The Oromo Of Ethiopia By Mohammed Hassen

Culture. During their long history the Oromo developed their own cultural, social and political system known as the Gadaa system. It is a uniquely democratic system governing life from birth to death. Ecologically and agriculturally Oromia is the

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

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

systems elsewhere in Africa and the world.

and organisation of Jimma under its most powerful ruler, Abba Jifar II (1878-1932), stressing the political history and ... Jimma with a comparative perspective which notes similarities and differences in processes and structures to monarchical

of the Oromo nation of East Africa. It is not too late for researchers of ancient civilizations to turn their attention ... specifically Oromia. The first step towards this may be learning their language. This little book will offer you that

Because of this, various forms of censorship (both external and internal) have become a part of the Oromo music making ... identity in general, and Oromo identity in particular, is performative. Music, like the ethnic identity it is used to

used by the current regime in Ethiopia to present a face of multiculturalism. Yet while the government selectively preserves Oromo culture, Oromo musicians continue to be imprisoned, intimidated, and disappeared for making certain kinds of music.

complicated relationships. Oromos use music to "remember" past histories, bolster a sense of community among Oromo speaking groups, and fuel anti-colonial nationalism directed not at a European invader, but a black African one. Oromo music is

formed the teaching staff of the History department in Addis Ababa.

the order of Menelik II and incorporated into the Ethiopian Empire at the end of the 19th century. Tesema Ta’a belongs to the first generation of the Ethiopian historiographers who graduated from Addis Ababa University in the seventies, and later

accounts, experiences and activities of the author who had given efficient and effective civil services for long years at ... International levels in various capacities of leadership and management. The rich information contained in the book are

My Life, My Vision for the Oromo and Other Peoples of Ethiopia is a contribution to the Ethiopian people and to the study of Oromo history, culture, economy, political and social life in particular. It consists of twenty chapters mostly eye-witness

In Locating Politics in Ethiopia's Irreecha Ritual Serawit Bekele Debele gives an account of politics and political processes in Ethiopia as manifested in Irreecha celebrations over the years.

Ethiopia in the 1980s that led to the deaths of thousands of people and served as the reason many Westerners first became aware of this African nation • Describes all of the major ethnic groups of Ethiopia, including the Afar, Amhara, Oromo,

comprehensive, current coverage of Ethiopia that includes the latest archaeological findings and socio-economic and political developments as well as previously overlooked topics such as gender, slavery, and migration • Addresses the major famines in

Study of displaced the Oromo people of Ethiopia. Fleeing from persecution, there are now over 1500 Oromo people in Australia. Examines their need to gain a sense of community and a home away from home in a society where conflicting values of
Livestock products, coffee, oil seeds, and spices are the center of the economy. Other economic activities also are a part of the Oromo economy, and wild life is abundant in their homelands. Living in East African nations, the Oromo people are largely unknown to most of the world; this work lifts up the people, their culture and their achievements.

It is a community bound together by a concern for their homeland -- Oromia. Book jacket.

Oromo Witness tells the astonishing tale of Hangasu Wako Lugo and his journey from his home in Ethiopia, to his fight for his people's freedom, and, finally, to America. The Bale Revolt, 1963 - 1970, saw Ethiopia descend into civil war as the Oromo people fought for self-determination and liberty. Throughout the conflict, Hangasu Wako Lugo was there. He sat at the side of his father, Wako Lugo, from battlefield to negotiating table. He met-and argued with-emperor Haile Selassie. He was imprisoned in one of the harshest Somalian prisons. He accompanied a military expedition in which he saved the general's life.

In the 1990s, after the communist regime was toppled, he ran for a House seat representing his home district. And finally, in 2000, he landed in St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.

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.

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

The best country-by-country assessment of human rights. The human rights records of more than ninety countries and territories are put into perspective in Human Rights Watch's signature yearly report. Reflecting extensive investigative work undertaken by Human Rights Watch staff, in close partnership with domestic human rights activists, the annual World Report is an invaluable resource for journalists, diplomats, and citizens, and is a must-read for anyone interested in the fight to protect human rights in every corner of the globe.

Approximately 200 pages of essential vocabulary, common phrases, grammar, and verb conjugations for the Afan Oromo (Oromiffa) language. Written from the perspective of a native English speaker - useful for anyone visiting or working in Ethiopia's Oromia region. A great tool for Oromo-Ethiopian diaspora to teach children their native tongue.

The book is an expanded adaption from an extensive independent study under the title Exploration of Socio-political History of the Oromo Nation of East Africa and Prognosis of its Future Perspectives. The study was outlying to the conventional Abyssinia-centered Ethiopian history and a partial departure from the academic tradition of Ethiopian Studies and Oromo Studies. It was a case study conducted in an advocacy world view and an atheoretical framework. It employed the historical parallel and the center-periphery approaches as objects of the study. The book narrates the socio-political history of the Oromo nation and its struggle for self-determination and freedom. It discusses the Oromo culture, society, and politics in modern Ethiopia and East Africa. It identifies the pressing problems of the Oromo in modern Ethiopia and identifies the loss of the socio-political center as an urgent problem. It sets a new grand narrative and a unifying vision for the Oromo people, their culture, and their future in modern Ethiopia and East Africa. It envisions a future where the Oromo nation is a peaceful and democratic power in the Horn of Africa.