مقاومات شعبية

Izbuyen yerfanen

Popular Resistances

Résistances Populaires

خصائص

- **الرسم:** الطيب لعيدي
- **القيمة:** 20. 10 .25 دج
- **حجم الطوابع:** 43x29 ،29x29 و 43x29
- **المطبعة:** مطبعة البنك الجزائري
- **طريقة الطبع:** الأوفسات
- **الوثيقة الطوابعية:** ظرف مصور بـ 7.00 دج و يستعمل ختم مصور لليوم الأول.
- **البيع المسبق:** يـــومي الخميس 05 و السبت 07 جويلية 2018 في جميع الفضاءات الرئيسية للبريد عبر 48 ولاية.
- **البيـــع العـــام** يوم الأحد 08 جويلية 2018 في جميـــع المكـــاتب البـــريدية.

Taskanin

- **Amsuney :** Tayeb Laidi
- **Azal : 10, 20, 25** idinaren
- **Amsal :** 43x29, 29x43, 29x43
- **Amsiggez :** taggazt n Lbanka n Lezzayer.
- **Tayara n usiggez :** Offset
- **Isemli n tamber :** taylaft n wass amezwaru s 7 idinaren, adbay n wass amezwaru s teklut
- **Azenzi n wass amezwaru :** Amhad 05 d Sed 07 Yulyu 2018 deg 48 n termisin tigejdanin n Tnazent n Lezzayer.
- **Azenzi azayez :** Acer 08 Yulyu 2018 deg yal anaray n Tnazent n Lezzayer.

Caractéristiques

- **Dessin :** Tayeb Laidi
- **Valeurs faciales :** 10, 20, 25 DA
- **Format :** 43x29, 29x43 et 29x43
- **Imprimeur :** Imprimerie de la Banque d'Algérie.
- **Procédé d'impression :** offset
- **Document philatélique :** Une enveloppe 1er jour à 7,00 DA avec oblitération 1er jour illustrée
- **Vente 1er jour :** le Jeudi 05 et Samedi 07 Juillet 2018 dans les 48 Recettes Principales des postes situées aux chefs- lieux de wilaya.
- **Vente générale :** Dimanche 08 Juillet 2018 dans tous les Bureaux de poste.

MOHAMED EL-AMDJED BEN ABDELMALEK « ChérifBoubaghla »

CherifBoubaghla, of his real name Mohamed El-Amdjed Ben Abdelmalek, is known under the nickname of " Boubaghla " (the man in the mule). He came from western Algeria, then he settled in " Sour El-Ghozlane" during the year 1849. At his young age, he worked as a teacher in a Coranic school, and at the same time, he cared for the sick people and encouraged them persistently to join the resistance against the French colonisation.

In 1851, The French colonizer realized the instigating activities of Cherif Boubaghla, which promoted them to order his arrest, accusing him of subversion and of inciting rebellion. But Boubaghla manages to escape and to take refuge in the "KsBaBen Abbas" which he leaved later, on February 24th, 1851, to join the tribe of "Mokrani" where he was welcomed by the sacred band of his revolt against the French occupation forces.

On March 02nd, 1851, he took away his first military victory against the French forces commanded by the officer « Beauprêtre » , the governor of "Beni Mansour". From March 24th till April 04th, 1851, Boubaghla multiplied his attacks against the French presence with success, He tried than to spread his revolt in all the country relying on a group of messengers who made the propaganda in his favor, in the provinces of Médéa, El-Asnam, Miliana ... etc.

In August, 1851, Boubaghla launched the revolt of Kabylie, The same revolt that has been spreaded thanks to the support of "LallaFatma N'soumer".

Boubaghla dedicated himself fully and completely to the revolt against the French colonialism and to the defense of the region of Djurdjura. He died in martyr on December 24th, 1854, beheaded, His head was displayed in trophy on a post in the city center of Bordj-Bou-Areréj.

« CHEIKH AMOUD BEN EL-MOKHTAR » 1859-1929

Cheikh Amoud Ben El-mokhtar was born in 1859, in the tribe Imanane (Saiket El Hamra). He received his first and basic education at Djanet where he learnt the Holy Coran and the mastery of the theological sciences, in addition to the arabic language.

Cheikh Amoudled « The Touareg Resistance » against the French intrusion in the Sahara and his first contact with the french occupier forces was during the Battle of « Bir El Gharama » in 1881, The same battle that resulted the death of the Leader of the French expedition « Commander Flatters » who has been affected by Cheikh Amoud.

However, CheikhAmoud subjected the French colonial army to great lossesthrough numerous battles such as:

* The Battle of Illiz which took place in 1904,
* The Battle of Ibeseyen which took place in 1913,
* The Battle of Ihrejen which took place in 1916.

After the French occupation of the Algerian Sahara, Cheikh Amoud left the southern region with a group of Resistance fighters towards Libya and settled down in the region of Fezzan, where he launched the armed resistance against the Italian occupation until he died in 1929.

« BENNACER BEN CHOHRA » 1804-1884

Bennacer Ben Chohra Ben Ferhat, born in 1804 in the village El-Mekhraq (in the South of Laghouat) comes from « the Arch des Ouled Si Aissa », from the tribe of Ma'amra which is linked to the famous tribe of Arba'a, He learnt the Holy Coran since his childhood, Then he received the basic education of the Islam jurisprudence thanks to the care of the Leader of "El-Kadiria" Method, namely « Ahmed Echaou » who is from Laghouat.

After the occupation of the Algerian territory, Bennacer Ben Chohra joined the ranks of El Emir Abdelkader Army where he received a military training and became one of the best riders. With the end of El Emir Abdelkader resistance, he fled a revolt in the Algerian Sahara against the French occupation at the beginning of 1851, Then he allied himself with « Mohamed Ben Abdellah ».

"Bennacer Ben Chohra" settled down at Laghouat until this last fell into the hands of the French occupation forces in 1852, And after the Fall of Ouargla in 1853, he took refuge in Tunisia for a few months, He returned then in Algeria where he committed the famous battle of « Makarine » in November, 1854,Later he retired to Tunisia.

He returned to Algeria when the revolt of « Ouled Sidi Cheikh » has been launched in 1864 and he joined the revolt of « Bouchouacha » in 1869, In 1871, "Bennacer Ben Chohra" adhered to « El Mokrani » revolt from the Eastern Algerian Sahara, Then, with Boumezrag ElMokrani's arrest in January, 1872, he went once again to Tunisia where he launched attacks against French and their collaborators from the region of Djerid.

On June 02nd, 1875 he left Tunisia with the Cheikh Mohamed El-Kebbouti towards Beirut, then to Damascus, where he remained until he dies in 1884, after delivering a resistance more than 24 years.

Muhamed Al Amǧad Ben Cabdelmalek « Crif Bubeyla »

D Muhamed Al Amǧad Ben Cabdelmalek yettwassen s yisem n « Bubeyla » ima yeddem ayyal. A amerkaḍ di ddiḥnes yettubin d ikwaṛaz, yettef amdiq d Sur Lyudan deg useggas n 1849, yef akken d-ccparen yekkad deg tama n umsaḍ.

Di tazwara yella yezzadnad ar ssaq Laghouat, akken daqen yettu yettawet imuṭṭun, yezga meccoo-dan mgal tamhirra tafransit.

Di tatrara n useggas n 1851, d-ccaḍa tama n ddiḥnes yef Boubeyla, tarka iqrewlad yettwaref yef ubbi amawlid-nnsent ar d-ccaḍa yettwaf mgal sukka-ou, maca yessawwaq ad yewwel, yufa akman d Laqlaq n Ait Debbas. ddi-akem, yenna yef kanr n Ait Mkrani di Fran 1851. Ginna dya iwass adlu-nnes mgal Tamhanra, Tennnawal-n tamezwaru adlad ass n 02 di Meyres 1851 mgal isendasen n Kumandan Bubez (Bosbir) ihekmen Al Menur d ddiḥnes. Gar 24 Meyres d 04 Yebrir 1851, yessuget Bubeyla yettmulkes mgal ssegan n Frassa di tamezwaru. Bubeyla yessqa yettazzen uggadayen yer tamazirt amqran, ism Mbiya. Lnnpram iwakken ad yewdel imezgay, ad kkan mgal ayeḍuman Afransis.

Seḍḍ ppemat n Frassa iwakken ad ter awakad dakw ikwaṛnes. Cif Bubeyla yettwaḥerreb ad yella yer Yduran n Gerǧer, ayenna yenzed azlu n yizdayyen yekkren di Yulyi 1854, d tanekra tamezwaru yer-dakenna Lalla Fadma n Summer di kan n Yeqsim Muhamed Al Amǧad Ben Cabdelmalek d arazzay mgal tamhanra, d amhadd yer tmurt n yizdayyen akemmi d tamettarnes di 24 Dujember 1854, Frassa tegzem aqqenna, tidḥed-it d ibennaqi n tendel n Burǧ Buzenǧ.

Coix Amud Ben Lmuxtar 1859-1929

Amsiwal n usbu n yimuhaṛ 1859-1923

Di Coix amud ben Lmuxtar deg useggas n 1859 deg usbum n ikmum ur bercd ara yef Tanja tazegzegt, yefred timsirin-nnes timezwura di Ganet, yefred lecran, tuṭṭayt, tajemunt d tmunsiwin nnden.

Yenzed Coix Amud Azbu n Yimuhaṛ mgal Amhamran Afransis di ger. Inemyennes amezwaru yettu-t deg useggas n 1881 di Bir Yrama anda yenya Kumandan Flatters sidd mi ileyella tarsast gar tuyat, Coix Amud d yimezdeyn yeddan yef ddu-t tawsamin i Tiemtas n Frassa deg watas n yimeṭṭayen, qa-aon :

*Imeṭṭi n Bir Yrama deg useggas n 1881

*Imeṭṭi n Ibiz di 1904,

*Imeṭṭi n Ganet di 1909,

*Imeṭṭi n Ikser di 1913,

*Imeṭṭi n In Ihrejen di 1916

Seḍḍ mi dayen iwawwed Frassa ad tkern afus-is yef Tinn n Lezzayer, yunag Coix Amud akked kra n yimenchayen yer Tmurt N Libya deg useggas n 1923 yer tama n Fezzan, dn suddsen azbu mgal amekkcam Alyuyn yer Libya, akemmi d tamettarnes deg useggas n 1923.

Naser Ben Cuhra 1804-1884

Naser Ben Cuhra Ben ferhat ilul deg useggas n 1804 di taddert Lmeerraq deg unzul n Kiyyest, yefsu-d seg ikerc n Lḥad Sidi Eisa n Lmeamarya n udrum Letbar, yefred kuran seg temzaa akked imenzayen n imekkemi d tizest yef yeḍa n Coix n ivrejs Ikadiriyya di Lagwati n Ahmed Eczaw n

Seḍḍ ankemm n tranaa yef Bizbuyet, yettu Naser Ben Cuhra d yiwestasen n Lmir Cabdelkader , yefred amennuy aredsen deg uyefraz n Lmir , yella d yiwen seg yemsiwen n Cef-France, yer Tagzura n uzbu n Lmir, yefled Naser Ben Cuhra amennuy , yella d anzad n uzbu deg tnil di tazwara n useggas n 1851, yesuddad ijaḍ-nnes akked n uyella n Warǧa Muhamed Ben Cabdellah. Yesdukkes iyaḍan di temnadt n Leyyat, akemmi d ass mi teyli gar Tassen Iranasen. Deg useggas n 1852, Seḍḍ mi teyli warqa, i yunag yef Tunes kra n waggurren, ayen akken yuqad-d yessdam imenyi n Wembir 1854, seḍḍ akkemi yuqad yer Tunes.

Yuqad-d yef Lezzayer yettwaka deg uzbu n Ilal Sidi Cok deg useggas n 1864, akken yekcem daqen deg uzbu n Buzuca deg useggas n 1869 ayen akken deg uzbu n Cok Lmeqran deg useggas n 1871 deg yeḍa n tnil n usammar, maca seḍḍ tuttfa n Bumezrag Lmeqran, yefled abrid- es yer Tunes, dinna ikemmel anamer-nes n yiyaḍen Iranasen di tama n Grid akemmi d asegqas n 1875.

Ass n 02 Yunyu 1875, netta akked Cok Muhamed El-Kebbuti, ddmen abnirnsen yer Beyrut ayn akken yer Dimacq, yeqqim dinn akemmi d tamettarnes deg useggas n 1884, seḍḍ azbu i teqqis 24 seggasen.

إصدار
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