

The Oromo And The Christian Kingdom Of Ethiopia Eastern Africa Series

With a particular focus on the role of situated actors, this book sheds light on the emergence and expansion of Salafism in Bale, Ethiopia from the late 1960s, through the Marxist period (1974-1991) before discussing the rapid expansion and fragmentation of the movement in the 1990s until 2006.

A study of guilt from the 13th century to 1910 revealing much about the history of highland Christian Ethiopia.

. . . an excellent, comprehensive account of the Ethiopian revolution . . . essential for anyone who wishes to understand revolutionary Ethiopia. --Perspective This masterly history deals with the Emperor and the Dergue . . . on their own terms. . . .

[Keller] buttresses his analysis with careful and useful detail. --Foreign Affairs Keller's analytic grasp of the complex features of Ethiopian history and society from a wide range of sources is remarkable. --African Affairs

This comparative literary study provides intriguing social and political issues and discusses the African sense of national identity, patriotism and egalitarian ideals in stylistic terms. It examines universal concerns and new trends in national literature with reference to academic discourse, aesthetic quality, the discovery of new ideas and layers of poetic meanings. The indigenous genres are placed in a New Historicist context to show the way the literary landscape, cultural, political and historical relationships are configured through foregrounding intellectual correlations. These combinations are empirically analysed in terms of pre-modern, postmodern and postcolonial events. Eshete Gemedra is researcher at the University of Southern Denmark - Institute of Literature, Cultural Studies and Media.

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 American Journal of Islamic Social Sciences (AJISS) is a double blind peer-reviewed and interdisciplinary journal that publishes a wide variety of scholarly research on all facets of Islam and the Muslim world: anthropology, economics, history, philosophy and meta-physics, politics, psychology, religious law, and traditional Islam. Submissions are subject to a blind peer review process.

Nationalism is a mighty force in the 21st century. It has not been so politically significant since prior to World War I. While current trends tilt toward regional economic groupings, national identity—and demands for greater political and economic autonomy—has created a national, regional, and international groundswell since the end of the Cold War. An expanded sequel to Minahan's award-winning guide to some 200 groups, *Nations Without States: A Historical Dictionary of Contemporary National Movements* (1996), this book provides an easy-to-use, accurate, and up-to-date guide to over 300 developed or emerging national groups worldwide. Providing fuller historical profiles of each group, this is the definitive reference on the nationalism and national groups that helped shape 20th century politics—and will likely shape

the politics of tomorrow. Included are numerous new national groups that have emerged since the publication of Minahan's 1996 book. Many of these remain unknown outside of their own regions. Others make headlines. The evolution of each group is traced from its earliest history to the present day, making the book an indispensable reference for those wishing to understand the world's growing multitude of national groups.

Ethiopia is best understood as a country with multiple internal divides, but also endless interconnections which are constantly renegotiated. Contributing to the growing literature on the country's cultural diversity, this book offers special emphasis on the contemporary dynamics of intra- and intergroup boundary formation and alteration. It also adds to the more general literature on identity change, boundary transgression of individuals and groups, and cultural contact and change. With contributions from experienced Ethiopian and international scholars, the book offers perspectives on territorial, ethnic, class, caste, gender, and age related boundaries in different parts of the country. (Series: African Studies / Afrikanische Studien - Vol. 53) [Subject: Sociology, African Studies, Cultural Studies]

Volume VI covers the period 1870-1905, when the European powers divided the continent of Africa into colonial territories.

This book analyzes the development of indigenous religious, commercial, and political institutions among the Oromo mainly during the relatively peaceful two centuries in its history, from 1704 to 1882. The largest ethnic group in East Africa, the Oromo promoted peace, cultural assimilation, and ethnic integration.

The early non-Oromo writers have distorted the history of the Oromo. Without scientific research, they were speaking of the so-called Oromo migration of the 16th century. Against the unscientific thesis, of the early scholars, this work confirmed the Oromo to be not only the indigenous African peoples, but also belong to the Cushitic Africans who invented the first world civilization. Their egalitarian and holistic culture, the gadaa system is part of the ancient Cushitic civilization. It is the base for modern democratic system of governance. The root word of 'gadaa' is originated from 'Ka', the creator God of the ancient religion of the Cushitic Africans. From this very name, Ka originated the Oromo word "Waaqa", which also means creator of everything. This shows that the Oromo are among the first nations who came up with the idea of monotheism. Therefore, this work disqualifies the missionary assumptions describing the Oromo Indigenous Religion (OIR) as Satanism and its religious experts, the Qaalluus as witchdoctors or sorcerers. This dissertation discovered many identical, similar, partial similar and few differing elements between the Oromo Indigenous Religion (OIR) and Oromo Christianity (OC). Also, the study identified many Oromo cultural elements that are compatible to Christianity, therefore must be adopted by the Oromo Christianity. According modern scholarship God revealed himself in every human culture and religion is part of human culture. Therefore, no religion can claim to be "the only true

religion". Based on this principle, this dissertation calls all leaders of religious institutions in Oromia, to change their attitude, develop culture of tolerance, conduct constructive religious dialogue, create the atmosphere of peaceful coexistence of all religions and establish sustainable peace that serves humanity.

A socio-cultural reconstruction of modern Ethiopia's social history, that will have far reaching repercussions in Ethiopianist discourse.

ETHIOPIA is a compendium on Ethiopia and Northeast Africa for travellers, students, businessmen, people interested in Africa, policymakers and organisations. In this book 85 specialists from 15 countries write about the land of our fossil ancestor 'Lucy', about its rock-hewn churches and national parks, about the coexistence of Christians and Muslims, and about strange cultures, but also about contemporary developments and major challenges to the region. Across ten chapters they describe the land and people, its history, cultures, religions, society and politics, as well as recent issues and unique destinations, documented with tables, maps, further reading suggestions and photos. The aim of these essays is to highlight the importance, variety and richness of the rituals and traditions of the Oromo people of Eastern Kenya. As such it continues the line of research started in 1994, when a group of Oromo and Western scholars met to discuss issues of Oromo history, identity and change.

This text explores vulnerability from the perspective of individuals, groups, communities, and populations, and addresses the implication of that vulnerability for nurses, nursing, and nursing care. Organized into six units, the text presents a basic structure for caring for the vulnerable, and forms a theoretical perspective on caring within a cultural context, with the ultimate goal of providing culturally competent care. Written specifically for nurses, by nurses, Caring for the Vulnerable is a timely and necessary response to the culturally diverse vulnerable populations for whom nurses must provide appropriate and precise care.

This encyclopedia is an essential guide to the different ethno-linguistic groups in Africa and today's complicated Middle East region. Examines the history of central and eastern Africa, including an overview of each of the countries that comprise this area of the continent. A comprehensive exploration and analysis of the Oromo who although mostly living in Ethiopia also form a significant part of the modern republic of Kenya. Based on several years of fieldwork, research into historical archives, and collections of oral narratives, the work will be of interest to all students and academics studying the peoples of East Africa and their cultural, political and national identity. Particular attention is paid to ritual and religious aspects of Oromo life.

This thesis aims to explore and analyse the success of the Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus (EECMY) strategy for Church Planting among the Oromo community in the wider social and cultural context of Ethiopia in general, and Oromia in particular. Since the 1970s the Church has made considerable efforts to effectively evangelize the diverse unevangelized peoples of Ethiopia and to create new Christian communities in their own cultural and religious contexts by developing what the EECMY calls 'Church Planting strategies'. I argue that EECMY Church planting has been only partially successful in that, while the EECMY has approximately three million Oromo members, after one hundred and ten years of its evangelism in Ethiopia, the main reasons for this growth have been due to existing Church members having children and through members of other Christian denominations joining the EECMY. The expansion of the EECMY has mostly not been among Oromo people unacquainted with Christianity. This

thesis, therefore, carefully examines and analyzes why and how EECMY Church Planting has been ineffective among the vast majority of Oromo people. Findings from my fieldwork demonstrate a number of reasons for the lack of success of Church planting among the Oromo people. Notable examples include: Oromos' strong preservation of their culture and tradition, fear of the persistent Ethiopian Orthodox Church (EOC), persecution of evangelical Christians and the EECMY mission approach, EOC collaboration with the suppressive Abyssinian colonial system and the Western missionary cultural influence which was adopted and is still being practised by the EECMY. This study argues that a combination of a high regard for traditional Oromo culture and religion and widespread negative experiences of Christianity as a religion of repression and colonization has left many Oromo people feeling alienated from, and afraid of, Christianity. Recognizing the current ineffective nature of the EECMY's Church planting strategies, this research then seeks to make a response by constructing alternative, contextually informed Church Planting approaches which do not disregard Oromo language, culture or tradition. In order to achieve this, the thesis develops contextual methods of mission, notably a 'translation' model of contextualization. A contextually appreciative approach to mission, it is argued, will in turn help to change perceptions of Christianity among the Oromo people and open up opportunities for a more successful mission praxis among Oromos. Tesso Djaleta Djaldessa 4.

Based on doctoral thesis, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, 2007.

Covering the entire continent from Morocco, Libya, and Egypt in the north to the Cape of Good Hope in the south, and the surrounding islands from Cape Verde in the west to Madagascar, Mauritius, and Seychelles in the east, the Encyclopedia of African History is a new A-Z reference resource on the history of the entire African continent. With entries ranging from the earliest evolution of human beings in Africa to the beginning of the twenty-first century, this comprehensive three volume Encyclopedia is the first reference of this scale and scope. Also includes 99 maps.

"The Encyclopedia of Christianity is the first of a five-volume English translation of the third revised edition of Evangelisches Kirchenlexikon. Its German articles have been tailored to suit an English readership, and articles of special interest to English readers have been added. The encyclopedia describes Christianity through its 2000-year history within a global context, taking into account other religions and philosophies. A special feature is the statistical information dispersed throughout the articles on the continents and over 170 countries. Social and cultural coverage is given to such issues as racism, genocide, and armaments, while historical content shows the development of biblical and apostolic traditions. This comprehensive work, while scholarly, is intended for a wide audience and will set the standard for reference works on Christianity."--"Outstanding reference sources 2000", American Libraries, May 2000. Comp. by the Reference Sources Committee, RUSA, ALA.

The Argobba are an ethnic and religious minority in southeastern Wallo and northeastern Sawa. Despite living in harsh environments and menace from more dominant ethnic groups, they have for centuries maintained their agricultural activity, trader and weaver identity, and religious unity. At present they are undergoing rapid cultural change, and are caught up in a tension between encapsulation and the struggle for the survival of Argobba cultural tradition and political position in what once was a

strategic location. This book presents a perceptive historical and cultural analysis of change and continuity, looks at how the Argobba define and redefine their agricultural and commercial ways of living as a response to threats from Oromo migration, Amhara settler penetration and Adal aggression, and examines the past and present condition of Argobba social and economic transformation in north-central Ethiopia.

Essays by various scholars from different disciplines working on the Oromiffa speaking people of Ethiopia and Northern Kenya. 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.

?Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd1979??????

A history of the Oromo peoples of Ethiopia; their culture, religion and political institutions.

Focusing on the issue of the Oromo national struggle for liberation, statehood, and democracy, this book critically examines the dialectical relationship between Ethiopian colonialism and Oromo culture, epistemology, politics, and ideology in the context of the accumulated collective grievances of the Oromo nation. Specifically, the book identifies chains of sociological and historical factors that facilitated the development of Oromummaa (Oromo nationalism) and the Oromo national movement. It demonstrates how the Oromo national movement has been challenging and transforming Ethiopian imperial politics, tracks the different forms and phases of the movement, and maps out its future direction. Currently, the Oromo are the largest ethno-national group and political minority in the Ethiopian Empire. They were colonized and incorporated into Ethiopia as colonial subjects in the last decades of the 19th century through the alliance of Abyssinian/Ethiopian colonialism and European imperialism. Since their colonization, the Oromo people have been treated as second-class citizens and have been economically exploited and culturally and politically suppressed. Despite the fact that Oromo resistance to Ethiopian colonialism existed during the process of their colonization and subjugation, it was only in the 1960s and 1970s that Oromo nationalists initiated organized efforts to liberate their people. Presently, Oromo nationalism plays a central role in Ethiopian politics.

Bulletin for critical analysis of current affairs in the Horn of Africa.

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