

**States And Power In Africa Comparative Lessons In Authority And Control Second Edition Princeton Studies In International History And Politics**

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*Ethnic politics and state power in Africa Emerging Security Challenges in Africa, Dr. Jeffrey Herbst Africa's International Relations and the Politics of State Survival by Christopher Clapham Trends in Africa's Evolving Security Landscape - Jeffrey Herbst* Meet South African Writer Zukiswa Wanner. A talk about female power and African literature. *[BOOK] The Path to Power - In search for the Elusive Zimbabwe Dream*  
The state of African security: Six critical countriesChina: Power and Prosperity -- Watch the full documentary *Power Africa's Understanding Natural Gas* *0026 LNG Options Has China beaten the US at the globalisation game? | The Bottom Line* *How to Rob Africa | People* *0026 Power The Girl with 1,000-Plus Letters In Her Name | The Oprah Winfrey Show | Oprah Winfrey Network Book Launch Towards Democratic Developmental States In Southern Africa part 1 #263Chat Lecture 1: Introduction to Power and Politics in Today's World* *How to Hide an Empire: The Story of the Greater United States* *Power* *0026 influence in Africa* *Black Power, Jewish Politics: Reinventing the Alliance in the 1960's* *bid-European-Enslave-Native-Americans* Dr. Ian Smith Exposes Secret Societies in New Book 'The Ancient Nine' | Sway In The Morning **JLF Toronto 2020 | Burning the Books: A History of the Deliberate Destruction of Knowledge** *States And Power In Africa* "States and Power in Africa" is not only a criticism of the state system on Africa's unique history and condition but is a debate in war and peace. What historians and theorists rarely touch on is the counter-factual, 'what would Africa look like, what could have Africa developed outside of colonialism?'

*States and Power in Africa: Comparative Lessons in ...*

States and Power in Africa: Comparative Lessons in Authority and Control is a book on African state-building by Jeffrey Herbst, former Professor of Politics and International Affairs at Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. The book was a co-winner of the 2001 Gregory Luebbert Book Award from the American Political Science Association in comparative politics.

*States and Power in Africa - Wikipedia*

In States and Power in Africa, Jeffrey Herbst places the African state-building process in a truly comparative perspective. Herbst's bold contention—that the conditions now facing African state-builders existed long before European penetration of the continent—is sure to provoke controversy, for it runs counter to the prevailing assumption that colonialism changed everything.

*States and Power in Africa | Princeton University Press*

Theories of international relations, assumed to be universally applicable, have failed to explain the creation of states in Africa. There, the interaction of power and space is dramatically different from what occurred in Europe. In States and Power in Africa, Jeffrey Herbst places the African state-building process in a truly comparative perspective. Herbst's bold contention?that the conditions now facing African state-builders existed long before European penetration of the continent ...

*States and Power in Africa: Comparative Lessons in ...*

1. The Challenge of State-Building in Africa. 2. Power and Space in Precolonial Africa. 3. The Europeans and the African Problem. 4. The Political Kingdom in Independent Africa. 5. National Design and the Broadcasting of Power.

*Project MUSE - States and Power in Africa*

The premise of "States and Power in Africa" is that Africa's underdevelopment and instability can in part be explained by the manner in which states were forged, and the relationships they maintain with their people. Herbst concludes that the ability of a state to project enough power to

*States and Power in Africa: Comparative Lessons in ...*

States and Power in Africa: The Basic Thesis The starting point of Herbst's analysis is that Africa is plagued by "state failure." A state is meant to provide cer-tain public goods in society, such as law and order, defense, contract enforce-ment, and infrastructure. Yet in Africa most states provide very few of these.

*States and Power in Africa by Jeffrey I. Herbst: A Review ...*

At the same time, the consolidation of states in Africa remains a central political issue. The fundamental assumption undergirding this study is that states are only viable if they are able to control the territory de?ned by their borders. Control is assured by developing an infrastructure to broadcast power and by gaining the loyalty of citizens.

*States and Power in Africa: Comparative Lessons in ...*

Six Chiefs, States, and the Land (pp. 173-198) The inability of African states to project power over distance has meant that one of the most contentious issues in the politics of the continent has been the relationship between central authorities and local leaders.

*States and Power in Africa: Comparative Lessons in ...*

The decolonisation of Africa took place in the mid-to-late 1950s to 1975, with sudden and radical regime changes on the continent as colonial governments made the transition to independent states.Often quite unorganized, and marred with violence, political turmoil, and widespread unrest, organized revolts in both northern and sub-Saharan colonies including the Algerian War in French Algeria ...

*Decolonisation of Africa - Wikipedia*

States and Power in Africa: Comparative Lessons in Authority and Control. States and Power in Africa. : Jeffrey Herbst. Princeton University Press, Mar 26, 2000 - Political Science - 280 pages. 2. ...

*States and Power in Africa: Comparative Lessons in ...*

Book Info. States and Power in Africa. Book Description: Theories of international relations, assumed to be universally applicable, have failed to explain the creation of states in Africa. There, the interaction of power and space is dramatically different from what occurred in Europe. In States and Power in Africa, Jeffrey Herbst places the African state-building process in a truly comparative perspective.

*States and Power in Africa: Comparative Lessons in ...*

The transfer of power to an elected government in South Africa via nonracial elections in April 1994 was one of the great triumphs of global democracy in the late 20th century.

*Dilemmas of democracy and state power in Africa*

This ambitious and original book turns a comparative historical lens on state-building in Africa. Unlike most European states, which consolidated their power and fixed their present boundaries largely through war, African states acquired their borders by fiat and have rarely faced external military threats to their sovereignty.

*States and Power in Africa: Comparative Lessons in ...*

"States and Power in Africa" is not only a criticism of the state system on Africa's unique history and condition but is a debate in war and peace. What historians and theorists rarely touch on is the counter-factual, 'what would Africa look like, what could have Africa developed outside of colonialism?'

*States and Power in Africa: Comparative Lessons in ...*

There, the interaction of power and space is dramatically different from what occurred in Europe. In States and Power in Africa, Jeffrey Herbst places the African state-building process in a truly. ...

*States and Power in Africa: Comparative Lessons in ...*

Abstract: African states have a difficulty in projecting power over distance establishes the relationship between state authority and local leadership. Local elites' power is connected to their control of land, separate from the state. States seek change in property rights to disempower local elites.

*Notes on Herbst' States and Power in Africa*

In States and Power in Africa, Jeffrey Herbst places the African state-building process in a truly comparative perspective. Herbst's bold contention--that the conditions now facing African state-builders existed long before European penetration of the continent--is sure to provoke controversy, for it runs counter to the prevailing assumption that colonialism changed everything.

Theories of international relations, assumed to be universally applicable, have failed to explain the creation of states in Africa. There, the interaction of power and space is dramatically different from what occurred in Europe. In States and Power in Africa, Jeffrey Herbst places the African state-building process in a truly comparative perspective. Herbst's bold contention--that the conditions now facing African state-builders existed long before European penetration of the continent--is sure to provoke controversy, for it runs counter to the prevailing assumption that colonialism changed everything. This revised edition includes a new preface in which the author links the enormous changes that have taken place in Africa over the past fifteen years to long-term state consolidation. The final chapter on policy prescriptions has also been revised to reflect the evolution of African and international responses to state failure.

Reviewed by James A. Robinson in 'Journal of Economic Literature'. Vol. 40, 2, 2002. pp. 510-519.

This book models the trade-off that rulers of weak, ethnically-divided states face between coups and civil war. Drawing evidence from extensive field research in Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo combined with statistical analysis of most African countries, it develops a framework to understand the causes of state failure.

This book investigates the ways in which soft power is used by African countries to help drive global influence. Selecting four of the countries most associated with soft power across the continent, this book delves into the currencies of soft power across the region: from South Africa's progressive constitution and expanding multinational corporations, to Nigeria's Nollywood film industry and Technical Aid Corps (TAC) scheme, Kenya's sport diplomacy, fashion and tourism industries, and finally Egypt's Pan-Arabism and its reputation as the cradle of civilisation. The book asks how soft power is wielded by these countries and what constraints and contradictions they encounter. Understandings of soft power have typically been driven by Western scholars, but throughout this book, Oluwasen Tella aims to Africanise our understanding of soft power, drawing on prominent African philosophies, including Nigeria's Omolúwabi, South Africa's Ubuntu, Kenya's Harambee, and Egypt's Pharaonism. This book will be of interest to researchers from across political science, international relations, cultural studies, foreign policy and African Studies. The Open Access version of this book, available at <http://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/e/9781003176022>, has been made available under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-No Derivatives 4.0 license

Bringing together historians, political scientists, and literary analysts, this volume shows how biographical narratives can shed light on alternative, little known or under-researched aspects of state power in African politics. Part 1 shows how biographical narratives breathe new life into subjects who, upon decolonization, had been reduced to silence – women, workers, and radical politicians. The contributors analyze the complex relationship between biographical narratives and power, questioning either the power of biographical codes peculiar to western, colonial origins, or the power to shape public memory. Part 2 reflects on the act of (auto-)biography writing as an exercise of power, one that blurs the lines between truth and invention. (Auto-)biographical narratives appear as politicized, ambiguous stories. Part 3 focuses on female leadership during and after colonization, exploring on how women gained, lost, or reinvented "power". Brought together, the contributions of this volume show that the function of biographical narratives should no longer oscillate between romanticized narratives and historical evidence; their varied formats all offer fruitful opportunities for a multidisciplinary dialogue. This book will be of interest to scholars from various disciplinary backgrounds working on the African postcolonial state, the decolonization process, women's and gender studies, and biography writing.

This book uses extractive industry projects in Africa to explore how political authority and the nation-state are reconfigured at the intersection of national political contestations and global, transnational capital. Instead of focusing on technological zones and the new social assemblages at the actual sites of construction or mineral extraction, the authors use extractive industry projects as a topical lens to investigate contemporary processes of state-making at the state-corporation nexus. Throughout the book, the authors seek to understand how public political actors and private actors of liberal capitalism negotiate and redefine notions and practices of sovereignty by setting legal, regulatory and fiscal standards. Rather than looking at resource governance from a normative perspective, the authors look at how these negotiations are shaped by and reshape the self-conception of various national and transnational actors, and how these jointly redefine the role of the state in managing these processes for the 'greater good'. Extractive Industries and Changing State Dynamics in Africa will be useful for researchers, upper-level students and policy-makers who are interested in new articulations of state-making and politics in Africa.

In analyzing the obstacles to democratization in post- independence Africa, Mahmood Mamdani offers a bold, insightful account of colonialism's legacy--a bifurcated power that mediated racial domination through tribally organized local authorities, reproducing racial identity in citizens and ethnic identity in subjects. Many writers have understood colonial rule as either "direct" (French) or "indirect" (British), with a third variant--apartheid--as exceptional. This benign terminology, Mamdani shows, masks the fact that these were actually variants of a despotism. While direct rule denied rights to subjects on racial grounds, indirect rule incorporated them into a "customary" mode of rule, with state-appointed Native Authorities defining custom. By tapping authoritarian possibilities in culture, and by giving culture an authoritarian bent, indirect rule (decentralized despotism) set the pace for Africa; the French followed suit by changing from direct to indirect administration, while apartheid emerged relatively later. Apartheid, Mamdani shows, was actually the generic form of the colonial state in Africa. Through case studies of rural (Uganda) and urban (South Africa) resistance movements, we learn how these institutional features fragment resistance and how states tend to play off reform in one sector against repression in the other. The result is a groundbreaking reassessment of colonial rule in Africa and its enduring aftereffects. Reforming a power that institutionally enforces tension between town and country, and between ethnicities, is the key challenge for anyone interested in democratic reform in Africa.

This collection of essays examines the subject of power politics in Africa, paying special attention to the interests of African regional powers, as well as their capabilities and strategies in the international arena. It provides a theoretical bridge between concerns for militarised national interest, perpetual distrust and insecurity, struggles for power and hegemony in power politics, and the spirit of pan-African solidarity, brotherhood, consensus, cooperation and integration. It is on these bases that this volume offers rich empirical insight into leading regional powers in Africa with special attention given to Nigeria and South Africa. It serves to contribute African perspectives to the field of International Relations, particularly regarding power politics, which is important in terms of Africanising the narratives of a subject matter that is largely considered as Eurocentric in African and other non-Western societies.

Women and Power in Africa: Aspiring, Campaigning, and Governing examines women's experiences in African politics as aspirants to public office, as candidates in election campaigns, and as elected representatives. Part I evaluates women's efforts to become party candidates in four African countries: Benin, Ghana, Malawi, and Zambia. The chapters draw on a variety of methods, including extensive interviews with women candidates, to describe and assess the barriers confronted when women seek to enter politics. The chapters help explain why women remain underrepresented as candidates for office, particularly in countries without gender-based quotas, by emphasizing the impact of financial constraints, fears of violence, and resistance among party leaders. Part II turns to women's experiences as candidates during elections in Kenya and Ghana. One chapter provides an in-depth account of a woman's presidential bid in Kenya, demonstrating how gendered ethnicity undermined her candidacy, and another chapter presents a novel evaluation of the media's coverage of women candidates in Ghana. Part III turns to women as legislators in Namibia, Uganda, and Burkina Faso, asking whether women engage in substantive representation on gendered policy issues once in office. The chapters challenge the assumption that a critical mass of women is necessary or sufficient to achieve substantive representation. Taken together, the book's chapters problematize existing hypotheses regarding women in political power, drawing on understudied countries and variety of empirical methods. By following political pathways from entry to governance, the book uncovers how gendered experiences early in the political process shape what is possible for women once they attain political power. Oxford Studies in African Politics and International Relations is a series for scholars and students working on African politics and International Relations and related disciplines. Volumes concentrate on contemporary developments in African political science, political economy, and International Relations, such as electoral politics, democratization, decentralization, the political impact of natural resources, the dynamics and consequences of conflict, and the nature of the continent's engagement with the East and West. Comparative and mixed methods work is particularly encouraged. Case studies are welcomed but should demonstrate the broader theoretical and empirical implications of the study and its wider relevance to contemporary debates. The series focuses on sub-Saharan Africa, although proposals that explain how the region engages with North Africa and other parts of the world are of interest. Series Editors: Nic Cheeseman, Professor of Democracy and International Development, University of Birmingham; and Ricardo Soares de Oliveira, Professor of the International Politics of Africa, University of Oxford.

"China's rise to power has become one of the most discussed questions in both International Relations Theory (IRT) and Foreign Policy circles. Although power has been a core concept of IRT for a long time, the faces and mechanisms of power as it relates to Chinese foreign policy making has reinvigorated and changed the contours of that debate. With the rise of China and other powers across the global political arena comes a new visibility for different kinds of encounters between states, particularly between China and other Global South states. These encounters are made more visible to IR scholars now because of the increasing influence and impact that rising powers are making in the international system. This book shows foreign policy encounters between rising powers and Global South states do not necessarily exhibit the same logics, behaviors, or investment strategies of Euro-American hegemons. Instead, they have distinctive features that require new theoretical frameworks for their analysis. Shaping the Future of Power probes the type of power mechanisms that build, diffuse, and project China's power in Africa. It is necessary to take into account the processes of knowledge production, social capital formation, and skills transfers in Chinese foreign policy toward African states to fully understand China's power building mechanisms. These elements are crucial for the relational power framework to capture both the material aspects and ideational people-centered aspects to power. By examining China's investments in human resource development programs for Africa, the book examines a vital, yet undertheorized, aspect of China's foreign policy making"--

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