

The Rwala Bedouin Today Changing Cultures

Dresch here combines ethnography with history to describe the system of sedentary tribes in South Arabia--a strategically sensitive part of the world--over the past thousand years. He examines the values and traditions the tribal people bring to the contemporary world of nation-states, and discusses the relation of the major tribes to pre-modern Islamic learning, the Zaydi Imamate, ideas of contemporary statehood, and the area as a whole.

'The Oxford Encyclopedia of Women in World History' is a comprehensive four-volume set covering all aspects of women's history throughout the world from prehistoric times to the present day. It is comprised of both biographical entries and detailed survey articles across a wealth of historical topics.

The Rwala Bedouin Today Waveland Press Inc

Considered by many scholars to be one of the best modern ethnographies on Middle Eastern ethnic groups, this highly regarded, unromanticized account of Bedouin life--now updated--offers readers a clear explanation of kinship systems in nomadic societies. The author and his family spent several years with the Rwala Bedouin of the Arabian peninsula, living as they did. Lancaster's analysis focuses on Rwala social organization and the way in which the Rwala manipulate their social environment to cope with changing conditions. Like nomads everywhere, the Rwala

are under pressure to come to terms with sedentarism and modernization; Lancaster examines the way in which they cope with what they see as an attack on their identity and autonomy. -- Back cover.

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The Middle East and Central Asia

Book Review Digest

Gender, Politics and the Sahrawi

Global Deserts Outlook

Social and Spatial Boundaries among Foragers, Fishers, Pastoralists and Peripatetics

Veil

Presents an analysis of Arab culture and society.

A RUSA 2007 Outstanding Reference Title The Encyclopedia of the Developing World is a comprehensive work on the historical and current status of developing countries.

Containing more than 750 entries, the Encyclopedia encompasses primarily the years since 1945 and defines development broadly, addressing not only economics but also civil society and social progress. Entries cover the most important theories and measurements of development; relate historical events, movements, and concepts to development both internationally and regionally where applicable; examine the contributions of the most

important persons and organizations; and detail the progress made within geographic regions and by individual countries.

Addresses how shepherding communities in Israel and the Middle East might be preserved.

The result of twenty-five years of research with different tribal groups in the Arabian peninsula, this study focuses on ethnographic descriptions of Arab tribal societies in five regions of the peninsula, with comparative material from others. Having become aware of the depth in time of Arab tribal structures, the authors have developed a view of Arab tribal discourse where 'tribe' is seen as essentially an identity that confers access to a structure and its processes.

Society, Government and the Gulf Crisis

Organizing Women

Mobile Pastoralists

An Appraisal from the Gulf Region

Tribes, Government, and History in Yemen

Change on the Euphrates

The Rwala Bedouin Today

With the creation of the modern nation-state in the Middle East and North Africa, women have been and continue to be manipulated to represent a cultural ideal of perfect

womanhood. This is often greatly at odds with the realities of women's lives and aspirations. However, individual women, through careful manipulation of gender relations, often succeed in casting aside the culturally accepted bonds which diminish their lives. Even so, women in groups are deemed unacceptable unless they conform to state mandates. In many countries in the Middle East, women are only legally permitted to form groups which are charitable organizations concerned with the welfare of the disabled or the handicapped. Clearly women in groups are perceived as a threat by the state. This challenging book examines the nature of the relationship between both women and the state and men and the state. It presents a balanced mix of theoretical and empirical research which analyzes both the formal and informal ways in which women have organized themselves, and been organized, in Arab society.

This book tackles the social, economic and political issues that face modern Syria and explores the historical reasons behind Syria's pivotal role in the Middle East. Introduction: The

Emergence of Modern Syria; In Search of Legitimacy: Asad's Islamic Image in the Syrian Official Press; Syria: The Renewed Struggle for Power; History and Political Culture in Syria: Obstacles to Integration in the Global Economy After the Gulf War; Syria: Economic Development, Achievements, Problems and Prospects; The Syrian Road to the Middle East Peace Process: The Socio-economic Perspective; The Question of Citizenship of the Algerian Immigrants in Syria, 1847--1900; European Foreigners in Damascus and Aleppo During the Late Ottoman Period; Betwixt and Between: The Arab Al-Aramshah Tribe of Southern Lebanon; The Franco-Syrian Treaty Negotiations and the Question of Lebanon, 1936--1939; Syrian--Iraqi Relations: Iraq as a Factor in the Syrian Foreign Policy; Turkish--Syrian Relations: An Update; Syria's Struggle over Water with Israel, 1959--1967; Changes in Syria's Regional Strategic Position vis-à-vis Israel; Asad's Art of the Double Game; The Contributors; Index.

When Politics and Change in Al-Karak, Jordan first appeared in 1985, it was part of a sparse, but growing, literature about

intermediate-level politics in the Arab Middle East. A number of works had been written on national politics, focused primarily on the capital and national institutions and figures. A few village studies, which used the discip

There have been edited books on the archaeology of nomadism in various regions, and there have been individual archaeological and anthropological monographs, but nothing with the kind of coverage provided in this volume. Its strength and importance lies in the fact that it brings together a worldwide collection of studies of the archaeology of mobility. This book provides a ready-made reference to this worldwide phenomenon and is unique in that it tries to redefine pastoralism within a larger context by the term mobility. It presents many new ideas and thoughtful approaches, especially in the Central Asian region.

The Oxford Encyclopedia of Women in World History

**Ascendancy Through Aggression
Descent Through Males**

Historical Dictionary of Saudi Arabia

The Archaeology of Mobility

Displacement, Forced Settlement, and Sustainable Development

This study examines the marital data preserved within the Arabic genealogical works of the early ninth century CE in order to better understand the tribal relationships of the pre-Islamic Quraysh (the Arabic tribe to which Muhammad belonged). The research establishes the accuracy of the Nasab Quraysh (Genealogy of the Quraysh) and informs a more nuanced analysis of the politics of the Central Hijaz into which Islam was born.

The Paths to Terror offers a new and refreshing perspective on sociopolitical violence: one that highlights the human experience of domination, resistance, and terror as they are woven into the fabric of everyday life. These innovative essays take the reader from the Americas, through Europe and the Middle East, and to Asia to capture the cultural construction of sociopolitical violence. The authors expand our view of the ethnographic reality, revealing the complex interplay among local, national, and international actors in the perpetuation of violence and terror. The organization of the essays along a continuum from domination, through the emergence of resistance, to the development of cultures of conflict and terror underlines the value of understanding the growth and resolution of violence as cultural dynamics.

Egypt ' s history is interwoven with conflicts of Bedouin, governments and peasants, competing over same cultivated lands and of migrations of nomads from the deserts to the Nile Valley. Mehemet Ali ' s era represented the initial ending of the traditional tribalism, and the beginning

of emergence of a semi-urban community, which became an integral part of the sedentarised population. Providing a new perspective on tribal life in Egypt under Mehemet Ali Pasha's rule, *The Pasha's Bedouin* examines the social and political aspects of the Bedouin during 1805-1848. By highlighting the complex relationships which developed between the government of the Pasha and the Bedouin, Reuven Aharoni sets out to expose the Bedouin as a specialised social sector of the urban economy and as integral to the economic and political life in Egypt at the time. This study aims to question of whether the elements of bureaucratic culture which characterised the central and provincial administration of the Pasha, indicate special attitudes towards this sector of the population. Subjects covered include: The 'Bedouin' policy of Mehemet Ali Territory and identity, tribal economies Tribe and state relations Tribal leadership With a long experience in fieldwork among Bedouin in the Sinai and the Negev, as well as using a range of archival documents and manuscripts both in Arabic and Ottoman Turkish, this highly researched book provides an essential read for historians, anthropologists and political scientists in the field of social and political history of the Middle East. Reuven Aharoni, Ph.D (2001) in Middle Eastern History, Tel-Aviv University, teaches history of the Middle East at the Haifa University and at the Open University of Israel.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia now has been under the spotlight of Western curiosity for more than 80 years. More than 15% of the world's total oil reserves lie underneath Saudi Arabia and, in the early 1990s, the kingdom became the world's largest crude oil producer. Not surprisingly, a world highly dependent on oil regards the desert kingdom as an area of intense strategic concern, as reflected in the coalition of forces assembled on Saudi soil to oust Iraq from Kuwait in 1991. Also, it played a major role in the invasion of Saddam Husayn's Iraq in

2003 and shares concern with the West over Iran ' s nuclear intentions throughout the 21st century. This third edition of Historical Dictionary of Saudi Arabia contains a chronology, an introduction, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has over 1,000 cross-referenced entries on important personalities, politics, economy, foreign relations, religion, and culture. This book is an excellent resource for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about Saudi Arabia.

Villagers, Townsmen and Employees in Northeast Syria

Marriage in the Tribe of Muhammad

Let Shepherding Endure

The Nomadic Turn

Choice

Challenging Climate Change

The Bedouin

Fabled for more than three thousand years as fierce warrior-nomads and cameleers dominating the western Trans-Saharan caravan trade, today the Sahrawi are admired as soldier-statesmen and refugee-diplomats. This is a proud nomadic people uniquely championing human rights and international law for self-determination of their ancient heartlands: the western Sahara Desert in North Africa. Konstantina Isidoros provides a rich ethnographic portrait of this unique desert society's life in

one of Earth's most extreme ecosystems. Her extensive anthropological research, conducted over nine years, illuminates an Arab-Berber Muslim society in which men wear full face veils and are matrifocused toward women, who are the property-holders of tent households forming powerful matrilineal coalitions. Isidoros offers new analytical insights on gender relations, strategic tribe-to-state symbiosis and the tactical formation of 'tent-cities'. The book sheds light on the indigenous principles of social organisation - the centrality of women, male veiling and milk-kinship - bringing positive feminist perspectives on how the Sahrawi have innovatively reconfigured their tribal nomadic pastoral society into globalising citizen-nomads constructing their nascent nation-state. This is essential reading for those interested in anthropology, politics, war and nationalism, gender relations, postcolonialism, international development, humanitarian regimes, refugee studies and the experience of nomadic communities.

This book overturns Western notions of the veil as a symbol of women's oppression in Islamic societies. The author reveals how the veil, which has enjoyed a resurgence in popularity since the

1970s, de-marginalizes women in society and is an expression of liberation from colonial legacies as well as a symbol of resistance. She also shows how the veil has multiple and nuanced meanings which extend far beyond the narrow view that it is merely a special form of women's clothing.

This much-revised edition of Professor Abir's Saudi Arabia in the Oil Era now includes consideration of both Gulf Wars. Abir examines the social and political forces that have shaped Saudi Arabia, including the impact of Islam and of Westernization, drawing heavily on Saudi sources. There is also essential analysis of regional security dilemmas and of the country's prospects in the post-Gulf War era.

Includes statistics.

The Pasha's Bedouin

Words Like Daggers: The Political Poetry of the Negev Bedouin Nomadic Peoples

Environments and Landscapes in the Bilad ash-Sham

Development Planning and Social Change in Oman

Social, Economic and Political Aspects

Life at a World Heritage Site in the Twenty-First Century

Challenging the idea that fieldwork is the only way to gather data, and that standard methods are the sole route to fruitful analysis, *Serendipity in Anthropological Research* explores the role of fortune and happenstance in anthropology. It conceives of anthropological research as a lifelong nomadic journey of discovery in which the world yields an infinite number of unexplored issues and innumerable ways of studying them, each study producing its own questions and demanding its own methodologies. Drawing together the latest research from a team of senior scholars from around the world to reflect on the experience of research, *Serendipity in Anthropological Research* presents rich new case studies from Europe and the Middle East to examine both new and old questions in novel and enriching ways. An engaging examination of methodology and anthropological fieldwork, this book will appeal to all those concerned with writing ethnography.

With growing evidence of unsustainable use of the world's resources, such as hydrocarbon reserves, and related environmental pollution, as in alarming climate change predictions, sustainable development is arguably the prominent issue of the 21st century. This volume gives a wide ranging introduction focusing on the arid Gulf region, where the challenges of sustainable development are starkly evident. The Gulf relies on non-renewable oil and gas exports to supply the world's insatiable CO₂ emitting

energy demands, and has built unsustainable conurbations with water supplies dependent on energy hungry desalination plants and deep aquifers pumped beyond natural replenishment rates. Sustainable Development has an interdisciplinary focus, bringing together university faculty and government personnel from the Gulf, Europe, and North America -- including social and natural scientists, environmentalists and economists, architects and planners -- to discuss topics such as sustainable natural resource use and urbanization, industrial and technological development, economy and politics, history and geography.

Petra, Jordan became a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1985, and the semi-nomadic Bedouin inhabiting the area were resettled as a consequence. The Bedouin themselves paradoxically became UNESCO Masterpieces of Oral and Intangible Heritage in 2005 for the way in which their oral traditions and everyday lives relate to the landscape they no longer live in. Being Bedouin Around Petra asks: How could this happen? And what does it mean to be Bedouin when tourism, heritage protection, national discourse, an Islamic Revival and even New Age spiritualism lay competing claims to the past in the present?

Throughout history, climate change has been an important driving force behind human behaviour. This archaeological study seeks to understand the

complex interrelations between that behaviour and climatic fluctuations, focussing on how climate affected the social relations between neighbouring communities of occasionally differing nature. It is argued that developments in these relations will fall within a continuum between competition on one end and cooperation on the other. The adoption of a particular strategy depends on whether that strategy is advantageous to a community in terms of the maintenance of its well-being when faced with adverse climate change. This model will be applied to northern Mesopotamia between 3000 and 1600 BC. Local palaeoclimate proxy records demonstrate that aridity increased significantly during this period. Within this geographical, chronological, and climatic framework, this study looks at changes in settlement patterns as an indication of competition among sedentary agriculturalist communities, and the development of the Amorite ethnic identity as reflecting cooperation among sedentary and more mobile pastoralist communities.

People, Land and Water in the Arab Middle East

Formal and Informal Women's Groups in the Middle East

Saudi Arabia, a Country Study

Negev Bedouin and Livestock Rearing

Nomadic Societies in the Middle East and North Africa

Serendipity in Anthropological Research
bibliography on society, politics, economics

The book explores the political poetry recited by the Negev Bedouin from the late Ottoman period to the late twentieth century. By closely reading fifty poems Kobi Peled sheds light on the poets' sentiments, states of mind and worldviews.

**Namibia Business Intelligence Report - Practical Information, Opportunities, Contacts
Anthropological study of the nomadic Harasis.**

A volume devoted to an understanding of contemporary nomadic and pastoral societies in the Middle East and North Africa. It recognizes the variable mobile quality of the ways of life of these societies which accommodate the 'nation-state' but remain firmly transnational and highly adaptive.

**Mobility and Territoriality
Saudi Arabia
Sustainable Development**

The Arab World

Modern Syria

Nomads and Nation-Building in the Western Sahara

Politics And Change In Al-karak, Jordan

Territorial behaviour among various herders and hunter-gatherers has been discussed in earlier studies, but this is the first time that a comparison of these three types of mobile populations has been attempted. The original papers presented in this volume discuss the conditions and problems of securing access to resources among pastoralists, peripatetics, and hunting, gathering and fishing communities in Africa, Asia, Europe and the Middle East. A comprehensive introductory chapter places these empirical studies in a broader theoretical context of the behavioural sciences.

Based on a synthesis of the extensive research of Middle Eastern and Western scholars, this lively anthropological introduction to the Middle East and Central Asia explores the socio-political complexities of those regions and introduces students to the questions that have been, and are being, developed by scholars and writers concerned with the two regions. The volume provides an anthropological introduction to the Middle East, and Central Asia including region, economy, and society, personal and family relationships, change in practical ideologies, the cultural order of complex societies, religion and experience and the shape of change. For individuals interested in an introduction to the Middle East and Central Asia.

In the past sheep-rearing was the main means of existence for most Bedouin. Today it is

developing in a new direction. For some it is as important as ever, for others it has become only a subsidiary source of income and a safeguard against economic instability. This volume looks at the effects social, political and economic change has had upon the traditional livelihood of the Negev Bedouin. The author considers how, despite all the problems encountered - such as the expropriation of land by the authorities and the demolition of authorized dwellings - sheep-rearing is still considered to be essential and worthwhile for almost all households. Co-operation between the owners of flocks, shepherds, food suppliers and government officials is essential in the determination of grazing areas and pastoral arrangements. These varied interest groups ensure that sheep-rearing continues to occupy an important place in the Bedouin's cultural identity and the flock remains a unifying factor for the Bedouin family and Israeli society.

Being Bedouin Around Petra

An Anthropological Approach

Competition and Cooperation Among Pastoralists and Agriculturalists in Northern Mesopotamia (c. 3000-1600 BC)

Conservation and Mobile Indigenous Peoples

Tribes and State in the Egypt of Mehemet Ali, 1805-1848

Modesty, Privacy and Resistance

A Statistical Study of Early Arabic Genealogical Literature