



Visit Jimma Land of Green Gold!!!

**Visit Jimma Red Star of Southeastern
Oromia/Ethiopia!!!**

Visit Jimma Land of Peace and Love!!!

Turizim site of Jimma Town

1. Palaces of king Abba Jifar the II



Before being incorporated into the central Christian Empire of Ethiopia, Jimma was one and the strongest of the five autonomous Gibe kingdoms of the Oromo people under the leadership of Abba Jifar Abba Gomal, best known as king Abba Jifar also known by his Islamic name (Sultan Muhammad Dawud Ibn Ibrahim) of Jimma.

He was born in 1852 and he was died in 1926 yrs. He was 2 Meter & 10 C.M long and His chest width 1 Meter. Not only that- he was 150 kg weight.

King abajifar has six wife. The first wife. Jimit from jimma, Limit from Limmu, Saphertit from aggaro, Arustiti from Dedo, Mandit and Hadha kedir

Towards the end of 1860's king Abba Jifar built his palace at Jiren which coated him 400 kg.of gold and 65,000 Maria Theresa and still stands with colorful architectural beauty. In the compound of the palace still stand other four buildings: the public mosque, the mosque of Abba Jifar, residential palace of Abba Jifar and residential building of Abba Jobir Abba Dula (the grandson of Abba Jifar).

Abba Jifar was the son of Abba Magal, who was a leader of the Diggo Oromo. He built upon the political and military base his father had provided him, and created the Kingdom of Jimma. Consequently, Jimma was no longer referred to as *Jimma Kaka* in common parlance, but as Jimma Abba Jifar.

Abba Jifar was also the first king of Jimma to embrace Islam, owing his conversion in 1830 to Abdul Hakim, a trader from Gondar. Lewis notes that as of 1960, Abdul Hakim's tomb in Jiren was still a venerated site.

He has extended family/ polygamous). It may be a separate family or a part of a larger family (extended or polygamous). Extended family widely use in traditional societies. It is important for economic production. His marriage types called polygyny –which means that he married More than one women. He has eight boys and six girls, total fourteen /14 children.

The sociological implication of Aba jifar palace, it made up of wood and local metal. The in front of the palace has flower like structures. This flower Show that welcome implication. It has two mosques.

The palace has two part, first part called family mosque and the second part, social mosque. In family mosque, family members use worship in the house like wives and children.

The palace of Aba Jifar at Jiren: This impressive palace that is about 8 kms from the center of Jimma city was built by

the cost of 400 kg of Gold and 65000 Maria Theresa Dollars towards the end of 1860's. The palace stands with colorful architectural beauty. In the compound of the palace still stand other four buildings: the public mosque, the mosque of Abba Jifar, residential palace of Aba Jifar, residential palace of Aba Jobir and Aba Dula (the grandson of Aba Jifar).

Social Impacts

The literature has given tourism impact extensive treatment. The reason for this attention is the inevitability that the industry induces impacts, both beneficial and adverse. Tourism is seen as an economic tool of development and many of the economic benefits associated can be measured objectively and serves as support for further development. However, the social impacts appear to be somewhat more subjective and intangible. It has social aspects like: - believes their religion by peace and tolerance. People living surround this palace more of Muslim (80%) and 20% christen they live by tolerating each other without any discrimination.

2. The historical site of Quba Abba Arabu



to the palaces of king Abba Jifar the II it is far from the main town of Jimma around 8.5 k.m and it was outlying from the palaces around 1.k.m .in this historic site it has found the grave of sent Abba Arabu and his followers, this historical site it has comfortable for religious tour for the followers of Muslim religion and for the others. in addition to this this historic site it has visited by local and foreign tourists during the celebration of Mowelid of prophet Mohamed (P.B.U.H) it was participated by around 20,000 people of Jimma community.

4. Historical site of Mosque Afurtema



Masgiida Afurtema mosque constructed during the reign of Aba Jifar II. It is located at about 2 k.m south of the Aba Jifar Palace compound. There is also a family cemetery of Aba Jifar II near the Mosque Afurtema.

It Build up in 1858 by sixth king Aba Boka Aba Magal. From 360 mosques it is the biggest mosque. Name called Afurtema- which means forty/ 40 Afurtema people sat in this mosque. Before Aba Jifar, these mosques build up from grass and latter Aba Jifar changed to modern ways. It lived 190 yrs.

3. Historical Quba of Shiek AbdulHakim



This historical site it was found at Jiren keble near to the palaces of king Abba Jifar II ,it was far 2.5 k.m it is known by the place of Civet cat.

5. Graveyards of The Royal family



This historical site it is found Jiren Keble it is far from 2k.m from the palaces of king Aba Jifar II and 5

k.m far from the main town, in this historic site it has see the grave of royal families.



This museum it is found in the center of the town around Ferenj Arada (Piccolo Roma) the museum has composed different historical heritages of king Abba Jifar II, King Abba Boka, the Italians , the heritages of the S.N.N.P .and the skeletons Different willed Animals that is found around Jimma and the surrounding areas

6. Cinema Roma



This historical heritage it is found at the center of the town in front of Gojeb Hotel (Bar Prichipe) this heritage site it was built it by Italian around 1938, it is used by Italians for showing their moves for their Nation.

8 .Boye Lake



This natural heritage sit it is found at Boye it is far from the main town around 6.k.m on this natural heritage site it has 108 kinds of birds. From this 57 aquatic and 51 are seasonal.51 are moving in summery to this area and winter moves to tropical area, Fish. 2 types

1. Nail fish
2. Tilapia fish and including Hippopotamus

From this site tourist get recreational and surrounding societies get economy by agricultural and cash from touristy. Sociological, implication people and touristy site are positively linked b/c people gain their livelihood in daily.

7. Jimma Museum:

Displays most of historic materials of king Abba Jifar, his kingdom and cultural objects of local Oromo people and other ethnic groups around Kafa. The first set of collection in this museum is the personal household furniture of the king which includes beds of Abba Jifar, tables, arm chairs, utensils, religious manuscripts and others.

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Handmade Close of A/Jifar



Utensils, Furniture (arm chairs) of the king A/Jifar

Museum include relics mainly of household utensils and personal belongings of Aba Jifar II, and ethnographic collections. Though, Enquire to residents along the distribution network lines have indicated that, to the best of their knowledge, there are no known sites of historical or archaeological significance in the proposed distribution lines, it is a must that precautions need to be taken during excavation and the installation of the power lines in order to safeguard historical, archaeological cultural sites.

In addition to this the museum has collected different gift heritage that is came from different neighboring counters like from Saudi-Arabia ,Egypt ,ottoman Turk , Zanzibar , however according to history of Jimma Zanzibar king the

Oman Sultan Bergarsh Bin Seid Al-Busaid at 1900 he has a good relation ship between the Sultan of Oman and Abba Jifar ,so The Sultan of Oman Sultan Bergarsh Bin Seid Albusaid he was Sent The Historic bad gift for the King Of Jimma Abba Jifar it is Found In Jimma Abba Jifar Museum.

9. Mosque of Abba Boqa

This historical site it was found near to Jimma town at the place of Mandera Qocho around 3 k.m far from the main town of Jimma this historical mosque of Abba Boqa was built it around 1858 by the king Abba Boqa the six king of Jimma.



10. Tomb of china



The Tomb of Dr May Ken This the tomb of China it is found at Jiren keble it was far from the palaces of king Abba Jifar around 4 k.m. one of the funereal place of China,

11.Seqa Waterfall

This waterfall is situated from Jimma City 18 k.m it is found at Seqa Town the site has the full of ever green and the full of different kinds of birds.



12. Belate forest



This natural heritage site it is found around 44 k.m at Sheba area ,this natural heritage site are it is a full of different willed Animals like Lion, Leopard, Buffalo ,Bush back , Inland's and also Baboon in addition to

this this natural site as included different kind's of Birds it is conformable for Hiking.

Prepared by Turisim commission of Jimma Town

Conclusion

The major cultural heritage sites in the town include the palace, mosques and tombs of the kings and their relatives at Jiren and a one storey building in the town. The palace, named as 'Aba Jifar Palace', is located at higher ground in Jiren Kebele and there are two mosques within the palace compound, which were constructed during the reign of Aba Jifar II. There are also household utensils and personal belongings of Aba Jifar II which are gathered in a building found in the center of the town, which is being used as a museum. 'Masgida Afurtema', is another mosque constructed during the reign of Aba Jifar II. It is located at about 500m south of the Aba Jifar Palace compound. There is also a family cemetery of Aba Jifar II near the Mosque Afurtama. The above indicated historical monuments and relics have both cultural and economic importance. They are the material evidences of the past history and culture of the people who lived in and around the town. They are important tourist attraction places in the Jimma area. In particular the Aba Jifar II palace and the Museum are visited by many tourists annually. The collections in the Museum include relics mainly of household utensils and personal belongings of Aba Jifar II, and ethnographic collections. Though, Enquirer to residents along the distribution network lines have indicated that, to the best of their knowledge, there are no known sites of historical or archaeological significance in the proposed distribution lines, it is a must that precautions need to be taken during excavation and the installation of the power lines in order to safeguard historical, archaeological cultural sites.

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