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Revolt in the south and east of German East Africa, 1905 - 1907 This article can be expanded with the text translated by the corresponding article in German. (February 2019) Click [Show] for important translation instructions. Automatic translation as Deepip or Google Translate is a useful starting point for translations, but translators must review errors if necessary and confirm that the translation is accurate, rather than simply copying the text translated from the machine glued into the English Wikipedia . Take into consideration adding a topic to this model: there are already 6,524 items in the main category and specifying | Topic = help in categorization. Do not translate the text that appears unreliable or low quality. If possible, check the text with the references provided in the foreign language article. You must provide attribution of copyright to the Edit Summary that accompanies your translation by providing an interlanguage link at the source of your translation. 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Maji Maji rebellionpartpart of scramble for africa "battle of mahenge", painted by friedrich wilhelm kuhnert, 1908.datejuly 1905 Ã ¢ â,¬ "August 1907locationgerman africa eastern (modern day of tanzania) result german victorybelligerants german german africa east qadiriyya brotherhood Matugi, Ngoni, Yao Tribes Other Tanganyikanscomangers and Gustav Leader Adolf von GÃ¶tzen Kinjekitile Ngwaleã, Ã ¢ â,¬ NASR Khalfan [1] Hemedi Muhammadstrungth c. 2,000 ~ 90.000Cassualties and 15 German losses and 389 Askari [2] 75,000 warriors have killed 125,000 Ã ¢ â,¬ "175,000 deaths due to illness, hunger and repression [2] 250,000 - 300,000 300,000 300,000 total dead La maji maji rebellion (German: maji-maji-ailstand, swahili: vita vya maji maji), was a rebellion Army of Islamic African and Animists against German colonial domain in German eastern Africa (modern Tanzania). The war was triggered by a German policy designed to force the indigenous population to grow cotton for export and lasted from 1905 to 1907, [3] during which 250,000 - 300,000 are dead. After the scramble for Africa among the main European powers in 1880, Germany strengthened its grip on different African formal colonies. It was German East Africa (Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi and part of Mozambique), German South-West Africa (current Namibia), Cameroon and Togoland (today divided between Ghana and Togo). The Germans had a relatively weak grip on German eastern Africa. However, they maintained a strong system for the whole interior of the territory and were able to exercise some control over it. Since their grip on the colony was weak, resorted to the use of violently repressive tactics to control the population. [4] Germany collected the taxes of the head in 1898 and relyed a lot to forced labor to build roads and make various other tasks. In 1902, Carl Peters ordered villages to cultivate cotton as a cash harvest for export. Each village has been accused of producing a cotton share. The village headmen were left to supervise production, which put them against the rest of the population. The German policies were very unpopular, since they had serious effects on the life of the natives. The company's social fabric has been changed quickly. The social roles of men and women were changed to address the needs of the communities. Since men have been forced away from their homes at work, the They were forced to take some of the traditional male roles. Moreover, the fact that men were distant resources of the village and the capacity of the people to face their environment and remain self-sufficient. In 1905, a sanctune threatened the region. All, in addition to the opposition to the agricultural policies and labor labor, he led to open rebellion against the Germans in July. [5] The insurgents turned to the magic a a German colonizers used as a unifying force in rebellion. A medium named Kinjikitile Ngwale, who practiced popular Islam that incorporated animist beliefs, claimed to be possessed by a serpent spirit called Hongo. [6] Ngwale began to call himself Bokero and developed the conviction that the people of German East Africa had been called to eliminate the Germans. German anthropologists recorded that he gave his teachers of war medicine who would transform German bullets into water. This "war medicine" was in the water in fact (Maji in Kiswahili) mixed with oil and millet rich seeds. [6] Empowered with this new liquid, Bokero followers began what would become known as the Maji Maji rebellion. The end of the war was followed by a period of famine, known as the great hunger (NJAA), caused largely by the politics of the burned earth supported by Gustav Adolf von GÃƒÃ¶tzen. Map of German eastern Africa with areas hit by the rebellion highlighted in red. The followers of the Bokero movement were sparsely armed with spears and arrows, sometimes poisoned. [7] However, they were numerous and believed that they could not be damaged because the bullets of the Germans would turn to the water. [6] They marched by their villages wear millet stems around the forehead. Initially, they attacked small outposts and damaged cotton plants. On 31 July 1905, Tribe Matugi marched on Samanga and destroyed the cotton harvest as well as a commercial station. Kinjikitile was arrested and hanged by betrayal. Before he executed him, he declared that he widened the rebellion's medicine throughout the region. [6] On 14 August 1905, tribe nindo attacked a small group of missionaries in a safari; All five, including the Bishop Spiss (the Roman Catholic bishop of Dar Es Salaam) were pierced to death. [6] Soon the tribes Yao started participants and throughout August the rebels moved by Matugi Hills in the southern part of what today is Tanzania and attacked German garnets throughout the colony. The attack on Ifakara, August 16, destroyed the small German garrison and opened the way to the key fortification at the Mahenge. Although the southern garrison was rather small (but there were 458 European and 588 indigenous soldiers throughout the area), the fortifications and modern weapons gave them an advantage. In Mahenge, several thousand maji maji warriors (led by another medium, not bokero) marched on German cantonment, which was defended by the Tenente Theodor von Hassel with sixty indigenous soldiers, a few hundred loyal tribes, and two machine guns . [6] The two tribes that attack in disagreement on when to attack and were unable to coordinate. The first attack was met with 1000 m shooting; The members of the tribes remained stopped for about fifteen minutes, then they broke and retired. After the first attack, a second column of 1,200 men advanced from the east. Some of these attackers were able to get within three steps of the shooting line before being killed. [6] Part of a series on the history of Tanzania Timeline Pre-colonial period Oldowan Culture Stone Tool Olduvai Gorge Laetoli Footprints Mumba Cave Hunters-Wallets Expansion Cushiic Expansion Luxmanda Bantu Nilotic Expansion Ocean Indian Trade Zanzibar History Lower Rhapta Urewe Culture Culture Swahili Kilwa Sultanate Enganuka colonial period of Vasco da Gama and the Portuguese expansion of the Oman Empire of Eastern African Slaves Sultanate of Zanzibar Scramble for Oriental Treaty German Africa HeligolandÃ ¢ Zanzibar Maji Maji Rebellion East African Campaign British East Africa Tanganica Territory Modern History Tanganica Zanzibar Julius Nyerere Ujamaa UgandaÃ ¢ Tanzania War 1998 United States Attached to the Embassies of the Community Oriental Africa Covid-19 Pandemic in Tanzania ã, Tanzania Portalvte The Qadiriyya brotherhood declared a jihad against the Germans, [8] with Sufi Muslims now play a Important role in rebellion. While this was the peak of the revolt, the Ngoni people have decided to participate in the Al With a strength of 5,000. The Gwangara Muslim Ngoni had arrived â €

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