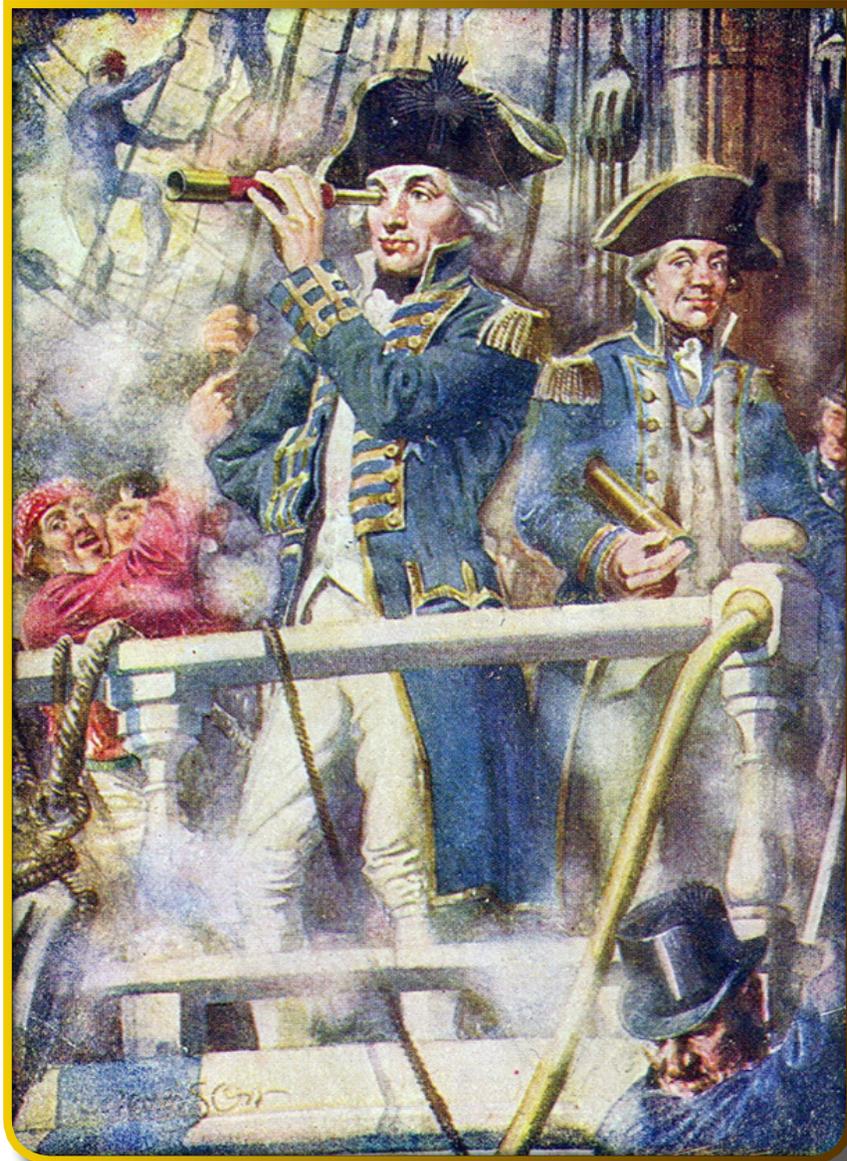


BRITISH EMPIRE STUDY GUIDE



"I really don't see the signal"



HERITAGE CLASSICAL CURRICULUM



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INTRODUCTION

If you have never used the Heritage Classical Curriculum before, this introduction will give you an idea of what to expect and explain how to make the best use of the learning resources included in British Empire Compact Library and Study Guide. If you are already familiar with the Heritage curriculum, you can proceed to the Reading Recommendations section, where content specifically related to the British Empire study program is discussed in detail.

Living Books—The Heritage Classical Curriculum is primarily a reading program. Its centerpiece is a library of over fifty engaging histories written for young people that were originally published nearly a century ago. Although the books in the Heritage library can be used to supplement virtually any history curriculum, the Heritage curriculum was designed as a self-paced, “Living Books”, study program. This means that students read a variety of books on a subject civilization—in this case colonial Britain—and absorb knowledge organically. We recommend a few comprehensive histories as core reading selections, but there are no tests or worksheets and students proceed at their own pace.

While knowledgeable instructors and organized lessons can be of great value, history lends itself better than most subjects to self-instruction from high-quality texts. A great deal can be learned about world history just by reading instructive histories written by talented authors. All of the books in the British Empire library have been carefully selected to make sure they are engaging as well as instructive so students will read them willingly.

Although the idea of a Living Books, independent reading curriculum is simple enough, many students need guidance to make the best possible selections, and most instructors need some assurance that their students are learning the essentials. To address these concerns, a Curriculum User Guide, is provided on each Compact Library, as well as on the Heritage History website. It provides both insights and practical advice for using the Heritage Classical Curriculum in ways that balance flexibility and accountability.

Study Aids—In addition to books, the Heritage curriculum includes learning aids that are intended to complement a student’s reading experience. The purpose of the British Empire Study Guide is to provide access to appropriate review materials—such as maps, timelines, and short biographies—that can help students understand and remember the events and characters they have read about. Much of this information is also available in electronic form on the Curriculum CD, but the Study Guide is intended to be printed and placed in a notebook so that students can review maps and timelines while they read, without being tied to a computer. The contents and organization of the Study Guide is discussed in detail in the following section.

An Adaptable Curriculum—The Heritage Classical Curriculum was designed to be flexible and to appeal to students with a wide range of interests and abilities. It may be used by students who prefer a self-paced, reading-only approach to history or by instructors who teach history in a co-operative or classroom setting. The Study Guide does not include day-to-day lesson plans, but it does include reading lists and timelines that pertain to specific historical eras, so instructors can impose more structure if desired.

The British Empire curriculum library includes books at a wide range of reading levels so it can be used by students from grammar school to high school. Each library contains more books than any student is likely to read during a single term because it was designed for lifelong learning rather than a quick survey. If the reading recommendations for younger readers are followed, students will certainly learn the fundamentals of British colonial history, but the curriculum provides plenty of advanced material for older students as well. Even adults are likely to enjoy the Heritage collection because well-written and engaging stories from history are a pleasure to read at any age.

Stories, not Analysis—The modern approach to history emphasizes analytical reasoning rather than familiarity with specific characters and events of history. The traditional juvenile history books on which the Heritage Classical Curriculum is based, however, tend to favor a story-based approach to history, rather than an interpretive one. The emphasis of the Heritage curriculum is on communicating the most interesting incidents of history, rather than providing the final word on the subject or presenting all possible points of view.

The colonial era is one of the most controversial periods of history, but the books selected for the British Empire collection are straight-forward, easy-to-understand histories, not political science texts. They provide an outline of modern British history and an introduction to the regional histories of the territories under British control. The goal is not to provide analysis and criticism, but simply to introduce the basic facts in a manner appealing to young people.

Using Electronic Texts—The Heritage Classical Curriculum is one of the first curricula to rely primarily on electronic rather than conventional texts. It is particularly suitable for this technology for several reasons. First, it is a reading-based program that requires access to an entire library rather than focusing on one specific textbook. Second, it is composed mainly of books in the “public domain” so that compliance with copyright restrictions is not cumbersome. Heritage History can therefore provide electronic copies of all of our resources in both printable and electronic reader formats to accommodate both “high tech” and “low tech” readers. In order to provide advice for families who are unfamiliar with the most recent developments in e-reader and self-publishing technologies, an Electronic Text User Guide has been included on each Compact Library, in both printable and HTML format.

STUDY GUIDE CONTENTS

The main body of the British Empire Study Guide includes four sections, each with its own particular purpose. The Guide is intended to be printed and bound in a three-ring notebook, so that students can refer to it while reading, without being tied to a computer.

Recommended Reading—This section of the Study Guide lists the author, title, reading level, and length of every book in the British Empire library. The core reading selections for each reading level are specified along with book summaries describing their importance. Supplemental reading suggestions are also made, but they are described in less detail. More information about all of the books in the British Empire Library is included on the Book Summaries page of the Compact Library.

Historical Divisions—This section of the Study Guide provides much of the reference material we have amassed about colonial Britain. The Historical divisions for the British Empire include three sections that are organized chronologically, as well as five sections that are organized by region. The first two divisions, “Foundation of Empire”, and “Height of Empire”, provide an overview of 18th and 19th British imperial history, and the final division, “The Great War”, covers the early 20th century. The other five divisions, featuring Ireland, Canada, Australia, British India, and British Africa are organized as regional, rather than chronological histories.

Each historical division begins with a short summary of the important historical incidents of the period. These summaries are not intended as a substitute for reading more thorough histories but rather as a quick review of the major points. Following the era summary, each division also includes a timeline, a list of important characters, and sometimes a list of important conflicts. Students who have read related histories should be familiar with most of the incidents referred to in the summaries and timelines. For students who have not yet mastered the material, suggested reading assignments that pertain directly to each division are also provided.

Historical and Outline Maps—This section of the Study Guide includes historical maps as well as reproducible outline maps and relevant geography terms. The historical maps can be used for reference and the outline maps can be used either to learn geography terms or to create reference maps. Since the British Empire consisted of colonies on six continents, the historical maps associated with the study guide cover most of the world.

Accountability Forms—Students who are using the Heritage Classical Curriculum are expected to keep track of the amount of history reading they do each week, and the books they have read over the course of a term. These reproducible forms aid with student accountability and can be included in a history binder for these purposes.

Several appendices can be printed and added to the student's Study Guide binder if their contents are of interest.

Curriculum User Guide—This Guide is intended for first time users of the Heritage Curriculum. It provides insight into the learning philosophy of Heritage History as well as practical guidelines for its use. The Heritage program advocates an independent-study method for learning history, but recognizes that some sort of accountability is required. Methods for making sure that students are learning the basics, while giving them flexibility to pursue their own interests, are the key strategies discussed. A printable version of the Curriculum User Guide is found under the Curriculum—Overview menu on the Curriculum CD.

Electronic Text User Guide—The Heritage British Empire library includes both e-reader and printable versions of every book. The e-reader version of the entire library can be uploaded directly to any electronic reader without any additional fees, and the method for doing so is documented in the Electronic Text User Guide. Advice is also provided for those who desire to print and bind their own books, and for families who have not yet purchased an electronic reader but would like to learn more about their options.

Like the Curriculum User Guide, the Electronic Text User Guide is useful primarily to new users of the Heritage Classical Curriculum, but anyone who is not already familiar with the whole range of modern technologies available for reading and printing electronic texts may benefit from reading this guide. A printable version of the Electronic Text User Guide is found under the Electronic Text—Overview menu on the Curriculum CD.

British Empire Battle Dictionary—Some students (mainly boys) are fascinated by detailed reports of military conflicts, while others (mainly girls), have very little interest in the subject. Because the information in our battle dictionary is of special interest only to some students, we recommend publishing it and including it your student's history binder only if he shows a particular interest in military matters. A printable version of the British Empire Battle Dictionary is found under the Study Aids—Battles menu on the Curriculum CD.

Personalized Additions—In addition to these special interest supplements, students, parents or instructors are encouraged to add any information to a student's history notebook that he or she might find interesting. This can include, among other things, additional maps, favorite illustrations, information about historical landmarks, historical terms and definitions, reports, articles, review exercises, drawings, favorite short stories, poems, or any other material that pertains to British history.

Any student that takes an interest in colonial Britain and keeps his eyes open for interesting information will undoubtedly come across material worth preserving. Having a history notebook available for such digressions is one way to keep students engaged in defining their own learning goals.

HOW TO USE THIS STUDY GUIDE

As emphasized earlier, the Heritage Classical Curriculum is primarily a reading-based program. Some students, especially younger ones, do enjoy learning activities as well as reading, but the primary purpose of having a printed Study Guide is not to accommodate activities but to complement the reading itself.

Visual Learning—Many of the resources provided in the British Empire Study Guide are intended to help students visualize their subjects. Most students form detailed pictures of striking incidents in their mind while they read, and visual aids such as timelines, maps, and favorite illustrations help stimulate their imagination. A student will do a better job of visualizing colonial history if he has studied the basic geography of India, Australia, and North America, and seen pictures of trading ships, British military heroes and explorers, and native society.

It is frequently worthwhile to have students review historical maps either before or after they tackle a reading assignment. If younger students are reading about Captain James Cook, they should trace the route of his journeys on a world map. If older students are reading about the Indian Mutiny, they should locate Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Delhi on a map of India; if they are studying the Battle of Omdurman, they should refer to a map of Sudan. The Study Guide includes a dozen historical maps, but even more are available in the Curriculum CD, and can be printed and added to the Study Guide if desired.

The British Empire Compact Library also includes hundreds of historical images that could be of interest to individual students. There are far too many to include in the printable Study Guide, but individual students can review the Images directory and print a few favorites. Students enjoy personalizing their notebooks by adding favorite illustrations, and they can even use their favorite images or map to design a custom notebook cover.

Historical Framework—A secondary purpose of the Study Guide is to provide a framework for understanding broad-ranging comprehensive histories. It is often helpful to divide complicated histories that span a large time period into smaller divisions and study one era at a time. The British Empire rose and fell over only a few generations, but its colonial development was exceptionally diverse. Each region that came under British control has a unique history that extends before, during, and after British colonization. Most of the divisions in the British Empire study guide are therefore regional, rather than chronological.

The British Empire Study Guide identifies dates, characters, and events as belonging to one of eight historical divisions. Students naturally remember things better when they can easily categorize them, so emphasizing the historical divisions throughout their studies will help them associate characters and events with specific eras, and will naturally enhance retention.

Historical dates, in particular, are most meaningful when remembered in context of a particular era. The important milestones associated with the development of British India, for example, have little to do with those associated with British history in North America. For this reason, most of the timelines in the British Empire Study Guide are based on regional divisions. This emphasizes the great differences in the histories of the individual colonies.

It is too much to expect that students will remember the exact dates of dozens of individual incidents—especially across a world-wide empire, but remembering a few key dates associated with each major region is not overwhelming. For example, the date at which British influence became pronounced in each colony is usually memorable. In Canada the conquest of Quebec, in 1759 was a turning point, while in India, the battle of Plassey in 1757 was critical. James Cook made claims on New Zealand in 1770; Britain assumed control of the Cape Colony during the Napoleonic Wars in 1806; and Northern Ireland, Britain’s oldest colony, was conquered by the Tudors in 1603.

Although all students should be aware of the major divisions of British colonial history, it is not essential for all students to study all topics. Young students, in particular, are likely to focus on the most romantic incidents of colonial history and may skip some of the more complicated incidents. The historical divisions were designated for overall thoroughness, rather than to direct the studies of individual students.

Reading Selections—The Recommended Reading section of the Study Guide provides a complete list of all of the books in the British Empire library, with information including author, title, length, and reading level. A short synopsis of the recommending core selections for each reading level is given in the Study Guide, but book summaries of all of the books in the British Empire collection is available on the Curriculum CD.

Since the British Empire Curriculum uses many different books, the historical divisions mentioned above are also helpful in providing a master framework within which all books can be considered. For this purpose, a Recommended Reading section is associated with every historical division that explicitly identifies the range of chapters in each book that pertains to each era or region. This could be used by instructors who wish to provide weekly or monthly reading assignment, or it could be used to help select books that cover a specific time period.

The Recommended Reading section of the Study Guide gives basic information about the whole selection of books, so that students are aware of their options. Since the book summaries and the complete text of each book in the British Empire library is available to browse in Compact Library environment, students can refer to the Curriculum CD before making a final selection.

Review—Each of the historical divisions mentioned above includes a short summary of the main events that occur during the period. These summaries are meant for review, rather than initial study. Students retain information best when they learn about incidents in the context of the great stories of history rather than memorizing facts from condensed texts. Nevertheless, once they have read longer versions of the stories, short reviews can be helpful.

The character lists and timelines associated with each division are also useful for review. Instructors who would like to create games or activities to review such information can base some of their questions on these resources. Those who are working with younger students, however, should bear in mind that the era summaries, character lists, and timelines for the British Empire include much more information than younger students are likely to retain, so they should be simplified accordingly.

Accountability—One of the most important purposes of keeping a history notebook is for student accountability. The last section of the Study Guide includes reproducible forms that help students track the hours they spend reading history. Even students who are good readers and who show a real interest in history need to be held accountable and recording their weekly reading selections is an excellent way to make sure they are keeping up with their reading goals.

Personalize History—The last tip for using the Heritage Study Guide is simply to encourage your student to add any information about Colonial history to his notebook that he finds to be of interest. This may include assignments, such as written reports or projects, or it might be information that he found on the internet or in a book that was of particular interest. It might be pictures, diagrams or drawings that he cut from a magazine or made himself, or it could be short stories, poems, or articles.

Some students who have artistic flair might make a scrapbook out of their history notebook, while others might simply stuff interesting British items into the back pocket of their folder. Some might collect a great many items, and some very few. Some instructors will want to organize structured projects and activities and some will refuse to do anything of the kind. In short, if your student has a particular interest or a flair for a certain type of activity, encourage it. If they don't, nothing is essential but keeping students' interest alive.

The key to enjoying history is simple enough. Encourage students to read books they are interested in and pursue projects that engage them. Nothing essential in history can be learned by force or by drudgery. Don't let busy work or regurgitation spoil a field so rich in human drama. The goal of a real history education is not to instill facts, but to inspire interest. Have fun!

RECOMMENDED READING

Heritage History takes an unusual approach to introducing world history and the colonial era. Instead of introducing a series of unrelated world civilizations, the colonial history of the British Empire is used as a unifying theme for introducing students to diverse world societies. During the 18th and 19th centuries, Britain came to rule colonies on six continents and laid the foundations of International trade. Britain was the dominant sea-power during that period, and much of the trade in Asia, Africa, Canada, and Australia, were under British control.

The 18th and 19th centuries saw dramatic progress in scientific knowledge and industrial capability and equally dramatic changes in political and religious institutions. These disruptions occurred most dramatically in Western Europe but there were repercussions throughout the world. Technical and political innovations brought many benefits, in terms of technology, trade, and personal opportunity, but they also caused great upheavals in the form of tyranny, revolution, and the disruption of traditional ways of life. Unfortunately, the evils that have always plagued human government are not subject to “scientific” remedies, and the period culminated the cataclysm of the First World War.

So much of importance occurred during these modern centuries that the Heritage Classical Curriculum divides the period into several different study programs instead of attempting to follow all possible themes in a single unit. The Modern Europe library, (available 2012), focuses on developments in continental Europe from the rise of Prussia and the French Revolution to the Great Wars of the twentieth century. The Early America and Spanish Empire curriculums cover the most important developments in the West. In terms of colonial development, commerce, and communication with Asia, Africa, Canada, and Australia, however, Britain was the dominant player. The histories of these regions are, therefore, best told in the context of the British Empire.

The books selected for inclusion in the British Empire library were written by first-rate scholars who loved their subjects and understood how to introduce students to the delights of classical history. H. E. Marshall, Frank Bachman, Robert Van Bergen, Eva March Tappan, and M. B. Synge are just a few of the exceptional authors who contributed to the British Empire collection, and one would be hard pressed to find classical scholars of equal talent in today’s education system.

The following reading lists include the names, authors, length and reading level of each book in Heritage History’s British Empire library. Short summaries of the core reading selections are included in the following lists, but synopses of all other books can be found on the Book Summaries page of the British Empire Curriculum CD.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE LIBRARY

All of the titles included in the British Empire Library are listed below. The number to the right indicates how many (single sided) sheets of paper the complete book takes to print on letter size (8 ½ x 11) paper. This corresponds to about half the number of pages in the original books.

Imperial Britain	level	size
Story of Nelson <i>by Edmund F. Sellar</i>	Beg.	40
The Struggle for Sea Power <i>by M. B. Syngé</i>	Int.	87
Growth of the British Empire <i>by M. B. Syngé</i>	Int.	89
Reign of Queen Victoria <i>by M. B. Syngé</i>	Int.	90
English History: III <i>by Alfred J. Church</i>	Int.	67
Our Island Story (Hanoverians) <i>by H. E. Marshall</i>	Int.	46
Great Englishmen <i>by M. B. Syngé</i>	Int.	63
Great Englishwomen <i>by M. B. Syngé</i>	Int.	52
Great Inventors and their Inventions <i>by Frank Bachman</i>	Int.	117
Days of Queen Victoria <i>by Eva March Tappan</i>	Int.	101
Life of Gladstone <i>by M. B. Syngé</i>	Int.	66
Florence Nightingale <i>by Laura E. Richards</i>	Int.	51
The Boy's Book of Battles <i>by Eric Wood</i>	Int.	151
Stories of the Great Scientists <i>by Charles Gibson</i>	Adv.	135
The Hanoverians <i>by C.J.B. Gaskoin</i>	Adv.	126

Canada, Australia, New Zealand	level	size
Story of Captain Cook <i>by John Lang</i>	Beg.	34
Canada: Peeps at History <i>by Beatrice Home</i>	Int.	41
Our Empire Story (Canada, Australia) <i>by H. E. Marshall</i>	Int.	203

Africa	level	size
Story of H. M. Stanley <i>by Vautier Golding</i>	Beg.	32
Story of Livingstone <i>by Vautier Golding</i>	Beg.	32
Story of General Gordon <i>by Jeanie Lang</i>	Beg.	38
Story of the Gorilla Country <i>by Paul du Chaillu</i>	Int.	120
Oom Paul's People <i>by Howard C. Hillegas</i>	Int.	86
With the Boer Forces <i>by Howard C. Hillegas</i>	Adv.	93
Cecil Rhodes <i>by Ian D. Colvin</i>	Adv.	57
South Africa <i>by Ian D. Colvin</i>	Adv.	147
Land of the Golden Trade <i>by John Lang</i>	Adv.	122

Ireland	level	pages
Our Little Celtic Cousin of Long Ago by Evaleen Stein	Beg.	37
Celtic Tales by Louey Chisholm	Beg.	38
King of Ireland's Son by Padraic Colum	Int.	105
Boy's Cuchulain by Eleanor Hull	Int.	118
Ireland: Peeps at History by Beatrice Home	Int.	44
Tales from Irish History by Alice Birkhead	Int.	66

Asia	level	pages
Story of Japan by Robert Van Bergen	Int.	112
Boy of Old Japan by Robert Van Bergen	Int.	69
Story of China by Robert Van Bergen	Int.	95
Peeps at History: Japan by Finnemore	Int.	55
Story of Lord Clive by John Lang	Beg.	32
Story of Lord Roberts by Edmund F. Sellar	Beg.	39
Peeps at History: India by Beatrice Home	Int.	45
Adventures of Akbar by Flora Annie Steel	Int.	81
India by Victor Surridge	Adv.	120
Heroes of the Indian Mutiny by Edward Gilliat	Adv.	174
Story of the Guides by Frances Younghusband	Adv.	79

Great War	level	pages
Thrilling Deeds of British Airmen by Eric Wood	Int.	86
Heroes of the Great War by G. A. Leask	Int.	82
Heroic Deeds of the Great War by Donald A. Mackenzie	Int.	67
War Inventions and How they were Invented by Charles Gibson	Int.	63
Boys' Book of Battles by Chelsea Fraser	Int.	140
Gallipoli by John Masefield	Adv.	65
The Great War by Roland Usher	Adv.	144

Literature	level	pages
Stories from Gulliver's Travels by John Lang	Int.	36
Ten Boys from Dickens by K.D. Sweetser	Int.	102
Boys and Girls from Thackeray by K. D. Sweetser	Int.	154
English Literature by H. E. Marshall	Adv.	329

YOUNG READERS' CORE SELECTIONS

The British Empire Classical Curriculum has a limited selection of grammar school histories, and most are simple biographies rather than wide-ranging histories. The colonial period in British history is complicated and it is best to introduce young students to some of the most notable characters rather than emphasizing a comprehensive understanding of events. We recommend reading the final chapters of Our Island Story for a brief overview of the major events of the period, and then focusing on enjoyable biographies. The stories of British men-of-action from the Children's Heroes series will interest young readers and provide a good foundation for revisiting the era in later years.

Our Island Story (Hanoverians) by H. E. Marshall

The final twenty chapters of *Our Island Story* covers the period from the Hanoverian kings to the death of Victoria. Most of the major events of the era, including the industrial revolution and the rise of British colonies in North America, India, and Australia are covered lightly.

The Story of Nelson by Edmund Sellar

Nelson was one of the most popular and romantic naval heroes of all history. He went to sea at an early age, but first made a name for himself at the Battle of St. Vincent, in 1797. From that time until his death at Trafalgar in 1805, he led the British navy in several daring and audacious sea-fights, including the Nile and Copenhagen. His victories gave Britain undisputed control of the seas at a time she was at great threat from an invasion by Napoleon.

The Story of Lord Clive by John Lang

Robert Clive was a controversial, but extremely effective soldier, who is credited with gaining India for the British Empire. Though he started his career as a mere clerk for the East India Company, he was thrust into a series of adventures during which he showed extraordinary daring, and military genius. He made a great name for himself, and through a series of astounding victories, secured a foothold in several of the most important provinces of India.

The Story of Captain Cook by John Lang

Captain James Cook is famous for his discoveries of New Zealand and Australia, but his contributions to British naval supremacy were many. He was the most outstanding captain of his age, and the care he took to keep his crews healthy eliminated the threat of scurvy, the great scourge of sailors. His meticulous charts, and attention to detail set a new standard in sea-faring and navigation.

INTERMEDIATE CORE SELECTIONS

Intermediate readers have a large selection of books that pertain to the British Empire and the countries around the world that fell under British influence in the 18th and 19th centuries. The final two installments of M. B. Syngé's Story of the World cover the colonial period from British viewpoint, and are an excellent introduction to both world and imperial British history. Our Empire Story provides an excellent overview of Britain's major colonies.

Struggle for Sea Power, Growth of the British Empire by M. B. Syngé

The Struggle for Sea Power focuses on the age of world colonization during 18th century, when Britain and France struggled for domination in colonies around the world. The Growth of the British Empire focuses on the 19th century and covers the Boer War, the exploration of Africa, the Crimean War, the opening of trade with China, and rebellion in India.

Our Empire Story by H. E. Marshall

This book provides a picturesque account of the principal events in the building of the British Empire. It traces the development of the British colonies from the days of exploration through settlement and establishment of government. Included are stories of the five chief portions of the British Empire: Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India.

Peeps at History: Ireland by Beatrice Home

This history of Ireland is wonderfully short and clear, and yet it covers all the major events in Irish history from the Celtic era and the arrival of St. Patrick, to the rebellion during the Napoleonic Wars, and the period immediately preceding Irish Independence. The book is concise and well-illustrated, and an excellent introduction to Irish History.

Great Inventors and Their Inventions by Frank Bachman

Twelve stories of great inventions, grouped under inventions of steam and electric power, manufacture and production, and printing and communication. The final chapter introduces the famous inventors of the early twentieth century. The story of each invention is interwoven with that of the life of its inventor. Through these stories the reader learns how big things are brought about and the traits of mind and heart which make for success.

Thrilling Deeds of British Airmen by Eric Wood

This book, written while the Great War was still in progress highlights some of the glorious achievements of early British aviators. In only two years time the airplane went from being a mere oddity to a crucial weapon, and the feats of many of the world's first flying aces are here recorded for posterity.

ADVANCED CORE SELECTIONS

Advanced Readers should be familiar with the basic outline of colonial history. If not, then several of the intermediate selections, such as Our Empire Story and Growth of the British Empire, provide excellent introductions. For those students who are ready for a more detailed perspective, The Hanoverians discusses the important issues of British government during the colonial period and gives useful character sketches of several important statesmen.

The Hanoverians by C. J. B. Gaskoin

This book presents the rise of the British Empire under the Hanoverian Monarchs, from the first Hanoverian king to the first world war (1714 to 1911). The first five sections give the chronological history under Prime Ministers such as Walpole, Pitt, Peel, Gladstone and Disraeli. The later sections provide more detail about such developments as the industrial revolution, the reformed English Government, and the nations included in the British Empire.

Romance of Empire: India by Victor Surridge

This book was written at the height of the British empire. It recounts many of the most exciting events in the history of India, from around the time Britain first established a trading post on the continent, in the 1600's, until the decades following the Indian Mutiny, in 1857. The treatment of Britain's involvement in India is somewhat sympathetic, although many of the greatest blunders and questionable policies of the British Raj are owned up to squarely.

Romance of Empire: South Africa by Ian D. Colvin

This comprehensive history of South Africa covers the first exploration of Africa by the Portuguese to the Boer Wars, and the long struggle between Dutch and English settlers is covered in depth. As part of the Romance of Empire series, the book is helpful in understanding the pro-imperial point of view and the complexities of colonization

English Literature for Boys and Girls by H. E. Marshall

A terrific and accessible introduction to English literature by one of Britain's greatest authors of Juvenile History. All of the major authors of English literature are covered, from the Celtic poets of early Britain to the great nineteenth century novelists, Dickens and Thackeray. Short examples of most of the literature are included, along with fascinating biographies

The Story of the Great War by Roland Usher

This book gives a complete overview of the Great War. It briefly explains the causes and sentiments of the war, along with a comprehensive overview of battle strategy. The vast scale of the war, and the fact that simultaneous battles occurred on various fronts make it a difficult war to follow, but the author provides an engaging, thorough review.

SUPPLEMENTAL READING SELECTIONS

We recommend that students who are studying the British Empire for the first time read four or more selections from our supplemental reading list, in addition to their core material. All selections should be age and interest appropriate, but student can select their supplemental reading from any difficulty level.

The British Empire library provides a broad selection for supplemental reading. Our selection of British biographies are especially rich. Students should have no trouble finding additional reading suitable to every interest and ability.

Beginner Titles	Genre	Historical Era
Our Little Celtic Cousin by Evaleen Stein	Historical Fiction	Ireland
Celtic Tales by Louey Chisholm	Legend	Ireland
Story of H. M. Stanley by Vautier Golding	Biography	Africa
Story of Livingstone by Vautier Golding	Biography	Africa
Story of Lord Roberts by Edmund F. Sellar	Biography	India
Stories from Gulliver's Travels by John Lang	Adapted Literature	Britain

Intermediate Titles	Genre	Historical Era
The Reign of Queen Victoria by M. B. Syngé	Comprehensive	Britain
Stories from English History: III by Church	Comprehensive	Britain
In the Days of Queen Victoria by E. M. Tappan	Biography	Britain
The Life of Gladstone by M. B. Syngé	Biography	Britain
Florence Nightingale by Laura E. Richards	Biography	Britain
King of Ireland's Son by Padraic Colum	Legend	Ireland
The Boys' Cuchulain by Eleanor Hull	Legend	Ireland
Tales from Irish History by Alice Birkhead	Regional History	Ireland
Peeps at History: Canada by Beatrice Home	Regional History	Canada
Story of the Gorilla Country by Paul du Chaillu	Social History	Africa
Oom Paul's People by Howard C. Hillegas	Social History	Africa
Peeps at History: India by Beatrice Home	Regional History	India
Adventures of Akbar by Flora Annie Steel	Biography	India
Story of Japan by Robert Van Bergen	Regional History	Asia
Boy of Old Japan by Robert Van Bergen	Regional History	Asia
Story of China by Robert Van Bergen	Regional History	Asia
Peeps at History: Japan by John Finnemore	Regional History	Asia

Heroes of the Great War by G. A. Leask	Military History	Great War
Heroic Deeds of the Great War by Mackenzie	Military History	Great War
The Boy's Book of Battles by Eric Wood	Military History	Britain
Boys' Book of Battles by Chelsea Fraser	Military History	Great War
Ten Boys from Dickens by K. D. Sweetser	Adapted Literature	Britain
Boys and Girls from Thackeray by Sweetser	Adapted Literature	Britain

Advanced Titles	Genre	Historical Era
Stories of the Great Scientists by C. Gibson	Biography	Britain
With the Boer Forces by Howard C. Hillegas	Military History	Africa
Cecil Rhodes by Ian D. Colvin	Biography	Africa
Heroes of the Indian Mutiny by Edward Gilliat	Military History	India
Story of the Guides by Younghusband	Military History	India
Gallipoli by John Masefield	Military History	Great War

HISTORICAL ERAS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

BRITISH INFLUENCE ON WORLD HISTORY

The influence of the British Empire on the modern world can hardly be overstated. It was the birthplace of modern parliamentary democracy. The industrial revolution and scientific revolution occurred predominantly within its bounds. The ideas of free trade, globalism, and modern capitalism were all conceived of and brought forth from the British dominions.



Lord Clive at Plassey

much could be learned both from Britain's failures and its achievements in its dealings with indigenous peoples.

In short, whether one approves or disapproves of various aspects of modernism; whether one exalts or laments the effects of British imperialism; the overall influence of British culture on the modern world is gigantic. The British Empire was a virtual juggernaut of modernization, for good or ill, and it is nearly impossible to understand the genesis of almost any modern idea, from capitalism to socialism, from free-trade, globalism, and industry, to scientific inquiry and religious pluralism, without understanding the contributions of Great Britain.

From the 18th century onwards Britain dominated the fields of exploration and geography, particularly in North America, the South Seas, and Africa. Britain produced many of the greatest mathematicians, scientists, and inventors that the world has ever known. British jurisprudence is the basis for most western legal systems and British accounting, corporation and banking systems are the basis for the entire international monetary system. Even the United States, unquestionably the most influential country in the world today, is essentially a "spin-off" from the British Empire.

While America grew and thrived in relative isolation, however, Britain sought to spread its influence the world over and to "civilize" and "modernize" the native populations in many of its domains. These efforts were not always successful, but

RISE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

In the closing years of the Stuart dynasty, the English parliament passed two bills that changed the nature of British government. The Act of Settlement established that the descendants of Sophia of Hanover, would succeed to the throne after the death of Queen Anne, and the Act of Union united Scotland and England into a single nation under the flag of Great Britain. These developments greatly enhanced the power of parliament and during most of the 18th and 19th centuries, much of the real power in Britain was in the hands of the parliament and Prime Minister. The government of Britain, during its rise to a great world power, was therefore in the hands of an aristocracy rather than a monarch.

By the time the Hanoverians came to the throne, there were already a number of thriving English colonies in the new world and Britain controlled several important trading posts in the far east. Britain, however, by no means dominated world trade: France, Spain, and the Dutch Republic were all important colonial powers, and contended with Britain for control of unsettled regions. Almost all of the European wars of the 18th century involved conflicts between colonial powers and control of various colonies frequently hinged on European battles.



At its height, the British Empire covered nearly one third of the Earth's Landmass.

Britain defended her colonial holdings during the early 18th century, but it was not until the ministry of the brilliant statesman William Pitt the Elder, beginning in 1757, that she began to consolidate power, and dominate her rivals. He master-minded the final victory of the British over the French in North America, the conquest of Bengal and the Carnatic region in India, and the build-up of British naval power. A generation after these great victories, Britain's colonies in the Americas declared their independence. But even in this conflict, Pitt, who had given up his office by that time, defended the rights of the colonists and opposed the tyrannical measures of George III. Had Britain continued under his leadership, the American revolt may have been averted.

The turn of the 19th century brought a protracted struggle with France known as the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars. Throughout the twenty year conflict, Britain continued to expand its colonial holdings at the expense of France, since Napoleon's forces were tied up in continental conflicts. By the time Britain and her allies finally prevailed against the French Empire, Britain's position as a world power was sealed. All of Europe suffered great losses during the wars, but Britain recovered quickly and for the next one hundred years was the world's greatest sea power, dominated international trade, and steadily increased her dominions. During the Napoleonic Wars Britain had gained control of many French and Dutch colonies and increased her territories in North America and Asia. The 19th century saw enormous economic and industrial growth in Britain, her population surged, and British citizens settled in colonies all over the globe. By the turn of the 20th century she was still uncontested as a global power, but Germany was quickly becoming the dominant military and industrial power on the continent.

FALL OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The 19th century had been one of great optimism and promise in Britain, but by the turn of the century signs of internal decay and dissent were beginning to show. When the Great War broke out in 1914, it proved to be utterly calamitous, not only in tangible material loss and human life, but in terms of human aspiration as well. The great promise of modernism, including the illusion of control that science and industry had placed in Britain's hands, was beginning to break down as the dark side of technological progress showed its terrifying face. The British people, with their great faith in education and progress had all but forgotten how wretched even civilized men could become. The British, with their French and American allies eventually prevailed against their Prussian foes, but to a great extent they lost their reckless faith in progress, and with it, the will to maintain their expansive empire.

The British Empire was not defeated or over-run, but rather, it was lost as an ideal. The privileges of self-government were handed over to each of Britain's major colonies. Those colonies that did the best were those with best established British traditions.

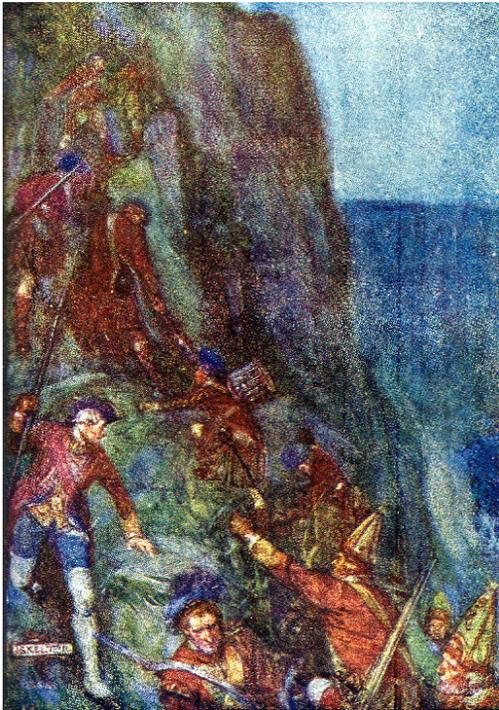
HISTORICAL DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The British Empire was a complex network of colonies spanning six continents, and encompassing dozens of modern day countries. For ease of study, the historical divisions of the British Empire include both chronological and regional divisions. The first two divisions cover developments in 18th and 19th century British history. The following five divisions each refer to a territory that was colonized and settled by Britain. The history of each of these territories represents a unique story in British colonial history with its own. The final division focuses on the Great War, later known as World War I, which ultimately resulted in the dissolution of the British Empire.

Era	Dates	Description
Foundation of Empire	1707-1815	Act of Union, to Battle of Waterloo
Height of Empire	1815-1902	End of Napoleonic Wars, to Second Boer War
Ireland	450-1922	St. Patrick to Irish Independence
Canada	1495-1947	Cabot's voyage to Union of Canada
Australia	1770-1931	Cooks First Voyage, to Statute of Westminster
India and China	1600-1902	East India Company, to Boxer Rebellion
Colonial Africa	1770-1910	Discovery of Nile, to the Union of South Africa
Great War	1902-1922	Prelude to Aftermath of the Great War

FOUNDATION OF EMPIRE—1714 TO 1815

ACT OF UNION, TO BATTLE OF WATERLOO



The Battle of Quebec

The Hanover's ascension to the crown solidified parliament's ascendance over the monarchy. There were dozens of other candidates for the throne, James III being the most obvious, but he was disqualified on account of his Catholicism. Instead George I, the German Elector of Hanover, who spoke no English and had no knowledge of political affairs, was selected as king, his main qualification being that he was entirely under the control of Parliament. Since he was unable to run his own cabinet meetings, his leading minister Robert Walpole became the first prime minister of England, and much of the remaining authority of the crown transferred to this position. Walpole served under both George I, and his son George II. His ministry was generally peaceful but not notable for reform or expansion of territory.

Jacobite Rebellions—Although George I had the support of Parliament, there were still many Stuart supporters, especially in Ireland and Scotland. James III, the Old Pretender, led a rebellion in 1715, and his son James IV, the Young Pretender, led another in 1745. Both uprisings, known as the Jacobite Rebellions, failed miserably, but the story of the Young Pretender, also known as Bonnie Prince Charlie, has become a romantic legend. There were no further serious challenges to Hanoverian rule.

William Pitt and the Seven Years War—During the first half of the 18th century, both France and England were expanding their settlements in North America and developing their trade in the far east. In both locations, the long term interests of France and England were at odds and by mid-century had reached a crisis point. At this time, William Pitt the Elder, one of the greatest statesmen in British history appeared on the scene. He took charge of Britain's foreign affairs at a critical time, reformed its military, and during the course of the Seven Years' War (known as the French and Indian Wars in the U.S.), won several enormously important victories for the British Empire. General Wolfe's victory at the *Battle of Quebec* drove France out of North America; Clive's victory at *Plassey* won Bengal, in India, for Britain; and the *Battle of Quiberon Bay* under Lord Edward Hawke, destroyed French naval power.

The Seven Years' War made Britain the dominant European power in North America and India and gave its uncontested mastery of the seas. Yet this was only the foundation of its empire, and the struggle against France was not resolved for another half century. For the next fifty years, Britain's politics were dominated by wars and revolutions on four continents and the beginnings of the industrial revolution at home. In spite of these struggles, Britain grew and thrived, its population, commerce, and agricultural production all nearly doubling. George III reigned nearly sixty years, but, although he endeavored to hold power in his own hands, his misguided policies ended up costing Britain its most valuable colonies in North America. This crisis occurred in the first twenty years of his reign and for the rest of his years much of the real power lay with his Prime Minister, William Pitt the Younger, whose father had opposed the War against the colonies and urged Britain to make peace with the Americans. Pitt the Younger was almost as effective a statesman as his father and favored many important reforms to the British government, but he did not live to see them implemented.

French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars—The French Revolution, in 1789, plunged Britain into a complicated series of wars with France for nearly a quarter century. At first, many people within Britain sympathized with the rebels, but when the true nature of the revolution became apparent, Britain allied with other European powers to oppose the revolutionary government. During the first series of battles, from 1793 to 1802, Britain provided arms and support to various coalitions of European powers fighting against France and won many important naval victories. It was during these wars that Lord Horatio Nelson, the greatest naval hero in Britain's history, proved his mettle at the *Battles of St. Vincent, the Nile, and Copenhagen*. In spite of these victories, France was generally victorious in its wars with the European governments, and Napoleon Bonaparte rose to power. Soon after he declared himself emperor, the European powers agreed to recognize him and enjoyed a short period of peace before he began his campaign to dominate all of continental Europe, known as the Napoleonic Wars.



Nelson at Copenhagen

For many years, Britain was the only substantial check on Napoleon's power. Napoleon believed that if he were able to land an army on England's shores, his superior army would soon prevail. In 1805, however, the *Battle of Trafalgar* destroyed France's naval power, assuring that Britain would remain free from invasion. Though victorious at sea, Britain was unable to stop Napoleon's domination of the continent, and within a year of Trafalgar most of Western Europe was under his control. Portugal and Spain were still resisting the French powers, so the Duke of Wellington, Britain's greatest general, fought Napoleon's forces in the Peninsular War on the Iberian Peninsula. This front, which was active from 1808 to 1813, was Britain's main campaign on the continent.

Britain also encouraged smuggling, provided financial support to rebels, and in other ways helped to undermine Napoleon's government, especially following his disastrous campaign in Russia. But it was not until the *Battle of Waterloo* in 1815 that Napoleon's power was permanently broken, and France remained in an unsettled condition for years afterward.

Exploration and Colonization—During the last half of the 18th century, Britain led the world in discovery and exploration, and its colonial holdings increased. Captain James Cook, the greatest navigator of the age, not only discovered Australia and New Zealand for Britain, but also improved the British navy by instituting standards of nutrition and cleanliness aboard ships, greatly reducing the risk of scurvy and other diseases. Other explorers of this age included Mungo Park, who traced the mouth of the Niger; George Vancouver, who claimed Western Canada for Britain; Alexander Mackenzie, who explored the far regions of Northwest Canada for the Hudson Bay Company; and James Bruce, who discovered the legendary source of the Blue Nile in Abyssinia (modern Ethiopia).

The loss of the American colonies in 1783 accelerated the settlement of Canada and Australia. In the Americas, Tory sympathizers left the new republic in droves to settle in upper Canada (now Ontario). Britain first used Australia for a penal colony, since it could no longer send felons to the American colonies. British citizens also began settling in South Africa, which had been won from Holland in 1795 during the French Revolutionary Wars. The British presence in India also increased during this period, although it was still under the auspices of the British East India Company. Unlike Britain's colonies in the west, India was already heavily populated and English outposts functioned more as trading centers than expanding settlements. The British also held numerous island colonies in the West Indies and continued to import slaves from Africa to work on cotton, sugar, and tobacco plantations there until the slave trade was outlawed in 1807. Slavery was finally made illegal in all British colonies in 1833.

Literature, Science, Industry, Economics and Culture—The 18th century was very fertile for English literature. There emerged several notable English writers, including Alexander Pope, Jonathan Swift, and Samuel Johnson, who wrote the first *Dictionary of the English Language*. Literary greats of the revolutionary era included Robert Burns, the Irish poet; Sir Walter Scott, the greatest of Scottish novelists; Edmund Burke, the political philosopher; and Blackstone, the famous jurist and author of *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, an authoritative work on English Common Law.

The British writer of greatest long-term importance, however, was probably Adam Smith, who published his book *The Wealth of Nations* in 1776. He advocated the novel idea of free trade and low tariffs at time when much of government revenues, monopolies, and money making schemes were tied up with tariffs and other import encumbrances. Although his ideas took several generations to take full effect, they eventually became the foundation of modern capitalism. Adam Smith's economic ideas combined with some of the critical inventions of the era—James Watt's steam engine, Hargreaves's spinning Jenny, Crompton's mule, and George Stephenson's locomotive—eventually set the stage for an industrial revolution in England which had world-wide repercussions and changed the nature of international commerce.

TIMELINE—FOUNDATION OF EMPIRE

Year	Event
1714	George I becomes first Hanoverian King. Robert Walpole becomes first Prime Minister.
1715	Old Pretender precipitates first Jacobite rising in Scotland .
1739-1748	War of Austrian Succession results in no important gains for Britain.
1745	Young Pretender incites second Jacobite rising in Scotland.
1748	Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle ends the <i>War of Austrian Succession</i> .
1756-1763	<i>Seven Years' War</i> (a.k.a <i>French and Indian War</i>) results in colonial conquests for Britain.
1757	Clive's victory at <i>Plassey</i> , wins Bengal for Britain.
1759	Wolfe's capture of <i>Quebec</i> , wins Canada for Britain.
1759	Hawke's victory at <i>Qiberon Bay</i> , destroys French Sea Power.
1755	Samuel Johnson publishes <i>Dictionary of English Language</i> .
1766	William Pitt the Elder becomes Prime Minister of England.
1764	James Hargreaves invents the Spinning Jenny.
1771	Captain James Cook discovers Australia, New Zealand.
1776	Adam Smith publishes <i>The Wealth of Nations</i> which revolutionizes ideas about commerce, taxes, and economics.
1776	Declaration of Independence precipitates the <i>American Revolutionary War</i> .
1782	William Pitt the Younger becomes Prime Minister of England.
1783	Lord Cornwallis surrenders at Yorktown; Britain loses most of New World colonies.
1784	James Watt invents the Steam Engine—ushers in the industrial revolution.
1793-1802	French Revolutionary Wars result in French gains, but ends in a stalemate.
1797	<i>Battles of St. Vincent and Camperdown</i> give Britain control of the sea.
1798	<i>Battle of the Nile</i> destroys Napoleon plans to takeover Egypt.
1801	<i>Battle of Copenhagen</i> destroys French naval power in the North Sea.
1798	Irish Rebellion is put down by Britain;
1801	Irish Parliament dissolved;—Ireland, unwillingly, joins the United Kingdom.
1804	Napoleon Bonaparte makes himself emperor of France.
1802-1914	Napoleonic Wars drag all of Europe into turmoil.
1805	Victor at Trafalgar, under Lord Horatio Nelson destroys French naval power.
1808	Start of Peninsular War in Spain— Wellington drives the French from Spain.
1814	Wellington and Gebhard Leberecht von Blucher defeat Napoleon at <i>Waterloo</i> .

WARS—FOUNDATION OF EMPIRE

Years	War	Outcome
1740–1748	War of the Austrian Succession	England takes Austria's side in a European War so it can fight France in America.
1745–1762	French Indian Wars	Colonial wars in America between the British and French with their Indian Allies.
1749–1751	Carnatic Wars	Britain fights with France for control of Indian Trading.
1752–1762	Seven Year's War	War between Prussia and Austria is joined by France and England.
1775–1783	American Revolution	American colonies rebel from British rule with the help of the French.
1785–1800	French Revolution	Wars following the French Revolution.
1801–1814	Napoleonic Wars	Rise and fall of Napoleon's French Empire in Europe.
1808–1814	Peninsular War	Britain helps Spain drive out the French.
1812–1814	War of 1812	America's first war with Britain over trading and commerce rights.

RECOMMENDED READINGS—FOUNDATION OF EMPIRE

Book Title	chaps	Selected Chapters
Our Island Story by Marshall	5	<u>Mar's Hunting Party</u> to <u>Battle of Waterloo</u>
The Story of England by Harding	5	<u>Hanoverian Kings</u> to <u>French Revolution</u>
English History Stories by Church	9	<u>The '15</u> to <u>Waterloo</u>
Historical Tales: English by Morris	3	<u>Hunting of Braemar</u> to <u>Death of Nelson</u>
Great Englishmen by Synge	5	<u>Robert Clive</u> to <u>George Stephenson</u>
Great Englishwomen by Synge	3	<u>Angelica Kaufmann</u> to <u>Elizabeth Fry</u>
Boys' Book of Battles by Fraser	2	<u>Austerlitz</u> to <u>Waterloo</u>
Boy's Book of Battles by Wood	6	<u>Plassey</u> to <u>Waterloo</u>
The Great Scientists by Gibson	8	<u>Isaac Newton</u> to <u>William Herschel</u>
The Hanoverians by Gaskoin	14	<u>Coming of the Georges</u> to <u>Waterloo</u>
Struggle for Sea Power by Synge		<i>all</i>
Great Inventors by Bachman		<i>all</i>
Story of Captain Cook by Lang		<i>all</i>
Story of Lord Clive by Lang		<i>all</i>
Story of Nelson by Sellar		<i>all</i>

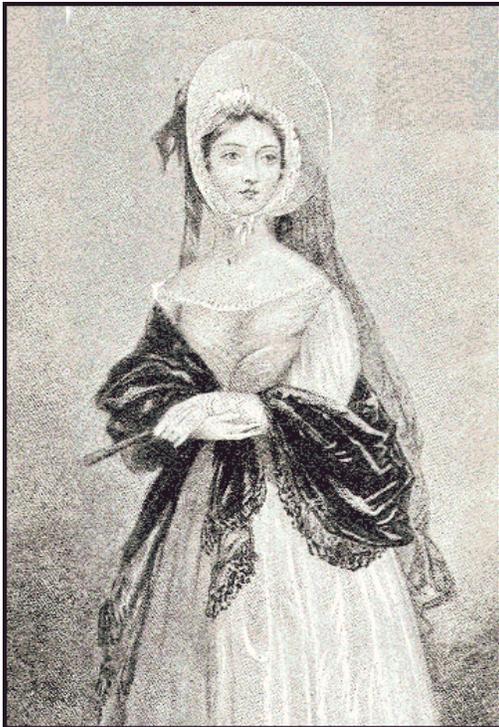
CHARACTERS—FOUNDATION OF EMPIRE

Character	Dates	Short Biography
George I	1660–1727	First Hanoverian Monarch of Britain. Spoke only German
Alexander Pope	1688–1744	Enlightenment era poet and satirist. Wrote <i>Essay on Criticism</i> .
Robert Walpole	1676–1745	First Prime Minister of Britain. Ran country under George I
Jonathan Swift	1667–1745	Poet, essayist, and satirist. Author of <i>Gulliver's Travels</i> .
General Wolfe	1727–1759	Defeated the French at the <i>Battle of Quebec</i> , giving Canada to Britain. Died during battle.
George II	1683–1760	Second Hanoverian Monarch of Britain.
Old Pretender	1688–1766	Son of James II, led Jacobites in a bid to restore the Stuarts.
John Wesley	1703–1774	Founder of evangelical Methodist movement in England.
William Pitt (Elder)	1708–1778	Statesman who masterminded the rise of the British Empire during the critical 18th century.
Edward Hawke	1705–1781	Hero of the naval <i>Battle of Quiberon</i> during Seven Years War.
Samuel Johnson	1709–1784	Eminent literary figure. Wrote the first British Dictionary.
Young Pretender	1720–1788	Grandson of James II, led Jacobites in bid to restore Stuarts.
Flora MacDonald	1722–1790	Heroine who helped Young Pretender escape from Scotland.
General Braddock	1695–1755	Led a disastrous campaign to Fort Duquesne (Ohio) during the French and Indian Wars.
General Burgoyne	1723–1792	Surrendered with 6000 men to American forces at Saratoga.
Lord Cornwallis	1738–1805	Defeated at Yorktown. Served as governor in India.
James Hargreaves	1720–1778	Invented spinning wheel. Founded the Industrial Revolution.
Richard Arkwright	1732–1792	Invented the spinning frame, which allowed water or steam power to spin cloth.
Edmund Burke	1730–1797	Political philosopher, early critic of French Revolution.
Horatio Nelson	1758–1805	Greatest naval hero of his age; victor at <i>Trafalgar</i> .
William Pitt (Younger)	1759–1806	Son of William Pitt, the elder, served between American Revolution and Napoleonic Wars.
Sir John Moore	1761–1809	Napoleonic War hero who died at the <i>Battle of Coruna</i> .
George III	1738–1820	Long reigning British monarch who provoked the American Revolution.
Samuel Crompton	1753–1827	Inventor of Spinning Mule, used to make fine cloth, Muslin.
Hannah More	1745–1833	Dedicated her life to helping the poor of England.
Elizabeth Fry	1780–1845	Quaker and prison reformer. Improved conditions for inmates.
Duke of Wellington	1769–1852	Napoleonic war general who fought in Spain and Portugal. Defeated Napoleon at Waterloo.

HEIGHT OF EMPIRE—1815 TO 1902

AFTERMATH OF NAPOLEONIC WARS, TO SECOND BOER WAR

The years following the Napoleonic Wars were beset by domestic difficulties in Britain. The government had to raise taxes to pay off a massive war debt and post-war unemployment was a serious problem. Numerous domestic reforms had been put off during the war and the industrial revolution was wreaking havoc on traditional economies. Because of population shifting from the countryside to the cities, there was a great deal of pressure to reform Parliament to represent newly populated areas more fairly. This resulted in the Reform Act of 1832, which enfranchised thousands of middle class citizens and better represented the citizenry. Other important reforms implemented after the war years were Catholic emancipation and the abolition of slavery in the colonies.



Queen Victoria

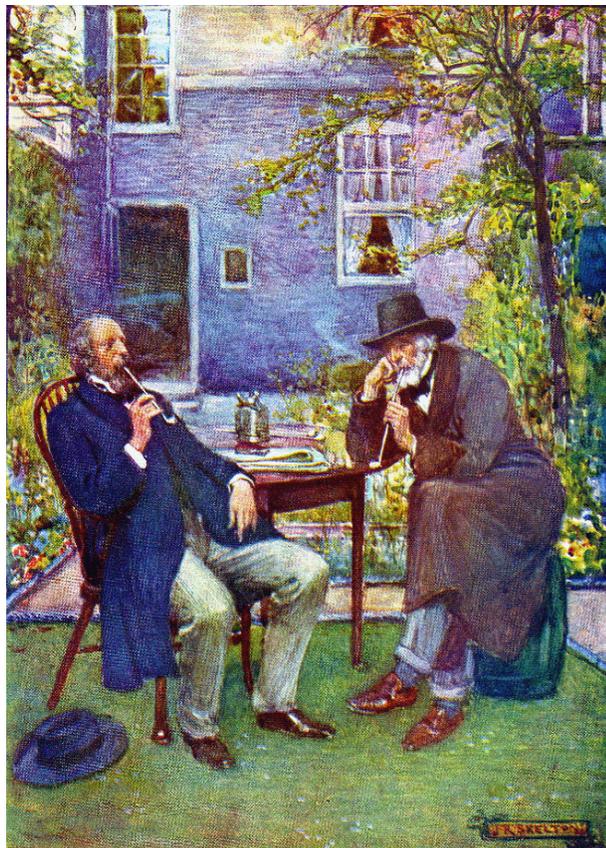
Victorian Era—The Victorian era, lasting from 1837 to the close of the 19th century, was the heyday of the British Empire. During this time, the population of all Britain's colonies increased, both from local growth and migration from the motherland. Land in Canada, Australia, and South Africa was cheap and any landless Englishman who could afford passage could become established in the new colonies. Manufactured goods were becoming inexpensive, trade thrived, and a reasonably prosperous middle class was becoming a predominant political power. Rail travel became widely available, making transportation to and development of the colonies' interior regions much easier than before. Science and technology both yielded great discoveries, increasing mankind's understanding of his physical world, and new ideas of change and progress were coming into conflict with traditional beliefs and ways of life.

During this same prosperous time, some of the difficulties of governing such a large and diverse empire were becoming apparent on both the domestic and international fronts. Although the decades following the Napoleonic War were relatively peaceful, by the mid-19th century Britain became involved in a series of wars in China, Afghanistan, the Crimea, India, Burmah, Egypt, Sudan, Greece, West Africa, Abyssinia, and South Africa. In many cases, these wars were required to maintain Britain's dominion over unruly native populations, but they were not always popular either in Britain's colonial regions or at home.

Politics and Culture—In the realm of domestic politics, the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign coincided very nearly with the beginning of the new reformed parliament, which was at first dominated by Whigs. The reform-minded Whigs made laws that restricted the abuse of laborers in the factories, encouraged efforts towards public education, revised the poor laws, and even abolished slavery in all of the colonies of the United Kingdom. Many of these laws were controversial, and soon after Victoria's accession to the throne, the Tories, led by Prime Minister Sir Robert Peel, were back in power. The conservative Tory party was becoming increasingly sympathetic to the concerns of the middle classes and lowered import and export duties to encourage more trade. The two most important political figures of this time were William Gladstone, who led the Whigs, and Benjamin Disraeli, who led the Tories. For most of the Victorian era, power alternated between the Whigs, who promoted domestic reform, and the Tories, who supported imperialist policies.

The Victorian age was full of astounding genius in literature, arts, science, and invention. Michael Faraday, Lord Kelvin, and James Clerk Maxwell explored electricity, magnetism, and thermodynamics, while Charles Darwin and Thomas Huxley put forth a theory of evolution that challenged accepted notions of biblical creation. Famous Victorian age poets include Rudyard Kipling, Robert and Elizabeth Browning, Oscar Wilde, Robert Lewis Stevenson, and Alfred Tennyson. Victorian age novelists included Charles Dickens, William Thackeray, Jules Verne, and the Bronte sisters.

Commerce and Colonialism—Adam Smith's ideas had taken hold of Britain's commerce-minded middle class, so free-market ideas that encouraged trade were becoming more prevalent in both parties. However, the tariff reductions of foodstuffs, or Corn Laws, which protected English peasant farmers as well as landed squires, were highly controversial since they raised the price of food for everyone. As a result, poor Irish farmers who could not afford to either buy or sell grain subsisted mainly on potatoes they grew themselves. It was not until the Irish potato famine in 1846 that the Corn Laws were finally abolished. This eased the crisis somewhat, but the Irish peasants' grievances against their British overlords were great and long-standing. Britain had been oppressing Irish Catholics, and encouraging the settlement of English Protestants in Ireland since the time of the Reformation.



Victorian Age writers

Now that the British middle classes had won some political rights, there was a movement afoot in Ireland to achieve self-government, which was opposed by those in Britain who feared the radical element. The “Irish Problem” continued to be a political controversy in Britain throughout Victoria’s reign in spite of the best efforts of some statesmen sympathetic to the Irish, including Daniel O’Connell, Charles Parnell, and William Gladstone.

By the mid-nineteenth century, Britain’s international trade was the envy of the world, and it was by far the wealthiest and most powerful nation in the world. It had established trade (sometimes forcibly, as in China) with almost every country on the globe, and it was actively trying to develop its colonies by building railroads, encouraging commerce, and in some cases supporting missionary activity. However, its prestige took a blow in the mid 1850’s with the Crimean War, when due to commercial concerns it took the side of the degenerate Ottoman Empire against Christian Russia. Soon afterwards, the Indian Mutiny broke out and was only put down at great cost after a series of disturbing atrocities. Following this were the infamous Opium Wars with China. While Britain achieved military victories in all these conflicts, the contention and controversies involved planted seeds of anti-imperialism both inside and outside British domains.

Colonization of Africa—Britain began colonizing and exploring Africa with the specific intent to avoid some of the missteps it had taken in Asia. In Africa, there was a conscious effort to deal fairly with the native populations and use missionaries to help “civilize” the inhabitants. David Livingstone, a Scottish missionary, was the first white man to set foot in the African interior, but other British explorers included H. M. Stanley, Richard Burton, and John Hanning Speke. For most of the 19th century, Britain worked actively against the slave trade and tried to keep peace among warring tribes. In spite of its best efforts, however, Britain was pulled into South African wars against both the Zulus and their enemies, the Boers, who resisted British rule. There were also conflicts in West Africa and the Egypt-Sudan region, where native warlords rose against the Ottoman-Egyptian government.

By the end of the 19th century, the British Empire made up a vast commonwealth and Britain’s merchant marines traded with nearly every country on earth. Yet for all of its wealth and strengths, the Empire was strained by its very success. Increasingly educated and prosperous colonists the world over sought self-rule; Britain’s military resources were stretched thin by the demands of a worldwide empire; rebellions and skirmishes among the native populations seemed endless, and some colonies failed to generate enough revenue to pay for their upkeep. At home, the governing class was becoming increasingly decadent, frivolous, and enamored with humanitarian ideals. By the end of Victoria’s long reign in 1902, there was increasing friction between the advocates of liberal domestic reforms, and those of a strong imperial government.

TIMELINE—HEIGHT OF EMPIRE

Year	Event
1821	George Stephenson invents of the locomotive; ushers in age of railways.
1829	Catholic Emancipation in Ireland—Catholics allowed to vote.
1832	First Reform Act—Whigs take control of Parliament.
1833	Abolition of Slavery in British colonies.
1837	Victoria of Great Britain ascends to the throne of England.
1842	Massacre at Kyber Pass—British army retreat from Afghanistan
1846	Potato Famine, Repeal of the Corn Laws, Free Trade
1851	Great Exhibition opens in the Crystal Palace in London
1852	David Livingstone begins his First expedition into Africa
1854-1856	Crimean War—Britain allies itself with Ottomans to oppose Russian expansion.
1857	Indian Mutiny —rebellion of Sepoys put down with great slaughter.
1858	First Transatlantic Cable laid.
1859	Charles Darwin publishes <i>The Origin of Species</i> .
1865	Henry Bessemer's process greatly improves the production of Steel.
1870	Death of Charles Dickens , British novelist.
1868-1874	First Ministry of William Gladstone —promotes a liberal reform agenda.
1874-1880	Second Ministry of Benjamin Disraeli —promotes a conservative imperial agenda.
1875	Egyptian Share of Suez canal sold to Britain
1879	Anglo-Zulu War—British prevail over Zulus after suffering a massacre at <i>Isandhlwana</i>
1880	First Boer War—British concede to Boer demands after suffering serious defeats.
1882	British put down Arabi's Rebellion at the <i>Battle of Tel-al-Kebar</i> .
1885	Death of Charles Gordon at the <i>Siege of Khartoum</i> —British relieving force fails to arrive in time.
1887	Fiftieth year Jubilee of Queen Victoria.
1898	Horatio Kitchener defeats the rebel Madhists of Sudan at the <i>Battle of Obdurman</i> .
1899-1901	Second Boer War—Hard fought victory forces the Boers to submit to British rule.
1901	Death of Queen Victoria

WARS—HEIGHT OF EMPIRE

Years	War	Outcome
1818–1852	Kaffir Wars	Expanding British colonies in South Africa conflict with Kaffir tribes North of Cape Town.
1824–1874	Ashanti Wars	Britain repels Ashanti tribes' incursions into coastal areas.
1824–1825	Burmah Wars	After several years of daunting jungle warfare the British finally conquer Indo-China.
1836–1872	Carlist Wars	Civil war in Spain between a modern liberal monarchy and the traditionalists.
1837–1885	Wars of Canada	Minor rebellions in Britain's Canadian colonies.
1838–1879	Zulu Wars	Britain suffers a massacre at the hands of the Zulus but eventually prevails against the tribe.
1839–1880	Afghan Wars	Britain faces a rebellion after deposing an Afghan King, and suffers a terrible massacre.
1840	Mehemet Ali's Rebellion	Mehemet Ali first conquers Egypt and then attempts to control more Ottoman territories.
1845–1849	Sikh Wars	Punjab civil wars, following the death of Ranjt Singh.
1848–1900	Boer Wars	Dutch Boers attempt to maintain their independence from British Imperial control.
1853–1855	Crimean War	Britain and France ally with the Ottomans Turks to foil Russia's invasion of Constantinople.
1857–1858	Indian Mutiny	Britain puts down a Sepoy rebellion in Northern India.
1859–1883	Opium Wars	Britain forces China to open its ports to International trade including opium.
1864	Maori Wars	British wars with the Maori's of New Zealand.
1882	Arabi's Rebellion	Britain comes to the aid of a faltering Egyptian government beset by a rebellion.
1883–1904	Sudan Campaign	Egypt and Britain fight the Mahdi rebels who had taken over Soudan.

CHARACTERS—HEIGHT OF EMPIRE

Character	Dates	Short Biography
Sir Walter Scott	1771–1832	Author best known for novels set in Scotland.
Grace Darling	1815–1842	British heroine who saved sailors from a shipwreck.
John Franklin	1786–1847	Explorer of the Arctic regions of Canada.
G. Stephenson	1781–1848	Inventor of the steam locomotive, and the modern railroad.
Lord Raglan	1788–1855	Field Marshall of English Forces during the Crimean War.
Henry Havelock	1795–1857	Led a division to relieve Lucknow during Sepoy Rebellion.
Elizabeth Barrett	1809–1861	Eminent poet of the Victorian era. Married Robert Browning.
Michael Faraday	1791–1867	Physicist who developed electricity and magnetism.
Charles Dickens	1812–1870	Prolific novelist of the Victorian Era.
Dr. Livingstone	1813–1873	As medical missionary, explored interior of Africa.
Ben. Disraeli	1804–1881	Prime Minister, author, and conservative rival of Gladstone.
Charles Darwin	1809–1882	Proposed the theory of evolution. Wrote <i>The Descent of Man</i> .
Charles Gordon	1833–1885	General who defeated the Tai-pings in China, served as governor in Soudan and resisted the Mahdi in Khartoum.
Charles Parnell	1846–1891	Irish Catholic politician who fought for home rule for Ireland.
Alfred Tennyson	1809–1892	Best known poet of Victorian Age. Wrote <i>Idylls of the King</i> .
Henry Bessemer	1813–1898	Invented a low-cost process for the manufacture of steel.
Will. Gladstone	1809–1898	Prime minister and liberal opponent of Disraeli.
Queen Victoria	1819–1901	Longest reigning English Monarch. Presided over the British Empire at its height.
Cecil Rhodes	1853–1902	Diamond baron and power broker in South Africa.
H. M. Stanley	1841–1904	Met Livingstone in African, and explored the Congo region.
Lord Kelvin	1824–1907	Made important discoveries in thermodynamics and electricity.
Florence Nightingale	1820–1910	Crimean War nurse who improved care of the soldiers and reformed nursing.
Lord Roberts	1832–1914	Career officer, saw service in Indian Mutiny, Afghanistan, Abyssinia, India and South Africa.
Horatio Kitchener	1850–1916	Military hero of the late 19th century, first in Sudan, and later in the Boer Wars

RECOMMENDED READINGS—HEIGHT OF EMPIRE

Book Title	chaps	Selected Chapters
Our Island Story by Marshall	10	<u>First Gentleman</u> to <u>Boer and Briton</u>
The Story of England by Harding	5	<u>Period of Reform</u> to <u>Under Edward VII.</u>
English History Stories-III by Church	6	<u>Navarino</u> to <u>Queen and Empress</u>
Historical Tales - English by Morris	2	<u>Massacre of Army</u> to <u>Jubilees of Victoria</u>
English Literature by Marshall	7	<u>Childe Harold's</u> to <u>Poet of Friendship</u>
Great Englishwomen by Synge	3	<u>Mary Somerville</u> to <u>Florence Nightingale</u>
Boy's Book of Battles by Wood	3	<u>Balaclava</u> to <u>Delhi</u>
The Great Scientists by Gibsons	9	<u>John Dalton</u> to <u>James Maxwell</u>
Hanoverians by Gaskoin	2	<u>Waterloo to Sevastopol</u> to <u>Recent Times</u>
Days of Queen Victoria by Tappan		all
Growth of British Empire by Synge		all
Life of Gladstone by Synge		all
Story of Livingstone by Golding		all
Story of H. M. Stanley by Golding		all
Cecil Rhodes by Colvin		all
Story of Lord Roberts by Sellar		all
Story of General Gordon by Lang		all

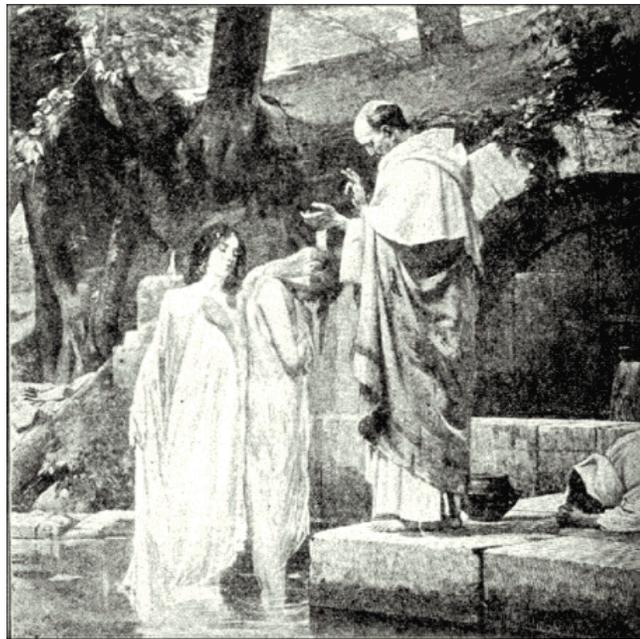
IRELAND—450 TO 1922

ST. PATRICK CONVERTS IRELAND, TO WAR OF IRISH INDEPENDENCE

Ireland, like Scotland, was a Celtic country, with a different language and culture from its neighbor England. Like Scotland, Ireland had a long history of resisting English dominance. In spite of their similar heritage, however, Irish and Scottish histories differ significantly, particularly from the time of the Reformation. During the late Tudor era, Scotland became Protestant and Ireland remained Catholic. From that point on, Scotland and England, although remaining antagonistic on many points, were able to merge their countries under a single Protestant government and live in relative peace. Ireland, on the other hand, became even more doggedly Catholic in response to the oppressions of the English government. When Scotland and England merged to become Great Britain, the Scotsmen enjoyed all due rights of citizenship. The greater population of Ireland, on the other hand, was disenfranchised and dispossessed, and ruled as a conquered colony. For hundreds of years the antipathy between the nations continued. As one politician stated in 1892: “the condition of Ireland is universally recognized as the chief scandal and chief weakness of the Empire.”

St. Patrick—Celtic Ireland was never ruled by a single powerful king, but rather by local tribal chiefs. Ireland’s inability to resist England’s oppressions was mainly due to the fact that the Irish, from their earliest history, were disorganized and disunited. Ireland never came under Roman leadership and therefore never enjoyed the benefits of an advanced civilization or centralized government. There were no roads, bridges, sewers, aqueducts, or public buildings of note, and the weapons and tactics of the Celtic tribes could not resist the organized armies of more advanced civilizations.

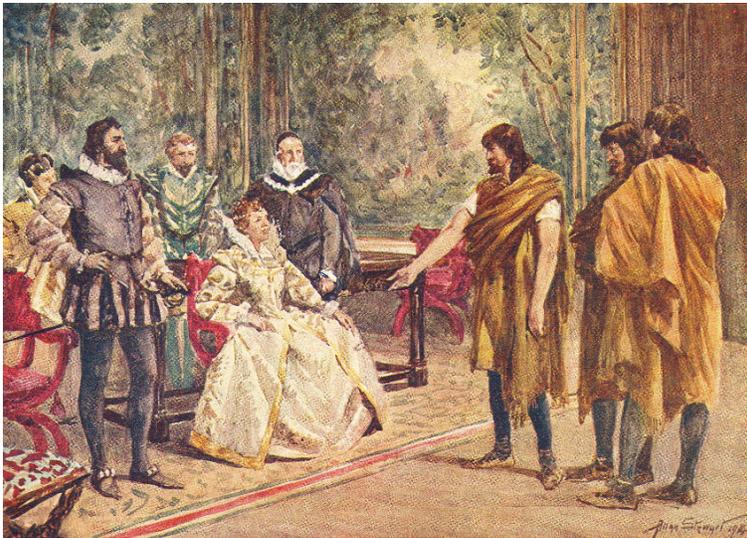
Saint Patrick converted Ireland to Catholicism in the fifth century A.D., and after that time the Irish monasteries were centers of learning and scholarship. Later, Irish missionaries, such as St. Columba and St. Mungo, helped spread the faith into Scotland. The Celtic church thrived until the ninth century, when, like all of western Europe, Ireland suffered from Viking attacks. However, the disunity of the Irish tribes made it impossible for the Vikings to permanently conquer Ireland, and the scarcity of booty in the impoverished country discouraged the worst depredations.



St. Patrick baptizes the Celts

Around the year 1000 A.D. an Irish chieftain named Brian Boru arose and managed to briefly unite the Irish tribes. He is credited with driving away the Vikings, although most of his wars were actually against other Irish clans. He governed well, but subsequent kings were less successful in holding the kingdom together.

Normans in Ireland—One hundred years after the Normans conquered England, a Norman army was sent to conquer Ireland. The Normans succeeded in subduing many of the chieftains, but failed to actually impose a Norman government outside of a few towns on the eastern and northern coasts. Soon after the battle of Bannockburn, Robert Bruce's brother Edward Bruce landed in Ireland with a plan to drive the English out. The attempt enjoyed early success, but Bruce was killed and the rebellion died with him. Eventually, English influence decreased in Ireland, particularly during the War of the Roses, while England was involved in a ruinous civil war.



Queen Elizabeth and Shane O'Neill

having an independent Catholic nation nearby was a strategic risk. The prospect of confiscating Catholic land to pass on to English nobles was also, as always, an enticing motive. The Nine Years War in Ireland was fought between 1594 and 1603 and resulted in the exile of the traditional Gaelic overlords of Ulster. This gave England free reign to establish Protestant colonies throughout the area. Over the next few decades thousands of Protestant colonists moved into Northern Ireland, pushing the Irish natives to the south and west. At the same time, Penal laws were passed which discriminated against both Irish Catholics and Scottish Presbyterians, leaving virtually all power in the hands of the Anglican English.

Cromwell—When the English Civil War broke out, the Irish took the opportunity to rebel, and in the Irish uprising of 1641, hundreds of Protestant settlers were slaughtered. Eventually the native Irish gentry and clergy put an end to the killing and formed a *de facto* government that ruled until Oliver Cromwell invaded Ireland during the English Civil Wars.

Tudor Conquest—It was not until the 16th century, during Henry VIII's reign that England began to reassert its dominance over Ireland. Henry's primary objective was to bring the Irish monasteries and church under his control, and to obtain land that he could sell to his friends to raise cash for himself. He did not complete his conquest, and the matter was ignored until the reign of Elizabeth I. Once England was officially at war with Spain, it decided that

When Cromwell arrived in Ireland he took a terrible revenge for the Catholic outrages against Protestants which had occurred nearly a decade previously. At the Siege of Drogheda he ordered the indiscriminate slaughter of every man, woman, and child in the town, and all of Ireland was under his heel within a year. Cromwell remains one of the most hated characters of Irish history, and his atrocities during the civil war era did much to fan the religious hatreds of the following centuries.

Ireland suffered much under the commonwealth, but worse was yet to come. When the Catholic king James II was deposed from the English throne, Ireland immediately declared for him and against William III. When the Williamite War broke out, the Catholics laid siege to Protestant Londonderry and the town was nearly starved by the time English reinforcements arrived. It was finally relieved when one of the English ships rammed through the boom that had prevented provisions from reaching the city. This unexpected setback sent the Irish army into confusion. The following year, the Irish resistance was firmly crushed at the *Battle of Boyne*, and the English victors took hard measures to punish the rebels. Penal laws were now passed which not only disenfranchised, and dispossessed Catholics, but discriminated against them in other ways, with the explicit intent to force them to convert to Protestantism or be driven to destitution. Instead, the Irish only embraced their Catholicism and suffered horrible oppressions rather than convert to the religion of the hated English.

18th and 19th Centuries—By the mid-eighteenth century, there was a large Protestant Irish population centered in Ulster and eastern coastal towns. Ireland, however, was governed as a colony, and inspired by the American colonists, the local protestant population favored an independent parliament, and Irish self-rule. Naturally, the idea of extending the franchise to Catholics did not occur to anyone, but the Protestant population, led by Henry Grattan, eventually won the right to hold a local parliament. Grattan was sympathetic to granting a very limited franchise to the Catholic gentry, but such proposals provoked a firestorm of controversy.

Soon after the establishment of the Irish Parliament, the French Revolution began, causing great consternation within England. The Irish Catholics were thought to be sympathetic to the Revolutionaries, and Britain feared they would form an alliance with France. Finally, in 1798 there was an Irish Rebellion, accompanied by desperate atrocities on both sides. Grattan's parliament was dissolved, and the government of Ireland was taken under direct control of the English government. Ireland was absorbed into the “United Kingdom of Ireland and Great Britain”, and although the Irish Protestants were still able to elect representatives, they had to meet in London, and had virtually no influence within the English dominated Parliament.

Soon after the Napoleonic Wars, a Catholic hero appeared on the scene. Daniel O’Connell worked tirelessly for years to obtain the right to vote for Irish Catholics, and eventually succeeded. He did this by actively forswearing violence and gaining support among Protestants as well as Catholics. His heroic stance did much to advance Irish sympathy even among the English, who feared the worst sort of violence were the Irish ever to gain political power.

A few years later, spurred on by the Irish potato famine, the English Parliament was compelled to abolish the Corn Laws that had done so much to create the crisis. Gradually, Ireland was granted minor political relief, but their desire for Home Rule was still violently opposed by the English and most Irish Protestants. Both feared that an independent Ireland would make alliances with powers hostile to Britain and become an intolerable security threat. Charles Parnell and William Gladstone made every effort for Irish reform, but could not manage to get a Home Rule bill through Parliament. There remained a violent and radical element to the Irish cause, which sabotaged the moderates' efforts to work out a compromise.

Irish Independence—It was not until the midst of the Great War that another Irish uprising took place. This one began during Easter of 1916 and turned into a guerilla war for Irish independence. Parliament finally agreed to allow Irish counties to withdraw from the United Kingdom on an individual basis, meaning that the Protestant county of Ulster would be allowed to retain its British identity. Although unpopular with the Irish nationalists, the partition finally occurred in 1922. Even today, Irish republic includes the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connacht, while Ulster is governed as part of Great Britain.

TIMELINE—IRELAND

Year	Event
450	Saint Patrick converts Ireland to Christianity.
850	Brian Boru drives vikings out of Ireland, and briefly unites tribes.
1169	Norman Invasion, puts Ireland under nominal English control.
1315	Edward Bruce , brother of Robert Bruce , fights for Ireland against England.
1497	Lambert Simnel , pretender to English throne, lands in Dublin.
1536	Henry VIII begins reconquest of Ireland under Protestant rule.
1594-1603	<i>Nine Years War</i> : England conquers N. Ireland and controls Ulster.
1641	Catholic uprisings in Ireland; massacre of Protestants in Ulster.
1649	Oliver Cromwell invades Ireland—infamous <i>Siege of Drogheda</i> .
1688-1691	<i>Williamite War</i> in Ireland, following the “Glorious Revolution” in Britain.
1688	<i>Siege of Londonderry</i> is relieved by protestant army.
1690	James II returns to France after the <i>Battle of Boyne</i> .
1691	Penal laws enforced which oppress, dispossess Irish Catholics.
1782	Henry Grattan establishes independent Irish Parliament.
1798	Irish rebellion.
1801	Ireland (unwillingly) merged into the “United Kingdom”.
1829	Catholics allowed to vote.
1845-1849	Irish potato famine.
1869	Disestablishment of the Anglican Irish State Church
1882	Murder of Cavendish in Ireland.
1893	Parnell's Home Rule Bill defeated by small majority.
1916	<i>Easter Rising</i> in Dublin, raises sympathy for Irish Rebels.
1919-1921	<i>Irish War of Independence</i> .
1922	Partition of Ireland: Formation of Irish Free State.

RECOMMENDED READINGS

Book Title	chaps	Selected Chapters
The Story of England by <i>Harding</i>	1	<u>England and Ireland</u>
Hanoverians by <i>Gaskoin</i>	1	<u>Ireland</u>
Seven Champions by <i>Darton</i>	1	<u>St. Patrick of Ireland</u>
Tales from Irish History by <i>Birkhead</i>		<i>all</i>
Peeps at History - Ireland by <i>Home</i>		<i>all</i>
Life of Gladstone by <i>Synge</i>		<i>all</i>
Celtic Tales by <i>Chisholm</i>		<i>all</i>
Our Little Celtic Cousin by <i>Stein</i>		<i>all</i>
King of Ireland's Son by <i>Colum</i>		<i>all</i>
The Boys' Cuchulain by <i>Hull</i>		<i>all</i>

CHARACTERS—IRELAND

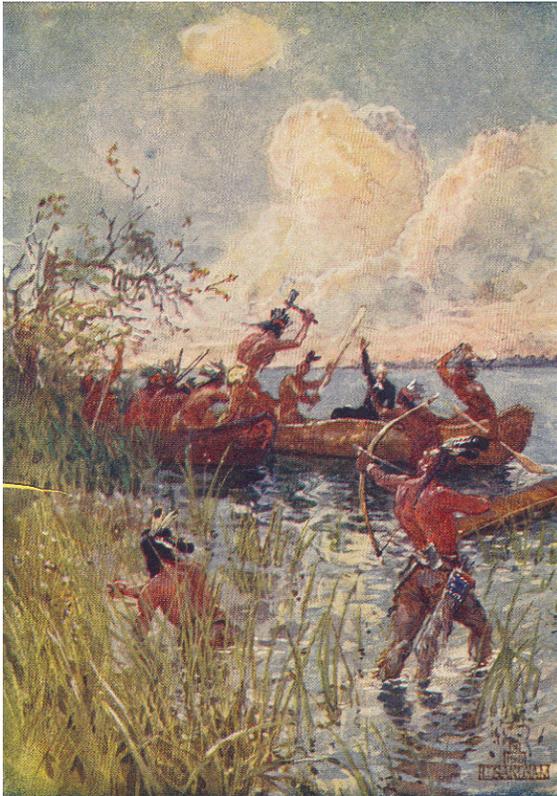
Character	Dates	Short Biography
Saint Patrick	389–461	Escaped from slavery in Ireland, returned to spread Christianity.
Saint Brigid	451–525	Patron saint of Ireland. Founded a monastery at Kildare.
Brian Boru	941–1014	King who unified all of Ireland before the Norman invasion.
Lambert Simnel	1477–1534	Pretender to the throne during the reign of Henry Tudor.
Shane O'Neill	1530–1567	Chieftain of the O'Neill clan of Ulster, under Queen Elizabeth.
Jonathan Swift	1667–1745	Poet, essayist, and satirist. Author of <u>Gulliver's Travels</u> .
Oliver Goldsmith	1730–1774	Poet and novelist, best known for <u>The Vicar of Wakefield</u> .
Henry Grattan	1746–1820	Irish politician who strove to create an independent Irish Parliament. He resisted the Union of 1801.
Daniel O'Connell	1775–1847	Political leader of Ireland. Promoted Catholic Emancipation.
Charles Parnell	1846–1891	Irish Catholic politician who fought for home rule for Ireland.

CANADA—1497 TO 1949

VOYAGES OF JOHN CABOT, TO UNION OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND CANADA

French and English began exploring Canada very soon after Columbus discovered the Americas, although the New World colonies were not settled until the early seventeenth century. The early explorers of North America included John Cabot, Jacques Cartier, Henry Hudson, Samuel de Champlain, Sir Martin Frobisher, John Davis, William Baffin, Alexander Mackenzie, and many others, whose names are still recorded on the lakes, bays, and rivers of the region. Many were in search of the elusive Northwest-passage from the Atlantic to Asia, which would have meant enormous riches for its discoverers had it existed.

England's first attempt to colonize Canada was a failed expedition to Newfoundland by Sir Humphrey Gilbert during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It was France, led by the explorers Cartier and Champlain, that claimed the regions of Canada along the St. Lawrence Seaway. The earliest French colonies were at Montreal and Quebec, which were established as trading posts for the French missionaries and trappers who went to live among the Indians.



From the beginning, Canada was disputed between England and France. England controlled Hudson Bay, Newfoundland, and the southern coastal areas, while France centered its colonies around the St. Lawrence seaway and the Great Lakes. Britain's domination of the seas meant that its settlements were better supplied and in closer contact with the mother country, but France's close relationship with the Indian tribes gave it almost complete control of the fur trade and easy access to the interior regions.

During the late 17th and early 18th centuries, France and Britain were continually at war. In America these conflicts were called the French and Indian Wars. These wars in the colonies continued even when France and England were officially at peace, but in spite

Iroquois attack Hurons of over seventy years of fighting and many heroic and horrible events, nothing was permanently resolved until 1759, when Britain conquered Quebec. Within a few years of that battle, fought between the British General James Wolfe and the French General Louis-Joseph Montcalm, Britain drove France from North America and took possession of all of the French colonies in the region.

Canada under British Rule—When Britain took control of New France, it allowed the French settlers to continue to govern themselves according to their own customs and allowed freedom of worship for all Catholics. One exception to this general tolerance for their French subjects occurred in Nova Scotia, where an independent settlement of Acadians refused to take an oath of loyalty to the British government. In consequence, they were forcibly deported from the region, many ending up in New Orleans. The Cajuns of Louisiana are the descendants of these deported Acadians.

The French-speaking colonies of Canada functioned as a British province until 1791, when New France was partitioned into French-speaking Lower Canada (modern Quebec) and English-speaking Upper Canada (modern Ontario). The reason for this partition was that following the revolutionary war, a great many Tory settlers had migrated to Upper Canada, and the two settlements were too dissimilar to rule under a single government. During this time, the British also founded colonies in New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia.

Most of the early British settlements in Canada were located off the eastern seaboard, but traders from the Hudson Bay Company, originally chartered in 1670 by Charles II, were busy discovering and mapping the vast land to the west. The colonization of the western plains began in 1811 with the settlement of the Red River Valley, but the settlers there ran into many of the same troubles that plagued the early settlers in America: hostile Indians, disease, and hunger. Nevertheless, over a long period, the southern parts of Manitoba became a thriving colony. In the far west, George Vancouver explored the Columbia River basin and Vancouver Island and claimed the entire region for Britain. Like most of the rest of western Canada, however, permanent settlement occurred slowly until the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railroad in 1885.

Confederation of Canada—In the early 1830's, the elections reform bill in Great Britain resulted in a grand restructuring of the British Parliament. After this, many of the colonies, including the provinces of Canada, became enamored with the idea of democratic self-rule. In 1837, there were widespread riots in both Upper and Lower Canada in protest against the British colonial government. Lord Durham went to investigate and proposed unifying the two provinces under limited self-rule. While the residents were still British subjects, they were allowed to elect parliaments and pass laws that pertained to local matters. In 1867, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia joined the confederation, followed by Manitoba and British Columbia in 1870 and Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1905. The last province to join the Canadian Federation was Newfoundland in 1947.

TIMELINE—CANADA

Year	Event
1497	John Cabot claims Newfoundland for England.
1576	Sir Martin Frobisher searches for the Northwest Passage.
1583	Sir Humphrey Gilbert attempts to found a colony in Newfoundland.
1608	Samuel de Champlain establishes Quebec.
1611	Henry Hudson is killed by a mutinous crew in Hudson Bay.
1670	Hudson Bay Trading Company chartered by Charles II of England .
1688-1713	First and Second French & Indian Wars.
1744-1763	Third and Fourth French & Indian Wars.
1755	Defeat of General Braddock at <i>Battle of Fort Duquesne</i> .
1755	Acadians from Nova Scotia forced to relocate.
1759	At the <i>Battle of Quebec</i> General James Wolfe delivers most of New France to the British.
1789	Alexander Mackenzie discovers his river, and the Arctic Ocean.
1791	French Quebec partitioned into Lower and Upper Canada.
1792	George Vancouver discovers British Columbia.
1837	Rebellions in Upper and Lower Canada against British rule.
1840	Act of Union, unites Upper and Lower Canada.
1867	New Brunswick and Nova Scotia join Canadian Federation.
1870	Manitoba and British Columbia join Canadian Federation.
1885	Completion of Canadian Pacific Rail, Montreal to Vancouver.
1905	Saskatchewan and Alberta join Canadian Federation.
1949	Newfoundland joins Canadian Federation.

WARS—CANADA

Years	War	Outcome
1745–1762	French Indian Wars	Colonial wars in America between the British and French with their Indian Allies.
1775–1783	American Revolutionary War	American colonies rebel from British rule with the help of the French.
1837–1885	Wars of Canada	Minor rebellions in Britain's Canadian colonies.

CHARACTERS—CANADA

Character	Dates	Short Biography
Humphrey Gilbert	1537–1583	Adventurer who founded first English colony in Canada.
Martin Frobisher	1535–1594	Explored much of Canada in search of the NW Passage.
John Davis	1550–1605	British explorer who sought the Northwest Passage.
Henry Hudson	1575–1611	Explorer who discovered Hudson Bay and Hudson river.
William Baffin	1585–1622	Discovered Baffin Bay while searching for NW Passage.
Samuel de Champlain	1580–1635	Founded French colonies in the St. Lawrence seaway.
Count Frontenac	1622–1698	Governor of New France from 1672 to 1698.
Madeline Vercheres	1678–1747	Fended off a tribe of Indians when she was only fourteen.
General Braddock	1695–1755	Led a disastrous campaign to Fort Duquesne (Ohio) during the French and Indian Wars.
James Wolfe	1727–1759	Defeated the French at the <i>Battle of Quebec</i> , giving Canada to Britain. Died during battle.
Louis-Joseph Montcalm	1712–1759	Military leader of New France during the Seven Year War; died at <i>Battle of Quebec</i> .
George Vancouver	1757–1798	Discovered Puget Sound, Vancouver Island, Columbia River; claimed region for Britain.
Alexander Mackenzie	1764–1820	Discovered Mackenzie River and great northern lakes.
Lord Selkirk	1771–1820	Obtained a land grant near Red River valley and help poor Scottish pioneers settle the region.
Lord Durham	1792–1840	Helped draft the Reform bill of 1832. Then recommended a form of self-government for Canada.
Laura Secord	1775–1868	During War of 1812, warned the British of a surprise attack.
Louis Riel	1844–1885	Leader of the Metis tribes of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

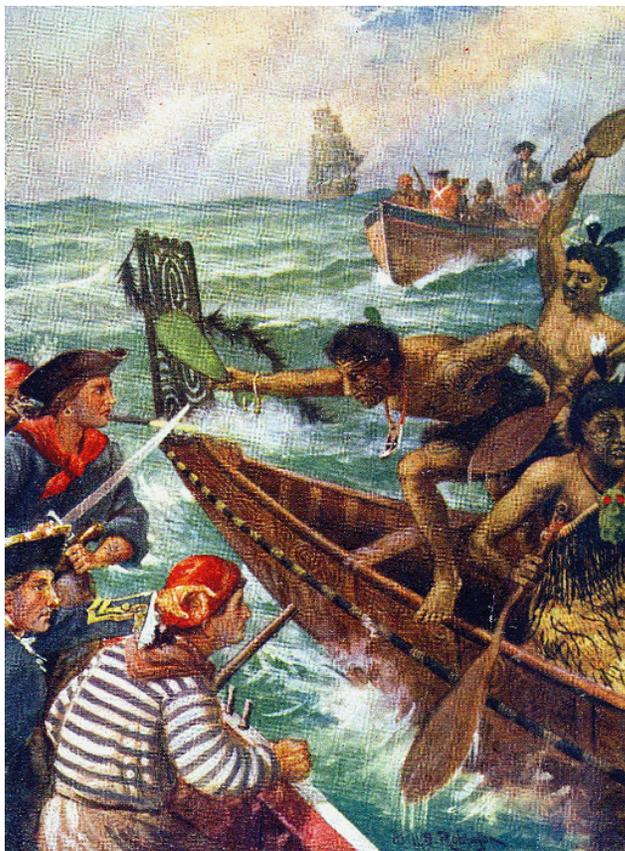
RECOMMENDED READINGS—CANADA

Book Title	chaps	Selected Chapters
Our Empire Story by Marshall	22	<u>Lief the Son of Eric</u> to <u>Louis Riel</u>
Hanoverians by Gaskoin	1	<u>Britains Beyond the Sea</u>
Reign of Queen Victoria by Synge	2	<u>Canadian Federation</u> to <u>Dominion of Canada</u>
Book of Discovery by Synge	21	<u>Cabot to Newfoundland</u> to <u>Franklin Discovers</u>
Boy's Book of Battles by Wood	2	<u>Quebec</u> to <u>Saratoga</u>
Peeps at History Canada by Home		<i>all</i>

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—1770 TO 1922

FIRST VOYAGE OF CAPTAIN COOK, TO STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER

British settlement of Australia and New Zealand proceeded relatively peacefully since the indigenous residents of these countries were neither populous nor particularly civilized. These colonies grew because of population growth in Britain and the availability of inexpensive land. Very poor young men, with limited prospects in their homeland, could move to any of Britain's provinces and find opportunity aplenty. Aside from these similarities, however, the history of the exploration and settlement of Australia and New Zealand proceeded quite differently.



Cook's voyage to the South Seas

slowly and steadily during the 19th century. There were few military actions against the native population for several reasons. First, infectious disease did much to depopulate the natives, and second, the continent was large enough that European settlement could proceed without many serious land disputes with the natives.

Because of the lack of military feats in the history of Australian settlement, ANZAC day is honored on the anniversary of the day that the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula during the Great War. The united provinces of Australia gained their independence from Great Britain in 1931.

Early Settlement of Australia—Captain James Cook claimed both Australia and New Zealand for Britain on his first voyage to the region in 1770, but there was no permanent settlement in Australia until 1788, several years after Britain lost possession of most of its American colonies. New South Wales began as a penal colony, so many of the first European inhabitants of Australia were criminals. This resulted in a high degree of self-reliance among subsequent settlers and a severe system of military justice. Other colonies began in South Australia, Victoria, and Queensland. They were governed independently because of the large distances between them.

In 1850, a gold rush caused a rapid increase in population, but for the most part the population grew

Early Settlement of New Zealand—Although New Zealand’s climate was more attractive than Australia’s, it was settled considerably later because of its more populous and warlike natives. The earliest European settlers in New Zealand were sailors, traders, and other adventurers who desired to live among the native Maoris without the benefits or oppressions of civilized society.

After trying to avoid involvement in the region for some time, in 1830 Britain finally decided to claim New Zealand as a colony and peacefully negotiated a treaty with the major native tribes in the region. From that point on, British colonists began to arrive, especially on the Northern island, but it was not for several generations that the Europeans were populous enough to have serious land disputes with the natives. This led to a war between British and the native Maoris, but it was not a particularly vicious conflict, and the Maori’s, who were skilled guerilla warriors, seemed to enjoy the excitement. Over the long term the Maori’s lost, but their relationship with the British colonizers never soured to the degree of other conquered peoples. There was considerable inter-marriage between the two races and when New Zealand did become independent from Britain, the Maoris and their mixed-race progeny were granted full rights of citizenship.

TIMELINE—AUSTRALIA

Year	Event
1642	Abel Janszoon Tasman discovers Tasmania, New Zealand and Fiji islands.
1770	Captain James Cook rediscovers Australia and New Zealand for Britain.
1788	First settlement in Australia, a Penal Colony, established at Botany Bay
1801	George Bass and Matthew Flinders explore the coast of Australia.
1839	New Zealand annexed to the British empire.
1850	Discovery of gold in Australia
1845-1872	Wars with the Maori's, natives of New Zealand
1888	New Guinea becomes a crown colony

CHARACTERS—AUSTRALIA

Character	Dates	Short Biography
Abel J. Tasman	1603–1659	Visited Formosa and Japan, discovered Tasmania and New Zealand
Capt. James Cook	1728–1779	Discovered Australia and New Zealand. Helped establish colonies there.
George Bass	1771–1803	Naturalist and Surgeon, who explored Botany Bay and Van Diemen's Land.
Matthew Flinders	1774–1814	Naval Captain, circumnavigated Australia and explored inner regions.
Samuel Marsden	1764–1838	Early settler in Australia and missionary to the Maori's in New Zealand.
Hone Heke	1810–1850	Maori chief who resisted British rule, and instigated the Flagstaff War.
Edward Wakefield	1796–1862	Organized early settlements in Australia and New Zealand.
George E. Grey	1812–1898	Governor of South Australia, Cape Colony, New Zealand.
Ernest Rutherford	1871–1937	Father of nuclear physics. Advocated orbital theory of atom.

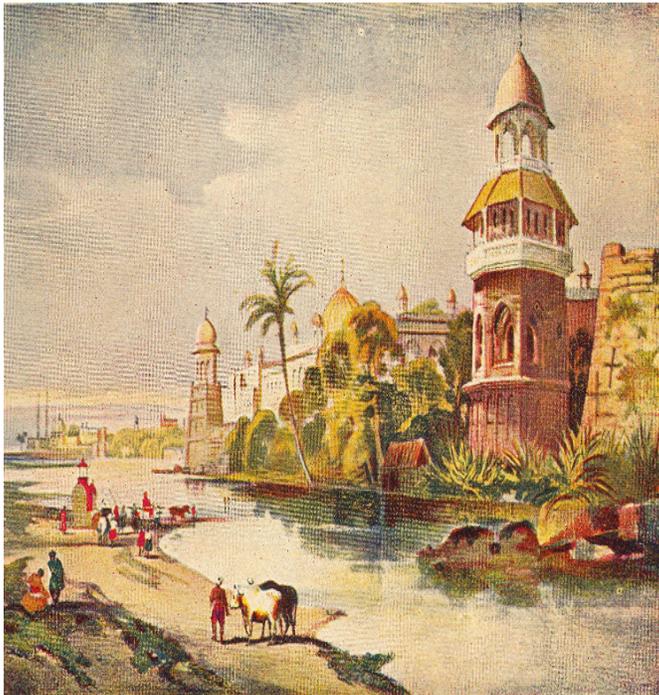
RECOMMENDED READINGS—AUSTRALIA

Book Title	chaps	Selected Chapters
Our Empire Story by Marshall	10	<u>Nothing New under the Sun</u> to <u>Bushrangers</u>
Our Empire Story by Marshall	13	<u>Great White Bird</u> to <u>Hau Haus and Te Kooti</u>
Hanoverians by Gaskoin	1	<u>Britains Beyond the Sea</u>
Boy's Book of Battles by Wood	1	<u>Battle at Eureka Stockade</u>
Reign of Queen Victoria by Synge	2	<u>Across the Seas</u> to <u>Emigrants in Australia</u>
Book of Discovery by Synge	3	<u>Discoverers of Australia</u> to <u>Dampier Strait</u>
Book of Discovery by Synge	3	<u>Flinders Names Australia</u> to <u>Sturt's Discoveries</u>
Story of Captain Cook by Lang		<i>all</i>

INDIA AND CHINA—1600 TO 1902

FIRST CHARTER OF EAST INDIA COMPANY, TO BOXER REBELLION

The East India Company, which originally set up British trading centers in Asia, was first chartered by Elizabeth I in 1600. It was not uncommon for European governments to charter private companies to establish colonies—many of the thirteen American colonies started out as such. These quasi-governmental institutions had the right to make autonomous decisions and to defend their interests, but were required to make a report to their sovereign and have their charter extended every twenty to thirty years.



Delhi, India

Carnatic Wars—Between 1600 and 1750, the British East India Company established several trading posts in India, at Surat, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras. During his long reign the Great Mogul Jahangir was on good terms with the English traders. After his death, however, the Mughal Empire fell into decline. Hindus and Moslems began fighting and other trading companies from Portugal, Holland and France began competing with the British for trade in India. After the death of Aurangzeb, the last Mughal, the empire collapsed altogether and power was split among warring princes, known as “Nawabs”. The French governor at Pondicherry,

Joseph Francois Dupleix, was particularly astute at making alliances with the Indian princes and in a short time, the French were the predominant power in Bengal. When the War of the Austrian Succession broke out in Europe, Dupleix used the opportunity to try to drive England from India altogether. In 1746 Indian princes backed by French and British companies began a fight for control of Indian trade known as the Carnatic Wars.

At this point Robert Clive appeared on the scene. A lowly company clerk with no military experience, he was stationed at Madras. When the French besieged *Ft. David*, he distinguished himself with such valor that in 1751, the company sent him on a nearly hopeless quest to take the enemy capital of *Arcot*. Against tremendous odds, Clive took and held Arcot, greatly improving Britain’s status among the nawabs, whose main concern was to make alliances with predominant European powers.

Although Dupleix was a brilliant statesman, his generals were no match for the youthful and fearless Clive and over several years, the British gained the upper hand southeastern India. Finally in 1757, at the *Battle of Plassey*, Clive won a brilliant victory over a French and native force fifty thousand strong with only eight hundred British and two thousand native troops. From that battle, Britain controlled Bengal, the richest province of India, and was recognized as the most influential foreign power in the region.

The first few years of the British rule in Bengal were miserable. The East India Company was accustomed to trade and fight but not to govern or administer justice in a foreign country. These duties were neglected to the near ruin of the country until Warren Hastings was appointed as the first governor of all British provinces in India. Hastings was appointed only after a terrible famine had brought the problems to a crisis point. Hastings was a controversial governor, and though he did much to improve the situation, he left many problems unresolved and made powerful enemies. He governed for twelve years, but upon his return home was tried for corruption and acquitted after a contentious seven-year trial. Whether or not he deserved to be condemned, his highly publicized trial raised many of the problems of the British rule in India to the public eye.

Expansion of British Territory in India—Several well-known Indian governors followed Hastings, including Lord Cornwallis, of American revolutionary fame, and Marquis Wellesley, an elder brother of the Duke of Wellington. Britain’s original holdings in India were modest, but over time Britain brought more and more Indian provinces under its sway. In some cases, as in the Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan, British armies conquered Nawabs and annexed their regions. In other cases, they simply made a “mutual defense” treaty, and allowed Nawabs under British control to govern their own region. Eventually they established a policy that when no direct heir was left to a region, Britain would annex the area and appoint its own governor.

Yet expansion did not bring peace or a good government. The British government put constraints on the East India Company to curb abuses, but there was no clear consensus about what the ruling policy should be. The only consensus agreed upon was that more money should be raised, but the goals of ruling India well and extracting money from it were at cross purposes.

After many years of misrule, several rebellions and mutinies, and numerous wars against the Marathas, Gurkhas, and Burma, the British government reformed the East India Company to such an extent that it was no longer allowed to carry on trade at all. Instead, it was to focus only on governing the provinces more effectively. Indian ports were thrown open to merchants of every country so that traders who held a monopoly would not cheat the Indians. This reform occurred in 1833 and was part of the “free trade” movement that was becoming common throughout the empire. Soon afterwards, Lord Dalhousie, one of the best rulers of India, was appointed governor. He expanded British territory by adding the Punjab to British domains, but the native Sikhs respected him so much that they became loyal British subjects instead of seething rebels. He also built roads, railways, and telegraphs, which greatly improved communication in the region.

Afghan Massacre—Just when conditions had begun to improve in India, disaster struck. In 1841, due to some foolish statesmanship, the British forced an unpopular ruler on Afghanistan and stationed thousands of British soldiers with their families in Kabul. In the middle of winter, Afghans surrounded the garrison and forced it to retreat through Khyber Pass back into India. Of the entire garrison of ten thousand, only one man survived to tell the tale. It was the worst massacre in British imperial history.

Indian Mutiny—Fifteen years after the Afghan disaster, the Indian Mutiny broke out in *Cawnpore*, *Lucknow*, and *Delhi*. It was an enormous calamity that cost thousands of lives and nearly succeeded in driving Britain from Indian soil. But after many atrocities and heroics, the British forces with their loyal Indian allies prevailed and, after consolidating their power, embarked on several important reforms with the hope of preventing future outbreaks. The East India Company was dissolved and the British government took responsibility for development of the Indian colonies. India was no longer governed as a captive trading post, but as a colony with independent rights for all its citizens.

China and the Opium Wars—The East India Company established a trading post in Canton, China in 1711, but Britain was a late-comer; Holland and Portugal had established posts years before. Britain's relationship with China was not cordial and all other ports remained closed to the British for over 100 years. Chinese society was relatively closed, so there was not a great demand for English manufactured goods; and the most profitable trade the British could establish with China involved opium, imported from India.



Battle of the Secunderbagh

Although the opium trade between India and China had existed for hundreds of years, the British methods of shipping and smuggling increased the trade to the point that the Chinese government outlawed and suppressed it. At first, the British merchants evaded the Chinese laws by means of smugglers and Chinese middlemen, but as the Chinese government increased its enforcement, a crisis point arrived in 1840.

The British commander in charge of the region was sympathetic to the Chinese government's concerns and considered the opium trade a blot on British character. He therefore cooperated when the Chinese government, shortly after forbidding the sale of opium, confiscated and destroyed thousands of pounds of the substance found on British vessels. Unfortunately, the British government, which had long wanted to force China to open its ports, decided to use this incident as an excuse to declare war on China. Although Britain believed it carried on this war in a humane and restrained fashion, the scandal of using the opium trade as a cause of war has marked the incident with everlasting ignominy. The British succeeded in gaining trading concessions, but at an enormous cost to their reputation.

The second Opium War, which occurred at almost the same time as the Indian Mutiny, began when the British insisted on renegotiating their treaty with China for even more advantageous trading terms. The commissioner of Canton resisted them, so they attacked and took over the city. One of the most important British characters of this time was Harry Smith Parks, an orphan who had lived with a relative stationed in China and learned the language fluently as a young man. In retaliation for his kidnapping, the British army destroyed the emperor's summer palace. They did this because they wanted to "punish" and humiliate the government but "spare" the citizenry. Even so, historians now deplore this strategy as an act of "cultural vandalism".

Taiping Rebellion—The upshot of the second Opium War was that Britain not only won more concessions from China, but also agreed to help them fight a terrible civil war, known as the Taiping Rebellion that was going on at the same time. The British general Charles Gordon (who later died at the *Siege of Khartoum*), took command of a Chinese army and eventually put down the rebellion, which devastated much of China. It is estimated that over 20 million were killed in the uprising— more lives than were lost in the Napoleonic Wars.

Boxer Rebellion—After the second Opium War and the Taiping rebellion ended, British citizens and missionaries were allowed to live in China and the Chinese government became militarily dependent on the Western powers. This state of affairs continued until the Boxer Rebellion, directed against foreigners, broke out in southern China. Hundreds of westerners and thousands of Chinese Christians were killed until it was finally put down in 1901.

Most of the reparations demanded by the Western powers in retaliation for this war were used to educate Chinese students in Western universities, in hopes of helping to modernize China. Western educated Chinese, including Sun Yat Sen, helped overthrow the corrupt and feeble Qing dynasty in 1911. Although western powers had great hope for the newly founded Republic of China and did much to aid and support it, the feeble condition of the Chinese government meant that much of the interior was under the control of local warlords, rather than the Western-dominated official government.

Western powers maintained a presence in China until the Second World War threw the entire country into chaos, leaving it susceptible to the communist takeover.

TIMELINE—INDIA AND CHINA

Year	Event
1526	Baber founds the Mughal empire in India.
1600	British East India Company granted a charter.
1612	First British trading post established at Surat.
1605-1627	Reign of Jahangir —Britain established trading relations in India.
1650	Trading posts established at Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras.
1658-1707	Reign of Aurangzeb —strict adherence to Islamic law alienates Hindus.
1674	Shivaji founds Maratha empire in Deccan as Mughul empire declines.
1742	Dupleix assigned governor of all French territory in India.
1746	Beginning of <i>Carnatic Wars</i> in India.
1751	<i>Siege of Arcot</i> is Clive's first great success in India.
1756	Over a hundred British citizens perish in the “Black Hole of Calcutta”.
1757	With help of traitor Mir Jafar , Clive wins Bengal for Britain at the <i>Plassey</i> .
1773	Warren Hastings appointed Governor of India. Later, tried for corruption.
1775-1803	Victories over Mahratta kingdoms increase British influence in Deccan.
1799	Death of Tipu Sultan ends <i>Mysore Wars</i> in southern India.
1839-1842	First <i>Opium War</i> with China—Hong Kong ceded to Britain.
1842	First <i>Afghan War</i> —Massacre at Khyber Pass.
1845	<i>Sikh Wars</i> result in the annexation of Punjab.
1852	Burma is annexed to British territory.
1857	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> —worst rebellion in history of the British empire.
1858	East India Company dissolved—India made colony of Britain.
1856-1860	Second <i>Opium War</i> with China—destruction of Summer Palace
1860	General Charles Gordon aids the Chinese Government against Taipings.
1899	Boxer Rebellion in China.

WARS—INDIA AND CHINA

Years	War	Outcome
1749–1751	Carnatic Wars	Britain fights with France for control of Indian Trading.
1767–1799	Mysore Wars	Wars between Britain and the Mysore and their French allies in Southern India.
1775–1803	Mahratta Wars	Britain becomes involved in wars of the Maratha confederation in central India.
1814–1816	Gurkha War	British repel Gurkhas invaders from their Indian territories.
1824–1825	Burmah Wars	After several years of daunting jungle warfare the British finally conquer Indo-China.
1839–1880	Afghan Wars	Britain faces a rebellion after deposing an Afghan King, and suffers a terrible massacre.
1845–1849	Sikh Wars	Punjab civil wars following the death of Ranjit Singh.
1857–1858	Indian Mutiny	Britain puts down a Sepoy rebellion in Northern India.
1859–1883	Opium Wars	Britain forces China to open its ports to International trade including opium.
1850–1856	Tai Ping Rebellion	Widespread rebellion in 19th century China.

CHARACTERS—INDIA AND CHINA

Character	Dates	Short Biography
Aurangzeb	1618–1707	Moslem ruler of largely Hindu India. Consolidated the Mughal empire, but oppressed Hindus.
Francois Dupleix	1697–1763	Governor of the French trading company in India; rival of Clive for control of Bengal;
Mir Jafar	1691–1765	Traitor at the <i>Battle of Plassey</i> . Became Nawab of Bengal after helping England prevail over Mogul forces.
Robert Clive	1725–1774	Hero of the Carnatic Wars. Delivered Bengal to Britain at the <i>Battle of Plassey</i> .
Tipu Sultan	1750–1799	Inherited Mysore Kingdom from his father Hyder Ali. Fought the British in a series of Anglo-Mysore wars.
Warren Hastings	1732–1818	Early Governor of India. Tried for corruption, but acquitted.
Lord Amherst	1773–1857	British ambassador to China, and then governor of India. Fought first Burmese War.
Henry Havelock	1795–1857	Led a division to relieve Lucknow during the Sepoy Rebellion. Died during the siege.
Lord Dalhousie	1812–1860	Made major reforms and increased British holding in India, shortly before the mutiny.
Colin Campbell	1792–1863	Commanded the Highland Brigade during the Crimean War. Also served in India.
Sir James Outram	1803–1863	Hero of the sieges of Cawnpore and Lucknow during the Sepoy Rebellion.
William Brydon	1811–1873	Surgeon in the Bengal army; sole survivor of the massacre at Khyber pass in Afghanistan.
Lord Roberts	1832–1914	Career officer, saw service in Indian Mutiny, Afghanistan, Abyssinia, India and South Africa.
Marquis Wellesley	1760–1842	Governor-general of India, fought Second Maratha and Mysore wars. Later, promoted Catholic emancipation.
Charles Gordon	1833–1885	General who defeated the Tai-pings in China, served as governor in Soudan and resisted the Mahdi in Khartoum.
Harry Smith Parks	1828–1885	British diplomat in China and Japan, active during the Second Opium war.

RECOMMENDED READINGS—INDIA AND CHINA

Book Title	chaps	Selected Chapters
Our Empire Story by Marshall	28	<u>India</u> to <u>Empress of India</u>
Our Island Story by Marshall	2	<u>Siege of Delhi</u> to <u>Pipes at Lucknow</u>
English History Stories:III by Church	3	<u>Plassey</u> to <u>Cawnpore, Lucknow, Delhi</u>
Historical Tales: English by Morris	1	<u>Massacre of an Army</u>
Great Englishmen by Synge	1	<u>Robert Clive</u>
Boy's Book of Battles by Wood	2	<u>Plassey</u> to <u>Delhi</u>
Hanoverians by Gaskoin	1	<u>Our Indian Empire</u>
The Story of China by Van Bergen	4	<u>What British Ask</u> to <u>Poor Boy Made Name</u>
Struggle for Sea Power by Synge	3	<u>Great Mogul</u> to <u>Black Hole of Calcutta</u>
Struggle for Sea Power by Synge	1	<u>Trial of Warren Hastings</u>
Growth of British Empire by Synge	2	<u>Indian Mutiny</u> to <u>Empire of India</u>
India by Surridge		<i>all</i>
Peeps at History - India by Home		<i>all</i>
Story of Lord Clive by Lang		<i>all</i>
Story of Lord Roberts by Sellar		<i>all</i>
Story of General Gordon by Lang		<i>all</i>

COLONIAL AFRICA—1770 TO 1910

DISCOVERY OF THE BLUE NILE, TO THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

British Influence in Africa—The British did not have a substantial presence in Africa until the nineteenth century. By the turn of the twentieth century, however, British holdings included the modern countries of Sierra Leone, Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa, Botswana, Zambezi, Zambia, Uganda, and Kenya. In addition, British forces controlled regions of Egypt and Sudan, although nominally they were still part of the Ottoman Empire. Although British traders had operated off the west coast of Africa for several hundred years, they traded mainly within a few coastal trading ports, since they believed the African interior was uninhabitable by Europeans. Britain did not gain control of Cape Town in South Africa until around 1800 and did not acquire its other colonial holdings until the late 19th century.

The British colonized Africa nearly one hundred years after its colonial expansion in Asia, and over two hundred years after it founded settlements in North America, and Britain's African holdings were governed with considerably more caution. The trading companies that settled Asia had but one objective—to make money, whereas missionaries and humanitarians played a larger role in settling Africa. Even among humanitarians, however, there was little consensus about what could be done about native practices such as domestic slavery, witchcraft, and inter-tribal warfare. Because of the difficulties with native populations, the unhealthy climate, and uncertain commercial opportunities, there was no clear vision regarding what Britain's colonial objectives should be. The British government switched political parties frequently, so it pursued no grand or consistent colonial policy in Africa. For this reason, committed individuals who worked over many years were influential in determining British "African policy", since they tended to outlast politicians. Some of these men included Charles Gordon in the Sudan, George Goldie in Nigeria, Cecil Rhodes in South Africa, and the missionary David Livingstone.

By the 1880's, gold and diamonds were discovered and hundreds of fortune seekers flocked to the region. There was a great deal of greed and corruption involved in the development of South Africa, but it is false to characterize British influence in Africa as purely exploitive in nature. Britain did not begin seriously colonizing Africa until after the slave trade was outlawed and much of the natives' wrath against Britain was because of its policy of opposing slavery and witchcraft, which were thoroughly ingrained into African culture. Millions of dollars were spent on humanitarian relief for the natives; hundreds of missionaries risked their lives to bring the best aspects of civilization to the African tribes. Africa's problems were serious and difficult before, during, and after colonization, but many British colonizers of Africa were motivated to alleviate the suffering of the native populations, rather than being driven by greed.

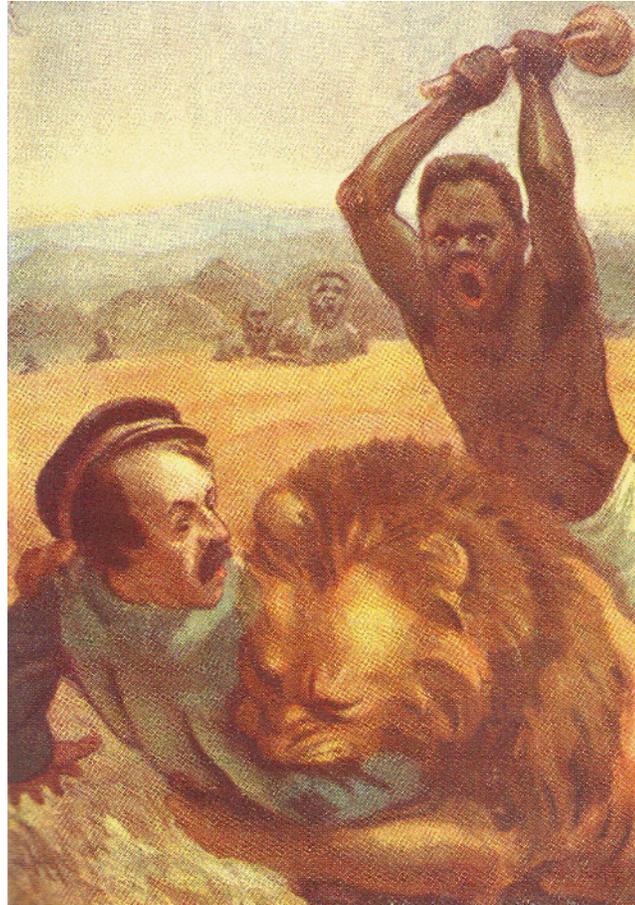
Exploration of the African Continent—The African interior was almost completely unknown well into the 19th century, and its most hardy explorers were the British Scots. One of the earliest African explorers was James Bruce, who discovered the source of the Blue Nile in 1770. A little later, Mungo Park discovered the Niger River, but he never determined its

source or mouth. Several other British explorers, including Hugh Clapperton and the Landers brothers, continued to explore this region over the next few decades. They determined the course and outlet of the Niger, but nobody followed up on their discoveries because of the extreme dangers of traveling inland in the region. John Hanning Speke and Richard Burton did not discover the source of the White Nile and Lake Victoria until 1856; David Livingstone, the most famous of African explorers, did not undertake his first expedition across the southern horn of the continent until 1852. Finally, H. M. Stanley, yet another Scotsman, crossed the continent east to west, discovering the Congo's route in 1874. Even after these discoveries, however, development proceeded very slowly, and large swaths of the continent lay unexplored.

West Africa—France was the major colonial power in West Africa; the British traders only held a few meager outposts because it was difficult to retain governors. The climate was deadly for white men, so few ventured into the interior. The coast possessed some honest traders and mission stations, but most of the Europeans who ventured into the regions were unsavory characters, pirates, and slavers. During the 19th

century, British traders established several additional outposts in the Gold Coast region and made alliances with the Fanti, who were the dominant coastal tribe at the time. However, the interior Ashanti tribe was becoming more powerful, seeking to displace the Fanti and take over the coastal trade. The first Ashanti War occurred when the Ashanti made several raids into the British coastal settlements and burned Fanti villages. Since the area was under their protection, the British attacked Ashanti territory several times between 1826 and 1874 to punish the incursions. The British declared the Gold Coast a Crown Colony after the final uprising in 1896.

The man most responsible for Nigeria's establishment as a British colony was George Goldie, who worked for twenty years to establish a functioning government. Unable to get Britain to commit, he raised funds privately and founded a government chartered development company. He essentially governed the region himself until he sold out to Britain in 1900. Like most people of the age, he did not think the natives were capable of governing themselves humanely, and saw his role as promoting commerce and civilization.



Livingston attacked by a lion

South Africa—The Dutch East India Company settled the Cape Town region of South Africa in the 17th century, so Dutch settlements of the region had been established for over 150 years when the colony fell into British hands. The native Dutch, also called Boers or Afrikaners, were fiercely independent slave-owners who resented British interference. When the British government abolished slavery in its colonies many Boers simply packed up their belongings and moved out of Britain’s sphere of influence. They first settled in Natal, on the east side of the peninsula, but eventually moved across the Vaal River into a desolate wilderness inhabited by Zulu tribes. Using their usual combination of slaughter, enslavement, and diplomacy to hold the native tribes at bay, the Boers settled and formed two republics in the region.

Meanwhile, Cape Town, Natal, and several other towns in the south grew under Britain’s protection. In 1867, diamonds were found in a remote area of Kimberly, claimed by both Britain and the Boers’ Transvaal Republic. The commerce-oriented British were in a far better position to exploit the discoveries, and took over government of the area. Within ten years, Cecil Rhodes, a young man from a middle-class farming family in England, had built a vast diamond empire and had a multi-million dollar cartel at his disposal. In spite of his personal riches, Rhodes led an austere life and threw his entire energy into uniting the South African colonies under British jurisdiction. With this goal in mind, he negotiated with native tribes and laid claim to the regions north of the Transvaal, including modern Botswana, Zambia, and Zambezi. The Boers, who hated British rule and loved their independence, fiercely resisted him.



Battle of Rourke’s Drift

The Zulu population in the region increased quickly under British protection and soon came into conflict with Boer and British colonies. A British regiment that was sent to capture the Zulu capital was caught off guard and slaughtered, in one of the worst massacres in British history. It took the British nearly a year to regroup, but they eventually destroyed the Zulu settlement and sent the king into exile. Soon after the British prevailed against the Zulus, the first Boer War broke out, and went badly for the British. The British Prime Minister, William Gladstone, was glad to make peace with the Boers and granted them their independence, but this dismayed Rhodes and other die-hard imperialists who believed that South Africa could only thrive under a unified government.

Yet the situation would get uglier still. In 1885, an enormous gold vein was discovered in the Transvaal. The Boers were agricultural and only wanted to be left alone, but could do nothing to prevent the enormous influx of foreigners into their territory. They taxed the miners but did not allow the *outlanders* to have a say in government. Since many of the outlanders were British, Britain took this as an excuse to annex the area, and a contrived “revolution” in favor of British interests was staged which ended in disaster. By 1899, the pressure was intolerable and the Boers laid siege to three British cities. This was the start of the deadly and difficult Second Boer War. It lasted until 1902, but ultimately the far stronger British forced the Boers to submit. It took ten more years to integrate the colonies, but neither the imperialist Cecil Rhodes nor his Boer nemesis Paul Kruger lived to see the birth of the South African nation.

Egypt-Sudan—Even before the British took up the Ottoman cause during the Crimean War, the British were friendly with some Ottoman rulers. One of their favorites was Mehemet Ali of Egypt, who allowed the British to run a transportation line from Alexandria to the Red Sea to support their eastern colonies. Unfortunately, Mehemet’s successors did not govern as ably as he did. They relied on Britain and other European powers to provide advice for modernization and to bail them out of financial trouble. The Suez Canal was originally a French project, but through diplomacy and other shenanigans, Britain ended up controlling a minority share. Soon after the canal’s opening, the Egyptian government called on Britain to help put down a rebellion, and at the *Battle of Tel-el-kebir* the British drove the rebel leader into exile. By this point, Britain was no longer playing a mere “advisory” role in Egypt, but was effectively ruling the region, having assumed control of the Egyptian government’s finances as well as its military.

Meanwhile, the great British military hero General Charles Gordon, who had already distinguished himself in China and Britain, was appointed governor of Sudan, a protectorate of Egypt. Slavery was still rife throughout the region and the natives were oppressed by warlords, bandits, and Moslem slavers. Gordon worked for five years to improve the condition of the natives, and returned to Britain in 1879, exhausted. Shortly after Gordon left Sudan, a rebellion broke out, led by the Mahdi, a fanatical Moslem warlord. Within a few years, he had conquered much of Sudan, murdering and enslaving those who opposed him. In 1884, when Gordon heard that Khartoum, the capital of Sudan was threatened, he returned to help defend the city and urged the British government to send a relief party. After many delays, the relief party finally arrived, but it was too late. Gordon was dead and Khartoum was taken. Thirteen years later, Horatio Kitchener, hero of the *Battle of Omdurman* avenged this disgrace and drove the Mahdists out of Sudan. Egypt and Sudan continued under British protection until they became an official colony after the Great War.

TIMELINE—COLONIAL AFRICA

Year	Event
1770	James Bruce discovers the source of the Blue Nile in Ethiopia.
1795	British conquest of South Africa.
1796	Mungo Park discovers source the of Niger, and explores the Niger basin.
1807	Slave Trade prohibited; enforced by British navy.
1815-1835	The Zulus, under Chaka , become predominant tribe in Southeast Africa.
1833	Slavery prohibited in English colonies
1835-1845	Great Boer Trek, from Cape Colony to Natal and then Transvaal
1837	Zulus, under Dingaan , murder 400 Boers. Later defeated at <i>Blood River</i> .
1843	First British settlement in Natal
1852	Livingstone's first Journey across southern Africa
1855	Paul du Chaillu embarks on his exploration of Gabon and Congo.
1858	John Hanning Speke and Richard Burton discover Lake Victoria
1859	Livingstone's Zambezi Expedition
1864	Third Anglo-Ashanti War
1867	Discovery of diamond mines in Kimberly
1874	H. M. Stanley starts his expedition down the Congo River.
1879	After suffering a horrendous massacre at <i>Isandhlwana</i> , the British subdue the Zulus.
1880	First Boer War ends in victory for the Boers.
1880	Cecil Rhodes opens De Beers mining company; corners diamond market.
1885	Discovery of gold in the Transvaal.
1885	Rhodes establishes a British Protectorate for Bechuanaland.
1896	Fourth <i>Anglo-Ashanti War</i> .
1899-1902	Second Boer War—hard fought struggle ends in a British victory and loss of the Boer republics.
1910	Union of South Africa.

CHARACTERS—COLONIAL AFRICA

Character	Dates	Short Biography
Jan van Riebeck	1619–1677	Founder and Governor of Dutch settlement at Cape Town.
James Bruce	1730–1794	Explorer who discovered source of Blue Nile in Ethiopia.
Mungo Park	1771–1806	Explored the Niger river source in Africa.
Hugh Clapperton	1788–1827	Explored Sub-Saharan Africa. Discovered Lake Chad.
Chaka	1781–1828	Chieftain who led the Zulu’s rise to power by conquering, and killing, dozens of surrounding tribes.
Pieter Retief	1780–1838	Leader of Boers during the Great Trek. Murdered by Dingaan during negotiations.
Dingaan	1795–1840	Ruled Zulus after assassinating Shaka. Murdered Boer leaders leading to Zulu-Boer War.
Andries Pretorius	1798–1853	Leader of Boers who avenged death of Piet Retief, and formed the Transvaal Republic.
John Speke	1827–1864	Explored, with Burton, the Great lakes region of Africa.
David Livingstone	1813–1873	As a medical missionary, he explored uncharted regions of the interior of Africa.
Cetewayo	1826–1884	Leader of the Zulus during the Anglo-Zulu War.
Charles Gordon	1833–1885	General who defeated the Tai-pings in China, served as governor in Soudan and resisted the Mahdi in Khartoum.
Mahdi	1844–1885	Raised an army of Rebel Muslim Sudanese. Caused widespread carnage. Besieged Khartoum.
Richard Burton	1821–1890	Explored, with Speke, the Great lakes region of Africa. Also translated the <i>Arabian Nights</i> .
The Khalifa	1846–1899	Succeeded as leader of the Mahdists on the death of Mahdi.
Cecil Rhodes	1853–1902	Power broker in South Africa, tried to turn all provinces into a British Colony.
H. M. Stanley	1841–1904	African adventurer who followed the Congo river to the sea.
Paul Kruger	1825–1904	Boer leader who resisted British; president of Transvaal.
Arabi Pasha	1839–1911	Leader of an insurrectionary movement in Egypt in 1882
Horatio Kitchener	1850–1916	British Military hero in Sudan and the Boer Wars
Louis Botha	1862–1919	Boer military hero. First Prime Minister of South Africa.

WARS—COLONIAL AFRICA

Years	War	Outcome
1824–1874	Ashanti Wars	Britain repels the Ashanti incursions into coastal areas.
1818–1852	Kaffir Wars	Expanding British colonies in South Africa conflict with Kaffir tribes North of Cape Town.
1882–1882	Arabi's Rebellion	Britain comes to the aid of a faltering Egyptian government beset by a rebellion.
1883–1904	Soudan Campaign	Egypt and Britain fight the Mahdi rebels who had taken over Soudan.
1838–1879	Zulu Wars	Britain suffers a massacre at the hands of the Zulus but eventually prevails against the tribe.
1848–1900	Boer Wars	Dutch Boers attempt to maintain their independence from British Imperial control.

RECOMMENDED READINGS—COLONIAL AFRICA

Book Title	chaps	Selected Chapters
Our Empire Story by Marshall	19	<u>South Africa</u> to <u>War and Peace</u>
Reign of Victoria by Synge	2	<u>In South Africa</u> to <u>Cecil Rhodes in Rhodesia</u>
Reign of Victoria by Synge	1	<u>British in West Africa</u>
Book of Discovery by Synge	2	<u>Bruce in Abyssinia</u> to <u>Mungo Park in Niger</u>
Book of Discovery by Synge	7	<u>David Livingstone</u> to <u>Dark Continent</u>
Struggle for SeaPower by Synge	2	<u>Mungo Park</u> to <u>James Bruce and the Nile</u>
Growth of Empire by Synge	2	<u>Great Boer Trek</u> to <u>Story of Natal</u>
Growth of Empire by Synge	3	<u>Dream of Rhodes</u> to <u>Livingstone's Discoveries</u>
Growth of Empire by Synge	6	<u>Gordon in Khartum</u> to <u>British South Africa</u>
Boy's Book of Battles by Wood	3	<u>Isandhlwana</u> to <u>Omdurman</u>
Story of Livingstone by Golding		<i>all</i>
Story of Stanley by Golding		<i>all</i>
Story of Lord Roberts by Sellar		<i>all</i>
Story of Gen. Gordon by Lang		<i>all</i>
Oom Paul's People by Hillegas		<i>all</i>
With the Boer Forces by Hillegas		<i>all</i>
Land of Golden Trade by Lang		<i>all</i>
South Africa by Colvin		<i>all</i>
Cecil Rhodes by Colvin		<i>all</i>

THE GREAT WAR—1914 TO 1918

Thirteen years after the death of Queen Victoria, the British Empire faced the worst calamity in its history, the Great War. During the last half of the nineteenth century, Germany, dominated by Prussia, had become the predominant power in continental Europe. Its compulsory education and university system had produced the best-educated population in the world. In the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, Germany had established itself as the preeminent military force on the continent. Germany was well educated, industrious, ambitious, and had an enormous standing army. However, it was not a strong naval power, and by the time Prussia rose to center stage, Britain, France, and Spain had already colonized most of the desirable areas of the globe. Undaunted, the Germans realized that if they could gain control of the Balkan Peninsula and ally themselves with Turkey, they could control important trade routes to the east.



Searchlights over London

particularly in Flanders and northern France. The Germans had planned a foray toward Paris in hopes of a quick victory, but they were delayed by Belgium's refusal to allow their army to pass through their country. This delayed the German advance by three weeks, giving France and Britain time to marshal their forces. Once inside French territory, the Germans advanced rapidly, but were stopped and driven back at the *First Battle of the Marne*. The Germans retreated to a line of defense that extended across eastern France from the North Sea to Switzerland, and both sides dug in for a protracted war.

Great Britain was wealthy, powerful, and controlled almost all the strategically important sea routes, but its wealth and industry had given rise to decadence and corruption, and its government alternated between pro-imperialist Tories and pacifist, reform-minded liberals. Britain, an unwieldy, but self-satisfied power, did not want war and was not prepared for it. Germany, a young, vigorous, and ambitious rising power, did. The leaders in Germany undoubtedly believed they could conquer the corrupt western democracies in a short and decisive campaign, as they had done in the Franco-Prussian war. No one believed that the war would sink to the depths of carnage, barbarism and wholesale slaughter to which it did. The *Great War*, as it was called at the time, was not just a military debacle for all concerned, but also a blow to the modernist ideal of moral progress and the conceits of advanced civilization.

The Western Front—The British were involved primarily on the Western front of the war,

Both antagonists attempted numerous offensives in an effort to bring the war to a close, but with modern weapon technology, every offensive resulted in horrendous casualties, and fighting quickly reverted to trench warfare. New weapons such as poison gas, aircraft bombing, and tanks were invented to make progress on this front, but even these were unsuccessful in breaking the deadlock. There were dozens of important skirmishes on the western front, but the two most famous battles were *Verdun* and *Somme*, both lasting months and inflicting hundreds of thousands of casualties. The western front languished for three years until Germany instigated a final offensive in an attempt to break through the French line before American reinforcements arrived. The object failed, and by 1918, when the Americans arrived, the Germans were driven back into German territory.

Gallipoli—The *Invasion of Gallipoli*, in 1915, was a disaster for Britain. The British wanted to gain access to the Black Sea in order to supply their Russian allies and to impede German aid to Turkey. They determined that the British navy could not take the strait of Dardanelles due to heavily fortified forts, so they planned a large-scale land invasion of the Gallipoli Peninsula. Although carefully planned, there were heavy casualties, the conditions were terrible, and the British were too exhausted to follow through on their offensive once they had secured each military objective. After several offensives failed to make headway, the project was abandoned. Winston Churchill, later Prime Minister of England during World War II, was one of the naval commanders who lost their positions as a result of the debacle. Thirty years later, however, the lessons learned from the disaster at Gallipoli, were vital in planning the successful D-day invasion of Normandy.

Mesopotamia and Palestine—Britain's first excursion into Mesopotamia, launched from British outposts in Africa and Asia, was a disaster. Most of the British army was besieged in Kut on its way to Baghdad and forced to surrender. Later Allied campaigns in Iraq and Palestine, however, were more successful. By attacking from British strongholds in the Persian Gulf and Egypt, several British armies were able to land successfully, secure their supply lines, and overrun the southern portions of the Ottoman Empire. They were helped by an Arab rebellion, led by Lawrence of Arabia, a British archeologist who had spent several years traveling in Arabia and befriending important sheiks. The first Allied victory in the area was the successful capture of Baghdad by General Maude in early 1917. A series of successful campaigns in Palestine and Syria, led by General Allenby, followed this victory. Jerusalem fell to the British in late 1917, and most important cities in Syria were in British hands by early 1918.

Eastern Front—By 1915 much of the fighting on the Western front descended into trench warfare, so the Germans transferred resources to the Eastern front to oppose Russia. Russia's forces were ill-equipped, but very numerous and the Eastern front was long and much more fluid than the western front. During the years 1916 and 1917 the Germans, under Hindenburg, gained ground against Russia. At the same time, radicals within Russia were fomenting Revolution and civil war. When the Bolsheviks came to power in November 1917 they negotiated peace with Germany and abandoned their western allies.

With the collapse of Russia, Germany was able to redeploy their resources to the Western front, but by the end of 1917 Britain had conquered much of the Ottoman Empire and blockaded most ports, so the Germans were hemmed in from the west. Their biggest problem, however, was the fact that the United States had finally mobilized for war and was sending more re-enforcements every month. Germany's last desperate offensive on the Western Front was in early 1918. Their generals understood that they had little time to advance before fresh American troops would overwhelm the war-weary Prussians. The final German offensive was in vain. Thousands more Americans arrive every month and by summer, the central powers were forced to retreat to Germany's original borders.

Unfortunately for later generations, the Allies did not push far into German territory, seek an unconditional surrender, or insist on dismantling the Prussian state. As the outraged French Marshall Foch said after learning the terms of the treaty of Versailles: *"This is not peace, it is an armistice for twenty years."* Precisely on schedule, twenty years later, Hitler invaded Poland.

Dissolution of the British Empire—One of the immediate effects of the Treaty of Versailles, which ended the Great War, was to add Egypt, Iraq and Palestine to Britain's dominions. These new acquisitions resulted from the breakup of the Ottoman and brought the size of the British Empire to its greatest extent

Long term, however, the Great War portended the dissolution of the British Empire. The war had crippled Britain economically, decreased its hold upon its colonies, and severely diminished its will to power. Britain's war debt was enormous and led to destabilizing inflation. The Anglo-Irish War of 1919 resulted in Ireland's liberation from Great Britain in 1922. A few years later, the Balfour Declaration of 1926 suggested that the imperial possessions of Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Newfoundland, and South Africa be governed in cooperation with, but independently of Britain. This arrangement was set forth formally in 1931 in the Statute of Westminster.

Gradually, almost all other British possessions gained their independence: Iraq in 1932, India in 1947, Burma in 1948, Egypt in 1953, Nigeria and South Africa in 1960, and Kenya in 1963. Hong Kong was ceded back to the China in 1997. Today, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and North Ireland enjoys commonwealth trade relations with most of its former colonies, but it only directly governs the Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, and the British West Indies.

TIMELINE—THE GREAT WAR

Year	Event
June 1914	Murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand.
Aug 3	Germany declares War on France.
Aug 20	Germans enter Brussels.
Sept 6	First Battle of Marne—French Victory.
Dec 24	First German Air-raid on Britain.
April 17, 1915	Battle of Ypres—First use of Poison Gas.
Apr 25	Allied troops land on Gallipoli
May 7	British Passenger Liner Lusitania sunk by the Germans.
May 23	Italy enters war on the side of the allies.
Oct 13	Germans execute Edith Cavell, an British nurse.
Oct 14	Bulgaria enters the war.
Dec 19	Withdrawal from Gallipoli.
May 31, 1916	Naval battle of Jutland.
Feb 21-July	Battle of Verdun.
July 1-Nov,	Battle of Somme.
Aug 29	Hindenberg takes supreme command of German armies.
Mar 11, 1917	Baghdad captured by British.
Apr 6	America declares War on Germany .
July 20	Kerensky succeeds as premier of Russia
Nov 7	Bolshevik Revolution—Russia withdraws from the war.
Apr 9, 1918	German offensive between Ypres and Arras.
May 27	German offensive near Chateau-Thierry and Marne River.
June 11	American offensive in Belleau Wood.
July 18	Second Battle of Marne—Allied Victory.
Sept 22	British victory over the Ottomans in Palestine.
Oct 1	Hindenberg Line, taken by the French.
Oct 19	German Losses at Laon, Ostend, Lille, Aleppo.
Nov 11	Armistice signed between Allies and German powers.

CHARACTERS—THE GREAT WAR

Character	Dates	Short Biography
George V	1865–1936	King of England during the Great War. Relinquished all German holdings; changed name to Windsor.
Horatio Kitchener	1850–1916	British Military hero in Sudan and the Boer Wars
Lawrence of Arabia	1888–1935	Middle east archeologist and historian who served with the British and Arab irregulars during WWI.
Rudyard Kipling	1865–1936	Popular poet and novelist of the early 20 th century.
Ernest Rutherford	1871–1937	Nuclear physicist. Advocated the orbital theory of atom.
Joseph Joffre	1852–1931	Commander and chief of the French army during the early years of the Great War.
Ferdinand Foch	1851–1929	Military theorist and teacher who became Field Marshall of the Allies during the Great War.
General Pershing	1860–1948	Leader of the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I.

RECOMMENDED READINGS—THE GREAT WAR

Book Title	chaps	Selected Chapters
Famous Soldiers by McSpadden	5	<u>Kitchener to Pershing</u>
Boys' Book of Sea Fights by Fraser	2	<u>Fight off the Falklands to Jutland Bank</u>
Boys' Book of Battles by Fraser	4	<u>Ypres to Argonne-Meuse</u>
Heroes of the Great War by Leask		<i>all</i>
Deeds of British Airmen by Wood		<i>all</i>
Heroic Deeds of War by Mackenzie		<i>all</i>
Gallipoli by Masfield		<i>all</i>
War Inventions by Gibson		<i>all</i>
Story of the Great War by Usher		<i>all</i>

HISTORICAL AND OUTLINE MAPS

VICTORIAN BRITIAN

By the time Britain became a great imperial power, it was no longer “England”, but rather “The United Kingdom of Great Britain”, encompassing the formerly independent kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Wales. In 1800, the colony of Ireland was absorbed into the United Kingdom, but without full rights for Catholic citizens. The population of Great Britain increased tremendously in the 18th and 19th century, and as the economy relied more and more on industry and commerce the great majority of the population growth was in cities. By 1900, many of the largest cities in Great Britain, especially in the northern industrial areas, had grown up from very small towns in only a few generations.

Islands:

- Great Britain:** Largest British Isle, composed of England, Scotland, and Wales.
Ireland: (Roman Hibernia) Large Island to the west of Great Britain
Isle of Wight: (Roman Vectis) Island off south England, near Portsmouth harbor.
Isle of Mann: Island between Scotland and North Ireland.
Isle of Anglesey: Island off the North coast of Wales.

Political Divisions:

- Scotland:** Northern region of Great Britain.
England: Southern region of Great Britain.
Wales: Western region of Great Britain.
North Ireland: North Ireland settled by British Protestants since 1600's.

Cities:

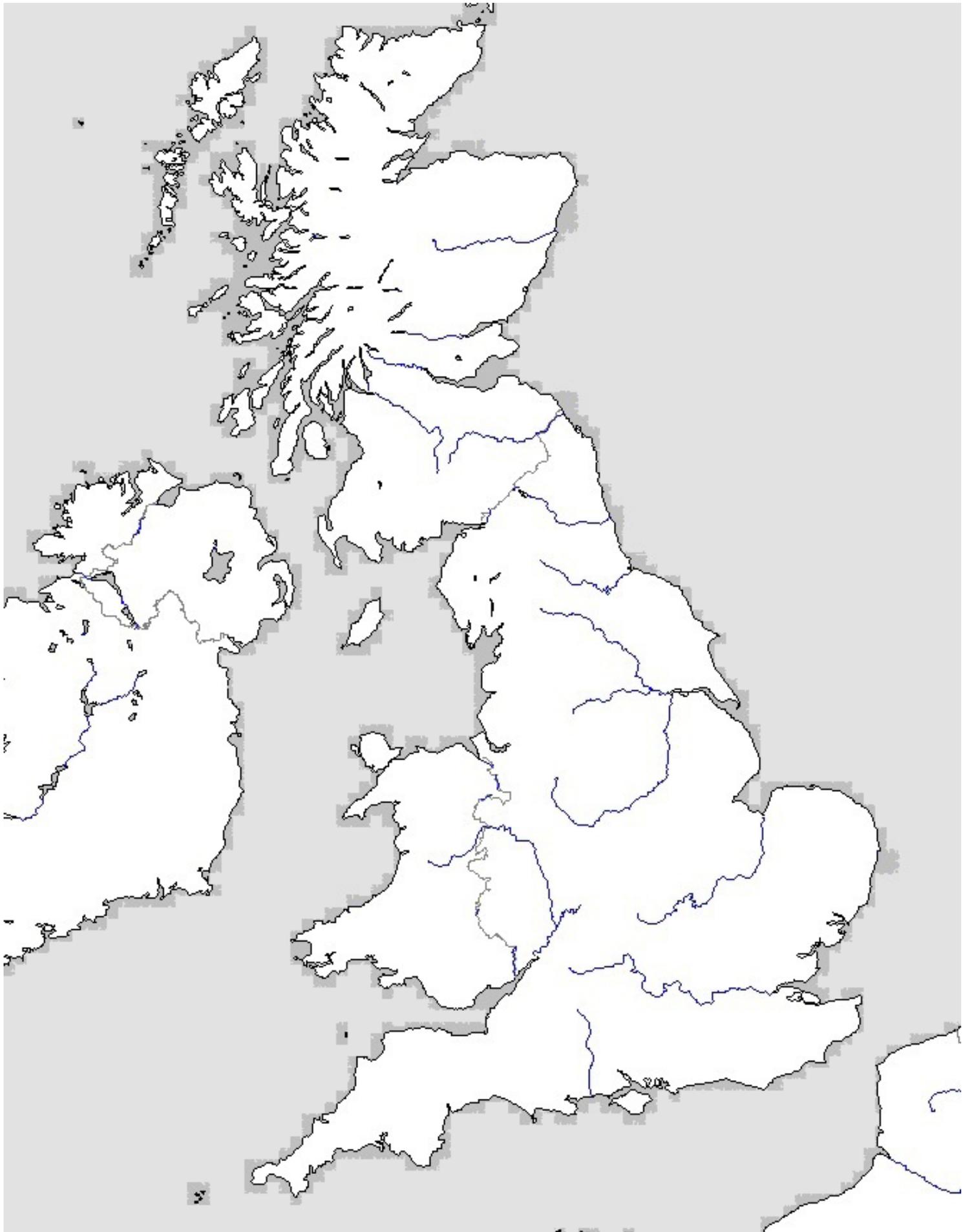
- Pre-Industrial:** London, Bristol, York, Norwich, Exeter, Edinburgh, Oxford
Post-Industrial: Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Newcastle, Leeds, Glasgow

Water Bodies:

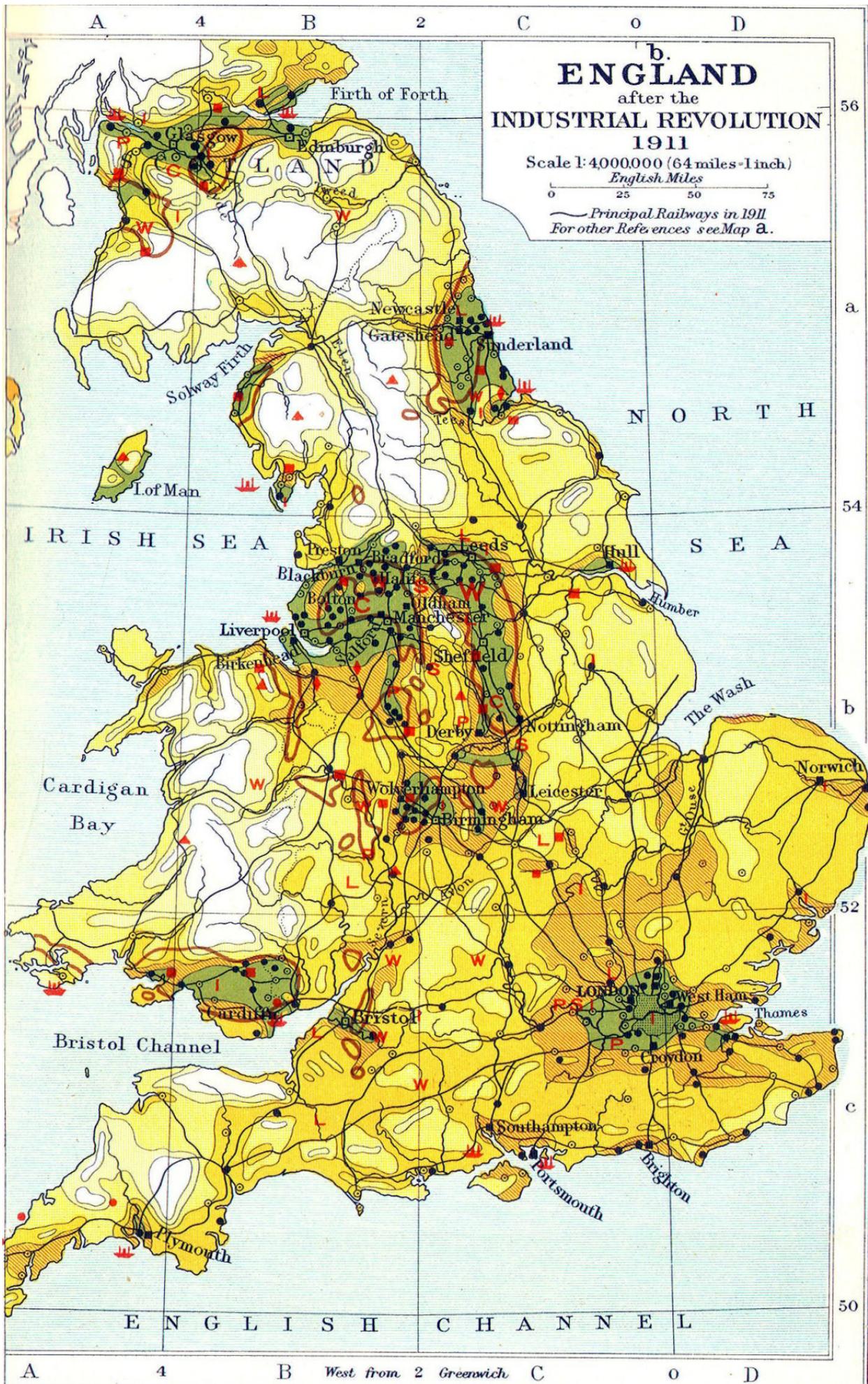
English Channel, Strait of Dover, North Sea, Irish Sea
St. Georges Channel, The Wash, Bristol Channel

Maps:

- British Isles—Outline Map**
British Isles—Major Industries, 1900
British Isles—Population Centers, 1911







IRELAND

In the about 450 AD Ireland was converted to Christianity by St. Patrick, and for the next five hundred years, during the “Dark Ages”, dozens of Celtic missionaries proceeded from the monasteries of Ireland to pass on the faith in Scotland and Northern England. Although Ireland was briefly united in about 1000 under Brian Boru, it was governed by regional chiefs instead of a single king. This was not a problem until England began to threaten Ireland’s independence, first under the early Plantagenet kings and later under the Tudors. By 1600, much of Northern Ireland was in English hands, and from that point on, Ireland was essentially a colony of England.

Provinces:

Ulster:	Northern Ireland settled largely by Protestants.
Connaught:	West Ireland.
Leinster:	East Ireland.
Munster:	South Ireland.

Counties:

Donegal, Tyrone, Down (North Ireland), Galway,
Mayo (Connaught), Meath, Dublin, Wexford (Leinster),
Cork, Waterford, Limerick (Munster)

Cities:

Londonderry, Belfast, Armagh (North Ireland),
Galway, Carrick, Dublin, Kildare, Drogheda,
Limerick, Waterford, Cork

Water Bodies:

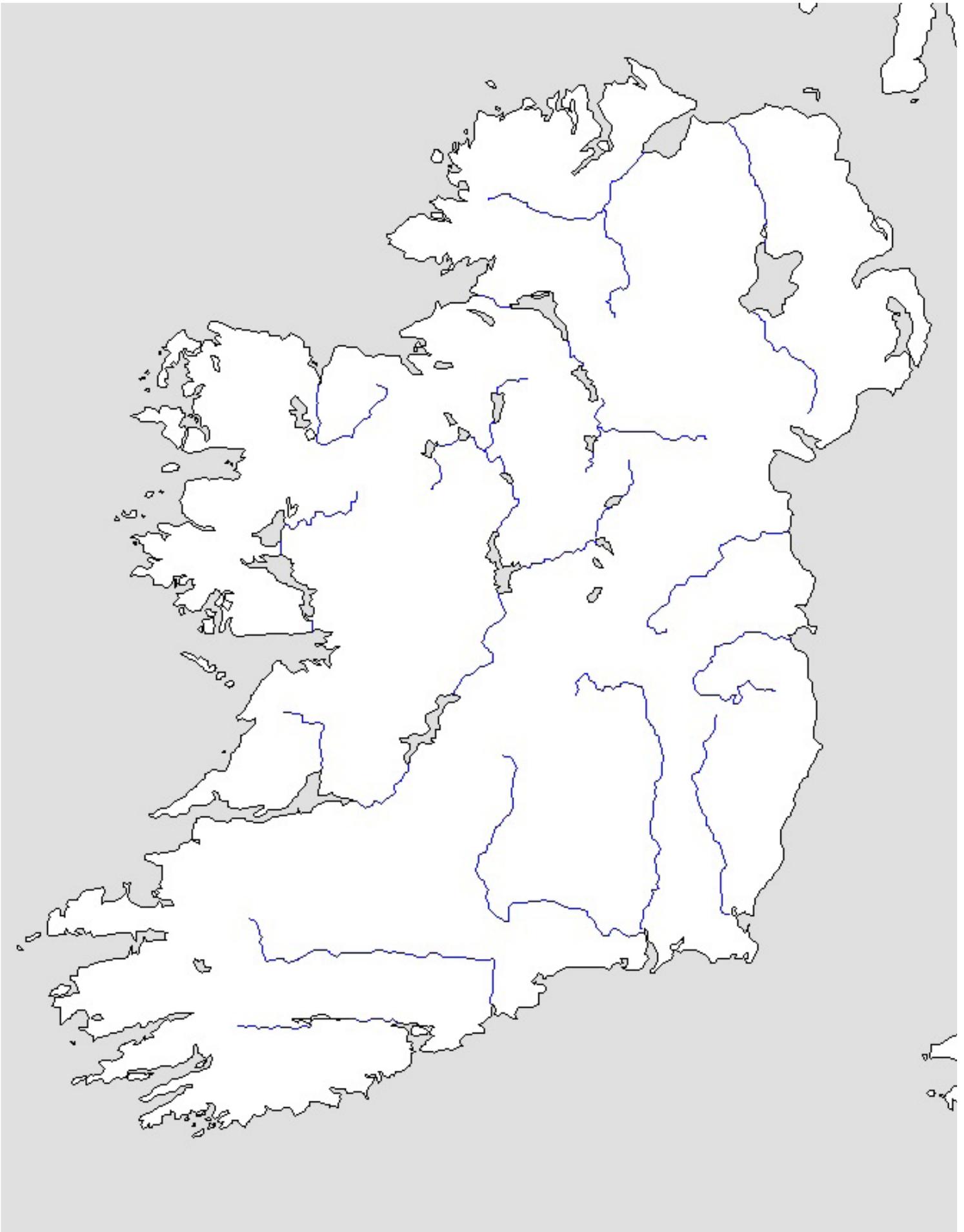
North Channel, St. George’s Channel, Irish Sea,
Donegal Bay, Galway Bay
Lough Neagh, Lough Erne, Lough Foyle, Lough Derg, Lough Corrib

Battle Sites:

Battle of Contarf:	1014, Viking Wars of Ireland (near Dublin)
Siege of Drogheda:	1648, English Civil War
Battle of the Boyne:	1688 Williamite War in Ireland
Siege of Londonderry:	1688, Williamite War in Ireland

Maps:

Ireland—Outline Map
Ireland, 1570
Ireland, 1641 to 1892



BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

British Pirates, fishermen, and adventurers explored the coastlines of North America for many years before serious settlement of the region began in the early 17th century. Both British and French explorers made claims in the region, but only permanent settlers made good the claims. The first permanent French colonies were along the St. Lawrence Seaway. The first permanent British colonies were in Virginia and Massachusetts. Conflicts between the French and British for control of North America waged for nearly 100 years, until they were finally settled during the Seven Years War (1756-1763) in favor of Britain.

Colonies:

Upper Canada:	French-speaking British province of Canada, later Quebec.
Lower Canada:	English-speaking British province of Canada, later Ontario.
Newfoundland:	England's first permanent colony in North America, est. 1610.
Nova Scotia/Acadia:	Colony of French Acadians, deported by British in 1755.
Bahamas:	Group of islands became a crown colony in 1718.
Bermudas:	Settled by the British Virginia Company in 1612.
Jamaica:	Acquired in 1655 during the Anglo-Spanish Wars.
Hudson Bay Co.:	Trading Company controlled much of Northern Canada.

Revolted Colonies:

New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay (MA & ME), Rhode Islands, Connecticut Colony, New York (NY & VT), New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware Colony, Maryland, Dominion of Virginia (VA, KT, WV), North Carolina (NC & TN), South Carolina, Georgia (GA, AL, MS)

Water Bodies:

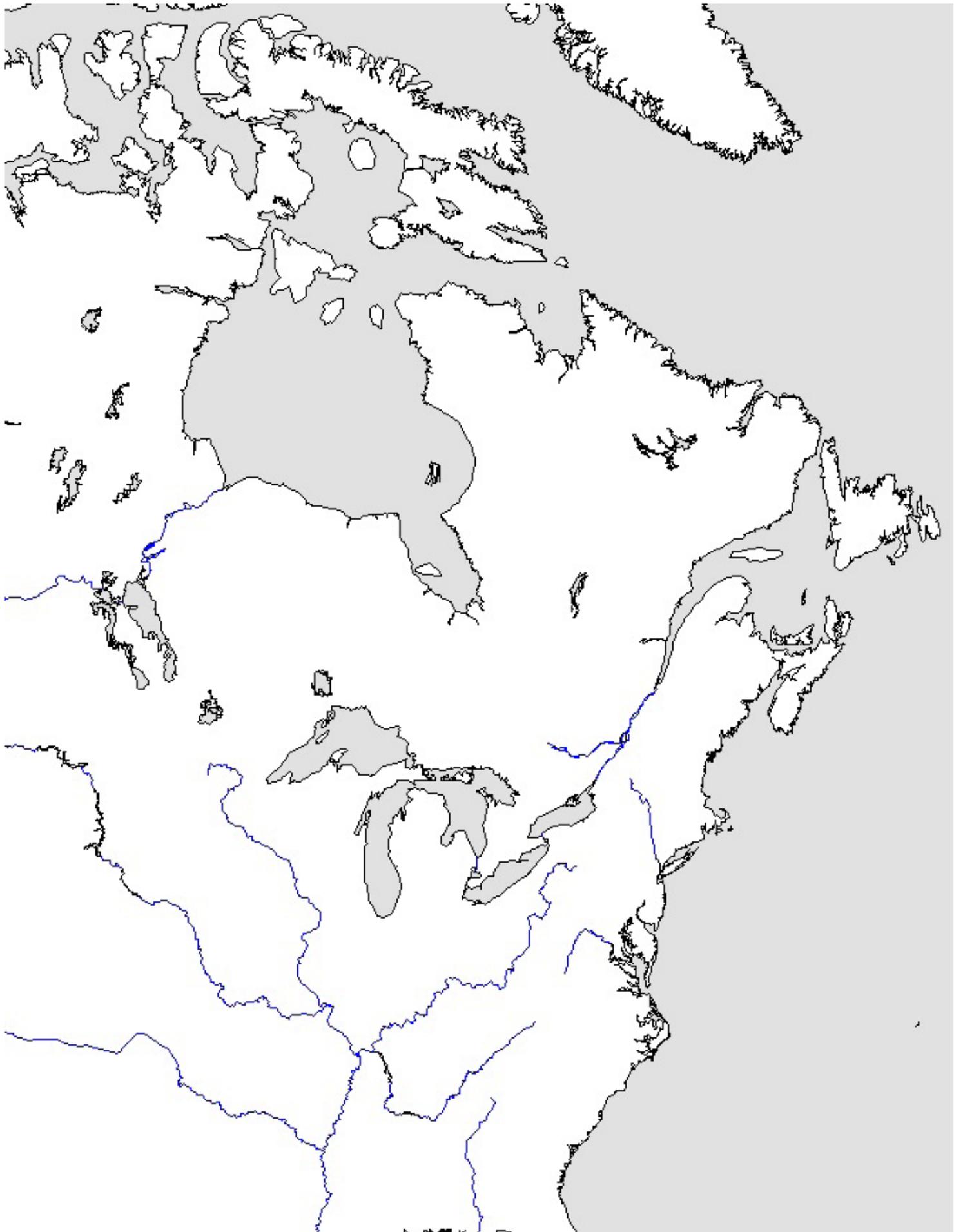
Rivers:	St. Lawrence Seaway, Niagara Falls, Ottawa River
Bays:	Hudson Bay, James Bay, Gulf of Fundy
Great Lakes:	Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Lake Huron, Lake Superior

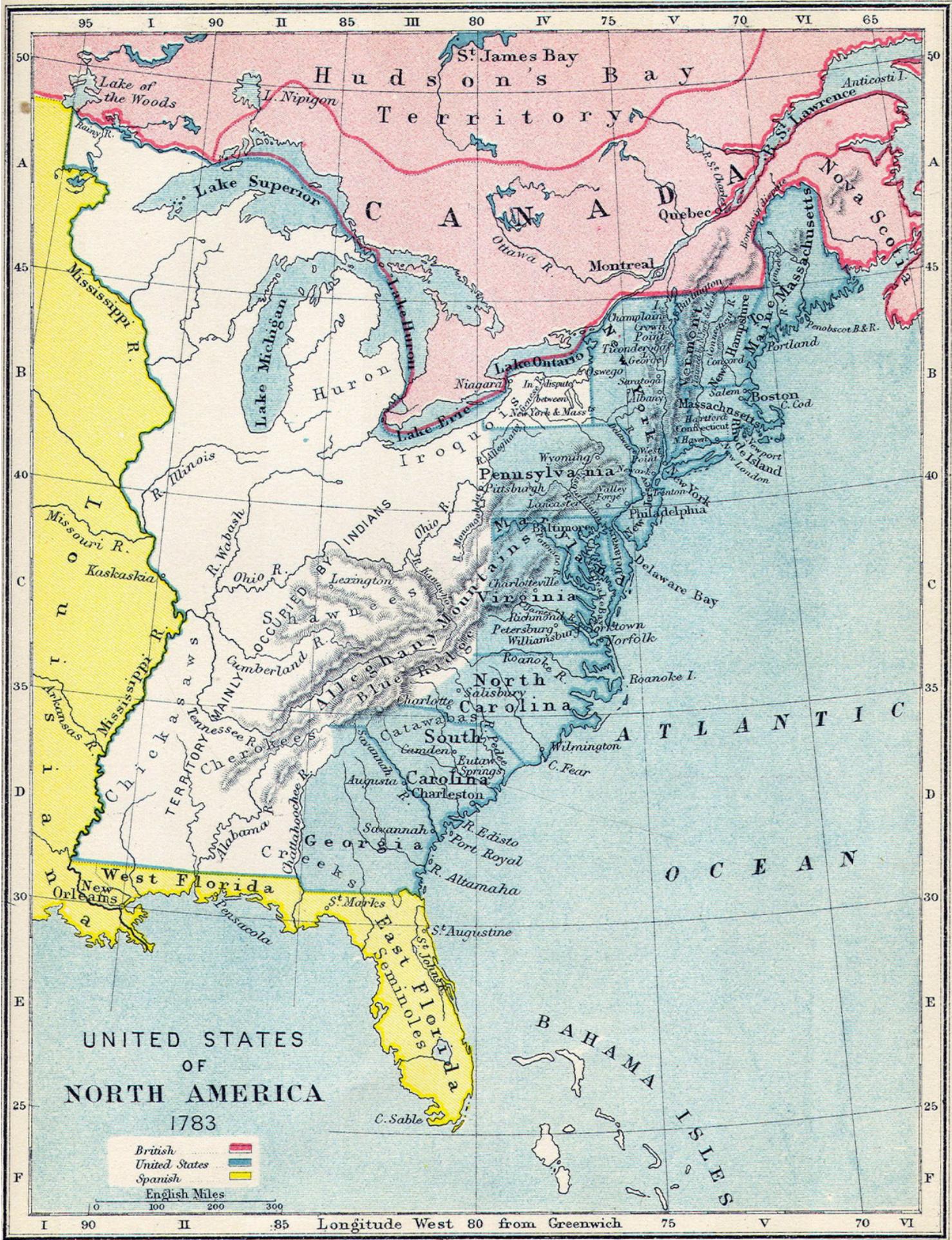
Cities:

Canada:	Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Halifax
Revolted Colonies:	Salem, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Hartford, Trenton, Richmond, Williamsburg, Savannah
Caribbean:	Nassau (Bahamas), Kingston (Jamaica)

Maps:

North America—Outline Map
American Colonies, 1783: American, British, Spanish
Growth of British America and United States



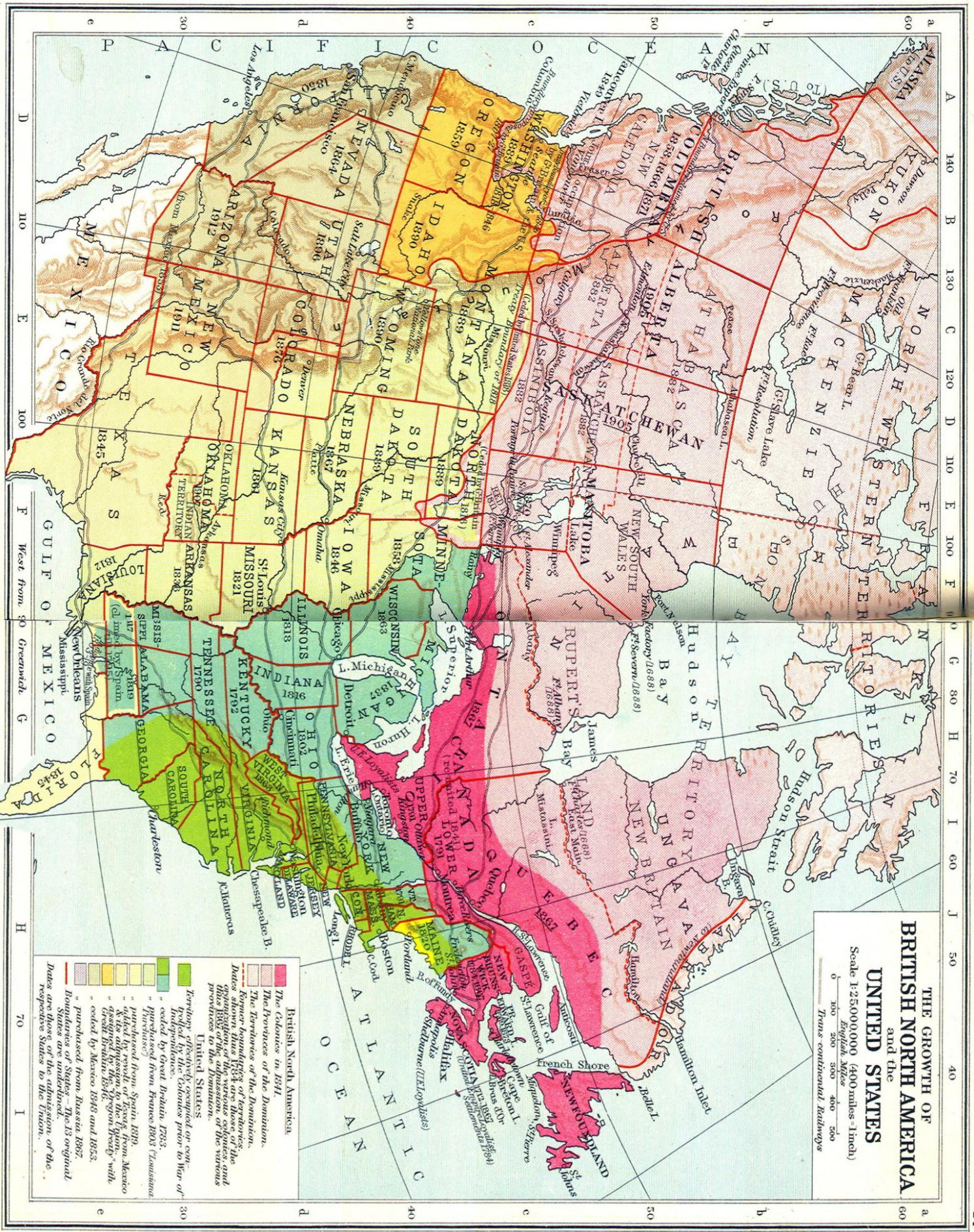


UNITED STATES
OF
NORTH AMERICA
1783

- British ■
- United States ■
- Spanish ■

English Miles
0 100 200 300

I 90 II .85 Longitude West 80 from Greenwich 75 V 70 VI



BRITISH INDIA

British holdings in India were confined to a few trading posts until 1757, when Clive won control of the wealthy Bengal region at the battle of Plassey. Its influence grew over time, as Britain intervened in inter-tribal conflicts and fought to prevent other colonial powers from gaining a foothold. By the time of the Indian Mutiny, in 1857, Britain controlled the Ganges valley, all the coastal regions, and much of the interior.

Regions:

Bengal:	Ganges Valley, Mogul capital, wealthiest area of India.
Oudh:	Central Ganges Valley.
Sindh:	Northwest Coast of India, bordering Afghanistan.
Mysore:	Interior plateau in southern India.
Carnatic:	Eastern coastal region.
Nizam:	Central Deccan Plateau.

British Trading Centers:

Calcutta:	Located in Bengal, near mouth of the Ganges River.
Madras:	Located in Carnatic region, on eastern coast of India.
Bombay:	Located on western coast of India.

Rivers:

Ganges:	Large River in North India; drains Himalayas.
Indus:	River in Northwest India, borders Afghanistan.
Hoogly:	Trading River near mouth of Ganges.

Cities:

Cochin:	Dutch trading post that fell to Britain during Napoleonic Wars.
Delhi:	Capital city of the Mughal Empire.
Agra:	In Ganges Valley, site of Taj Mahal.
Goa:	Portuguese Trading city on the Malabar coast.
Lahore:	Capital of the Sikh kingdom under Ranjit Singh.

Battle Sites:

Plassey:	1757, Carnatic Wars.
Seringapatam:	1799, Mysore Wars.
Bhurtpore:	1805, Maratha Wars. 1827, Bhurtpore Rebellion.
Lucknow:	1857, Indian Mutiny.
Cawnpore:	1857, Indian Mutiny.
Delhi:	1857, Indian Mutiny.

Landforms:

Deccan Plateau:	Central Region of India.
Eastern Ghats:	Coastal Mountains to the East.
Western Ghats:	Coastal Mountains to the West, Wet and Rainy
Ganges Valley:	Major River Valley in North India.
Malabar Coast:	West Coast of India, Dutch/Portuguese Trading center.
Ceylon:	Major island off the southern coast of India.

Maps:

India—Outline Map

British India, 1804

British India, 1857



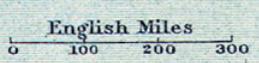


Reference

- 1 Ancient British Possessions or those of the East India Company.
 - 2 Countries Ceded in the Mysore 1792 1799
 - 3 Countries Ceded in the Carnatic &c 1802
 - 4 Countries Ceded in Oudh &c. 1801
 - 5 Countries Ceded in Gujarat 1801
 - 6 Conquered Countries in the War 1803
 - 7 Powers under the Protection of the Company.
 - 8 Marhatta States which in consequence of the late transactions subsidised troops of the Company.
 - 9 Marhatta State of Sindhia.
 - 10 Marhatta State of Holkar.
 - 11 Marhatta State of Bhorar.
 - 12 Rajpoot States.
 - 13 Sikhs.
 - 14 Cutch } Independent States.
 - 15 Sindh }
 - 16 Jagheir of Rampore.
 - 17 Jagheirs of Sanroo Beegum.
- 17 Boundaries understood to be exchanged by the Peishwah for Territories first Ceded by him on the Western Coast.

INDIA 1804

- British Dominions
- Subsidiary & Protected States
- Independent States
- Portuguese



Longitude East-80 from Greenwich



BRITISH AFRICA

Britain held colonies in several regions of Africa. Each British colony was administered separately, and was acquired on different terms. The colonies in South Africa were won from the Dutch during the Napoleonic Wars; the colonies in the West began as off-shore trading posts; the colonies in Eastern Africa were developed by the British East Africa company; and Sudan was acquired due to a British alliance with Egypt

South Africa:

- Cape Colony:** Dutch colony acquired by Britain during Napoleonic Wars.
- Tranvaal Republics:** Boer Republic conquered by Britain during Boer Wars.
- North Rhodesia:** Protectorate formed in 1911, modern Zambia.
- South Rhodesia:** Protectorate formed in 1895, modern Zimbabwe.
- Bechuanaland:** Protectorate established in 1885, modern Botswana.

East Africa:

- British East Africa:** Modern Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda.

West Africa:

- Nigeria:** Region governed by George Goldie, sold to British.
- British Gold Coast:** Established after Anglo-Ashanti Wars.
- Sierra Leone:** Freetown established as a colony for freed slaves.

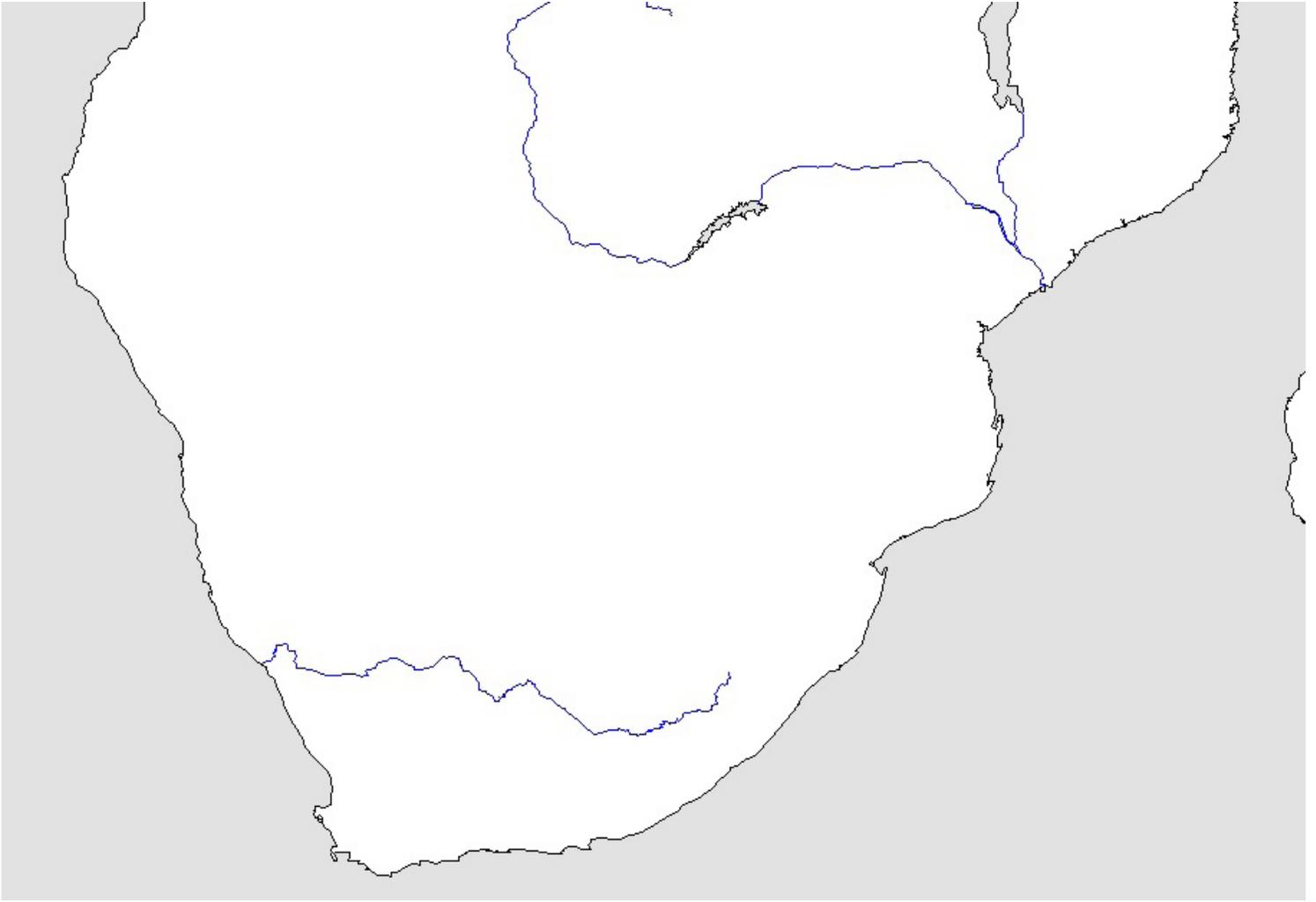
North Africa:

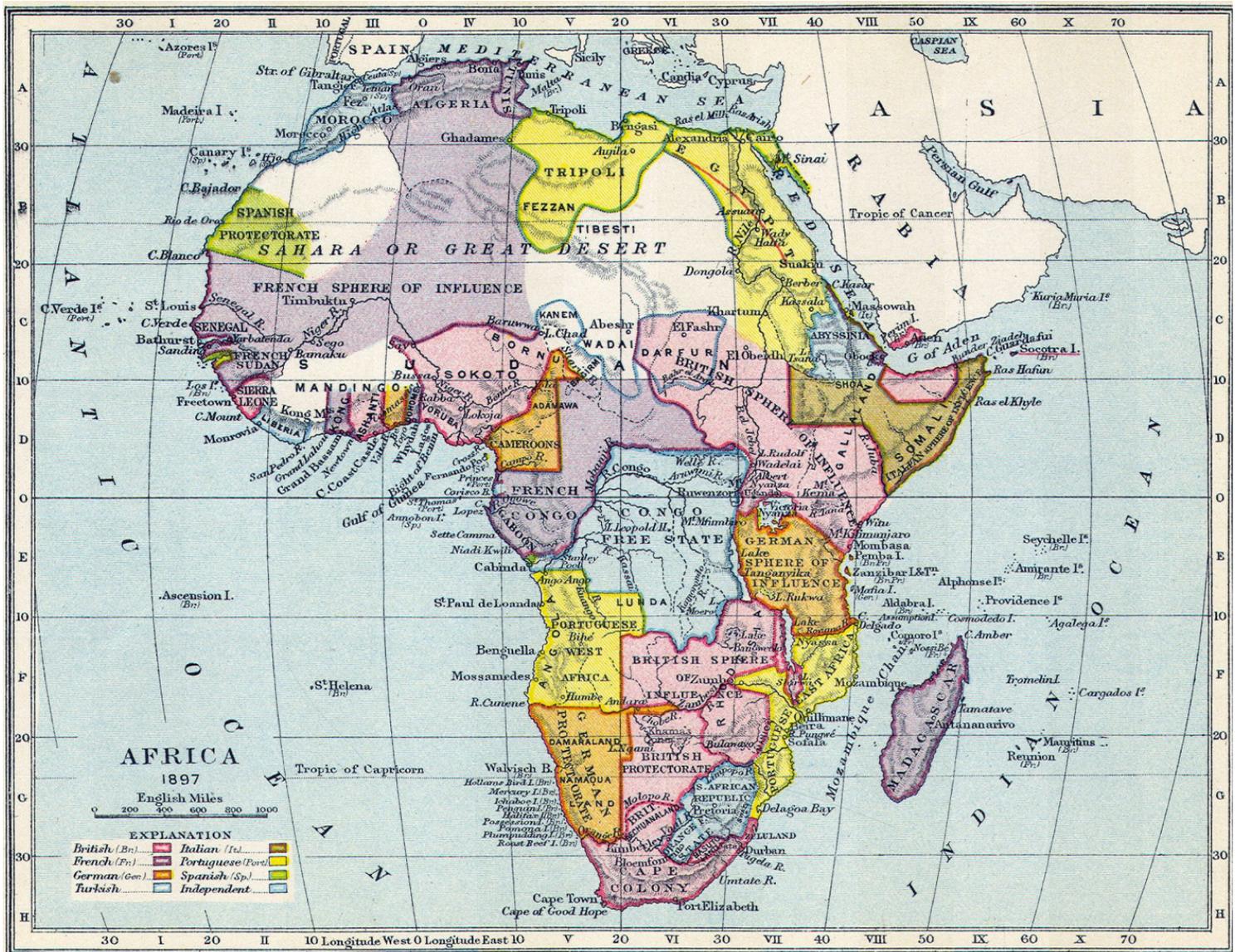
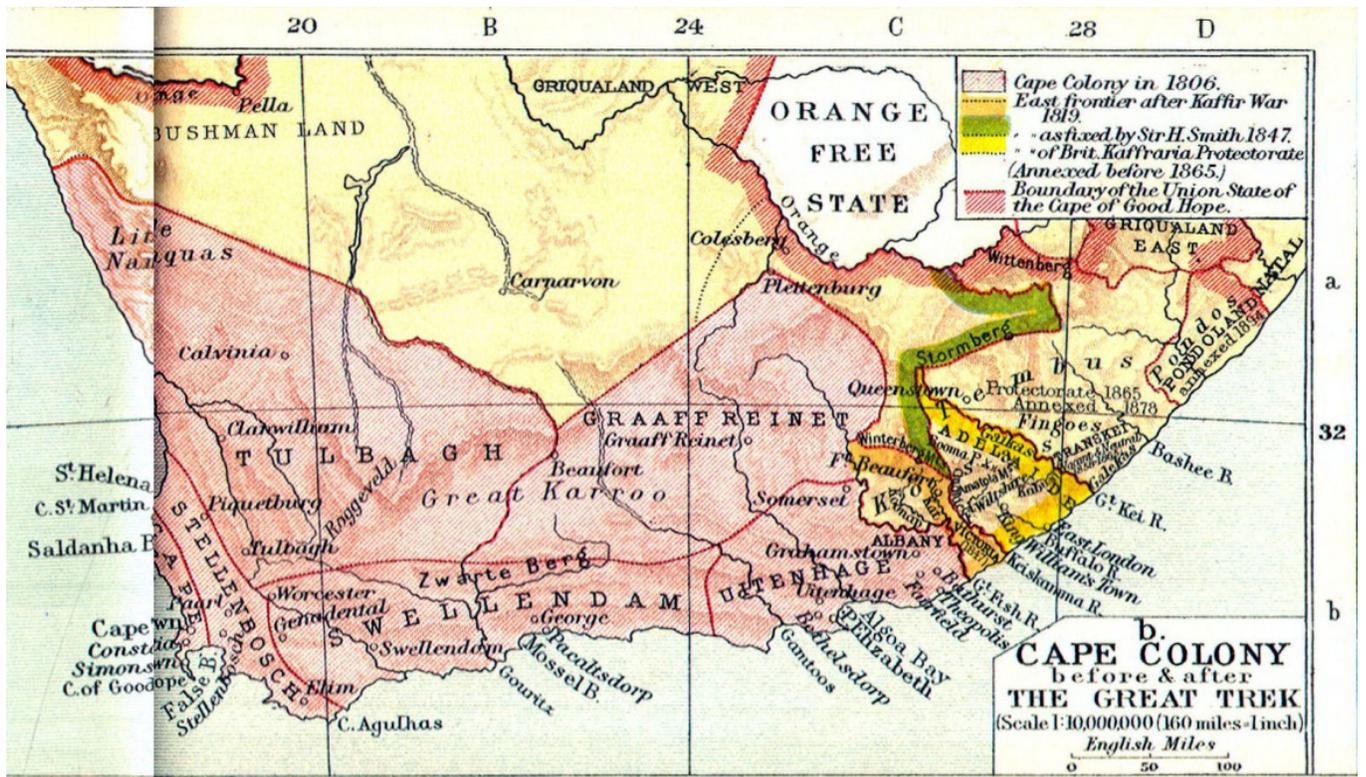
- Egypt:** Made British protectorate in 1914 at start of WWI.
- Sudan:** Made protectorate in 1899 after Battle of Omdurman.

Maps:

South Africa—Outline Map

**Cape Colony, before and after the Great Trek
Colonial Africa, 1897**





MAJOR BRITISH COLONIES

British Africa:

Cape Colony:	Dutch colony acquired by Britain during Napoleonic Wars.
Transvaal Republics:	Boer Republic conquered by Britain during Boer Wars.
Northern Rhodesia:	Protectorate formed in 1911; modern Zambia.
Southern Rhodesia:	Protectorate formed in 1895; modern Zimbabwe.
Bechanaland:	Protectorate established in 1885; modern Botswana.
British East Africa:	Protectorate established in 1880; modern Kenya.
Nigeria:	Protectorate established in 1901.
British Gold Coast:	British trading colony since 1820; modern Ghana.
Sierra Leone:	Freetown made a crown colony in 1808.
Egypt:	Made British protectorate in 1914 at start of WWI.
Sudan:	Made protectorate in 1899 after Battle of Omdurman.

British America:

Canada:	Acquired in 1759 following the French-Indian Wars.
Bahamas:	Group of islands that became a crown colony in 1718.
Bermudas:	Settled by the British Virginia Company in 1612.
Jamaica:	Acquired in 1655 as during the Anglo-Spanish Wars.
British Guiana:	Dutch colony ceded to the British in 1814.
Trinidad:	Acquired from Spain in 1797.
Barbados:	Acquired from Spain in 1625 for sugar crop.
British Honduras:	Acquired from Spain in 1862; present day Belize.
Falkland Islands:	Acquired in 1765, lost, then re-acquired in 1833.

British Mediterranean:

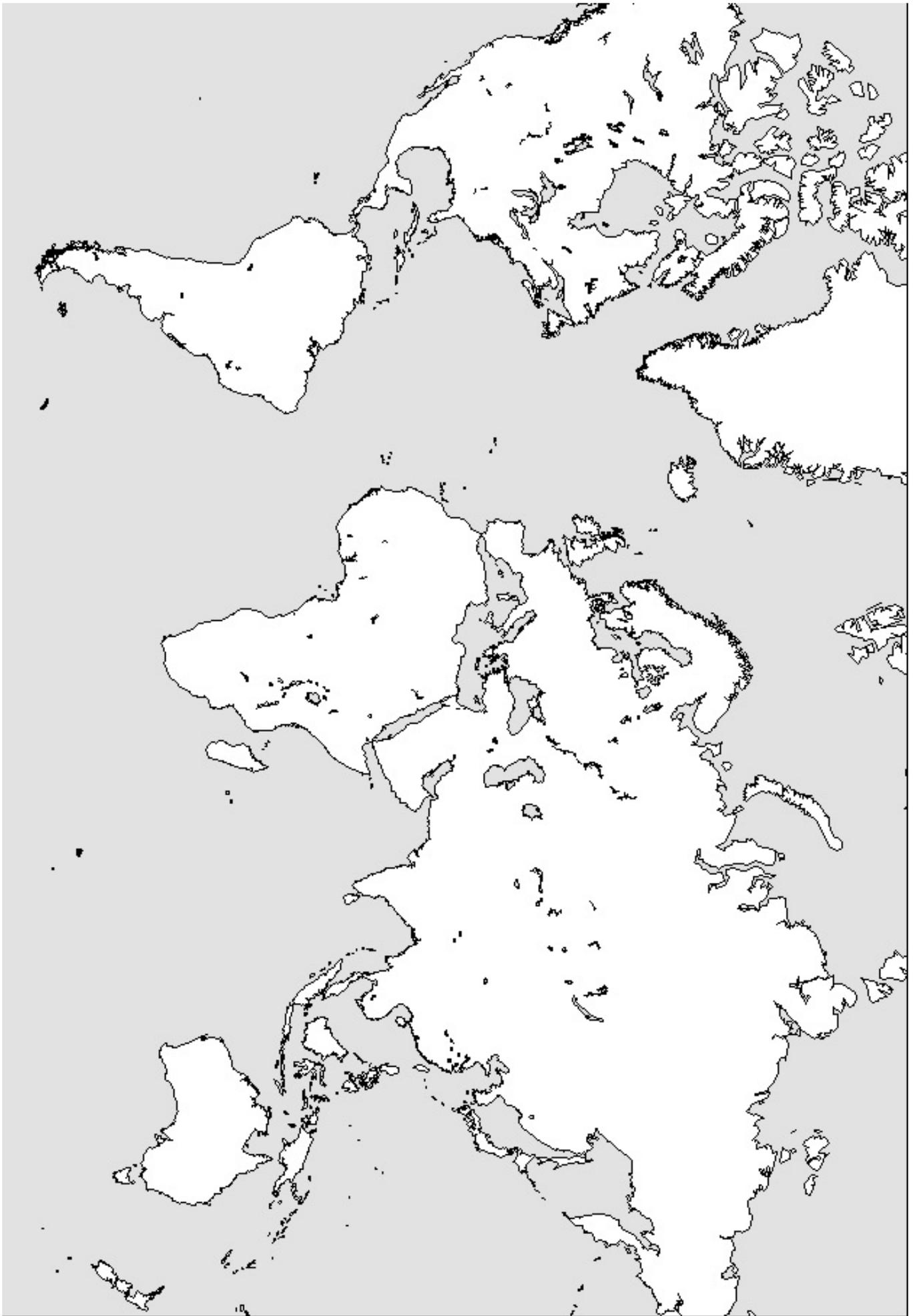
Gibraltar:	Acquired in 1704 during the War of Spanish Succession.
Malta:	Acquired in 1814 following Napoleonic Wars.
Cyprus:	Acquired in 1878 from the Ottoman Empire.

British Asia:

Australia:	Claimed for Britain in 1770 by James Cook.
New Zealand:	Claimed for Britain in 1770 by James Cook.
India:	Conquered Bengal in 1757, Battle of Plassey.
Burma:	Conquered in 1824 in first British-Burma War.
Singapore:	British trading post established in 1819.
Hong Kong:	Acquired by Britain in 1843, in First Opium War.
North Borneo:	British protectorate established in 1882.
Ceylon:	Acquired in 1796 following French Revolution Wars.

Maps:

**Outline Map of the World
British Empire, 1907**



ACCOUNTABILITY FORMS

The following pages may be reproduced to help keep track of students' weekly and quarterly history reading objectives.

Book Selection Register:

When a student selects a book to read he enters it in his Book Selection Register. When he completes the books he writes comments if desired. Each form registers up to five books.

Title: <i>Plutarch's Lives</i>	Category: <i>suggested</i>	Length: <i>90 pgs</i>
Author: <i>W. H. Weston</i>	Start: <i>11-10</i>	Finish: <i>11-19</i>
Comments: <i>Only read the chapters on Greeks: Aristides, Themistocles, Alexander, Timoleon, and Philopomen.</i>		

Weekly Reading Register:

Each day that a student reads history, he should write down the number of minutes he spent reading, and the name of the book and author. The "length" of the book can be tracked either by recording printed pages, or in the case of e-books (which don't have fixed page numbers), by recording chapters. Students can make up to five entries per week using this form.

Date	<i>Mon</i>	<i>Tues</i>	<i>Thu</i>	<i>Sat</i>		Weekly Total
Time	<i>1:20</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>1:45</i>		<i>4:35</i>
Author/ Title	<i>Church Iliad</i>	<i>Church Iliad</i>	<i>Colum Golden Fleece</i>	<i>Colum Golden Fleece</i>		<i>Finished Iliad</i>
Length	<i>CH 10- 19</i>	<i>CH 20- 26</i>	<i>CH 1-5</i>	<i>CH 6-16</i>		<i>Iliad-16 Fleece-16</i>

Weekly Reading Long Form:

The Weekly Reading long form contains much of the same information as the Weekly Reading Register, but organized differently, with more room to write information about reading topics.

Instructors can also create their own forms to personalize tracking methods.

BOOK SELECTION REGISTER

Title:	Category:	Length:
Author:	Start:	Finish:
Comments:		

Title:	Category:	Pages:
Author:	Start:	Finish:
Comments:		

Title:	Category:	Pages:
Author:	Start:	Finish:
Comments:		

Title:	Category:	Pages:
Author:	Start:	Finish:
Comments:		

Title:	Category:	Pages:
Author:	Start:	Finish:
Comments:		

WEEKLY READING REGISTER

Date						Weekly Total
Time						
Author/ Title						
Length						

Date						Weekly Total
Time						
Author/ Title						
Length						

Date						Weekly Total
Time						
Author/ Title						
Length						

