WHEN the black Moors settled in Europe, they brought with them culture, raw materials, and technology which had never before been known in Europe. To begin with, most goods used in Europe had been known to come from the east (Africa & Asia). The Moors brought precious wood and metals from Africa by way of camel and horse caravans by land and ships by sea. There was the Great Silk Road from China which reached Egypt via India and Arabia.
The Phoenician routes circled the shores of the Mediterranean Sea and allowed for trade among the nations of southern Europe, Central Asia and North Africa.

The Moors would use the wood for construction, ship building and carpentry. From China, the Moors brought the hemp paper making technique and they began planting hemp fields in the area of Morocco. They also brought silk and other oriental goods to Europe.

The Moors built numerous castles and mosques in Southern Europe. The architecture of the Moors was sophisticated the most brilliant and many structures built by the Moors still stand in Spanish states such as Granada.

The Moors introduced musical instruments from Africa, Arabia and Asia and these included the drum and a number of stringed instruments. The Moors used harps and horns which would later become pianos and trumpets. Therefore, this means that a good number of musical instruments used in Europe today, have their origin in Africa. The Moors were associated with what is today known as classical music in Europe. The popularity of this type of music declined when the Moors exited Europe. Beethoven who would later dazzle Europe with classical music was a descendant of the Moors. He was known as Thoven Bet the Moor and his mother was a full blooded Moorish (black) woman. He is also remembered for his woolly hair (black hair).

The Moors built libraries which accommodated millions of books. They possessed books from Asia, Africa and also Greece and Rome.

After the white man had robbed the blacks of their knowledge, they merely sat on that knowledge and world development literally ceased. The great works of art, science, mathematics and astronomy that had been plundered in Egypt had now been repossessed by the blacks through study. The translators would then work in teams and create Arabic copies of the books. From China, the Moors had also acquired the printing press technique and before long they could mass produce books on the tough but soft hemp paper.

The Moors brought street lights to Europe and all their cities were illuminated as day by night. At this time, the northern states of Europe were in complete darkness and living in barns. Diseases such as chicken pox developed in humans through this close relationship between animals and Europeans.
The houses of the Moors were large and durable. There was running water in the houses of the Moors and the gardens were irrigated. To this day, some of the fountains that were built by the Moors are still running.

The Moors introduced glass, carpets and tiles to Europe from Arabia. The lands of Europe were seen as the end of the earth, where it was cold and dark. For this reason the Moors really consolidated all their technology and resources in order to survive there. In most parts of Africa, the rains were efficient enough to make irrigation unnecessary, but in Europe, the opposite was true. The Barbarians never used to bathe and this was one of the reasons the Romans and Greeks abhorred them. The common task of bathing was not so common to the Barbarians until the black Moors arrived. Till then, the Barbarians had associated bathing with lavishness and would mock the Greeks on account of it.

The whites would recite poems on the blackness and smoothness of skin of the Moors. Until the appearance of the smooth skinned black man in Europe and the introduction of the razor blade the white man did not have the means nor the ambition to smoothen up their skin. If the white people staying in the cold regions stopped shaving and applying hair removers today, the Barbarian would return in his proper form.

The Moors performed cataract removal operations which healed the blind. The male Moors also practised circumcision and this is what inspired the growth of the surgical industry.

The Moors also used music as a form of healing and there were special stringed instruments that were played in certain ways to heal physical ailments. They discovered that the human body, when exposed to certain frequencies and vibrations of light and sound, can generate and absorb energy.

The Moors had schools for the poor and academies for the rich. Many of them were widely travelled and educated. Their approach to learning was empowering as it made the students self-sufficient researchers and educators. This is very different from Western education which is meant to groom slaves and equip men with menial skills that can be replaced by a machine. Education in the days of the Moors meant knowing what is within you and then knowing your environment. To the Moors, all creatures were connected and understanding oneself meant understanding the greater part of everything else. Nowadays, biology and botany are two different fields.
However, in the days of the Moors, these two subjects would be treated more or less as one subject. The carbon of the man is melanin (black) and that of a plant is chlorophyll (green). Although the two species differ, they both reproduce and this is another common factor that connects biology and botany. Once one understands how melanin works in his body, he can better understand how chlorophyll works in plants.

Such is also the case with reproduction. The Moors would incorporate music with education. For example, the four-stringed instrument which resembled the modern day guitar and was used for healing had its strings named after the four liquids of the body. The first was yellow and symbolised bile, the second red and symbolised blood, the third was white and symbolised flam and the fourth black and symbolised hormones.

There would therefore be musicians who were also healers among the Moors. The Moors would get up after midnight and fast till daybreak regularly except during the month of Ramadan when they would fast during the day and eat after sunset. The morning meal was then referred to as breakfast because the ones who would have fasted at night would now break their fast after daybreak. It was also the Moors who divided the meal courses into three and introduced the table manners that many Europeans now brag about as their own.