



مكتبة الملك عبد العزيز العامة
الأعمال المحكمة (١٠)

السجل العالمي لندوة

الاندلس

قرون من التقلبات والعطائات

القسم الأول
التاريخ وفلسفته

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الدكتور عبد العزيز بن علي الزبير

الدكتور عبد العزيز الفوزان

الدكتور محمد بن صالح السحيباني

الدكتور عبد الله بن إدريس الحمد

الدكتور صلاح بن محمد السنيدي

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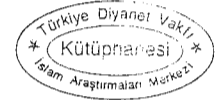
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الطبعة الأولى

١٤١٧هـ / ١٩٩٦م

حقوق الطبع محفوظة

لمكتبة الملك عبد العزيز العامة بالرياض



محاضرات الندوة تعبر عن رأي أصحابها ولا تمثل بالضرورة رأي الجهة المنظمة

THE RECOVERY OF AL-ANDALUS

THE RECOVERY OF AL-ANDALUS IN
BLAS INFANTE'S POLITICAL THEORY

By

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Manuel Ruiz Romero^(**)

(ABSTRACT)

× Blas Infante Perez (1885-1936) in the Andalusia of today has been considered by all political parties in the Andalusian Parliament as "Father of the Andalusian Homeland" (13th. April 1983). The greatest figure in contemporary Andalusia has left us eight books, three of which have been published, 8229 manuscripts and a total of 1280 titles in his private library. Full notes and commentaries in margins which have yet to be studied.

The purpose of this paper is to find out to what extent Al Andalus has been the pivotal topic in the political thought of Infante. To realize this purpose, it was necessary to gether and collect a good deal of relevant literature on Al Andalus, throughout its historic ages. That documentation would be further analysed to establish a different paradigm for the periods of Muslem rule in our country.

الأندلس : قرون من التقلبات والعطائات

"If the kingdom of beauty is the country of poets all over the sphere, my country, sir, is Al-Andalus" BLAS INFANTE "Motamid. Last King of Seville"

The purpose of this communication is to discover how Al-Andalus constitutes one of the most important points in Blas Infante's political thinking (1885-1936).

To this effect, we have extracted from his works significant data which are related to these centuries of Andalusian history, and shall, analyse them further on, making in this way a different evaluation of the Arab presence in our country.

Thus Blas Infante invites us to a new discovery, interpretation and acceptance on Al-Andalus parallel to the liberation of present-day Andalusia.

1. Biographical data

Blas Infante Perez (1885-1936) in Andalusia of today has been considered by all political parties in the Andalusian Parliament as "Father of the Andalusian Homeland" (13th. April 1983). The most important figure in contemporary Andalusia has left us eight books-three of which have been published-, 8229 manuscripts and a total of 1280 titles in his library, full of notes in margins which have yet to be studied⁽¹⁾.

His political ideal of overcoming the economic, political and cultural dependency entails the recovery of the historical memory of Al-Andalus, the study of what the Moslem cultural legacy implies today, and the rejection of all centralist theories, based on a Christian ideological hegemony which imposes, scorns and rejects. In short: the distortion of a people's history and culture in order to subject them with greater ease." It is better not to mention the religious uniformity determined by centralist religion which has existed since the drawn of the modern state"⁽²⁾.

From his contact with the regionalist tendencies at the beginning of the twentieth century in Spain, Infante goes on to elaborate his political theory and practice. It is difficult to find incoherences in his thinking. Public notary, self educated researcher, a "friend of all revolutions", he becomes involved in the Andalusian nationalist movement, to which he will dedicate his strength, resources, studies, writings and his life. His radicalism is rejected, but in the last days of his existence he is to be institutionally recognized and named Honorary President of what could have been in September 1936, the future Andalusian government if it had not been for the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War.

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(1) ORTIZ DE LANZAGORTA, J.L. Blas Infante. Vida y muerte de un hombre andaluz, Sevilla, Ed. del autor, 1979, p. 367.
(2) INIESTA, E. "El andalucismo de ayer y hoy" Razon y fe. 1.100, junio de 1990, p. 631.