

The Politics of Africa

Convenor: Devon Curtis, dc403@cam.ac.uk

Drop in office hours: Tuesdays from 11-1 in POLIS office 130 in term time (15 October until 26 November, and 21 January until 11 March)

Seminar leaders:

Devon Curtis, dc403@cam.ac.uk

Alastair Fraser, af441@cam.ac.uk

Adam Higazi, ah652@cam.ac.uk

Justin Pearce

John Rapley, jr603@cam.ac.uk

Lecture and seminar times and locations:

Brief introduction to course: Wednesday 9 October, 4-5pm, room SG1 in 7 West Rd

Lectures on African politics (optional, but highly recommended especially for students with little background in African politics): Wednesdays, 11-12, Sidgwick lecture block room 4, starting 16 October (A Fraser)

Michaelmas Seminars:

Group 1: Mon. 14:00-16:00, rm 119, from 14 October (Devon Curtis)

Group 2: Fri. 11:00-13:00, rm S3, from 18 October (Alastair Fraser)

Group 3: **Development studies students only:** Fri. 11:00-13:00, CDS meeting room, from 18 October, (John Rapley)

Lent Term Seminars:

Option A: Conflict, peace and intervention in the Great Lakes region, Mondays 14:00-16:00, (Devon Curtis)

Option B: Mining and the Political Economy of Zambia, Fridays 11:00-13:00 (Alastair Fraser)

Option C: Islam, Politics and Cultures of Statehood in West Africa and the Sahel (Adam Higazi), date TBC

Option D: The Challenges of Sovereignty in the Post-Colonial African State (John Rapley), date TBC

Option E: Between the global and the local: state and society in Angola (Justin Pearce), date TBC

(NB: An option will not run if fewer than 7 students sign up. Please indicate your top three preferences when you sign up)

Brief description of the course:

This MPhil course explores major topics and themes in post-colonial sub-Saharan African politics, with due regard for African heterogeneity. It explores the interaction of local and international factors that have influenced social, economic and political trajectories in Africa. It assesses the relevance of theories and concepts developed in the fields of comparative politics and international relations to the study of Africa.

The course is divided into two parts.

In Michaelmas term, the seminars will focus on general themes in African politics. We will explore the histories and legacies of state formation in Africa, and assess theories of the state and their relevance in different parts of Africa. We will focus on key aspects of politics in Africa, including the nature of political authority and the relationship between violence, politics, economy and identity in Africa.

In Michaelmas, students in the **MPhil in International Relations and Politics**, and the **MPhil in African Studies** (seminar groups 1 and 2) will be required to read the following books in their entirety. You may wish to buy them, as they are all important books (the list has been given to Heffers bookstore, on Trinity street). Alternatively, the books are in the PPS library, African studies library, and most college libraries.

- Mahmood Mamdani, *Citizen and Subject: Contemporary Africa and the Legacy of Late Colonialism*, Princeton University Press, 1996.
- Frantz Fanon, *Wretched of the Earth*, Penguin Classics, 1961.
- Patrick Chabal and Jean-Pascal Daloz. *Africa Works: Disorder as Political Instrument* James Currey Publishers, 1999.
- William Reno *Warfare in Independent Africa*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2011 (available from library as E-book)
- James Ferguson, *The Anti-Politics Machine: Development, Depoliticization and Bureaucratic Power in Lesotho*, University of Minnesota Press, 1994.
- Pdraig Carmody, *The Rise of the BRICS in Africa: The Geo-politics of South-South Relations*, Zed Books, 2013.

Students in the **MPhil in Development Studies (seminar group 3)** will receive a slightly different reading list. Please see seminar leader John Rapley for details.

In Lent term, all students will choose one of the following options that will allow them to explore a theme in African politics in more detail.

Note: Not all options will run this year. If fewer than 7 students sign up for an option, that option will be cancelled. There will be a maximum of 15 students in each seminar, so some students may not get their first choice option.

Students must sign up for their option by 28 October with Rebecca in the POLIS admin office. When you sign up, please give your three top choices.

Option A: Conflict, peace and intervention in the Great Lakes region of Africa (D Curtis)

Western intervention is a prominent feature of violent conflict in the Great Lakes region of Africa. From anti-slavery campaigns in the 20th century to today's peacebuilding and statebuilding interventions, Westerners have often justified their involvement in the Great Lakes region of Africa using arguments about progress and peace. This option will critically assess these claims, and evaluate different theories of conflict, peace and change. We will pay particular attention to the interplay between international, regional and local ideas and practices related to peace and conflict. Why has the Great Lakes region of Africa experienced such high levels of violence in the post-colonial period? Why have so many international and regional efforts to end conflict and promote peace failed? What accounts for different patterns of violent conflict in the region? What is the relationship between state formation, international economy, identity, development and violence? Has the involvement of non-traditional

donors in the Great Lakes region had any notable consequences? These are some of the questions that will be explored in this option. We will focus on these questions and themes with reference to the experiences of Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, and Burundi, but students are welcome to draw comparisons with other African countries and regions.

Option B: Mining and the Political Economy of Zambia (A Fraser)

“Zambia is the tip of the tail of the global dog. When the dog is happy we find ourselves merrily flicking from side to side; when the dog is miserable, we find ourselves coiled up in a dark and smelly place”. In the middle of the credit crunch, an editorial in *The Post* of Zambia blamed many of the country’s woes on its heavy dependence on a wildly fluctuating global copper market. Is Zambia just another African country suffering from the ‘resource curse’, doomed to poverty and authoritarianism by its possession of a precious metal? This seminar series considers whether the ‘African industrial revolution’ that saw the emergence of the ‘Copperbelt’ in what was then Northern Rhodesia allowed African workers to escape rural idyll and form dynamic urban communities, or an immoral ‘de-tribalised’ society; if the ownership structures of the mines and the global economic system into which Zambia emerged as an independent nation ever held the possibility of driving development for the majority of the people, or doomed the country to dependence; whether the free market and democratic reforms that came together at the end of the Cold War were mutually reinforcing, or were bound to undermine each other; if keeping taxes low is the best way to generate jobs in Zambia, or simply allows multinational mining houses to exploit the country without putting anything back; whether new Chinese investment represents an opportunity to break away from exploitative relations with Western multinationals or the threat of deeper exploitation; and finally, whether resistance movements and opposition parties that criticise privatisation are ideologically committed to social justice, or are remobilising ethnic networks and potentially chaotic mobs.

Option C: Islam, Politics and Cultures of Statehood in West Africa and the Sahel (Adam Higazi)

This option focuses on the political anthropology of states, social movements, and insurgent groups in West Africa and the Sahel. It looks at state formation across the region and outlines both the transformation of pre-colonial West African states (especially Islamic ones) and the steady incorporation of ‘decentralised’ or non-state societies into the sphere of colonial and post-colonial states. What have been the ramifications of such dramatic social and political changes over the past century? In the modern context, how equitable and inclusive are state structures and institutions in West Africa in managing socio-cultural and linguistic diversity and religious pluralism? The seminar series has six sessions, each starting with a presentation by the convenor, followed by a student presentation and class discussion, as follows:

1. Regional connectivity in Western Africa and the Sahara/Sahel;
2. Party politics and institutional diversity in ‘Anglophone’ and ‘Francophone’ West Africa (compare Guinea, Senegal or Côte d’Ivoire with Ghana or Nigeria; OR study the tripartite colonial heritage and decolonisation process in Cameroon).
3. Crises, sovereignties and resilience in the Sahel

4. Islam, pluralism, and the state in Nigeria;
5. Tuareg rebellions, Islamic movements, and interventionism in Mali;
6. Demography, political ecologies and land in tropical forests and savannas

The series compares how social power and political authority are defined and articulated in different West African contexts, and how structures of power have been reconfigured over time. This entails the study of nationalist and liberation movements from the decolonisation period, but the main emphasis is on current patterns of institutional diversity, ideas of nationhood, and 'sub-national' forms of political assertion. Claims and challenges to political authority and territorial sovereignty take different forms, but can be based on nationalist traditions, party political affiliation, or ethnicity, or stem from transnational or regional networks premised on kinship, religion, and trade. The module will compare how sovereignty and political legitimacy vary in West Africa – as between Anglophone and Francophone states – and within territorially defined states. The series also explores how post-colonial states have been accommodated in Islamic areas of West Africa, and the extent to which the status quo is now being challenged with uprisings by militant groups in northern Mali and northern Nigeria. The seminar series ends with a study of environmental issues in West Africa, looking at climate change and variability and the politics of resource use and extraction, especially in rural areas.

Option D: The Challenges of Sovereignty in the Post-Colonial African State (John Rapley)

The economic, social, political and demographic changes of the last thirty years that have attended the spread of free-market policies and the onset of globalization have produced significant transformations in the character of the state. Nation-states find their power whittled away from above, as they delegate power to transnational bodies like the WTO and interact with increasingly important non-state actors with significant political leverage, such as NGOs, multi-national corporations and bonding agencies. At the same time, they find some of their powers whittled away from below, as the emergence of transnational economic and political networks, from criminal gangs to Islamic charities, creates non-state actors with political agendas and autonomous control of resources. Meanwhile, deepening integration and the legacy of structural adjustment has caused public-sectors to trim their capacity while inducing races-to-the bottom in tax policy, further restraining the state's potential capacity. The state in Africa has been a particular field of contestation, with many predicting state failure in post-colonial states. And yet, earlier predictions in the globalization literature of the imminent demise of the state have proved to be premature, at the very least. Faced with this combination of erosion yet resilience on the part of the state, some IR theorists have begun to speak of a new medievalism, an overlay of formal and informal governance which has enabled states to adapt to the challenges to its authority by means of a sort of negotiated sovereignty with these new players. This option will assess the relevance of this theory to the study of state adaptation to globalization in Africa, paying particular attention to two case studies: gang-controlled communities in South Africa, and the Senegalese holy city of Touba.

Option E: Between the global and the local: state and society in Angola

(Justin Pearce)

To the outside world, Angola state has long been defined by its relationship to global political and economic formations: a node in the South Atlantic slave trade, a Portuguese province, a Cold War battleground, a frontline state in the struggle against South African apartheid, and most recently a rapidly growing oil state. Those seeking to understand the Angolan state as a case of extraversion have no shortage of evidence to draw upon. Yet at the same time, the state's position within Angola has long been the subject of contention. Angolan political identities have been shaped by uneven and contested processes of state formation from colonial times to the present, by co-operation with or resistance to colonial rule, and by rival Angolan elites' attempts to extend their hegemony. Only in the last decade can we see a credible effort by a single entity to achieve hegemony and a monopoly of violence over the whole of the territory we call Angola.

Understanding the contestation of power in the past and the present – elites' preoccupation with hegemony, and popular resistance and co-operation – requires attention to local as well as global perspectives. This optional paper will approach contemporary Angola through the critical examination of a number of disciplinary perspectives. Important themes will include the respective roles of global and local agency, and the interplay of ideologies and identities with foreign and local economic interests and material realities.

Teaching:

Teaching consists primarily of seminars, though there are also optional lectures. Students are expected to participate actively in the seminar discussions. There is a significant amount of reading for this course (typically one book per week) and students should bear this in mind when selecting their courses.

Lectures:

The lecture series on **African politics** is not compulsory, but it will be useful for students especially if they have no previous background in African politics.

Wednesday 11-12 in Michaelmas and Lent terms, Sidgwick lecture block room 4, starting 16 October (A Fraser)

Other lecture series that may be of interest include the following:

Conflict and peacebuilding: Tuesdays and Thursdays 10-11, Sidgwick block lecture room 2, starting 10 October (A Zarakol and D Curtis)

War and peace in Angola: 2 lectures, 12 and 19 November, Tuesday 10-11 Sidgwick lecture block room 2 (J Pearce)

State formation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo: 4 lectures, Jan 20, Jan 27, Feb 3, Feb 10, 10-11am, location TBC (D Curtis)

Course aims and objectives:

- To promote a critical engagement with a wide range of theoretical literature in African politics

- To encourage reflection on popular representations of African politics and development
- To develop an awareness of the sources of authority, legitimacy, stability, violence and political change in Africa
- To provide students with a solid basis for further study in African politics or for related careers

Assessment:

Students are expected to write two essays.

The first short piece (1500 words) is a review essay. It should review one of the key books from Michaelmas term. The book review should be a commentary on the book's argument and its disciplinary and methodological foundations, rather than a summary of its findings. It should highlight strengths, weaknesses, insights and oversights of the text, and should relate the book's argument to wider conceptual debates in the field, and to understandings of African politics.

This review is worth 25% of the final grade, and is due at **noon on 9 December 2013**.

The second research essay is a 4500-word essay displaying significant research and probing in depth one of the themes of the course.

Topics must be approved in advance by the seminar leader, and should be related to the topics discussed in Lent term.

Please give your title to your seminar leader by **Monday 3 February**

This essay is worth 75% of the final grade and is due at **noon on 31 March 2014**.

NOTE: Students taking this option as part of the MPhil in African Studies or the MPhil in Development Studies have a slightly different assessment. Please see lecturer for details.

Examples of research essay topics (4500 words):

- The Union of Islamic Courts and conflict in Somalia
- The failure of security sector reform in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
- The politics of justice in Rwanda
- French intervention in Chad
- Ethnic politics and violence in Uganda
- Modernity, culture and tradition on the Copperbelt
- The dual transition to market-democracy in theory and Zambian reality
- The rise and fall of Africa's trade union movement
- The social and political impacts of mine privatisation
- Populism and popular resistance in African cities

Readings for Michaelmas Term:

The reading list divides material into different categories. The *General* books are useful starting points for the course.

Under each of the lecture descriptions you will find *Seminar* readings, *Core* and *Supplementary* readings.

The *Seminar* readings are essential readings. Most weeks, the seminar reading will be a full book. There are some copies available at the libraries (including the college libraries) but if your budgets allow it you may want to consider purchasing them. You could also pool resources with other students in the seminar to share books.

The *Core* readings are useful for the seminar discussions and book reviews.

The *Supplementary* reading lists are provided for those who want to dig deeper into particular issues. Note that many of the readings are relevant for more than one Section.

The texts are available at either the **PPS Library** on Free School Lane or the **Centre of African Studies Library**. The library website is:

<http://www.african.cam.ac.uk/library/>

You can also try other libraries across the university, including your college libraries, Haddon, Marshall, Seely, and Geography.

Many of the articles are available on-line via either Camtools or through the libraries' electronic resources.

Discussion of African politics is vibrant and diverse, with rich crossover between scholarly debates and policy research and practice. Those wanting to follow the debates, from a variety of different perspectives, should explore the following specialist publications and academic journals (most or all are available either on-line, at the PPS library or at the Centre of African Studies library):

Africa Confidential
Africa Today
African Affairs
African Studies Review
African Studies Quarterly
Commonwealth and Comparative Politics
Development and Change
Journal of African and Asian Studies
Journal of Modern African Studies
Journal of African Economies
New African
Review of African Political Economy
Round Table
Third World Quarterly

The following internet sites are good for news and research about Africa. Also check the on-line resources on the Centre of African Studies website (<http://www.african.cam.ac.uk/library/>)

Pambazuka.org <http://www.pambazuka.org/en/>

AllAfrica.com <http://allafrica.com/>

Africa news online www.africanews.org/index.html

BBC news <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/default.stm>
BBC Focus on Africa http://allafrica.com/partners/bbc/focus_on_africa.ram
News.Africa.Com <http://www.news.africa.com>
African political resources www.politicalresources.net/africa.htm
Africa guide from Stanford www.sul.stanford.edu/depts/ssrg/africa/guide.html
Afrobarometer Surveys on democracy in Africa www.afrobarometer.org
UN IRIN news <http://www.irinnews.org>
World Bank <http://www.worldbank.org/afr/>

Detailed reading list

General books

We encourage you to read at least one of the following general books before term starts.

Christopher Clapham, *Africa and the International System: The Politics of State Survival*, Cambridge University Press, 1996

Crawford Young, *The Postcolonial State in Africa: Fifty Years of Independence*, University of Wisconsin Press, 2012.

Tom Young, *Africa: A Beginner's Guide*, Oxford: Oneworld Publications, 2010.

Those without a background in African politics or history may also want to look at: John Iliffe, *Africans: History of a Continent*, Cambridge University Press, 2007.

Weekly Readings

1. Introduction: Africa and the World, ideas and ignorance

Seminar readings:

*James Ferguson, *Global Shadows: Africa in the Neoliberal World Order*, Duke University Press, 2006, Introduction pp. 1-23. [OL]

*Jean-Francois Bayart, "Africa in the World: A History of Extraversion" *African Affairs*, no. 99, April 2000

*Achille Mbembe and Sarah Nuttall, "Writing the World from an African Metropolis," *Public Culture* 16, no. 3 (2004): 347-372.

Kaplan, Robert, "The Coming Anarchy: How Scarcity, Crime, Overpopulation and Disease are Rapidly Destroying the Social Fabric of our Planet," *The Atlantic Monthly*, 1994.

Supplementary readings:

Christopher Clapham, *Africa and the International System: The Politics of State*

Survival, Cambridge University Press, 1996, chapters 1 and 2.

Lonsdale, John, 'African Studies, Europe and Africa' Plenary Lecture at 2005 Annual AEGIS conference. See:

<http://aegis.eu.org/old/archive/ecas2005/Plenary%20Lonsdale.htm>

Mazrui, Ali Al' Amin, "Where is Africa?" in *The Africans: A Triple Heritage*, London: BBC Publications, 1986, Ch. 2.

Joel Barkan, "The Many Faces of Africa", *Harvard International Review*, Vol. 24, No. 2, 2002.

V.Y. Mudimbe, *The Idea of Africa: African Systems of Thought*, Indiana University Press, 1994.

C.P. Eze, Don't Africa Me

Chazan, Naomi, "The Diversity of African Politics: Trends and Approaches". In Naomi Chazan (ed.), *Politics and Society in Contemporary Africa*. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner, 1999, pp. 5-34.

Allen, Chris, 'Understanding African Politics', *Review of African Political Economy* 22 (65), 1995, pp. 301-320.

Engel, Ulf, and Gorm Rye Olsen, *Africa and the north: between globalization and marginalization*, London; New York: Routledge, 2005.

Mazrui, Ali Al Amin, *Africa's international relations: the diplomacy of dependency and change*, London, Heinemann, 1977.

John W. Harbeson & Donald Rothchild (eds.), *Africa in World Politics: The African State System in Flux. 3rd Edition*, Boulder, Westview, 2000.

Ian Taylor and Paul Williams (eds), *Africa in International Politics: External Involvement on the Continent*, Routledge, 2004.

2. The legacies of colonialism

Seminar reading:

*Mahmood Mamdani, *Citizen and Subject: Contemporary Africa and the Legacy of Late Colonialism*, Princeton University Press, 1996.

Core readings:

Jeffrey Herbst,, *States and Power in Africa*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2000, Ch.s 2 and 3.

Ebook: <http://lib.myilibrary.com/Open.aspx?id=333992>

Peter Ekeh, "Colonialism and the Two Publics in Africa", in Peter Lewis, (ed), *Africa: Dilemmas of Development and Change*. Boulder: Westview Press, 1998.

Crawford Young, *The Postcolonial State in Africa: Fifty Years of Independence*, University of Wisconsin Press, 2012.

Crawford Young, *The African Colonial State in Comparative Perspective*, New Haven: Yale University Press, 1994. pp. 1-12.

Supplementary readings

Tom Young, *Africa: A Beginners Guide*, Oxford: OneWorld, 2010, Ch. 1.

Thomson, Alex, *An Introduction to African Politics*, Oxford: Routledge, Ch. 2.

History and Historiography

Bates, Robert, "The Centralization of African Societies," in *Essays on the Political Economy of Rural Africa*, Berkeley: University of California Press, 1983, Ch. 2.

Iliffe, John, *Africans: History of a Continent*, Cambridge University Press, 1996. Chs. 6, 7 & 8 [pre/early Colonial Africa] and 9 & 10 [Colonial Africa].

Crowder, Michael, "Indirect Rule: French and British Style" *Africa* 34 (July 1964), pp. 197-205.

Hodgkin, Thomas, *Nationalism in colonial Africa*, London: Frederick Muller, 1956.
R. Robinson, J. Gallagher and A. Denny, *Africa and the Victorians: The Official Mind of Imperialism*, 2nd edition, Macmillan, 1981.

M.E. Chamberlain, *The Scramble for Africa*, 2nd edition, Longman, 1999.

Lee, J. M. *Colonial development and good government: a study of the ideas expressed by the British official classes in planning decolonization 1939-1964*, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1967.

Critical analyses on Colonial Rule

Clapham, Christopher, *Africa and the International System: The Politics of State Survival*, Cambridge University Press, 1996, pp 28-43.

Young, Crawford, *The African Colonial State in Comparative Perspective*, Yale University Press, 1994.

Ayittey, George (ed), *Africa Betrayed*, Palgrave MacMillan, 1993.

Rodney, Walter. *How Europe Underdeveloped Africa*, Washington, D.C.: Howard University Press, 1981.

3. Nationalism and independence

Seminar Reading

*Frantz Fanon, *Wretched of the Earth*, Penguin Classics, 1961 (and preface by Jean-Paul Sartre)

Core readings

*Jomo Kenyatta, *Facing Mount Kenya*, New York: Vintage Books, ch. 9, 1965. [OL]

*Kenneth Kaunda, *Zambia Shall be Free*, London: Heinemann, 1962. [OL]

*Steve Biko, "White Racism and Black Consciousness" in A. Stubbs ed. *Steve Biko: I Write what I Like: A Selection of Writings*. London: Penguin Books, 1987. [OL]

*Kwame Nkrumah, *Neo-colonialism: The last stage of imperialism*, London: Heinemann, 1968. [OL]

***NOTE:** You can find excerpts from Nkrumah, Kaunda, Nyerere and others in Martin Minogue and Judith Molloy (eds), *African aims and attitudes: selected documents*, Cambridge University Press, 1974.

Supplementary readings

Jeffrey Herbst. *States and Power in Africa*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2000, Ch. 4 (pp. 97-136).

Ebook: <http://lib.mylibrary.com/Open.aspx?id=333992>

Ali Al Amin Mazrui. 'On the concept of 'We are all Africans'', in *Towards a Pax Africana: a study of ideology and ambition*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1967, Ch. 3. You can also listen to Mazrui's more sweeping 1979 BBC Reith Lecture on this subject here: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p00h4n4v>; or read the transcript here: http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/rmhttp/radio4/transcripts/1979_reith6.pdf.

Shivji, Issa. 'The struggle to convert nationalism to Pan-Africanism', Keynote address to the 4th European Conference on African Studies, Uppsala June 15 to 18, 2011. Available at: <http://www.pambazuka.org/en/category/features/75620>.

Thomson, Alex. *An Introduction to African Politics*, Oxford: Routledge, Ch. 3.

Kaarshom, Preben & Jan Hulton, eds., *Inventions and Boundaries: Historical and Anthropological Approaches to the Study of Ethnicity and Nationalism*, Roskilde, 1994.

Coleman, James S. (author) and Sklar, Richard (ed), *Nationalism and Development in Africa: Selected Essays*, University of California Press, 1994.

Davidson, Basil, *African Nationalism and the Problems of Nation-Building*, Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, 1987.

Basil Davidson, *The Black Man's Burden. Africa and the Curse of the Nation-State*, London: James Currey, 1992.

Ranger, Terence & Femi Vaughan, eds., *Legitimacy and the State in Twentieth Century Africa*, Macmillan/St. Antony's, 1993.

Falola, Toyin *Nationalism and African intellectuals*. Rochester, N.Y.: University of Rochester Press, 2001.

Padmore, George, *Pan-Africanism or Communism*, New York: Doubleday, 1971.

Cooper, Frederick. *Africa since 1940: the past of the present*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002, Ch.s 1-4.

Iiffe, John, *Africans: History of a Continent*, Cambridge University Press, 1996. Chs. 6, 7 & 8 [pre/early Colonial Africa] and 9 & 10 [Colonial Africa], Ch. 11.

Rotberg, Robert I., and Ali Al Amin Mazrui, *Protest and power in black Africa*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1970.

Englebert, Pierre, *State Legitimacy and Development in Africa*, Lynne Rienner, 2000. *Cases*

Rotberg, Robert I, "The Rise of African Nationalism: The Case of East and Central Africa" *World Politics* 15 (1):75-90, 1962.

Rotberg, Robert I, *Rebellion in black Africa*, London: Oxford University Press, 1971.

Matthew Lange "British Colonial Legacies and Political Development" *World Development*, Vol. 32, Issue 6, June 2004.

4. Political authority in post-colonial Africa

Seminar reading:

*Patrick Chabal and Daloz, Jean-Pascal. *Africa Works: Disorder as Political Instrument*. Oxford: James Currey, 1999.

Guinea:

http://www.newyorker.com/reporting/2013/07/08/130708fa_fact_keefe?currentPage=all&mobify=0

Core reading

Chris Allen, 'Understanding African Politics'. *Review of African Political Economy*, 22 (65), 1995.

Thandika Mkandawire, 'Thinking About Developmental States in Africa'. *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, 25/3, 2001: 289-314.

Jean-Francois Bayart. *The State in Africa: The Politics of the Belly* London: Longman, 1993.

Crawford Young, *The Postcolonial State in Africa: Fifty Years of Independence*, University of Wisconsin Press, 2012.

Supplementary readings

Clapham, Christopher. 'Clientelism and the State', in Christopher Clapham (ed.), *Private Patronage and Public Power: Political Clientelism in the Modern State*. London: Frances Printer, 1982.

Thomson, Alex, 'Legitimacy, neo-patrimonialism, personal rule and centralisation of the African state', *An Introduction to African Politics*, Routledge, 2000, Ch. 6. Part 1 of Young, Tom (ed.), *Readings in African Politics*. James Currey, 2003 contains key selections from the Bayart, Chabal and Daloz and Jackson and Rosbert, as well as a range of important related texts.

Ekeh, Peter P. 'Colonialism and the Two Publics in Africa: A Theoretical Statement', *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 17 (1), 1975: 91-112.

Eisenstadt, Shmuel N. *Traditional Patrimonialism and Modern Neopatrimonialism*. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications, 1973.

Erdmann, Gero and Engle, Ulf, *Neopatrimonialism Revisited: Beyond a Catch-All Concept*. GIGA Working Papers No 16. Hamburg: German Institute of Global and Area Studies, 2006. (available from GIGA website and at CAS library)

Herbst, Jeffrey. *States and Power in Africa: Comparative Lessons in Authority and Control*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2000. pp. 11-31.
Ebook: <http://lib.myilibrary.com/Open.aspx?id=333992>

Jackson, Robert and C. G. Rosberg, *Personal Rule in Black Africa*, Berkley: University of California Press, 1982.

Le Vine, Victor T. (1980) 'African Patrimonial Regimes in Comparative Perspective', *The Journal of Modern African Studies* 18 (4), 1980: 657-73.

Leftwich, Adrian. *States of Development: On the Primacy of Politics in Development*, Cambridge: Polity, 2000.

Lemarchand, René, 'The State, the Parallel Economy, and the Changing Structure of Patronage Systems', in D. Rothchild and N. Chazan (eds), *The Precarious Balance: State and Society in Africa*. London: Westview Press, 1988.

Medard, Jean-Francois, 'The Underdeveloped State in Tropical Africa: Political Clientelism or Neo-patrimonialism', in Christopher Clapham (ed.), *Private Patronage and Public Power: Political Clientelism in the Modern State*. London: Frances Printer, 1982.

J-P Olivier de Sardan. 1999. "A Moral Economy of Corruption in Africa?" *Journal of Modern African Studies*, 37:1, 25-52.

Migdal, Joel S. *Strong Societies and Weak States: State-Society Relations and State Capabilities in the Third World*. Princeton University, 1988.

Pitcher, Ann, Mary H. Moran and Michael Johnston, 'Rethinking Patrimonialism and Neopatrimonialism in Africa', *African Studies Review*, 52 (1), 2009: 125-156.

Weber, Max. *Economy and Society*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1968.

Cases

Mwenda, Andrew M. and Tangri, Roger. 'Patronage Politics, Donor Reforms, and Regime Consolidation in Uganda', *African Affairs*, 104 (416), 2005: 449-67.

Kelsall, Tim (2004) *Contentious Politics, Local Governance and the Self: A Tanzanian Case Study*. Research Report No. 129. Uppsala: Nordiska Afrikainstitutet. (available from NIA website and at CAS library)

5. State capture and violent contestation

Seminar Reading:

*William Reno. *Warfare in Independent Africa*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2011 (available on library site as e-book)

Core readings:

Alex Thomson, 'Coercion: Military intervention in African politics', *An Introduction to African Politics*, Routledge, 2000, Ch. 7.

Jeremy Weinstein, *Inside Rebellion: The Politics of Insurgent Violence*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007. Introduction, pp. 1-27.

Supplementary readings:

Boone, Catherine. *Political Topographies of the African State, Territorial Authority and Institutional Choice*, Cambridge University Press, 2003.

Herbst, Jeffrey. *States and Power in Africa: Comparative Lessons in Power and Control*. Princeton University Press, 2000. pp. 137-272.

E-book: <http://lib.myilibrary.com/Open.aspx?id=333992>

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James Scott, *Seeing Like a State – How Certain Schemes to Improve the Human Condition have Failed*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1998.

Tania Murray Li. *The Will to Improve: Governmentality, Development, and the Practice of Politics*. Durham: Duke University Press, 2007.

Duffield, Mark. 'Social Reconstruction and the Radicalisation of Development: Aid as a Relation of Global Liberal Governance', *Development and Change*, 33, 5, 2002.

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Separate reading lists will be provided for the Lent term options.