How can leaders craft political institutions that will sustain the peace and foster democracy in ethnically divided societies after conflicts as destructive as civil wars? This volume compares power-dividing and power-sharing solutions.

Collection of the monthly climatological reports of the United States by state or region with monthly and annual National summaries.

Two hundred years ago, a girl was born into the Oromo tribe, which occupies land in southern Ethiopia as well as in the far north of Kenya. At a time when men ruled the world and young women had no authority whatsoever, Hawecha gradually rose to a position of unprecedented leadership and power. She became the most famous Prophetess of the Oromo people, saving them from famine, pestilence, war and death. Eventually, she became a part of their oral history. In 1986, a Catholic Mission near the Kenya/Ethiopia border founded the first school for Oromo girls in Kenya, using the story of Hawecha as their inspiration. Rhodia Mann was born
in Kenya and studied Oromo culture under a highly-respected oral historian and mystic. She attended major Oromo ceremonies in northern Kenya, and also visited the Oromo in southern Ethiopia. Presented as a historical novel, the legend of Hawecha is used as a means to bring a fascinating and little-known culture to the wider world.

In the wake of the collapse of the Somali government in 1991, a "second" or "informal" economy based on trans-border trade and smuggling is thriving. While focusing primarily on pastoral and agricultural markets, Peter D. Little demonstrates that the Somalis are resilient and opportunistic and that they use their limited resources effectively. While it is true that many Somalis live in the shadow of brutal warlords and lack access to basic health care and education, Little focuses on those who have managed to carve out a productive means of making ends meet under difficult conditions and emphasizes the role of civic culture even when government no longer exists.

Exploring questions such as, Does statelessness necessarily mean anarchy and disorder? Do money, international trade, and investment survive without a state? Do pastoralists care about development and social improvement? This book describes the complexity of the Somali situation in the light of international terrorism.

By combining oral tradition with traditional
historiography, Cassanelli reveals the interplay of the precolonial environmental, social, economic, and religious forces.

The XVth International Conference of Ethiopian Studies took place in Hamburg in July 2003. More than 400 scientists from over 25 countries participated. 130 contributions from the program were selected for this volume. They are mostly written in English and deal on the regions of Ethiopia and Eritrea and cover the span from the 4th Century to the present. The volume is divided into the following chapters: Anthropology (20 Articles), History (25), Arts (10), Literature and Philology (10), Religion (5), Languages and Linguistics (25), Law and Politics (10), Environmental, Economic and Educational Issues (10).

Matakkal is a large region in Northwest Ethiopia along the Sudanese border. In former times it comprised nearly half of Goggam, although not counting more than 250,000 inhabitants, who belonged to different ethnical groups. Members from all four Ethiopian language families (Semitic, Kushitic, Omotic, and Nilo-Saharan) inhabit the area. Matakkal represents thus from ethno-linguistic view a pattern of Ethiopia. The special ethnical variety of this region goes back to demographic and political changes in the Horn of Africa in the 16th and 17th centuries. Since the 16th century large subpopulations came into the region and led to an
ethical enriching. While Oromo, Sinasa and Agaw assimilated in most areas of Goggam to the dominant Amharic speaking population, in Matakkal the same subpopulations retained their ethnical identity to a large extent. The investigation is based on interviews with informants and field research, as well as on documents and archives. The study is an interdisciplinary work, which combines history, anthropology and peace research. It deals with cultures and history of the peoples in the border area between Ethiopia and the Sudan from the last decade of the 19th century up to the end of the Ethiopian Revolution in 1991. Reframes the story of modern Ethiopia around the contributions of the Oromo people and the culturally fluid union of communities that shaped the nation's politics and society.

Oromo Documents of the 1840s
The Most Ancient Witnesses for the Oral Literature of the Oromo

This book examines historical legacies and contexts of inequalities and conflicts in Africa. The book argues that we must study conflicts, inequalities, and other social, economic, and political imbalances in broad global and historical contexts. Traces the cultural and political history of the Oromo, their colonisation and incorporation into the modern state of Ethiopia and their long struggle for self-determination and democracy. Focusing on the development of class and nation-class contradictions manifested in the continuing crisis of the Ethiopian state, Jalata examines why the reorganisation of
the state in the '70s and '90s failed to change the nature of Ethiopian colonialism.

In 1991 the Somali state collapsed. Once heralded as the only true nation-state in Africa, the Somalia of the 1990s suffered brutal internecine warfare. At the same time a politically created famine caused the deaths of a half a million people and the flight of a million refugees. During the civil war, scholarly and popular analyses explained Somalia's disintegration as the result of ancestral hatreds played out in warfare between various clans and subclans. In Unraveling Somalia, Catherine Besteman challenges this view and argues that the actual pattern of violence—inflicted disproportionately on rural southerners—contradicts the prevailing model of ethnic homogeneity and clan opposition. She contends that the dissolution of the Somali nation-state can be understood only by recognizing that over the past century and a half there emerged in Somalia a social order based on principles other than simple clan organization—a social order deeply stratified on the basis of race, status, class, region, and language.

First full-length history of the Oromo 1300-1700; explains their key part in the medieval Christian kingdom and demonstrates their importance in shaping Ethiopian history.

The purpose of the present work is twofold. Its primary aim is to study the language, composition, structure and orthographical features of civil status documents issued in Harar during the Egyptian administration in order to facilitate research of these documents, which include records of marriage contracts, divorces and manumissions. Secondarily, a preliminary presentation of the documents' contents is also the objective of this study, appreciating their value as a historical source meriting a future edition and translation.

Bulletin for critical analysis of current affairs in the Horn of
Relates violent conflict through the 19th and 20th centuries in the region of Ethiopia and Eritrea and the Sudanese and Somali frontiers to ethnic, political, and religious conflict and the violent state- and empire-building processes which have defined the region. Based on the author's dissertation, this study examines some of the religious trends in a Tanzanian Muslim society. One of its main concerns is to investigate the process of religious competition and how it relates to religious factionalism in the Tangan Sunni Muslim community. It is argued that factionalism has been the overriding factor which has shaped and defined group loyalties. Chapters discuss the history and social construction of Tanga, leading religious scholars, the Supreme Council for Tanzanian Muslims (BAKWATA),
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Muslim groups at the national level, and the views of religious leaders on a number of issues. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR
Contains the annual reports of various Ohio state governmental offices including the Adjutant General, Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Quartermaster, etc.

One hundred years ago, from 1910 to 1916 the young prince Lij Iyasu (1897-1936) assumed power as the uncrowned emperor of Ethiopia. However, he was overthrown by an alliance of oligarchs led by the future emperor Hayle Sillase. The short reign of Iyasu, disrupted by fierce inner competitions in the international context of World War I, has remained obscure, even to specialized researchers. Yet, over the past two decades, new sources have been uncovered, allowing for new questions and searching for new answers. This book assembles diverse perspectives on Lij Iyasu's politics and life, his 'pluralistic' and controversial religious inclinations, and his international relations. (Series: Northeast African History, Orality and Heritage - Vol. 3)

Today, the Oromo are considered the most important ethnic group of Ethiopia. Until the 19th-century expansion of Ethiopia, most Oromo groups were living outside the Christian Ethiopian Empire. There has been a general lack of previous documentation of their oral traditions and literature, as, only very recently, this rich heritage has begun to be documented. It is the more interesting and fascinating that a group of young Oromo living in
Germany in the early 19th century have left collections of letters and accounts in which they refer to the oral literature of their time. The collected texts are presented in this book. (Series: Northeast-African Oral Heritage - Vol. 1)

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