

Near Eastern Studies 10: Lecture

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nomads

Bedouin: Arab word which refers specifically to camel/desert nomads
marginalized, small percentage of the population

sedentarization: movement away from nomadic life, most often involuntary

governments prefer sedentarism to nomadism

tribe loyalty, general disregard for boundaries

several governments forcibly settle nomads down (Jordan, Syria, Iran, etc.)

last half-century: sharp decline in nomadism

city: an area that moved away from agriculture

“parasite of the village” (reliant for food)

dominate politics and culture

irregular housing: squatter settlements ringing the outside of a big city

often called bidonville (French: metal can, tin ... house-building material)

essentially synonymous with the word “slum”

generally integrated into the city

“cities don’t make people poor, cities attract poor people” → opportunity

driving urbanization: lower infant mortality assoc. with high birth rates

people in the city though have lower birth rates

large number of young people and also a great difficulty with unemployment

difficult to measure, though: informal/underground economy significant

governments lie about everything (hahahaha), you never know what to believe

figures from the Middle East are rarely verifiable

there is also “underemployment”

referring to a large number of people working but with nothing to do

especially prevalent in civil/govt orgs: buying loyalty with sinecures

but also evident elsewhere; man paid to turn on the faucet in the hotel

privatization trending upward in the Middle East

most countries (esp. Syria, Algeria) historically feature govt. intervention in industry

example Egypt privatizing wine industry

initially, unemployment spikes with the shift

additionally, crony capitalism prevalent (industries to those in power at dirt-cheap prices)

expectation gap; ability to observe those who are more affluent than oneself

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Language:

- a component of ethnicity; binding
- they change
- they are related to each other by common ancestry

Proto-Indoeuropean

- English Latin Russian Persian Lithuanian
- Original location unknown, around 6000 B.C.
- Writing begins around 3000 B.C.
- No hard sources, but a construct of linguists

English most closely related to Frisian, (spoken in regions of Netherlands)

- Lesson: to be a language you don't need to have a country

Some language families (number of: 20-40)

- Semitic: Arabic, Hebrew, Aramaic, Akkadian
- Altaic: Turkish, Mongolian
- Sino-Tibetan: Tibetan, Chinese (several languages)
- Indo-European: Persian, Pashto (Afghanistan)
- Aramaic (Syria, Iraq, Iran) (Jesus)
- 60% of people involved in NES 10 speak Arabic

Decline in the number of languages

- Key cause: urbanization

Some languages appear unrelated to even Proto-IndoEuropean

- e.g. Basque (Spanish-French mountains)

Monogenesis of language theory (single common ancestor)

- Not demonstrable

Use of the same system of writing does not necessarily indicate related languages

Very different forms of Arabic (African, Iraqi varieties, etc. very disparate)

- The language stigmatized

Some fear of the co-culturization

- Convergence American-centric