

# Oromia An Introduction To The History Of The Oromo People

The articles in this book are the result of the First Linguistics Workshop: Somali Language and Literature at the Hargeysa Cultural Centre in December 2015. The objective of the workshop was to facilitate the sharing of current work among scholars in the field of Somali language studies through presentation of their ongoing projects. This also allowed current work to be opened to a wider audience and for students, journalists and writers to hear about some of the issues which are of current interest in Somali language studies. There was a deliberate attempt to draw people engaged in both more strictly linguistic matters together with those whose interests are more as practitioners with language, such as local writers and journalists, and also to include those whose primary focus is literature. This led to a diverse range of both presentations and opinions on those presentations, which is represented also in this volume. The views on any matter are those of the individual authors and readers are left to determine for themselves to what extent they agree or disagree with points made. The more strictly linguistic papers include presentations on aspects of Somali phonology, morphology and syntax. Sociolinguistics is also represented as is recent work on lexicography and the use of information technology in Somali language studies. There are two papers which consider literature from different perspectives.

The book examines, compares, and contrasts the African American and Oromo movements by locating them in the global context, and by showing how life chances changed for the two peoples and their descendants as the modern world system became more complex and developed. Since the same global system that created racialized and exploitative structures in African American and Oromo societies also facilitated the struggles of these two peoples, this book demonstrates the dynamic interplay between social structures and human agencies in the system. African Americans in the United States of America and Oromos in the Ethiopian Empire developed their respective liberation movements in opposition to racial/ethnonational oppression, cultural and colonial domination, exploitation, and underdevelopment. By going beyond its focal point, the book also explores the structural limit of nationalism, and the potential of revolutionary nationalism in promoting a genuine multicultural democracy.

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.

This book constitutes the thoroughly refereed proceedings of the 13th International Conference on e-Infrastructure and e-Services for Developing Countries, AFRICOMM 2021, held in Zanzibar, Tanzania, in December 2021. The 31 full papers presented were carefully selected from 78 submissions. The papers discuss issues and trends, recent research, innovation and experiences related to e-Infrastructure and e-Services along with their associated policy and regulations with a deep focus on developing countries. In recognition of the challenges imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the conference organized a workshop to share experience on digital learning and teaching at the time of pandemic, which garnered 3 papers.

A History of the Oromo Nation

The Political Economy of Land and Agrarian Development in Ethiopia  
Islam, Ethnicity, and Conflict in Ethiopia

Jarso Waaqo Qooto's Tape Recording about Political Events in Southern Oromia, 1991

A Concise Introduction to the Oromo Language

Annali della Fondazione Giangiacomo Feltrinelli (2002). State, power, and new political actors in postcolonial Africa. Ediz. inglese e francese

**This book is a general survey of Ethiopia as a country and its people. It focuses on many subjects about Ethiopia's history, geography, politics and the diverse cultures of its people who collectively constitute one of the most fascinating countries in the history of Africa and of the entire world. It starts from the beginning when foundations were laid for what was later to become the country of Ethiopia which is one of the oldest civilisations in the**

world. Ethiopia also has the distinction of being the oldest Christian nation in Africa and one of the three oldest Christian countries in the world after Georgia and Armenia. Ethiopia converted to Christianity centuries before Europe did. And it is mentioned in the Bible many times. The book also covers Eritrea - its people, history and culture - but not in as much detail as it does Ethiopia. Still, the information about Eritrea is enough to serve as a simple and general introduction to the country. But the main focus of the book is on Ethiopia.

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

Building an effective, inclusive, and accountable public administration has become a major point of attention for policymakers and academics in Ethiopia who want to realise sustainable development. This first handbook on Ethiopian Public Administration is written by Ethiopian academics and practitioner-academics and builds on PhD studies and conference papers, including studies presented at the meetings of the Ethiopian Public Administration Association (EPAA), established in 2016. Public Administration in Ethiopia presents a wide range of timely issues in four thematic parts: Governance, Human Resources, Performance and Quality, and Governance of Policies. Each of the individual chapters in this volume contributes in a different way to the overarching research questions: How can we describe and explain the contexts, the processes and the results of the post-1990 politico-administrative reforms in Ethiopia? And what are the implications for sustainable development? This book is essential for students, practitioners, and theorists interested in public administration, public policy, and sustainable development. Moreover, the volume is a valuable stepping stone for PA teaching and PA research in Ethiopia.

Phases of Terrorism in the Age of Globalization considers terrorism as an aspect of the capitalist world system for almost five centuries. Jalata's research reveals that terrorism can emerge from above as state terrorism and below as subversive organizations or groups.

Fighting Against the Injustice of the State and Globalization

e-Infrastructure and e-Services for Developing Countries  
A Brief Introduction

## **Oromia**

### **The Oromo of Ethiopia**

### **Female Leaders in New Religious Movements**

### **The Northern Oromo and the Creation of Modern Ethiopia, 1855-1913**

Concise Encyclopedia of Languages of the World is an authoritative single-volume reference resource comprehensively describing the major languages and language families of the world. It will provide full descriptions of the phonology, semantics, morphology, and syntax of the world's major languages, giving insights into their structure, history and development, sounds, meaning, structure, and language family, thereby both highlighting their diversity for comparative study, and contextualizing them according to their genetic relationships and regional distribution. Based on the highly acclaimed and award-winning Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics, this volume will provide an edited collection of almost 400 articles throughout which a representative subset of the world's major languages are unfolded and explained in up-to-date terminology and authoritative interpretation, by the leading scholars in linguistics. In highlighting the diversity of the world's languages – from the thriving to the endangered and extinct – this work will be the first point of call to any language expert interested in this huge area. No other single volume will match the extent of language coverage or the authority of the contributors of Concise Encyclopedia of Languages of the World. \* Extraordinary breadth of coverage: a comprehensive selection of just under 400 articles covering the world's major languages, language families, and classification structures, issues and disputes \* Peerless quality: based on 20 years of academic development on two editions of the leading reference resource in linguistics, Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics \* Unique authorship: 350 of the world's leading experts brought together for one purpose \* Exceptional editorial selection, review and validation process: Keith Brown and Sarah Ogilvie act as first-tier guarantors for article quality and coverage \* Compact and affordable: one-volume format makes this suitable for personal study at any institution interested in areal, descriptive, or comparative language study – and at a fraction of the cost of the full encyclopedia

In this book, historians of religion and gender studies explore the biographies of a number of female leaders, and the factors within their groups and cultural contexts that support these women's religious leadership. New Religious Movements have been supportive of women taking roles of leadership for a long time. Authors of this book examine issues of gender and female leadership from diverse theoretical and methodological standpoints. The book covers a broad range of groups both with regard to time and place, covering Paganism, Hindu guru groups, Christian organizations, esoteric/ mystical movements, African churches, and a Japanese NRM. The common focal point is the powerful, prophetic, charismatic women who have founded and/ or led New Religious Movements.

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.

Located in central Ethiopia, the Arssi region is one of the most productive in Ethiopia yet it has so far been neglected by scholars. This book scrutinizes the rural development of Arssi by focusing on the Swedish supported experimental venture known as the Chilalo Agricultural Development Unit (CADU) and later as the Arssi Rural Development Unit (ARDU). Ketebo Abdiyo Ensene investigates how effectively this strategy empowered the peasantry to change their farming techniques and produce beyond subsistence level. He also examines the accumulation of alienated land by the northern Ethiopian nobility through land grants, fake purchases, and other futile means of land grabs and the impact that this had on the native population. Finally, the book reassess the importance of the rural land reform of 1975 that followed the collapses of the imperial regime and argues that this was the most significant event in the history of agricultural development in Ethiopia. The assessment of the book in fact goes into the post-1991 period in relation with agrarian development. The Political Economy of Land and Agrarian Development in Ethiopia will be of interest to scholars of Ethiopia, African Studies, economic history, political economy, development and agriculture.

The Making of the Oromo Diaspora

Oromia National Awakening

Phases of Terrorism in the Age of Globalization

Oromo Nationalism and the Ethiopian Discourse

An Introduction to the Eastern Oromo

Historical and Anthropological Enquiries

Cultural Capital and Prospects for Democracy in Botswana and Ethiopia

**This book is concerned with societal experience in Ethiopia**

following the 1974 revolution that had lost its target because of military intervention in Ethiopian politics. It analyzes developments during the military regime, often known as the Darg, among the Macca Oromo of Wallagga (1974-1991). Although it emphasizes only one of the many provinces of what is today Oromia, it clearly exhibited the policy preferred, regarding the Oromo, to be followed by the military regime. The work places its analyses in the context of the wider Ethiopian scene. It is mainly an attempt to contribute to the Oromo study under "e;suppression."e;

This publication is the second edition of the Oromo Textbook. It is designed to teach the Oromo language to those who can speak the language but are unable to read it; for those children who were born and live outside their homeland; and for those who are interested in learning one of the major languages of Africa. The Oromo language is spoken by close to 40 million people in Ethiopia and northern Kenya and is the second or third largest language in Africa. It is a testament to the resilience of the Oromo language and how it survived over a century of Abyssinian onslaught and suppression. By reading this handbook one can grasp aspects of Oromo culture, systems of thought the principle of social organization and the art of communication. Rare among Oromo educational material, this volume reads smoothly; from learning the sounds of Oromo alphabets also known as qubee, to reading, and understanding the Oromo language. This work is distinct because it brings out the Oromo oral tradition. It is loaded with specific ways Oromos learned, thought, and preserved their language and culture, the essence of their Orommumma (Oromomness). This book strives to fill the void of Oromo educational material not only in North- America, but also in Oromia (Ethiopia), where teaching and learning the Oromo language outlawed by successive Ethiopian regimes and not sufficiently developed under the current government. This book will undoubtedly emerge as a conversation and discussion piece in the learning and teaching of the Oromo language, Oromo history and tradition of the Oromo people. Learn simple Oromo for getting around and making friends. Modern Oromo is a concise, portable and easy-to-grasp reference of the Oromo language. This kasahorow language guide includes a basic grammar of Oromo for readers and writers. Written in Modern Oromo. Modern Oromo is a

simplified spelling system used to write all the varieties of spoken Oromo. Subscribe to the online magazine "Oromo kasahorow" to read Modern Oromo.

This book examines the impact of the federal restructuring of Ethiopia on ethnic conflicts. The adoption of ethnic federalism in Ethiopia was closely related with the problem of creating a state structure that could be used as instrument of managing the complex ethno-linguistic diversity of the country. Ethiopia is a multinational country with about 85 ethno-linguistic groups and since the 1960s, it suffered from ethno-regional conflicts. The book considers multiple governance and state factors that could explain the difficulties Ethiopian federalism faces to realise its objectives. These include lack of political pluralism and the use of ethnicity as the sole instrument of state organisation. Federalism and Ethnic Conflict in Ethiopia will be of interest to students and scholars of federal studies, ethnic conflict and regionalism.

**Conquest and Resistance in the Ethiopian Empire, 1880 -1974**

**From Christopher Columbus to Osama bin Laden**

**Cost of Revolution and Military Dictatorship in Ethiopia**

**A Comparative Regional Study**

**Ethiopia**

**A Historical Sociology of Forced Migration**

**The Other Abyssinians**

*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 metaphysics, politics, psychology, religious law, and traditional Islam. Submissions are subject to a blind peer review process.*

*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.*

*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 Gemedo is researcher at the University of Southern Denmark - Institute of Literature, Cultural Studies and Media.*

*This book constitutes the proceedings of the Second International Conference on Information and Communication Technology for Development for Africa, ICT4DA 2019, held in Bahir*

*Dar, Ethiopia, in May 2019. The 29 revised full papers presented were carefully reviewed and selected from 69 submissions. The papers address the impact of ICT in fostering economic development in Africa. In detail they cover the following topics: artificial intelligence and data science; wireless and mobile computing; and Natural Language Processing.*

*An Introduction*

*Papers from the Linguistics Workshop*

*13th EAI International Conference, AFRICOMM 2021, Zanzibar, Tanzania, December 1-3, 2021, Proceedings*

*The Coming African Hour*

*Comparing the African American and Oromo Movements*

*The Oromo and the Christian Kingdom of Ethiopia*

*Being and Becoming Oromo*

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

*This work examines the Ethiopian imperial conquest and Oromo military resistance and the consequent feudal political economy and administration, centre periphery relations, the origins of identity based conflicts and continuity and change in Oromo's socio-political institutions.*

*Master's Thesis from the year 2009 in the subject Theology - Miscellaneous, grade: Pass, , course: Final Research paper, language: English, abstract: This research paper is about the contextualization of the Gospel among the Oromo of Showa in Ethiopia. It deals with the culture and language of the people and how gospel contextualization is possible through the culture and language of the given people. It studies the Showa Oromo clan for reference purpose but its principles are applicable to any culture and can be a lesson for anyone who aims at evangelization through the culture and language. The research paper consists of three parts including the introductory part. The first part of the research consists of a brief description and analysis of the Showa Oromo and how the Ethiopian Orthodox Church (EOC) failed in here evangelization strategy because of the unawareness of the cultural conditionings of the gospel and inability to preach in the language of the Showa Oromo. This part elucidates the failure of the EOC from different angles and explains that the failure of the EOC is the failure of the other churches too since all belong to the one body of Christ. As a remedy, this section forwards the importance of ecumenism and partnering between the EOC and the Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus (EECMY) as a tool to learn from one another and engage in mission together. The second part introduces the role of the EECMY in contextualizing the gospel to the Showa Oromo through the language and culture of the people. The EECMY contextualized the gospel to the culture of the people making points of contact already found in the traditional Showa Oromo faith. Here the research explains the role of the EECMY in contextualizing the Irreechaa/Showa Oromo thanksgiving into Biblical Christianity. The EECMY used traditional name of god/Waaqayyo in*

*evangelizing the people, which helped the people to come to Christ. The EECMY also gave the people the Bible in their language by contextualizing some pre-Christian Showa Oromo terms into evangelical Christianity and using the words in translation. This section also explains how the EECMY used native language in preaching and teaching the people. The EECMY's incarnational ministry that involved holistic approach is also explained in detail. The third section of the paper deals with the missiology of the Lutheran Church because the EECMY, which this paper explains about, is a Lutheran in tradition and heritage. Here the role of the EECMY in mission and the Lutheran mission theories are elucidated. [...]*

*Discussing an armed insurgency in Ethiopia (1963-1970), this study offers a new perspective for understanding relations between religion and ethnicity. Federalism and Ethnic Conflict in Ethiopia*

*Public Administration in Ethiopia*

*A Comparative Approach to the Functional and Contextual Studies of Oromo National Literature in a Contemporary Perspective*

*Dialectics of Opportunities and Constraints*

*Information and Communication Technology for Development for Africa Oromia and Ethiopia*

*Modern Afaan Oromo Grammar*

**Oromia A Brief Introduction Oromia An Introduction Oromo Nationalism and the Ethiopian Discourse The Search for Freedom and Democracy The Red Sea Press The Oromo and the Christian Kingdom of Ethiopia 1300-1700 Boydell & Brewer**

**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. 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.**

**The Coming African hour is not a slogan, nor wishful thinking. It is a conclusion that derives from an insightful analysis of the current situation pertaining on the continent. Several African scholars, coming from different regions and academic backgrounds are elaborating ideas and arguments in order to explain the constraints and to illustrate the opportunities. The result of that scientific gathering is a book that synthesizes and renews the reflections on development. What is at stake is not to be pessimistic or optimistic about Africa. The epistemological challenge is to understand what is going on. By focusing on converging and diverging African realities, on the issues of state, civil society, gender and development strategies, the authors of the book show under which conditions the**

**African hour is coming. At that level, the commitment for political science meets the commitment for Africa. The main success of this book is to overcome the preconceived ideas and self-fulfilling prophecies about Africa. Here, the analysis avoids the trap of indulgence; then hope is based on truth. Consequently, the coming African hour is not inescapable: it is, as analyzed, a possibility that its achievement depends on institutional, human, political, social and economic factors.**

**Case Studies and Lessons for Sustainable Development**

**State Formation and Ethnonational Conflict, 1868-2004**

**The Oromo Movement and Imperial Politics**

**Contradictory or Compatible? A Comparative Religious Study from a Theological Perspective**

**The Kottu of Harerge**

**The Land, Its People, History and Culture**

**Ethiopia, 1830-1932**

The Kingdom of Jimma Abba Jifar, established ca 1830, was the largest and most powerful of five monarchies formed by the Oromo peoples in south-western Ethiopia. Based on extensive fieldwork in the area, this work presents a study of the history and organisation of Jimma under its most powerful ruler, Abba Jifar II (1878-1932), stressing the political history and structure of Jimma with a comparative perspective which notes similarities and differences in processes and structures to monarchical systems elsewhere in Africa and the world.

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.

This book focuses on and examines the impact of cultural capital, political economy, social movements, and political consciousness on the potential development of substantive democracy in Botswana and Ethiopia. While explaining the challenges, obstacles, and opportunities for the development of democracy, *Cultural Capital and Prospects for Democracy in Botswana and Ethiopia* engages in defining democracy as a contested, open, and expanding concept through a comparative and historical examination. The book's analysis employs interdisciplinary, multidimensional, comparative methods and critical approaches to examine the dynamic interplay among social structures, human agencies, cultural factors, and social movements. This comparative and historical study has required an examination of critical social history that looks at societal issues from the bottom up: specifically critical discourse and the particular world system approach, which deal with long-term and large-scale social changes. *Cultural Capital and Prospects for Democracy in Botswana and Ethiopia* will be of interest to scholars and students of African politics, political theory, and democratization.

**Contextualization of the Gospel among the Showa Oromo of Ethiopia**

**Modern Oromo**

**A History, 1570-1860**

**1300-1700**

**African Egalitarian Values and Indigenous Genres**

**Oromo Nationalist Poetry**

**Second International Conference, ICT4DA 2019, Bahir Dar, Ethiopia, May 28-30, 2019,**

Revised Selected Papers