

Year 12 revision guide

British East Africa

- David Livingstone began his travels as a missionary doctor in S. Africa (1841). 1856-57 Livingstone returned to GB, talks at Cambridge- recounting discoveries of geography, mineralogy, diseases, languages and cultures.
- "I go back to Africa to try to open up a path for commerce and Christianity." Gov funding in 1858 to return.
- Official title of Consul for the East Coast of Africa, exploration of Zambezi River- 2000 letters to GB- attempted to find Nile source. Paintings were commissioned of Livingstone demonstrating his supposed saintliness
- 1866 went missing- trying to find Nile source- The London Daily Telegraph and New York Herald funded journalist Henry Stanley to find him- when he did he made the now-famous saying, "Dr Livingstone I presume?" The GB public saw him as a martyr to Africa & Empire. Livingstone died of dysentery and malaria in Africa 1873.
- John Kirk- appt. chief medical officer and economic botanist to Livingstone's Zambezi expedition- recommended by Kew Botanical Society. Discovered many aquatic specimens that were sent back to GB and written about.
- Returned to Africa 1868 as medical officer and Vice-Consul in Sultanate of Zanzibar- til 1886 worked as diplomat. Had so much influence over Sultan Barghash- effectively ruler. Negotiated the handover of Sultan's Mombasa coastal strip to Imperial British East Africa Company, run by Mackinnon.
- Zanzibar important because of clove and ivory exports. Also Africa's first steam railway. Kirk made Zanzibar operate as GB client state. Put pressure to end slavery. Kirk's efforts gave GB a strong claim to E. Africa.
- Richard Burton explored Zanzibar 1857-1858- malaria held him up & companion Speke discovered Lake Victoria (1858)- naming it after Queen. Speke and Burton disagreed over this being the source of the Nile. 1864 British Association for the Advancement of Science invited them to debate their theories. Speke died beforehand.
- Burton spent final years travelling & publishing- 43 volumes. Speke and Burton were the first Europeans to discovered Lake Tanganyika (1858)- Speke believed lake was source of Nile- rejected by Burton & many in GB.
- Speke and James Grant (1860) attempted to follow course R. Nile- reached Sudan met Samuel Baker and Florence von Sass (Nile explorers)- discovered another potential Nile source- Lake Albert (Victoria's husband).
- 1884 British Foreign Office Memorandum promoted the need to expand in E. Africa from the source of the Nile, the harbours of Zanzibar, climate for cattle, cereals and tropical trade- it mentioned that the natives were industrious and would welcome est. of a Gov strong enough to enforce good order & prevent tribal raids.
- Sir William Mackinnon- 'self-made' Scottish ship-owner. Set up trading posts in India and then used Zanzibar and E. Africa to access markets. Founded Imperial British East Africa Company chartered 1888- GB gov. supported as a way of gaining influence in E. Africa. The company bankrupted rapidly.
- Mackinnon combined business and religion by helping to found Free Church of Scotland East African Scottish Mission in Kibwezi, modern-day Kenya, 1891. Here traders came before missionaries not vice versa.
- British East Africa initial acquisition 1888- Imperial British East Africa Company (BEAC) rule replaced formal Protectorate 1894.
- Uganda initial acquisition- 1888 BEAC rule replaced by formal protectorate 1894.
- Zanzibar- 1890 GB & Germany sign agreement- Germany gain Tanganyika (Tanzania) GB get E. Africa.
- GB declared Zanzibar protectorate 1890- installed puppet Sultan Hamad Bin Thuwaini. Died in 1896- possibly poisoned, cousin Khalid ascended against British knowledge.
- GB ordered Khalid to step down- he refused- naval bombardment Sultan's palace- shortest war in history (38 minutes). Khalid overthrown and pro GB British Sultan Hamoud ruled for 6 years.
- Buganda: largest/most powerful ethnic group E. Africa: Swahili name Uganda- GB called these territories thus.
- Anglican, French Catholics and Zanzibari Muslims had all permeated Buganda & converted large no.s
- 1886 King Mwanga attempted to assert authority- executed approx. 30 Catholics/ Protestants- provoked civil war- Mwanga fled.
- Promised to hand over some rule to the Imperial East Africa Company if they supported him- Mwanga restored to power 1889. 1890 signed an agreement Lord Lugard on behalf of BEAC, giving up powers of revenue, trade, justice to the company. 1894 powers transferred to crown. Buganda became a protectorate as part of Uganda.
- Mwanga 2 more attempts regain lost territories, 1897 then 1898- then captured and exiled to Seychelles for life.
- 1896 Uganda to Mombasa railway connect coast with fertile highlands by Lake Victoria.
- Joseph Chamberlain initiated Uganda railway-consolidated rule- linked E. Africa colonies// access Indian Ocean.
- 660 miles of railway- five years cost 5 million, lives of 2,5000 labourers lost due to accidents disease and wildlife.

- Chamberlain justified the human and economic cost as it encouraged settlement, enabled new markets, aided export of tea/ coffee, protected source of Nile, promoted British tourism- safaris.
- Railway known as 'lunatic line' due to how treacherous it was- Kedong Massacre nearly 500 labourers were killed by Masai tribesmen, Tsavo incident 35-100 rail workers attacked and eaten by two lions. Good policy?
- 1884-1885 Berlin Conference- Kenya- GB interest- offered route from Uganda to coast. GB made use of a succession dispute between native Mazrui and Muslim majority to force control.
- Sheikh Mbaruk bin Rashid- arms against the British. Germans gave them weapons. GB 9 months to crush opposition.
- Sheikh Mbaruk fled- protectorate 1895// officially GB colony 1920.
- Divisive policies- British East Africa Masai favoured with cattle and tokens of office such as badges or caps in preference to Kikuyu.
- Buganda's Kabaka (king) maintained autonomy and chiefs were given land for loyalty- system of rule effective as cheap and supported existing power structures. Gained support of local groups.
- Trade ↓1897 the whole of tropical Africa accounted for 1.2% of GB exports. Colonies bought increasing amount from foreign nations.
- 1896 Khalid bin Barghash- assumed power briefly after the suspicious death of British Sultan Hamoud Khalid had the support of 3000 men- quickly fled after British bombardment- challenge lasted less than 2 days.

South Africa

- David Livingstone Africa 1858 'to try and make an open path for commerce and Christianity.' Opened up S.Africa- 1857 published *Missionary travels and researches in S Africa*
- S. Africa est. of railways opened for further expansion. Sugar, coffee, cocoa, groundnuts, copra and palm oil- local subsistence farmers sell for whatever price they got. Indians transported to S.Africa help agricultural prod.
- GB wanted control of Nyasaland- opened up by Livingstone & settled by Scottish Missionaries.
- Copper was found in what was to become N.Rhodesia & coal & gold in S.Rhodesia.
- 1867 Griqualand diamonds- Transvaal Boers & GB interest. Griqua sought GB protection from Boers and were brought under GB control- 1880 Cape Colony. GB now ambitions of S.Africa Confederation
- Relations- generally peaceful with Boer & Bantu (African tribes that speak Bantu, inc. Zulu and Pedi) til diamond discover 1867. W. Griqualand- founded by Khoi Khoi tribe had fled Cape Colony to avoid racial persecution
- 1868 British annexed Basutoland- land of Khoi Khoi and Sotho people GB claimed they wanted protection from the Boers.
- 1871 GB took West Griqualand- 2000 Griqua trekked east & est Griqualand East (1873) GB also annexed 1874.
- 1871 18 year old Rhodes arrived @ Kimberley- over 17 years after borrowing money from Rothschilds and son Rhodes was able to buy up all the smaller diamond mines in Kimberley.
- 1875 GB request Boer & GB land to become a federation- Boer reject- leads to competition.
- Bartle Frere 1877 appt as High Commissioner and Governor of Cape Colony- task to unify S.Africa under GB
- S.Africa hostile & Transvaal Boers wanted independence
- 1877 Rhodes *Confessions of Faith* 'I contend that we are the finest race in the world and the more we inhabit, the better it is for the human race.
- 1877 pro-imperialist Disraeli annexed Boer republic of Transvaal & launched a war on Zulu and Pedi tribes in a bid to establish a confederation. Invasion of Zululand failure- Frere to co-ordinate
- Xhosa War 1877-1878- defeated natives & annexed them into Cape Colony// Boers less successful with Pedi tribe who remained independent in Eastern Transvaal. Seizing on this GB 1877 announced annexation of the area claiming need to protect white settlers against Pedi & Zulu. Boers reluctantly took GB help. After Zulu war Zululand part of Natal. Pedi defeated too. However, now tribal threat reduced Boers declare independence.
- Dec 1878 deliberately provoked war with Zulus- ended in victory @ Ulundi but defeat @ Isandhlwana Jan 1879 + cost of war led to an official reprimand. This led to British voting in Disraeli's rival Gladstone in 1880 election.
- 1880s Rhodes invested in fruit growing after Cape Vineyards were wiped out- began modern day Cape fruit company
- 1880 Frere withdrawn from S.Africa by Gladstone & denounced.
- Dec 1880 Transvaal Boers push for independence- First Boer War 1880-1881 Boers seize GB garrisons. GB defeated @ Majuba Hill Feb 1881. Gladstone didn't react with more troops- anti- imperialist- signed Convention of Pretoria- Boer self-government in Transvaal.
- 1882 South African Society of missionaries set up- the missionary John Mackenzie from this persuaded the British government to declare Bechuanaland a protectorate. Mackenzie was made Deputy Commissioner.

- 1884 Germans arrive in S.W Africa. GB worried German-Boer alliance. GB annexed Bechuanaland between Transvaal and German South West Africa.
- Major-General Charles Warren + 4000 GB & local troops 1884 to Tsawana tribe land. Warren met Boer leader Kruger Jan 1885 promised maintain peace & order in area. Warren ignored- N. Bechuanaland protectorate and S. Bechuanaland est. crown colony.

Rhodes Hegemony

- 1886 new gold discoveries Witwatersrand nr. Pretoria, Transvaal. Gold rush tin mines in Cornwall closing down- 30,000 miners travelled from Britain- influx of migrants encouraged British ambitions. Known as uitlanders
- After Rand gold discovery Transvaal spread control to Swaziland with independent railway line- ran to Portuguese land- worried about inc. power
- Bantu rights stripped- land exploited, wealth didn't reach native groups, mining companies restricted black Africans claims to land, trade or products. Black people performed low-skilled tasks, lived in segregated areas or mining housing didn't have right to settle where they wanted.
- 1888 created De Beers Consolidated Mines Company// 1890 partnership with London-based Kimberley Diamond Syndicate held monopoly – owned 90% global production/ had a monopoly on Cape Colony.
- 1889 British South Africa Company- royal charter. Forced indigenous people from land but intro education system- Rhodes Scholarship still exists @ Oxford today.
- Cecil Rhodes arrives- part of Cape Town to Cairo idea. Sept 1890 Rhodes' BSAC est. a fort at Salisbury at Mashonaland, home to Shona people. < under British control.
- 1890-96 Rhodes Prime Minister Cape Colony- avoided interference from GB. Collision course set with Boers- hated Kruger & angry about high tariffs from Boers
- Cecil Rhodes with his newspapers and land impressed on British public the benefit of Anglo-Saxon rule in Africa
- GB hopes of confederation reignited by Cape PM Cecil Rhodes & J. Chamberlain (Colonial Secretary 1895-1903) response to Boer confidence from Gold and German insurgencies.
- Rhodes plan to beat the Boers and the Germans with railway line from Cape to Bechuanaland (1891 German occupation of E. Africa stopped Cape to Cairo route)
- Even though Rhodes just a trader had ambitions to 'bring the whole of the uncivilized world under British rule.'
- Rhodes war with native Ndebele 1893-4, 1896-7- nearly 50% of GB settlers died but territory eventually taken with treaties with local tribe leaders.
- 1895 gold seeking Uitlanders of Transvaal- denied citizenship and voting rights by Kruger's Boer gov. sought help of Rhodes- leading financial magnates of Rand goldfield.
- Rhodes colonized Zambesia- 1895 named Rhodesia. Rhodes' only disappointment fail to annex Bechuanaland
- Raid launched by Dr Jameson on Transvaal from Rhodesia, the uitlanders pulled out of a planned raid on Boer gov. Rhodes still instructed Jameson to invade- Jameson's Raid easily defeated- surrendered in 4 days.
- Embarrassing for GB gov- Jameson and 12 others sentenced to imprisonment and Rhodes had to resign PM
- Kaiser Wilhelm II sent a telegram of support to Transvaal after Jameson Raid

Chamberlain rule

- Chamberlain, who prob supported Jameson raid secretly, left to sort out- couldn't weaken GB control
- Nyasaland faced Portuguese-backed Arab rebellions not until 1891 had control. Guerilla warfare cont. 1897 under control of BSAC until 1907- Protectorate.
- Chamberlain- (initiated Uganda railway/ annexation of Ashantiland/ acquisition of Royal Niger Company/ Jameson Raid/ Boer War/ Federation) 1897 and 1902 chaired two imperial councils wanted imperial defence and customs union- involved all white self-governing colonies & ideas rejected.
- Chamberlain "I believe that the British race is the greatest of the governing races that the world has ever seen."
- Alfred Milner had served in Egypt & believed in GB superiority. Chamberlain selects Milner as Britain's High Commissioner for Southern Africa. Milner founded English-speaking schools in Pretoria and Johannesburg.
- Feb 1898 Kruger re-elected as Pres of Transvaal (4th term in office- reflected nationalist sentiment). Refused to give uitlanders voting rights- paid taxes, to vote had to have lived in Transvaal 14 years and be over 40, 50,000 uitlanders denied votes yet Boers in Cape could vote
- 1898 an Englishman Tom Edgar shot by Transvaal police officer. Uitlanders outraged & put pressure on GB
- 1899 Bloemfontein Conference Milner demanded full citizenship rights for uitlanders after five years' residency.

- Oct 1899 Kruger issued ultimatum demanding GB withdrawal from Boer territory, GB refused war followed.

Boer War 1899-1902

- Public support of Empire for the Boer War in 1899 helped Conservatives win an impressive election victory 1900 known as the khaki election because of the uniform of the British soldiers.
- 1899 Boer war, Chamberlain seen as hero- war dragged on & Chamberlain's reputation <
- 1899 negotiations broke down. Boers struck GB before British South Africa Army could be reinforced- GB territory besieged inc. Ladysmith in Natal. Second Boer War 1899-1902 Boers some success but GB 400,000 extra troops cost of 250 million & under Roberts and Kitchener took control. It still took to 1902 total defeat
- Germany supplied the Boers with weapons during the war.
- 1901 GB annexed former Boer territories of Orange Free State & Transvaal 1901, Milner left post & took control of these areas.
- Emily Hobhouse the welfare campaigner shed light on use of concentration camps provoking outrage.
- 1901 detailed account of concentration camps, corroborated by Fawcett Commission- strong criticism.
- Boer War also revealed GB weakness. GB's national efficiency campaign in response as 30,000 Boers had held out against GB forces & GB relied on colony troops not enough homegrown.
- 40% of applicants for service had been found unfit, in Manchester 8,000 out of 11,000 applicants turned away
- Poor diet and living conditions was hindering British health. 1902 common to talk of national efficiency as a way of preventing British decline- promoted by the press.
- As High Commissioner he negotiated peace of Vereeniging 1902 and was made a baron 1901 and viscount 1902.
- 1902 Hobson, a critic of the Empire, said expansion was driven by desire for wealth at the expense of natives- capitalist plot.
- 1902 GB victory- Chamberlain scorched earth policy incinerated Boer farms and livestock. Boers and Africans interned in concentration camps 115,000 by end of war many more than this had already died in them. Epidemics spread, 16,000 GB soldiers died from conditions, more than total fatalities from actual fighting
- War shook GB confidence- expected to take 3 to 4 months, 75,000 troops and budget of 10 million but took 3 years, 400,000 troops & cost 230 million. 22,000 GB troops died to just 6,000 Boers. Had to rely on Empire- India
- Defeat encouraged Boer nationalism- taaalbond language union of Afrikaans. Nationalist groups like Het Volk (The People) 1903 and Oranjabond (Orange Union) 1906 set up in Transvaal & Orange Free State respectively.

Treaty, Unification and Reaction

- Treaty of Vereeniging granted Boers 3 million compensation. Milner tried to integrate Boer and GB economies- amalgamating railway lines/ custom unions. Transvaal self-governing 1906/ Orange Free State 1907 1910 all areas of S.Africa agreed in a referendum to form S. Africa as a white dominion of GB. Constitution allowed own voting rights to be decided- a compromise that would disadvantage black Africans.
- Measures to tackle lack of British soldiers - 1902 Education Act raise school standards and open 1000 more schools/ modernization of Royal Navy- new ship Dreadnought first launched in 1906/ London 1907 new Imperial College to focus on technological, medical & scientific excellence/ free school meals 1907/ children's welfare charter 1908. David Lloyd George and Churchill instrumental behind this.
- Milner and a group of lawyers known as 'Milner's Kindergarten' settled the Boers, promoted economic growth and offered language classes to anglicize the area.
- However, more GB left than arrived in depression years after Boer War. Milner used Chinese workers known as coolies make up shortfall in workers- three-year contract from 1904. GB horrified mistreatment & illegal flogging
- 1906 move to denounce Milner but backlash in his favour. Bartle Frere launched counter-campaign due to services rendered. However coolie scandal helped to ensure conservatives weren't re-elected and liberals refused to support Milner's ambitions for the Transvaal. He resigned & returned to UK, wrote *The Nation and the Empire 1913*.
- Milner said that an Englishman should feel just at home in every state of the Empire. Set up Round Table movement in 1909 to promote closer union between GB and white settler colonies. It has been suggested that this grew out of Rhodes secret Society of the Elect which had many aristocratic members.
- By 1914 S. Africa had imposed import tariffs on GB goods to assert own interests

North Africa- Egypt and Sudan

- 1857 France was dominant in Egypt, hostility between muslim leaders and GB.

- GB interest revived during US Civil War 1861-65 GB mills starved of cotton- turned to Egypt.
- GB companies invested in prod. Egyptian cotton & wanted to modernize Egyptian rule. 1870 40% of GB imports from Egypt.
- Khedive Isma'il Pasha aka Ismail the Magnificent- Khedive Egypt & Sudan 1863-79. Intro industrial/ economic policy. Placed country in debt though and had to sell shares in Suez Canal 1875. Intro. Irrigation, railways, schools. Street lighting and most ambitiously cutting of Suez Canal. Cut GB route to India by 6,000 miles.
- 1854-56 Ferdinand de Lesseps, concession from Egypt to create a company to construct canal for international shipping. Suez Canal Company 1858 99 years. Work began in 1859 completed by 1869. International skepticism meant few invested- worried it wouldn't be suitable for large ships.
- However, impacted Cape Colony trade as people did use canal. In 1875 Disraeli bought 4 million shares. Although France still had more shares, this gave GB greater control of passage to India and on shipping tariff.
- Disraeli borrowed money to buy shares without parliament consent- political outcry, but move paid off.
- 1879 Isma'il deposed by Ottoman Sultan. Son Tewfiq became new Khedive. GB money kept Egypt afloat so GB Commissioner, Lord Dufferin wielded considerable influence.
- To prop up economy taxes placed on Egyptian food and goods, army reduced by 2/3.
- Unemployment increased- nationalist rebellion Arabi Pasha. Tewfiq forced to appoint Arabi's allies where fiercely Anti-British stance worried GB- 100,000 Europeans living in Egypt
- 1882 political tensions spilled onto streets of Alexandria, Egypt, violence claimed the lives of 50 Europeans.
- Further revolts made Gladstone intervene and GB naval forces bombarded Alexandria. Against Gladstone's belief had to hold Egypt due to strategic position.
- Arabi Pasha declared war- success at Kafr el-Dawwar- GB Commander in Chief Sir Garnet Wolseley, able to secure Suez Canal with bulk of GB forces before defeating Arabi @ Tel el-Kebir- battle just 1 hour.
- British retook Cairo, Tewfiq made puppet leader- occupation began but with no real strategy.

Evelyn Baring

- Baring installed in Egypt after position in India. When originally sent to Egypt to direct Isma'il her was ignored so returned to GB, returns 1882 as Consul-General.
- Baring was certain that "the code of Christian morality is the only sure foundation on which the whole the whole of our vast Imperial fabric can be built if it is to be durable."
- Believed in long occupation of Egypt- "Granville Doctrine" allowed Baring to dismiss Egyptian ministers who weren't amenable.
- Acted as advisor to Khedive 1883-1907. Egypt had partially elected gov. consisting of Advisory Council of Laws and General Assembly- all Egyptian leaders had 'help' of GB. If they resisted they were dismissed.
- Installed as Consul-General, Tewfiq forced to create gov. amenable to GB, employ GB to supervise army. Tewfiq was weak & happy to abdicate gov. responsibility.
- Increase in GB in gov. 1885 only 100 by 1905 there were 1000.
- Baring's main task was to regulate finance. Khedive Isma'il had accrued \$70 million of debt- mostly to Europeans. To solve this Baring made cutbacks to military & bureaucratic spending.
- He invested in economy by improving communications and irrigation through Aswan Dam, under Sir John Aird, a wall 18m high & ¼ mile long built across Nile. 6 yrs to build & cost 2 million raised by Baring's friends. 1902 opening allowing ½ million acres of land to be irrigated and thus cultivated for growing crops.
- Baring reformed Egypt's army 6,000 British troops to ensure loyalty. Placed under control of H Kitchener. Disbanded original army in order to remodel similar to army in India.
- Other reforms included law, police & education although in this he was cautious as he had seen education reforms in India raise expectations and give birth to nationalism. Egyptians rarely offered more than 3 years elementary education. Only 1909 that new university was introduced to teach modern subjects.
- Baring oversaw rapid tourism expansion. Thomas Cook & Son became Egypt's largest employer. By 1900 it was popular for wealthy Brits to 'winter' in Egypt. Enjoyed history and Cairo, some took steamboat up Nile. However, not encouraged to venture off tourist route and discouraged from interacting with locals.
- 1890 growing middle class nationalism fueled by press blaming GB for not tackling Khedive poor financial management or helping the poor. GB failed to promote Egyptian cotton-producers as it threatened GB Lancaster Mills. Also complained that educated Egyptians weren't in gov. and that self-rule seemed inc. further away.

- 1881 National Party had been formed but revived in 1893 as secret society attracted Egyptian lawyers and educated. They wanted greater representation in politics. Baring (AKA Lord Cromer) didn't give many concessions but appt. one nationalist as Minister for Education- Saad Zaghlul Pasha
- Approved Dufferin Report of 1883- est. Egyptian puppet parliament with no power & asserted need for British supervision of reforms over the bankrupt nation.
- 1885 Convention of London- secured an international loan for Egyptian gov. Egypt now firmly under GB rule
- Known as veiled protectorate- Baring ruling behind veil of Egyptian ministers aided by GB administrators.
- 1906 clash GB with Egyptian villagers Denshawai Incident- GB pigeon shooting for sport nr village. Pigeons bred by villagers for food- confusion resulted and officers gun went off & injured wife of muslim prayer leader. Soldiers set on & officer fleeing the scene collapsed from heat & died. Other soldiers killed a villager who they believed was responsible for death of collapsed soldier.
- 52 villagers were arrested, 4 of whom convicted of murder & sentenced to death, 1 given life sentence of penal servitude, 26 hard labour and flogged. An Egyptian policeman testified on behalf of villagers given 2 years for imprisonment & 50 lashes. GB press horrified! Questioned GB rule.
- Resigned 1907

Post Baring

- Baring succeeded as Consul-General by Eldon Gorst. Gorst brought more Egyptians into the gov. attempt to weaken Egyptian National Party. Tried to impose tighter censorship of press.
- German gov provided funds to nationalist movement to weaken GB control.
- 1911 H Kitchener Consul General GB dominance inc.
- 1913 new legislative assembly replaced Advisory Council of Laws and General Assembly- 66 elected members & 17 appt nominees. Rich landowners represented rather than ordinary people.
- Britain declared Egypt as protectorate 1914, control of Suez Canal crucial the ruling Khedive, an ally of Ottoman Empire (allies of Germany) was deposed and replaced with Hussein Kamel- independent Sultan of Egypt.

Sudan

- Colonel Charles Gordon was sent from GB to act as Governor-General of Egyptian administered Sudan on behalf of puppet Khedive Ismai'il between 1887 and 1880.
- Oppo from Muhammad Ahmad, June 1881, proclaimed himself Mahdi- Islamic redeemer. Form Jihadist group.
- Mahdists sought to liberate Sudan from outside rule.
- 1882 complete control of Khartoum
- 1883 joint GB-Egyptian military expedition under command of Colonel William Hicks launched counter-attack. Hicks was killed.
- Gladstone reluctant to commit any more troops told Gordon to withdraw from Khartoum in 1884- forces were overrun Jan 1885 & General Gordon beheaded during the attack. Gladstone didn't respond.
- 1896 GB launch another campaign and gain control over Sudan.
- 1884 Mahdist revolt Gladstone urged Anglo-Egyptian withdrawal, he said they were "rightly struggling to be free"- clear difference between Conservative & liberal gov.
- Mahdist revolt 1881-85 had left Sudan in weakened position. 1885 Mahdi died, Khalifa Abdullah takes over aimed for unity but country plagued by internal war, disease and famine.
- Salisbury PM from 1885 believed that control of Sudan would consolidate control of Egypt. Feared British and Egyptian insurgence and their attempts to gain control over headwaters of Nile. French persuaded to focus on W.Africa where Germany E.Africa (Treaty 1890 Tanganyika)
- Italy had expanded on Red Sea coast at Massawa- diverted Khalifa's attention from Egyptian borders but Italy defeated at Adowa 1896, whilst trying to seize Abyssinia, diversion was lost.
- Salisbury uses this as an excuse to invade to restore order on behalf of Italy and to avenge the death of Gordon.
- General H Kitchener Commander-in-Chief of Egyptian army 1896- penetrate Sudan as far as Dongola. Aimed for Khartoum, further south, in order to avenge Gordon's death.
- 1898 Battle of Omdurman victory for GB with a patriotic army. Kitchener had been given sealed orders to open after defeating the Sudanese. Order to go to Fashoda on the Nile where French under Major Marchand had arrived. Both pressed nation's claims to area & accused the other of trespassing.

- The Fashoda Incident was heavily reported by GB press and claimed GB & Fr were on brink of war. In reality the event was settled easily as France faced internal issues and knew of GB army in Sudan. 1899 agree to stay out of Nile Valley in return of land further W.
- 1899 Anglo-Egyptian Sudan est. as condominium. Sudan would be run by British with Egyptian support. GB appt Lord Kitchener as 1st Governor-General (officially ruling in name of Khedive of Egypt)// followed by General Reginald Wingate from 1902
- Kitchener set up Gordon College to train young Sudanese to run their own country- Egypt wanted to unite with Sudan but GB prevented this
- Paxman said that GB acquired Egypt & Sudan by accident and the perceived threat from international rivals to the canal. GB acting out of racial superiority. Jingoism (pride in Empire, boasting of successes) was rife and the demands for action from businessmen with interests in Suez Canal was overwhelming- Kitchener acted on this.

British Somaliland

- Somaliland protectorate est. 1888 reinforced in 1898 with both administrative and military personnel as a way of limiting Fr and Italian ambitions in the area.
- The area had few resources but location imp. Gave access to Indian Ocean and colonies in East.
- Sayyid Hassan- self-styled Somali religious warrior known to the GB as 'Mad Mullah' exemplified those who saw it as their duty to resist GB rule.
- Sayyid Hassan build up of a force of c.20000 Dervish forces armed with weapons from Ottoman Empire. Aim to halt Ethiopian, Italian and GB gains in Somalia with the intention of driving all Christians into the sea.
- From c.1900 his forces mounted raids on GB Somaliland.
- To counter this the GB conducted joint military action with Ethiopia's Emperor Menelik although without much obvious success.
- The Dervishes secured a small victory over the outnumbered British 'Camel Constabulary' at the Battle of Dul Madoba Aug 1913 and were never fully suppressed until after WW1.

West Africa-

- String of forts was built along the Gold Coast, as were coastal defences in Sierra Leone and Gambia.
- One reason for expansion was natural resources, tin in Nigeria, gold along the Gold Coast and diamonds in Sierra Leone
- In the first half of the 19th century the GB government resisted calls to secure new territories- in 1865, a Parliamentary Select Committee, even recommended withdrawal from Britain'
- Sir Richard Burton was an explorer who wrote five books on W.Africa describing tribal rituals concerning birth, marriage and death, as well as fetishism, ritual murder, cannibalism and bizarre sexual practices.
- Mary Slessor (1849-1915) a Victorian mill girl who left slums of Dundee to live among the tribes of Calabar, Nigeria. Slessor fought hard to end the local practice of killing twins (and often their mother too), which local tribes believed worked for the devil.
- In the 1880s the Anglican Church Missionary Society clashed with the first Anglican African bishop in the Niger region- Samuel Crowther, a former slave who had been ordained in the Church of England in London. Crowther was forced to resign in 1891 amidst accusations that he was too lax towards heathen practices.
- George Goldie bought a palm oil business in the Niger basin in 1875. Palm oil proved lucrative product as industrial lubricant, both candles and soap.
- Goldie formed the Central African Trading Company 1876 visited W Africa for the first time in 1877.
- In 1879 he persuaded all the British trading firms on the Niger River to join forces with his family firm to create a single company, the United African Company, which controlled 30 trading posts.
- However, his application for a royal charter in 1881 was refused because of competing French interests.
- Goldie benefited from Englishman F.W. Loder's discovery that previously unused palm kernels could be used to manufacture margarine. Palm kernel exports came to exceed palm oil in value.
- Goldie secured concessions from tribal chiefs, he signed treaties making them trade solely with the company's agents in return for a commitment to buy local exportable products (shea butter and ivory)
- Such efforts meant he won the trade war with rival French companies. He also est. coffee and cocoa plantations- reflecting a growing trend in drinking chocolate and emergence of the chocolate bar..

- Goldie's success was largely a result of his agents having secured over 450 local treaty arrangements which transferred territory and jurisdiction to the United African Company. In return tribal chiefs were promised protection & provided compensation of annual subsidy besides being offered weapons, ammunition, rum, gin and smaller gifts of tobacco, salt and Manchester cotton goods.
- Because of Goldie- GB successfully asserted its right to proclaim a protectorate over both northern and southern Niger at the Berlin Conference (1884-85). Consequently Goldie's firm was chartered as the Royal Niger Company in 1886, Goldie was knighted in 1887.
- Goldie became a colonial administrator using a mixture of force and persuasion- he was thus responsible for the development of Northern Nigeria into a prosperous British protectorate.
- After the Berlin Conference the West African Colonies also included Ashantiland (an extension of the original Gold Coast) and Nigeria (the area penetrated by Goldie's Royal Niger Company)
- Britain's actions towards the Ashanti around the Gold Coast are typical of the way the British acted to protect their territories. Tired of the British-Ashanti skirmishes, in the early 1890s, the British demanded that their King, Prempeh, should turn over the remainder of his empire to the British as a protectorate; he refused.
- This produced a fourth Anglo-Ashanti War in which Britain conquered the Ashanti territories and forced Prempeh from his throne in 1896.
- A further uprising in 1900 led to Britain's formal annexation of the kingdom. Ashantiland was incorporated into the Gold Coast Colony in 1902.
- 1900 Chamberlain oversaw the annexation of Ashantiland into Gold Coast as Colonial Secretary and the acquisition of the territories of the Royal Niger Company.
- The British were able to est. their claim to Nigeria by their occupation and by 1890 an agreement with the French, who agreed to recognise Britain's domination of the area in return for Britain's recognition of the French claim to Madagascar.
- The GB gov took over responsibilities of the Royal Niger Company and est. direct British control in the North in 1900 and in the South in 1906. Nigeria was eventually unified in 1914.
- Moroccan Crisis 1905 and 1911- Kaiser threatened French interests in Morocco on a visit in 1905. After several weeks of tense discussion, the matter was resolved at the Algeciras Conference (1906) when Britain stood by Fr.
- A further crisis erupted in 1911, the French sent 20,000 soldiers to disperse Moroccan rebels who had attacked Fez. The Kaiser sent a warship (*the Panther*) to the Port of Agadir to prevent French invasion. GB fearful that Germ. Were trying to seize Agadir prepared the navy for war. Wilhelm backed down.
- In 1898 the British governor of Sierra Leone, Colonel Cardew, introduced a new severe tax on dwellings known as the 'hut tax' and also insisted that local chiefs organise their followers to maintain roads. His demands were met with resistance.
- Cardew responded militarily and eventually deployed a 'scorched earth' approach, which involved setting fire to entire villages, farms and crops.
- This tactic secured surrender from Cardew's primary adversary, Chief Bai Bureh, in November 1898, although hundreds had been killed in the process. Despite the GB gov. plea for leniency, Cardew had 96 of the chief's warriors hanged.

India

Pre 1857-1890

- British East India Company had been granted a monopoly over English trade with Asia in 1600.
- By 1750 it had bases in Madra, Calcutta and Bombay and controlled trade through local nawabs and rajas (princes).
- After Clive beat France in 1757 EIC had control of India until 1858. n their GB officers and a mob set upon local Europeans.
- Indian Mutiny- sepoys in Bengal army grievances about work, pay and conditions. Traditional explanation that gun cartridges covered in animal fat which offended both Muslims and Hindus- real trigger was the anger felt by landlords and nobles who had their lands taken by Governor-General Dalhousie.
- Sepoys in Bengal refused to obey orders in Feb 1857. At Meerut, outside Delhi, sepoys turned on GB officers and seized control in Agra, Lucknow and Cawnpore- short attempt to resurrect old Mughal Emperor as a figurehead.
- Although large areas of India not involved- the cost of rebellion in human suffering was great. The Emperor's sons were swiftly executed so that remaining rebels lost hope of restoring Mughal dynasty. Delhi and Lucknow were devastated; villages burnt; mutineers tortured and GB officer, their wives and children murdered.
- GB control wasn't completely reasserted until June 1858 after final battle at Gwalior, some 180 m S. of Delhi.

- 1857 Indian Mutiny-Cawnpore- Indian rebels took decision to kill 200 captive GB women and children. Most were hacked to death by hired butchers and then stripped before their bodies were thrown down a well. The British were horrified by this but thrilled with tales of Major-General Havelok who recaptured Cawnpore in July and Lucknow in September.
- The press turned Havelok into a hero so when he died of dysentery in November 1857, the public paid for a statue of him in Trafalgar Square.
- Although the Brit tried to act more sensitively towards the Indians- the idea that the East could be westernized and therefore civilized was questioned, after the Indians were portrayed as savages in the press.
- The legal systems imposed favoured the British and were for too complex and expensive for the poor- particularly on land ownership.
- The British built railways but these were geared towards trade and control; most villages lacked even mud roads.
- GB offered markets for Indian produce like higher value crops- rice and wheat, and lower value grains (rye, barley, millet and coarse rice)- India became dependent on food imports and consumption per head declined.
- GB developed systems for irrigation and land improvements but this only impacted 6% of land- that benefited GB
- British provided Indians with cheap GB manufacturers so India was unable to develop their own industries and the economy became skewed- as goods came from GB there was virtually no heavy industry.
- GB provided jobs for Indians- railways, army, police and civil service and as clerks but few got this employment. Most employers were Anglo-Indians (mixed race) and Christian Indians seen to be loyal to the Raj.
- Between 1859 and 1861 Vicery Canning made an exhaustive tour of India- designed to win back those who were badly affected by the mutiny- some land and titles were returned to natives; Star of India medals were introduced, positions in either the Imperial Assembly or Statutory Civil Service posts were shared. More schools teaching in English were opened.
- 1857- universities est in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta while elite schools were set up in order to produce westernised Oriental Gentleman (Rajkumar College, Mayo College and Bombay's Cathedral School).
- In the 30 yrs following 1857 60000 Indians entered uni and some 2000 in Law. Of the 1712 Calcutta students to graduate by 1882- over 1/3 entered gov service and slightly more went into legal professions.
- Grads of the 3 unis by 1882 accounted for some 1100 appointments to gov. service.
- Subsistence farming prevailed, although the number of tea plantations inc. from just one in 1851 to 295 by 187.
- In 1871 Indian census at least 236 million lived under British rule or in states protected by British treaties.
- The cost of Indian gov. was similar to that of Britain itself and the army there was considerably larger.
- From 1858 a separate India Office, with its own Secretary of State, handled Indian and Far Eastern Affairs; this reflected the imp. Of British involvement in India.
- 1858 East Indian Company handed the running of India over to GB gov and company dissolved.
- Q. Vic informed the Indians 'We desire to show Our Mercy, by pardoning the Offences of those who have been thus misled.'
- The Government of India Act 1858 terms: EIC's territoris to pass to Queen and company close; position of Secretary of State for India created- had same power the company used to; a council of 15 members (the India Council) with experience of Indian affairs was appt to assist the Secretary of State for india and act as an advisory body in Indian affairs; the Crown appt a Viceroy to replace Company's Governor- General; Indian Civil Service placed under control of Secretary of State.
- 1 Jan 187 Queen Victoria was made Empress of India- Queen never visited India but reminder of her power. It was Disraeli who steered this Royal Titles Act through the House of Commons to secure this title. Disraeli developed this by appting Lord Lytton as Viceroy and backing his coronation durbar in Delhi 1877.
- Disraeli and Lytton also sought to turn to India's norther neighbor Afghanistan to further expand control.
- Such were the fears of Afghan border raids into India that Lytton launched an invasion of Afghanistan in 1878. A protracted conflict followed which saw British-Indian troops suffer a series of setbacks, and almost 10,000 losses, before eventual victory so GB had control over Afghanistan and the north west frontier province.
- Viceroy ruled India with a Legislative Council of five who had responsibility for finance, law, the army, economy and home affairs.
- In the provinces- the Viceroy represented by provincial governors with own councils- responsible for day to day running.
- Approx. 1000 British Civil Servants employed as members of Indian Civil Service- this structure was unique to India within the Empire and attracted some able administrators since it had a good salary and good opportunities. Baring and Bartle Frere both served in India. Frere's support in cursing the Indian Mutiny won him a knighthood and a place on the Viceroy's Council at Calcutta. He then became Governor of Bombay, a member of the India Council (in GB) between 1867 and 1877.
- Candidates competed for jobs through academic examination in theory this was open to all but the civil service was almost entirely white and male.

- Running of India depended on collaboration with natives. There were 565 nominally independent Princely States whose support was essential for smooth running.
- Until 1858 a 'doctrine of laps' had ensured that the Princely States fell under GB rule when their rulers' line of descent ended. The removal of this secured princes loyalty- although they accepted GB rule, an elaborate hierarchy of status bolstered their standing.
- Within civil service, bilingual Indians, were recruited as low-level clerks across India's 13 provinces.
- The 8 largest provinces were Bengal, Bombay, Burma, Central Provinces, Madras, North East Frontier, Punjab and the United Provinces. There were a no. of smaller provinces administered by a Chief Commissioner.
- Remaining 40% of India made up of Princely States; these retained native rulers in treaty alliance with GB- in the major princely states of Hyderabad, Baroda, Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore and Gwalior a 'Resident' oversaw affairs on behalf of Viceroy. In the remaining an 'Agent' did the same.
- Legal system developed as Old EIC courts were merged with Crown Courts and English law prevailed.
- Greater respect was shown for Indian culture- particularly in relation to marriage and family law. Christian missionaries were actively discouraged but gov. promoted education.
- From an Indian perspective, the replacement of Company rule by Crown control brought little tangible difference.
- Inc. in political awareness- formation of Indian National Congress 1885. Members met to discuss public affairs- forum for debate rather than challenge.
- Pre Indian Mutiny army had numbered fewer than 40,000 British troops. After the army was brought under Crown control and proportion of British to Indian troops raised to a ratio of 1:2. There was an army of 70,000 Brits and 125,000 native troops by the 1880s.
- Regiments of native Indian troops were now trained and stationed in their own districts to keep them separate and were deliberately mixed in terms of caste and religion.
- The army enlisted greater numbers of Gurkhas and Sikhs (from Nepal and the Punjab) who had been loyal to GB during the mutiny- replacing Bengali troops which had not. There was even a trend of Hindus changing their names to Singh (a sikh name) because they felt it would better their son's chance of promotion.
- 62 of 74 Bengali regiments were disbanded, and the high-caste Brahmin regiment that had acted independently disappeared.
- To reduce risk of rebellion no. of GB officers was inc. and all field artillery was placed in GB hands. Indians placed under GB commanders and denied officer ranking- GB also ordered to pay greater respect to sepoys beliefs.
- Caste system- hindus traditional divide people into social group at birth- said this intensified under GB as they treated castes differently as part of the system of gov.
- Also to lessen risk of rebellion Indian troops were often sent abroad- in late 1859 10,000 Indian troops were sent to Shanghai during the Second Opium War and used in 1882 Arabi Pasha revolt (7000 sent).
- Growth of railways also helped India's defence: 3000 miles of track added in the decade after Mutiny- inc. British presence and meant reaction to rebellion could be swift.
- Armoured gun train introduced for mobile enforcement purposes, first Viceroy Canning set up an Imperial Police Force as an extract layers of security and to avoid over-reliance on the army.
- Railways also linked the cotton and jute growing areas of the north with the mills of Bombay and Calcutta and enabled rice to reach ports for export.
- Indian tea grown in Darjeeling and Assam originally was also planed at Coonoor in the Nilgiri Hills by Henry Mann and by James Taylor in Ceylon in the 1860s and Arthur Hall at Nelliampathy in Kerala in the 1870s. Tea was the cheapest and most popular drink of the Brits.

British imports from India	Value in 1854	Value in 1876
Raw cotton	1,642,000	5,875,000
Raw jute	510,000	2,799,000
Tea	24,000	2,429,000
Wheat	0	1,647,000

- In India, native mills could not compete in price with imported British textiles and so many indigenous companies collapsed.
- Amy Carmichael worked in India for 55 years producing 35 books of her experiences. Carmichael tried to rescue the 'temple children'- mostly young girls who were forced into prostitution. She dressed in Indian clothes, and dyed her skin with dark coffee so that she would blend in with indigenous people.

- Mary Carpenter was another British Christian who travelled to India in 1866 to improve female education. She encouraged both Indian and British colonial administrators to improve schools, hospitals and gaols and won funding to set up a training college for female Indian teachers in 1868.

1890-1914

- There were strict limitations on the size of the civil service because its pay and pensions were costly, so there were often no more than 3 to 4 officers per district.
- The Indian Civil Service had a policy of 'divide and rule'. They emphasised the divisions within India- language, race, religion, caste, occupation and region and asserted GB moral authority.
- Allowed some degree of educated Indian representation on provincial councils in reforms in 1892 and 1909.
- By 1914 India was worth £150 million in exports (20% of GB total)
- Pale ale for export was devised for Britons in India. British breweries competed for the colonial market like Shepherd Neame of Kent and Hodgson's of Essex- English beer was exported to India, partly to keep officials away from potent local brews- these had extra hops and alcohol for preservation.

Viceroy Curzon (1899-1905)

- 1899 Salisbury appoints Curzon as Viceroy. Curzon believed in moral imperial duty- 'the hand of Divine Providence behind the creation and expansion of an empire which is a supreme force for good in the world.'
- Oversaw the rearming of native regiments, and construction of 6,000 miles of railway- promotion of scientific and medical education.
- Mindful of growing criticism of GB rule which emanated from professional 'middle class' Indians and their representative body- the Indian National Congress- which had been est. in 1885 to campaign for home rule.
- The congress was cautious in open resistance (opened meetings by signing GB national anthem) but did criticise trading arrangements, restraints on Indian industry and heavy taxation which paid for high-earning GB civil servants.
- Pressure came from different groups e.g. 'The Servants of India Society' active among the 'Untouchable' community at the bottom of caste system.
- Curzon founded the Imperial Cadet Corps, in 1901, to give native princes and elite figures military training and 'special' commissions. He also reformed the unis, police, lowered taxes and adopted the gold standard to ensure stable currency.
- 1903 durbar and 1904 restoration of Taj Mahal under his Ancient Monuments Preservation Act were way of honouring colonial India.
- The defence of India was another of Curzon's concerns and in 1901 the North-West Frontier Province was created to protect the border from Russian incursions. This merged north-westerly areas of Pashtun lands of Afghan people with Punjab and a Chief Commissioner was put there.
- Curzon also mounted a temporary invasion of Tibet- 1903-1904 to counter Russia's perceived ambitions and the two countries clashed over influence in Persia.
- Disputes only resolved after Curzon left office. An 'entente' in 1907 est. spheres of influence in Persia and both countries agreed to respect the independence of Tibet.
- July 1905 Curzon actioned partition of Bengal between Muslim- majority of East Bengal and Assam and a Hindu-majority province of West Bengal. Hindu Elite were furious- many of whom owned land in E. Bengal which they leased to Muslim peasants.
- Hindus saw partition as revenge for criticism of GB regime. There were strikes, protests and boycotts of GB made goods.
- Surandranath Banerjee, twice president of INC, led campaigns and new nationalism developed.
- Curzon compelled to resign in 1905- Muslim elite supported partition of Bengal and so formed the All India Muslim League in 1906 to protect Indian Muslims.
- Hindu/ Muslim split now used to justify GB control as only way to avoid religious conflict.
- 1911 Bengal reunited and 1913 All India Muslim League adopted self-government for India as its goal.
- Nationalist newspapers founded- Bal Tilak editor of Kesari and Shivram Paranjape founded a weekly called Kaal 1898 led to Paranjape's arrest for sedition 1908- served 19 months hard labour and Kaal was banned.
- The Abhinav Bharat (Young India) org. founded by two Savarkar brothers became home of revolutionaries- est branches across India and assassinated British officials including Arthur Jackson, district magistrate and London-based military advisory, Lieutenant-Colonel Curzon-Wyllie in 1909.
- Tilak was editor of Kesari a nationalist newspaper and was arrested alongside Paranjape- when the partition of Bengal happened Tilak was at the forefront of a swadeshi or self-sufficiency campaign designed to undermine GB rule- besides

petitions and protests, a public boycott of GB goods. Six year campaign was successful in as much as Bengal was reunited- also influenced Gandhi.

Viceroy Minto (1905-1910)

- Had to deal out with fallout of Curzon's plans. With help of new Liberal gov (1906) and Morley, Secretary of State for India, he introduced a limited programme of reforms in 1909 attempt to appease Bengalis.
- Indian Councils Act 1909- enabled 27 Indians to be elected from provincial constituencies to the Viceroy's Council, which advised the Viceroy and assisted in law making. Elections held on v. narrow franchise (no. of people who could vote).
- Further democratic reform 1910 meant elections for enlarged provincial councils- 135 Indians were able to secure seats across subcontinent.
- A no. of British administrators inc. Governor of Bengal, targeted in attacks organised by nationalists= GB underestimated by thinking they were unconnected and by low-caste Indian. However, in 1908 two GB women killed by a bomb intended for a district judge, intensive police investigation mounted. Revealed attack to be the work of terrorist organisation known as Anushilan Samiti- led by Pramathanath Mitra P. Mitra- Calcutta High Court barrister.

Viceroy Hardinge (1910-1916)

- Used visit of King-Emperor George V to India 1911 opportunity to reunite Bengal. Moved Indian capital from Calcutta to Delhi (Muslim stronghold) as a way of undermining the revolutionary Hindu groups- monarch laid foundation stone of the capital, New Delhi. George V first and only monarch to visit Ray.
- Crowned Emperor and grand durbar held- display of power and pageantry to ensure loyalty of princes. Durbar covered 20 sq.m and cost £2 million in today's terms.
- Hardinge declared war on India's behalf 1914- test of Indian commitment as he did so without consulting Indian population. For the most part they supported- but in the hope of a new deal for Indian after the war.

Politics and attitudes at home

Berlin and Brussels Conference

- International rivalry led to Brussels Conference 1876 and Berlin Conference 1884-5.
- 1876 Brussels Conference- King Leopold of Belgium hosted conference of explorers & leaders from geographical societies. Motivated largely by Belgium wanting to protect interests in the Congo.
- View that Africans incapable of developing natural resources in C. Africa- Europeans were needed
- Routes to Africa's great lakes needed to be developed through road and railway building
- International African Association should be est. to coordinate the European's affairs.
- Actually heightened competition because people were suspicious of Leopold- International African Association hired Henry Morton Stanley (from GB Royal Geographical Society) to advise in Congo region but clear Leopold wanted own Congo Empire. Fr. Hired Italian-born Pierre de Brazza to stake their claims, German hired Gustavn Nachtigal to assert influence.
- France extended its control from Senegal to Western Sudan 1879
- Portugal asserted claim to control mouth of Congo River 1884.
- Although 80% of Africa was still under local control- European powers mainly coastal areas- the need for regulation became apparent. German Chancellor Bismarck took initiative with Berlin Conference 1884-5.
- 14 European states as well as the USA but Fr, Germany, GB and Portugal were major players due to previous control.
- Initial task to secure agreement that both the basins and mouths of the Congo and Niger rivers were to remain neutral and open to trade.
- Conference concluded with signing of General Act, which promised: all nations should be permitted to trade in the basin of the Congo and its outlets; free trade in these regions; should help protect indigenous people and suppress slave trade; powers should protect religious, scientific or charitable undertakings, Christian missionaries, scientists and explorers; any power took more land needed to notify other countries in order to enable them to assert and claims of their own.
- Principle established known as 'effective occupation.' A European power could assert a claim to land that it 'effectively' occupied and notify other powers. Only if a rival power could place a claim was this process questioned.
- This General Act triggered a scramble so that by 1900 90% of the continent was in European hands.

- The Conference was a success in reducing conflict between European nations. Africa acted as a safety-valve for Europe; A.J.P Taylor referred to it as a 'safe arena' for competing countries.
- There was no African representation at the conference and European ministers showed no regard for natural, ethnic, linguistic or religious divisions or borders.
- There was no concerted effort to tackle African or Arab slave trade- wellbeing of indigenous people overlooked.

British Government 1857-1890

- Mid 19th century gov. paid little interest to Empire. The gov. resisted calls to secure new territories, for example, they withheld charters from commercial colonising companies which they felt weren't viable.
- In 1865 Parliamentary Select Committee even recommended withdrawal from GB West African settlements due to cost.
- 1870s saw a shift in attitude- European and American protective tariffs made it harder to sell GB manufactured goods- turn to empire.
- In the 1870s Disraeli began to assert that Conservatives were 'party of empire' and that Liberal opponents would allow Empire to crumble.
- Disraeli presented this in his Crystal Palace speech 1872: 'in my opinion no minister in this country will do his duty who neglects any opportunity of reconstructing as much as possible our colonial empire, and of responding to those distant sympathies which may become the source of incalculable strength and happiness to this land. Therefore gentlemen, with respect to the second great object of the Tory party also- the maintenance of the empire- public opinion appears to be in favour of our principles.'
- 1867 Reform Act had enlarged the franchise- Conservative party hadn't won election since 1841 and 'playing the imperialist card' paid off when they won the 1874 election. Card was also played by Salisbury 86-92/ 95-1902.
- 1867 Reform Act increased electorate from 650,000 adult males to 1.5 million men.
- Gladstone believed GB needed to avoid new acquisitions and concentrate on developing existing colonies- helping them towards self-government. He distinguished between 'imperialism' (which he opposed) and 'empire' which he supported. Liberals believed Disraeli's imperialist talk was stirring jingoism- Empire- related patriotism- aggressive foreign policy to acquire new lands, celebratory nature, boasting of GB power.
- Disraeli bought £4million shares in Suez Canal 1875- set tone for policy. Disraeli also gave Queen Victoria Empress of India title and gave Lytton Viceroy position-with own durbar.
- He also supported the takeover of Afghanistan and the North-West Frontier Province.
- Disraeli's gov also annexed Boer republic of Transvaal 1877 and launched war against Zulu and Pedi tribes. Initial invasion of Zululand failure, GB humiliated at Isandlwana January 1879 before securing victory at Ulundi.
- Setbacks in Afghan and Zulu campaigns contribute to Conservative's defeat in April 1880 and return of Liberal.
- When Transvaal Boers mobilised in Dec 1880 and declared own independence- it was Gladstone who was PM. Hence start of First Boer War 1880-1881- following British forces' defeat at Majuba Hill Feb 1881 Gladstone refused to commit further troops, time or money to support what had been Disraeli's ambitions.
- The same was true during Mahdist Rebellion- 1884. Gladstone urged withdrawal of Anglo-Egyptian troops and reflect that the Sudanese are 'rightly struggling to be free.'
- Despite this Gladstone became embroiled in Egypt to protect passage to India. Arabi Pasha's uprising 1881 threatened GB interest- once Tewfiq was established as ruler- Egypt now new territory under Gladstone.
- Gladstone's hand further forced by Berlin Conference 1884-85- resulted in conversion of Somaliland and Bechuanaland (north of Cape Colony) into British protectorates. However, local Tswana left in power in GB Bechuanaland- Gladstone reluctant to take on more land or costs.
- Same hesitancy shown when Germany claimed the Pacific Island of New Guinea 1884, renaming it Kaiser Wilhelmsland: Gladstone resisted intervention and confrontation with Germany.
- Instead, the Premier of Queensland, ordered occupation of the island's S.eastern zone to establish British control there. Australia subsequently financed the development of British New Guinea.
- Gladstone resigned as PM in June 1885 having overseen 1884 Parliamentary Reform Act further extended the vote to 5.5 million men. This meant that the trend of using or promoting imperialism for popular support returned under the Conservative governments of Lord Salisbury.
- 1886, he introduced Home Rule Bill for Ireland, confirming his reluctant imperialist status.

Attitudes at home 1857-1890

- 1860s and 70s Empire inc. appealed to British. Education Act 1870 inc. national literacy rates and extension of the vote 1867 and 1884 Reform Acts made public more politically aware.
- 1857 Cawnpore massacre and Major General Henry Havlock recapture led to public funding a statue of him in Trafalgar Sq.
- 1882 Arabi Pasha's revolt in Egypt meant Gladstone was well-supported/ encouraged to intervene.
- The Pall Mall Gazette 'the Moslem mob' 13 March 1882, Daily Telegraph recounted that rebels killed 'all the Christians they could find' in Alexandria and left the city in ruins (14 July 1882). Evening News reported that more Europeans had been murdered with 'further massacres imminent' (21 July 1882) while Economist predicted 'very great losses must be incurred'. Made GB angry about the 'wickedness' of the rebels.
- Imperialist literature such as H. Rider Haggard's *King Solomon's Mines* (1885) and *She* (1887), also made an appearance in bookshops- younger Victorians read *The Boy's Own Paper* from 1879. Included contributions from Colonel Baden-Powell who urged readers to lead 'manly and Christian lives.'
- School books reflected themes, clubs and associations such as the Boys' Brigade (1883) sprang up, reinforcing imperialist values by offering military training and by reminding young men of what the glorious empire was.
- Literature told the British that their empire was an 'empire of races' and believed themselves infinitely superior to other indigenous peoples and that it was their duty to civilise.
- Missionaries reported back on their evangelical work (converting heathens) and their dispatches were used for missionary pamphlets, newspapers and Sunday School stories. Return to Britain lectured at meetings and not only gained coverage for their civilising mission and some achieved celebrity status as in the case of Livingstone.
- Attitude encouraged by Charles Darwin's *Origin of Species* 1859- linked to idea of natural selection.
- Quasi-scientists justified their views by pointing to disappearance of 'weak' N. Americans Indians, Maoris and Aborigines- also promulgated the categorisation of racial attributes and groups.
- Great Exhibition 1851, 1862 International Exhibition held in S. Kensington featured over 28,000 exhibitors from 36 countries- represented a wide range of industry, technology and the arts and displayed 7000 exhibits from India alone.
- 1877 Nubian Village featured both animals and humans collected in Sudan- London Alexandra Palace 1886 Colonial and Indian Exhibition was held in S. Kensington to 'give to the inhabitants of the British Isles, to foreigners and to others, practical demonstration of the wealth and industrial development ofthe BE.'
- Buildings that housed 1886 exhibition built in Indian style- princely gateway and artefacts from ceremonial swords to fly-swatters and Indians as living exhibitions- described as craftsmen but probably criminals.
- London also hosted an Africa exhibition 1890- work of traders, government officials, missionaries and scientific groups showcase Stanley's African travels. Celebrated explorers and colonisation- trophy displays of shields, spears and axes, an African hut and two boys from Bechuanaland.

British government 1890-1914

- Conservative government elected in 1895 determined to uphold GB position in every part of the world.
- Colonial Office continued to have overall responsibility for the Empire, although Foreign Office found its responsibilities grew as newly acquired African protectorates were placed under control and Indian office expanded.
- Governors and colonial officials had to take note of Westminster, unless they angered parliament they were generally trusted to administer control however they wanted.
- Britain had maintained policy of 'splendid isolation' since end of Napoleonic Wars 1815, trusting its Navy to keep Empire safe. Army- seen as secondary importance until Boer War.
- Two alliance systems developed in Europe- Germany made an alliance with Austria-Hungary 1870 which was joined by Italy in 1882. Alliance promptly countered by military agreements between Fr and Russia 1892, followed by an alliance between them. Britain was at risk of having no one.
- Britain had conflicted with Rus, Fr and Germ over colonies but even the Fashoda incident had been resolved- GB concerned about Russia.
- GB concerned over naval race with Germany. Imperial Conference on Defence held 1909- formation of dominion fleet considered.
- GB realised no longer could maintain 'two power standard' where the navy could match the two next strongest naval powers; instead it looked for 60% margin over Germany. Ambitious- by 1912 all attempts of negotiations with Germany had failed. Britain took navy from Med to deploy in N.Sea. Army remodelled for European war.
- GB had to rely on Fr for support and focus shifted on defence of Britain in Europe (not Empire)- however Empire still instrumental.

- GB declared war in August 1914 in support of Fr, Rus against Germany and Austria- Hungary. Italy only committed in 1915 and joined GB side. War a result of European nations wanting own Empire.
- 1890-1914 'high noon' of Empire- late Victorians and Edwardians absolute faith in permanence of Empire.
- Chamberlain- Secretary of State for the Colonies 1895- believed in high imperialism.
- Failure of first Colonial Council 1887 to get agreement for an Imperial Council to serve Empire, Chamberlain summoned and chaired two further Colonial Conferences, 1897 and 1902- white colonies invited and discussed imperial defence and customs union- rejected Chamberlain's ideas.
- Chamberlain not offered PM in 1902 when Salisbury died, prob due to Boer War. 1903 resigned as Colonial Secretary.
- Set up Tariff Reform League to persuade GB public that imperial preference should be introduced. The League organised distribution of large numbers of leaflets and played Chamberlain's recorded messages to crowded meetings. Conservatives didn't believe in him- this split party and Balfour (then PM) resigned.
- 1900 Khaki election- known as such due to jingoism behind Boer War.
- Liberals aimed at education and improvement with objective of self-rule. Conservatives wanted good government and white rule. Even growing labour party saw empire as a force for good.
- The real imperialists were mostly Conservatives and on the radical right of the party. During the years of Conservative ascendancy between 1895 and 1905- supporters of PM, Lord Salisbury himself embraced imperialist cause. Argued in favour of a stronger, closer united empire.
- Even with liberal rule the continuation of Empire was never questioned.

High imperialists

- High imperialists who viewed the Empire as a sort of racial duty included Curzon, Salisbury, Rhodes.
- Chamberlain, another high imperialist, believed empire was answer to national problems- industrial recovery, provide employment, fund social reforms (pensions) and strengthen moral fibre of GB.
- Lord Meath another high imperialist argued that empire was essential to check growth of British cities, encouraged emigration.
- Royal Colonial Institute particularly popular 1890-1914- meeting place for those interested in colonial and Indian affairs
- The Victoria League founded 1901 by women non-political org. promote closer union of Empire through 'hospitality, fundraising, friendship and education.'
- Round Table movement also founded.
- Lord Meath set up pro-imperial group- Empire Day Movement- not celebrated until 1902 and officially recognised by parliament 1916. Day of festivities intended to reinforce unity and celebrate motherly image of Q. Vic.

Critics

- Hobson challenged high imperialism with his book *Imperialism* in 1902. View influenced by Boer War- imperial expansion was essentially rich capitalists trying to make profit. Capitalists small & powerful elite- exploiting.
- Boer War he contested had been fought to secure gold resources. Imperialism was a capitalist plot.
- Emily Hobhouse- critiqued Boer War and so did the 1901 Fawcett Commission.
- Other critics include: Blunt- diplomat and anti-imperialist poet/ Spencer- philosopher criticised Victorian enthusiasm for colonialism/ Harrison- imperialism was unethical/ Digby set up Indian Political and General Agency in London to raise awareness of Indian grievances in parliament/ Crane- anti-war illustrations.

National Efficiency

- 30,000 Boers held out against GB forces- as poorly prepared. Up to 40% of GB recruits had been tested and unfit for military service. Manchester- 8,000 out of 11,000 would-be volunteers turned away. Poor diet and living conditions weakened GB.
- 1902 common for journalists to speak of need for 'national efficiency'- GB nation of amateurs and gov needed to be better organised- if they didn't reacy Germany would eclipse them.
- Measures taken inc: 1902 Education Act (Cons)- raise standards, 1000 secondary schools opened/ modernisation of Royal Navy- 1906 Dreadnought/ new centre of tech, medical and scientific excellence, Imperial College London/ Liberal social reforms- free school meals (1906)/ school medical inspections (1907)/ children's welfare charter (1908)/ pensions (1908) etc. David Lloyd George and Churchill led this drive.

Attitudes at home 1890-1914

- 1890-1914 'golden age' newspaper publications as technical advances made newspapers more available and the emergence of professional journalists developed- with a political agenda.
- Alfred Harmsworth- est Daily Mail 1896 & Daily Mirror (1903)- helped create tabloid journalism- held world record for daily circulation until death. Aimed at lower-middle class & sold cheaply. During Boer War sold over million copies a day- filled with war stories and damning the Boers and Kruger whilst praising GB troops- Hobson said it was 'crude sensationalism.'
- Early 20th century Mail turned to Germans- posed as military threat. Serialised a number of patriotic books too: Headon Hill's *The Spies of Wight* (1899) Erskine Childres' *The Riddle of the Sands* (1903) etc.
- He also rescued Observer, and The Times 1905 and 1908/ 1908 acquired The Sunday Times. Pro-imperialist.
- Rudyard Kipling writing shaped attitudes too- critiqued administrators but believed in Empire- wrote Jungle Book.
- Kipling, Baker (The Dash for Khartoum) and Henry (With Clive in India) were Victorian bestsellers.
- Gertrude Page emigrated to Rhodesia 1900- 20 novels based on lives & loves of fellow Brits. Mary Gaunt did the same. British India proved popular setting: Maud Diver- British heroism in sub-continent.
- Music and churches reflected pro-imperialism too- 'imperial ballads', patriotic hymns, brass bands etc.
- Best known imperial composer- Edward Elgar- tried to get music to 'capture nobility of Empire'.
- Elgar wrote an 'Imperial March' for Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee (1897) he composed numerous other pieces including a Coronation Ode 1902 for Edward VIII accession- 'The Crown of India' for Delhi durbar 1911.
- Henry Coward took his Sheffield choir to Dominions 1911, Clara Butt went to Australia, NZ and Canada.
- Children's literature reflected imperialism- Brett's *Boys of the Empire* (88-1900), *Boys of England*, *Young Men of Great Britain*
- Religious Tract Society produced *Boy's Own Paper* and *Girl's Own Paper* readership ¼ to ½ million 1890-1914.
- Howard Handley Spicer- The Empire League & editor of *Boys of the Empire* wanted 'promote & strengthen a worthy imperial spirit in British-born boys'. Magazines- 7000 members (1900) & annual book on colonies.
- Each year an exam was set £25 first prize and offer of free passage to one of the colonies.
- Robert Baden-Powell hero of Boer War est. Boy Scout 1908 and Girl Guides 1912- promoted imperial themes.
- History and Geography books used in state schools tended to emphasise British strength.
- Even baby books inc. the theme Mary Frances Ames' *ABC for Baby Patriots*
- Empire represented in architecture- Baker and Lutyens- asked to design New Delhi
- 1897 Q Vics Diamond Jubilee- great representation of Empire- 50,000 troops in parade.
- King George V's coronation- Festival of Empire, Crystal Palace 1911 ¼ size model parliament buildings around Empire erected. Pageant dramatized London history, 500 voice choir. Intra- Empire sports championship held

White colonies- Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Ireland

- Canada, Australia, New Zealand and West Indian colonies had a representative system of gov in 1857 . Royal governor, local assembly- these colonies of settlement were so named because white settlers had ruled there.
- Mid-19th century (not West Indies) moved to responsible government- own ministers/ elected parliaments. System adopted 1850 Canada, most of Australian colonies 1850s, NZ 1856. W. Australia 1890, Cape Colony 1872.
- GB might have adopted free trade but no internal free trade between colonies- self-governing colonies allowed to adopt protective tariff systems of their own.
- First Colonial Conference of 1887 discussed issue of special trading preference between colonies- free trade empire- but this was turned down by GB. Canada in 1859 and Australia 1860 chose to impose tariffs against imported manufacturers inc. GB to protect their own industries.
- Canada after 1867 canals were deepened around the St Lawrence/ Great Lakes seaway system and the Welland Canal was built to overcome height differences between Lakes Eyrie and Ontario.
- Gold discovered in New South Wales in 1851 and by 1866 Victoria was producing £124 million worth of gold- 1/3 of the then world production. New South Wales produced a further £25 milion.
- Australian mines ran dry 1860s- later discovery in 1880 around Kalgoorlie in W. Australia.
- More gold deposits found on west coast of S. Island, New Zealand 1860.
- Germany claimed pacific island of New Guinea in 1884, renaming it Kaiser Wilhelmsland- Gladstone resisted confrontation. Instead, Thomas MacIlwraith, the Premier of Queensland, ordered occupation of island's s.e territory. Australia subsequently financed development of British New Guinea.
- Gladstone sympathetic to Irish Home rule- 1886 he introduced a Home Rule Bill for Ireland- in the 1860s desire for home rule had grown & separate legislation and governance. Gladstone failed to pass bill in 1886 and again in 1893.

- Canada became semi-independent Dominion from 1867, Australia from 1901 and Newfoundland and New Zealand from 1907. S. African states united in 1910. GB responsible for neither the administration nor the costs of government- any control symbolic.
- Canada supplied upwards of 10% of GB beef and 15% of wheat flour by 1914.
- 1900-1914 six fold increase to over 45,000 sq.miles in Canadian land set aside for wheat.
- S. Africa, Australia and New Zealand supplied dairy and lamb.
- Joseph Chamberlain wanted to push for imperial preference trade system whereby dominions. developed special cheaper markets for each other. In 1902 he convened the London Colonial Conference for leaders from GB and Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Cape Colony, Natal and Newfoundland. Discussed creating closer economic ties- imperial customs union. Boost to trade and safe trading.
- Chamberlain's views met with resistance from manufacturing, shipping and banking industry- wanted free trade.
- 1906 general election- public rejected Chamberlain's proposals- not least because food prices would have increased. Voters overwhelmingly voted for the liberals who promised free trade.
- Before 1914, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa and imposed tariffs as a means of asserting their national interests over any loyalties to GB. Canada had own trading deals with Germany, France, Italy and Japan.
- Round Table movement founded in 1909, idea of Lord Milner, promote closer union between GB and self-governing colonies 1910-1911 Round Table groups were formed in S. Africa, Australia, NZ and Canada.

Informal empire

- Made up of areas under GB influence- particularly economic power- sealed through free trade agreements or GB investments. Influence through financing, bankers, shipping, and insurance firms.
- Commercial agreements extended GB informal empire into Latin America, mainly Chile and Argentina.
- GB capital in Latin America stood at over £80 million by 1865 accounted for 10% of Gb exports and imports.
- Morrison, acq. Mercantile Bank of the River Plate Argentina 1881 invested directly in country's utilities; GB Consul in Buenos Aires said GB was 'in' everything, except politics, as intimately as though it were a Brit. colony.
- Threats also used- Mexico 1861 pressure to keep access open to uphold free trade treaties, threat of Royal Navy ensured compliance in Peru & Chile 1857 and 1863 respectively.
- Thailand- trade treaties, Iran Middle East treaties too.
- Weak Chinese Empire forced to make concessions to GB, used navy to threaten opium trade from India to China. Treaties of Nanking (1842) and Tientsin (1858) GB gained trading bases like Shanghai & Hong Kong- GB settlers.
- 1863 Robert Hard appt. as head of Chinese Imperial Customs Office- acted as branch of the Chi'ing gov.
- Similar pattern evident in Afghanistan 1890 threat of full invasion secured Treaty of Gandamak- provided Britain with strategic territorial gains and control of Afghan foreign policy.
- Opium Wars up to 1863 original reason for GB interest in China- protect India and sale of opium there.
- 1890-1914 vast amount of capital invested in Latin America maintained informal empire.
- Commercial treaties made with Latin America, Turkey, Morocco, Siam, Japan and South Sea Islands.

Trade 1857-1890- see all underlined information too for cross referencing

- GB had relied on mercantilism-colonies being obliged to send most of their produce to GB and buy from them.
- Adam Smith challenged this with free trade (*The Wealth of Nations*) benefitted GB as they had the most produce to sell & didn't want tariffs on their goods- GB would use force-Opium Wars (China)- British Navy to intimidate.
- By 1857 GB world leading trading nation- producing heavy iron goods & textiles. Urbanisation meant inc. dependence on imports. GB needed colonies to feed/provide for workforce e.g. minerals and wool from Australia, tropical goods from W. Indian, Malayan plantations.
- View that colonial markets were safer- Empire countries used common language and a common or tied currency. Borrowing in London capital markets as cheaper because of the reliability of British possessions.
- Around 20% of imports came from colonies. The City of London became world's financial capital as GB investment overseas inc. and sterling became main currency of international trade.
- Sailing ships most efficient during 1860s- clippers sailing world over. Suited to tea, opium and spices, mail and people. Competition fierce. Short life-expectancy of 20 years. Suez Canal saw their demise.
- Steamships used for bulky items- time taken reduced to less than 3 weeks.
- Canada forced to accept GB policies on defence in mid 1860s as price of London capital guarantees for railway.

- Railways largest single investment- Canada, Australia, NZ and SA; opened up more land to produce food. Indian railways built strategically- linked cotton and jute-growing areas of the north with mills of Bombay and Calcutta.
- S. Africa produced sugar, coffee, cocoa, copra & palm oil (not made in GB) native farmers sell at any price.
- GB ran plantations in W. Indies and Indian 'coolies' were transported to work there for 5 years.
- Plantations for sisal in Kenya and Tanganyika, coffee and tea in Ceylon and Kenya, for tea in India, for sugar in Mauritius and Natal, rubber and palm oil in Malaya and North Borneo, coconuts in Solomon Islands, sugar in Fiji.
- Mining- tin in Nigeria, gold-Gold Coast, diamonds-Sierra Leone. Copper found-N. Rhodesia & coal & gold in S.
- V. limited dev. of industry in the colonies, partly because many had a v. small internal market & as they couldn't compete in a world market with GB infrastructure. India- local mills couldn't compete with imported GB textiles.
- Chartered companies- gov. recognised companies which effectively had monopoly rights over an area in return for its administration. BUT move away in the 1850s and 60s after East India Company.
- However in 1870- Great Depression- charter companies needed again- 1881 North Borneo Company- benefited from deposits of coal, iron and copper besides development of tobacco and coffee.
- National African Company, renamed Royal Niger Company 1886, Imperial British East Africa Company (1888)
- Imperial Federation League- founded in GB 1884 to promote colonial unity and rapidly est. branches.

Trade 1890-1914- see underlined for cross-reference

- GB had disproportionate amount of trade & investment in own colonies. India, represented large market- 20% of GB exports, worth almost £150 million to businesses by 1914. India exported huge quantities of goods to GB.
- Railway expanded further- Uganda to Mombasa 1900. Indian network cont. to expand.
- Benefits maybe not so imp. Imperial Federation League- est 1884 promote closer colonial ties disbanded 1893.
- GB imports and exports were much greater from countries outside Empire by 1913 (imports 75.1% outside Empire// exports 62.8% outside). GB inc. focus outside Empire- particularly USA.
- 1894 GB imported 64 mil. hundredweight wheat: 30.7 million- USA, 17.2 million- Rus, only 3.6 mil from Canada.
- Empire's total trade 1896 worth £745 million, but trade between countries just £183 million.
- 1897 whole of Tropical Africa took only 1.2% of GB exports & colonies brought from foreign nations, not GB
- Empire cost middle class people- paid for defence & prevented industry modernisation- deflated workers wages.
- Argued GB wasn't self-sufficient and relied too much on imports. GB had to pay out a lot for defence.
- Although GB investment doubled from £2 billion to £4 billion between 1900 and 1913- not all of this was Empire. Far more went to USA and India.
- Loans inc. made to outside Empire as could charge higher interest rates due to inc. risk.
- London world's financial capital- Colonial Loans & Colonial Stocks Acts of 1899 and 1900 facilitated no. of infrastructure proj- inc. rail links eg. Lagos-Mombasa. 1914 GB had invested 2x amount Fr. & 3x Germ overseas.
- Gold standard- by 1908 only China, Persia and some Central American countries still used silver standard- gold standard effectively 'sterling standard' every £ in circulation fixed to amount of gold reserves in Bank of England.