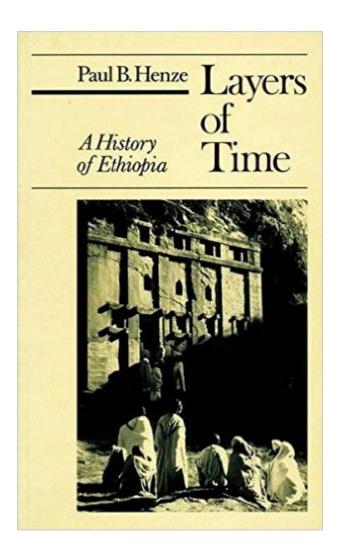
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Layers Of Time: A History Of Ethiopia





Synopsis

Ethiopia is one of the oldest countries in the world. This book traces the country's expansion southward during medieval times, its resistance to Muslim invasion, and, under energetic leaders, its defense of its independence during the European scramble for Africa. The author is concerned not only with kings, princes and politicians but also includes insights on daily life, art, architecture, religion, culture, customs and observations by travelers.

Book Information

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Customer Reviews

Henze's Layers of Time is a narrative history of Ethiopia from earliest times throughthe first few years following the defeat of the Derg regime. It is well-written, with a solid bibliography that provides a useful starting-point for further research. That being said, it is important to note that Henze writes this history as a diplomat. On one hand, this provides him a storehouse of personal experience which he draws onin discussing the latest chapters of Ethiopian history, from the last yearsof Emperor Haile Selassie's reign forward. On the other hand, however, it soon becomesclear that Henze has a goal to his judgements on the actors in recent Ethiopian history. For example, about the only individuals who draw his disapproval are the former dictatorof Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam, and his former colleagues in the Derg. He fails tocriticize the actions of either the late Emperor Haile Selassie or the Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Democratic Front (the current ruling party in Ethiopia); compare theaccount in Bahru Zewde's A Modern History of Ethiopia (1855-1994), second edition. Bahru is a trained Ethiopian historian, and his discussion of not only Haile Selassieand the Derg, but of the three important prior Emperors (Tewodros II, Yohannes IV and Menelik II) is notably less laudatory. As long as readers remember to distinguish between the facts and opinions set forth

in this book, and that there are reasons toomit details other than lack of space, they will be able to enjoy the strengths ofHenze's book.

From what I could find, this is one of the few books on Ethiopian history available. I visited Ethiopia a few months ago and read the book before I left. It is a well-written book, not too long or too short, and it gave me a lot of context for the sites that I visited when there. Buy it if you want a text on Ethiopian history.

I can not get enough of this book!! I did not learn most of the historical events Paul Henze covered in this book in my high school history! I recommend everyone to read this book to have a good grasp of Ethiopian history, particularly Ethiopians!!

Paul Henze was a Political Counsellor at the US Embassy from 1968 to 1972 and has been a Resident at the RAND Corporation since 1982. He has spent most of his adult life involved, one way or another, with Ethiopia. He has written a very comprehensive history of that country going back into the mist of time and bringing it forward to the twenty-first century. For most of the book he does a good job of keeping his opinions to himself but this becomes very difficult when he writes about the trouble of Ethiopia in the twentieth century and especially the last twenty-five years. To his credit, most of Henze's opinions are easy to pick-out and are mostly confined to footnotes. Little of pre-20th century Ethiopia is known to most of us, even though it was the only territory (beside Liberia) to be 'colonized' at the end of the nineteenth century. It was able to remain independent (minus the Eritrean coastal plain) because Britain, France and Italy couldn't agree on who should take it over, and therefore like Afghanistan it was never swallowed up in the 'Scramble for Africa'. Though it was 'conquered' by Mussolini's Fascist Empire, it was never pacified and caused more trouble than it worth during the five years that it was 'officially' colonized. The Italians never held more than ten percent of the country during any time. For anyone who wants to understand the basis for many of the problems of the 'Horn of Africa', this book is essential. Zeb Kantrowitz

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