

## INDEX

### A

- al-‘Abbasī al-‘Alawī, ‘Alī b. Muḥammad b. ‘Ubayd Allāh, 124
- ‘Abd al-‘Azīz (King of Saudi Arabia), 114
- ‘abīd, 139, 147
- accidental killing (*qatl khaṭa’*), 67
- Aden, 35, 73, 141, 149
- ‘Adnān, 123
- ‘Adnānī tribes, 123, 125, 131
- agriculture and tribes, 15, 30, 79–91
- agricultural contract (*muzāra‘ah*), 86
  - agriculture methods development, 83–4
  - balanced terrace systems, 87–8
  - barley (*sha‘īr*) cultivation, 83, 88
  - cash cropping, 35, 79, 88
  - civil war impact on, 89–90
  - customary law governance and, 15, 79, 81, 82, 84–6
  - decline of, 24n13, 88
  - dry farming, 82
  - during Islamic era, 79
  - food production and export, 79, 88
  - foreign experts advise for agricultural development, 87
  - future of agriculture in Northern Yemen, 89–91
  - grape production, 89
  - irrigation projects, 156
  - irrigation system, 79, 82, 84, 85, 87, 88
  - lack of aid/investment, 80
  - land rights, 85–6
  - qāt* (*catha edulis*) production, 28, 79, 84, 88, 100
  - settled farming community, 80
  - sharecropping, 88
  - and social structure, 81–2, 81n3
  - socioeconomic change, 88–9
  - sorghum (*dhurah*) cultivation, 82, 83, 83n6, 87, 88
  - Tihāmah agricultural development and changes, 87–9
  - traditional crops cultivation, 84
  - tribal customary and Islamic law, 54, 84–6
  - water disputes, 86, 87
  - water rights, 85, 91
  - wheat (*burr*) cultivation, 83, 88
- ahl al-bayt* (*sādah/sayyid*), 12, 12n11, 23, 39, 42, 68, 73, 75, 81, 89, 101, 121–33, 138, 147
- al-Ḥūthī (Ḥusayn) envisions for, 126–7
- ancestors of, 123
- Ḥūthī Movement and re-emergence of, 121–2, 152–3, 157
- legitimacy, 124
- “Quranic Culture” (*thaqāfah qur‘āniyyah*), 127–8
- as religious leadership, 121–2
- social structure and, 147
- tribal conflicts mediation, 121, 125, 130
- and tribal customary law (*urf*), 124–5, 132
- Ahl Fayḫā’, 100
- Aḥmad (son of ‘Alī ‘Abdullah Ṣāliḥ), 64
- al-Aḥmar family, 149
- “aid” projects, 155–6
- akhdām*, 81, 147, 155
- al-Akwa‘, Qadi Ismā‘īl, 53
- Āl Sa‘ūd, 99
- Āl Talīd, 71
- Āl Thābit, 71
- al-Aḥjur, 23n10, 24–5, 27, 28, 29
- shaykhs of, 24–5, 25n15
- ‘Alī (son-in-law of Muḥammad), 23, 121, 127, 127n13
- honored Hamdān, 131–2
- ‘Alī Muṣliḥ, Zayd, 126
- ‘Alī Ṣayyād, Muḥammad b., 66
- al-‘Alīmī, Rashād, 66
- ‘Amrān, 68–9
- Anṣār Allāh. *See* Ḥūthī Movement (Anṣār Allāh/Ḥūthīs)
- AQAP (al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula), 140
- Arab Spring, 48, 80, 121
- Arabian Peninsula, 39, 47, 80, 122
- tribal power, 47–9
  - Yemen as breadbasket of, 79
- artisanal fishing, 30
- ‘Asīr (Saudi province), 111, 112, 114
- al-‘Aṭṭās clan, 138
- al-‘Aṭṭās, Mashhad ‘Alī b. Ḥasan, 138
- authoritarianism, 152
- ‘Awlaqī confederation, 147
- ‘Ayyāsh (tribe)
- anti-royalist guerrilla campaigns, 101
  - as “demilitarized” zone, 104
  - border management, 15, 96, 97, 98–104
  - during civil war (1962–70), 101
  - Philby Saudi border commission (1934), 100–1
  - Saudi-Yemeni armed conflict (1934), 100–1
  - states’ influence in, 98–101

tribal section of, 96–8  
 under Idrīsī rule, 99  
 under Ottoman colonial administration, 98–9

## B

- B. Mālik, 97, 98, 100, 101  
 Bā Tays, Fayṣal Khamīs, 140  
 Bakīl confederation, 25, 80, 111, 112, 147, 149  
*bālah* (poetic genre), 46, 47  
 “balanced opposition”, 13, 13n14  
 Balghāzī, 112  
 Banī Ḥushaysh, 80, 85  
 Banī Mālik, 112  
 Banī Maṭar, 25  
 Banū ‘Awfān, 101, 102, 104  
*bar‘ah* (tribal dance), 31  
 Baraṭ *qawā‘id*, 53, 54n7, 58n18  
 Baraṭ, Jabal, 53, 53n5, 54, 55, 56, 60n24  
 barley (*sha‘īr*) cultivation, 83, 88  
*Bayḍā‘ wa-khiyār*, 56, 56n14  
 Bedouin, 79, 80, 81  
 al-Bīd, ‘Alī Sālim, 141  
 Bin Ḥabraysh, Sa‘d b. Ḥamad, 141  
 Bin Laden, Osama, 64  
 Bin ‘Ubaydallāh, Rabī‘ah ‘Awadh, 139  
 Bin Zinbā‘, Aḥmad ‘Alī, 53, 55, 56  
 blood debts, 69, 70, 71  
 blood feud, 65, 66, 70–2, 75–6  
   *See also* blood vengeance (*tha‘r*)  
 blood money (*diyāh*), 64, 65, 67, 68–9, 68n9, 72, 73  
 blood vengeance (*tha‘r*), 14–15, 63–76  
   accidental killing (*qatl khaṭa‘*), 67  
   Āl Talīd Vs. Āl Thābit, 71  
   al-‘Uṣaymāt Vs. Sufyān, 63–4  
   ‘Amrān case, 68–9  
   “black disgrace”, 68  
   blood money (*diyāh*), 64, 65, 67, 68–9, 68n9, 72, 73  
   as continuation of violence, 70  
   as controversial concept, 64–6  
   customary law classification of, 67–8  
   customary practice of, 66–7, 72, 73, 75  
   as customary restriction of violence, 67, 70  
   “dilapidation” and “degeneration” process, 64, 72–3  
   as an honor-bound concept, 66  
   Islamic jurisprudence discourages blood feuds, 72  
   longevity of, 69, 70–1  
   national statistics between civil war (1994) and  
     “Change Revolution” (2011), 72–3  
   “negative balanced reciprocity”, 66, 70  
   negative views on, 65–6  
   politicization of conflict, 64  
   process of, 66  
 Qu‘ayṭī Vs. Kathīrī, 70–1  
 reciprocal violence, 70–1, 72  
 “red disgrace” (*‘ayb aḥmar*), 68  
 segmentary theory, 65, 69, 123  
 “self-help” or freelance revenge, 74  
 socio-political change impacts, 64  
 tribal border shifting, 71  
 tribal conflict resolution, 74–5  
 tribal customary law and degeneration of, 72–3  
 vengeance group functions as a blood-money group, 69  
 “white disgrace” (*‘ayb abyad*), 67  
 willful killing, 68  
 border communities, 109  
   active involvement in Yemeni-Saudi border, 111, 112  
   as border guards, 117  
   and central government cooperation, 109, 110–11  
   state-controlled border management and exclusion  
     of, 109, 110, 116, 118  
   subsidies for, 113, 117  
   Yemeni-Saudi border guarding role, loss of, 118  
   *See also* Yemeni-Saudi border management  
 Border Guard (*ḥaras al-ḥudūd*)  
   border communities as, 117  
   and border communities relationship, 110  
   establishment of, 114, 117  
   tasks of, 110  
   Yemeni Border Guard, split of, 116, 118  
 border shaykhs (tribal leaders)  
   and central government relationship, 109, 110–12  
   fled to Saudi Arabia, 116, 117–18  
   patronage policy, 73–4, 112, 113, 114, 117  
   subsidies for, 113, 117  
   tasks changes, 109, 115  
   *See also* Yemeni-Saudi border management  
 border studies, 109–10  
 border-crossings, illegal, 114, 115  
 Britain, 71  
 C  
 capitalism, 45  
 cash cropping, 35, 79, 84, 88  
 caste system, 146  
 Central Highland Plateau, 23, 23n10, 24, 27  
 “Change Revolution” (2011), 13, 15, 66, 72  
   revolutionary rhetoric, 48–9  
 Change Square, 48  
 “city shaykhs”, 157  
 civil society, 16, 79, 82, 90, 151–2  
 civil war (1962–1970). *See* Yemen revolution (Sep 1962)  
 coffee production, 84, 88  
 Cold War era, 15, 103  
 colonialism, 64, 98–9

corruption, 87, 90, 148, 149, 150–1  
 cross-status endogamy, 35  
 cross-status marriage, 23, 31  
 “cultural intimacy”, 33  
 customary law (*urf*), 12, 14–13, 17, 21, 32, 35, 51–62, 100  
   as adaptive, 27–8  
   agricultural activities governance, 15, 79, 81, 82, 84–6  
   *ahl al-bayt* and, 124–5, 132  
   on blood vengeance, 63, 66, 67–8  
   and degeneration of blood vengeance, 72–3  
   imamate’s dealing with, 124–5  
   inheritance and trusteeship, 54, 54n7, 55  
   *Kitāb al-ādāb*, 52, 52n3, 54, 54n7  
   *Kitāb al-tabyīn*, 52–3, 53n6, 60–1  
   “the law of hospitality”, 55–6, 55n12  
   protector (*mujawwir*) and protégé (*jār*) role, 55–8, 55n11  
   *qabyalah* as, 26–8  
   reciprocal protection and protected space, 55–8, 55n9  
   rural areas security maintenance, 27–8, 27n25, 35  
   and *sharī‘ah* (“Islamic law”) relations, 54, 84–6  
   state-sponsored weakening of, 74, 75  
   “tribal law corpus”, 52  
   violations of, 28  
   Zaydī imams condemnation of, 54, 66

**D**

Dhofar Province, 47  
 Dhū Muḥammad, 53, 53n5, 56, 70, 71  
 “dignity”, 150–1  
 al-Dīn, Sayyid ‘Abd al-Karīm Muḥammad Sharaf, 21–2  
 dīwānīs, 60n25  
*diyāh* (blood money), 64, 65, 67, 68–9, 68n9, 72, 73  
 dry farming, 82  
 Dutch Rangeland Project, 87

**E**

East German Border Guard, 110, 117  
 education, 34, 35  
 egalitarianism, 31, 35  
 Egypt, 113  
 elections, 35–6  
 “Empty Quarter”, 79

**F**

Facebook, 140  
 Fāṭimah (daughter of Muḥammad), 23, 68n11, 121, 127n13  
 Fayfā’, Jabal, 96, 98, 99, 111  
 feud. *See* blood vengeance (*tha’r*)  
 food imports, 79, 88  
 food production and export, 79, 88

**G**

gender equality, 33–4  
 genealogy, 14, 16, 17, 22, 22n5, 24, 80, 139–40  
 General People’s Congress (GPC), 148–9, 152  
 al-Ghādir, Nājī, 60  
 Glaser, Eduard, 60, 81  
 grape production, 89  
 Greek-Ottoman border management, 110, 117  
 Gulf War I, 90

**H**

Ḥabshūsh, Ḥayīm, 60  
 al-Hādī ilā al-Ḥaqq. *See* Yaḥyā b. al-Ḥusayn b. al-Qāsim  
   al-Rassī (al-Hādī ilā al-Ḥaqq)  
 Hādī, ‘Abd Rabbuh Manṣūr, 49, 129  
   pro-Hādī Border Guard, 116  
 Ḥaḍramawt: social stratification, 16, 23, 111, 137–41, 142, 147  
   al-Ḥirāk association establishment, 141  
   archaic rituals of ibex hunt, 139  
   blood vengeance case, 69, 70–1  
   cultural heritage safeguarding, 140  
   ex-underprivileged in radical Islamists’ organization, 139–40  
   genealogies of ex-weaklings, 139–40  
   historical writings by native authors, 140  
   Irshādī-‘Alawī conflict, 138  
   as a landscape of death and burial, 138  
   local political attitudes evolution, 141  
   map of, 142  
   north-south struggle for land and resources control, 141  
   oral tradition of, 139  
   poetry on, 138  
   shrines and tombs of pre-Islamic prophets, 138, 142  
   social and cultural identification problems discussions  
     on internet, 140–1  
     strata hierarchy, 137  
 Ḥaḍramīs, 16, 138, 140  
   local political attitudes evolution, 141  
   social stratification of, 137–41  
 Ḥajjah, 79, 111  
 Hamdān b. Zayd, 12n6  
 Hamdān tribal confederation, 12, 12n6, 29, 60  
   tribal integrity of, 29–30  
   ancient tribe of, 131–2  
 al-Hamdānī, al-Ḥasan, 12, 29, 55, 59n23, 80, 91  
 al-Ḥamdī, Ibrahim, 35  
 ḥarīm, 86  
 “Hashemite”, 131, 131n22, 147  
 Ḥāshid confederation, 80, 147, 149

- Heiss, Johann, 98  
 Herzfeld, Michael, 33  
 hierarchy, 30–1, 65, 81–2, 81*n*3, 137, 147–8, 149  
*hijrah*, 39, 41, 42, 58, 68, 81  
 al-Ḥirāk, 141  
 homicide, 67–9  
   types of, 67–8  
   blood money (*diyah*), 64, 65, 67, 68–9, 68*n*9, 72, 73  
 honor (*sharaf*), 28, 33, 42, 72, 102, 122, 137  
   blood vengeance as honor-bound concept, 66  
   *qabalah* as, 28  
   women and, 28  
 honor killing, 28, 33  
 hospitality, 14, 25, 28, 32, 34, 55–6, 55*n*12  
 housebuilding, 24, 24*n*13  
 household (*bayt*), 23, 24, 25, 33*n*36  
   *daymah* (household), 24  
 al-Ḥūthī family, 75  
 Ḥūthī Movement (Anṣār Allāh/Ḥūthīs), 13, 15, 75, 117, 103–4, 121–33, 145, 147, 157  
   *ahl al-bayt*, re-emergence of, 16, 121–2, 152–3, 157  
   assassination of Ṣāliḥ, 64  
   “Change Revolution” (2011), 13, 15, 48–9, 66, 72  
   civil war with Saudi/UAE coalition, 49, 75, 89, 116, 117–18, 129  
   control over wide parts of the country, 128–9  
   “Economy of Resistance” (*iqtiṣād al-muqāwamah*), 130  
   emergence of, 16, 116, 121  
   engagement with tribalism, 130  
   expansion of, 115–16  
   inter-tribal relations and conflicts, 122–3  
   leadership, 15–16, 128, 132  
   Majlis al-Zaydī al-Islāmī (Zaydī Islamic Council), 129, 129*n*18  
   mediating in tribal disputes, 130, 132  
   poetry usage, 131–2  
   Qaḥṭānī and ‘Adnānī tribes primordial bond, 131  
   as quasi-indigenous movement, 132  
   “Quranic Culture” (*thaqāfah qur’āniyyah*), 127–8  
   religious rule in tribal society, 121–5  
   school books, changes in, 129  
   social structure during, 146, 147, 152–3  
   supporters control over Munebbih, 104  
   war economy, 129, 152, 153  
   wars against Yemeni government, 128  
   weakening of tribal conflict management, 75  
   Yemen’s pre-Islamic heritage, 128  
 al-Ḥūthī, ‘Abd al-Malik, 128, 130  
 al-Ḥūthī, Badr al-Dīn, 128  
 al-Ḥūthī, Ḥusayn, 64, 121, 126, 127*n*15, 130, 132, 133  
   death of, 126, 128  
   envisions for *ahl al-bayt*, 126–7  
   *Malāzīm Ḥusayn al-Ḥūthī*, 126  
   “Quranic Culture” (*thaqāfah qur’āniyyah*), 127–8
- I**  
 ibex hunt rituals, 139  
 Ibn al-Mujāwir, 55  
 Ibn ‘Awfān, 99, 101, 102  
 Ibn Khaldun, 153  
 Ibn Miḥṭāḥ, 85  
 Ibn Sa‘ūd, 100  
 “identity” politics, 16, 145  
 “identity-based” approach, 151–2, 156  
 “identity-based” forces, 151–2  
 Idrīsī Period, 99  
 illegal immigration, 114  
 “Inclusive Hadhramout Conference” (22 Apr 2017), 141  
 industrialization, 150  
 internal displacement, 129  
 intervention, 27, 27*n*23, 27*n*24, 34, 40, 42, 74  
 irrigation system, 79, 82, 84, 85, 87, 88, 156  
 Iṣlāḥ, 152  
 Islam, 54, 85  
   on blood revenge, 72  
   Sunni Islam, 126  
   *See also ahl al-bayt (Sādah/sayyid); sharī‘ah* (“Islamic law”); Zaydism  
 al-Islāmī, Majlis al-Zaydī, 130–1  
 “Islamic law”. *See sharī‘ah* (“Islamic law”)
- J**  
 Jabal Munebbih. *See* Munebbih  
 Jamous, Raymond, 66, 122–3  
 al-Jawf, 23, 67, 70, 71, 74, 111, 117  
 al-Jawhī, Muḥammad ‘Abdallah, 22–3  
 al-Jawhiyyin, 140  
 al-Jawhī, Muḥammad ‘Abdallah, 22–3  
 Jeddah, Treaty of (2000), 111, 113–14, 115, 117  
 Jews, 81, 84  
*jidhn*, 53, 53*n*5  
 jirbah, 82–4  
 Jīzān (Saudi province), 111, 112, 114
- K**  
 Kathīrī, 70–1  
 Kawr Saybān plateau, 138  
 Khashoggi, Jamal, 64  
 Khawlān al-Shām tribe, 96, 96*n*4, 97, 99, 101, 104  
 Khawlān al-Tiyāl tribe, 14, 39, 53, 58, 59, 60, 65  
 Khawlān bin ‘Āmir confederation, 80, 111, 112  
 “Kindah Society”, 139  
 Kindah tribes, 139  
 Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan border management, 110

**L**

- land ownership, 31, 32
- land rights, 85–6
- law, tribal. *See* customary law (*ʿurf*)
- lineage (*lahm*), 24, 24n11, 25, 80–1
- living standards, 150
- Local Development Associations, 35
- low-status groups, 23, 31, 89, 137, 147, 148, 149, 155
  - in leadership positions, 155
  - as shaykhs, 31

**M**

- Madūdah, 138
- Maghrebi law, 51, 54–5, 54n8
- Mahra Province, 47
- Mahrī (language), 47, 48
- Majlis al-Zaydī al-Islāmī (Zaydī Islamic Council), 129, 129n18
- Maʿrib dam, 80
- marital conformity, 137, 138, 139
- Marxist regime, 139
- al-Masʿūdī, al-Hasan, 29–30
- “*mawaddah*”, 121
- Mawlā Maṭar memorial (Kawr Saybān plateau), 138
- mediation, 27, 27n23, 27n24, 34, 40, 42, 74
- MENA (Middle East and North Africa), 23, 28, 31n34, 33
- “middle classes”, 152
- Middle East Eye*, 116
- Middle East
  - blood vengeance as honor-bound concept, 66
  - governments interventions in domestic tribal systems, 13
  - segmentary theory, 65, 69, 123
  - tribal societies of, 12, 16
- Military Economic Corporation (later Yemen Economic Corporation), 149
- Ministry for State Security (the “Stasi”) (East Germany), 110
- Ministry of Agriculture, 87
- al-Muhājir, Aḥmad b. ʿĪsā, 138
- Muḥammad, descendants of. *See ahl al-bayt (Sādah/sayyid)*
- Muḥammad, Prophet, 72, 84, 85, 86, 127n14
  - on agricultural contract, 86
  - on Muslims sharing things, 85
- al-Mukallā, 140
- Munebbih tribe, 15, 95–104
  - ʿAyyāsh during civil war (1962–70), 101
  - ʿAyyāsh tribal section, 96–8
  - ʿAyyāsh under Idrīsī rule, 99
  - border redefinition (1936/7), 100–1, 102

- Ḥūthī supporters control over, 104
- inhabitants of, 96–7
- intertribal border renewal contracts, 98
- intertribal border zones, 96, 98, 102–3
- landscape of, 96–7
- local situation during current conflict, 96, 104
- map, 105
- Ottoman colonial administration, 98–9
- Philby Saudi border commission (1934), 100–1
- Saudi-Yemeni armed conflict (1934), 100–1
- Shaʿshaʿ moiety, 97
- state agency and state interventions in, 15, 98–102, 103
- states as an “auxiliary force”, 103, 113
- tribe-state relations during Cold War era, 15, 103
- tribe-state relations, 15, 95–104
- ʿUyyūn ʿAyyāsh (thermal springs), 97, 99, 104
- Munebbih tribe-state(s) border management, 15, 96, 98–104, 113
- Mutawakkilite Kingdom, 87

**N**

- Najrān (Saudi province), 111, 112, 114
- National Dialogue Conference (NDC), 151
- “national economy”, 151, 152
- nationalism, 36, 128
- neo-liberal class, 16
  - rise of, 16, 150
- neo-liberal era, tribes in, 16, 145–57
- neo-liberal ideology, 145
- nepotism, 150
- New York Post*, 64
- Northern Highlands (agricultural activities in). *See* agriculture and tribes
- Northern Regional Agricultural Development Project, 87
- Nuʿmān, Aḥmad Muḥammad, 66

**O**

- Obama, Barack, 64
- oil and gas production, 90
- “original Arabs”, 12
- Ottoman period (1538–1635), 63–4, 98–9
- Ottomans, 73
  - border management, 110, 117
  - colonial administration, 98–9

**P**

- Philby, Harry St. John, 100, 112
  - Saudi border commission (1934), 101–1
- poetry, 14, 26, 28, 31, 33, 33n36, 39, 40, 41, 43, 46
  - cursed by, 33
  - genre as a kind of rite of passage, 47
  - Mahrī poetry, 47, 48

- Nabaṭī poetry, 47  
 production rise, 46–7  
*qaṣīdah* audio-cassettes, circulation of, 46–7  
 as a vehicle for power, 39, 40, 41, 43  
 political transition. *See* social structure, transformation of  
 pre-emption (*shufʿah*) right, 85  
 pro-Hādī Border Guard, 116  
 “protection right” (*jiyār* or *jiwār*), 55
- Q**
- qabyalah* (tribalness/tribalism), 11, 13, 14, 16–17, 21–36,  
 21n3, 111–12, 132, 137, 145, 146  
 adaptability of, 17  
 aesthetics of, 31  
 concept of, 11–12, 16, 122  
 as cooperation, 25–6  
 as customary law, 26–8  
 dialectical terms, 21  
 duality of, 22, 32, 34  
 etymology, 21–3  
 formal ideology and its antithesis, 32–3, 35  
 as honor, 28  
 housebuilding, 24, 24n13  
 implications of, and antithesis to gender roles, 33–4  
 impossibility of concluding definition, 11–12, 16, 17  
 inter-tribal relations and conflicts, 122–3  
 kinship aspects of, 17, 23, 131–2  
 male representation of, 24, 32  
 marital relations, 33  
 models of organization, 35  
 and “moral equality”, 30–1  
 national public sphere participation, 46  
 nature of, 80  
 replacement terms of, 12, 12n3  
 resilience of, 34–6  
 roots of the term, 11  
 and *sādah* or *ahl al-bayt* relationship, 15–16  
 segmentary theory, 65, 69, 123  
 self-expression, restraints on, 32–3  
 terms usage for tribal groups and divisions, 80  
 as tribal character and integrity, 29–30  
 tribal disputes and mediation process, 27, 27n23,  
 27n24, 34, 40, 42, 74  
 as tribal organization, 23–5, 34  
 as tribal origin, 23  
 work ethic, 30, 35  
*See also* agriculture and tribes; blood vengeance  
 (*thaʿr*); *qabyalah*: tribal power (tribal leader-  
 ship); social structure, transformation of; state-  
 tribes relationship; state-tribes border manage-  
 ment  
*qabyalah*: tribal power (tribal leadership), 14, 39–49  
 bourgeois public sphere, rise of, 46  
 “Change Revolution” (2011) revolutionary rhetoric,  
 48–9  
 communicative action theory, 46–7  
 dialectical tension between and within force and per-  
 suasion, 42–3  
 disciplinary/bio-power, 45–6  
 disputes and mediation process, 27, 27n23, 27n24,  
 34, 40, 42, 74  
 instrumental/coercive type, 41  
 model of power as persuasion, 40–1, 47–9  
 notion of power as consensus based on moral suasion,  
 40, 41  
 past and future on the Arabian Peninsula, 47–9  
 power as coercion, 40–1  
*qaṣīdah* audio-cassettes, circulation of, 46–7  
 rhetoric of persuasion, 48  
 sanctuary and tribes conflict, 39–40, 42–3  
 skepticism towards notion of power, 44  
 sovereign power, 45  
 “symbolic violence”, 39–40  
 theory of discourse and power, 44–7  
 Van Gannep paradigm of rites of passage, 47  
 Weberian *ideal* type of persuasion, 40–1
- al-Qaeda, 115  
 Qaḥṭān (son of Noah and brother of ʿAdnān), 12, 80, 123  
 Qaḥṭānī heritage, 132  
 Qaḥṭānī tribes, 123, 131, 133  
*qashshām*, 84, 84n10, 89  
*qaṣīdah*, 46–7  
 Qāsimī, 59, 60  
*qāt* (*catha edulis*) production, 28, 79, 84, 88, 100  
*qawāʿid*, 53  
 Quʿayṭī, 70–1  
 al-Quʿayṭī, ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz, 71  
 Quran, 72, 80, 140
- R**
- Rasulid Era, 79  
 Rāziḥ, Jabal, 59, 59n22, 65, 98  
 “realism”, 61  
 reciprocal violence, 70–1, 72  
 religious intolerance, 32  
 religious leadership. *See ahl al-bayt* (*Sādah/sayyid*)  
 Republican Guards, 153  
 revenge taking. *See* blood vengeance  
 Rossi, Ettore, 51–3, 54, 54n8, 55, 55n9  
*Kitāb al-tabyīn*, 52–3, 53n6, 60–1
- S**
- Ṣaʿdah wars (2004–2010), 63  
 Ṣaʿdah, 79, 85, 86, 90, 111, 113  
 annual rainfall, 82

- grape production in, 89  
 joint border management affects trade relationships, 115  
 wādī systems, 86
- Sādah/sayyid*. See *ahl al-bayt (Sādah/sayyid)*
- Şāliḥ regime, 16, 49, 154, 157  
 and corruption, 148, 150  
 social structure during, 16, 146, 148–50  
 “tribal” compensatory agreements, 154  
 tribes’ strength destruction attempts, 74
- Şāliḥ, ‘Alī ‘Abdullāh, 58, 58n19, 80, 114n4, 153  
 assassination of, 64, 128  
 Jeddah, Treaty of (2000), 113–14  
 modern state building efforts, 73  
 support for other social groups members rise, 149  
 See also Şāliḥ regime
- al-Samāwī, 86
- Şan‘ā’ Square, 151
- Şan‘ā’, 48, 10, 1571  
 agricultural activities in, 79  
 Ḥūthīs took control over (2014), 128  
 Yemeni German Plant Protection Project, 87
- Saudi Arabia border management. See Yemeni-Saudi border management
- Saudi Arabia, 71  
 blood money (*diyāh*) offerings to Khashoggi family, 64  
 bombing campaign, 80, 153  
 border fence construction announcement, 117  
 border shaykhs fled to, 116, 117–18  
 civil war with Ḥūthīs, 49, 75, 89, 116, 117–18, 129  
 construction of border fortification, 115–16  
 international border establishment, 112  
 joint Yemeni-Saudi Border Guard (*ḥaras al-ḥudūd*) establishment, 114, 117  
 Ministry of Interior, 114  
 patronage policy, 73–4, 112, 113, 114, 117  
 Ruwayshān funeral commemoration bombing (Oct 2016), 153  
 Saudi-Yemeni armed conflict (1934), 100–1
- Saudi Border Guard, 114, 117
- Saudi-Yemeni War (1934), 112
- Sawt Bā Tays tribe, 140
- al-Sayāghī, 86
- Saybānī tribal federation, 137
- segmentary theory, 65, 69, 123
- September Revolution (1962). See Yemen revolution (Sep 1962)
- Shajjar am Jalsa, 98, 102
- al-Shāmī, Aḥmad, 126
- sharī‘ah* (“Islamic law”), 51, 54, 75  
 on blood feuds, 72  
 and customary law relationship, 54, 84–6  
 principles for agriculture, 84–6  
 water resource usage principles, 85, 91
- Sha‘sha‘ tribal moiety, 97
- al-Shāyif, Muḥammad Nājī, 149
- shaykh al-shamal*, 98, 99, 101, 102
- shaykhs/*āqils* (tribal leaders), 24–5, 26, 42  
 blood feud between families, 68–9, 70  
 “city shaykhs”, 157  
 election of, 25  
 low-status service provider as, 31  
 patronage policy, 73–4, 112, 113, 114, 117  
 on *qabyalah* as tribal integrity, 29  
 state-tribes relationship, 73–4, 112  
 tribal disputes and mediation process, 27, 27n23, 27n24, 34, 40, 42, 74  
 See also border shaykhs (tribal leaders); state-tribes relationship; state-tribes border management
- Silsilat al-Yaman wa-ahl al-bayt* (al-Islāmī), 130–1
- social class and tribes. See social structure, transformation of “social engineering”, 155
- social stratification. See Ḥaḍramawt: social stratification
- social structure, transformation of, 16, 145–57  
 capitalist class, emergence of, 150  
 complementarity of tribal community level management, 153–4  
 corruption as mechanisms of, 150–1  
 development programs and aid projects, 155–6  
 domestic transformation, 148–50  
 during PDRY period, 146, 147–8  
 during Şāliḥ regime, 16, 146, 148–50  
 external interventions involvement, 146, 155–6  
 financiers role and, 155–6  
 “identity” politics, 16, 145  
 “identity-based” forces, 151–2  
 “identity-based” social categories, 151  
 industrialization, 150  
 low-status groups, 147, 148, 149, 155  
 mechanisms for rising, 146  
 migration as mechanisms of, 146, 149  
 new social groups,  
 pre-existing trading families, 149  
 sexuality and gender, 145  
 social media role, 151  
 state-tribe interaction, 153–5  
 transition and rise of, 150–2  
 UN- and GCC-sponsored transition process (2012–14), 151–2  
 See also Ḥaḍramawt: social stratification
- social transformation. See social structure, transformation of sorghum (*dhurah*) cultivation, 82, 83, 83n6, 87, 88

- Southern Uplands Rural Development Program (SUR-DUP), 87
- state courts, 28
- state-tribes border management, 15, 96, 98–104, 109–10
- blood vengeance and tribal border shifting, 71
  - border communities as border guards, 117
  - border communities exclusion of, 109, 110, 116, 118
  - Munebbih tribe-state(s) border management, 15, 96, 98–104, 113
  - stages of, 110–11
  - tribal cooperation and patronage networks, 111–13, 114, 117
- See also* Yemeni-Saudi border management
- state-tribes relationship, 13, 15, 16–17, 73–4, 95–104, 112, 153–5
- as an “auxiliary force”, 103, 113
  - “balanced opposition”, 13, 13n14
  - during Cold War era, 15, 103
  - patronage policy, 73–4, 112, 113, 114, 117
- See also* state-tribes border management
- status, 30–1, 81
- Structural Transformation of the Public Sphere, The* (Habermas), 45
- Sufyān, 59, 63
- Vs. al-‘Uṣaymāt and, 63–4
  - Vs. Dhū Muḥammad and, 71
- Sunni Islam, 126
- T**
- “Tā’if line”, 112, 114
- Tā’if, Treaty of (1934), 71, 112, 113, 114, 117
- Tajikistan-Kyrgyzstan border management, 110
- taxation, 99
- Tihāmah (coastal zone), 80
- agricultural development and change, 87–9
  - irrigation projects, 156
  - wādī systems, 86
- Tihāmah Development Authority (TDA), 87, 89
- trade, 149, 150
- food production and export, 79, 88
- “tribal cohesion”, 26
- tribal customary law. *See* customary law (‘urf)
- tribal icons, 26, 31
- tribal identity, 15, 16, 22, 28
- See also* qabyalah (tribalness/tribalism)
- tribal leaders. *See* shaykhs/āqils (tribal leaders)
- tribal leadership. *See* qabyalah: tribal power (tribal leadership)
- tribal membership, 122–3, 122n4
- tribal polity, 80
- tribal power. *See* qabyalah: tribal power (tribal leadership)
- “tribal society”. *See* qabyalah (tribalness/tribalism)
- religious rule in, 121–2, 123–5
  - term, 145
  - transformation of, 16, 145–57
- Tribal Union of Ḥaḍramawt, 141
- tribal units, 23–5, 31
- lineage (*lahm*), 24, 24n11, 25, 80–1
  - mutual responsibilities of tribes and, 25–6
- tribal violence. *See* blood vengeance
- tribalism. *See* qabyalah (tribalness/tribalism)
- “tribe” (*qabīlah/qabā’il* or *qubul*). *See* qabyalah (tribalness/tribalism)
- tribes and agriculture. *See* agriculture and tribes
- tribe-state border management. *See* state-tribes border management
- U**
- UAE/Saudi coalition, civil war with Ḥūthī, 49, 75, 89, 116, 117–18, 129
- ummah*, 127
- UNDP (United Nations Development Programme), 87
- United Nations (UN), 88, 156
- and GCC-sponsored transition process (2012–14), 151–2
- United States
- “Food for Peace” program, 88–9
- Upper Yemen
- as home of Zaydism, 121
  - religious rule in, 121–2, 123–5, 130
- ‘urf. *See* customary law (‘urf)
- al-‘Urr (Wādī al-Ahjur), 99
- USAID (United States Agency for International Development), 87
- al-‘Uṣaymāt, 63–4
- ‘Uyyūn ‘Ayyāsh (thermal springs), 97, 99, 104
- V**
- village (*maḥall*), 24, 24n12
- gender mixing in, 34
  - tribal units and tribes mutual responsibilities, 25–6
  - women’s rural economy participation, 33
- village endogamy, 25–6, 25n18
- W**
- Wādī al-Ahjur, 88, 89
- Wādī Masīlah, 138
- Wā’ilah tribe, 115
- war economy, 129, 152, 153
- War on Terror, 127
- water crisis, 86, 87
- water rights, 85, 91
- al-Wazīr, Zayd, 126



- West Germany, 110  
 Western Escarpment, 84, 88  
 wheat (*burr*) cultivation, 83, 88  
 women  
   dependence on male kin, 32, 33  
   educational opportunities for, 35  
   freedom of expression, 34  
   and honor, 28  
   *nafs* (women's dance events), 32  
   political participation and mediation, 27, 27n23, 27n24  
   role in agricultural system, 87  
   rural economy participation, 34  
   social gatherings (*tafriḥah*), 33  
   work ethic of, 30  
 work ethic, 30  
 World Bank, 155, 156
- Y**
- Yaḥyā b. al- Ḥusayn b. al-Qāsim al-Rassī (al-Hādī ilā al-Ḥaqq), 123–4, 129–30  
 “Economy of Resistance” (*iqtiṣād al-muqāwamah*), 130  
 Yemen revolution (1967), 23  
 Yemen revolution (2011), 150–1  
 Yemen revolution (Sep 1962), 12, 13, 23, 46, 49, 58, 66, 80, 88, 112, 113, 147  
   ‘Ayyāsh (Munebbih) during, 101  
   Egyptian withdrawal (1967), 101  
   Saudi and Yemen borderland tribes relations during, 113  
 Yemeni Border Guard, 114, 116, 118  
 Yemeni German Plant Protection Project, 87  
 Yemeni Social Party (the YSP), 141  
 Yemeni social structure. *See* social structure, transformation of Yemeni unification (1990), 126, 139, 149
- Yemeni-Saudi border management, 15, 99, 102, 109–118  
   armed conflict in border region (2004), 115–16  
   border communities as border guards, 117  
   border fence construction announcement, 117  
   construction of border fortification, 115–16  
   current developments at, 116–17  
   demarcation of boundary, 113–14  
   international border establishment, 112  
   Jeddah, Treaty of (2000), 111, 113–14, 115, 117  
   joint border management, 114, 115–16  
   joint Yemeni-Saudi Border Guard (*ḥaras al-ḥudūd*) establishment, 114, 117  
   landscape of region, 111–12  
   overlords-states relationships, 111–12  
   patronage policy, 73–4, 112, 113, 114, 117  
   Philby Saudi border commission (1934), 100–1  
   Saudi Border Guard website, 114, 114n5  
   Saudi-Yemeni armed conflict (1934), 100–1  
   Sharūrah sector, 114  
   stages of, 110–11  
   Ṭā’if, Treaty of (1934), 71, 112, 113, 114, 117  
   Yemeni-Saudi joint committee, 115  
 YSP (Yemeni Social Party), 141
- Z**
- al-Zahiri, Mohammed, 35  
*zāmil* (poetic genre), 31, 46, 48  
 Zaydī imamate, 73, 79, 80, 89, 99, 100, 111n3, 132  
 Zaydī imams, 54, 73, 80, 100, 147  
 Zaydī Islam, 123–4, 125  
 Zaydī North, 34  
 Zaydī *sādah*, 81  
 Zaydī scholarship, 121, 126  
 Zaydism, 121, 122, 124–5, 125n10, 130