Most language conflicts are the result of differing social status and preferential treatment of the dominant language. The disadvantaged language either dies out or its space is significantly reduced. Language conflict occurs mostly in multilingual societies such as Morocco. Moroccan society is socially and linguistically diverse. Its strategic location at the crossroads of Africa, Europe, and the Middle East has made Morocco open to a variety of linguistic influences. Historically, Morocco has been invaded by Greeks, Phoenicians, Arabs, Spanish, and French. All these civilizations have deeply influenced Moroccan linguistic situation and cultural diversity. The cultural and linguistic context of Morocco is characterized by the significance use of Arabic as well as the presence of the native language Berber, the colonial languages (French and Spanish), and English. During the period of French colonization, the language policy adopted followed the ‘divide and rule’ concept through the establishment of the Dahir Al-Barbari (i.e., Berber Decree) in 1930. This involves the creation of yet another type of school, where French and Berber were taught, but Arabic was not. The Spanish zones followed the same language policy of promoting the Spanish language and culture at the expense of Arabic schools. Morocco was faced with a devastating experience as a result of the colonial legacy. Surprisingly, however, Standard Arabic survived. Recently, however, Standard Arabic is facing tremendous inside and outside challenges. Globalization has triggered new dynamics of political, linguistic and cultural transformations in Morocco. Moroccan Arabic has begun to penetrate Moroccan academic and social life. Several Moroccan organizations communicate to their members across different platforms using Moroccan Arabic. It is common to find Moroccan Arabic used in Moroccan newspapers and media. It is also important to note that the Moroccan new constitution represents a historical turn in that it acknowledges Berber as an official language and Hassaniya Arabic as an integral part of the “unified” Moroccan linguistic and cultural identity. This presentation is an attempt to recognize this intricate diversity and linguistic tensions and show how Moroccan Arabic, foreign languages and the recent recognition of Berber as an official language have shaped the sociolinguistic stratification, nationalism and identity within the Moroccan society and increased the linguistic tensions. It also explores the consequences of linguistic conflicts on the fabric of the Moroccan society.