

1 Gov. Byrnes - No. 146 - 19-3-36

Requests that action be taken to remove declaration
of statements included in Macmillan's textbook
"The Building of the Commonwealth"

? The first thing to do is to
get a copy of the book
from Messrs Macmillan.

The Librarian will arrange

A. Grossmith
1/4/36

J.P. O'Pama
1/4
at 100

4/5

A copy has been ordered - Demand
No 24 of 2/4/36 - and it will
be sent to Room 297 as soon
as it is received.

J.P. O'Pama
3/4/36

2 Textbook "The Building of the Commonwealth"

attached.

Mr. Mayhew.

A |

I don't know what this work is or
represents, but apparently it is a more or less
official text book published by Macmillan. The
paragraph on pages 92-93 is certainly extremely
misrepresentative of Kenya's real attitude. It is

not the case that squatters on estates are no better than serfs. It is not the case - as might be inferred from the article - that the natives were chased out of the land occupied by the Europeans and driven into unsuitable reserves (though, unfortunately, in some instances this could be maintained). There are no natives on Council not because they are not wanted but because there isn't a native at all qualified. Gold belongs to the Crown wherever it is found and no native could possibly have mined it, while the underlying idea ^{of the para} is that in spite of it being a native reserve it was handed over for white occupation when gold was discovered. The whole thing looks very like our parlour Bolsheviks and is no doubt inspired by them.

I think that all we can do is to write to the Board of Education, say that the Government of Kenya take strong exception to the whole of this paragraph and ask that it be deleted or completely re-written in a form more in accordance with facts, and send a copy of the letter to Messrs. Macmillan and tell Kenya what we are doing.

J. S. W. Flower

17.4.36.

- A - No mention in letter "April" in the region or nature of the work.
- B - There is no need to fear from the Bolsheviks. The letter is an "affair" to put out in India ^{P. 33} and the visit of the Mr. Commissioner - 1/11/35. I cannot find much that can be done with respect.
- C - The Board of Education will merely tell you that they do not control the textbooks used in schools. There is no approval list of books - even for Council Elementary Schools and if they are to spend their time objecting to "Bolshevik" (or "Socialist") symptoms in School Textbooks they will have to mention a special board for that.
- D - Macmillan are very decent folk - and if you can convince them that there has been a real misapprehension of facts they will I expect have the necessary attitude in subsequent editions or even insert an insertion which states that Bolshevism is merely a quality of over-zealousness of one side of an issue in Kenya. They will probably reply that any writer is entitled to his own interpretation of facts.
Personally I will leave it alone.

John S. W. Flower

Since the text book is not official it is difficult to see what we can do about it. I suggest, however, that it might be as well to write to Macmillans and inform them that the Government of Kenya has taken some degree of exception to the terms of the paragraph in question, that it is calculated to give a misleading impression of the state of affairs in Kenya and to ask whether they would be prepared to modify it in any future issue, and tell the Governor that we have done so and that

as the thing is not official it is not possible to take any more definite action.

J. I. G. Flood

22. 4. 1936

We can do less, & if Macmillans (& the author) are prepared to make any modification Kenya will have to draft it. It will be interesting to see how much importance the author attaches to his phrasing.

W.I.G. 22. 4. 36

Drafts to Messrs Macmillan & Gov. Kenya submitted for comment.

C. P. Evans

24. 4. 36

Sir C. Bottomley

I think you should see the draft to Macmillans.

J. I. G. Flood

I have put in a "lead" over the Masai, but I'm stronger here to take hands off all.

W.I.G. 28/4/36

30/5

3 S. Macmillan & Co. - cons. - 30 APR 1936

4 To Kenya, 284 (w/c 3)

1 MAY 1936

5. Macmillan and Co. 5th May, 1936. No. 3 encl. Will take first opportunity of removing the errors, but wish to place the Governor's observations before the author first.

This bears out Mr. Mayhew's remark that Macmillans are very decent folk.

Thank them for their letter & say that there is no objection to their communicating the Governor's observations to Mr. Morris. Adv that the S.G.P. will await their further communication. Copy comes to J. I. G. Flood

C. P. Evans 7/5/36

J. I. G. Flood

7/5

J. I. G. Flood & cons

6 S. Macmillan & Co. (5 encl) - 14 MAY 1936

Copy comes to J. I. G. Flood

To Kenya 324 (w/c 5 & 6) A/ 18 MAY 1936

C. O.

Mr. Grossmith.

Mr.

Mr.

Sir C. Parkinson.

Sir G. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Permt. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

DOWNING STREET.

14 May, 1960.

13

Gentlemen,

I am etc. to acknowledge

with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 5th of May (Reference MHM/TM/MFE), and to inform you that there is no objection to your communicating to Mr. G.W. Morris the observations of the Governor of Kenya regarding paragraph 4 of Chapter 10 of your publication "The Building of the Commonwealth".

The Secretary of State will await your further communication.

I am, Sir,
(Signed) J. E. W. FLOOD

DRAFT.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & CO., LTD.,

Copy to Kenya G

FURTHER ACTION.

copy to Kenya 4.

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CODE - 57 AND 67 EDITIONS A & C.

MACMILLAN & CO. LTD.

St. MARTIN'S STREET

LONDON W.C. 2

MHM/TM/MFR

5th May, 1936.

Your Ref. 38248/36

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office,
London, S.W.1.

Dear Sir,

We are much indebted to you for your letter.

(2) of April 30th with reference to the passages to which Sir Joseph Byrne takes exception in the paragraph dealing with Kenya in our publication "The Building of the Commonwealth", by Mr. G. W. Morris.

We shall certainly take the first opportunity of removing the errors to which you have drawn our attention, but before we go any further in the matter, perhaps you will kindly allow us to put the Governor's observations before the author, and to write to you again in due course.

We are,

Yours faithfully,

Law (6)
W. P. Kenya (7)

28 Apr 36
30

Amis

C. O.

Mr. Flood 14/36.

Mr.

Mr.

Sir C. Parkinson.

Sir G. Tomlinson.

X Sir C. Boltonley 28/4/36 fs

Sir J. Simckburgh.

Perm. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

DOWNING STREET,

30 April, 1936.

Gentlemen,

I am etc. to inform you that he has received a despatch from the Governor of Kenya ^{in which Sir Joseph Byrne} taking exception to the wording of paragraph 4 of Chapter 10 of the book entitled "The Building of the Commonwealth" which you have recently published in your Senior School Series, written by Mr. G.W. Morris, M.A.

2. The Governor says that the paragraph in question contains some mis-statements regarding Kenya which are calculated to give a misleading impression of the state of affairs and the methods of administration in the Colony and Mr. Thomas is of opinion that there is a good deal of substance in the Governor's remarks. In particular, the paragraph in question might give the impression that

DRAFT.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & CO. LTD.,
ST. MARTIN'S STREET,
W.C.2.

FURTHER ACTION.

copy to Kenya (H)

be prepared to ^{arrange for the} ~~investigate~~ the offending paragraph in any future edition of the book. I enclose a copy of ^{the} letter to Messrs Macmillan etc is transmitted herewith and I shall inform you of their reply in due course.

I assume that, in the event of Messrs Macmillan's being prepared to modify the paragraph, you will be ready to suggest ^{if necessary} an alternative phrase.

Thank you

JHT

(Signed) J. H. THOMAS

natives were driven off the land

suitable for European occupation and

forced into reserves, whereas

of fact, the land now occupied by

Europeans was uninhabited and the

reserves represent to a great extent

the land which was in native occupation.

Further, it is not correct to state

that the natives living in the ^{European areas} reserves

as squatters are no better than serfs.

It is not correct to say that half the

Council of Kenya is elected by the

settlers and the reason why there are

no natives on it is that there are no

natives sufficiently advanced educationally

or socially to be suitable for consideration

as Members of Council. Two Members are

specially nominated to the Council to

watch the interests of the natives. As

regards the gold in the native reserves,

all minerals belong to the Government

and there are no reasons why the gold

*(about from the case of the
in point. Masai, in which there
was an exchange of areas
largely in favour of the
tribe)*

*(a proportion of council
is to be elected)*

C. O.

Mr.

Mr.

Mr.

Sir C. Parkinson.

Sir G. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Perm. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

deposit should not be exploited by

Europeans who discovered it, while steps

have been taken to see that the native

interests in the reserves are not

injured.

3. In the circumstances, you may

perhaps be prepared to consider some

modification in the terms of this

paragraph in any future issue of the

volume in question, and I am to enquire

whether you would be prepared to do so.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) J. E. W. FLORE

DRAFT.

FURTHER ACTION.

MACMILLAN'S SENIOR SCHOOL SERIES



THE BUILDING
OF THE
COMMONWEALTH

BY
G. W. MORRIS

MACMILLAN'S SENIOR SCHOOL SERIES

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THE BUILDING OF THE COMMONWEALTH

BY
G. W. MORRIS, M.A.
HEADMASTER, COLFE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, LEWISHAM

MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED
ST. MARTIN'S STREET, LONDON

1936

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CHAPTER I

THE DISCOVERY OF THE NEW WORLD

England and the Empire.

1553. Chancellor and the North-East Passage.
 1558-1603. Queen Elizabeth.
 1576. Frobisher and the North-West Passage.
 1577. Drake's voyage round the world.

Abroad.

1258. Tartars captured Baghdad.
 1453. Turks captured Constantinople.
 1487. Diaz discovered the Cape.
 1492. Columbus discovered the West Indies.

1. Towards the end of October, grass in England stops growing and the nights begin to grow cold. Cattle have to be brought in to the farmyards and supplied with hay and other feeding stuffs. To-day they are given cattle cake and roots such as swedes and mangels. In the Middle Ages none of these were known, nor was the hay so good. It was during the eighteenth century that root crops were introduced along with improvements in grass. So in the Middle Ages a great many of the cattle were killed in the autumn and their flesh was salted down for men to eat during the winter. But salted meat with few vegetables (for there was not the same variety of vegetables that we have) is neither appetising nor healthy. **So there was a great demand for spices**—pepper, nutmeg, cinnamon, cloves—which would help to preserve the meat and give it a more attractive flavour. There was also a great demand for drugs which would remedy the effects of such food. All these spices and most of the drugs came from the East, whence came also the jewels, silks and

CHAPTER I

THE DISCOVERY OF THE NEW WORLD

- England and the Empire.*
- 1553. Chancellor and the North-East Passage.
 - 1558-1603. Queen Elizabeth.
 - 1576. Frobisher and the North-West Passage.
 - 1577. Drake's voyage round the world.

- Abroad.*
- 1258. Tartars captured Baghdad.
 - 1453. Turks captured Constantinople.
 - 1487. Diaz discovered the Cape.
 - 1492. Columbus discovered the West Indies.

1. Towards the end of October, grass in England stops growing and the nights begin to grow cold. Cattle have to be brought in to the farmyards and supplied with hay and other feeding stuffs. To-day they are given cattle cake and roots such as swedes and mangels. In the Middle Ages none of these were known, nor was the hay so good. It was during the eighteenth century that root crops were introduced along with improvements in grass. So in the Middle Ages a great many of the cattle were killed in the autumn and their flesh was salted down for men to eat during the winter. But salted meat with few vegetables (for there was not the same variety of vegetables that we have) is neither appetising nor healthy. So there was a great demand for spices—pepper, nutmeg, cinnamon, cloves—which would help to preserve the meat and give it a more attractive flavour. There was also a great demand for drugs which would remedy the effects of such food. All these spices and most of the drugs came from the East, whence came also the jewels, silks and

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other precious stuffs with which wealthy folk loved to adorn themselves and their houses.

2. Trade in those days, as it is to-day, was full of adventure and romance. But then it was slower and more dangerous. It took three years for goods to come by the great overland route from Pekin to Aleppo, and all the way the track was



A CAMEL CARAVAN

marked with the bones of dead camels. There was danger from robbers and warring chieftains, danger from sandstorms and thirst, danger from animals. If the goods went by sea, the Chinese brought them to India or Ceylon, and thence the Arabs—one of the great seafaring nations of the world—brought them to Ormuz or Basra on the Persian Gulf, or up the Red Sea to Cairo. "Sinbad the Sailor" is the story of one such adventure. To Ormuz came all the silks and jewels of Persia, and the route from Basra to Aleppo, through the rich lands of the Tigris and Euphrates, made **Baghdad** one of the great trading cities of the world.

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3. **Cairo** was connected to the north with a route which ran through Damascus, and to the south with one which went to Timbuktu, and so it drained all the wealth of Central



A VIEW IN CAIRO
Showing the mosque of Kheirbeh

Africa. From Aleppo a route went across Asia Minor to **Constantinople**—the railway to-day takes the same course—and another to Trebizond on the Black Sea. For the last stage of their journey goods either went overland, along the Danube and the Rhine to Bruges, or by sea from the ports of

1 THE BUILDING OF THE COMMONWEALTH

the eastern Mediterranean to Venice or Genoa. Thus the wealthiest cities of the Middle Ages were those in northern Italy, which carried practically all the Mediterranean trade; the cities in the Rhine lands, through whose hands the great



A STREET IN DAMASCUS
Photo Donald McLeish

stream of trade passed, and the cities of the Low Countries, which distributed the goods in northern Europe.

1. In the beginning of the thirteenth century Europe first began to hear about the Tartars, who came from the far north-east of Asia. They were a wandering people who

THE DISCOVERY OF THE NEW WORLD

5

did not cultivate the land but lived by war and plunder. Short in stature, savage in their habits, these terrible warriors, mounted on their hardy ponies, were sweeping westwards under Zenghis, their chief. In the north one horde of them overran the east of Russia, and for 250 years the



ALEPPO: A GENERAL VIEW FROM THE
CITADEL
Photo F. N. C.

Dukes of Moscow were fighting desperately to keep them back. In the south another horde under Houlagou captured Baghdad (1258), and their great Khan Kubla reigned from Peking to the Caspian. It was to his Court that Marco Polo the Venetian came about 1260.

5. While the Tartars held the north and also the Persian Gulf, the Turks were spreading across from Asia Minor into the Balkans. In 1383 they defeated the Serbians at

6 THE BUILDING OF THE COMMONWEALTH

desperate battle of Kosovo and then, gradually circling round Constantinople, captured it in 1453. The Arabs, under Muhammad's successors, had long held North Africa—in 711 under Tarik they had crossed into Spain at Jebel-el-

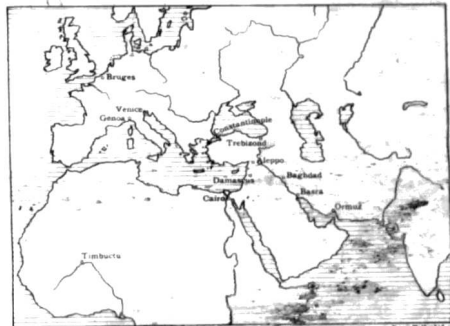


VENICE: THE GRAND CANAL. Photo Donald M. Lewis

Tarik, the Rock of Tarik, which we call Gibraltar. Thus Europe was almost completely ringed in by a semi-circle of fierce, non-Christian people, from Moscow to Gibraltar. The keys to the Eastern trade routes were in their hands—Constantinople, Baghdad, Egypt. Trade was paralysed: the drugs, the spices and the perfumes on which the health and comfort of Europe depended could not get through.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE NEW WORLD . 7

6. Henry the Navigator, Prince of Portugal, a descendant of a daughter of John of Gaunt, had formed at Sagres, on the Atlantic Coast, a centre for all those interested, like himself, in navigation and discovery. Hither came travellers and seamen with their reports of distant lands. Hither came news



MEDIEVAL TRADE ROUTES

of that great river the "Western Nile" (the Niger) and of the Christian Prester John (the King of Abyssinia). So Prince Henry formed the plan of sailing up the Western Nile, making an alliance with Prester John and breaking the Muhammadan ring that was strangling Europe. With his help and encouragement, the Portuguese captains sailed fearfully southward down the African coast, expecting every moment to be caught in the great current which would

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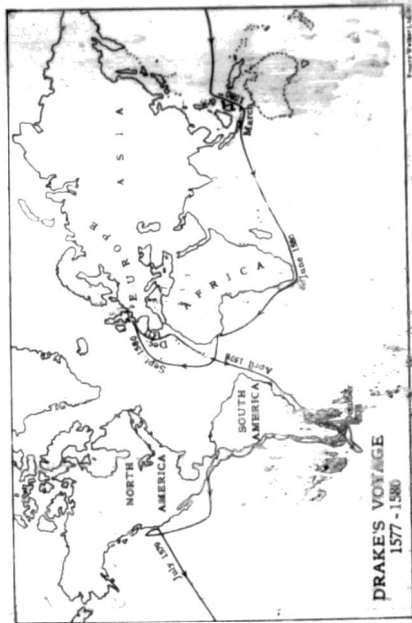
sweep them over the edge of the world. But in 1487 Bartholomew Diaz swept southward in a great storm; when after many days the storm ceased the sun rose on his right hand. He realised he had rounded Africa and the way to the East by sea was open. In 1498 the Portuguese Vasco da Gama cast anchor in Calicut.

7. Portugal had discovered a south-eastern route. Columbus, perhaps even more daring, had the idea of reaching the East by sailing west right round the world. In 1492 he discovered Hispaniola—the West Indies—which he thought to be an island lying off the western coast of India. In 1522 Cortez, with his handful of fierce Spanish adventurers, overthrew the Aztec kingdom of Mexico; in 1533 Pizarro conquered the Incas of Peru. **Spain was mistress of South America,**¹ and from Nombre de Dios the gold and silver from the mines of Mexico and Peru poured into King Philip's treasury. The gains to Portugal from her trade with India were hardly less. If one ship in four came safe to Lisbon, the profit was 250 per cent on the total outlay for the four ships—and yet the goods were sold at half the prices they had been sold at in Venice. **The Mediterranean became a backwater.**

8. Spain held the south-western, Portugal the south-eastern, route. Why should not England find a northern route for herself? She found herself no longer on the edge of the world but in the middle; if she could find a northern route, it should be shorter (and also, they ingeniously thought, easier because of the midnight sun). In 1553 Chancellor sailed north-east to Archangel. He found there was no way through for ships, but he was kindly received by Ivan the

¹ Except Brazil, discovered by the Portuguese Cabral.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE NEW WORLD



10 THE BUILDING OF THE COMMONWEALTH

Terrible, and the Muscovy Company was founded, which traded through Russia right down to Persia. In 1576-78 Frobisher tried the North-West Passage; he was followed by Davis and Hudson. But they had no better result; there was no short cut to the East.

9. In 1577 Drake set out on his famous voyage. He had learnt his seamanship running refugees from the Netherlands across the Channel. He knew South America from trading there with Hawkins, his cousin, while the Spaniards were still reasonably friendly. He meant to discover new lands, to open up new opportunities for trade, and not to return with an empty ship. When he returned in 1580 he had sailed round the world, his ship was loaded with gold and gems (he had no room for silver) and he had shown England and the world what English courage and seamanship could do. In 1591 Lancaster sailed to India and Malacca. He found more than treasure. From a captured Portuguese vessel he took *The Notable Register of the Indies*, a detailed account of, and guide to, the Eastern trade. It was this information, added to that supplied by Robert Fitch, a member of the Leathersellers' Company who had travelled six years in India, which enabled London merchants in 1599 to found the **East India Company** to protect themselves against a threatened corner in pepper.

10. England's overseas trade had begun. Her sea power kept her secure at home and protected her trade abroad. The next step was the foundation of trading centres.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE NEW WORLD 11

STUDY WORK

I. NOTES

1. *A threatened corner in pepper.* The Dutch had a practical monopoly of trade with the East Indies—the Spice Islands—and had raised the price of pepper from 3s. to 8s. per lb.

2. *Prester John.* From about the middle of the twelfth century until the beginning of the fourteenth century Europe believed in the existence of a Christian ruler of fabulous wealth who combined the characters of priest (Presbyter = Prester) and king, and ruled over vast dominions in the Far East. Later the Asiatic story died away and the title was given to the ruler of Abyssinia.

II. EXERCISES

1. Make a time chart for the years 1492-1577 (scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 10 years) and mark upon it all the dates and events mentioned in the lesson.

Below it and on the same scale draw a time line showing the ruling sovereigns of England during the same period.

2. Make a list of all the places mentioned in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the foregoing lesson. Find them in your atlas and then make a little sketch map showing the "spice routes" from the East to western Europe.

3. Show, by a little map, why the fact that "the East was on his right hand" meant so much to Bartholomew Diaz.

4. England "found herself no longer on the edge of the world." Explain what this means.

Books for your Library List

Author.	Title.	Subject.
BRERETON, F. S.	<i>A Knight of St. John.</i>	Turks in the Mediterranean.
JOHNSTON, M.	<i>Sir Mortimer.</i>	Drake.
KINGSLEY, C.	<i>Westward Ho!</i>	Elizabethan seamen.
MEADOWS TAYLOR.	<i>A Noble Queen.</i>	India, sixteenth century.

CHAPTER II

THE FOUNDING OF THE FIRST EMPIRE

<i>England and the Empire</i>	<i>Abroad.</i>
1607. Virginia Company	1534. Cartier at Montreal
1620. <i>Mayflower</i> sailed.	1741. Duplex in India
1757. Clive's victory at Plassey	
1759. Wolfe captured Quebec	

1. The object of the early explorers had been to obtain opportunities for trade, not land for settlement. **Sir Humphrey Gilbert** was perhaps the first to put forward the idea that needy persons might be settled in some of these new countries and new markets formed for English goods. This led to his attempt to plant a colony in Newfoundland. His half-brother, **Sir Walter Raleigh**, did the same in the land farther south which he called **Virginia** in honour of Queen Elizabeth. Neither was really successful. But when the war with Spain was over, and men found trade paid better even than plundering Spanish galleons, some London and west country merchants decided to form a company to trade with Virginia.

2. The Virginia Company's first fleet of three vessels sailed on New Year's Day 1607. Their first settlement they named Jamestown after the King. But the first settlers who came out were not the kind of men to make the new colony a success. They were idle, wasteful and quarrelsome. Two men saved the colony. **John Smith**, who had been a soldier of fortune in the Low Countries, in Hungary and among the

THE FOUNDING OF THE FIRST EMPIRE 13

Barbary pirates, knew how to manage a crowd like that. He was energetic, decisive, ruthless. He kept order, began to make friends with the natives and started trade. The second was **Sir Thomas Dale**, also a soldier, under whom the type of settlers coming out from England definitely began to improve and by the charter of 1625 the colony was more directly under the control of the Crown.

3. But the 120 persons who in 1620 sailed in the **Mayflower** from Southampton had no ideas of trade or wealth in their minds. They wished to find a country where they might worship God as they thought right in quietness of mind. They landed at Cape Cod. The soil was fertile, the climate healthy, the Indians friendly. Their store of goods was small and they had no one to help them but themselves. The life was hard, but they counted that a small thing compared with their quietness of mind. They worked and thrived; others from England joined them and new settlements grew up. But whereas in Virginia the estates were large and either owned by the company or by rich men who paid labourers to cultivate the tobacco plantations, in New England each settler worked his own small farm. In Virginia there was a Governor appointed by the King; in New England the settlers had come so close from kings and governments, and each little township ruled its affairs for itself.

4. But when **Cromwell** came into power, the Puritans of New England found a government in the Old Country which thought as they did. There was much coming and going between the two countries, and New England began to feel herself more attached to Old England. Cromwell realised that England and England's trade depended on her

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navy. Under him the ships were better equipped, the crews better paid, and the fleets were more regularly at sea. Blake, for instance, attacked the Barbary pirates who had long been a terror to merchant ships. As part of his plan to develop English trade and sea power, in 1655 Cromwell sent a fleet under Penn, who captured Jamaica.

5. This idea of developing settlements overseas and linking them with England continued when Charles II came to the throne in 1660. Many hard things have been said of him, but the British Commonwealth owes him a great debt. He started, in 1660, a Council for Trade and Plantations (at which he often took the chair himself) to deal with overseas matters. It acted rather like the Colonial Office to-day. Settlements along the American coast were encouraged, and James, Duke of York (Charles II's brother and future King of England) captured New Amsterdam from the Dutch, which was renamed New York after him. Thus England controlled all the coast line from the St. Lawrence to Florida, and the Hudson's Bay Company was founded to trade, mainly in furs, with the regions of the Far North.

6. While English possessions overseas had been increasing, largely owing to the activities of trading companies or of groups of individual settlers, other nations had developed theirs, mainly by expeditions sent out directly by their kings. We have seen that Spain was acquiring the greater part of South America. In the north, Canada was becoming French. In 1534 Cartier had sailed from St. Malo up the St. Lawrence to Montreal; in 1608 Champlain had founded Quebec. Louis XIV had settled many of the veterans of his wars in Europe along the banks of the St. Lawrence, and

THE FOUNDING OF THE FIRST EMPIRE 15

under the orders of Count Frontenac, Governor of Canada, La Salle had sailed down the Ohio and the Mississippi to New Orleans, and the new lands were called Louisiana after the King. Thus England had scattered settlements along the coast and westward to the forest-clad Allegheny



Mountains. Behind them the French were creeping down from the St. Lawrence along the great plain of the Mississippi. If they could strengthen that line with forts, if they could win over the Indian tribes (and the French got on better with the Indians than did the English), they might be able to drive the English into the sea.

7. In India the East India Company only wanted trade; their great rivals were the Dutch, who were steadily driving

and the Portuguese, who had not the men to hold the great trading empire they had won. But in 1612, at Swally Roads, off Surat, Captain Best defeated a Portuguese fleet, and the Emperor Jehangir, impressed with English sea power, opened Surat to their trade. In 1615 Sir Thomas Roe went out as the first ambassador, and English prestige and trade rapidly developed. In 1639 the company acquired Madras, and in 1640 Calcutta, as trading ports. In 1662 Katharine of Portugal, on her marriage to Charles II, brought Bombay as her dowry and England gained a magnificent harbour in the East.



WILLIAM PITT,
EARL OF CHATHAM

The Dutch began to give up the struggle and concentrated on the Spice Islands.

8. The period between the Peace of Utrecht, 1713, and the Peace of Paris, 1763, is mainly concerned with the struggle between France and England for empire in America and India. Pitt, Earl of Chatham, realised that it was upon this struggle that England's future depended, and that the navy would play the most important part in it. Canada

and India must be cut off from France, on which they depended for their supplies and their instructions; the French power in Canada must be broken, and then, and not till then, the English settlements in America could develop in peace. In 1758 Fort Frontenac, which controlled Lake Ontario, and Fort Duquesne, which guarded the way to the Ohio, were captured. The latter was renamed **Pittsburg**, in honour of the English statesman. In 1759 an English army under Lord Amherst marched north from New York, capturing the French forts as it went, and **Wolfe and Sanders**, sailing up the St. Lawrence, captured **Quebec**. In the next year **Montreal** fell, Canada was won, and America was safe.

JAMES WOLFE
(From the picture by Schœn in the National Portrait Gallery)

9. To India, France had come later than England. Under Louis XIV a French East India Company had been founded as part of his policy of building up a colonial empire. Events in India seemed favourable. In 1707 the Emperor Aurangzeb died, and at his death the great Mogul

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Empire began to fall to pieces. Subject kings claimed their independence, military adventurers seized kingdoms for themselves. It was the Great Anarchy, when kingdoms and rulers fought and plotted against each other. In 1741



LORD CLIVE

Dupleix, who had already been thirty years in India, was appointed Governor-General of Pondicherry and made responsible for all French interests in India. He determined to raise an army of which a small number would be French, the rest native soldiers officered and drilled by Frenchmen. With these he hoped to make French influence supreme in all the courts of India, and in particular he made friends with Haiderabad, the Mahrattas and Mysore. Three things prevented the success of his magnificent plan. His directors in France were frightened and would not support him, England had the command of the sea, and Clive could beat him at his own game. **By his capture and defence of Arcot in 1751 Clive checked the spread of French power in the Carnatic; by his recapture of Calcutta and his victory at Plassey in 1757 he made English power supreme in Bengal.** In 1763, when the

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Peace of Paris was signed, England held the eastern coast of America, had captured Canada and was proving more than a match for the French in India. Having won her empire, she next had to consider how to manage it.

STUDY WORK

I. NOTES

1. *A Council for Trade and Plantations.* This council, you have read, "acted rather like the Colonial Office to-day." For many centuries the Sovereigns of England have had their *Privy Council*, a body of advisers the constitution and powers of which varied from time to time. As the work of the nation increased, *Committees of the Privy Council* were appointed, and from these our present Board of Trade, Board of Agriculture, Board of Education and other departments of state have developed. The present functions of the Privy Council, which now numbers some 300 members, are purely formal, but there are some things which are authorised by "the King in Council." Members of the Privy Council are styled "the Right Honourable," and membership of the Council is one of the honours that the King bestows upon his subjects.

2. *The Emperor Aurangzeb (1618-1707).* The last of the great rulers of the Mogul Empire, which in his day extended from the Himalayas over practically the whole of India, he reigned for forty-six years and for the last twenty-six years of this period he was constantly at war against enemies within his own realm and especially against the Mahrattas, a Hindu people of Central India.

II. EXERCISES

1. The origin of many place-names is given in the lesson. Make a list of them and explain the origin of each.
2. Trace a map of the eastern half of North America. Mark on it (a) the British settlements and (b) the French. Then, using this map, explain how the French hoped "to drive the English into the sea."

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3. Trace a map of India and mark on it all the places mentioned in the lesson.

4. What do you understand by "the Great Anarchy"; "French interests"; "English prestige" and "better equipped"?

Books for your Library List

Author.	Title.	Subject.
BUCHAN, J.	<i>Salute to Adventure.</i>	Virginia.
JOHNSTON, M.	<i>By Order of the Company.</i>	"
BENNETT, J.	<i>Barnaby Lee.</i>	New York, 1664.
COOPER, F.	<i>The Last of the Mohicans.</i>	New England.
POLLARD, E. F.	<i>Roger the Ranger.</i>	North America.
DOYLE, C.	<i>The Refugees.</i>	New France.
MASEFIELD, J.	<i>Lost Endeavour.</i>	West Indies.
HENTY, G. A.	<i>With Wolfe in Canada.</i>	Canada.
MEADOWS TAYLOR.	<i>Tara.</i>	India, seventeenth century.

CHAPTER III

THE FALL OF THE FIRST EMPIRE

<i>England and the Empire.</i>	<i>Abroad.</i>
1773: Regulating Act and Warren Hastings.	1779: France and Spain declare war against England.
1774: Quebec Act.	
1776: American Declaration of Independence.	

1. Clive's victories had shown the military power of the East India Company. In Bengal the Company could do as it liked; when the Nawab tried to take a line of his own, he was defeated at Buxar. Who then was to govern Bengal? The Company simply wanted to make money and pay dividends. Since the Nawab was not strong enough to oppose it, he refused to take any responsibility. Clive in one of his letters has left a picture of what he found in Bengal in 1764: "Such a scene of confusion, bribery and corruption was never seen or heard of in any country but Bengal, nor so many fortunes acquired in so unjust, rapacious a manner." The Company scandalously underpaid its servants. A clerk for the first five years was paid only £10 a year, who engaged in trade on their own account and made money in every kind of unsatisfactory way. There was no real system of justice at all.

2. Clive made a start on reform. Officials were paid a reasonable salary and were not allowed to trade for themselves or accept presents of any kind. The next step was

taken by Parliament. It was realised that a trading company ought not to be left wholly responsible for matters of government; it would be too likely to prefer its own



WARREN HASTINGS

profits to the well-being of the people. In 1773 a **Regulating Act** was passed. By this Act, Parliament controlled questions of government in India, a supreme law court was set up to protect the natives, and the Governor of Bengal was to be made **Governor-General**, responsible for the three provinces of Bengal, Bombay and Madras. He was to be appointed by Parliament.

3. The first Governor-General was **Warren Hastings**. His task was one of the very greatest difficulty. He had to create an efficient and honest government in his own province of Bengal among officials who were used to, and preferred, the old corrupt practices. He had to deal with the other Indian states and particularly with the Mahrattas, Haiderabad and Mysore, who were allied with the French. The distances were immense, the Company was nearly bankrupt—the money extorted from Bengal had gone into the pockets of officials

and not to the Company—and neither Parliament nor the Company really trusted him.

4. His first step was to continue the reforms which he had already started when he had been Governor of Bengal, before the **Regulating Act** came into force (1772-4). A new assessment of the land tax was made, so that the peasants knew how much they had to pay. All matters of taxation and revenue were dealt with at Calcutta under the very close supervision of Warren Hastings himself. A system of law courts was set up throughout Bengal, with Indian judges. Justice was made easy and cheap. In every way he tried to work with and not against Indian customs and Indian ideas of law.

5. Then very soon he found himself at war. Bombay quarrelled in 1775 with the Mahrattas, a group of tribes of fierce horsemen who plundered all over East Central India. In 1780 Haider Ali, a soldier of fortune who had made himself Sultan of Mysore, marched upon Madras to join a French fleet which was expected. The English commanders at Madras were defeated, Southern India seemed lost. Hastings sent Sir Eyre Coote south with every man he could raise and Haider was defeated at Porto Novo. A peace was patched up with the Mahrattas in 1782 and Admiral Hughes, in a wonderful series of running fights, beat off the French fleet. With Haider's death next year the worst of the danger was over.

6. In 1785 **Hastings resigned** and on his return to England was put on trial for oppression towards the natives. After ten long years he was acquitted. Doubtless he had done on occasion, in times of great difficulty and urgency, what he could and not what he would. But he had

preserved our Indian Empire at a time when, owing to the American War of Independence, he could get little or no help from home. He had laid the foundation of a just government and a tradition of honourable dealing. **His trial had shown England's determination not to allow any suspicion of oppression of the people whom she governed.**

7. Warren Hastings and the Regulating Act had done much to set in order affairs in India. The **Quebec Act 1774** did much the same for Canada. It was thought that any settlers from England would prefer to go to America and not to Canada. In America they would be among their own people; the land, it was thought, was more fertile and the climate better. Canada therefore would remain French, it was thought, and the more contented the French were made the less likely would they be to cause trouble. So the French were allowed, by the Quebec Act, to keep their own land, their religion, their language and most of their law. Sir Guy Carleton, the Governor, checked sternly the attempts of some undesirables who thought that in a conquered country they could do as they liked. Canada, on the whole, settled down very happily.

8. But in America things went on as they had done before, growing just a little worse day by day. Nothing had occurred, as it had done in Canada, to make a change necessary. A system had grown up which people in England took for granted; it did not occur to them that people in America might have something to say on the other side. England had always looked on the colonies in America as "plantations"—places which would grow the raw materials which England needed—timber, cotton, dye-stuffs, sugar,

tobacco, rice—and which would buy in exchange English manufactured goods, especially iron goods and cloth. Therefore the colonies were compelled to send all their chief raw products to England only; these paid a lower import duty than did similar goods from other countries. For the same reason the colonies were not allowed to manufacture for themselves. A man could weave cloth for his personal use but could not sell it in the next village; but he could not manufacture an axe or a spade even for his own use. In the early pioneer days this had not mattered. Men had been too busy clearing the forest, breaking up the land for their farms and defending themselves against Indians. No one wanted to be a "hand" in a factory when there was abundance of land to be had almost for the asking. But by 1770 things were changing and these things were felt increasingly to be a grievance.

9. While England thought of the colonies as plantations existing for England's benefit, the Americans thought of themselves as settlements of free Englishmen who carried with them into the new country all the rights and privileges of self-government which their forefathers had won in the Civil War. They had their own Assemblies; they would make their own laws and vote their own taxes in them, and not merely receive the orders of a Governor sent out by England. Why should a young English lieutenant in the army take rank over an American colonel? While the Seven Years War was on, while America was fighting for her life against French and Indians, men had no time to discuss these things. When peace and quiet returned, these grievances grew rapidly. But England never realised them. The war had been fought for America and had cost money;

troops must be kept in America, as a protection against the Indians—they would cost money. Let America pay. It was not unreasonable, especially as Parliament was willing to allow them to make their own arrangements for paying. But America would have none of it. Taxes and trade regulations were marks of slavery. America was not ungenerous; she was young, high-spirited and was becoming a nation. England was treating her like a child.

10. So in each colony Committees of Patriots were formed; all wore rough homespun and not fine English cloth. In 1774 representatives from all the thirteen colonies met at Philadelphia—the first time all the colonies had acted together. A petition was sent to the King, which Parliament refused to consider. In 1776 America drew up her Declaration of Independence, and war began. France, though ready to take her revenge for the loss of Canada, would not join America until she had a fair prospect of winning. But she allowed Lafayette to sail to America with volunteers, who were a great help in organising the American army. In 1777 Burgoyne, marching down the Hudson from Canada to cut off New England from the more royalist part of America, was defeated at Saratoga, and all the north was lost. France and Spain joined America, and England no longer had undisputed command of the sea. Most of the fighting now took place in the south, where the feeling was more friendly towards England. After several victories, Cornwallis, the English general, took up his position at Yorktown, to await reinforcements coming by sea from New York. Instead, he found the French fleet and had to surrender (1781). All America was lost, and at the Peace of Versailles (1782) the Independence of the United States was recognised.

England had to learn that it was upon her fleet "under God, that the safety of the Empire chiefly dependeth," and that an Empire to be strong must be contented and free.

STUDY WORK

I. NOTES

1. *The Declaration of Independence, 1776.* Here are the words of its closing paragraph:

"We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

2. There were many Englishmen who sympathised with the desire of the American colonists to secure greater freedom among them was **Edmund Burke** (1729-1797). In 1775 he spoke in the House of Commons in support of conciliation with America. Here are some of the things he said:

"The use of force alone is but temporary. It may subdue for a moment, but it does not remove the necessity of subduing again; and a nation is not governed which is perpetually to be conquered."

He gave reasons why "This fierce spirit of liberty is stronger in the English colonies probably than in any other people of the earth."

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He alluded especially to the fact that the colonists were of English descent :

"First, the people of the colonies are descendants of Englishmen. England, sir, is a nation which still, I hope, respects, and formerly adored, her freedom. The colonists emigrated from you when this part of your character was most predominant, and they took this bias and direction the moment they parted from your hands. They are therefore not only devoted to liberty, but to liberty according to English ideas, and on English principles."

He pointed out that distance made ordinary methods of government impossible :

"Three thousand miles of ocean lie between you and them. No contrivance can prevent the effect of this distance in weakening government. Seas roll, and months pass, between the order and the execution ; and the want of a speedy explanation of a single point is enough to defeat a whole system. You have, indeed, winged ministers of vengeance, who carry your bolts in their pounces to the remotest verge of the sea. But there a power steps in, that limits the arrogance of raging passions and furious elements, and says, 'So far shalt thou go, and no farther.' Who are you, that should fret and rage, and bite the chains of nature?—Nothing worse happens to you than does to all nations who have extensive empire ; and it happens in all the forms into which empire can be thrown. In large bodies, the circulation of power must be less vigorous at the extremities."

II. EXERCISES

1. Write a short note upon the Regulating Act of 1773. Why was it necessary?
2. Explain what is meant by the statement that the trial of Warren Hastings "had shown England's determination not to allow any suspicion of oppression of the people whom she governed."
3. Make a summary of the mistakes that England made in dealing with the American Colonies.
4. Say what you understand by : "a line of his own" ; "the well-being of the people" ; "the old corrupt practices" ; "a

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tradition" ; "take rank over" ; "absolved from all allegiance" ; "winged ministers of vengeance." Find these phrases in the lesson or notes and explain their meanings as there used.

5. Note the spelling of *practice* when used as a noun, e.g. in the phrase "the old corrupt practices." Used as a verb, it becomes *practise*. *Licence, -se* ; *advice, -se* ; *device, -se* ; *prophecy, -sy*, are other words in which it is usual to spell the noun in *e* and the verb in *s*. Make sentences containing them.

Books for your Library List

Author.	Title.	Subject.
COOPER, F.	<i>The Spy.</i>	American War.
CHURCHILL, W.	<i>Richard Carvel.</i>	"
BOWEN, M.	<i>A Soldier from Virginia.</i>	Washington
HENTY, G. A.	<i>Hold Fast for England.</i>	Gibraltar, 1779-83.
"	<i>With Clive in India.</i>	India.
MEADOWS TAYLOR.	<i>Ralph Darnell.</i>	Plassey.

CHAPTER IV

THE BUILDING OF THE SECOND EMPIRE

England and the Empire.

1769. Capt. Cook in Australia.
1784. Pitt's India Act.
1798. Wellesley in India.
1814. England at the Cape.

Abroad.

1789. French Revolution.
1798. Napoleon in Egypt.
1815. Napoleon defeated at
Waterloo.
Congress of Vienna.

1. The loss of America caused great depression in England. It came at the same time as many other troubles — unrest in Ireland and the Gordon Riots in London. If colonies were going to drop away from England as they grew up, why trouble with them? But just as in early spring the earth is covered with decaying leaves and all looks dead and lifeless, but really beneath the surface the fresh vigorous shoots are everywhere pushing themselves up, so in England everywhere there were signs of new and vigorous life. In Parliament the personal rule of the King, maintained by bribery, was ending; reform, under Burke and Rockingham, was beginning. There was a new movement in art (Turner), poetry (Wordsworth), novel writing (Scott). There was a desire to help those who could not help themselves: Captain Coram started the Foundling Hospital; Raikes, Sunday schools; Howard spent his fortune in improving prisons; Wilberforce was fighting to do away with slavery. With these ideas came gradually a different attitude towards possessions overseas, a willingness to let them grow up along their own lines.

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2. In Canada the object of the **Quebec Act** had been to make the French Canadians contented with English rule. The success of the Act was shown when **Canada not only refused to join America against England but defeated an American force which invaded Canada.** When the War of Independence was over there was the problem of what was to be done with those who had sided with England.¹ America unfortunately treated them very badly. England therefore gave them lands in Upper Canada (Ontario). These lands, though fertile, were covered with forests. These had to be cleared, roads made, settlements created. The labour was immense and the United Empire Loyalists, as these newcomers proudly called themselves, were mostly folk who had been used to the comforts of a settled life and had not been trained to the hardships of pioneers. But they had courage and determination, and they made good. The common dangers and difficulties they had overcome bound them together and they were enthusiastically loyal to England. The French Canadians in Quebec were contented but felt they were less closely bound to England. When in 1812 war broke out between America and England over the right of search,² the French Canadians remained loyal, but the United Empire Loyalists with some English regiments bore the heaviest part of the fighting. In 1814 by the Treaty of Ghent peace was made; it was agreed that the frontier should not be fortified, and so it remains to this day, **the longest stretch of unfortified frontier in the world.** When the Napoleonic war was over a large

¹ Out of a population of 2,500,000, at least 250,000 were Loyalists.

² England claimed the right to search neutral ships for goods which might be useful to the enemy.

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number of emigrants went out to Canada, as many as 50,000 going in one year. Canada's history as an English colony had fairly begun, though the relations between the French Canadians in Quebec and the Empire Loyalists in Ontario suggested there might be trouble.

3. But England possessed not only the east. In 1790 there was a dispute with Spain over Nootka Sound, opposite Vancouver, which was settled in England's favour. Thus England held the western coast. In the northern territories was the Hudson's Bay Fur Company. Thus in time the centre would be filled up, as the population grew without the risk of another foreign power occupying any part of it.

4. In India the work so nobly begun by Warren Hastings (and so ungenerously rewarded) was completed. Pitt in 1784 passed a bill to give Parliament a greater share in the government of the English possessions in India. A Board of Control was set up in England whose President was practically Secretary for India. Its business was "to control all acts relating to the civil or military government or revenue of possessions of the East India Company," and all the important officials were to be appointed by the Government in England. This was a big step towards making the Company simply a trading company and Parliament responsible for governing. The first Governor-General under the new Act was Lord Cornwallis (the same who, through no fault of his own, had been compelled to surrender at Yorktown). He came out determined to continue Hastings's work of reform. He stopped corruption by paying adequate salaries; he refused to have unsatisfactory persons as officials. He improved the judicial system and made it impossible for a man who controlled taxes to be a judge at all. Otherwise

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he might be the judge in a case of extortion for which he had been responsible. He tried to improve the well-being of the peasants and to prevent their lands from being overtaxed. In these ways he made it increasingly plain that the object of British rule in India was the well-being of the people.



Photo. F. N. 4

MIYSORE: THE GREAT FALLS ON THE CANVERY RIVER

5. Wellesley, who came out as Governor-General in 1798, was mainly concerned with fighting. It was the time of the French wars. Napoleon always had his eye on India and the East. Mysore and the Mahrattas were as eager to receive French help as Napoleon was to give it. Wellesley attacked Mysore and after a brilliant campaign in hilly and jungly country Seringapatam was stormed and Tipu (Haider's

son was killed. The old Hindu line of Sultans was restored and Mysore made (as it has since remained) a friendly, independent state with a British Resident at its court. Then Wellesley turned to the Mahrattas, where there were murder, plotting and the wildest confusion among the three leading chieftains. Sir Arthur Wellesley (the brother of the Governor-General and the future Duke of Wellington) won the battles of Assaye and Argaon (1803), and Lake after his victory at Laswari took the blind Emperor under British protection. The Directors, who had found Wellesley too independent for their liking and who had been frightened at his vast designs, now recalled him. But he had practically finished his work. Henceforth, until the Mutiny, there was no serious fighting within the bounds of India herself. **The British Peace had begun.**

6. The second half of the eighteenth century saw the beginning of another great development. In 1769 **Captain Cook** was sent by the Admiralty to survey the South Seas and make scientific observations. It was the age of Chatham, the First Empire was at the height of its power and men dreamt of future expansion. So Cook's secret instructions were "to take possession in the King's name of such countries as you may discover." They came first to New Zealand and charted a good deal of the coast line. Then they sailed to Australia. This had been discovered by the Dutch in their voyages to the Spice Islands, and again by Dampier in the seventeenth century. But in each case they had come upon Australia from the north-west, the most unfruitful and unattractive side. Cook approached it from the south-east. It seemed a paradise. At one bay where they landed the wild flowers were so beautiful that they called it Botany Bay.

They took possession in the King's name and called the district **New South Wales.**

7. On their return they urged that settlers should be sent to the new country. But it was the time of the American War of Independence and the Government had its hands full enough with that. When the war was over, the difficulty arose of where to send the convicts who had previously been transported to America. Before Sir Robert Peel's reform of the criminal code, men might be transported as convicts who had committed very slight offences, such as poaching, and convicts were of all sorts, some brutal criminals while others might be quite decent fellows. **It was decided to send the convicts to Australia.** In May 1787 Captain Phillip sailed with the first batch and landed near Sydney, 1788. At the same time there went out a certain number of free settlers.

8. Land is no use without labour, and the Australian natives are of little use for farm work. If it had not been for the convicts there would probably have been a demand for slaves—with all the terrible consequences that go with slavery. But the convicts were allotted to the free settlers as labourers for a certain number of years. Then they often took up farms of their own or engaged in some form of business, and a large proportion of them made good.

9. **But in the minds of the founders Australia was never thought of simply as a convict settlement.** "I hope," wrote Captain Phillip, "the foundations of an Empire will be dated from May 1787." Napoleon began to be interested in the South Seas, and French "scientific" expeditions were heard of. English settlements were therefore made in Tasmania and at various commanding posi-

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tions on the Australian coast, to prevent the possibility of French settlement. But till 1813 no one had been more than fifty miles inland.

10. The rim of Australia had been occupied ; its development had not begun. The same thing was happening in the other " new " continent of Africa. In the west there were some trading ports on the Oil Rivers. In 1787 Sierra Leone was founded as a place to which slaves rescued by British ships from slave traders could be sent. Mungo Park had explored the Senegal and Gambia, and by 1830 Timbuktu and Lake Chad had been discovered. Hardly anything was known of East Africa. In the south, by the Treaty of Vienna, 1814, England obtained Cape Colony from the Dutch, and with it the approach to Central Africa along the high, healthy uplands. The nineteenth century was to see the development of the interior of Africa as well as of Australia.

Transportation to Australia began, as stated, in 1787; it was virtually abandoned in 1839 and finally abolished in 1855.

II. EXERCISES

1. George III reigned from 1760 to 1820. Draw a time line for his reign and insert upon it all the dates and events given in the lesson.
2. From other books, find out what you can about Turner and Wilberforce, and then write a short note upon each.
3. On your map of North America, trace " the longest stretch of unfortified frontier in the world." Estimate its approximate length.
4. Explain what you understand by : " various commanding positions " ; " the rim of Australia " ; " free settlers " ; " too independent for their liking " ; " the personal rule of the King " ; " the common dangers."

STUDY WORK

I. NOTES

1. *Captain Coram*. Thomas Coram (1668-1751). A merchant captain. He founded the London Foundling Hospital in 1739.
Raikes. Robert Raikes (1735-1811). From 1757, the printer and proprietor of *The Gloucester Journal*. Established a Sunday School in Gloucester, 1780.
Howard. John Howard (1726-1790). Philanthropist and prison reformer.
2. *Transportation of Criminals*. The deportation of criminals was first authorised by the Vagrancy Act of Elizabeth ; in 1619 James I directed " a hundred dissolute persons " to be sent to Virginia. Transportation to the American colonies ceased in 1776, when they declared their independence.

Books for your Library List

Author.	Title.	Subject.
MEADOWS TAYLOR.	<i>Tipoo Sultan.</i>	Mysore.
HENTY, G. A.	<i>At the Point of the Bayonet.</i>	Wellesley in India.
MAKGILL, W.	<i>Outside and Overseas.</i>	New Zealand.
BECK & JEFFERY.	<i>A First Fleet Family.</i>	N. S. Wales.

CHAPTER V

CANADA TILL 1914

England and the Empire.

1839. Durham Report.
 1846. Repeal of Corn Laws in
 England.
 1849. The Gold Rush.
 1867. British North America
 Act.
 1886. Canadian Pacific Rail-
 way.

Abroad.

- 1851-71. Napoleon III in France.
 1861. American Civil War.

1. When, after the American War of Independence, the Province of Upper Canada had been created for the Empire Loyalists, it was felt that they could not reasonably have less self-government in Canada after all their sufferings than they had enjoyed in America. What Upper Canada had, Lower Canada (Quebec) must have also or there would be jealousy between the two. Therefore by the Constitutional Act of 1791 **each Province was given Representative Government** as it had existed in America before the war. There was an Assembly elected by the people which could pass measures and vote money. But **the real power, to appoint officials and carry out decisions, lay with the Governor, who was appointed by the Parliament in England.** Trouble soon began. In Quebec the French Canadians found that, though they could discuss, they could not really do anything. They were angry because most of the

important officials were British. In Ontario a great many new settlers had come in, some from America, where trade after the war was bad; while in Ontario there was plenty of good cheap land and taxation was light. But the Empire Loyalists, who had suffered and laboured to make the Province, were determined to keep all positions of power and profit in their own hands.

2. Though these jealousies and discontents were for the moment stilled by the war with the United States, 1812-14, they broke out again more bitterly than ever when peace came. In 1837 rebellions, though not serious ones, broke out in each Province and **Lord Durham** was sent out from England to make enquiries. In 1839 he made his report. He advised two things. **First, that the two Provinces should be joined together** so that gradually, it might be hoped, the jealousy and ill-feeling between the French and English Canadians might die down. Secondly, that **Canada should be given Responsible Government**; that is, the party in the Assembly which had a majority should appoint its own ministers, who should be responsible to the Assembly. The Governor-General would act, as the King does in England, on the advice of those ministers. In this way Canada would really govern herself. His proposals were agreed to. In 1840 the Act of Union was passed and Lord Elgin was sent out as Governor-General to put into practice the idea of responsible government. This is the practice to-day in all the great self-governing Dominions. It is this which gives the British Commonwealth its strength, because it is a union of free, self-governing peoples. Therefore the publication of Lord Durham's Report is one of the most important things in the history of the British Commonwealth.

3. In 1849 gold was discovered in California.¹ The gold rush to the west began. It swept northwards up the coast, as gold was discovered at one place after another, and finally it reached Vancouver. Since 1791, when England had made good her claim to the western coast, these vast



A SCENE IN CANADA

north-western territories had been managed, so far as they had been managed at all, by the Hudson's Bay Company. They did not want farms and settlers to clear the forest and frighten away the bear, the fox and beaver. So they carefully encouraged reports of the wildness of the country and of the bitter cold of the winters. They maintained a few scattered trading posts to which white trappers and Indian

¹ It will be remembered that Columbus's father was a miner, Forty-miner.

hunters brought skins to exchange for goods. Otherwise the prairies and the forests were left in their solitary beauty.

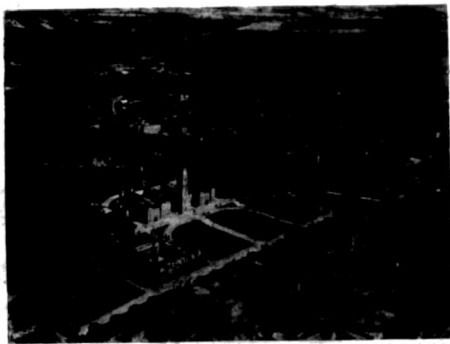
4. But this sudden rush of gold miners, this rapid growth of roaring, lawless mining camps, was more than a trading company could manage. British Columbia, the land west of the Rocky Mountains, was taken over by the Crown and became a fourth Province in Canada.¹ But it had very little connection with the others. It had to be approached by sea, right round Cape Horn, for the journey by land, across the prairies, the Rockies, the Selkirks and the Coast Range, was too dangerous and too difficult. If Canada was ever going to become one great country, as men hoped and believed it would, and not merely a collection of scattered settlements, there would have to be some link to bind east and west together and make their varying interests one.

5. In 1861 the Civil War broke out in the United States, over the question whether the Southern States should be allowed to withdraw from the Union. The Northern States won, and there had been sympathy in Canada with the Southern States. When the war was over, there was a good deal of ill-feeling between Canada and the United States and a trade treaty under which Canadian raw materials could be imported into America on favourable terms was not renewed. **Canada felt she would be in a far stronger position if all her Provinces were united.** Means of communication by steamer, railway and telegraph had been greatly improved and it was much easier for people to keep in touch with each other across the great distances. This would make the union easier. There would also be free trade between

¹ The Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick might be called the third.

42 THE BUILDING OF THE COMMONWEALTH

all the Provinces and they could all help each other in developing their resources. These were the advantages; but there were in practice great difficulties. The Maritime Provinces were interested in fishing and mining; Quebec had



AN AERIAL VIEW OF OTTAWA
With the Parliament Building in the centre

Photo. L.S.A.

its own traditions of race, religion and language. Each was afraid lest in a union of all the Provinces its own particular interests would be swamped. British Columbia was mainly interested in securing a railway right across Canada which would connect her with the east; but the cost and difficulties of building such a railway across uninhabited

prairie and vast mountain ranges would be enormous. **Macdonald** and **Cartier**, however, triumphed over all difficulties and in 1867 the British North America Act was passed. By this, there was to be a Federal Government for the whole of Canada at Ottawa, while each Province would keep its own Assembly to deal with the affairs of the Province.

6. The next thing was to build the railway. But where was the money to come from for the building, and where in those uninhabited prairies was the traffic to come from when it was built? But **Macdonald** boldly and wisely pledged Canada's credit for the building and said that the railway would attract the settlers; no farmers would come till they had a means of sending their produce to market. In 1886 the **Canadian Pacific Railway** was opened and Canada was one country.

7. From east to west, Canada is about 3000 miles long; the part in which people live varies from 100 to 400 miles broad and is growing broader as better communications, quicker ripening kinds of wheat and developments in mining lead to settlements being pushed farther north. The first stretch of about 1500 miles includes the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario. Originally this was forest land, hilly, with innumerable lakes and small rivers. Quebec is the least fertile part of it. Ontario is a land of orchards and dairy farms, with some mining in the north. At Winnipeg the prairies commence, 800 miles of rich, rolling downland, with patches of trees along the smooth-flowing rivers. Farther west, under the Rocky Mountains, the climate is drier, and the wheat gives place to cattle ranching. In British Columbia, between the three great ranges of mountains, lie rich sheltered valleys for fruit growing.

8. In 1881 came the first boom. The **Corn Laws** in England had been repealed, farming was less profitable and men were more willing to emigrate. There was a greater market for wheat. The population of Winnipeg, the gateway to the west, jumped from 300 to 30,000. But then the boom died away. New lands in the American west were opened up; the price of wheat fell. The winters on the prairies were long and bitter, transport was difficult and expensive, the loneliness was terrible. Farming did not seem so easy or so pleasant as it had been in England. But in 1900 the second boom began. Canada began to advertise herself and attract immigrants; the American west was filling up and the pioneer farmers there sold the lands they had developed and moved north across the border to do the same again. New railways made it easier to get produce to market; telephones and motor cars lessened the loneliness. New kinds of wheat were discovered which ripened quickly in the short summer and needed less rain. At the same time other industries were developed. Ontario began to manufacture agricultural machinery of all kinds for the great markets of the west, protected by the "National Policy" introduced by Macdonald in 1878, under which all imported manufactured goods had to pay a tariff of roughly 30 per cent. Mining for coal and iron was developed in the Maritime Provinces, north Ontario and British Columbia. Prospecting began—and there is hardly any mineral known which cannot be found in Canada. The abundance of water power makes electricity cheap. The endless forests supply hard woods for building and soft woods for paper making. When war broke out in 1914 Canada was beginning an Industrial Revolution.

STUDY WORK

I. NOTES

1. *Durham*. John George Lambton (1792-1840). Raised to the peerage 1828 with title Baron Durham; created first Earl of Durham 1833. Was a member of Lord Grey's Government and was largely responsible for the drafting of the Reform Bill of 1832. He died in 1840, just five days after the Royal Assent had been given to the bill giving effect to his proposals for the better government of Canada.

2. *The Dominion of Canada, 1867*. At first four provinces only entered the union—Upper Canada (Ontario), Lower Canada (Quebec), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Manitoba joined the Union in 1870, British Columbia in 1871, Prince Edward Island in 1873. The newer provinces, Alberta, Saskatchewan, etc., joined at later dates.

3. *Macdonald and Cartier*. SIR JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD (1815-1891). First Premier of the Dominion of Canada. Born in Glasgow. SIR GEORGES ETIENNE CARTIER (1814-1873). Of French descent and all-powerful in the Province of Lower Canada. It was his alliance with Macdonald that brought his native Province into the Union in 1867.

You will have heard of another Cartier—Jacques Cartier (1491-1559), a French navigator, the discoverer of the River St. Lawrence in 1536.

II. EXERCISES

1. What is the difference between Representative Government and Responsible Government?
2. The old approach to British Columbia was "round Cape Horn." What are the present routes (a) by sea, (b) by rail?
3. What were Québec's "own traditions of race, religion and language"? How did they arise?
4. Why did the Southern States wish to "withdraw from the Union"? Find out all you can about the Civil War, and, especially, what you can about Lincoln, Grant and Jackson.
5. In 1914 "Canada was beginning an Industrial Revolution." What does this mean?

Books for your Library List

Author.	Title.	Subject.
BALLANTYNE, R. M.	<i>The Young Fur Traders.</i>	N. Canada.
CONNOR, R.	<i>The Prospector.</i>	W. Canada.
COOPER, E. E.	<i>Girls on the Golden Trail.</i>	
CURWOOD, J. O.	<i>The Black Hunter.</i>	1745-55.
MACDONALD, A.	<i>The White Trail.</i>	Klondyke.

CHAPTER VI

INDIA TILL 1914

England and the Empire.	Abroad.
1833. Abolition of Slavery in the Empire.	1854. Crimean War.
1848-56. Dalhousie.	1869. Suez Canal opened.
1857. Indian Mutiny.	1904. Russo-Japanese War.
1877. Queen Victoria Empress of India.	

1. Soon after the end of the Napoleonic wars there began in England a **great series of reforms**. Peel made the punishments given in the law courts less savage and more reasonable. The Combination Act was repealed, and it was no longer illegal for workmen to join together to improve their conditions of labour. A larger number of people were given a vote for members of Parliament by the **Reform Bill** and the Corporation Act reformed the government of the large towns. All these reforms showed that the Government was more concerned with the well-being of the mass of the people. This same spirit was shown in the **India Act of 1833**—the same year in which slavery was done away with in the Colonies and the hours of work were lessened for women and children in factories in England. By this Act it was laid down that no Indian should be prevented by his race, religion or colour from holding any employment under the East India Company. Lord William Bentinck, the Governor-General, 1828-35, put these ideas into practice.

He did much to increase the number of Indians employed in the government service in India, improved the condition of the peasants, and began to put a stop to practices such as the burning alive of widows on the death of their husbands, which Indians themselves had come to feel were horrible.

2. On the frontiers there was still fighting. The spread of Russian influence into Persia led to trouble with Afghanistan. The **Khyber Pass** is practically the only land gate of India, and the Government was afraid that Russia was trying to get control of Afghanistan and of the Khyber Pass. Afghanistan is a terribly difficult country, with tremendous mountains and warlike people. It is not too much to say that there has never really been peace on the North-West Frontier. Sind, a thinly peopled country which controls the lower waters of the Indus, was conquered and annexed in 1843, for no real reason except that it rounded off the British possessions to the sea and opened the lower Indus to our trade. The Sikhs of the Punjab invaded our territory and were defeated in 1846. In 1849 Britain obtained possession of **Aden**, whose deep, sheltered harbour had always made it one of the chief depots for the trade of the East. It was also important because it controlled the overland route or short cut for travellers who had come from Alexandria to Cairo and had then been driven across the desert. When the Suez Canal was cut in 1869 and the Red Sea became the main route to India, Aden became of greater importance still.

3. **Lord Dalhousie** (1818-76) came to India determined to develop as much as he possibly could the prosperity and orderly government of the country. He planned India's railway system, he improved her ports and harbours, he brought in the telegraph and cheap postage. He built a

wonderful system of irrigation canals, which made the Punjab, for instance, one of the chief grain-producing areas



THE KHYBER PASS

of India. He encouraged the cultivation of tea, cotton, silk, and started the scientific care of India's vast forests. He encouraged education, including that of women, and started universities in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. For

many centuries the Indian villages had lived their life complete in themselves, having little communication with the world outside. They had lived on the crops they grew themselves, they had made themselves the cloth or the tools



CALCUTTA: THE MAIDAN
Showing the Government House on the left

Photo: F.N.A.

they required. In a bad season when their crops failed they starved. With the building of roads and railways, trade increased and men moved about. If the crops failed in one district food was brought from another where crops were good. Local famines, which had been so frequent, practically ceased. Since men were available, factories started - cotton round Bombay, jute round Calcutta. Indian mer-

chants grew richer, but this material revolution meant a great change in the life of many of the peasant. In the villages they bought for money what before they had made for themselves in the less busy seasons of farming. The coolies in the town factories were poorly paid and poorly housed.



BOMBAY: A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW FROM THE
HANGING GARDENS

Photo: F.N.A.

4. Lord Dalhousie fought two wars, in the Punjab and in Burma. Both were forced upon him and as a result of the wars each country was annexed. Under the wise rule of the brothers **John** and **Henry Lawrence**, roads and irrigation canals were built in the Punjab, her prosperity increased and the people became some of the most loyal and contented in

the Indian dominions. The annexation of Lower Burma gave Britain control of both sides of the Bay of Bengal. But Dalhousie had the kind of mind that wants to bring everything into a system. He would have liked to take over the government of all the Indian States, because he felt that he could govern more efficiently than they could. When a ruling chief died leaving no direct heir, he refused to recognise an adopted son and took over the direct government of the country, in Jhansi, Nagpur and Satara. He deposed the ruler of Oudh, who was governing cruelly and unjustly. In this last case his action was certainly just. But he made all the ruling princes afraid and suspicious that their turn would come next and that sooner or later their territories would be annexed.

5. There was, therefore discontent and fear among the princes. There was bad feeling in the native army, a large part of which had been recruited in Oudh. Many of the British officers were old and not as capable as they had been. The native troops outnumbered the British by seven or eight to one; the British defeats in Afghanistan and lack of success in the Crimea were common talk all over India. The reforms had gone too fast; many Indians feared the British meant to overthrow their customs and their religion. When the Indian regiments at Meerut mutinied in 1857 and marched to Delhi it was meant to be the beginning of a general rising to turn out the British and put back a descendant of the old Mogul Emperors on the throne. But there was little organisation and the worst of the rising was confined to three centres, Delhi, Lucknow and Cawnpore. Delhi was recaptured with the help of loyal Punjabi regiments in September 1857; Lucknow was relieved by Campbell in November, and Havelock cap-

tured Cawnpore and avenged the treacherous massacre of the British there by Nana Sahib. By the beginning of 1858 the Mutiny as a serious danger was over. But it seemed wise that the British Government should be in name, as it had for some time been in fact, the real government in India. The powers and territories of the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, and Indian affairs were to be managed by a Secretary of State in England and by a Viceroy in India (1858). The Queen, in her proclamation to the princes and people of India, confirmed the promise that "our subjects of whatever race or creed shall be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service."

6. Since the Mutiny there has been no fighting in India except at her two land gates, Burma and Afghanistan. Friction arose between Theebaw the Burmese King and the British possessions in Lower Burma. Finally a British expedition was sent up to Mandalay and the whole of Burma was annexed in 1886. In the north-west, Russia, who since the Crimean War had turned her attention to development in Siberia and Central Asia, occupied Tashkent and Samarcand (1868) and came right up to the borders of Afghanistan, which had become a buffer state between the Russian and Indian Empires.

7. The chief problems of India since the Mutiny have been (1) how it is to be governed and (2) what is to be done to improve the lot of the mass of the people. There are in India over 600 ruling chiefs. Between them they govern about seventy millions of people or one-fifth of the population of India, and their lands are about two-fifths of India. Each of them governs his own state, but they cannot make wars on each other; each has a British adviser at his court. For the

remaining three-fifths of India Great Britain is directly responsible. Her government is efficient and just. She has promised more than once that Indians shall have a share in it. The Indian Councils Act, 1861, and the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909 set up Councils in the three Presidencies, on which Indians were given seats. But this did not amount to very much. Great Britain has been afraid that, if India had real responsible self-government, the good government of India would suffer.

8. During the British occupation the prosperity of India as a whole has improved, but the Indian peasant has become poorer. The average size of a farm or small holding is less than five acres. Very large numbers of the peasants live near the starvation line. In the factories wages are low, hours long, housing bad. In the cotton factories of Bombay wages before the war were 5s. a week, in the tanneries 5d. a day. In the slums of Bombay 50 per cent of infants die before they are one year old. In 1904 Japan, an Eastern people, defeated Russia, one of the greatest Western powers. The effect upon all the East and upon India was great. Why should not she, like Japan, become a great nation, if she could govern herself? Could not she do something to lighten the poverty of her people and make their lot happier? The history of the years after the war is the record of what India has attempted to do in this direction.

STUDY WORK

I. NOTES

1. *British defeats in Afghanistan.* A reference to the disasters in the First Afghan War, 1838-1842. War declared on Afghanistan, 1838,

ostensibly to replace Shah Shuja, a former Ameer, on the throne, really to gain power in Afghanistan as a check to the supposed Russian designs on India. Kandahar and Kabul captured, 1839; Shah Shuja proclaimed Ameer and maintained in power till 1841 by a British force. Then an insurrection; British officers massacred in Kabul; British troops besieged in their cantonments for sixty-five days, until they capitulated and agreed to evacuate the country. On the way back to India through the Khyber Pass, they were harassed by the tribes of the district, and of the 4500 troops only one man got through to India with the news of the disaster. The rest were slain or prisoners. In September 1842 an army advanced to retrieve the disaster; it captured Kabul, punished the Afghans, released their prisoners, and then returned to India.

2. *Abolition of Slavery in British Possessions, 1833.* The Abolition of Slavery Act received the Royal Assent on 28th August, 1833. A sum of twenty million sterling was paid to the slave owners as compensation.

II. EXERCISES

1. Explain what is meant by the statement that under Lord Dalhousie "the reforms had gone too fast."
2. In her proclamation of 1858, "the Queen confirmed the promise, etc." Where was the promise first made?
3. Make a summary of the causes which prepared the way for the Indian Mutiny of 1858.

Books for your Library List

Author.	Title.	Subject.
GRIER, S. C.	<i>The Advanced Guard.</i>	Before the Mutiny.
HAYENS, H.	<i>Cleely Sahib.</i>	"
HENTY, G. A.	<i>To Herat and Cabul.</i>	Afghanistan.
"	<i>In Times of Peril.</i>	Mutiny.
STRANG, "	<i>Barclay of the Guides.</i>	Siege of Delhi.
STEEL, F. A.	<i>On the Face of the Waters.</i>	Mutiny.
KIPLING.	<i>Kim.</i>	Modern India.

CHAPTER VII AUSTRALASIA AND THE PACIFIC

England and the Empire.

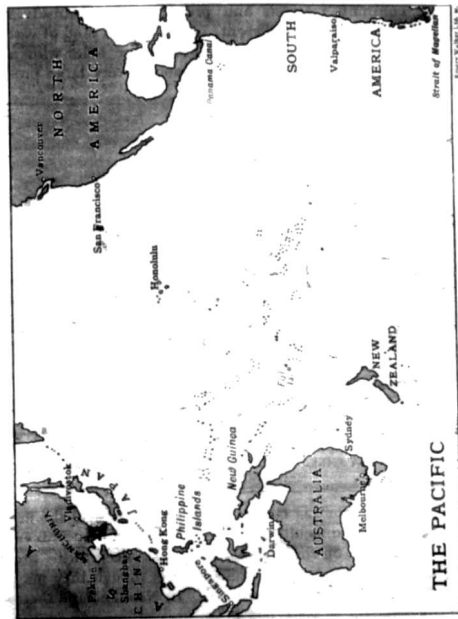
- 1836. Gibbon Wakefield.
- 1840. Waitangi.
- 1850. Self-government in Australia.
- 1851. Gold discovered at Bathurst.
- 1900. Commonwealth of Australia.

Abroad.

- 1842. Chinese War.
- 1848. Revolutions in Europe.*
- 1867. Revolution in Japan.
- 1899. Germany occupied Samoa.
- 1911. China a Republic.

1. It is convenient to deal with Australia, New Zealand and the islands of the Pacific in one chapter, because together they make up British settlements in the South Seas and to this extent their interests are the same. Australia and New Zealand represent one shore—the British shore—of the Pacific Ocean. To the north lie China, enormous in extent and population, and Japan, a rising naval power with a highly industrialised people, too large for its narrow territories. On the west lie the Americas. The Pacific countries have their special problems of empty spaces on the one hand (e.g. Australia) and overcrowded lands (e.g. China and Japan) on the other. There are great possibilities for trade, and the cutting of the **Panama Canal** by the United States has brought this great area into much closer touch with Europe.

2. **But though Australia, New Zealand and the Islands**



have common interests and problems, in themselves they are very widely different. Australia is a land of vast spaces: it contains about 3,000,000 square miles with a population of about 6,500,000, of whom a very large pro-



Photo, New South Wales Government

A SHEEP RUN, LIVERPOOL PLAINS
NEW SOUTH WALES

portion live in the big cities. Over a great part of the interior the great difficulty is the shortage of water. It is in the drier lands up-country that the great sheep farms are found, some as big as forty miles square, though they may only carry one sheep to fifteen acres. In New Zealand there is a population of 1,500,000 in an area of 100,000 square

miles. The climate is sunny and fresh. Mountains and sea lead to abundance of rain, and vegetation is luxuriant. The native people of Australia are few in number and extraordinarily primitive. They still live as men must have lived thousands of years ago. The Maoris of New Zealand are a splendid race, finely built, very intelligent and responsive. They take part in the common life of the country, sit as members in the New Zealand Parliament and play football with New Zealand teams.

3. In 1813 **Captain MacArthur**, an officer in one of the regiments stationed at Sydney, was struck with the possibilities of the great grasslands as a home for sheep. He experimented with various kinds and was fortunate in obtaining from the King's farm at Windsor some Spanish Merino sheep. This breed is hardy, thrives well on dry pastures and has the finest wool in the world. At the same time exploration began. In 1813 **Wentworth** made his way to the Murray basin and opened up the wonderful grasslands of New South Wales, with pasturage for countless millions of sheep. **Sturt** followed him and explored the Murray to its mouth. Thanks in the first instance to these three men, wool became Australia's chief export.

4. During the next fifteen years many new settlements were formed on the rim of the continent, in some cases to prevent occupation by the French. Some of these were only military posts. Fremantle landed at the Swan River, and on his report of the country Thomas Peel, Sir Robert's cousin, sent a thousand settlers there to found Western Australia in 1829. Bateman in 1831 led an unofficial settlement from Tasmania to the country south of the Murray and started Melbourne, and from there a party

pushed on into what is now Victoria. But South Australia, the last of this series of settlements, was made on a different plan. **Gibbon Wakefield** realised that too large a proportion of the colonists were convicts. Australia was a long way from England and the passage very expensive; not enough free emigrants could be found to go. Yet Australia wanted men badly, and convicts were employed in all kinds of important positions simply because there was no one else. Wakefield's plan was that the land in a new territory should be sold by the Government to settlers; part of the money should be spent by the Government in public works such as road making, and the rest should be spent in helping suitable persons to emigrate by paying part of their passage money. These would have to work for wages until they could save the money to buy land. Thus farmers would have a supply of labour. In accordance with this plan of "**assisted emigration**" South Australia, with Adelaide as its town, was started in 1836. It was not a great success; the idea was good but the right men were not there to work it. But it did lead to the Act of 1842 by which land in Australia was to be sold for a minimum price of 20s. an acre, half the proceeds to be spent in assisting emigrants to the colony. "**Assisted emigration**" took the place of the transportation of convicts, which stopped in the various colonies between 1840 and 1867.

5. The next chapter in the history of Australia is the gold rush. When the Californian gold rush started in 1848, a man Hargreaves from New South Wales, along with many others, had gone out there. On his return home to Bathurst he had been struck by the similarity of the country there to the gold-producing country in California. He went

prospecting and found gold. Emigration to Australia had already begun to increase; the Irish famine of 1845 and the failure of the reform movements in Europe in 1848 had driven many men to try their luck in a new world. But the gold drew men with a rush. Then almost at once gold fields were discovered at Ballarat and Bendigo in Victoria. In 1870 gold was found in Queensland, and in 1892 came the Golden Mile at Coolgardie in Western Australia, from which £70,000,000 have been taken in twenty years. The population, which was under half a million in 1850, had more than doubled by 1860 and was rapidly increasing.

6. The increase in population was accompanied and assisted by other changes. In 1852 the first steamship reached Melbourne. The passage, which used to take four months, was cut down to six weeks. The age of telegraphs, cables and railways began—though as yet each state built her own railway, of different gauges, so that through trains were impossible. The states began to be more linked up with each other and with Europe. Refrigerating machinery was invented and it was possible to export meat and dairy produce to Europe. The coastal districts began to go in for mixed farming and breed sheep for mutton, the inland districts for wool. The Durham Report had led to the idea that colonies should be given responsible self-government as soon as their population and resources were great enough. In 1850 the British Parliament passed an Act allowing the Australian colonies to settle their own form of government and responsible government followed in 1855-56 for New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania. All had received it by 1890. The next step was to join the states under one government. The distances be-

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tween them were very great, the local feeling very strong. But in 1883 Germany began to be active in New Guinea and in other parts of the Pacific; in 1899 she occupied Samoa. Therefore a conference of the Prime Ministers of the various states was called; part of New Guinea was annexed and all the voters in Australia were asked whether they wished for a federation. The answer was "Yes," and in 1900 the Commonwealth of Australia came into existence. But, owing to the way in which the states had been founded, men had grown accustomed to look to the Government to provide and control things which elsewhere are managed by private persons. Therefore the Government manages transport, hospitals, banks, experimental farms. It lends money to settlers to enable them to take up land. It is teacher, adviser, helper and not merely policeman. Voting by ballot was first started in South Australia, the eight-hour day in Sydney; Wages Boards were set up in 1896, Industrial Arbitration Courts in 1899.

Ull about 1835, New Zealand practically had no history. The Church Missionary Society, anxious to protect the natives of New Zealand and the Pacific from undesirable influences, had tried to prevent settlements there. But New Zealand was a convenient base for the whale fishery in the South Seas; traders came, not a very scrupulous lot. The Maoris were anxious to buy firearms from them. Convicts escaped across to New Zealand in trading ships. Early days in the South Seas were often a record of lawlessness and bloodshed. In checking this among the islands much was done by the British Navy, and the Melanesian Mission has brought about great social and moral improvements under such men as Bishop Selwyn, Bishop Patteson and the Rev. Dr. E. Browne.

In 1837 the New Zealand Association was formed, under the influence of Gibbon Wakefield; it sent out a body of emigrants. The Colonial Office did not favour the proposal, but it had to do something to assert the Queen's authority over the new settlement. Captain Hobson was



Photo N.Z. Tourist Departm.

A NEW ZEALAND COASTAL SCENE.

appointed Lieutenant Governor and in 1840 he made with the Maoris the Treaty of Waitangi, whereby the Maoris became British subjects but were confirmed in the possession of their lands. But at once trouble started—some of the early "unofficial" settlers claimed that they had already "bought" nearly half the island. The First Maori War was the result. It was settled by a mixture of tact and humour

and with as little fighting as possible by Sir George Grey, who had been made Governor in 1845. In 1854, at the end of his governorship, New Zealand was granted responsible government. But the land question still remained a difficulty. The settlers wished to buy more land than the Maoris wished to sell. They started the "King" movement, to unite all the Maoris in the North Island under one king and drive out the British. In 1860 the Second Maori War broke out; Sir George Grey was summoned from South Africa, where he had been Governor, and his sympathy with the Maoris and their great confidence in him enabled him again to bring about an understanding.

9. In 1900 New Zealand was asked to join in the federation of the Australian states. She preferred not to do so, owing to the 1000 miles of sea which separate the two countries. But a common policy between the two in the affairs of the Pacific will be very desirable. Great Britain possesses two naval bases and trading centres at Singapore (created by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819) and at Hong Kong (ceded by China in 1842). She holds a Protectorate over the Federated Malay States; in 1888 Charles Brooke was appointed Rajah of Sarawak. The chiefs of Fiji asked to be allowed to enter the Empire in 1859; this had been refused, "we had colonies enough." But in 1861 cotton growing was started there to replace the supplies cut off from America by the Civil War. "Blackbirding" followed—then "recruiting" of labour from the islands for the plantations. All kinds of abuses grew up, and to everybody's relief Fiji was accepted in 1874. With these problems of race and trade between Eastern and Western people, the Pacific is likely to be a centre of interest in the near future.

STUDY WORK

I. NOTES

1. 1836. *Gibbon Wakefield*. EDWARD GIBBON WAKEFIELD (1796-1862). A great colonial statesman with some faults of character that prevented his great powers being as useful as they might have been.

Entered the English diplomatic service; resigned in 1820 and lived in Paris. Sentenced to three years' imprisonment for an offence involving forgery, 1827. While in prison wrote his famous *Letters from Sydney* (1829), in which he outlined his proposals for the development of Australia. Was private secretary to Lord Durham on the latter's appointment as special commissioner to Canada. Was largely responsible for the ideas embodied in the famous Durham Report. Became chairman of the New Zealand Association and in 1839, hearing that the Government intended to prevent the despatch of emigrants to New Zealand, hurried them off on his own responsibility, thus compelling the Government to annex New Zealand just in time to anticipate a similar step on the part of France.

For many years he lived in New Zealand and died there in 1862.

2. *Sturt*. CHARLES STURT (died 1869). Went to Australia first as an officer of the 39th Regiment. Made three journeys of exploration (1828-45). Must not be confused with *John Stuart*, who was a member of Sturt's expeditions but achieved his fame as an explorer of Australia nearly twenty years later.

II. EXERCISES

1. Make a list of all the names of persons mentioned in the lesson in connection with Australia, and write a short note about each.

2. In 1932-33 Australia's chief exports were (in millions of £'s):

Butter	-	-	9.3	Wool	-	-	36.4
Meat	-	-	6.0	Gold	-	-	22.5
Wheat	-	-	17.8				

Make a little diagram showing the relative values of these exports.

3. Write a short account of Wakefield's plan of "assisted emigration."

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4. Find the following words and phrases in the lesson and say what they mean *as there used*: "into much closer touch"; "primitive"; "the idea was good"; "the local feeling"; "voting by ballot"; "blackbirding"; "a common policy."

Books for your Library List

Author.		Subject.
BOLDREWOOD, R.	<i>The Miners' Right</i> <i>Robbery Under Arms</i>	Prospectors; Bushrangers.
MACDONALD	<i>The Last Explorers</i>	
MARRIOTT WATSON.	<i>The Web of the Spider</i>	N. Zealand.

CHAPTER VIII SOUTH AFRICA

<i>England and the Empire.</i>	<i>Abroad.</i>
1836. Great Trek of Boers.	1870. Bismarck and the Franco-Prussian War.
1880. 1st Boer War.	
1890. Occupation of Rhodesia.	
1899. 2nd Boer War.	
1910. Union of South Africa.	

1. To understand the history of South Africa, two things must be borne in mind: first, **the formation of the country**, and second, **the native population**. The mountains in the south come close to the sea, but they run more due north than does the coast. There is a stretch of low-lying land between sea and mountains which round the mouth of the Zambesi is broad, marshy and fever-stricken. West of the mountains there is a great tableland, three to five thousand feet high; it slopes up gradually to the north and then falls sharply down into the valley of the Zambesi, which forms a great cleft across South Africa. The prevailing wind is east or south-east. The land between the mountains and the sea is well watered and there is a fair amount of rain in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony and eastern Bechuanaland. Farther west the rainfall gets less. Except in Cape Colony, the annual rainfall west of a line running north from Mossel Bay is less than 15 inches. That part of the country is useless for settlement.

2. There is a large native population. **The bushmen** in the west are the most primitive—though not as primitive as the Australian natives. **The Zulus** in the east are fine men and fine warriors. They do a little farming but mostly they are cattle keepers. Therefore they need a large amount of country. The women do the work, the men hunt and fight. They are good fellows but, like big children, they easily get excited and then they are dangerous and cruel. In a country where white men wish to settle and farm, there soon comes a time when there is not land enough for both natives and white men. In New Zealand the Maoris have been able to live side by side with the white man, adapting themselves to his standards of life. The South African native cannot.

3. Though the Portuguese discovered the Cape, they only used it as a **calling-place** to get fresh water on their way to India. Later they learnt of gold on the east coast through the Arab traders—"King Solomon's Mines" at Zimbabwe—and in 1569 Barreto tried to push up the Zambesi to them. But the natives and the fever were too strong for him, and the Portuguese only had a few trading stations on the coast. In the seventeenth century—the great age of Holland—the **Dutch overthrew Portugal's trade empire in the East**. The Cape became a thriving Dutch settlement. During the Napoleonic wars Holland was joined to France, and at the settlement of Vienna Britain obtained the Cape, the gateway to the interior along the healthy highlands of the centre.

4. Soon after 1815 three things caused discontent among the Dutch against their new rulers. English was made the official language; slavery was abolished in 1833—the Dutch had always employed slaves on their farms and they

actually received very little compensation for the slaves that were freed—and lastly, perhaps the most important of all, they could not get sufficient protection from attacks made by the Kaffirs from Kaffraria—the region north-east of the Cape. So in 1836 many of them made **the Great Trek** northwards into new lands where they could do as they liked. Nobody troubled much about legal questions of sovereignty—the British were perhaps not sorry to see them go. But when a section of them turned eastwards towards Natal a British military force occupied that country to cut the Boers off from the sea. Troubles with the Kaffirs continued and increased. In an attempt to stop these, **British sovereignty was extended eastwards over Kaffraria and northwards up to the Vaal River**. In 1852 the Sand River Convention was signed, by which the Boers in the land across the Vaal—the Transvaal—were to be free to manage their own affairs.

5. In 1867 in the region round Kimberley **diamonds were discovered accidentally by a child, who picked up a shining pebble and kept it to play with.** It turned out to be a magnificent diamond worth thousands of pounds. The chief of the Griquas in whose land the diamond was found put himself under **British protection** and the territory was annexed under the name of Griqualand West. This was the beginning of what was to be one of the most important questions in South African history, the control of the route to the interior.

6. At this time the Boers in the Transvaal were in great difficulty. They were by nature a pastoral people, living by themselves on their scattered farms. Their government was therefore weak, so weak as hardly to be a government at all, practically bankrupt and very much exposed to attack from

the Zulus, who under a warrior chief, Ketschwayo, were getting restless. War with them seemed certain and the Boers might very likely be defeated. "Her Majesty's Government dared not suffer a white state to become sub-

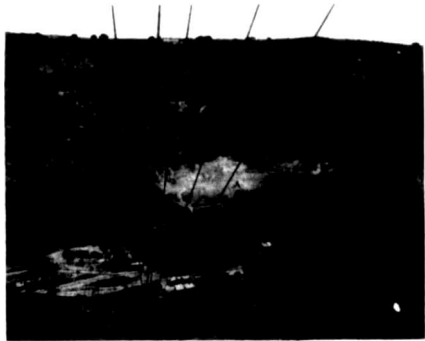


Photo: E. S. C.

THE PREMIER DIAMOND MINE, KIMBERLEY
Showing the topmasts

dued by the coloured races." Therefore in 1877 Sir Theophilus Shepstone annexed the Transvaal to Great Britain to avoid this danger. He hoped it would lead to a federation of all the South African colonies and states on the same lines as the Federation in Canada, which was proving so successful.

7. In 1879 the Zulu War broke out. A British force marching carelessly and overconfidently was surrounded and almost destroyed at Isandlwana. A small body of 130 men made an heroic stand at Rorke's Drift, held up the Zulu impi and saved Natal. Reinforcements were hurried up, the Zulus were defeated at Ulundi and Ketschwayo was made prisoner. Shortly afterwards Zululand was annexed. But the Boer resentment against the British had long been growing. There was ill feeling over the Kimberley diamond fields and over the British protectorate over Basutoland. They had attempted to get an outlet to the sea at Delagoa Bay, but the French President, to whom the question had been referred for arbitration, had awarded the territory to Portugal. Now they had been brought back under British rule, to escape from which the Great Trek had been made. If the Zulus could defeat the British, so could they. In 1880 they set up the flag of the Republic and declared war. They won a victory at Majuba Hill. But Gladstone, who had become Prime Minister in 1880, had decided that the annexation of the Transvaal in 1877 had not been justified. At the Convention of London, 1884, the Transvaal was recognised as the South African Republic, was granted a large amount of independence, but was not allowed to make any treaty with another state until it had obtained the approval of the British Parliament. There was something to be said in favour of a union of all South African states, and something in favour of leaving the Boers completely independent. There was nothing in favour of mixing the two policies.

8. In 1883 Paul Kruger—"Oom Paul"—was elected President of the Transvaal—he remained President as long as the Republic lasted. All his life he kept the simple ways

of the Boer farmer; he was very determined and his interests were purely Dutch. At about the same time (1883) Cecil Rhodes became a member of the Cape Parliament. He had made a great fortune in the diamond fields and had formed all the diamond companies at Kimberley into the



GROOTE SCHUUR, CECIL RHODES'S HOUSE.

De Beers Consolidated Mines. He got the consent of his fellow directors, Barnato and Beit, to use some of the resources of the company in bringing about his ideal—the union of all South Africa. Kruger's ideal was the same but Kruger's was an independent and purely Dutch South Africa. Rhodes's vision was wider and more liberal. "I believe in a United States of South Africa, but as a portion

of the British Empire" (1884). "We are working for not only the union of the country but the union of the races" (1892). Rhodes therefore wanted to work with the Dutch party—the Afrikaner Bond—at the Cape. Kruger wanted the Transvaal's outlet to the sea—through Delagoa Bay—and refused the proposal of the Cape for a railway and communications union.

In 1885 gold was discovered in the Transvaal; and grants of all kinds (Boer Law). Kruger was more than ever determined that the Transvaal should be kept in Boer hands and that no one but the Boers should have a vote. But beyond the Transvaal lay the vast interior and, as Rhodes had said in 1884, "whoever possesses the interior will possess South Africa." A narrow strip of territory in eastern Bechuanaland formed the "Suez Canal" of South Africa—the way round the Transvaal to the interior. This was secured. In 1888 Rhodes obtained a royal charter for the British South Africa Company to develop the land now called Rhodesia. A treaty had been made with Lobengula, the Matabele chief. In 1890 the expedition set out for the occupation of Rhodesia and reached Salisbury. Telegraph lines were laid at once and by 1893 the railway to Beira was opened.

Meantime there was trouble in the Transvaal. The non-Dutch folk—the Uitlanders—who were mostly concerned with the gold fields, complained that they paid most of the revenue but had no say in the government. The Dutch replied that if they didn't like it they could go. In 1895, when Rhodes was Prime Minister at the Cape, a plot was formed. Jameson with a column of horsemen was to invade the Transvaal from Rhodesia, the Uitlanders in

Johannesburg were to rise, join with Jameson, overthrow the Dutch Government and proclaim British sovereignty. Rhodes, and possibly others, knew of the plot. It was a complete failure and a deplorable business. Any prospect of co-operation between the Afrikaner Bond, Rhodes and the Transvaal was finished. Discussions were held between Sir A. Milner, the British High Commissioner at the Cape, and Kruger to attempt to settle the question of the Uitlanders, whose grievances were very real. They failed and in 1899 Kruger declared war. The Boers hoped to be able to sweep down into the Cape before Great Britain could send out sufficient troops. But they were held up by their failure to capture Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking, and they received little help from the Dutch people of the Cape. The British forces were for some time equally unsuccessful. In 1900 the main Boer force under Cronje surrendered at Paardeberg. It was not, however, till 1902 that the resistance was over and peace made at Vereeniging. The independence of the republic was to cease, responsible government was to be granted as soon as was reasonably possible and the Dutch language might be used in schools and in the law courts.

11. With wise generosity, full responsible self-government was granted in 1906, and this went a long way to lessen the bitterness caused by the war. But it was very desirable that there should be one common policy throughout South Africa in dealing with the native question, with railway development and with internal trade. Discussions were held and in 1910 the **Union of South Africa** came into being. There is one central Parliament, and each Province has a council to deal with local affairs. But Rhodesia did



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not enter the Union. She felt that she was not then sufficiently developed and she was not sure that her interests would be the same as those of the south. She subsequently obtained responsible government as a separate unit.

STUDY WORK

I. NOTES

1. *Ketschwayo*, or *Cetywayo* (died 1884). Defeated by British at *Ulundi*, July 4th, 1879. His kingdom was divided among thirteen chiefs, and he himself was taken to Cape Town, whence in 1882 he was brought to London. The British Government then decided to restore him to the kingship of part of Zululand. He was re-installed in January 1883, but his old native enemies attacked him within a week after his restoration and after nearly a year's fighting he was defeated. The British Government annexed Zululand in 1887.

2. *The Afrikaner Bond*. A political party established in Cape Colony in 1879, having as one of its original aims the federation of South Africa as one independent republic, and in later years seeking to maintain the political influence of the Cape Dutch.

3. *There is a large native population*. In June 1932 the estimated population of the Union of South Africa was : European, 1,859,400, and non-European, 6,391,500.

II. EXERCISES

1. Read again Chapter I and then write a short account of the early history of Cape Colony, incorporating what you now know.

2. In what sense did the Convention of London, 1884, not leave the Boers "completely independent"?

3. Trace an outline map of South Africa, and mark upon it all the towns and districts mentioned in this lesson.

SOUTH AFRICA

4. At several places in the lesson the idea of a federated South Africa is mentioned. Make a list of these. What advantages did federation offer? When was it finally achieved?

Books for your Library List

Author.	Title.	Subject.
HAGGARD, H. R.	<i>Swallow.</i>	The Great Trek.
"	<i>The Witch's Head.</i>	Zulu wars.
"	<i>Nada the Lily.</i>	Zulus.

CHAPTER IX

NORTH AND CENTRAL AFRICA

England and the Empire.

- 1841-73. Livingstone.
 1875. Great Britain bought shares in the Suez Canal.
 1881. The rising of the Mahdi.
 1898. Reconquest of Sudan.
 1904. Anglo-French Agreement.

Abroad.

1884. Berlin Conference.
 1885. German North-East Africa.
 1908. Young Turks at Constantinople.
 Berlin-Baghdad Railway.

1. Although there had been some exploration on the west coast, very little was known of the interior of Africa at the beginning of the nineteenth century. **The real exploration of Africa began with Livingstone.** As a boy in a mill in Scotland he made up his mind to go to Africa as a medical missionary, to bring healing to the minds and bodies of the natives. He knew something of the appalling horrors of slave raiding and slave trading; he thought one of the best ways of stopping it was to "let light into the dark places of Africa" by exploration and to let the world know what was happening. In 1841 he started from Bechuanaland and discovered the Upper Zambesi. His next journey was westwards along the Upper Zambesi, over the watershed between the Zambesi and the Congo and down to Loanda in Portuguese West Africa. On his return he followed the Zambesi to its mouth and discovered the Victoria Falls (1856). As a result of this journey the Universities' Mission to Central Africa was started. For the next five years he

explored east Central Africa, and discovered Lake Nyasa. On his next journey, 1866, he explored the country round Lake Tanganyika. On his return, worn out in mind and body with exposure and the horrors he had seen around him, he was met by Stanley, who had been sent out to find him. He refused to return whilst he might yet be of service to Africa and on his last journey he died in 1873. Between 1858 and 1864 **Speke, Grant and Baker** had discovered Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria Nyanza and the source of the Nile, and **Stanley** in 1877 traced the Congo to the sea.

2. As Central Africa was opened up, the European Powers began to take an active interest in it. **France was already established in Algeria and Senegambia.** After her defeat in the Franco-Prussian War (1870) she wanted to recover her prestige by building up a colonial empire in Africa. She planned to extend southwards from Algeria and eastwards from Senegambia to the upper Niger and the Congo. **Germany wanted colonies for her rapidly increasing population and trade.** She annexed territory in the south-west, and declared a Protectorate over Togoland and the Cameroons, 1884. At the same time Taubman and the **Niger Company** began the development of the Oil Rivers.

On the east coast British influence was very strong and missions had been started on Lake Nyasa and in Uganda. But she owned no territory, and in 1884 her hands were full with the troubles in the Sudan. To Germany it seemed a suitable opportunity. Karl Peters made treaties with a number of chiefs in what is now Tanganyika; in 1885 the German Emperor declared a Protectorate over the territory and from Dar-es-Salaam as headquarters proceeded to

develop the country. This scramble for Africa was producing a good deal of bad feeling between the Powers; in 1884 a conference met at Berlin to deal with it. It was decided that the Congo and the Niger should be free to the trade of all nations and that it should be allowable for Powers to mark out spheres of influence.

3. The Nile is the great link between Egypt and Central Africa, and in Egypt great changes had been taking place. It still formed part of the Turkish Empire, but it had for a long time been largely independent. In 1863 its ruler was Ismail Pasha. **The cutting of the Suez Canal in 1869** had placed Egypt once again on one of the greatest trade routes of the world. When the American Civil War stopped the supply of cotton to Europe, it was found that excellent cotton could be grown in Egypt. Ismail owned personally a million acres of the best land and in any case regarded the whole income of the state as his own to spend as he liked. He became enormously wealthy, got fantastic ideas of his own power, and planned to extend southwards to the Equator, an area of something like a million and a half square miles. Harsh taxes, brutal tax collectors, slave raiders reduced the country to a desert. Not even so could he obtain the money he needed to waste on himself and his schemes. For thirteen years he was borrowing money at the rate of seven millions a year.

4. The time came when he could neither borrow more nor pay his interest. He made a desperate attempt to get himself out of his difficulties and in 1875 he sold his shares in the Suez Canal to the British Government for £4,000,000. By this Great Britain obtained the controlling interest in the Canal, the highway to our possessions in the East. But in

1876 Ismail was again unable to pay the interest on the money he had borrowed. A commission was appointed to represent the European financiers who had lent the money. Sir Evelyn Baring (Lord Cromer) was one of the commissioners. They made an enquiry into the financial condition of Egypt; in their report they insisted on two reforms: (a) that the Government should be carried on by responsible ministers and that the absolute power of the Khedive should cease, (b) that the revenue was to be controlled by a Minister of Finance (who was to be an Englishman), a certain portion only being allowed to the Khedive for his personal expenses. The Khedive refused. Finally, in 1879, the Sultan dismissed him and appointed his son Tewfik in his place.

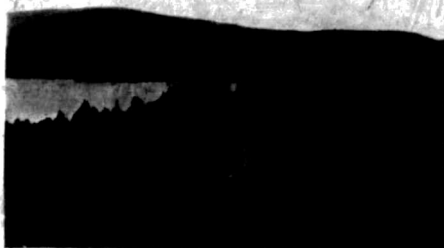
5. Trouble followed. The army mutinied (1881) owing to bad conditions and discontent among officers who had been dismissed in order to reduce expenditure. Their leader, Arabi, set up a military dictatorship, which was not popular. But when, 1882, England and France told the Khedive they would support him against Arabi, the nationalists thought that Egypt would become subject to England and France, the army thought they would be disbanded and the leaders of religion sided with the nationalists. There was rioting against Europeans and a massacre at Alexandria. To restore order the British fleet (the French declined to co-operate) drove the Arabists out of Alexandria (1882), Wolseley defeated them at **Tel-el-Kebir**, Cairo was captured and Arabi surrendered. England had not desired to intervene in Egypt. When action became necessary she had urged France, Germany, Austria and Italy to act jointly with her. They had declined, though they assured her of their "moral support." She now found her-

self responsible; what was to happen next? She informed the Powers that she would withdraw her forces "as soon as the state of the country will permit of it."

6. In 1881 there arose at Dongola in the Sudan one who proclaimed himself "The Mahdi," the man appointed by Heaven to convert the world to Muhammadanism and to sweep the infidels into the sea. The Sudanese, who had long suffered under Egyptian oppression, flocked to his standard. The troubles in Egypt under Arabi gave the Mahdi time to establish himself. In 1883 General Hicks (who had once been in the British army, but had left it and gone out to serve in Egypt) was appointed to command in the Sudan. He took the risk of attempting to crush the Mahdi in a single battle. But his army was ill trained and frightened of the Sudanese. Led astray by treacherous guides, worn out with thirst, it was surrounded and wiped out to a man. The only thing left to do was to withdraw if possible the small garrisons which Ismail had scattered over the vast area and concentrate on the defence of Egypt until it might be possible to undertake the reconquest of the Sudan. General Gordon, who had already had some experience in the Sudan, was appointed in 1884 with instructions to arrange this withdrawal. But when he arrived at Khartoum he could not bring himself to abandon all that country to the Mahdi's cruelty. He endeavoured to hold it. He was surrounded. After some delays a British force was sent to relieve him. It arrived a few days too late. The Mahdist army had broken into Khartoum and Gordon had fallen beneath a mass of spears.

7. The rise of the Mahdi had left the vast territory south of the Sudan masterless; Egypt's nominal authority

was ended. In 1888 the British East African Company was founded to trade between the coast and the Nile lakes (in what is now Kenya). Mission settlements had been made in Uganda, to the north-west. Karl Peters endeavoured to secure this territory for Germany. But in

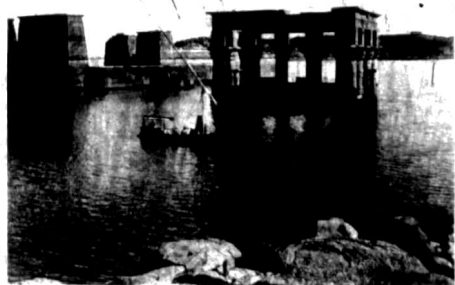


A VIEW IN UGANDA

Photo. B.N.A.

1890 Captain Lugard made a treaty with the King of Uganda by which the latter acknowledged the East African Company's supremacy. Four years later the British Parliament declared a Protectorate over Uganda and in the following year over East Africa, voting money at the same time to build a railway from Mombasa to the Victoria Nyanza. It was felt vital that Great Britain should control the country

in which lay the sources of the Nile, on which Egypt's life depended. Under Sir Harry Johnston as Commissioner (1900), Uganda made great advances. The chiefs were appointed salaried officials to do justice and collect taxes.



THE SUBMERGED TEMPLES AT PHILAE,
ON THE NILE.

Photo Donald McLeod

A railway was built which reduced the price of imported goods to one-tenth of what it had been before and made it possible for the natives to export what they produced. Motor roads were built and a post and telegraph service started.

8. Meanwhile in Egypt Lord Cromer, British Agent at Cairo, 1883-1907, was building up the prosperity and self-

respect of the people. The land had been governed since the time of the Pharaohs by the three C's—corruption, coarce, corruption. The use of the coarce, or hippopotamus hide whip, was forbidden. Coarce, or forced labour to remove mud from the irrigation canals for 130 days in the year, was stopped. The administration was efficient and economical. Taxation was substantially reduced. Yet the revenue increased from £2,000,000 in 1883 to £15,000,000 in 1906, while £16,000,000 had been spent out of revenue on public works. This miracle of regeneration made possible the reconquest of the Sudan. The old Egyptian army had been terrified of the Sudanese. The new one swept them out of an entrenchment at the **Atbara** in forty minutes (1898) and defeated them again at **Omdurman**. A memorial service was held in Khartoum where Gordon fell. In 1899 the Sudan was placed under the joint rule of England and Egypt. The danger from the Mahdi was over. Egypt was orderly and prosperous, the Egyptians were grateful. And now, when would England go? England wasn't sure. She felt, with truth, that if she went the system she had so carefully built up would deteriorate. Again in 1908 there came the Revolution at Constantinople and Germany was the supporter of the "Young Turk" party there. Germany had been building up her influence in Asia Minor and constructing the Berlin-Baghdad Railway. If she could win control of Egypt, the railway could be linked up with the German possessions in Central Africa.

9. On the Niger and the Congo there had been much rivalry between England, France and Germany. Lugard had secured for England the western bank of the Niger in 1874. But England and France came to an agreement in

1904 by which England was to have a free hand in Egypt and France in Morocco, the boundaries of Nigeria were fixed and France had Dahomey and the upper and middle Niger. The rivalry between these two ceased. Germany, in her possessions on the east in German East Africa (since the Great War called Tanganyika), on the west in the Cameroons, and in the south-west on the flank of the Union of South Africa, had the "ground plan for a Central African Empire." To this, on land, **Egypt was the key.**

STUDY WORK

I. NOTES

1. DAVID LIVINGSTONE (1813-1873). Missionary and explorer.
JOHN SPEKE (1827-1864). Soldier and explorer.
JAMES GRANT (1827-1892). Soldier and explorer.
SIR SAMUEL BAKER (1821-1893). Writer and explorer.
SIR HENRY MORTON STANLEY (1841-1904). Journalist and explorer.
2. *Taubman Goldie*. SIR GEORGE DASHWOOD TAUBMAN GOLDIE (1846-1925), the founder of Nigeria.
3. *The Suez Canal Shares*. In 1875 the British Government under Lord Beaconsfield bought 176,602 shares in the canal company from the Khedive for approximately £4,000,000. The total number of shares is 400,000 and England thus secured about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the share capital of the canal company. In 1875 it was agreed that the Khedive should continue to receive the dividend on the shares until 1894; since that date the dividends have been received by the British Government. In 1927 the amount received was £1,550,000, and in 1934 the shares were estimated to be worth over £88,000,000.

II. EXERCISES

1. When De Lesseps tried to secure the help of the British Government for his Suez Canal proposals, he was told by Lord Palmerston

that "the canal was a physical impossibility, that if it were made it would injure British maritime supremacy, and that the proposal meant French interference in the East."

Say what you think of these statements in the light of what we now know.

2. Write a short note upon David Livingstone and his work.
3. Make a short summary of what the various European Powers did as a result of their "active interest" in Central Africa.
4. Find the following words and phrases in the lesson, and say what each means as there used: "nominal authority"; "to relieve him"; "moral support"; "the absolute power"; "to act jointly"; "was the key."

Books for your Library List

Author.	Title.	Subject.
HENTY, G. A.	<i>With Kitchener in the Sudan</i> .	Sudan, 1898.
COBBAN.	<i>The Red Sultan</i> .	Morocco, 1789.
HAGGARD, H. R.	<i>King Solomon's Mines</i> .	E. Coast Africa.
BUCHAN, J.	<i>Prester John</i> .	Kaffir wars.
STADE, G.	<i>The Black Pyramid</i> .	Post-war Egypt.

CHAPTER X

AFRICA AND THE NATIVE PROBLEM

England and the Empire.

1919. Botha conquers South-West Africa.
Smuts conquers North-East Africa.

Abroad

1914-1918. War
1917. Lenin and the Russian Revolution
1919. Peace of Versailles signed
The system of Mandates.
President Wilson and the League of Nations.

1. In 1914 war broke out with Germany. A small party, the Nationalists, under General Hertzog, wanted the Union of South Africa to remain neutral. The South African Party, under Generals Botha and Smuts, were in favour of joining the Allies. The latter won, and Botha with the Union troops captured German South-West, while Smuts led the Imperial Expeditionary Force in German East Africa. Later General Smuts was made a member of the Imperial War Cabinet in London. At the Peace of Versailles a system of Mandates was devised; that is, lands "inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves" should be placed under the care of "advanced nations who, by reason of their experience or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility." This "care" was to be exercised as a "sacred trust of civilisation" under the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, to whom the "advanced nation" has yearly to render an

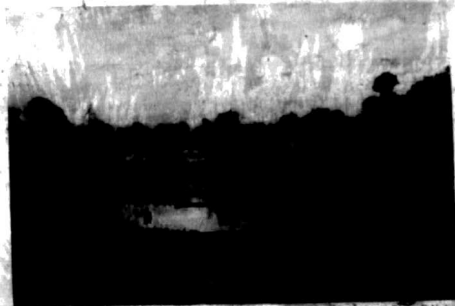


account of its stewardship. In accordance with this principle, France accepted the mandate for most of Togoland and the Cameroons, Great Britain for a part of Togoland and the Cameroons which joined Nigeria, and for Tanganyika; the Union of South Africa for German South West. At the same time the East African Protectorate was brought directly under the Crown and renamed Kenya. In tropical Africa Great Britain possesses about two and a half million square miles, with a population of about thirty-eight million natives. On the west coast the climate does not make possible the permanent settlement of white persons. The native population there is between fifty and sixty to the square mile. On the east coast the higher lands are very suitable for white settlement. The native population varies from three to ten to the square mile. In addition Great Britain holds a Protectorate over Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland in South Africa.

2. Two different ways of governing the natives are being put into practice in various parts of these territories. The first method is by **indirect rule**. The native chiefs continue to rule their people, though there is a British commissioner to help and advise. He does not interfere in native affairs, but he puts on a tax to pay for roads, hospitals and schools. The chief is also aided by a native council. This is the practice in Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland. It works very well and the natives are very content. They much prefer it to being handed over to the Government of the Union. But the absence of wars has led to a rapid increase in the population. The land is not fertile enough to support this population unless improved methods of farming are introduced. At present large

numbers leave their villages every year to go and work in the mines. When they return they are apt to be bad copies of Europeans.

3. The same system of indirect rule was put into practice by Lugard in Nigeria before the war. In northern Nigeria



A NATIVE VILLAGE IN NIGERIA

especially there was the tradition of a high Muhammadan civilisation. Timbuktu had been the capital of the great Muhammadan Songhay Empire in the sixteenth century; its University of Sankoré had supplied professors of law and medicine to the Universities of Fez and Cairo. When the Spaniards drove the Moors from Spain, a Moorish army in 1606 made its way across the Sahara and plundered this rich and defenceless empire. But in the twentieth century

the great Emirs still retained the tradition of law and administration. Lugard left this native government untouched, only placing British commissioners in each district, to make the government more active and more efficient. Native agriculture and trade have been encouraged. It has been made difficult for those who are not natives to obtain land. Schools aim at the development of native (and not European) art and crafts. The whole policy is to make the natives better Africans. On the coast, where there has been longer connection with Europe, the natives are more Europeanised. There are doctors and barristers, many newspapers are run by natives and half the members of the Legislative Council are natives. But this Europeanised native is on the whole a class apart. Nigeria is contented, since 1918 it has been entirely self-supporting and its trade is steadily increasing. It is one of the most prosperous parts of the Empire. In 1925 Sir Donald Cameron, the High Commissioner, adopted the same plan of supporting the rule of native chiefs in Tanganyika. There the difficulties were greater; the natives were more primitive and under German rule they had been accustomed to look on the Government as an enemy rather than as a friend. In spite of some setbacks the system has been a success. British rule is strengthening the native civilisation and bringing out the best in it. It is an honest attempt to carry out the principle of the mandate.

The second method of ruling the natives is one which looks upon the land as a place where white men may settle. The example of this, outside the territories of the Union, is Kenya. There about 16,000 square miles are highland suitable for Europeans. But these require native

labour for its cultivation. The natives are required to live in Reserves, on land unsuitable for European occupation, or they can have small holdings on the estates of settlers in return for giving them 180 days' labour each year. Also, the



KENYA: LAKE NAIRASHA
With Mount Longonot in the background

natives in the Reserves are encouraged to work for settlers, and indeed often have to in order to earn the tax of 12s. per head which they have to pay to the Government. Though the white settler may and often does treat the natives who live on his land quite well, these are cut off from their tribal life and are no better than serfs. The colony is governed by a council, half of which are elected by the settlers. There are no natives on it. When gold was discovered on the

Kavirondo native Reserve, the gold area was thrown open to white miners.

5. In the development of Central Africa railways play a very important part. A porter carries sixty-five pounds twelve miles a day. He is paid one penny a day and has to be paid for the return journey. To carry a ton for a mile costs three shillings. It is not worth while to export heavy articles, and therefore, since the natives cannot sell their goods, they cannot pay taxes. Without taxes there cannot be roads, schools, hospitals, law courts. But one railway train of average length does the work of 13,000 carriers at one-twentieth the cost. Not only does it make trade possible; it makes government easier and cheaper, because people can move about quicker, and it makes it possible for the men who used to be employed as carriers to do productive work. Railway construction is therefore being pushed on as fast as possible.

6. During the "boom" years immediately after the war a large number of skilled artisans came out from Europe to the Union of South Africa, attracted by the high wages. When the "slump" came, there was a tendency to place natives at low wages in skilled jobs and to turn out the white artisan. The white artisans therefore formed the Labour Party and joined with the Nationalists, since both parties wanted to keep the natives down. These two parties together won the election of 1924 and Hertzog became Prime Minister. The Nationalist Party then no longer wanted a Dutch republic independent of the British Empire, partly because the Labour Party would not have agreed to it, partly because the Imperial Conference of 1926 had stated that the dominions were entirely free and equal self-

governing communities. But both the Nationalist and the Labour Parties agreed in keeping the native in his place. He was not allowed to own land except in a Reserve. Except in the Cape, he has no vote and little is being done to educate him. In 1933 it was reckoned that over 1,000,000 native children were getting no education at all. Those working outside the Reserves are paid low wages. In the mines, where the wages are highest, the average is £4 a week, while a white artisan gets £5. The native slums of Cape Town are the worst in the world. At the same time there was the difficulty of the "poor whites," who could not get unskilled work because of cheap native labour. South Africa began to get frightened, measures against the natives were made more strict: a Riotous Assemblies Bill was passed in 1930, a Native Service Control Bill in 1932.

7. The world slump in 1930 hit South Africa very hard. The price for agricultural products dropped to half or less. There was a succession of bad dry seasons and cattle plagues. Some of the diamond mines closed down because no one had any money to pay for diamonds. In 1931 England went off the gold standard; in December 1932 South Africa was compelled to do the same. Hertzog said that in such a time of crisis there could be no party politics, he invited Smuts and the South African Party to join him in the Government. But the fall in the value of currency increased the value of gold. The profits of the mines doubled. The Government put a heavy excess profits duty on them and employed its surplus to relieve the distress among the farmers.

8. South Africa is at the moment very prosperous and will be so long as the price of gold—of which she produces

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nearly half the world's supply—remains high. She has still to settle her native problem.

STUDY WORK

I. NOTES

1. Keep clear the distinction between a mandated territory and a protectorate. When a country declares a Protectorate over another country, it obtains rights over the population and against other Powers; in effect, it annexes the country. When a country "accepts a mandate" it becomes, as it were, a trustee for the well-being of the country concerned and it has obligations toward both the population and the League of Nations, from which it received the mandate.

2. *The Songhay Empire.* A former kingdom of Africa which extended on both sides of the Niger. In the fifteenth century it reached from Lake Chad almost to the Atlantic, but early in the seventeenth century it was overthrown by the Sultan of Morocco.

3. *The world's supply of gold* (in millions of fine ounces): Transvaal, 11; Canada, 2.95; U.S.S.R., 2.75; U.S.A., 2.4; Australia and N.Z., 1.15; S. Rhodesia, .65. The world, about 25.

II. EXERCISES

1. Write in your own words what you understand by the system of "indirect rule" of native populations.
2. Trace a map of Africa and mark upon it all the places named in this lesson.
3. In Nigeria "the whole policy is to make the natives better Africans." What do you understand by that?
4. What did Hertzog mean when he said "that in such a crisis there should be no party politics"?
5. What is South Africa's "native problem"?

CHAPTER XI

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN THE EAST

England and the Empire.

- 1917 Balfour Declaration on Palestine
- 1919 Montagu-Chelmsford Report
- 1922 Fuad I King of Egypt.
- 1932 Iraq a member of the League of Nations.
- 1935 The Government of India Act.

Abroad.

- 1922 Mussolini's March on Rome.
- 1923. Mustapha Kemal President in Turkey.
- 1932. Hitler Chancellor in Germany.

1. The years of the war saw very great changes taking place among the peoples of the **Near and Far East**. The movements which led to these changes had been in progress for some time, but the events of the war quickened them and in some cases gave them the opportunity to come to a head.

2. The Near East before the war might be considered very roughly as the lands in the Turkish Empire—Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Arabia and Egypt. Over the last two the actual Turkish authority was slight. In religion the majority were Muhammadan, and the Sultan of Turkey was the Caliph, or head, of the Muhammadans, because his power guarded the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. But Muhammadanism is in origin an Arab religion and the holy cities are in Arabia. In 1908 the "Young Turks" came into power at Constantinople as the result of a revolution. They attempted to govern more on Western lines. The

Turkish army was reorganised under a German officer, the Berlin-Baghdad Railway was planned; they tried to in-



THE NEAR EAST BEFORE 1914

crease **Turkish** authority everywhere and religion fell into the background.

3. Since Turkey sided with Germany in the war, it was

impossible to continue, the idea that Egypt was under Turkish authority. **In 1914 Great Britain declared a Protectorate over Egypt.** Many in Egypt who had not been friendly to the old Turkey had changed their attitude after



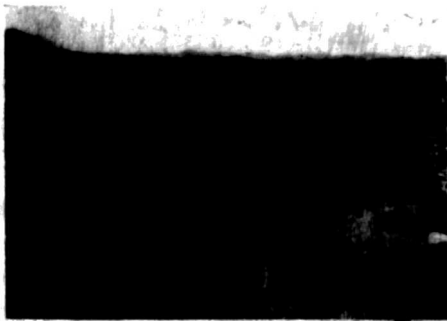
THE MOSQUE OF OMAR, JERUSALEM

the revolution of 1908, and a "Young Egypt" Party had arisen who hoped to do for Egypt what the Young Turks had done for Turkey. They were not pleased at the Protectorate, but they waited patiently for the Turkish army to cross the canal victorious and free them. The position of Egypt was not easy—she was neither at war nor neutral. A great army was encamped on her territory and all her

produce was purchased by the British Government at a fixed price. When Allenby defeated the Turks and entered Jerusalem, and when Egypt was not allowed to be represented at the Peace Conference, Egypt realised the Protectorate might be permanent. The Nationalists under Zaghlul demanded complete self-government for Egypt and in the spring of 1919 rebellion broke out, in which all classes joined. Lord Milner was sent out with a commission to investigate. As a result, in February 1922 the British Protectorate was withdrawn and **Egypt was declared an independent sovereign state.** But the British Government still kept in its own hands the security of the communications of the Empire, the defence of Egypt and the control of the Sudan. Fuad I was proclaimed King, Egypt feels she is a nation; yet Great Britain controls the Sudan, whence comes the Nile, her life-blood. The geographical position of Egypt, at the most vital point of British communication with the East by air, sea and land, means at present that a considerable British force is permanently stationed there.

4. In Arabia the Young Turkish Party were unpopular. They had slighted the only tie which bound Turks and Arabs together—religion. In 1914, therefore, Hussain, the Sheriff of Mecca, promised to raise the Arab tribes against the Turks as a step to Arab independence. The Turks shelled Mecca. The Arabs were furious and for the first time in their history all the tribes combined under Feisal (one of Hussain's sons), who had with him an Englishman, **T. E. Lawrence.** These cut the Pilgrim's Railway, which runs to Medina, and guarded Allenby's right flank as he marched north through Palestine and Syria. In 1918 the Turks **surrendered and signed an agreement at Mudros sur-**

rendering their claims on Egypt and the Arabic lands. The Turkish Empire seemed at an end, since the Allies held Constantinople and the Arab lands were gone. But the original home of the Turks had been in Asia Minor. Mustapha Kemal, who had commanded brilliantly the



MECCA: A GENERAL VIEW

Turkish forces at Gallipoli, retired to Anatolia and succeeded to **build up a Turkish nation with Angora as its capital.** He proclaimed himself President of the new Turkish Republic—in actual fact, its dictator. He cut away all that was not pure Turkish; the Caliphate was abolished, and the schools of the mosques (where children had learnt by heart part of the Koran and nothing else) were replaced by state schools for all children from six to sixteen.

5. At the Peace Conference the Arabs had hoped for an Arab kingdom. But under the system of mandates, Irak, Palestine and Transjordanja were assigned to Great Britain, and Syria to France. Further, under the declaration of Lord Balfour in 1917, Palestine was to provide a **national home for the Jews**. But the Arabs were already there—and Jew and Arab mix about as well as oil and vinegar. The Jews have settled down to develop Palestine with enthusiasm. Tel-Aviv has been built, with 120,000 inhabitants. £1,000,000 has been spent on the new port of Haifa, and the oil pipe line from Irak has been brought there. There have been Arab riots.

6. In Central Arabia there was a section of the Arabs, the Wahhabi, who observed the law of the Koran in its strictest sense. The leader of these to-day is Ibn Saud. During and after the war his power grew. By 1921 his territory stretched up to Irak; in 1922 he drove Hussain out of Mecca and became ruler of the Hedjaz. In 1934 he subdued the Yemen in the South. South of Transjordanja and Irak, he is the independent King of all Arabia.

7. In the mandated territory of Irak, Sir Percy Cox in 1920 invited leading Iraqis to form a Cabinet, and so formed the **first Arab Government in Mesopotamia since the thirteenth century**. Feisal was proclaimed King. He had been made King of Damascus at the peace, but the French, who had the mandate for Syria, had turned him out. He was a man of great dignity and tact and in circumstances of considerable difficulty he aimed at an Arab state which should be independent while enjoying the friendly support of Great Britain. This he brought about in 1923 and after a personal interview with Ibn Saud in 1930 the relations be-

tween the two kingdoms became friendly. In 1932 Irak was admitted to membership of the League of Nations and



THE NEAR EAST 1935

Great Britain's mandate came to an end, though her interests there are bound to be considerable owing to the importance of Baghdad in the air communications of the

Empire. In 1933 King Feisal died; to him and Ibn Saud is due the rebirth of the Arab nation.

8. In the Far East—in India—the events of the war quickened the movement for self-government. A million and a half Indians had served overseas during the war; both in men and money she had made a noble contribution. The influences which had roused other Eastern peoples had stirred India also. In 1916 the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League, the two bodies which claimed to speak for the Hindus and the Muhammadans respectively, held a combined meeting and passed a resolution in favour of home rule. In 1919 an **Act for Indian Reform** was passed, founded on a report made by Mr. Montagu, the Secretary for India, and Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy. This provided for "the gradual development of self-governing institutions." The business of government was divided into two classes. One class, the reserved subjects, was managed by the central authorities as before; the other class, the transferred subjects, was dealt with in each Province by ministers chosen from the elected Legislative Councils. That is, Indians very largely had the control of agriculture, education, public health and public works. It was not a great success. It encouraged Indian hopes without satisfying them, for the control of finance remained in British hands. A meeting of protest at Amritsar developed into a riot where many Indians were killed and wounded.

9. One result of this was to convince **Gandhi** that "British rule is a curse." Gandhi had studied law in London and had been a very successful barrister in South Africa, where he had done a great deal for his fellow Indians. At the time of the Boer War he organised and led a Red Cross unit. In 1914

he returned to India and worked on behalf of Great Britain. Now he turned against her and became the leader of the National Congress. Because of his extraordinary spiritual powers, he won for himself great reverence from all Hindus. He persuaded Congress to adopt his policy of **passive resistance**—to have nothing to do with anything British and not to buy British goods. At the same time he preached the revival of all things Indian, especially the hand spinning and weaving of cloth in the Indian villages to take the place of English manufactured cotton. He laboured to bring about unity between Hindu and Moslem, to improve the position of women and to raise the condition of the sixty million "Untouchables"—the outcasts whose touch brought pollution.

10. As the result of a mission of enquiry led by Sir John Simon, a **Round Table Conference met in 1930** to discuss measures of further reform. To this conference the Indian political parties were invited but did not attend, although representatives of the native states were present. The conference has drawn up a **White Paper** containing suggestions for the future government of India. Indians to be a federation of British India and of the Indian native states. In the Provinces of British India Indians are to have self-government (and not merely control of the transferred subjects). The Central Government is to be responsible to an Indian Legislative Assembly, and not to Westminster. These are proposals of very great importance. The Government of India Act, which made these proposals law, was passed in 1935. Two points must be borne in mind. **Finance remains in British hands**, and the constitution has been drawn up for, and not by, Indians.

STUDY WORK

I. NOTE

The Balfour Declaration. On November 2nd, 1917, Lord (then Mr. Arthur) Balfour, the Foreign Secretary, made on behalf of the British Government the following historic declaration :

" His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of that object, it being understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by the Jews in any other country."

In 1922 there was in Palestine a Jewish community of 80,000 people, fully organised and "possessing national characteristics." The 1935 report of the British Government to the League of Nations says :

" Those characteristics have been strengthened and magnified in the course of the following twelve years. To-day there are in Palestine almost 300,000 Jews. There is a constantly flowing stream of men and money, new industries are being established, citriculture is expanding, new settlements are springing up, towns are being enlarged by suburb after suburb."

II. EXERCISES

1. Trace two maps of the Near East. Mark on one the extent of the pre-war Turkish Empire, and on the other its present extent.
2. What do you understand by "nationalism"? How did it manifest itself in India? What arguments can you use in support of "nationalism," and what against?
3. From other books find out all you can about Mecca and Medina, especially why they are called the holy-cities.
4. Egypt was "neither at war nor neutral." What does this mean?
5. In what sense is the Nile "the life-blood of Egypt"?
6. What in India was called "passive resistance" was once called in Ireland "boycott." What does it mean?

CHAPTER XII

THE GREAT DOMINIONS

England and the Empire.

- 1887. 1st Colonial Conference.
- 1931. Imperial Preference.
- 1931. Statute of Westminster.
- 1932. Ottawa Conference.

Abroad.

- 1932. President Roosevelt in the U.S.A.

1. During the past twenty years (1914-1935) remarkable developments have taken place in the great self-governing dominions, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Till 1914 these had been mainly producers of raw material; there had been large areas of unoccupied land and little attempt had been made to work their mineral wealth, except gold. In matters of government each dominion managed its own affairs. Matters outside the dominion were mainly the business of the Imperial Parliament at Westminster, though the dominions were increasingly beginning to claim a say in such matters as immigration. The past twenty years have seen the beginnings of industrial developments, and the growth of a keen sense of nationhood.

2. Canada in the nineteenth century had become a great granary and lumber camp, supplying wheat, timber and wood pulp for paper for England and the world. The outside world would have wished her to remain so. But Canada felt that her resources and geographical position fitted her

for something more than this. She had abundance of minerals of all kinds, including coal—and a further supply of coal is available in Pennsylvania, just across the border. She has water supply for electricity, and great and growing markets in the north-west. Industries therefore sprang up in Quebec and Ontario, protected by high tariffs. She manufactures agricultural machinery, electrical appliances, motor cars, etc. During the war, when Canada had to depend more on herself, these manufactures increased very rapidly. In many cases American manufacturing firms started branch factories in Canada, so as to get inside the tariff wall. An enormous amount of American capital is invested in Canada, and each is the best customer of the other. The following table shows the extent of the trade between the two countries, and how much more rapidly the trade with America has increased than it has with Great Britain:

	Imports from U.S.A.	Exports to U.S.A.	Imports from Great Britain.	Exports to Great Britain.
1914	396 million dollars	163	132	215
1930	847 "	515	159	282

3. But the farmers felt that the manufacturers were getting the best of it. They wanted cheap machinery, and tariffs kept up the price. They wanted more help from the Government, and they felt it was safer to go in for mixed farming so that they would not be dependent on a single crop. So they formed a National Progress Party, whose aim is to keep down tariffs and develop the land. This party has grown very strong. They have also formed a great co-operative association, with 140,000 farmers as members, to

enable them to buy machinery more cheaply and to get better prices for their own produce.

4. In **Australia** there has been some industrial development, but not as much as in Canada, owing partly to her geographical position and partly to the fact that she has not the same facilities. Her chief exports still remain gold—in 1934 she exported £7,000,000—and wool. Both as regards quality and quantity, she is the chief wool exporting country in the world. Buyers from England, America, the Continent and Japan come to the great wool sales at Sydney to buy the choice Australian wool to blend with their own lower-grade wool. But the main development in Australia has been on the land. Dams on the Murray and Darling rivers, and artesian wells (sometimes 3000 feet deep) to tap the vast subterranean supplies of water, are making irrigation possible in many places. This increases the area of land suitable for farming. In 1934 15,000,000 acres were planted with wheat and produced 175,000,000 bushels, most of which was exported as corn or flour. Australia has become one of the four great wheat-exporting countries. At the same time her exports of chilled beef and mutton and of butter have trebled; she is one of the chief suppliers of fruit, both dried and in tins, and in 1934 she produced 14,000,000 gallons of wine. In the past her great handicap has been her vast distances and the difficulties of communication. There are now regular aeroplane services running right round the coast, which are being increasingly developed. The difference this will make to Australia is incalculable.

5. **New Zealand** is almost entirely a pastoral and agricultural country. Much has been done in recent years to improve the land by dressing it with artificial manures,

and as a result it has been possible to increase the number of sheep per acre from three to five. Consequently the export of wool has increased by 80,000,000 lb. since 1910, and the amount of chilled meat exported has trebled. The increase in the quantity of dairy produce is even more rapid. In 1934, 2,500,000 cwt. of butter and 2,000,000 cwt. of cheese were exported. The total value of her exports in 1934 was £47,000,000. She has also done much to develop electricity, and practically every farmer in the country has electrical power on his farm.

6. **South Africa** has two main sources of wealth, her mines and her agriculture. The amount of free land available is now getting used up and in consequence farming is becoming more intensive. There has been a great development in fruit growing for export and in the cultivation of wattle bark for tanning. At Onderstepoort there is an agricultural research station, which experiments in methods of improving the soil and gives expert advice on all matters of cultivation. South Africa also produces a considerable quantity of wool and hides.

7. In 1897 **Canada**, realising that Great Britain was her best customer for wheat and other products, felt she ought to give British manufactured goods a preference in her own markets by letting them come in at a lower duty. Within a few years the other dominions did the same. **Joseph Chamberlain** felt that Great Britain ought to give the dominions a similar preference by putting a tariff on goods coming into Great Britain from foreign countries. From 1903 to 1906 he attempted, unsuccessfully, to bring about tariff reform. After the war international trade broke down; the statesmen of Great Britain and the dominions

endeavoured to encourage trade within the British Commonwealth. In the summer of 1932 the Canadian Government invited the other dominions and Great Britain to an **Economic Conference at Ottawa** to discuss how this could best be done. **Great Britain had already under the National Government of 1931 decided to adopt a system of moderate protection.** At Ottawa it was agreed that all parts of the Commonwealth should give preference to each other's goods.

8. The political change which has taken place is no less remarkable. During the nineteenth century advantage had been taken of the gathering together of the dominion statesmen at the Jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1887 to discuss imperial questions. Similar conferences had taken place at the Diamond Jubilee, 1897, and at the coronation of King Edward, 1902. After that, meetings were held at more regular intervals and the chair was taken by the Prime Minister instead of by the Colonial Secretary. In 1914 came the war; the dominions contributed of their men and resources to the uttermost, and shared with the mother country the strain of those four years of terrible sacrifice. It was natural that they should share also in the direction of the war. The Imperial War Cabinet was formed in 1917, containing representatives of the dominions and of India. The unity brought about during the war was kept during the peace negotiations. Dominion representatives formed part of the British Empire Delegation and they signed the peace treaty separately on behalf of their own dominions.

9. The Imperial Conference which met in 1926 recognised the changed outlook and the sense of developed nationhood in the dominions in the resolution that they were "in no

way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown." The British Government by the Statute of Westminster, 1931, gave this resolution legal form.

10. The British Commonwealth has thus in a unique way combined the unity of the whole with the freedom of the parts. The link is the King, to whose service all his subjects throughout his Commonwealth and Empire are pledged. He is the centre of our loyalty, the symbol of our unity. In his own words in his broadcast message to the Empire, Christmas 1934, he desires "to be regarded as in some true sense the head of this great and widespread family, sharing its life and sustained by its affections."

STUDY WORK

I. NOTES

1. The Imperial Conference of 1926 defined thus the "position and mutual relation of Great Britain and the dominions":

"They are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

It declared that the Governor-General of a dominion occupies the same position in the dominion as the King in Great Britain, that he is not the representative or agent of the British Government; the link of the British Commonwealth is the King.

2. The nations within the British Commonwealth which so far have secured dominion status are: Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and the Irish Free State.

II. EXERCISES

1. There are large areas within the Empire which have not yet dominion status. Which are the largest of these? Can you suggest any reasons why at present some of them could not become self-governing communities within the British Empire?

2. "The British Commonwealth is a second League of Nations." Say what this means.

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AIR MAIL

KENYA
No. 146



GOVERNMENT HOUSE
NAIROBI
KENYA

19 March, 1936.

C. O. REGD

Sir,

I have the honour to draw attention to the text book "The Building of the Commonwealth" which forms one of MacMillan's Senior School Series for use in Elementary Schools. Paragraph 4 on pages 92-93 contain some objectionable misstatements regarding this Colony and I shall be grateful if action can be taken to ensure that the paragraph is revised or deleted before the book is approved for use in schools under the Board of Education.

Answered (4)

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

Brigadier-General

GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE J. H. THOMAS, P.C., M.P.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNING STREET,

LONDON, S. W. 1.