

**The Ohio State University**  
**Colleges of the Arts and Sciences New Course Request**

African American & African Studies

Academic Unit

African American & African Studies

Book 3 Listing (e.g., Portuguese)

765 African Social Movements in the Age of Globalization

Number	Title	Level	Credit Hours
Afr Soc Movs Ag Global		765	05
18-Character Title Abbreviation	Level		Credit Hours

Summer Autumn Winter Spring X Year 2008

Proposed effective date, choose one quarter and put an "X" after it; and fill in the year. See the OAA curriculum manual for deadlines.

**A. Course Offerings Bulletin Information**

Follow the instructions in the OAA curriculum manual. If this is a course with decimal subdivisions, then use one New Course Request form for the generic information that will apply to all subdivisions; and use separate forms for each new decimal subdivision, including on each form the information that is unique to that subdivision. If the course offered is less than a quarter or a term, please complete the Flexibly Scheduled/Off Campus/Workshop Request form.

Description (*not to exceed 25 words*): The course looks at the development of social movement politics in Africa in the context of globalization and structural adjustment.

Quarter offered: Spring Distribution of class time/contact hours: 1cl 5 hr

Quarter and contact/class time hours information should be omitted from Book 3 publication (yes or no):

Prerequisite(s): None

Exclusion or limiting clause: Graduate Student Only

Repeatable to a maximum of 0 credit hours.

Cross-listed with: N/A

Grade Option (Please check): Letter  S/U  Progress  What course is last in the series? \_\_\_\_\_

Honors Statement: Yes  No  GEC: Yes  No  Admission Condition  
 Off-Campus: Yes  No  EM: Yes  No  Course: Yes  No   
 Embedded Honors Statement: Yes  No

Other General Course Information:

(e.g. "Taught in English." "Credit does not count toward BSBA degree.")

**B. General Information**

Subject Code 050101 Subsidy Level (V, G, T, B, M, D, or P) D  
 If you have questions, please email Jed Dickhaut at [dickhaut.1@osu.edu](mailto:dickhaut.1@osu.edu).

1. Provide the rationale for proposing this course:  
 See the attached.

2. Please list Majors/Minors affected by the creation of this new course. Attach revisions of all affected programs.  
 This course is (check one):  Required on major(s)/minor(s)  A choice on major(s)/minors(s)  
 An elective within major(s)/minor(s)  A general elective:

3. Indicate the nature of the program adjustments, new funding, and/or withdrawals that make possible the implementation of this new course.

4. Is the approval of this request contingent upon the approval of other course requests or curricular requests?

Yes  No  List:

5. If this course is part of a sequence, list the number of the other course(s) in the sequence: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Expected section size: 15 Proposed number of sections per year: 1

7. Do you want prerequisites enforced electronically (see OAA manual for what can be enforced)? Yes  No

8. This course has been discussed with and has the concurrence of the following academic units needing this course or with academic units having directly related interests (List units and attach letters and/or forms):  
Not Applicable

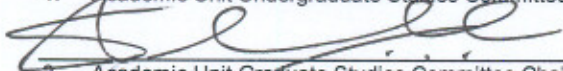
9. Attach a course syllabus that includes a topical outline of the course, student learning outcomes and/or course objectives, off-campus field experience, methods of evaluation, and other items as stated in the OAA curriculum manual and e-mail to [ascurofc@osu.edu](mailto:ascurofc@osu.edu).

**Approval Process** The signatures on the lines in ALL CAPS ( e.g. ACADEMIC UNIT) are required.

1. Academic Unit Undergraduate Studies Committee Chair

Printed Name

Date



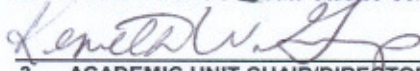
Isaac J. Mowse

4/13/07

2. Academic Unit Graduate Studies Committee Chair

Printed Name

Date



Kenneth W. Goire

4/16/07

3. **ACADEMIC UNIT CHAIR/DIRECTOR**

Printed Name

Date

4. After the Academic Unit Chair/Director signs the request, forward the form to the ASC Curriculum Office, 105 Brown Hall, 190 West 17<sup>th</sup> Ave. or fax it to 688-5678. Attach the syllabus and any supporting documentation in an e-mail to [ascurofc@osu.edu](mailto:ascurofc@osu.edu). The ASC Curriculum Office will forward the request to the appropriate committee.

5. **COLLEGE CURRICULUM COMMITTEE**

Printed Name

Date

6. **ARTS AND SCIENCES EXECUTIVE DEAN**

Printed Name

Date

7. Graduate School (if appropriate)

Printed Name

Date

8. University Honors Center (if appropriate)

Printed Name

Date

9. Office of International Education (if appropriate)

Printed Name

Date

10. **ACADEMIC AFFAIRS**

Printed Name

Date

### **Rationale for Proposing the Course**

The course proposed here has already been offered once in the Spring 2007 quarter as an AFAM&AST 694 (Group Study) course. It has met substantial interest from students not only in African-American and African Studies, but also from other departments (Women's Studies, Geography, and History), who expressed the need of a graduate course covering African social movements. The total enrollment was 9 students.

This course is intended to address a gap in the current offering of graduate courses in the Department of African-American and African Studies. In fact, while at present the department offers various courses on the political development and dynamics of political change in Sub-Saharan Africa, it does not offer graduate courses that specifically deal with African social movements. The Department includes individuals with substantial training and expertise in the social sciences, which makes it well equipped to expose graduate students to the social actors and complex processes underpinning social movements as an important aspect of change in African societies. The development of social movement politics discussed in the course has taken place in a particularly significant context. The past three decades were characterized by structural economic reforms, globalization, and the crisis of authoritarian regimes. The role of African social movements and civil societies in these developments has been at the center of intense scholarly debates, and is one of the fastest growing areas of interest in African studies internationally. It is therefore important for the Department to offer a course specifically devoted to such issues.

At the same time, the Department does not foresee any conflict or overlap between the proposed course and courses offered in other departments. The only OSU graduate course dealing with social movements is the SOCL606 "Social Movements and Collective Behavior" course, which provides a discussion of social movements theories and a survey of American social movements. It does not, however, have a focus on African social movements. On the other hand, the course here proposed does not specifically focus on social movement theory. Therefore, these two courses complement each other and do not overlap. It could even be the case that, as a further potential development for the course proposed here, students that develop a general interest in social movements in other departments may choose to become more acquainted with African social movements by attending this course.

**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**  
**College of Humanities**  
**Department of African-American and African Studies**  
**SPRING QUARTER 2007**

**AFRICAN SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND COLLECTIVE IDENTITIES**  
**IN THE AGE OF GLOBALIZATION**  
**(African-American & African Studies – AAAS 694)**

**COURSE SYLLABUS**

Professor: Franco Barchiesi  
Office: 486-D University Hall  
Tel. (614) 292-0498  
E-mail: barchiesi.1@osu.edu  
Office Hours: Tuesday: 10:00-11:15, Thursday: 10:00-11:15, or by appointment  
Class Days, Time and Venue: Thursday, 4:30pm – 7:18pm, UH (University Hall) 0024  
Credits: 5

**OVERVIEW**

The aim of the course is to provide a graduate level discussion and analysis of Sub-Saharan Africa's social movements in the context of globalization and the crisis of post-colonial authoritarianism, from the late 1970s to the early 21<sup>st</sup> century. During this period, African societies have seen important transformations. Economic crises and growing foreign debt led to the adoption of structural adjustment programs (SAPs) sponsored by international financial institutions. SAPs heralded the socio-economic policies of neoliberal globalization as they eroded the role of governments in social welfare and economic development policies. Finally, authoritarian one-party states, in existence since the end of colonialism, entered a profound crisis that ushered in processes of democratization that remained, however, fluid, uneven, and unstable.

Social movements have played a major role in such developments, both as opponents of state authoritarianism and of the fiscal austerity imposed by the SAPs, and as actors demanding socio-economic justice and political democracy. They opened therefore new spaces of political contestation across civil society. In the period under examination, African civil societies have in fact confronted serious challenges (such as deepening ethnic and religious conflicts and, in some cases, the collapse of the postcolonial nation-state.) and complex emergencies (refugee crises, environmental degradation, the privatization of water and energy, and the HIV-AIDS epidemics) that provided social movements with new terrains of engagement.

African social movements are also, however, complex and sometimes contradictory realities. To respond to economic change and the decline of state power, they have often used not only democratic politics, but also exclusionary identities and authoritarian modes of organizing. Therefore, African social movements' democratic potential uneasily coexists with the permanence of unaccountable leaderships, ethnic divisions, and gender inequalities.

The international literature on social movements remains largely focused on industrialized – especially Western – societies, and tends to neglect the African reality. This course will address such shortcomings by providing a complex, multi-faceted account of African social movement politics as rooted in its historical and geographical specificities. Understanding the multiplicity of social locales where African social movement politics unfolds is of decisive importance, and defies a definition of African social movements as a homogenous, all-encompassing concept. Therefore, we will discuss not only the organizational dynamics of

movements, but also their links with diverse collective identities, forms of agency, and social practices aiming to achieve political or social goals.

The course is organized thematically. After an introduction to the general features and problems of the period under examination, weekly topics will deal with different kinds of movements such as pro-democracy movements, labor movements, women's movements, agrarian movements, youth and student movements.

By the end of the course the student will be able to provide a conceptual definition and theoretical discussion of African social movement politics based on the ability to empirically compare and contrast different kinds of movements in various African cases. The student will also be able to categorize forms and modalities of social movement politics across different countries. The student will, finally, be able to situate African social movements in relation to other concepts, like civil society, democracy, and globalization, which are essential to understand political development and socioeconomic change in contemporary Africa.

### **REQUIRED WORK**

The course will take place in the form of weekly seminars structured around discussions of students' written work and topics introduced by the instructor. Students are required to write:

- a) Weekly two-page response papers on the assigned readings. **Weekly papers MUST be submitted at the weekly seminar in which the related topic is discussed.** Late submissions will normally not be graded. The first weekly paper is therefore due on April 5.
- b) A five-page book review on a publication decided in consultation with the instructor. **Book reviews will be due on Friday, May 4 at 4pm**, and must be submitted at Dr. Barchiesi's office, 486-D University Hall. **Late work will be accepted no later than May 11 at 4pm, and will be penalized by 50% of this component for the final grade. Under no circumstance** book reviews submitted after May 11 will be accepted for grading.
- c) A final, 3,000 words essay on a topic also chosen in consultation with the instructor. **Final essays will be due by FRIDAY, JUNE 1 at 4pm**, and must be submitted at Dr. Barchiesi's office, 486-D University Hall. **Late work will be accepted no later than June 4 at 4pm, and will be penalized by 50% of this component for the final grade. Under no circumstance** novel essays submitted after June 4 will be accepted for grading.

Written assignments will be graded with a percentage score (0 to 100) and its corresponding letter grade. **A grade scale with the criteria that will be used to evaluate students' assignments is attached at the end of this course syllabus.**

**Attendance of classes and punctuality are mandatory** for this course. Students must sign in the attendance register when it is handed out. In order to avoid being recorded as absent, students are expected to be present at the beginning of each class and not to leave the class before its conclusion, except with the permission of the instructor. **Every absence from the lectures will result in the loss of 5% of the final grade.** Absences will not be considered for the purpose of evaluation only in exceptional circumstances that must be supported by adequate **written** documentation (e.g. medical notes or other urgent reasons requiring the student to be absent from class).

## EVALUATION CRITERIA

Students' performance will be graded according to the following components:

- a) Weekly Response Papers: 20%
- b) Book Review: 20%
- c) Participation in Class Discussion: 20%
- d) Final Long Essay: 40%

## UNIVERSITY POLICIES

### **Student Conduct**

It is the responsibility of the Committee on Academic Misconduct (COAM) to investigate or establish procedures for the investigation of all reported cases of student academic misconduct. The term "academic misconduct" includes all forms of unethical practices on the part of the student wherever committed including, but not limited to, plagiarism, cheating, unauthorized copying or collaboration, forging signatures on class rosters, and dishonest practices in connection with examinations. Instructors shall report all instances of academic misconduct to COAM. Students found in violation of the Code of Student Conduct may receive a failing course grade and are subject to disciplinary probation, suspension, or expulsion from the Ohio State University (Faculty Rule 33356-5-487). For additional information, see the Code of Student Conduct ([http://studentaffairs.osu.edu/info\\_for\\_students/csc.asp](http://studentaffairs.osu.edu/info_for_students/csc.asp)).

**The Department is particularly committed to discourage plagiarism:** Plagiarism is committed in written work when the writer quotes from someone else's work without acknowledging the original source, therefore making such words appear to be the writer's own. **In this course, students' essays containing parts copied from other sources that are not acknowledged will receive a failing grade,** and may be referred to relevant university authorities for appropriate disciplinary action. If you are in doubt about this matter, you are welcome to contact the instructor, who will provide further information.

### **Disability Services**

Students with disabilities that have been certified by the Office of Disability Services will be appropriately accommodated, and should inform the instructor as soon as possible of their needs. The Office of Disability Services is located in 150 Pomerene Hall, 1760 Neil Avenue, telephone 292-3307 (<http://www.ods.ohio-state.edu>).

## Writing Center

If you believe the quality of your writing needs to be improved, the Writing Center of the College of Humanities offers free help to students at any stage of the writing process for their course papers. It is possible to schedule tutorials for this purpose. More information can be found on the Writing Center's webpage (<http://cstw.osu.edu/writingCenter>). The Writing Center is located in 485 Mendenhall Laboratory, 125 South Oval Mall (telephone 688-5865).

## ONLINE Availability of Course Materials

This course syllabus will be available on Carmen ([carmen.osu.edu](http://carmen.osu.edu)), OSU's online course management system, where the instructor may also post news and materials (notes, newspaper articles, maps, audio and video files, and so on) relevant to the course. It is therefore recommended that you regularly check this course's webpage on Carmen. If you have questions on how to use Carmen you can address them to the instructor. **It is, finally, HIGHLY recommended that you make sure you have free space on your e-mail box**, and that you check your e-mail regularly, as you might be contacted with information relevant to the course.

## TOPICS AND READINGS

All **required** readings will be made available in a Course Pack at the beginning of the course. For each topic a list of **recommended** readings is included. While **not** required and not included in the Course Pack, such readings are suggested for students' use in preparation of their written work.

The following general texts are not required, but they are nonetheless *highly* recommended for students lacking a basic historical and political background on the period under consideration:

- Thomson, A., *An Introduction to African Politics*, London, Routledge, 2004.
- Harrison, G., *Issues in the Contemporary Politics of Sub-Saharan Africa. The Dynamics of Struggle and Resistance*, New York, Palgrave, 2002.

## Introduction to the Course: March 29

### Week 1 (April 5) – “Theoretical Introduction: Social Movements and Subaltern Politics in the Postcolonial World”

#### REQUIRED Readings

Bayat, A. (2000), “From ‘Dangerous Classes’ to ‘Quiet Rebels’: Politics of the Urban Subaltern in the Global South”, *International Sociology* 15 (3): 533-557.

Chatterjee, P. (2004), *The Politics of the Governed. Reflections on Popular Politics in Most of the World* (New York: Columbia University Press): 53-80.

Holloway, J. (2005), *Change the World without Taking Power. The Meaning of Revolution Today*, second edition (London: Pluto): 155-176.

Scott, J.C. (2005), “The Infrapolitics of Subordinate Groups”, in L. Amoore (ed.), *The Global Resistance Reader* (London: Routledge): 65-73.

Tarrow, S. (1992), "Mentalities, Political Cultures, and Collective Action Frames: Constructing Meanings through Action", in A.D. Morris, C.M. Muller (eds.), *Frontiers in Social Movement Theory* (New Haven: Yale University Press): 174-202.

Young, R. (2002), *Postcolonialism: An Historical Introduction* (Oxford: Blackwell): 337-359 (Chapter 24).

### **RECOMMENDED Readings**

Escobar, A. (2004), "Beyond the Third World: Imperial Globality, Global Coloniality and Anti-Globalisation Social Movements", *Third World Quarterly* 25 (1): 207-230.

Frederickson, G.M. (2000), *The Comparative Imagination. On the History of Racism, Nationalism, and Social Movements* (Berkeley: University of California Press): 173-212.

O'Brien, R., A.M. Goetz, J.A. Scholte and M. Williams (2000), *Contesting Global Governance. Multilateral Economic Institutions and Global Social Movements* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press): 159-205.

O'Hanlon, R. (2000), "Recovering the Subject: *Subaltern Studies* and Histories of Resistance in Colonial South Asia", in Chaturvedi, V. (ed.), *Mapping Subaltern Studies and the Postcolonial* (New York: Verso): 72-115.

Pieterse, J.N. (2001), "Globalization and Collective Action", in P. Hamel, H. Lustiger-Thaler, J.N. Pieterse, S. Roseneil (eds.), *Globalization and Social Movements* (New York: Palgrave): 21-40.

Walton, J. (1998), "Urban Conflict and Social Movements in Poor Countries: Theory and Evidence of Collective Action", *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 22: 460-481.

## **Week 2 (April 12) – "African Political Transitions, Structural Adjustment, and Globalization"**

### **REQUIRED Readings**

Abrahamsen, R. (2000), *Disciplining Democracy. Development Discourse and Good Governance in Africa* (London: Zed Books), Chapter 6: "Economic Liberalisation and Democratic Erosion"

Ake, C. (1993), "The Unique Case of African Democracy", *International Affairs* 69 (2): 239-244.

Bratton, M. and N. van de Walle (1997), *Democratic Experiments in Africa. Regime Transitions in Comparative Perspective* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press): 97-127 (Chapter 3)

Diouf, M. (1998), *Political Liberalisation or Democratic Transition: African Perspectives* (Dakar: CODESRIA).

Harrison, G. (2002), *Issues in the Contemporary Politics of Sub-Saharan Africa. The Dynamics of Struggle and Resistance* (New York: Palgrave). Chapters: "The Politics of Debt and Social Struggle" AND "Contesting Democratisation".



Mamdani, M. (1996), *Citizen and Subject. Contemporary Africa and the Legacy of Late Colonialism* (Princeton: Princeton University Press), pp.3-34.

#### **RECOMMENDED Readings**

Boafo-Arthur, K. (1999), "Ghana: Structural Adjustment, Democratisation and the Politics of Continuity", *African Studies Review* 42 (2): 41-72.

Bond, P. (2006), *Looting Africa. The Economics of Exploitation* (London: Zed Books): Chapter 4 and 5.

Brown, S. (2004), "Theorising Kenya's Protracted Transition to Democracy", *Journal of Contemporary African Studies* 22 (3): 325-342.

Harsch, E. (1993), "Structural Adjustment and Africa's Democracy Movements", *Africa Today* 40 (4): 7-30.

Heilbrunn, J.R. (1993), "Social Origins of National Conferences in Benin and Togo", *Journal of Modern African Studies* 31 (2): 277-299.

Olukoshi, A. (1998), "Economic Crisis, Multipartyism, and Opposition Politics in Contemporary Africa", in Olukoshi A. (ed.), *The Politics of Opposition in Contemporary Africa* (New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Publishers), pp.8-38.

#### **Week 3 (April 19) – "African Social Movements, Civil Society, and the Politics of Resistance"**

#### **REQUIRED Readings**

Fanon, F. (2005), *The Wretched of the Earth* (New York: Grove Press), Chapter 2 ("Grandeur and Weakness of Spontaneity")

Makumbe, J. (1998), "Is there a Civil Society in Africa?", *International Affairs* 75 (2): 305-317.

Markovitz, L. (2002), "Civil Society, Pluralism, Goldilocks, and Other Fairy Tales in Africa", in G. Bond and N. Gibson (eds.), *Contested Terrains and Constructed Categories. Contemporary Africa in Focus* (Boulder, CO: Westview), pp.117-145.

Sall, E. (2004), "Social Movements and the Renegotiation of the Bases for Citizenship in West Africa", *Current Sociology* 52 (4): 595-614.

Simone, A. (1992), "Urban Social Fields in Africa", *Social Text* 56: 71-89.

Walton, J. and D. Seddon (1994), *Free Markets and Food Riots. The Politics of Global Adjustment* (Oxford: Blackwell), Chapter 5: "Economic Adjustment and Democratization in Africa", pp.135-170.

#### **RECOMMENDED Readings**

Ballard, R., A. Habib, I. Valodia and E. Zuern (2005), "Globalization, Marginalization and Contemporary Social Movements in South Africa", *African Affairs* 417: 615-634.

Dansereau, S. (2003), "Liberation and Opposition in Zimbabwe", *Journal of Contemporary African Studies* 21 (2): 173-191.

Fall, A.S. (2005), "Alterglobalization: Which Alterities? Multidimensional Governance and the Transformation of Relations between the State and Citizen Movements in Central and Western Africa", *Anthropologie et sociétés* 29 (3): 123-139.

Hutchful, E. (1996), "The Civil Society Debate in Africa", *International Journal* 51 (1): 54-78.

Ihonvbere, J. (1995), "From Movement to Government: The Movement for Multi-Party Democracy and the Crisis of Democratic Consolidation in Zambia", *Canadian Journal of African Studies* 29 (1): 1-25.

Ikelegbe, A. (2001), "The Perverse Manifestation of Civil Society: Evidence from Nigeria", *Journal of Modern African Studies* 39 (1): 1-24.

Kasfir, N. (1998), "Civil Society, the State and Democracy in Africa", in Kasfir, N. (ed.), *Civil Society and Democracy in Africa* (Portland, OR: Frank Cass).

Kassimir, R. (2002), "Producing Local Politics: Governance, Representation and Non-State Organizations in Africa", in Callaghy, T., R. Kassimir and R. Latha, (eds.) *Intervention and Transnationalism in Africa. Global-Local Networks of Power* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press), pp.93-114.

MacGaffey, J. (1996), "Civil Society in Zaire: Hidden Resistance and the Use of Personal Ties in Class Struggle", in Harbeson, J., N. Rothchild and N. Chazan (eds.), *Civil Society and the State in Africa* (Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner), pp.169-190.

Mamdani, M. and E. Wamba-dia-Wamba, eds. (1994), *African Studies in Social Movements and Democracy* (Dakar: CODESRIA).

Mbuagbo, O.T., Neh Fru, C. (2003), "Civil Society and Democratization: The Cameroonian Experience", *Journal of Social Development in Africa* 18 (2): 149-164.

Monga, C. (1995), "Civil Society and Democratisation in Francophone Africa", *Journal of Modern African Studies* 33 (3): 359-381.

Nyang'oro, J.E. (2001), "Civil Society and Democratic Development in Eastern and Southern Africa", *Contributions in Economics and Economic History* 219: 89-100.

Patterson, A.S. (1998), "A Reappraisal of Democracy in Civil Society: Evidence from Rural Senegal", *Journal of Modern African Studies* 36 (3): 423-441.

Seddon, D. and L. Zeilig (2005), "Class and Protest in Africa: New Waves", *Review of African Political Economy* 103: 9-27.

**Week 4 (April 26) – "Challenges to the African Nation-State: Ethnic Movements and the Politics of Locality"**

**REQUIRED Readings**

Adejumobi, S. (2001), "Citizenship, Rights, and the Problem of Conflicts and Civil Wars in Africa", *Human Rights Quarterly* 23: 148-170.

De Jong F. (2002), "Politicians of the Sacred Grove: Citizenship and Ethnicity in Southern Senegal", *Africa* 72 (2): 203-221.

Mamdani, M. (2002), *When Victims Become Killers. Colonialism, Nativism, and the Genocide in Rwanda* (Princeton: Princeton University Press), Chapter 7 "Civil War and Genocide", pp.185-233.

Obi, C. (2002), "Global, State and Local Intersections: Power, Authority and Conflict in the Niger Delta Oil Communities", in Callaghy, T., R. Kassimir and R. Latha, (eds.) *Intervention and Transnationalism in Africa. Global-Local Networks of Power* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press), pp.173-196.

Vlassenroot, K. (2002), "Citizenship, Identity Formation and Conflict in South Kivu: The Case of the Banyamulenge", *Review of African Political Economy* 93-94: 499-516.

#### **RECOMMENDED Readings**

Apollos, M. (2001), "Ethnicity, Violence and Democracy", *Africa Development* 26 (1&2): 99-144.

Badmus, I.A. (2006), "Ethnic Militia Movements and the Crisis of Political Order in Post-Military Nigeria", *Journal of Social Sciences* 13 (3): 191-198.

Berman, B.J. (1998), "Ethnicity, Patronage and the African State: The Politics of Uncivil Nationalism", *African Affairs* 388: 305-341.

Ejobowah, J.B. (2000), "Who Owns the Oil? The Politics of Ethnicity in the Niger Delta of Nigeria", *Africa Today* 47 (1): 29-47.

Gebrewold, B. (2005), "Civil Militias and the Militarisation of Society in the Horn of Africa", in Francis D. (ed.), *Civil Militias: Africa's Intractable Security Menace?* (Burlington, VT: Ashgate), pp.187-211.

Hellweg, J. (2004), "Encompassing the State: Sacrifice and Security in the Hunters' Movement of Côte d'Ivoire", *Africa Today* 50 (4): 3-28.

Hutchinson, S.E. and J.M. Jok (2005), "Gendered Violence and the Militarization of Ethnicity: A Case Study from South Sudan", in Werbner, R. (ed.), *Postcolonial Subjectivities in Africa* (London: Zed Books).

Ike Udogu, E. (1999), "The Issue of Ethnicity and Democratization in Africa: Toward the Millennium", *Journal of Black Studies* 29 (6): 790-808.

Kadouf, H.A. (2001), "Marginalisation and Resistance: The Plight of the Nuba People", *New Political Science* 23 (1): 45-63.

Kaspin, D. (1995), "The Politics of Ethnicity in Malawi's Democratic Transition", *Journal of Modern African Studies* 33 (4): 595-620.

Konings, P. and F. Nyamnjoh (1997), "The Anglophone Problem in Cameroon", *Journal of Modern African Studies* 35 (2): 207-229.

Osaghae, E.E. (1995), "The Ogoni Uprising: Oil Politics, Minority Agitation and the Future of the Nigerian State", *African Affairs* 376: 325-344.

Van Acker, F. (2005), "Where Did All the Land Go? Enclosure & Social Struggle in Kivu (D.R. Congo)", *Review of African Political Economy*, 103: 79-98.

### **Week 5 (May 3) – "African Social Movements and the Politicization of Religion"**

#### **REQUIRED Readings**

Kassimir, R. (1998), "The Social Power of Religious Organisation and Civil Society: The Catholic Church in Uganda", in Kasfir, N. (ed.), *Civil Society and Democracy in Africa* (Portland, OR: Frank Cass), pp.54-84.

Larkin, B. and B. Meyer (2006), "Pentecostalism, Islam & Culture: New Religious Movements in West Africa", in Akyeampong, E.K. (ed.), *Themes in West Africa's History* (Athens, OH: Ohio University Press): 286-312.

Lubeck, P. (1985), "Islamic Protest under Semi-Industrial Capitalism: 'Yan Tatsine Explained'", *International Journal of African Historical Studies* 55 (4): 369-389.

Masquelier, A. (2000), "Debating Muslims, Disputed Practices: Struggles for the Realization of an Alternative Moral Order in Niger", in Comaroff, J. and J. Comaroff (eds), *Civil Society and the Political Imagination in Africa: Critical Perspectives* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press), pp.219-251.

Pfeiffer, J. (2002) "African Independent Churches in Mozambique: Healing the Afflictions of Inequality", *Medical Anthropology Quarterly* 16 (2): 176-199.

Simone, A. (1994), *In Whose Image? Political Islam and Urban Practices in Sudan* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press). Chapter 4: "Indigenous Solutions: Islamicization and Postcolonial Identity", pp. 83-99.

#### **RECOMMENDED Readings**

Allen, T. (1991), "Understanding Alice: Uganda's Holy Spirit Movement in Context", *Africa* 61 (3): 370-399.

Bayat, A. (2005), "Islamism and Social Movement Theory", *Third World Quarterly* 26 (6): 891-908.

Doom, R. and K. Vlassenroot (1999), "Kony's Message: A New Koine? The Lord's Resistance Army in Northern Uganda", *African Affairs* 390: 5-36.

Ellis, S. and G. ter Haar (2004), *Worlds of Power. Religious Thought and Political Practices in Africa* (New York: Oxford University Press), pp.177-196 (Chapter 9).

Gifford, P. (2004), *Ghana's New Christianity. Pentecostalism in a Globalizing African Economy* (London: Hurst), Chapter 3 (pp.44-82).

Marshall-Fratani, R. (1998), "Mediating the Global and Local in Nigerian Pentecostalism", *Journal of Religion in Africa* 28 (3): 278-315.

Mu'azzam, I. and J. Ibrahim (2000), "Religious Identities in the Context of Structural Adjustment in Nigeria", in Jega, A. (ed.), *Identity Transformation and Identity Politics under Structural Adjustment in Nigeria* (Uppsala: Nordic Africa Institute), pp.41-61.

Van Dijk, R. and P. Pels (2005), "Contested Authorities and Politics of Perception: Deconstructing the Study of Religion in Africa", in Werbner, R. and T. Ranger, *Postcolonial Identities in Africa* (London: Zed Books).

#### **WEEK 6 (May 10) – "Struggles for the Land, Rural Social Movements and Indigenous Mobilizations"**

##### **REQUIRED Readings**

Amanor, K.S. (2005), "Night Harvesters, Forest Hoods and Saboteurs: Struggles over Land Expropriation in Ghana", in Moyo, S. and P.Yeros, *Reclaiming the Land. The Resurgence of Rural Movements in Africa, Asia and Latin America* (London: Zed Books): 102-117.

Bernstein, H. (2005), "Rural Land and Land Conflicts in Sub-Saharan Africa", in Moyo, S. and P.Yeros, *Reclaiming the Land. The Resurgence of Rural Movements in Africa, Asia and Latin America* (London: Zed Books): 67-101.

Crawhall, N. (2004), "The Rise of Indigenous Peoples' Civil Society in Africa 1994-2004", *Indigenous Affairs* 3: 40-46.

Mafeje, A. (2003), *The Agrarian Question, Access to Land, and Peasants' Responses in Sub-Saharan Africa*, Working Paper (Geneva: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development).

Mngxitama, A. (2005), "National Land Committee, 1994-2004: A Critical Insider's Perspective", in Gibson, N. (ed.), *Challenging Hegemony. Social Movements and the Quest for a New Humanism in South Africa* (Trenton, NJ: Africa World Press).

Moyo, S. (2004), "The Land Occupation Movement and Democratisation in Zimbabwe: Contradictions of Neoliberalism", *Journal of International Studies* 30 (2): 311-330.

##### **RECOMMENDED Readings**

Igoe, J. (2006), "Becoming Indigenous Peoples: Difference, Inequality, and the Globalization of East African Identity Politics", *African Affairs* 420: 399-420.

Isaacman, A. (1990), "Peasants and Rural Social Protest in Africa", *African Studies Review* 33 (2).

Kuper, A. (2003), "The Return of the Native", *Current Anthropology* 44 (3): 389-402.

Lee, R.B. (2003), "Indigenous Rights and the Politics of Identity in Post-Apartheid Southern Africa", in Dean, B., J. Levi and W. LaDuke (eds.), *At the Risk of Being Heard. Identity,*

*Indigenous Rights, and Postcolonial States* (Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press), pp.80-111.

Mamdani, M. (1996), *Citizen and Subject. Contemporary Africa and the Legacy of Late Colonialism* (Princeton: Princeton University Press), Chapter 6: "The Other Face of Tribalism: Peasant Movements in Equatorial Africa", pp.183-217.

Mustapha, A.R. (1998), "When Will Independence End? Democratization and Civil Society in Rural Africa", in Rudebeck, L., O. Tornquist and V. Rojas (eds.), *Democratization in the Third World. Concrete Cases in Comparative and Theoretical Perspective* (New York: St.Martin's Press), pp.222-234.

Sylvain, R. (2004), "Land, Water, and Truth: San Identity and Global Indigenism", in Nash, J. (ed.), *Social Movements. An Anthropological Reader* (Oxford: Blackwell), pp.216-234.

### **WEEK 7 (May 17) – "Gender, Social Movements, and African Feminisms"**

#### **REQUIRED Readings**

Alidou, O. (2005), *Engaging Modernity. Muslim Women and the Politics of Agency in Postcolonial Niger* (Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press), Chapter 5 and 6.

Brownhill, L.S. (2003), "Mau Mau Women Rise Again: The Reassertion of Commoning in Twenty-First Century Kenya", *Canadian Women Studies* 23 (1): 168-176.

Dei, C.H. (1997), "Women and Grassroots Politics in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire", in Mikell, G. (ed.), *African Feminism. The Politics of Survival in Sub-Saharan Africa* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press), pp.206-231.

McFadden, P. (2005), "Becoming Postcolonial. African Women Changing the Meaning of Citizenship", *Meridians. Feminism, Race, Transnationalism* 6 (1): 1-22.

Mohanty, C.T. (2003), *Feminism without Borders. Decolonizing Theory, Practicing Solidarity* (Durham, NC: Duke University Press). Chapter on "Cartographies of Struggle: Third World Women and the Politics of Feminism", pp.43-84.

Tripp, A.M. (2003), "Women in Movement: Transformations in African Political Landscapes", *International Feminist Journal of Politics* 5 (2): 233-255.

#### **RECOMMENDED Readings**

Berhane-Selassie, T. (1997), "Ethiopian Rural Women and the State", in Mikell, G. (ed.), *African Feminism. The Politics of Survival in Sub-Saharan Africa* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press), pp.182-205.

Drew, A. (1995), "Female Consciousness and Feminism in Africa", *Theory & Society* 24 (1): 1-33.

El Bakri, Z.B. (1995), "The Crisis in the Sudanese Women's Movement", in Wieringa, S. (ed.), *Subversive Women. Women's Movements in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean* (London: Zed Books), pp.199-212.

Gruenbaum, E. (2005), "Feminist Activism for the Abolition of FGC in Sudan", *Journal of Middle East Women's Studies* 1 (2): 89-111.

Hassim, S. (2005) "Voices, Hierarchies and Spaces: Reconfiguring the Women's Movement in Democratic South Africa", *Politikon* 32 (2): 175-193.

Ikelegbe, A. (2005), "Engendering Civil Society: Oil, Women Groups and Resource Conflicts in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria", *Journal of Modern African Studies* 43 (2): 241-270.

Robertson, C. (1996), "Grassroots in Kenya: Women, Genital Mutilation, and Collective Action", *Signs* 21 (3): 615-642.

Schlyter, A. (1998), "Township Organization, Democracy and Women's Rights in Zambia", in Rudebeck, L., O. Tornquist and V. Rojas (eds.), *Democratization in the Third World. Concrete Cases in Comparative and Theoretical Perspective* (New York: St.Martin's Press), pp. 258-285.

Tripp, M.A. (1998), "Gender, Political Participation, and the Transformation of Associational Life in Uganda and Tanzania", in Lewis, P. (ed.), *Africa. Dilemmas of Development and Change* (Boulder, CO: Westview Press), pp.232-258.

Tripp, M.A. (2001), "Women and Democracy: The New Political Activism in Africa", *Journal of Democracy* 12 (3): 141-155.

Turner, T. and L. Brownhill (2004), "'We Want Our Land Back': Gendered Class Analysis, the Second Contradiction of Capitalism, and Social Movement Theory", *Capitalism, Nature & Socialism* 15 (4): 21-40.

Udvardy, M.L. (1998), "Theorizing Past and Present Women's Organizations in Kenya", *World Development* 26 (9): 1749-1761.

## **WEEK 8 (May 24) – "African Labor Movements between Workplace and Society"**

### **REQUIRED Readings**

Barchiesi, F. (2002), "Beyond the State and Civil Society. Labor Movements and Economic Adjustment in African Transitions: South Africa and Nigeria Compared", in Bond, G.C. and N. Gibson (eds.), *Contested Terrains and Constructed Categories. Contemporary Africa in Focus* (Boulder, CO: Westview Press), pp.145-172.

Dibben, P. (2004), "Social Movement Unionism", in Harcourt, M. and G. Wood (eds.), *Trade Unions and Democracy. Strategies and Perspectives* (Manchester: Manchester University Press), pp.280-302.

Kester, G. and O.O. Sidibe (1997), "Trade Unions and the Process of Democratisation", in Kester, G. and O.O. Sidibe (eds.), *Trade Unions and Sustainable Democracy in Africa* (Burlington, VT: Ashgate), pp.19-46.

Konings, P. (2003), "Organised Labour and Neo-Liberal Economic and Political Reforms in West and Central Africa", *Journal of Contemporary African Studies* 21 (3): 447-471.

Larmer, M. (2006), "The Hour Has Come at the Pit': The Mineworkers' Union of Zambia and the Movement for Multi-Party Democracy, 1982-1991", *Journal of Southern African Studies* 32 (2): 293-312.

Von Freyhold, M. (1987), "Labour Movements and Popular Struggles in Africa", *Review of African Political Economy* 39: 23-32.

### **RECOMMENDED Readings**

Adesina, J. (2002), "Adjustment and the Transformation of Labour Identity: What's New and Does it Matter?", in Jega, A. (ed.), *Identity Transformation and Identity Politics under Structural Adjustment in Nigeria* (Uppsala: Nordic Africa Institute), pp.134-160.

Alexander, P. (2000), "Zimbabwean Workers, the MDC and the 2000 Election", *Review of African Political Economy* 85: 385-406.

Cohen, R. (1980), "Resistance and Hidden Forms of Consciousness among African Workers", *Review of African Political Economy* 19: 8-22.

Ihonybere, J.O. (1997), "Organized Labor and the Struggle for Democracy in Nigeria", *African Studies Review* 40 (3): 77-110.

Konings, P. (2000), "Structural Adjustment and Trade Unions in Africa: The Case of Ghaba", in Fernandez-Jilberto, A. and M. Riethof (eds.), *Labour Relations in Development* (New York: Routledge), pp.311-336.

Van Stijn, D. (2000), "The Forces of Globalisation and Labour in Africa: The Case of Mali", in Fernandez-Jilberto, A. and M. Riethof (eds.), *Labour Relations in Development* (New York: Routledge), pp.337-352.

Von Holdt, K. (2002), "Social Movement Unionism: The Case of South Africa", *Work, Employment & Society* 16 (2): 283-304.

### **WEEK 9 (May 31) – "Youth Political Identities, Urban Practices, and Social Movements"**

#### **REQUIRED Readings**

Federici, S. (2000), "The New African Student Movement", in Federici, S., G. Caffentzis and O. Alidou (eds.), *A Thousand Flowers. Social Struggles against Structural Adjustment in African Universities* (Trenton, NJ: Africa World Press), pp.87-112.

Kagwanja, P.M. (2005), "Clash of Generations? Youth Identity, Violence and the Politics of Transition in Kenya, 1997-2002", in Abbink, J. and I. van Kessel (eds.), *Vanguard or Vandals. Youth, Politics and Conflict in Africa* (Leiden: Brill), pp.81-109.

Momoh, A. (2000), "Youth Culture and Area Boys in Lagos", in Jega, A. (ed.), *Identity Transformation and Identity Politics under Structural Adjustment in Nigeria* (Uppsala: Nordic Africa Institute), pp.181-203.

O'Brien, D.C. (2005), "A Lost Generation? Youth Identity and State Decay in Africa", in Werbner, R. and T. Ranger (eds.), *Postcolonial Identities in Africa* (London: Zed Books).



Perullo, A. (2005), "Hooligans and Heroes: Youth Identity and Hip Hop in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania", *Africa Today* 51 (4): 75-101.

Rashid, I. (1997), "Subaltern Reactions: Lumpen, Students and the Left", *Africa Development* 22 (3-4): 19-44.

### **RECOMMENDED Readings**

Adebanwi, W. (2005), "The Carpenter's Revolt: Youth, Violence and the Reinvention of Culture in Nigeria", *Journal of Modern African Studies* 43 (3): 339-365.

Amutabi, M.N. (2002), "Crisis and Student Protest in Universities in Kenya: Examining the Role of Students in National Leadership and the Democratization Process", *African Studies Review* 45 (2), pp. 157-178.

Banegas, R. (2006), "Côte d'Ivoire: Patriotism, Ethnonationalism and Other African Modes of Self-Writing", *African Affairs* 421: 535-552.

Konings, P. (2002), "University Students' Revolt, Ethnic Militia, and Violence During Political Liberalization in Cameroon", *African Studies Review* 45 (2): 179-204.

Naidoo, P. (2005), "'Constituting the Class': Neoliberalism and the Student Movement in South Africa", in Pithouse, R. (ed.), *Asinamali. University Struggles in Post-Apartheid South Africa* (Trenton, NJ: Africa World Press).

Olugbade, K. (1990), "Nigerian Students and Political Mobilisation", *Journal of Social Development in Africa* 5 (1): 39-57.

### **WEEK 10 (June 7) – "Defending the Commons: Social Movements' Struggles for Environmental Justice and Social Goods"**

#### **REQUIRED Readings**

Michaelson, M. (1994), "Wangari Maathai and Kenya's Green Belt Movement: Exploring the Evolution and Potentialities of Consensus Movement Mobilization", *Social Problems* 41 (4): 540-561.

Obi, C.I. (2005), *Environmental Movements in Sub-Saharan Africa. A Political Ecology of Power and Conflict*, Civil Society and Social Movements Programme Paper 15 (Geneva: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development).

Prempeh, E.O.K. (2006), *Against Global Capitalism. African Social Movements Confront Neoliberal Globalization* (Burlington, VT: Ashgate), pp.125-140 (Chapter 7: "Against Water Privatization: The Struggle Continues").

Turner, T. (1997), "Oil Workers and Oil Communities in Africa: Nigerian Women and Grassroots Environmentalism", *Labour, Capital & Society* 30 (1): 66-89.

Wisner, B. (1995), "Luta, Livelihood and Lifeworld in Contemporary Africa", in Taylor, B.R. (ed.), *Ecological Resistance Movements. The Global Emergence of Radical Popular Environmentalism* (Albany, NY: State University of New York Press), pp.177-200.

### **RECOMMENDED Readings**

Brockington, D. (2005), "The Politics and Ethnography of Environmentalism in Tanzania", *African Affairs* 418: 97-116.

Cooper, A. (2002), *Contending Environmental Discourses: Multilateral Agencies, Social Movements and Water*, Water Issues Study Group, Occasional Paper 58 (London: School of Oriental and African Studies).

Desai, A. (2003), "Neoliberalism and Resistance in South Africa", *Monthly Review* 54 (8).

Dodson, B. (2002), "Searching for a Common Agenda: Ecofeminism and Environmental Justice", in McDonald, D. (ed.), *Environmental Justice in South Africa* (Athens, OH: Ohio University Press).

Mbali, M. (2005), "TAC in the History of Patient-Driven AIDS Activism: The Case for Historicizing South Africa's New Social Movements", in Gibson, N. (ed.), *Challenging Hegemony. Social Movements and the Quest for a New Humanism in South Africa* (Trenton, NJ: Africa World Press).

Mohamed Salih, M.A. (1999), *Environmental Politics and Liberation in Contemporary Africa* (Dordrecht: Kluwer). Chapter 6 ("Oromo and Dinka: Conflating Environmental and Liberation Struggle"), pp.101-118.

Root, C., D. Wiley and S. Peek (1999), "Globalization, Democratization and the Environment in the New South Africa: Social Movements, Corporations and the State", *Contributions in Economics and Economic History* 211: 213-234.

Watts, M. (2004), "Violent Environments: Petroleum Conflict and the Political Ecology of Rule in the Niger Delta, Nigeria", in Peet, R. and M.Watts (eds.), *Liberation Ecologies. Environment, Development, Social Movements*, second edition (London: Routledge), pp.273-298.

## GRADES SCALE

**E (Fail: grade less than 50)** = Blank paper, no answer to the question; the paper makes **no sense at all** and it has **no connection whatsoever to the required task**.

**D+ (55-59) or D (50-54)** = The paper is very **weakly connected to what you are asked to do**, it is **very badly written**, it substantially **lacks clarity** and is **very poorly organized**. It is difficult to find a coherent, focused argument. The argument is **totally descriptive** and it is expressed in a **totally commonsensical and/or vague** way. The paper omits **the majority** of important issues that are crucial to answer what you are asked to do.

*Within these criteria, the award of a D or a D+ grade is at the instructor's discretion, depending on the quality of writing, and the number and nature of factual mistakes.*

**C+ (70-74), C (65-69) or C- (60-64)** = The paper **adequately answers what you are asked**, even if its argument is **largely descriptive**, it lacks depth, it is **generally vague and superficial**. Important points are barely mentioned but not adequately developed. The language used is **largely commonsensical** and, even if it **acceptably written**, it **often lacks clarity**.

*Within these criteria, the award of a C-, a C or a C+ grade is at the instructor's discretion, depending on the quality of writing, and the number and nature of factual mistakes.*

**B+ (85-89), B (80-84) or B- (75-79)** = The paper is still **largely descriptive**, but it is **well written, organized and focused**. It is not largely commonsensical, but it **adequately uses concepts and terminology**. It **attempts at providing in-depth explanations** and it is not merely vague and superficial.

*Within these criteria, the award of a B-, a B or a B+ grade is at the instructor's discretion, depending on the quality of writing, and the number and nature of factual mistakes.*

**A (95-100) or A- (90-94)** = The paper is **not descriptive**, but it is **originally and critically argued** in a way that makes **clear and pertinent references to concepts** used during the course. **It does not contain factual mistakes**. It is **excellently written** in terms of clarity, focus and structure (even if minor grammar mistakes are allowed). It shows a **very good and thorough command of concepts and terminology**, the use of scientific terms is precise and appropriate. For an A grade it is, moreover, required to make **relevant and pertinent examples**, citing authors, cases, countries, episodes and so on.