

Maji maji



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## Maji Maji Rebellion 1905-1907

Official began 31st July 1905.

Maji - sacred water, 'immunity'

Led by Majumbe (village chiefs) Majumbe Village Chief, led the

rebellion Reason for rebellion German policy to grow cash crops

Low wages Start of rebellion Majumbe, organized revolts against

germans Kinjikitile Ngwale - Leader of Maji Maji rebellion

- Distributed 'medicine', magic holy water ('bulletproof') Result of rebellion-

Dislocation & famine

- 75,000 - 200,000 casualties

- Maji Maji failed

- holy Water failed

- G. Von Gotzen dismissed for demanding

- forced labors that led to rebellion

- Forced labor Discouraged German Rule - Before 1890's, resources in the 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 founded German East Africa Corporation-

DOAG Usambara - Railway

- More settlers & plantations Labor policy - Villagers forced to work on estate

- 1898, taxation introduced, stimulate workers

- Slow economy, Gotzen stressed cotton cash crop productions for no compensation

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- 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
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