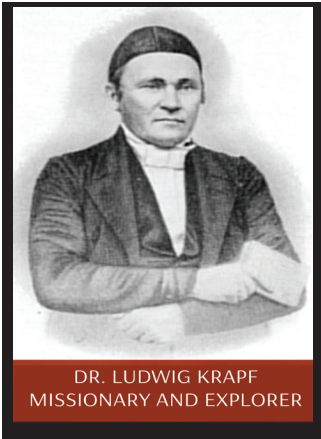


THE GERMANS AND THE MAJIMAJI WAR OF RESISTANCE

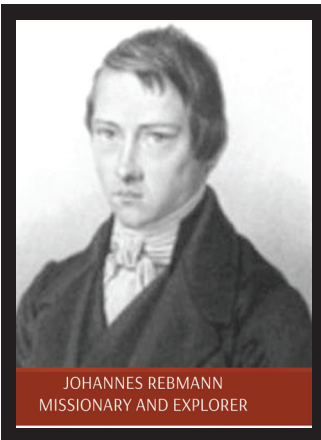
The 19th Century German Agents of Colonialism

It was impossible for imperial governments of European powers to concur and colonialize African countries and Tanzania in particular, without clear understanding of the importance of the region. Government explores and missionaries were used as pivotal agent to gather information and share them back in their respective Governments.



DR. JOHN LUDWIG KRAPF (11 January 1810 – 26 November 1881)

He is recited as prominent German missionary in East Africa, as well as an explorer, linguist, and traveler. Krapf played an important role in exploring East Africa together with Johannes Rebmann. They were the first Europeans to see and report to Europe about Mount Kilimanjaro and Kenya with the help of local people like Chagga and Akamba respectively, who dwelled at its slopes. Ludwig Krapf visited Ukambani, the homeland of the Kamba people, in 1849 and again in 1850. He successfully translated the new testament to the Kamba language. Krapf also played a key role in exploring the East African coastline, especially in Mombasa



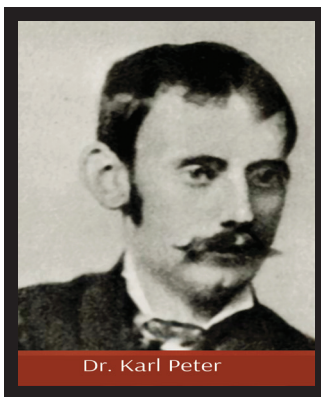
JOHANNES REBMANN (January 16, 1820 – October 4, 1876)

Like Krapf, Johannes Rebmann he is a German missionary, linguist, and explorer credited with feats including being the first European, along with his colleague Johann Ludwig Krapf, to enter Africa from the Indian Ocean coast. In addition, he was the first European to report about the Mount Kilimanjaro. News of Rebmann's discovery was published in the Church Missionary Intelligencer in May 1849, but disregarded as mere fantasy for the next twelve years.

Based on their early information about the region, in 1861 it was reported to stimulate researchers to come to Kilimanjaro region to conduct further exploration. It can be noted that Expeditions to Tanganyika between 1861 and 1865, led by the German Baron Karl Klaus von der Decken, confirmed Rebmann's report. Their work there is also thought to have had effects on future African expeditions by Europeans, including the exploits of Sir Richard Burton, John Hanning Speke, and David Livingstone

DR. KARL PETERS (27 September 1856 – 10 September 1918)

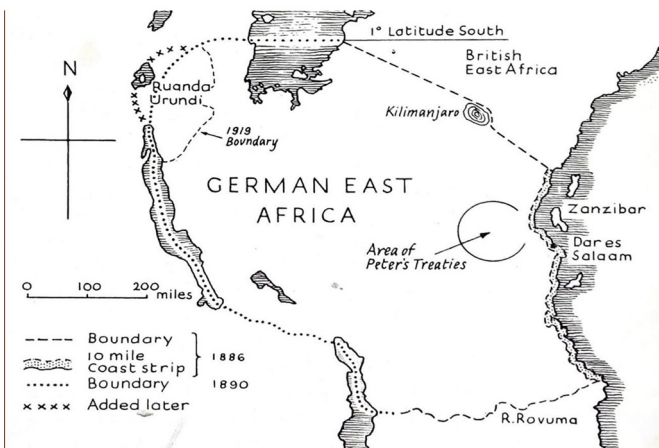
He was a German explorer and colonial administrator. He was a major promoter of the establishment of the German colony of East Africa (part of the modern republic Tanzania) and one of the founders of the German East Africa Company. He was a controversial figure in Germany for his views and his brutal treatment of native Africans, which ultimately led to his discharge as Reichskommissar in 1891.



PARTITION OF AFRICA AND THE GERMAN RULE IN TANZANIA



After the Scramble for Africa among the major European powers in the 1880s, it culminated with the partition of Africa made at the summit of Berlin conference of 1884/ 1885. Based on such resolutions therefore, Germany became the ruler of German East Africa [today Tanzania]. It reinforced its hold on several formal African colonies. These were German East Africa which comprised of Rwanda and Burundi, [of today Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, and part of Mozambique], German Southwest Africa (present-day Namibia), Cameroon, and Togoland (today split between Ghana and Togo).



The Germans had a relatively weak hold on German East Africa. However, they maintained a system of forts throughout the interior of the territory and were able to exert some control over it. Since their hold on the colony was weak, they resorted to using violently repressive tactics to control the population.

PARTITION OF AFRICA AND THE GERMAN RULE IN TANZANIA

THE OLD BOMA BAGAMOYO

The first German administration office in East Africa. Used as residence and office for the German Governor built in 1895-1897



THE OLD BOMA DAR ES SALAAM



Old Boma building is dwarfed by a phalanx of modern skyscrapers. Built in 1866, the Old Boma is one of the city's oldest structures. A former sultan of Zanzibar—who had fled across the narrow straight of sea that separates Dar es Salaam from the island of Zanzibar after a palace coup—built the Old Boma for use as a palace and royal guest house. It served as administrative offices during German and British colonial rule, and then as government offices following the nation's independence in the 1960s.

PARTITION OF AFRICA AND THE GERMAN RULE IN TANZANIA

THE OLD BOMA MIKINDANI, MTWARA

Mikindani was once an administrative centre in German East Africa as well as being a centre for the slave trade through Reunion, Seychelles and Comoros. It was also famously the stopping point for Dr David Livingstone before his final journey into central Africa. The Old Boma built in 1895, was a German fort and the Southern HQ and remained an important administrative post under the British until 1947 when development moved to nearby Mtwara.



THE OLD BOMA SONGEA



The German colonial government arrived at Songea on July 1897. This structure was the first German administrative gear to be erected in region in 1902. Its location influenced by the desire to take control over great chiefs of the Ngoni including Senior Sub- chief (Ngunas) Songea Luwafu Mbano who resided at Msamala street. German believed that by controlled the senior leaders could facilitate the control over whole society and therefore, it could facilitate exploitation of the resources

PARTITION OF AFRICA AND THE GERMAN RULE IN TANZANIA

OCEAN ROAD HOSPITAL



Ocean Road Hospital building built in 1897 as the European Hospital and after Independen

BAGAMOYO HOSPITAL



The first German colonial Government Hospital, built by an Arab trader Sewa Haji and donated to the Government in 1912. It went serving the same purpose during British colonial time to Independent. Currently is used as an administration premise for the Bagamoyo District Hospital

PARTITION OF AFRICA AND THE GERMAN RULE IN TANZANIA

VON WISSMAN TOWER/ DUNDA TOWER



Built by Herman Von Wissmann in 1889 to fortify the main entrance to Bagamoyo during Bushiri war

GERMAN CUSTOMS



Built in 1895 by the colonial regime to facilitate marine activities in the region

MWAMBAO PRIMARY SCHOOL



The first multiracial school in German East Africa. It served Whites, Indians and African. Built by Arabtraders names Sewa Haji donated to German colonia Government

PARTITION OF AFRICA AND THE GERMAN RULE IN TANZANIA

GERMAN OLD POST OFFICE



Bult in 1898 by Sewa Haji and was donated to German authorities



CHANCELLOR OTTO VON BISMARCK

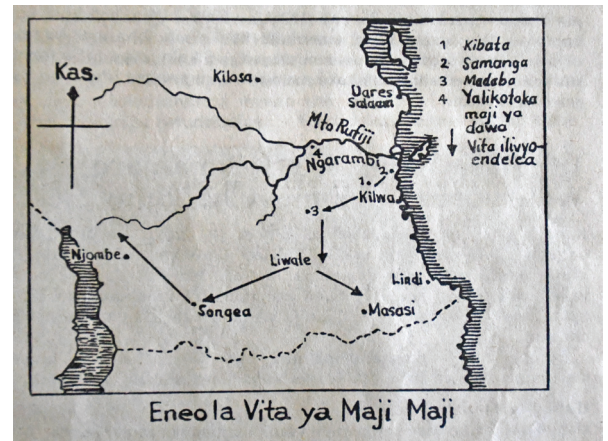
Later German statesman and diplomat. From his origins in the upper class of Junker landowners, Bismarck rose rapidly in Prussian politics, and from 1862 to 1890 he was the minister president and foreign minister of Prussia. Before that, he was the Prussian ambassador to Russia and France and served in both houses of the Prussian parliament. He masterminded the unification of Germany in 1871 and served as the first chancellor of the German Empire until 1890, in which capacity he dominated European affairs. He had served as chancellor of the North German Confederation from 1867 to 1871, alongside his responsibilities in the Kingdom of Prussia. He worked with King Wilhelm I of Prussia to unify the various German states. The king granted Bismarck the titles of Count of Bismarck-Schönhausen in 1865 and Prince of Bismarck in 1871. Bismarck provoked three short, decisive wars against Denmark, Austria, and France. Following the defeat of Austria, he replaced the German Confederation with the North German Confederation, aligning the smaller North German states with Prussia, but excluding Austria.

THE GERMAN EAST AFRICA AND MAJI MAJI WAR (1905-1907)

The Maji Maji war of resistance was an ideological and spiritual war of Africans against German colonial rule in German East Africa. The war was triggered by German colonial policies of economies and administration which were exploitatively designed to force the indigenous population to grow cotton in settlers' farms for export. The war lasted from 1905 to 1907, during which about 75,000 civilians lost their lives from brutal acts, overwhelmingly from famine.

Germany levied head taxes in 1898 and relied heavily on forced labor to build roads, railway, and accomplish various other tasks. In 1902, Von Götzen ordered villages to grow cotton as a cash crop for export. Each village was charged with producing a quota of cotton. The headmen of the village were left in charge of overseeing the production, which set them against the rest of the population. The insurgents turned to magic to drive out the German colonizers and used it as a unifying force in the resistance. A spirit medium named Kinjikitile Ngwale, who practiced folk Islam that incorporated animist beliefs, claimed to be possessed by a snake spirit called Hongo. Ngwale began calling himself Bokero and developed a belief that the people of German East Africa had been called upon to eliminate the Germans. German anthropologists recorded that he gave his followers war medicine that would turn German bullets into water. This "war medicine" was in fact water (Maji in Kiswahili) mixed with castor oil and millet seeds. Empowered with this new liquid, Bokero's followers began what would become known as the Maji Maji Resistance

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THE MAJIMAJI MEMORIAL MUSEUM OF SONGEA

It is located at the site of the mass graves which contains 67 Maji Maji warriors who were hanged to death by the Germans on 27th February, 1906 in Songea. It started as Site Museum marking the burial place of the MaJi Maji heroes. Since then, it has remained as the only Museum in Tanzania which keeps the Memory of the Maj Maji heroes. The Museum opened to the public on 6th July 1980. It went on serving the public under the ownership of the secretariat of the Ruvuma Regional Authority in close collaboration with the Ruvuma Elders Council.

On 27th February 2010 the Museum was upgraded by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism to become among of the centers owned and operated by the National Museum of Tanzania. The Maji Maji Museum is the only place in Tanzania where visitors can learn about the Maji Maji uprising that happened in 1905-1907 during German Colonial rule. It stands as centre of experiencing the Maji Maji War that involved people over 10,000 square miles which started at Nandete Kilwa Eastern Coast of Tanzania and ended at Songea Southern part of Tanzania.





NDUNA SONGEA LUWAFU MBANO

NDUNA SONGEA LUWAFU MBANO

Nduna Songea Luwafu Mbanu was a senior Sub-chief of the Chief Mputa son of Gwaserapasi Gama, from whom the town Songea derives its name. He was the first Ngoni Subchief to fight against the Germans. During the Maji Maji war he led several fights against the Germans. Songea Mbanu was the last one to be hanged after 66 warriors. The Germans wanted him to side with them, but he refused their request and insisted that "I must be hanged because all my comrades have gone" He refused even eating, insisting "please hang me" I don't like to live in this world.

He was later hanged on 2nd March 1906, three days after other warriors were hanged. During hanging he was cut off from the tree three times and the Germans shot him to death. By that time the mass grave was already covered, he was buried separately near to a tree locally known "Chikunauti"



CHIEF MKWAWA

CHIEF MKWAWA

Chief Mkwawa was born in Luhota and was the son and successor of Sultan Munyigumba, who died in 1879.

In July 1891, the German commissioner, Emil von Zelewski, led a battalion of soldiers (320 askaris with officers and porters) to suppress the Hehe. On 17 August, they were attacked by Mkwawa's 3,000-strong army at Lugalo, who, despite only being equipped with spears and a few guns, quickly overpowered the Germans and killed Zelewski.

On 28 October 1894, the Germans, under the new commissioner Colonel Freiherr Friedrich von Schele, attacked Mkwawa's fortress at Kalenga. Although they took the fort, Mkwawa managed to escape. Subsequently, Mkwawa conducted a campaign of guerrilla warfare, harassing the Germans until 1898 when, on 19 July, he was surrounded and shot himself to avoid capture at the site of the Mlambalasi Rock Shelter. Mkwawa's body was buried a few meters away from the rock shelter.



CHIEF ABUSHIRI

CHIEF ABUSHIRI

Bashir ibn Salim al-Harhi (Chief Abushiri) (c.1840 - 15 December 1889), also known by the name Abushiri, was a wealthy merchant and slave-owning plantation owner of Omani Arab parentage who is known for the Abushiri Revolt against the German East Africa Company in present-day Tanzania.[1] He is credited with uniting local Arab traders and African tribes against German colonialism.

Beginning on September 20, 1888, insurrections led by Abushiri attacked German-held trading posts and towns throughout the East African territory. The German trading company, unable to control the uprising appealed to the government in Berlin for assistance. Chancellor Otto von Bismarck dispatched 34-year-old Lieutenant Hermann Wissmann as Reichskommissar to the colony. Wissmann along with a combination of German, Sudanese and Shangaen soldiers formed the core of the first Schutztruppe in the region. With naval assistance they bombarded coastal towns which allowed for German re-occupation. Also the Navy set up a blockade to deny shipments of arms and supplies to reach the rebels.



CHIEF BWANA HERI

CHIEF BWANA HERI

Mr. Heri bin Juma (also: bwana Heri) was the sultan of Saadani which was a trading port on the coast of the Indian Ocean (in present-day north-eastern Tanzania) since the 1870s.

In the second part of the 19th century Saadani saw an increase in its trade because, along with Pangani and Wajir, it was one of Mrima ports located near Zanzibar. Saadani like other coastal cities benefited from the trade of caravans that brought goods from distant lands and paid taxes. Mr. Heri should have recognized the Sultan of Zanzibar as great but succeeded in defending his position as an independent ruler. In 1882 he was able to defeat the army of Sultan Sayyid Bargash who wanted to rule Saadani directly.

Among the many visitors to Saadani was also a young German explorer, Hermann von Wissmann, who arrived in 1881 with Tippu Tip and returned several years later with a different title.

In 1888 Sultan Sayyid Khalifa of Zanzibar leased his territory on the continent to the German East African Company. The company was tasked with collecting all taxes and its officers began their work rigorously. Mr. Blessed,



CHIEF HASSAN BIN OMARI MAKUNGANYA

CHIEF HASSAN BIN OMARI MAKUNGANYA

Hassan bin Omari, also known as Makunganya (26th. Nov 1895), one of the Makanjila Yao people, was one of the most influential and successful Muslim ivory and slave traders and caravan raiders in present-day south-east Tanzania, and was a chief of the Mavuji. Having attacked the German occupying forces, he was eventually caught and hanged by German troops, along with his associates. Hassan bin Omari's origins stem from the Makanjila Yao[2] people who, by the 19th century, controlled the main trade route from the southern shores of Lake Nyasa (now Lake Malawi) and the Zambezi valley to the southern coast of Tanganyika (now Tanzania), and in particular to Kilwa Kivinje, which had become the principal port for exportation of slaves, and where a large Yao community had been established by the 19th century. Kilwa Kivinje, 25 km north of Kilwa Kisiwani, was the main port in the Kilwa area in 19th century during Omani and German rule of this coast.



SULTAN MACHEMBA

SULTAN MACHEMBA

Macheмба wa Chief and leader of Yao people from Lindi, he paid much resistance to the German rule

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF TANZANIA

Welcome to the National Museum of Tanzania; a world of authentic heritage collections, sites, monuments and well preserved diverse intangible cultural practices of the past and present societies. People of Tanzania mainland (by then Tanganyika) used indigenous knowledge systems and traditional practices to conserve their cultural heritage. Currently, management of cultural heritage uses museum architecture and sustainable conservation of sites and monuments. The National Museum of Tanzania (NMT) was founded as a body corporate under the National Museum Act No.7 of 1980 as an educational and cultural institution responsible to acquire, research, document, conserve, and display all materials related to Tanzania's cultural and natural heritage. The NMT also oversees over 90 cultural heritage sites with appealing attractions that provide excellent tourist experiences in the country. The National Museum of Tanzania has been enhancing and expanding its services by opening branches in various regions of the country in an effort to reach the wider public.

MUSEUM CENTRES UNDER THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF TANZANIA

1. Museum and House of Culture in Dar es Salaam

Was established and opened to the public on 7th December, 1940 by the British Colonial Government. It started as King George V Memorial Museum, before its name was changed in 1961 to become Dar es Salaam National Museum. In order to reflect the needs of the national policy, however, it was renamed in 2005 to become the National Museum and House of Culture, aimed at providing space for culture expression, presentation, and practices through documenting, preserving and developing the Tanzania's culture..



2. Village Museum in Dar es Salaam:

Was established in on 7th July 1966 by the National Government, it was meant to be the centre for culture expression, practices and representation through live performance and furnishing African traditional houses in true sizes.



3. Arusha Declaration Museum in Arusha:

Was established in 1977, the mission of the Museum is to preserve and promote the National Ideology of African Socialism and Self-reliance. The ideology that govern, guide, and control all the national economic, political and socio-cultural policies of the country.



THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF TANZANIA

4. National Natural History Museum in Arusha:

It was established in 1987, the mission for its establishment was to research, collect and preserve natural resources and paleontological collections that depict the contribution of Tanzania to human development and ecology.



5. Mwl. J.K. Nyerere Museum in Butiama, Mara:

The Museum was established and opened to the public on 12th July 1999. The mission for its establishment was to preserve and transcend the legacy of Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere as the Father and Founder of the Nation.



6. Majimaji Memorial Museum in Songea, Ruvuma:

Was established and opened to the public on 6th July 1980. It was built at the burial sites whereby the Maji Maji warriors were buried by the colonial Government after being hanged to death on 27th February, 1906 in Songea. The Museum was established primarily to research, collect, preserved and exhibit the historical fact about the Maji Maji historical events and the atrocity.



7. Dr. Rashid M. Kawawa Memorail Museum in Songea in Ruvuma:

The Museum was established by the National Museum of Tanzania after installing historical fact in the house of the Late H.E Dr. Rashid Mfaume Kawawa. The Museum was establish on the ground that H.E Dr. Rashid Kawawa have had done magnificent contribution to the development of the country. His contribution traced from the movement struggle for Tanzania



THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF TANZANIA

SITES AND MONUMENTS

1. Mikindani Old Town in Mtwara:

The town associated with the history of slavery and slave trade and the German colonization of the country.



2. Tendaguru Paleontological Site in Lindi:

The Paleontological site whereby, the Giant Dinosaur was earthen by German scientists in 1909.



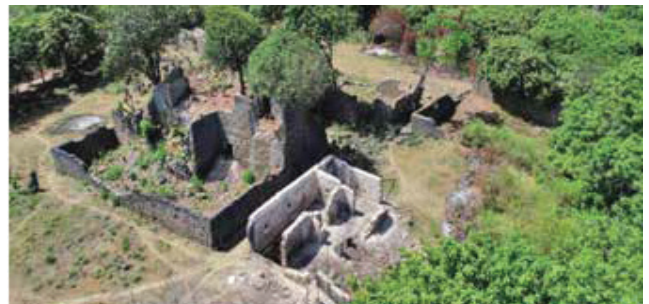
3. Historical Buildings in Lindi:

The buildings associated with Slavery and slave trade and Colonial enterprises..



4. Mafia Historical Site in Coastal region:

The site with ancient ruins associated with Shraz people from the gulf region and later on by the Arab merchants who were involved in the slave trade..



5. Mbuamaji and Kimbiji Historical Sites in Dar es Saalam:

Ancient Ruins of 12th century .



6. Historical Buildings in Dar Es Salaam:

The group of buildings that are connected with history of slave and colonialism in Tanzania .