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# The Oromo Of Ethiopia By Mohammed Hassen

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State Formation and Ethnonational Conflict,  
1868-2004

With Ethnology and History of South-West  
Ethiopia

Locating Politics in Ethiopia's Irreecha Ritual  
The Political Economy of an African Society in  
Transformation: the Case of Macca Oromo  
(Ethiopia)

A Guide to Speaking the Language of Oromo  
People in Ethiopia

The Search for Freedom and Democracy  
Oromo Witness

My Life, My Vision for the Oromo and Other  
Peoples of Ethiopia

The Oromo Nation and Renaissance of True  
Ethiopia

Ethiopia, 1830-1932

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Geerarsa Folksong as the Oromo National  
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Music, Ethnicity, and Censorship Among the  
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The Oromo Movement and Imperial Politics

Islam, Ethnicity, and Conflict in Ethiopia  
Being Oromo in Kenya  
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Sacred Knowledge Traditions of the Oromo of the  
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## CONRAD AMINA

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### State Formation and Ethnonational Conflict, 1868-2004 BRILL

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.

With Ethnology and History of South-West Ethiopia Red Sea Press(NJ)

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.

Locating Politics in

Ethiopia's Irreecha Ritual Edwin Mellen Press

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.

*The Political Economy of an African Society in Transformation: the Case of Macca Oromo (Ethiopia)* Independently Published

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. *A Guide to Speaking the Language of Oromo People in Ethiopia* Otto Harrassowitz Verlag

The humble wall gets a closer look in this sweet dual-language children's book about

the utility and importance of walls in daily Ethiopian life. Walls protect and separate, contain and defend. From ornate to plain, walls come in many different designs and provide many vital functions in our towns and homes. In Ethiopia, many walls are also historical treasures with cultural importance. The city of Harar features ancient walls that are painted for important holidays like Ramadan, and walls over 600 years old still surround the city. A team of student illustrators bring the walls of Ethiopia to life in vibrant watercolors, and text in both English and Tigrinya supports emerging bilingual readers. Ready Set Go Books, an Open Hearts Big Dreams Project, is

focused on increasing the literacy rate in Ethiopia through giving readers books with stories in their heart languages, full of colorful illustrations with Ethiopian settings and details. Profits from books sales will be used to create, print, and distribute more Ready Set Go Books to kids in Ethiopia, Africa's second most populous country. Ethiopia's population is 44% children, ages 0-14 (43 million out of 97 million total). Only 5.5% of children attend pre-school or kindergarten, and the adult literacy rate is 49%. Our books are based on wise Ethiopian sayings that often rhyme in Amharic. If an adult says the first half, many children can chant the second half.

Sometimes the meaning of these sayings is clear. Sometimes it has to be puzzled out and argued over. But sayings and idioms and proverbs help people express truths and beliefs in unusual ways. Open Hearts Big Dreams Fund (OHBD) is a 501(3)(c) not for profit organization that believes the chance to dream big dreams should not depend on where in the world you are born. Our focus is to support nonprofit organizations and their programs that provide literacy, K-12 education, and leadership as well as that support the parents and communities where the kids live, in Ethiopia. [The Search for Freedom and Democracy](#) Ohio

University Press  
Geerarsa is a type of folksong of Ethiopia's Oromo people. This study explores their verbal art in an attempt to address the social base and political scope of Oromo folklore. Geerarsa is seen as an important part of the Oromo struggle to regain their national and cultural identity.

**Oromo Witness**

Lexington Books  
This historical and comparative ethnography is the first full length anthropological study of the Oromo of the Horn of Africa. It is based on more than thirty years of collaborative research by the two authors. With maps, diagrams, photographs, glossary and index.

*My Life, My Vision for*

*the Oromo and Other Peoples of Ethiopia*  
Createspace  
Independent Publishing Platform  
The official historiography of the Ethiopian Empire as well as the majority of the publications on Ethiopian history by European authors used to view the country as a single cultural whole, and to deal only with the history of the Christian empire. The different historical experiences of the Ethiopian multiethnic society and culture used to be usually ignored. In contrast to such one-sided approach this book deals with the Macca Oromo activities, social transformation and historical experiences in the western part of Central Ethiopia, focusing on the

political economy of the region. The sources for the book include: 1. written documents in Ethiopian languages (Amharic and Ge'ez), e.g. archival materials, 2. reports by European travellers and missionaries, 3. recent secondary literature, and 4. traditions and oral history collected mainly in Wallagga in 1972-73 and 1979-80. In that region the Macca states had played an important political and economical role until they were subjugated by 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 formed the teaching staff of the History department in Addis Ababa.

*The Oromo Nation and Renaissance of True Ethiopia* BRILL

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. Ethiopia, 1830-1932 BRILL

It was the war that changed everything, and yet it's been mostly forgotten: in 1935, Italy invaded Ethiopia. It dominated newspaper headlines and newsreels. It inspired mass marches



in Harlem, a play on Broadway, and independence movements in Africa. As the British Navy sailed into the Mediterranean for a white-knuckle showdown with Italian ships, riots broke out in major cities all over the United States. Italian planes dropped poison gas on Ethiopian troops, bombed Red Cross hospitals, and committed atrocities that were never deemed worthy of a war crimes tribunal. But unlike the many other depressing tales of Africa that crowd book shelves, this is a gripping thriller, a rousing tale of real-life heroism in which the Ethiopians come back from near destruction and win. Tunnelling through archive records, tracking down

survivors still alive today, and uncovering never-before-seen photos, Jeff Pearce recreates a remarkable era and reveals astonishing new findings. He shows how the British Foreign Office abandoned the Ethiopians to their fate, while Franklin Roosevelt had an ambitious peace plan that could have changed the course of world history—had Chamberlain not blocked him with his policy on Ethiopia. And Pearce shows how modern propaganda techniques, the post-war African world, and modern peace movements all were influenced by this crucial conflict—a war in Africa that truly changed the world. Skyhorse Publishing, as well as our Arcade

imprint, are proud to publish a broad range of books for readers interested in history-- books about World War II, the Third Reich, Hitler and his henchmen, the JFK assassination, conspiracies, the American Civil War, the American Revolution, gladiators, Vikings, ancient Rome, medieval times, the old West, and much more. While not every title we publish becomes a New York Times bestseller or a national bestseller, we are committed to books on subjects that are sometimes overlooked and to authors whose work might not otherwise find a home. *Prevail* Red Sea Press Incorporated Bulletin for critical analysis of current affairs in the Horn of

Africa.

**Geerarsa Folksong as the Oromo National Literature**

Red Sea Press(NJ)

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 Case of the Arsi Oromo The Red Sea Press

"In 1888 and 1889, the British navy intercepted two shipments of Oromo children who had been enslaved in Ethiopia. A year later, sixty-four of these children were sent to Lovedale Institution, a Free Church of Scotland mission in the Eastern Cape, South Africa. Because Scottish missionaries

interviewed each child shortly after liberation, we have an exceedingly rare and immediate collection of first-passage narratives. By 1910, some captives had died, some had settled in the Cape of Good Hope, some had returned to Ethiopia, and one had emigrated to the United States. In *Children of hope*, Sandra Rowoldt Shell offers a meticulous, analytical group biography, or prosopography. Comparing the children by numerous demographic and other factors, she enables new insights unlike anything in the previous literature for this region and period. Graphs, maps, and illustrations portray the demographic and geographic layers of

the children's origins and lives after capture"—Back cover.  
**Music, Ethnicity, and Censorship Among the Oromo of Ethiopia** Boydell & Brewer  
A history of the Oromo peoples of Ethiopia; their culture, religion and political institutions.  
*The Oromo Movement and Imperial Politics* Pentland Press (NC)  
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 accounts, experiences and activities of the author who had given efficient and effective civil

services for long years at National and International levels in various capacities of leadership and management. The rich information contained in the book are not only exciting, but exciting and well organised.

*Islam, Ethnicity, and Conflict in Ethiopia*

Rochester Studies in African H

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.

Being Oromo in Kenya

AuthorHouse

This dissertation will demonstrate how music among the Oromo people of present day Ethiopia functions as a system for the preservation and negotiation of a uniquely Oromo identity, as well as a vehicle for resistance against the hegemony long ago established by outside ethnic groups. I will demonstrate how a long history of censorship of Oromo music by various ruling elites has made censorship one of the major features of Oromo social and aesthetic processes. This dissertation will therefore investigate the dynamic of the processes and dialogues through

which Oromo identity becomes manifested, and in which music plays a deep role. In Ethiopia, a nation officially "independent" of European colonialism, "Ethiopian" culture was always equated with that of an ethnic minority. Not until the fall of Haile Selassie were the voices of other histories and previously peripheral groups given a chance to participate in the dialogue of Ethiopian statehood. I will use my ethnographic research from the US to Ethiopia to explore the relationship between performance art and state power in Ethiopia. Marginalized under Selassie, embraced and then shunned under the Derg and the current regime of Meles

Zenawi, Oromo music demonstrates these 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 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. Because of this, various forms of censorship (both external and internal)

have become a part of the Oromo music making process. Ethnic identity in general, and Oromo identity in particular, is performative. Music, like the ethnic identity it is used to bolster, is a performative act that creates a space for a polyvocal and heterogeneous dialogue through which Oromo identity is constituted. What can the relationship between Oromo music and the Ethiopian state tell us about ethno-nationalism, censorship, and memory? What does the selective preservation on the part of both Oromo and the Ethiopian government tell us about the role of performance in maintaining history and ethnic identity?

### **Oromia and Ethiopia**

Kirk House Pub

\*Includes pictures

\*Includes ancient accounts of Oromos

\*Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading \*Includes a

table of contents If you want to discover the captivating history of the Ancient Egypt and Oromo then keep reading... An

association between ancient Egypt and Oromo nation of Ethiopia was

completely forgotten once it met its end.

The stories of its might didn't survive in the history of its successor kingdoms, possibly because of an influences of

Christianity and Islam, as well as Ethiopian kingdoms. It was not until the early 20th century that the Oromo

nation received its place in ancient history with the works of well known Egyptologist Flinders Petrie. A scientific examination of the ancient Oromos reveals that although the Oromos were closely related culturally, historically, genealogically, linguistically and in many ways to the ancient Egyptians who built sphinxes, tombs, stelas and ruled ancient Egypt as pharaohs, queens and higher government officials predominantly during 12th, 18th and 25th dynasties. They produced a civilization and philosophy that had many of its own unique attributes and was far more advanced than the world. Ancient Egypt and Oromo examines the amazing history and legacy of

one of the most interesting places in the world. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about an association between ancient Egypt and Oromo nation, the largest ethnic group in horn of Africa with a total population of more than 50 million like never before.

**The Beauty of Ethiopian Architecture in Afaan Oromo and English** The Red Sea Press

The Oromo of Ethiopia A History, 1570-1860 Red Sea Press(NJ)

Children of Hope Cambridge University Press

In Children of Hope, Sandra Rowoldt Shell traces the lives of sixty-four Oromo children who were

enslaved in Ethiopia in the late-nineteenth century, liberated by the British navy, and ultimately sent to Lovedale Institution, a Free Church of Scotland mission in the Eastern Cape, South Africa, for their safety. Because Scottish missionaries in Yemen interviewed each of the Oromo children shortly after their liberation, we have sixty-four structured life histories told by the children themselves. In the historiography of slavery and the slave trade, first passage narratives are rare, groups of such narratives even more so. In this analytical group biography (or prosopography), Shell renders the experiences of the

captives in detail and context that are all the more affecting for their dispassionate presentation.

Comparing the children by gender, age, place of origin, method of capture, identity, and other characteristics, Shell enables new insights unlike anything in the existing literature for this region and period. *Children of Hope* is supplemented by graphs, maps, and illustrations that carefully detail the demographic and geographic layers of the children's origins and lives after capture. In this way, Shell honors the individual stories of each child while also placing them into invaluable and multifaceted contexts.

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