea in the East. Polloc, on Parang, Maguindanao del Norte, at the eastern coast, is another major port. The Moro Gulf is also an area of

The Moro Gulf is the largest gulf in the Philippines. It is located off the coast of Mindanao Island, and is part of the Celebes Sea. The gulf is one of the country's tuna fishing grounds.

== Geography ==

The gulf stretches between and is surrounded by the main section of Mindanao on the east, and the Zamboanga Peninsula of Mindanao on the west. The peninsula's major drainage goes towards the gulf.

Sibuguey Bay and Illana Bay are its major bays.

Zamboanga City, which is an international port, is bound by the Gulf and Celebes Sea in the East. Polloc, on Parang, Maguindanao del Norte, at the eastern coast, is another major port.

Moro River campaign

The Moro River campaign was an important battle of the Italian campaign during the Second World War, fought between elements of the British Eighth Army

The Moro River campaign was an important battle of the Italian campaign during the Second World War, fought between elements of the British Eighth Army and LXXVI Panzer Corps (LXXVI Panzerkorps) of the German 10th Army (10. Armee). Lasting from 4 December 1943 to 4 January 1944, the campaign occurred primarily in the vicinity of the Moro River in eastern Italy. The campaign was designed as part of an offensive launched by General Sir Harold Alexander's Allied 15th Army Group, with the intention of breaching the German Army's Winter Line defensive system and advancing to Pescara—and eventually Rome.

Beginning on 4 December, four infantry divisions—one British, one Canadian, one Indian and one New Zealand (which included an armoured brigade)—and two armoured brigades (one British and one Canadian) of V Corps and XIII Corps attacked heavily defended German positions along the Moro River, achieving several exploitable bridgeheads by 8 December. Throughout the next week, nearly continuous combat operations by both sides—designed to keep one another pinned down—created stagnated defensive positions near Orsogna and a narrow pit known as "The Gully". After being held at the Gully for 10 days...

Moro District, Riau Islands

Moro and Moro Timur, plus three rural villages (desa). Of the villages on Moro District, Moro, East Moro, Moro Island and Pauh are situated on Moro Island

Moro District is an administrative district (kecamatan) within Karimun Regency (kabupaten), part of the Riau Islands Province of Indonesia. It was one of the three original districts of the regency, and encompassed 86 islands in the east of the regency, of which the largest (from west to east) are Moro (or Sugibawah) Island, Sugi Besar Island and Citlim (or Combol) Island; however, in 2022 seven of the villages (desa) on Sugi Besar and Citlim islands were cut out of the district to form a new district of Sugie Besar. The

district now comprises the two urban villages (kelurahan) of Moro and Moro Timur, plus three rural villages (desa).

Of the villages on Moro District, Moro, East Moro, Moro Island and Pauh are situated on Moro Island, while Jang is situated on Durian Island to the south. Of the 7 villages in Sugie Besar District, Sugi, Keban, Niur Permai and Rawa Jaya are situated on Sugi Besar Island, while Selat Mie, Tanjung Pelanduk and Buluh Patah are situated on Citlim Island.

Moro Rock

Moro Rock is a granite dome rock formation in Sequoia National Park, California, United States. It is located in the center of the park, at the head of

Moro Rock is a granite dome rock formation in Sequoia National Park, California, United States. It is located in the center of the park, at the head of Moro Creek, between Giant Forest and Crescent Meadow. A stairway, designed by the National Park Service and built in 1931, is cut into and poured onto the rock, so that visitors can hike to the top. The view from the rock encompasses much of the Park, including the Great Western Divide. Use of this trail is discouraged during thunderstorms and when it is snowing.

The name "Moro Rock" derives from a blue roan mustang of color the Mexicans call moro, owned by one Mr Swanson of Three Rivers in the 1860s.

== Recreation ==

The road to Moro Rock is closed in winter, so visitors need to hike 2 miles to reach the viewpoint. The road is open in summer so the hike is shortened. The 1996 general plan for the park calls for the road to Moro to be closed, and replaced by a shuttle. As of June 2012, the road is open to general traffic only during weekdays; on weekends, the shuttle is running and the road is closed to general traffic. The west face of Moro Rock offers 1,000 vertical feet of cracks and knobs for rock climbing. However, climbing is prohibited...

https://g-shock.co.uk/ulinks/91547NH/150926/3__semester_kerala-diploma__civil__engineering.pdf
https://g-shock.co.uk/smirrorm/O53614I/O1157602I7/growth-through__loss_and_love-sacred-quest.pdf
https://g-shock.co.uk/plistj/vl/5329L4V/Ig-nexus_4-e960-user-manual_download_gsmarc_com.pdf
https://g-shock.co.uk/uuploadx/9I5804J/150926/manual_xsara__break.pdf
https://g-shock.co.uk/klinks/fv/925329V1F8260915/stringer__action-research.pdf
https://g-shock.co.uk/ovisitm/17L5P95/150926/active_media_technology-10th-international-conference__amt__2014-warsaw_poland__august_11-14__2014__proceedings__lecture_notes__in_computer__science.pdf
https://g-shock.co.uk/snichev/ho/83H383O/unstoppable__love__with-the_proper-strangerletters-to_kelly_by_brockmann__suzannefebruary-28-2012__mass__market-paperback.pdf
https://g-shock.co.uk/emirrord/jr/5R9775J686260915/edexcel__june-2006-a2-grade__boundaries.pdf
https://g-shock.co.uk/qxexo/5D0974I/211836150926/1988__yamaha__l150etxg-outboard-service-repair-maintenance-manual-factory.pdf
https://g-shock.co.uk/nmirrorx/76N150E/150926/management-by_richard__l-daft__test_guide.pdf