

# [Maji maji](https://assignbuster.com/maji-maji/)

Maji Maji Rebellion1905-1907
Official began 31st July 1905.
Maji - sacred water, 'immunity'
Led my majumbe (village chiefs)MajumbeVillage Chief, led the rebellionReason for rebellionGerman policy to grow cash crops
Low wagesStart of rebellionMajumbe, organized revolts against germansKinjikitile Ngwale- Leader of Maji Maji rebellion
- Distributed 'medicine', magic holy water ('bulletproof')Result of rebellion- Dislocation & famine
- 75, 000 - 200, 000 casulties
- Maji Maji failed
- holy Water failed
- G. Von Gotzen dismissed for demanding
- forced labors that led to rebellion
- Forced labor DiscouragedGerman Rule- Before 1890's, resources int he country were unknown
- Germans focused on cash crops
- DOAG experimentation: rubber, tobacco, coffee, tea & cotton
- 1893+ sisal major cash crop export
- 1896-1906, doors open to cash crop policy
- 100 estates and 20 plantations foundedGerman East Africa Corporation- DOAGUsambara- Railway
- More settlers & plantationsLabor policy- Villagers forced to work on estate
- 1898, taxation introduced, stimulate workers
- Slow economy, Gotzen stressed cotton cash crop productions for no compensation
- Rechenburg, discouraged european settlement.
- Forced labor prohibited (cause of rebel)1912- 700 estates1909- Rwanda & Burundi closed to labor recruitment
- New system, peasants production of cash crops. Cash Crops- Crops to sell & export, money makers, not local useBokeroname took by Ngwale, leader of resistance of tanganika (tanzania) against germans. claimed he was possessed by a snake spirit called Hongo. Kolelo Cult... Rufiji Complex... HongoSpiritual snake, Kinjikitile titled himself as such. 3 Organization Principles1. Tribal unity, formation of alliances
2. Peasant principle (grievances)
3. Religion ONMAJI MAJI SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUFOR ONLY$13. 90/PAGEOrder Now