

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910300503903321
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Titolo	A Tributary Model of State Formation : Ethiopia, 1600-2015 / / by Berhanu Abegaz
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2018
ISBN	3-319-75780-6
Edizione	[1st ed. 2018.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (XXXII, 190 p. 16 illus.)
Collana	Advances in African Economic, Social and Political Development, , 2198-7262
Disciplina	320.96
Soggetti	Africa—Politics and government Economics Economic development Economic policy African Politics International Political Economy Development Theory Economic Policy
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Chapter 1: State Formation and Nation Building -- Chapter 2: The Afro-Asiatic Tributary-Civilizational State, 1600-1900 -- Chapter 3: The Gondarine Tributary-Military State, 1600-1800 -- Chapter 4: The Shewan Fiscal-Territorial State, 1875-1974 -- Chapter 5: The Ethiopian Revolutionary State, 1975-2005 -- Chapter 6: Reimagining Capable and Inclusionary African States -- Chapter 7: Conclusions.
Sommario/riassunto	A Tributary Model of State Formation: Ethiopia, 1600-2015 addresses the perplexing question of why a pedigreed Ethiopian state failed to transform itself into a nation-state. Using a comparative-institutionalist framework, this book explores why Ethiopia, an Afroasian civilizational state, has yet to build a modern political order comprising a sturdy state, the rule of law, and accountability to the ruled. The book provides a theoretical framework that contrasts the European and the Afroasian modes of state formation and explores the three major

variants of the Ethiopian state since 1600 (Gondar, Shewa, and Revolutionary). It does this by employing the conceptual entry point of tributarism and teases out the implications of this perspective for refashioning the embattled postcolonial African political institutions. The primary contribution of the book is the novel framing of state formation through the lens of a landed Afroasiatic peasantry in giving rise to a fragile state whose redistributive preoccupation preempted the emergence of a productive economy to serve as a buoyant revenue base. Unlike feudal Europe, the dependence of the Afroasiatic state on arm's-length overlordship rather than on tightly-managed landlordship incentivized endemic extractive contests among elites with the capacity for violence for the non-fixed tribute from independent wealth producers. Tributarism, I argue here, stymied the transition from a resilient statehood to a robust nation-statehood that befits an open-order society. This book will be of interest to scholars in economics, political science, political economics, and African Studies. Berhanu Abegaz is Professor of Economics, College of William & Mary (USA).
