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What one may label the Mozambican civil wars of the 20th and 21st century – with particular periods of intensity from 1976 to 1992 and from 2013 until the present – have profoundly shaped the post-independence era’s socio-economic trajectories, political subjectivities, troubling legacies, regional divisions, and much more. What can such a protracted period of recurring instances of violence teach us about statehood, global war and sociality? How can the harrowing experiences of violence and suffering instantiated on Mozambican soil inform our comprehension of war in a global age of permanent violent clashes and omnipresent militarism—as well as an increasingly belligerent state form? Rather than insularizing or exceptionalizing the Mozambican material, through emphasizing local and purely national dynamics or by way of labelling according to macroeconomic or political schemata reflecting pre-conceived ideas of wars and unrest in the global South, I will in this paper draw on specific own ethnographic material from Manica province to answer such general questions. The overall aim of the paper is, then, to use the available material on various dynamics of violence in Mozambique as a prism for analyzing, understanding and redefining the nature of statehood, global war and sociality more generally.