

## KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER GUIDANCE

It is advised that you print the relevant subject knowledge organisers and have them available to you when needed at all times.

An alternative recommendation would be to download the knowledge organisers for your subjects onto your electronic devices so you can access them when needed.

With the knowledge organiser you should make revision cards to help revise and build in time during independent study to test yourself weekly on the content.

While you have independent study, you should use your Knowledge Planner to study the relevant subject's Knowledge Organiser and learn the information provided.

# Haggerston School

**SIXTH FORM KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER**

History

**2023/2024**

Aspiration Creativity Character

## SIXTH FORM KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Aspiration Creativity Character

In Search of The American Dream 1917-1996

Topic One: The Political Environment 1917-80



**Summary:** The political environment of the USA changed significantly over the years 1917-80. The president's powers increased as society, its problems and ideas about dealing with those problems changed. Various factors influenced the political landscape; changing ideas about the role of the government in society, pressures put on the government by wars and the reaction of Americans to government actions. Looming over the events of the period was a distrust of communist nations, especially the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). Despite a brief alliance during WW2, the divide between the capitalist/democratic countries of the West and the communist totalitarian countries in the East created a Cold War that affected US government policy both internationally and within the USA.

**Key developments**

1914-18: World War I	1955-75: Vietnam War
1917: America enters WWI after the sinking of the Lusitania	1963: President Kennedy is assassinated
1919-20: First Red Scare	1964: Civil Rights Act Passed
1932: March of the Bonus Army	1968: My Lai Massacre
1933: The New Deal is announced by President Roosevelt	1968: Tet Offensive - Walter Cronkite reports on American military failure in Vietnam.
1939-45: World War II	1970: Kent state shootings - At student anti-war protests US Guards shoot and kill students in a mishandling of events.
1945-1991: Cold War	1972-74: Watergate Scandal
1950-53: Korean War	1981: Ronald Reagan becomes president

**Key words**

W.A.S.P	Stands for White Anglo-Saxon Protestant
USSR	Stands for Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Russia was communist after 1917 and from 1922 called itself The USSR.
Communist	Political ideas of thinkers such as Karl Marx who wanted a workers revolution to overthrow the capitalist society based on individual wealth.
Totalitarian	A system of government (seldom fairly elected) demands total obedience from the state.
Congress	The law making body of the USA.
Separation of powers	Laws were made by a legislative group (congress) carried out by an executive group (the President and his administration) and enforced by a judicial group (Supreme Court).
Federal system	When power is divided up between the central government and the state governments.
State government	A government that makes laws for a specific US state.
Republicans	The right-wing political party in the USA. Associated with ideas of minimal government intervention in business and daily life, low taxes and conservative social policies.
Democrats	The more left-wing political party in the USA. Associated with ideas of civil rights, unions in the workplace and progressive reform. After the 1930s, they were associated with government intervention for social and economic reform.
Rugged Individualism	The belief that all individuals can succeed on their own and that government help for people should be minimal.
Federal Reserve System	Main duties include conducting national monetary policy, supervising and regulating banks, maintaining financial stability, and providing banking services.
Tariffs	Taxes put on goods going into or out of a country to encourage trading abroad.
22nd Amendment	No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two terms. Created due to Roosevelt's presidency.
HUAC	House Un-American Activities Commission, set up in 1938, made permanent in 1945, investigated people for all 'un-American' activities, but focused on 'communists'.
Executive Office	A group of advisors and civil servants established by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who directly advise, assist, and serve the president of the United States.
McCarthyism	Anti-communist movement in the 1950s led by Senator John McCarthy.
China Lobby	Political group who pushed Truman into entering the Korean War as they feared China's turn to communism in 1949 would spread to the USA.
General MacArthur	Douglas MacArthur was an American military leader in the Pacific front in WWII and acted as a general in the Korean War.
The Judiciary	Supreme Court - provide balance to the authority of the president.
General MacArthur	Douglas MacArthur was an American military leader in the Pacific front in WWII and acted as a general in the Korean War.



In Search of The American Dream 1917-1996

Topic One: The Political Environment 1917-80

## Key concepts: The Political Environment 1917-80

**1 Republicanism:** The age of Republicanism was the 1920s. Republican presidents from Coolidge to Hoover improved the economy and promoted isolationism so they were popular. However, by 1929 the lower-class members of the public saw little benefit and voted for Democrat president Roosevelt who promised a larger welfare state. Elements of republicanism were also responsible for voting Nixon into power in 1969 as he promoted isolationism, the end of the Vietnam War and allowed Reagan to be voted into power in 1980 as he promised a better economy.

**2 First Red Scare (1919-20):** This was a period marked by a widespread fear of far-left extremism, due to real and imagined events; real events included the Russian Revolution of 1917 and anarchist bombings.

**3 The New Deal:** This was accompanied by New Deal Thinking - Relief, reform, recovery. It aimed to improve living standards for Americans. It regulated the banks heavily (reform), introduced old-age pensions and a minimum wage (relief) and introduced government-sponsored programmes to combat unemployment (recovery). Alphabet Agencies - 69 government agencies created as part of the New Deal to combat poverty in the United States.

**Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA):** Introduced electricity and running water to an undeveloped part of rural America most badly affected by the dust bowl natural disaster.

**Affirmative Action:** Roosevelt made first steps towards this during the New Deal with Executive Order 8802 which allowed for racial equality in hiring in the armed forces. Women: The employment of women in work-relief programs rarely equalled the employment of men. However, women were given more access to a variety of types of work through government programmes. Struggling women who were not hired into work-relief programs still found assistance in other New Deal programs.

**4 Anti-communism:** Anti-communism was the cause of many important changes to the political environment. It encouraged The First Red Scare of the 1920s. Anti-communist Senator John McCarthy re-introduced the idea of 'the red under the bed' in the 1950s.

**5 Korean War:** Exacerbated Cold War tensions and led to the end of President Truman's career, after he sacked the popular General MacArthur from leading the war.

**6 Second Red Scare:** Anti-communist Senator John McCarthy, McCarthyism was prominent throughout the second Red Scare 1950-54. The anti-communist China Lobby was a cause of the Korean War and the Second Red Scare which exacerbated attitudes that prolonged the Cold War.

**7 Cold War:** Led to the creation of the CIA in 1947, increasing powers of the president in foreign policy, moved army closer to the President (to the Pentagon) gave the president exclusive control of the decision to launch the atomic bomb.

**8 Liberalism:** This political ideology aimed to embrace immigrants, supported civil rights and a larger welfare state. Liberalism also drew attention to social factors such as violent attacks on black protestors for Civil Rights in the South and the killing of anti-war protesters in 1970 by the National Guard, which drew attention to the government's mishandling of events. Liberals were only a visible minority however, and aspects of the movement became increasingly violent due to frustration at the government who saw less need to enforce the laws gained by the Civil Rights Movement after 1964.

**9 Counter-culture:** The hippy movement promoted peace, environmentalism, freedom and created the popular Woodstock music festival attended by 500,000 people. President Kennedy embraced many of these values and became popular among the youth and minorities due to this. Radical student groups took part in visible anti-war protests e.g. the brutal outcome of the My Lai Massacre in 1968.

**10 Conservatism:** After 1945, the decline in confidence and the American dislike of liberalism led most Americans to take part in a conservative backlash. When the government passed the Voting Rights Act in 1965, many W.A.S.Ps in the South felt the government was focusing too much on minority rights and voted Republican instead of Democrat. The backlash also led to Nixon being voted in in 1969 and Reagan being voted in in 1980. Liberals were only a visible minority by 1975 as most Americans still believed in conservative values.

In Search of The American Dream 1917-1996

Topic Two: The Quest for Civil Rights, 1917-80



**Summary:** The American Dream promised equality of opportunity, but in reality, many groups were denied that equality and are still struggling for that equality. Black Americans campaigned for civil rights in different ways, at different times and places. The civil rights movement involved different methods such as non-violent protest as well as more violent protest. While the black American struggle for civil rights was going on, other groups campaigned for equality. Native Americans and Hispanic Americans had long been deprived of civil rights and from the 1960s, they too became more vocal in their demand for civil rights. Many of their tactics were modelled and inspired by the tactics of earlier black American campaigns. The civil rights movement worked against other forms of discrimination as well, not just racism. The 1960s saw a rise of groups to campaign for equality of women and gay rights.

Key developments	
1917: The Great Migration	1962: Cesar Chavez started the Chicano movement
1942: Congress for Racial Equality (CORE) was created	1963: Birmingham, Alabama bombing at black Baptist church
1954: NAACP wins Brown vs the Board of Education case	1964: Civil Rights Act is passed
1955: The death of Emmett Till	1965: Voting rights Act passed
1957: Elizabeth Eckford tries to enter Little Rock School	1968: Martin Luther King Jr. is Assassinated
1960: Greensboro Sit-ins	1972-75: Nixon passes a series of laws that improve civil rights for Native Americans
1961: Freedom Rides	1978: Harvey Milk is elected to office in California.
1964: Civil Rights Act	1962: Cesar Chavez started the Chicano movement
1965: Voting Rights Act	

Key words	
Segregation	Separation of racial groups.
Lynching	A mob taking the law into its own hands to punish someone for what was seen as a crime in the South.
Jim Crow Laws	State and local laws that enforced segregation in the southern states of America.
NAACP	The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Established in 1901, organised many of the legal actions against segregation in the USA.
Executive Order 8802	An executive order passed by President Roosevelt to ban racial discrimination in the defence industry. It also set up the Fair Employment Practice Committee.
CORE	The Congress of Racial Equality was set up in 1942 to campaign for civil rights by non-violent means, and pioneered the tactics of sit-ins, jail-ins and freedom rides.
De jure	Practices that are recognised by law.
De facto	Practices that exist in reality.
Grassroots activism	Ordinary people taking action in a local way, without orders from a higher authority.
Native American	The original inhabitants of the USA before European expansion.
Reservations	An area for Native Americans in which they manage their own land under the federal Bureau of Indian Affairs – not managed by the state government.
Hispanic American	Americans with a Spanish speaking background, mostly from Mexico, Puerto Rico and Cuba.
Tariffs	Taxes put on goods going into or out of a country to encourage trading abroad.
22nd Amendment	No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two terms. Created due to Roosevelt's presidency.
HUAC	House Un-American Activities Commission, set up in 1938, made permanent in 1945, investigated people for all 'un-American' activities, but focused on 'communists'.
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McCarthyism	Anti-communist movement in the 1950s led by Senator John McCarthy.
China Lobby	Political group who pushed Truman into entering the Korean War as they feared China's turn to communism in 1949 would spread to the USA.
General MacArthur	Douglas MacArthur was an American military leader in the Pacific front in WWII and acted as a general in the Korean War.
The Judiciary	Supreme Court – provide balance to the authority of the president.





## SIXTH FORM KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

In Search of The American Dream 1917-1996

Topic Two: The Quest for Civil Rights, 1917-80

## Key concepts: The Quest for Civil Rights, 1917-80

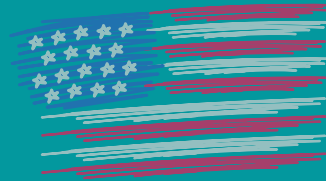
**1 Legal Challenges (1945-55):** The NAACP launch a series of legal cases against the Jim Crow Laws that oppressed and segregated black people from the general population.

1946 - Morgan v Virginia

1948 - Shelley v. Kraemer

1950 - Sweatt v. Painter

1954 - Brown v. Board of Education



**2 Direct Action:** From 1955-68 the protests became targeted and tactical as the Civil rights movement began to choose its leaders and events very carefully to gain the most media attention.

1957: Eisenhower sends troops to Little Rock School in Arkansas to protect black students attempting to be educated in an all-white school.

1960: Greensboro sit-ins-

1961: Throughout 1961, Black and white activists, known as freedom riders, took bus trips through the American South to protest segregated buses.

- August 28, 1963: Approximately 250,000 people take part in The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom where Martin Luther King gives his "I Have A Dream" speech.

**3 Black Militancy:** Militant Black groups formed to fight for civil rights through improving their own communities. The push to end desegregation slowed down.

1965 Voting Rights Act- this federal law removed barriers to voting for black people.

1965 - Stokely Carmichael helped to create the Black Panther Group who officially formed in 1966. This Black Power group split the civil rights movement and large organised marches end after this point. Black power groups worked at a local rather than political level to improve education, poverty, housing, equal pay and job opportunities.

1968: President Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act of 1968, also known as the Fair Housing Act, providing equal housing opportunity regardless of race, religion or national origin.

**4 Native Americans:** Native Americans wanted full ownership of their tribal homelands and self-determination.

1968 - American Indian Movement (AIM) was created, a direct action movement that worked to challenge the government. Prior to this they had only worked with the government through the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) organisation.

As a result of their campaigning several acts were passed:

1972 - Indian Education act

1974 - Indian Financing Act

1975 - Indian Self-Determination Act

1978 - Indian Child Welfare Act

**5 Gay rights:** The LGBT community wanted homosexuality to be legal in every state in America. The problem was that legislation was a state not a federal matter - in 1962 Illinois decriminalised homosexuality - the only US state to do so at the time.

Direct action: Pride marches - Gay Liberation Front - 1970s

Violent protest: 1969 Stonewall Inn protests and 1978 White Night riots

Harvey Milk - short-lived political representation in 1978 - governor of California state

Outcomes:

- By 1977 polls showed 50% of Americans believed in equal rights for LGBT community

Homosexuality remained illegal in USA until 2003.

- Few laws passed - LGBT community did not have equal rights to marriage, housing and work opportunities late into the 70s.

**6 Chicano Movement:** The Chicano movement was composed of Hispanic immigrants to the USA who wanted fairer working conditions, wages, citizenship and civil rights.

La Raza Unida was a non-violent, legal organisation that registered Hispanic people to vote.

Cesar Chavez held rallies for Hispanic farm workers' rights.

Reies Lopez Tijerina organised peaceful protests against the government on the issue of Hispanic land rights on the border of Mexico. However he began to work with the Black Panthers in the 1967 and his movement began to become more militant.

1967 - Brown Berets were formed to take part in militant protest

Outcomes:

1954 - Hispanics were given equal citizen status to other Americans

1966 - Cubans who had lived in USA for a year given permanent citizen status as they had escaped a communist country.

1974 - Equal Opportunities Act - brought bilingual teaching into schools.

1975 - Voting Rights Act enabled non-English speakers to vote

In Search of The American Dream 1917-1996  
Topic Three: Society and Culture in change, 1917-80

**Summary:** The American Dream was a dream that many members of its society shared, no matter who they were or where they originally came from. However its shape and the extent it was available to people changed too over the years in just the same way as attitudes to black Americans and ethnic minority groups changed and their opportunities shifted. Some social groups such as women and immigrants also experienced prejudice. Despite promises and legislation, the gap between legal rights and what was achievable was sometimes enormous and always there. Popular culture and media played an important role as society were fed images of the American Dream which shaped how members of society thought about their government and each other.



Key developments
1917: Immigration Act
1919-20: First Red Scare
18 August 1920: Women in the USA get the vote
1921: Emergency Quota Act restricts immigration for the first time
1924: Johnson-Reed Immigration Act
1939-45: World War II; women into work
1947-54: Second Red Scare
1950-53: Korean War
1961: Kennedy sets up a Commission on the Status of Women
10 June 1963: Equal Pay Act
1965: Immigration and Nationality Act abolishes quotas, but keeps numerical limit
1966: Creation of National Organization for Women (NOW)
22 March 1972: Equal Rights Act passed; not ratified by enough states

Key words	
Speakeasy	A place where, when alcohol was banned during Prohibition, people could buy alcohol illegally and often gamble too.
Flapper	'Modern' young woman in the 1920s. Usually identifiable through bobbed hair, short skirts, and frequent defiance of social conventions.
Melting pot	Term used to describe the way in which the US became a cohesive nation forged out of numerous immigrants.
Deportation	Making someone leave the country they are living in and ban them from returning.
Popular culture	The culture of the masses as seen in their beliefs and the literature they read, the movies they watch and the music they listen to.
STOP ERA	Founded by Phyllis Schlafly and successfully prevented the 1972 Equal Rights Act being ratified in all states
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation. Set up in 1924 to help deal with crime. Particularly influential in the pursuit of Communists.
Agribusiness	Large-scale commercial farming operations rather than smaller family-owned ones.
Consumer society	A society in which there is exceptional interest in acquiring consumer goods such as cars and kitchen gadgets.
Materialism	Preoccupation with material possessions and wealth.
White flight	The post- WW2 exodus of White Americans from inner-city areas that were then left to minorities such as African-Americans.

## Key concepts: Society and Culture in change, 1917-80



### 1 Women:

The 'roaring twenties' contributed to changing the political, economic, social and legal position of women.

- 19th Amendment (1919) gave women over 21 the vote in federal elections
- Number of women in paid employment rose from 8 million to 11 million during the 1920s
- Social position of women improved with the increased number of speakeasies and flappers

**Great Depression and WW2:** This hit women harder than men as it became harder to manage households and New Deal legislation did little to help them. Although women became more politically active during time e.g. Frances Perkins.

1940s-60s- Slowly changing attitudes towards married women working and sexual freedom

1960s-80s- Rapid growth in activism with NOW and women's lib movement- greater awareness of inequality, sexism and reproductive rights although still inferior in comparison to men.

### 3 Popular culture and news media :

Movies were the most popular form of mass entertainment. By 1920, 50 million Americans were going to the movies each year. In the early 20th century, movies mostly focused on fantasies of romance, consumerism and social harmony to provide escapism from war, strikes and Red Scare.

Great Depression and WW2- This led to increased censorship, growing fears of Communist influence in Hollywood. Radio became the most influential news media on politics, music became important for wartime morale. Mass media promoted homogenisation of society.

1940s-60s- Movies and television promoted conformity as programmes were financed by advertisers e.g. family sitcoms like Father Knows Best idealised white, middle-class suburban life. TV also began to affect politics with campaign ads becoming common. From the late 1960s onwards, movies and TV reflected social change e.g. more liberated women, black and gay Americans

1960s-80s- Media coverage of protests and the Vietnam War- influential in changing the public's supportive attitude to an anti-war stance.

### 2 Immigrants:

The US had always been a nation of immigrants but this changed in the early 20th century when millions of 'new immigrants' from Southern and Eastern Europe arrived. Anti-immigrant feeling increased greatly after 1917 and the following restrictions were introduced.

- 1918 Immigration Act
- 1921 Emergency Immigration Act- restricted number of immigrants to 350,000
- 1924 Johnson-Reed Immigration Act- restricted number of immigrants to 150,000, excluded Japanese immigrants and further reduced number of South and East European immigrants

The immigration policies of the 1920s dominated immigration policy until 1964.

**Great Depression and WW2:** This led to both negative and positive results for immigrants as there were fewer immigrants, Mexican and Mexican-Americans were evicted and the war led to particular hardship for Japanese-Americans. The war also led to increased nationalism with unchanging 'old' American prejudices.

1940s-60s- Gov. immigration policy changed US racial composition e.g. number of Mexican, Asian and Middle Eastern immigrants rose

1960s-80s- 1965 Immigration and Nationality Act revolutionised US demography, increasing the no. of immigrants and foreign-born population. Although many Americans now feared/resented influx of immigrants, especially non-European.

In Search of The American Dream 1917-1996  
 Topic Four: The Changing Quality of Life, 1917-80



**Summary:** The quality of life changed dramatically for Americans between the years 1917 and 1980 due to the economic environment and increasing aspiration.

Most importantly, it did not change in the same way for all Americans. Some changes led to developments in self-determination, political activism and protest. Others led to a positive change in living conditions and opportunities for different groups.

Key developments
1913 - Henry Ford mass produces cars for the first time
1929 - Wall Street Crash
1933 - New Deal
1939-45 - WWII boosts American economy
1940-55 - Baby boom – 2.5 million babies are born
1961-68 – inflation takes hold but unemployment is stable at 6%
1968-81- Stagflation, oil and food shocks
1972-73 and 1979- Fuel crisis

Key words	
Hire Purchase	Popular in the 1920s, consumers paid a company for an item through a series of fixed payments while they kept/used it.
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	The average price of products that are household basics. This is used to measure the extent of inflation in a given period of time.
Inflation	A general increase in the prices of goods and services in an economy.
New Deal	A series of policies aimed at relief, reform and recovery after the Wall Street Crash
Wall Street Crash	A major American stock market crash that occurred in the autumn of 1929.
Baby Boom	2.5 million babies are born between 1940-55, this leads to the growth of a teenage subculture in the 1950s and 60s.
Stagflation	High inflation coupled with low productivity (business producing less and shutting down)
Economic divisions	1961-80 the gap between rich and poor became larger, by 1987 people on the lowest wage were earning on average \$ less than those in the highest paid jobs.
Oil shock	The USA experienced shortages of oil and petrol due to conflicts in the Middle East. The gas prices skyrocketed.

**Key concepts: The Changing Quality of Life, 1917-80**

**1 Changes to the Economy:**

1920s: Many but not all Americans enjoyed the economic boom years, with higher wages, more household conveniences and more leisure time. After 1929, however, the Great Depression hit many hard.

1930s: President Roosevelt changed America’s politics, economy and society. His New Deal policies provided employment opportunities and established the principle of government responsibility for poverty.

-1940s - War caused a booming economy an increase in consumer spending in the 1950s.

1950s- Society was dominated by growth in suburbia, consumerism, television and ‘teenage’ culture.

-1960s- Inflation caused higher prices but- 1962-69 unemployment declined meaning more affluence overall.

-1970s - Stagflation - food and fuel shocks under Nixon and increasing CPI.

**2 Changes to Leisure:**

-From 1945-80 the affluent post-war economy led to new leisure pursuits among more Americans.

-1920s:Rise in Spectator Sports

-1930s: Radio contributed to the growth of spectator sports.

-1950 - 60s: Baby boom (increase in number of babies born after 1945) led to youth subculture in the 1960s where teenagers consumed record-breaking amounts of dairy products, records and cinema tickets.

-More white collar than blue collar workers existed in the USA at this time. 1/3 of income spent on leisure activities.

-Growth of fast food chains and shopping malls until 1980 - common leisure pursuits among Americans.

-Air travel increased after 1945 as many Americans started to take holidays overseas.

## SIXTH FORM KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Aspiration Creativity Character

In Search of The American Dream 1917-1996

Topic Five: The impact of the Reagan presidency, 1981-96



**Summary:** Ronald Reagan won the 1980 presidential election with 489 electoral votes against Jimmy Carter's 49. He came to power promising change and to lead, not just to crisis manage, as Gerald Ford and Carter had, in his view done. Reagan wanted a shift away from the 'Great Society' policies of liberalism that he said were weakening the USA, by encouraging people to rely on welfare rather than looking for work. Reagan vowed that his domestic policies would fix the economy, lower taxes and reduce 'big government'.

The historical interpretations focus is: What impact did the Reagan presidency (1981-89) have on the USA in the years 1981-96? These interpretations depend on the promises under consideration, what they are weighed against and the political point of view of the person making the assessment. The time the assessment is made is also important. For example, an analysis of the impact of Reagan's administration just after he left power in 1989 would be very different to now, with more knowledge of the long-term impacts of his presidency.

**Key developments**

1981: Reagan is elected as president.

1981: Economic Recovery Tax Act

1981-87: Iran-Contra Affair

1983: Productivity declined steadily after this point.

1986: Immigration Reform and Control Act

1987: Stock market crash created by too much deregulation of the banks.

1989: Reagan is replaced by George H. W. Bush (Senior)

**Key words**

Reaganomics	A popular term referring to the economic policies of Ronald Reagan
Supply-side economics	The idea that economic growth can be created by lowering taxes, decreasing regulation, and allowing free trade.
Stagflation	High inflation coupled with low productivity (business producing less and shutting down)
Deficit	The amount of debt the government owes
Savings and loan (S&L)	A savings and loan association (similar to banks) that specialises in accepting savings deposits and making mortgage and other loans.
Personal wealth	Reagan vowed to increase the amount of money each individual had by getting people to save and invest more
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	The average price of products that are household basics. This is used to measure the extent of inflation in a given period of time.
Deregulation	The removal of regulations or restrictions (usually on banks and the welfare system in the 1980s)
Pro-choice	Pro-abortion
AIDS crisis	89,343 people died of AIDS under Reagan's presidency due to his slow reaction to the disease – the first government commission was set up in 1987 – the HIV virus had been discovered in 1982.
New Right	Rejection of welfare reform, not supporting civil rights for minorities or women's rights
New Federalism	Less federal interference in state and local affairs, business, finance and all aspects of people's lives
Revitalised	Rejuvenating or restoring life to something.
Teflon President	When policies went wrong, many Americans believed Reagan was not too closely involved; the blame never stuck to him (teflon is a non-stick material).
Voodoo economics	George H.W. Bush used this term to describe Reagan's economic policies that needed some kind of magic to work.
New Democrats	A group of moderate Democrats who emerged in the late 1990s. They believed that the extreme liberalism of Old Democrats was making the Democratic Party unelectable.



## Key concepts: The impact of the Reagan presidency, 1981-96



### 1 Economic Legacy:

- Reagan's economic policies were based on a theory called supply-side economics (many economists were skeptical of this).
- Reagan promised to cut taxes and balance the budget at the same time etc.
- Reagan cut income taxes for those at the top of the economic ladder. Supposed to motivate the rich to invest in businesses in anticipation of high returns.
- This would apparently create more jobs down the socioeconomic ladder. Economic growth would also increase the total tax revenue (even at a lower tax rate).
- Public support for the plan, combined with a surge in the president's popularity, swayed Congress including many Democrats.
- On July 29th, 1981, Congress passed the Economic Recovery Tax Act, which phased in a 25% overall reduction in taxes over a period of three years.
- Reagan was successful at cutting taxes, but he failed to reduce government spending.
- Inflation did drop, but borrowing became expensive and consumers spent less.
- In Reagan's first years in office, bankruptcies increased and unemployment reached about 10%, its highest level since the Great Depression.
- Homelessness became a significant problem in cities (Reagan denied).
- By the end of his presidency, the nation was nearly \$3 trillion in debt (ended the possibility of paying off the deficit).
- Through Reagan signing the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, it created more jobs and boosted the economy. However, he promised a balanced budget which was overlooked, leaving the nation in severe debt.
- Instead of paying off the deficit or spending on welfare, Reagan invested in military defense due to the heated years of the Cold War. This contributed to federal debt.

### 2 Social Legacy:

- Reagan cut spending on social programs, while increasing spending on defence.
- In the end, Reagan's policies diminished many Americans' quality of life while enabling 'Yuppies' (conservative hippies) of the 1980s, to prosper.
- The Social Security and Medicare entitlements, from which its supporters benefitted, were left largely untouched except for an increase in payroll taxes to pay for them.
- In 1983, Reagan agreed to compromise with the Democrats in Congress on a \$165 billion injection of funds to save Social Security, including the payroll tax increase.
- He spent \$1.3 billion more on homelessness than the previous administration – however, this was to make up for the side effects of Reaganomics and deregulation on the poor – who became poorer during Reagan's presidency.
- Reagan arguably turned a blind eye to social inequalities due to his dislike of social change and liberal ideology. Although he cut taxes for many of his wealthy supporters, he also acknowledged the working class and the increase of poverty. However, he cut spending on social programs, minimising support for the working class.

### 3 Political Legacy:

- The Christian Right became more outspoken and involved in politics – e.g. on abortion, teenage pregnancy and what should be taught in schools.
- Reagan introduced 'New Right' thinking into politics – this had disappeared since the New Deal had brought in expectations of government support from the public.
- It brought in Republicans and Democrats under one banner.
- New Right thinking was a reaction against the liberalism of the 1970s and objected to the increase of 'lazy' and 'welfare dependant' poor.
- Public reaction was mixed – many agreed with the ideas but were against Reagan's extreme policies. They thought the system was being exploited but that the poor needed more help.
- If Reagan had been successful in revitalising politics we would expect to see a rise in the public interest in TV debates and politics, but this did not happen up until 1996.



# SIXTH FORM KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Aspiration Creativity Character

From Apartheid State to Rainbow Nation 1948-94  
Topic One - The Response to Apartheid 1948-59

**Summary:** After the victory of the National Party in the 1948 election, an extensive and all encompassing policy of apartheid was implemented to keep white and black Africans separate. The next 45 years saw a period of vast political, social and economic upheaval both in and around South Africa, ultimately culminating in the dismantling of apartheid and the establishment of a democratic and representative 'rainbow nation'.

## Key developments

1938	Centenary of the Great Trek
1944	ANC Youth League formed
1948	National Party Election Victory
1949	Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act
1951	Bantu Authorities Act Defiance Campaign
1952	Abolition of Passes Act
1953	Bantu Education Act
1955	Freedom Charter
1956	Tomlinson Committee Report
1959	Formation of PAC

## Key words

African National Congress	ANC - national liberation movement founded 1912, transformed into a mass movement in 1950s in response to apartheid
Apartheid	the policy and system of segregation and discrimination on the grounds of race
Afrikaner	Ethnic group in South Africa mainly of Dutch descent
Broderbund	Afrikaner dominated highly influential group aiming to further Afrikaner interests
Boer War	War between British Empire and the South African Republic/Orange Free State over British influence in SA
National Party	Afrikaner political party founded in 1914
United Nations	International organisation that aims to maintain international peace and security
Communism	A political ideology based on common ownership
Grand apartheid	Overall strategy of keeping races separate as much as possible
Petty apartheid	Day to day restrictions such as separate facilities
Pass Laws	Policy that restricted the movement of black Africans to certain areas aside from for labour
Bantustan	Tribal reserve where black Africans were expected to live and take care of their own affairs





## Key concepts: The Response to Apartheid 1948-59

From Apartheid State to Rainbow Nation 1948-94  
Topic One - The Response to Apartheid 1948-59

### 1 Race, segregation and discrimination

- South Africa was divided along 4 racial lines - black (original inhabitants of Southern Africa), coloured (1.1 million, descendants of relations between Africans and people of other races), Indians (descendants of indentured South Indians), Whites (black vast majority)
- Racial discrimination existed in SA before 1948, black Africans did not have the vote and were forced to live in townships (e.g. Soweto - poor sanitation, tenuous land rights)
- Tension between black Africans living in areas reserved for whites and the need for cheap labour - intensified by discovery of gold in The Rand in 1886 attracting 100,000 miners and the mass exit of white men to fight in WWII
- Basic townships existed on the edge of urban areas for transient black workers whilst 'the poor white problem' worsened (increasing white insecurity) - nationalists politicians appealed to this insecurity by promising white jobs 'above' those of BAs
- Rural areas 80% white owned, with baaskap in place (reinforcing white 'bosshood'). Most black Africans lived on reserves with strong christianity, schools, a cash/peasant economy growing 50% of food consumed
- White Afrikaner culture and Afrikaner nationalism began to grow - believing that separation of white and black was best for all -Hertzog founded the Afrikaner National Party, joined Smuts to form the United Party and then Malan split from them to reform National Party in 1934
- Centenary of Great Trek, lingering resentment for British Imperial control, bitterness about WWII involvement against fascism sparked Afrikaner nationalist resurgence - Broderbund led this charge- in 1948 this Afrikaner vote became significant due to growth of confidence and the community itself

### 2 National Party Victory and Implementation of Apartheid

- International Context - Jim Crow still functioning in US but post WWII concern for human rights grew
- National Party won an election in 1948 by 8 seats (by merging with the Afrikaner Party) - Smuts and United Party made the mistake of voicing liberal policies like admitting the need for black workers in industry and free healthcare for all
- International pressure for change, Afrikaner nationalism, economic impact of WWII and fear of moderate race policy led to victory for the NP
- Implementation of apartheid in 'Grand' overarching apartheid and 'petty' day to day apartheid - some policies like physical separation/same sex marriage could be passed quickly, others like homeland policy required more strategy
- NP had a shaky majority, therefore flooded civil service with Afrikaners (482,000-799,000 increase), appointed 6 MPs for nationalist heavy Namibia and removed coloured vote in separate representation of Voters Act 1951
- Implemented a comprehensive package of laws to implement apartheid - Population Registration Act, Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act and Group Areas Act in 1950 alone
- Hendrik Verwoerd convinced that Africans saw themselves as tribal people with loyalty to specific language, ethnicity and area therefore fully committed to homeland policy - began with Bantu Authorities Act 1951 (place leadership with conservative and cooperative African rural leadership) and followed with Promotion of Natu Self Government Act (1959) - self governing African units on Homelands - very ambitious and the epitome of separate development
- Pass Laws replaced pass laws with reference books in 1952 - criminalised 3 million black Africans, 164, 324 convictions in 1952 up to 384,497 by 1962 (reducing African migration to cities despite necessity for work force)
- Group Areas Act 1950 enforced, clearing culturally important areas like Cato Manor, District Six and Sophiatown
- Bantu Education Act 1953 - basic literacy and numeracy for all to prepare BAs for workforce, a select number of wealthier Africans went to universities like Fort Hare
- Tomlinson Report written in 1956 recommended several policies to develop the bantustans, with economic growth at the centre. £100 million investment and creation of a class of full time private farmers - ignored by the government, Verwoerd favoured a policy of 'betterment' which encouraged rotation of grazing land (leading to mass displacement of people)

### 3 Political Suppression and the Treason Trial

- Opposition from non whites shutdown brutally throughout the 50s, although some degree of opposition was legally allowed
- Suppression of Communism Act 1950 targeted the communist party that the gov believed were behind most black protest
- Other suppressive policy was intended to isolate protestors e.g. Criminal Law Amendment Act 1953
- Growing influence of the Congress movement increasingly concerning (Congress movement an alliance of ANC, Indian Congress, trade Unions)
- In 1956 156 members of Congress Alliance including most ANC leadership arrested - accused of high treason and put on trial (lasted 5 years) - prosecution suggested leaders wanted to overthrow gov and were using communist rhetoric
- Treason Trial 1956-61 - brought Congress Alliance together, mass media attention, used as a platform to highlight the anti apartheid struggle from a multi-race perspective
- All acquitted 1961 but difficult for ANC regardless as most of leadership tied up in legal proceedings for 5 years



From Apartheid State to Rainbow Nation 1948-94  
Topic One - The Response to Apartheid 1948-59

## Key concepts: The Response to Apartheid 1948-59

### 4a Political Opposition 48-59

**Pre 1948:** In 1948 there was no single black opposition group, nor a single ideology uniting the different movements. Geography, race, class and interests split them, and the NP's use of the police to restrict their voice helped to further destabilise them. Despite this, some oppositions strategies were used to some effect:

- Before the Group Areas Act, 'Squatter leaders' would coordinate illegal occupations of private land, led by leaders such as James Mpanza
- In 1946 African miners went on strike, seriously threatening South Africa's core industry.
- in 1944 and 49 Bus boycotts were also used to try to bring bus fares down after transport costs became too much for African migrant workers' meagre wages

**The ANC:** African National Congress - founded 1912 but mostly middle class

- The ANC Youth League was founded in 1944, inspired by anti-colonial rhetoric globally and nationalism in West Africa. The Youth League was alarmed by white rhetoric about race and racial separation growing throughout the 40s. Influential and extremely significant leaders of the YL developed in this era, including Anton Lembede, Oliver Tambo, Walter Sisulu and Nelson Mandela, who prioritised Africanism and the self determination of the African people.
- After the National Party victory in 1948, the YL launched a Programme of Action in 1949 arguing for a more confrontational approach to white minority rule such as boycotts, strikes and mass action. They believed that they miners strikes and boycotts of the 40s showed that the masses were ready to rise up in an organised manner. The ANC YL philosophy was distinctly radical compared to the existing ANC leadership, was not driven by religion, and was progressive rather than focused on moving back to old black African structures or socialism.
- South African Indian Congress - allied with ANC
- Communist Party - worked closely with ANC
- Women in the ANC - Women were prominent in the grass roots protests of the Defiance Campaign and became even more active when the government announced it would be extending Pass Laws to women in 1955 as so many were moving from rural areas to urban cities.
- Led by Lilian Ngoyi they staged a major protest against passes, collected signatures and 20,000 marched on the Union Buildings (the governmental buildings in Pretoria). Woman also led the resistance to forced removals in Cato Manor in the late 1950s

### 4b Defiance Campaign - large scale direct action by youth league

The Defiance Campaign was a strategy of the newly militant ANC, launched in 1952. The aim was to break racially based restrictions such as segregated facilities and curfews - at risk of arrest. Nelson Mandela was appointed volunteer in chief, leading the movement which was inspired by Gandhi's civil disobedience in India.

Eastern Cape cities of East London and Port Elizabeth became the epicentre, with 6000 out of all 8000 arrests being made there. The DC began there in June 1952 with a rally of 1500 people demanding the end of white dominance.

As the movement grew, some began to advocate violence, resulting in the splitting of the campaign between extremists and moderates. In November the Minister of Justice banned all public gatherings for a month and send armed reinforcements to stop meetings.

9th November 1952 - DC went ahead with a meeting of 800. This was broken up by police when a shot was fired, resulting in the dispersal of the meeting into smaller groups who sought to stone police and burn buildings. The ANC leadership were extremely disturbed and called off the campaign - this was not the tight discipline they needed for progress.

After the DC membership to the ANC increased 4,000- 100,000 garnering national support.

### 4c Freedom Charter - basic human rights charter from 1955:

1955 - The Congress Alliance charter listing their core political beliefs. This became known as the Congress of the People Campaign, and thousands across South Africa submitted their ideas on issues ranging from education, voting to ownership of mines and land. The result - The Freedom Charter was revealed at Kliptown in Soweto in June 1955. The Charter summarised the principles of the Congress Movement and echoed the language of freedom movements in other parts of the world and was very helpful in generating support for the Congress's cause. At its core, it called for a democratic South Africa with a fairer distribution of land and wealth. The Freedom Charter committed the movement to a non-racial South Africa and laid an important foundation for future political mobilisation.

### 4d Rural Action - Potato Boycott (ANC), East Pondoland uprising against corrupt chief

Case study - Sekhukhuneland - between 1957 and 1958 the people of Sekhukhuneland resisted growing government interference in their political and social lives. In the 1950s the Department of Native Affairs had planned to make the area into a homeland under new Bantu policy and tried to appoint tribal authorities to run it. Many of the men who lived in the region were migrant workers who spent long periods in urban centres, such as John Nkadameng, who had joined the ANC whilst in Pretoria working in a factory. Many of these men worked extra jobs in the rural areas in order to bring money into the area and were deeply opposed to the idea of Bantustans as it would cut off their access to urban job opportunities. They adapted the ANC's ideas to a rural context and aimed for a equal and single South Africa. They were very concerned about betterment and the culling of cattle under chieftains.

### 4e PAC formed 1957 - a most Africanist policy, opposed communism:

The Pan Africanist Congress origins came about as result of the lack of consensus on the Africanist debate within the African National Congress (ANC). The ANC were toying with ideas on non-racial approaches whilst another group, led by Robert Sobukwe and Leballo were trying to maintain a distinct 'African' political identity. The PAC was formally launched on 6 April 1959 at Orlando Communal Hall in Soweto. A number of African National Congress (ANC) members broke away because they objected to the substitution of the 1949 Programme of Action with the Freedom Charter adopted in 1955, which they felt was too concerned with rights for all. Further they objected to the inclusion of other national groups such as the Communist Party of South Africa. Robert Sobukwe was elected as the first president, and Potlako Leballo as the Secretary General. PAC leaders believed that there needed to be more confrontational, direct action.

The split of the group came in 1958 when the ANC refused to hold elections to its leadership, Leballo spoke out against this perceived corruption and he, Sobukwe and a number of others walked out. They formed the PAC with international support from other Africanist groups, widely supported in black and white press. The ANC felt the government had won as they had split the movement.



From Apartheid State to Rainbow Nation 1948-94  
Topic Two - Radicalisation and Consolidation 1960-68

Key developments	
1960	Sharpeville Massacre
1960	Winds of Change Speech
1961	East Pondoland rebellion suppression South Africa leaves Commonwealth Formation of MK
1962	Arrest of Nelson Mandela
1963	Transkei independence Rivonia Trial and imprisonment UN call for sanctions Resolution 1761
1967	ANC alliance with ZAPU
1969	Formation of SASO

Key words	
Republic	A state where power is held by the people and elected representatives, a president rather than a monarch
Commonwealth	An international association between UK and former members of the British Empire
Massacre	Brutal slaughter of multiple people
State of Emergency	A situation of national danger in which the government suspends normal constitutional procedure in order to regain control
Armed struggle	Political conflict against the government involving weapons and violence
Diplomatic ties	Positive relationship and agreement between two countries
Prosperity	The state of being prosperous - earning money and developing wealth
Police Powers	The inherent powers of the police to control the population



## Key concepts: Radicalisation and Consolidation 1960-68

1 Peaceful Protest - Sharpeville massacre  
PAC organised protest in Sharpeville focused around pass laws and restrictions of movement  
Chose Sharpeville due to high level of migrant workers and pass laws raids after 10,000 people were displaced there under Group Areas Act. Also local PACT branch founded there by Tsolo in 1959  
21st march 1960 - peaceful protest of 5,000 outside police station hoping to be arrested, crippling the pass laws  
200 white police officers by 1 pm, lead by Colonel Lieutenant Pienaar  
Tsolo refused to disperse the crowd, and many police claimed they head the command to fire.  
Resulted in 69 demonstrators being killed, 187 injured  
Impact: Internationally - United Nations Security Council pass a resolution condemning apartheid on 1st April, Britain and the USA later supported this  
Although the actual protest failed to achieve its aims, hundreds of photographs were taken and the incident was reported internationally  
ANC continued to coordinate anti pass protesting and organise stayaways and a mass pass burning on 28th March, where Albert Luthuli burnt his pass in front of the media  
Faced with political pressures and criticism internationally and protest the government declared a State of Emergency on 30th March 1960  
On the same day, 30,000 Africans marched peacefully on Cape Town, led by Kgosana. Kgosana was promised a meeting with the Minister of Justice if they turned back. The meeting never happened  
Further protests erupted the next day in Cato Manor in Durban between protestors, police and workers who were being blocked from going into town by activists  
Significantly, the apartheid government had shown they were clearly happy to use force and the NP were more determined than ever to enforce apartheid  
Public meetings were outlawed and police could detain people without restriction as part of the new Emergency Laws. Nelson Mandela was arrested, as was Albert Luthuli, president of the ANC.  
On 8 April 1960, the Unlawful Organisations Act was passed, banning parties that threatened public order. It was aimed at the ANC and PNC  
John Vorster becomes Minister of Justice and enacted further repression and security forces who practiced torture regularly





From Apartheid State to Rainbow Nation 1948-94  
 Topic Two - Radicalisation and Consolidation 1960-68

## Key concepts: Radicalisation and Consolidation 1960-68

History

### 2 Government Reaction

Harold Macmillan's Winds of Change speech recommended accepting post-colonial changes in Africa - "The wind of change is blowing through this [African] continent, and whether we like it or not, this growth of national consciousness is a political fact. We must all accept it as a fact, and our national policies must take account of it."

The speech related mainly to the separation of Britain from its South African colonies, but it also referred to discontent with the system of apartheid - ultimately helped move towards the vote for a republic to stop Britain interfering in SA policies and quieten black nationalist support in SA. Verwoerd responded by crediting white South Africans with the development of the country and saying that justice was for black and white Africans.

1958 Nationalists won 66% of votes and 55% of white vote. Verwoerd keen to establish authority in NP and had lots of support from the Broederbond (Afrikaner Christian nationalists) - therefore a secure time to call referendum to become a republic from the BE. October 1960 52% of white SA voted to become a republic, they then had to leave the commonwealth due to apartheid.

**South Africa became a republic on 31st May 1961.** A new decimal currency called the rand replaced the British pound. There were many other symbolic changes that accompanied the shift to a republic. The 'crown' was replaced in statues by the 'state', while 'royal' was removed from the names of various organisations. However they had not yet left the Commonwealth.

March 1961 Commonwealth conference - Verwoerd refuses to allow embassies for newly independent African states in Pretoria - consequently the South African Republic cut their ties and left the Commonwealth. International reaction muted because - Britain still in charge of neighbouring territories, SA still strategically and economically important to Britain - ally in SA against communism, gold and uranium supplies from SA. Brief withdrawal of investment after Sharpeville but poured back in during the 1960s.

UN imposed a voluntary economic import export ban in 1962 (not undertaken by the west) and in 1964 British Labour government imposed an arms embargo against SA.

### 3 The move to armed struggle

**Reasons for the move:** State use of oppression (Sharpeville), State use of oppression (UOA) restrictive Apartheid legislation, Failure of nonviolent campaigns (defiance/strikes/Sharpeville), influence of new, young activists and influential individuals like Mandela, breakaway of PAC and need for ANC to match radicalism, following the example of other liberation movements in other countries (China and Cuba).

**MK** - ANC formed MK December 1961 to carry out attacks on property and guerrilla warfare - led by Mandela for the ANC and Joe Slovo for the communists. Sent 5 men to China for training and it was agreed targets would include strategic sites rather than life - first major act of sabotage planned December 1961.

**Pogo** - PAC formed Pogo to carry out terror and intimidation e.g. Paarl attack 22/11/62 - formed through secret cells working in old people's homes, Subukwe in prison but Kgosana and Leballo running strategy from neighbouring Lesotho. Pogo killings well publicised and an expression of radicalism (62 pogo activists hanged after political trials in 1960s).

Repressive power of the state crippled MK and Pogo - most key leaders arrested for Rivonia trial in 1963 - Mandela captured August 1962 and put on Rivonia Trial - 4 hour address by Mandela, admitted to MK ties and explained why - voiced the suffering of Africans to the international media - defended by white lawyers like Bram Fischer - ANC leaders sent to Robben Island.

ANC/PAC both struggled to stay significant in the 1960s - lack of training, no physical base in SA, little abroad support (yet) and under massive state oppression.

**Global AAM grows throughout 1960s**, key campaigns from Observer and Guardian in Britain to support.

Tambo was deputy president on the ANC at this point and had gone into exile in 1960. Travelled throughout Europe and Africa, he addressed the United Nations in New York about the plight of political prisoners in SA, secured funds from SU and Sweden.

Global AAM grows throughout 1960s: Large amounts of Anglican Christians who had worked in churches in South Africa, Trevor Huddleston - was in Sophiatown when it was ripped apart (VP and President 1981-94), Ambrose Reeves Bishop of Johannesburg 1949-61, Labour and Liberal politicians (disagree with imperialism/white rule in general). Guardian and Observer backed campaigns to boycott SA sherry. As political exiles arrived in Britain, the movement strengthened (Tambo did not join formally but supported).

**Sporting boycotts** - 1962 Dennis Brutus formed the South African Non Racial Olympic Committee (in SA) - convinced Olympic to exclude SA from 1964 games. SA excluded from football by FIFA in 1963.

**Sports activism** - Star batter Basil D'Oliveira initially excluded from British Cricket tour of SA (he was 'Coloured') but received 20,000 letters supporting his selection for the cricket team. He was consequently selected and the team was known as the 'team of the Anti Apartheid Movement' in 1968.

From Apartheid State to Rainbow Nation 1948-94

Topic Two - Radicalisation and Consolidation 1960-68

## 4 Factor that strengthened Apartheid and separate development 1960-68

Despite the work of Tambo in exile and the AAM, the white authorities and enforcers of Apartheid in South Africa seemed secure. They had oppressed Black African opposition to an extent, by first banning meetings then later imprisoning key figures (Rivonia). The South African Economy grew quickly, and whilst most beneficiaries were white, some black Africans benefited too. Policing was strict and harsh, meaning that in the latter half of the 1960s black Africans temporarily accepted the reality of white power in South Africa. This strength of policing coupled with divisions within black society helped to diffuse the challenges at home to apartheid

Murder of Verwoerd 6/9/66	In 1966 Verwoerd was murdered by a parliamentary messenger of Greek origin. As with the previous shooting there was no clear political motive and his assailant was confined to a psychiatric hospital. The National Party were sufficiently entrenched for his death to make little impact on policy and on white support. He was succeeded by B.J Vorster, the tough-talking Minister of Justice who has been responsible for much of the security legislation under which African leaders were detained and convicted
Economic Recovery - The domestic economy	SA economy grew 5% a year in the 1960s. Rise in employment. Manufacturing and agriculture benefited particularly in this era of growth. Employment in manufacturing, mostly of black people, roughly doubled between 1951-75 from 855,000 to 1.6 million. Native Building Workers Act 1951 enabled cities to use black workers to build low quality townships on the urban outskirts for black Africans. The number of Africans doing white collar work (professional, technical and clerical) spiralled from 75,000-420,000. Some jobs remained 'white jobs' usually where management was involved. Income rose about 23% for black Africans, industrial workers wages grew by 50% in the 60s. Marketers began to look at Africans as a new market for consumer goods Growth in economic opportunity for Black Africans. Government still sought to have only whites in the urban centres, but economic forces went against this - black urban population grew from 1.5 million to 6 million in 1968. 700,000 pass offences consequently! Whites benefit far more - on average 12 x black African income. White SA are 4th in the world for car ownership (an indication of wealth), but black Africans probably have 1 car per 100 people.
Economic Recovery - Townships and African Women	The destruction of the politicised townships under the Group Areas Act led to the rebuilding of communities in new townships that were less political and more focused on work, getting ahead and consumer consumption. Witwatersrand townships were focused around community - they had Stokvels - community saving pots to help black African's make big purchases if needed (they couldn't usually due to such low wages). Leo Kruper's study found that Zulus and other black African's were developing into an urban consumer group (this book was banned by the government). African women experienced new freedoms by working in the urban areas (away from patriarchal rural structure), many got jobs in the service industry. High tier education was still relatively inaccessible (only 324 of 3000 achieved highest qualification by the end of the 1960s). Women like Dolly Rathebe and Mary Serfontein became well known for their writing in Drum magazine
Developing the Bantustans	Bantu Self Governing Act of 1959 saw the first self governing homeland established in 1963 - Transkei Legislative Assembly. Matanzima was the African leader of the Bantustan and was to oversee its government, infrastructure and bureaucracy. Chief Victor Poto went against Matanzima as he was not willing to accept 'othering' black Africans to the bantustans. To make sure the Bantu Self Governing Act was followed - Matanzima requested that all positions of power in the Bantustan be filled with other Black Africans who supported the National Party's idea of separation. Matanzima was given a large amount of money to grow the Transkei bantustan which led to some big success including the opening of retail outlets in rural areas and the purchase of trading stations by blacks Africans
Diplomatic Ties	At the beginning of the 1960s many African countries isolated South Africa, in 1963 the Organisation of African Unity was formed and laid out a number of actions against South Africa. In 1966 when Vorster became PM he worked hard to forge trade relations with other African countries. Malawi, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland all depended on SA for migrant work in the mining industry, so had to maintain links. Despite the work of the AAM, most western countries continued to trade with SA. Companies like Barclays Bank, Coca Cola and Volkswagen all had bases in SA. SA was also committed to the global fight against communism (appealing to western countries in the middle of the cold war) and had a growing consumer base (mentioned above)
Vosters use of Police Powers	Vorster oversaw a large increase in police power during his time as Minister of Justice. He used the threat of communism as a main reason for ever tightening security legislation. Police were given powers to detain suspects without trial for 180 days, and under the Terrorism Act 1967 suspects could be detained indefinitely without trial. John Vorster Square was opened in 1968 - a new police HQ in Johannesburg. The first two floors were reserved for detaining those suspected of illegal political activity. Violence, torture and disfigurement were regularly used. Suspects could be kept there for weeks and months. 8 people died whilst being detained there.

From Apartheid State to Rainbow Nation 1948-94  
Topic Three - Redefining Resistance and Challenges 1968-83

Key developments	
1974	Angolan and Zimbabwean Independence
1973	Global oil crisis
1976	Soweto Uprising and student/school child revolts
1977	Steve Biko diesAnnouncement of Total StrategyUN Resolution 177 arms embargo
1978	Muldergate/information Scandal
1978	Vorster steps down
1984	New constitution - Botha is president

Key words	
Black Consciousness	A grassroots movement based on the attitude that black people must know their worth and value and must work together for liberation
Global AAM	Anti-apartheid movement based in London, used methods such as economic and consumer boycotts and campaigns
Uprising	The act of rising up against the government
Political Scandal	An action or events regarded as morally or ethically wrong committed by members of the government
Decolonisation	The process of withdrawing imperial control and systems from a colonised country
Economic Sanctions	Commercial or financial penalties placed on a government by one or more other countries
Arms Embargo	The restriction of sales of weapons to another country as a penalty
Guerilla Warfare	When a smaller paramilitary uses tactics such as sabotage and ambush to target a larger opponent
Banning Order	A law ordering a certain group or person from doing something



## Key concepts: Redefining Resistance and Challenges 1968-83

### 1a The growth of black consciousness:

An attitude that ensured black Africans defined themselves, rather than being defined by anybody else. It promoted confidence and strength in being black. Use of the term 'black' in order to replace 'Bantu' and other racial categories (also matched with Black Power in USA). Black was more than just a skin tone, it was a psychological and political identity

Some Indians and 'coloured' students joined in at the University of Durban Westville and the Uni of Western Cape

The importance of Universities - NP sought to segregate universities entirely - Turfloop became a hub for young politics as well as other segregated universities. NUSAS was white dominated and black activists broke away to found South African Students Organisation in July 1969 with Biko as its President at Turfloop. Young BCM intellectuals were inspired by liberation movements like FRELIMO in Mozambique and staged mass protests and rallies of 1200.

SASO and the BCM moves away from liberation movements once the 1970s started to see new African independent countries taken over by dictators. BCM started to align itself with the PAC's ideas. In 1974 9 SASO leaders were put on trial for inciting unrest. The accused used the seventeen-month trial as a platform to state the case of black consciousness in a trial that became known as the Trial of Ideas. They were found guilty and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, although acquitted on the main charge of being party to a revolutionary conspiracy. Biko was a key witness in defence of SASO. SASO's growing influence led to the formation of the South African Students Movement (SASM), which targeted and organised at high school level. SASM was to play a pivotal role in the student uprisings of 1976.



From Apartheid State to Rainbow Nation 1948-94  
 Topic Three - Redefining Resistance and Challenges 1968-83

## Key concepts: Redefining Resistance and Challenges 1968-83

**1b Soweto Uprising 1976 short term cause:** In 1974 The Bantu Education Department enforced a law requiring that the language, Afrikaans, be the only language that secondary education be taught in. Resulting in impossible teaching standards, less teachers, larger classes, lower standards  
 An increase in secondary school attendance had a significant effect on youth culture. Previously, many young people spent the time between leaving primary school and obtaining a job (if they were lucky) in gangs, which generally lacked any political consciousness. But now secondary school students were developing their own. In 1969 (SASO) was formed.  
**Events:** High-school students in Soweto started protesting for better education on 16 June 1976, police responded with teargas and live bullets.  
 17 June, The second day of the protest is marked by uncontrollable fury. Fires rage in townships throughout the country. Pupils stone cars passing through Soweto. Police shoot at random, and at anyone who raises a fist and shouts "power". Helicopters fly overhead. Workers refuse to go to work.  
 18 June, The number of skirmishes between pupils and police diminishes. A general stayaway is organised. There are reports of pupils seizing weapons from the police.  
 19 June, The Government Gazette announces that 123 persons have been banned as a result of the June 16 revolt. The minister of police imposes a nationwide prohibition on the holding of meetings, which was later extended to the end of the year.  
 July, The Minister of Police impose a nationwide prohibition of meetings, which, renew until the end of the year.  
 October 2 The Republic of Transkei Constitution Act is passed.  
 30 November, 700 people were in detained.  
 31 December, Then Prime Minister BJ Vorster says: "The storm has not struck yet. We are only experiencing the whirlwinds that go before it."  
 Winnie Mandela is elected to the Black Parents Committee. Mass detentions follows and she is one of six executive members of the Federation of Black Women to be detained.  
 1976 - 1979 - 15 November - 15 June, 110 bombings by insurgents occurred.

**1c Result of Soweto:** Most violent episode of state suppression since Sharpeville  
 Armed struggle manifested itself in students willing to use violence against property (reminiscent of ANC policy in 1961)  
 Occasionally crowds acted violently in revenge for police shootings  
 Other violence was motivated by local gov policy e.g. rise in rents due to building damage caused Soweto Student Council's mass demonstration in April 1977, the council resigned  
 4000 youths fled SA to avoid arrest 1976-77. Many of these youths were street youths, easily recruited into the exiled branch of MK  
 Many student leaders were sent to Robben Island where they were talked into moving over to the ANC e.g. Terror Lekota  
**Death of Steve Biko: killed in police custody** On August 18, 1977, he and a fellow activist were seized at a roadblock and jailed in Port Elizabeth. Biko was found naked and shackled outside a hospital in Pretoria, 740 miles (1,190 km) away, on September 11 and died the next day of a massive brain hemorrhage.  
 Police initially denied any maltreatment of Biko; it was determined later that he had probably been severely beaten while in custody, but the officers involved were cleared of wrongdoing.  
 Biko's brutal death made him a martyr in the history of Black resistance to White hegemony. It inflamed Black anger and inspired a rededication to the struggle for freedom

**2 Regrowth of the ANC: Problems faced by Tambo**  
**Operating in Exile:** London still an important centre for the movement. ANC activities in Africa mainly concentrated in Zambia and Tanzania (Tambo based in Lusaka, Zambia from 1967) as this was ruled by sympathetic president Kenneth Kaunda  
 MK moved to Zambia where they launched two major attempts a political incursion - The Wankie campaign saw 50 MK guerillas cross the Zambezi river to SA, Rhodesian forces defeated them. The Sipolilo campaign 1967-68 resulted in heavy losses.  
 Zambian gov now concerned about its position as a base for rebel forces and demanded Tambo find a new base for MK in 1969 in the Lusaka Manifesto  
**Criticism from MK:** The military failures of Sipolilo and Wankie led Chris Hani (MK leader) and other young members issued a memorandum criticising ANC leaders of careerism and middle class globe trotting. They were critical of ANC leadership in general, but particularly of MK commander in chief Joe Modise for being undemocratic Criticism from within the ANC - ambo had agreed to admit people of all races in order to address growing divisions - a group within the ANC disagreed with this decision and believed the ANC should remain African. Tennyson Makiwane was expelled for this view and wrote a detailed memorandum condemning the decision as authoritarian and criticising the lack of organization for opposition in South Africa,  
**Criticism from left whites:** 1970s - left wing white South African Exiles tried to take over SACTU (South African Congress of Trade Unions, linked to ANC) and revive it so that they could revolutionise it.  
**Solutions:** Took responsibility for military failings. Resigned in 1969 at Morogoro Conference in Tanzania and was immediately re-elected as President of the ANC, expelled dissidents, opened ANC membership to all races, published strategy and tactics document laying out clear objectives of ANC  
**International reaction to SA in 1970s:** Constructive engagement: Continue to help South Africa grow in order to expose its weaknesses. The more the economy grows, the greater need for urban workers, the more the National Party will have to relax its race rules  
**Disengagement and Boycotts:** The AAM worked tirelessly to bring the reality of the exploitation of black workers in South Africa to people's attention. Trade unions in Britain worked with the AAM. They believed that radical action and boycott was necessary. The World Council of Churches sold its holdings in SA as a result  
**Sporting boycotts:** Stop the Seventy Tour (1969-70), Halt All Racist Tours campaign, 1973 and Gleneagles Agreement of 1977.





From Apartheid State to Rainbow Nation 1948-94  
 Topic Three - Redefining Resistance and Challenges 1968-83

## 3. Internal challenges to the National Party and Apartheid

Political Unrest	<p>TRADE UNIONS: Formation of SACTU (South African Congress of Trade Unions) – 5,000 members from gold, uranium and ore mines as well as domestic workers and farm workers. Some progress but mostly oppressed in 1960s. Much more significant issue in 70s and 80s. PUTCO – huge transport company that ran buses from townships to workplaces went on strike 1972. 173, Durban brick workers went on strike – this spread to 150 other factories. African Metal Workers Union (MAWU) and Sweet Food and Allied Workers Union set up. 1979 – Fattis and Monis strike for wages, won support of students, multi racial support and women. Federation of South African Trade Unions (FOSATU) formed and gained strong reputation as non racial union. RE-EMERGENCE OF ANC IN SA: Black Consciousness had influenced Soweto and school students in 1976. Winnie Mandela and those returning from Robben Island wanted to influence this new generation too. Congress of South African Students (COSAS) set up in 1979 led by Mogale, a supporter of the ANC. COSAS became more aligned with the ANC and the Freedom Charter when organising school protest (very dangerous to openly support the ANC! – still illegal!). Organisations in townships fought against councils and organised strikes – they helped secretly recruit youths to MK and helped mobilise broader deep rooted support for the ANC. Liberal Opposition in South Africa by 1959 the Progressive party - mostly white, well educated and middle class MPs was formed. By 1961 only Helen Suzman remained. In 1974 they increased from 1 to 7 seats. They believed that whites should not be so well protected in the job market, that it was morally unfair. The old United Party split and formed the Progressive Federal Party - tied to gain Afrikaner vote by electing an Afrikaner intellectual leader called Stellenbosch, they won 26 seats in 1981! The impact of Trade Union action and Soweto was clear but didn't last long.</p>
Trouble in the Bantustans	<p>In the late 1970s and early 1980s the NP pushed the Bantustan policies through and gave independence to Transkei (76) and Venda (79) amongst others. These were not recognised by any other country, and vast amounts of money was allocated to and wasted in trying to establish capital cities and airports for these new states. Massive budgets were poured into education in rural areas to stop urban migration, 5 universities were launched (providing more ground for opposition to breed) and better irrigation provided better opportunities for farms to develop. Resistance: Buthelezi the leader in Kwazulu refused to hold elections or accept independence, there were underground ANC rumblings in the countryside, but the Bantustans were too heavily policed for rural opposition to really take hold. Black Homeland leaders (Bantustan leaders) tried to come together in 1973 in Umtata to demand further rights from the NP in Pretoria (Gov capital) but black politics was very split after Soweto (BCM and more radical struggle was new). Resistance still bred at Witwatersrand and Turfloop and the ANC continued to be based out of the Zambian capital. Assessing Homeland Policy: Mass funds being poured into Bantustans led to corruption and misuse of funds by some leaders. Matanzima in Transkei benefited personally from government funds through Hotels and Casinos built on Bantu land. The National Party had in some ways encouraged Black Africans to come together rather than successfully split them into tribes, but many homeland leaders did cooperate with homeland policy. Overall, Bantustans did help confirm that Apartheid was working BUT they became the focus of much international opposition and the centre of resistance and anti-apartheid feeling.</p>
National party divisions and scandal	<p>The National Party led by Vorster had been very strong throughout the 60s and won comfortably in the elections of 1974. However, the party had become divided into the 'Verkrampste' the conservatives who wanted continued separate development, and the 'Verligte' the progressives who wanted better training for black workers and access to urban living (to improve economic chances). Vorster sided with the Verkrampste and ignored a government enquiry and continued with homeland policy. Scandal: by 1978 Vorster was aging and ill. He secretly employed Dr Connie Mulder (head of Transvaal NP and very close with Bureau of State Security boss General Van den Bergh) to secretly wage a propaganda war to try to influence the American and British media by buying and selling media outlets and magazines. This became known as the 'information scandal' when it was discovered that vast funds had been poured into a failing SA newspaper called 'The Citizen' which was designed to make English speaking readers support Afrikaners. This corrupt use of funds made many Afrikaners question their loyalty to the NP. Mulder's role in the information scandal lost him his support and when Vorster stepped down in 1978, P.W. Botha won as the NP Prime Minister by 98 votes to 74.</p>
Economic and Population Pressures	<p>1973 oil crisis put the western world into recession- SA no natural oil so had to import it all (SASOL was an oil from coal producer that SA used a lot but was very expensive). SA manufacturing industries ceased to grow as white workers were expensive and sparse whilst black workers were restricted from working in certain areas. As the South African economy slowed down, the population boomed - between 1960-91 the black population grew from 11-29 million. There were now only 13% of white South Africans in the population. Population boom caused a younger black population, mass surge into the cities, informal and shack settlement growth and vast youth unemployment. Growth in technology like tractors led to 2 million black Africans leaving rural farming by 1980 for cities. White owned farms fell from 120,000 to 65,000. Surplus People's project aimed to investigate what happened to these displaced people - what would they do if they were no longer needed on farms but apartheid kept them out of the cities? Many ended up in desolate areas, government provided pit toilets with barely any housing shelter. By 1980s half a million of these people lived in Winterveld - a shack city. From KwaNdebele Africans would have to get up at 4 am to get to work in Pretoria by bus and returned home at 9 pm. Many preferred informal shack settlements near the cities, with no electricity or proper housing. Near Cape Town these settlements numbered half a million and the gov could not possibly impose pass laws. This illegal urbanisation was a huge problem for the National Party.</p>





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## 4. External Challenges to the National Party and Apartheid

Political change in Southern Africa	Vorster tried to be proactive in the 70s to solve SA's increasing isolation in Southern Africa (laager mentality). Vorster loaned money to Lesotho and Swaziland to encourage their dependence on SA. In 1974-5 Vorster toured West Africa meeting with leaders. After Botha came into power in 1978, he pursued a much more aggressive FP as part of his Total Strategy - establish regional military superiority and form regional alliances, winning favour where possible. Independence of Mozambique, Angola and Namibia and Zimbabwe led to negotiations of power sharing in the Southern African region Mozambique - socialist FRELIMO under Samuel Machel in power, fighting against Renamo in north of the country. Ian Smith's white minority gov of Zimbabwe supported Renamo, as did South Africa, because FRELIMO sought communist alliances. Many ANC cells in Mozambique. Angola and Namibia - SA sent troops in to Angola to fight MPLA communists there and into Namibia to stop SWAPO from becoming powerful (they wanted to liberate Namibia from South African control). South Africa was extremely reluctant to give up control to a black majority here despite UN talks to end the conflict Zimbabwe - SA funded Ian Smith's white minority government but accepted by the late 1970s that he would have to negotiate with Zimbabwean liberation movements. Robert Mugabe was elected democratically as a member of the liberation movement - he was wary of SA and did not allow PAC or ANC to operate out of Zimbabwe, and SA allowed Mugabe to rule because Britain and other western countries supported him
Defence and Regional changes	NP in Pretoria (seat of power) felt under threat from increasing power of the ANC and surrounded by independent countries = decided to up their defence spending. The UN encouraged voluntary weapons export ban to SA in 1963 had led to the SA government prioritising producing its own weapons under a company called Armscor Through Armscor, SA produced its own firearms, military vehicles and aircraft. By 1982 - 80% of arms made domestically (in SA). NP were supported by France and Israel who formed a military link alliance with SA. Israel felt sympathy for SA as an isolated regime surrounded by threats In 1980 the- Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) launched (excluding SA) 9 countries . The SADCC designed to counterweight apartheid regime and brought together Govs of different ideologies so that they could create better economic and political links. Botswana, Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Lesotho transport links relied on SA - therefore SA could pressure these countries not to host the ANC Mozambique was the best alternative for ANCSA therefore wanted to destabilize Mozambique due to socialist Gov and support of the ANC Botha also signed a nonaggression pact with Swaziland in 1982 and convinced Lesotho not to host ANC Botha signed Nkomati Accord with Machel (mozambique) in 1984- Moz would stop hosting ANC if Botha stopped funding Renamo
Economic Sanctions & Political alignments	Calls for economic sanctions largely ignored in early 1970s. However when the British wages paid to South African firms were reported to be starvation wage levels, British parliament set up a select committee to investigate and the Trade Union Congress promoted a formal code of conduct from British firms operation in SA. Similar measures were imposed by the US after Leon Sullivan, an African American minister was appointed to the board of General Motors operating in SA - he saw what had happened in Soweto and formulated a list of principles around wages and working conditions for workers in American companies operating in SA. 1989 - economic sanctions have reduced SA growth rate by 10% and 50,000 jobs - banks such as Chase Manhattan start to refuse loans to SA such as \$10 million loan renewal in 1987The AAM actually did not support these initiatives as they felt they still supported the apartheid government. The AAM organised a march of 6000 in London after Soweto, however it was cautious to align itself with black consciousness due to its ties with the illegal ANC. SASM leader Mashinini was not given a platform to speak when he arrived in London.AAM steered clear of supporting trade union movements in SA and SACTU (anc's trade union arm) had largely lost support on the ground due to its ANC ties. From 1980s onwards the AAM encouraged a promotion and support of Freedom Charter principles (chareterism)
Political prisoners	AAM found focusing on political prisoners and human rights issues won more support in the late 1970s - western govs including Britain were uneasy in supporting armed struggle. In 1974 AAM launched the SATIS (South Africa, The Imprisoned Society) campaign. SATIS focused on all political prisoners but used Mandela is the iconic figurehead of the movement (move away from focus on armed struggle). Mike Terry 1975 - took over as AAM lead and provided new political connections for the movement SATIS took up case of Solomon Mahlangu - Soweto generation arrested after training underground with MK in 1977. He was hanged in 1979 - taken up as a hero for ANC and AAM (school for exiled children in Tanzania named after him) 1978 campaign focused increasingly on Mandela - 3000 birthday cards sent to him for his 60th, including one from the British labour party. Many Tories believed he was a terrorist but the tide of public opinion was turning and The Times referred to him as a 'colossus of African Nationalism'. 1980 marked beginning of the 'Free Nelson Mandela' campaign and in 1983 a huge birthday party was held for him at Alexandra Palace in London

# SIXTH FORM KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

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## Key developments

1986	Abolition of pass laws; State of Emergency announced
1988	Nelson Mandela 70th birthday concert at Wembley Arena
1989	F.W. de Klerk becomes president
1990	de Klerk announces New Course; Mandela released from Prison
1991	CODESA 1
1992	CODESA 2
1993	Transitional Executive Council; Murder of Chris Hani (MK)
1994	First elections and creation of Government of National Unity Nelson Mandela is president



## Key words

Grassroots organisations	organisations formed from a particular community to further their own political or economic interests
State Security Council	Botha's cabinet of white ministers and military officers formed to oppress mounting unrest
Total Strategy	Strategy aiming to use reform to appease criticism and mounting unrest. Actual policy focused on political maneuvering with South Africa's neighbours, some apartheid softening and a tightening of security internally
New Course	Political approach taken by De Klerk, acceptance of end of apartheid and of new democracy whilst protecting white interests
CODESA	Convention of a Democratic South Africa - committee to dismantle apartheid and establish a new structure
Constitution	The system of rules and laws that set out how a country is run by a government

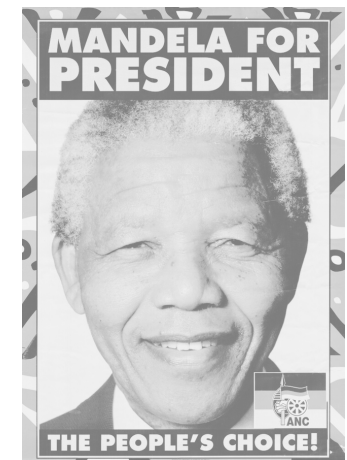
## Key concepts: End of Apartheid and the 'rainbow nation' 1984-94

### 1a Revolts in the townships

P.w. Botha's reforms recognised that certain parts of apartheid had not been effective. Botha wanted to preserve white dominance through different roots - homeland policy was still central and vast funds were still poured into Bantustans to try and make the viable separate states. Botha also tried to recruit 'coloured' politicians such as Allan Hendrickse to help this system

*Community Council Act 1977* and *Black Local Authorities Act 1982* - introduced elected black urban councils in an attempt to absorb and dissolve urban discontent - however most urban dwellers refused to vote because they thought the elections would be fraudulent. However some black township residents wanted to be elected as they believed they could make a change within the system e.g Sam Buti in Alexandra

Other black residents saw being elected to the council as a way to get control of central government funds to help allocate housing, employ local black officials, grant licences for liquor and taxi outlets (both booming businesses in the black township entrepreneurial class that had previously been oppressed by apartheid)





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1b United Democratic Front and Grass Roots 1983 - concern about Botha's reforms and that Botha was finding allies in Coloured Labour Party and in black township councillors . United Democratic Front (UDF) established and first rally held in August 1983 in a coloured township - Mitchell's Plain (to show that this was not just a black movement). UDF established by original ANC activists - Winnie Mandela and Albertina Luthuli PLUS highly articulate national church leaders like Desmond Tutu.

Keynote speech given by Allan Boesak of Coloured Reformed Church to 10,000 people. UDF adopted the Freedom Charter but did not advocate armed struggle - organised boycotts of Botha's Indian and Coloured parliaments and black local councils. These boycotts made Botha's institutions unworkable as representative bodies - Black SA's would only vote if they were voting on an equal basis to whites. UDF not one party - but an umbrella organisation coordinating lots of different opposition movements (trade unions, church groups, residents groups, student organisations). All opposed apartheid but all had different methods

COSAS aligned with UDF in 1983 making it truly national. Very popular in Transvaal townships after Million Signatures Campaign

### 1c Protest strategies:

Resistance in 1984 - tactics become increasingly violent. 3rd September 1984 in the Vaal Triangle (Sharpeville area) day of Botha's new tricameral parliament opening - mass protests organised by UDF got out of hand and black councillors killed - an act of vengeance on councillors who the radical youth thought had betrayed them

UDF leaders detained, younger members take over. Youth were largely unemployed and established secret resistance networks in the backroads

COSAS not involved, but were at this time organising 'Free Nelson Mandela' campaign and organising mass high school boycotts 1984-5 and calls for 'liberation before education' . October 1984 - ANC called to make townships 'ungovernable' - ANC banned, operating abroad, saw that student and resistance movements were gaining power. ANC made this call through 'Radio Freedom' which helped to whip up the militant youth who found the armed struggle and MK's legendary status attractive

1985 - protest reached its peak - gov and council buildings burnt down by angry youth, ANC flags began to appear and 'People's Power' became the slogan of the movement

1985 - ANC called for 'people's war' and sent MK cells into SA

1985 - 137 violent attacks by MK. Durban cell arrested after a bomb killed 5 and 8 MK killed when they were infiltrated and given booby trapped hand grenades - ANC was now primary body that young black activists identified with, BCM largely left behind

### 2 Botha's Total Strategy:

Aim: suppress black protests and uprisings, protect white interests, protect white supremacy. Strategy: 'total strategy' to win support in SA and counter the threats at its borders. Restore order, then introduce further reform. Announcement: August 1985: Botha was under a vast amount of international pressure to end apartheid. Made a speech where he was expected to announce further reforms, but instead he announced a tougher stance and berated international influences

IN SA: Political moves by Botha: apartheid had been softened by reforms anyway and pass laws were gone, racial restrictions on labour force relaxed, invested in developing and improving key townships and reintroduced private ownership of township plots

IN SA: Military moves by Botha: Botha sought to impose massive control through the military and police. Establish State Security Council, made up of white cabinet ministers and senior military officers. Joint Management Councils set up

### Outside of SA:

Beyond the borders: Botha has partly neutralised ANC support in neighbouring Namibia, Malawi, Swaziland, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. Lesotho was the main resister - PM Leabua Jonathan openly supported the ANC and as a result Botha supported a coup that toppled him in 1986

Army used parcel bombs to kill ANC members (e.g. Ruth First Mozambique). Army staged direct raids on ANC bases and houses in Mozambique, Lesotho and Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe throughout the 1980s. SWAPO (namibian independence party) were targeted by Botha's Koevoet unit who aimed to crush Namibia's independence war . Koevoet also captured ANC guerrillas, extracted information, infiltrated MK cells in townships, captured anti apartheid activist and torture and killed in the early 1980s

### The Cold War ending and its impact on SA:

Remember South Africa have been involved in a number of conflicts outside of SA in order to keep neighbouring countries falling to communism. 1980s - cold war ending and Soviet Union beginning to collapse

SA continue to fight in Angolan civil war (against communists and Cuban allies)

SA were losing interest and vast amounts of white SA soldiers in these border wars and they eventually subsided (with pressure from End Conscription Campaign)

1988 - Gorbachev (Sov Union leader) negotiated an end to damaging cold war conflicts in SA.

Dec 1988 - SA sign New York Accords to give Namibia independence and withdraw troops from Angola

Botha had initially had success with his diplomatic work with neighbouring countries and his military control at home



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### 2b International Pressure:

1985 - American banks refused to renew SA's loans

1985 - currency slumped and investors lost faith in Botha's leadership

Even Ronald Reagan (Conservative President of USA) began to support disinvestment

Gavin Relly was chairman of Anglo-American, SAs largest private company, (in a groundbreaking move) bought white business men to meet ANC in Lusaka in 1985  
Free Nelson Mandela gathering vast international support - backed by AAM and exiled ANC. Birthday event held at Wembley Stadium in June 1988

### State of Emergency:

Botha had lost control of political developments in the homelands (Bantustans) and the townships BUT UDF/ANC/youth movement all lacked the power to fight the white military dominance Botha still had Most of conflict restricted to homelands and townships - white South African life was threatened, but not in daily danger

Afrikaners becoming politically split, political protests hard to hide even though NP controlled the broadcasting service  
NP start to accept that negotiation with the ANC might be the way forward - encouraged heavily by UK, USA and Germany

### 3a Negotiation and compromise - De Klerk's new course and the fall of South Africa's cold war importance

Sept 1989 F.W. de Klerk (Chairman of the Transvaal Provincial Party) voted in narrowly. De Klerk was a cautious politician - he was critical of Botha's constitutional reforms and felt Botha had let military become too central. Reduced military budgets immediately - stopped influence of State Security Council and the Joint Management Systems by the end of 1989. Botha had been forceful and ruthless (Groot Krokodil - the big crocodile) and De Klerk wanted to be more of a political peace maker. Wanted peace BUT wanted to maintain power and keep NP at forefront of politics. Losing international allies at end of cold war - USA and UK no longer needed SA to be aggressively anti communist as communism had collapsed. Even Thatcher and Reagan were encouraging negotiations....

### Freeing Nelson Mandela and Unbanning political parties:

By mid 1989 the ANC are committed to negotiations. October 1989 - Walter Sisulu released

De Klerk and Mandela met in Dec 1989 - NP had no choice but to commit formally to negotiations, or face economic sanctions, international pressure and mass protest indefinitely. Most whites no longer supported apartheid as a formal policy - they had done well from it, now it was time to find a different type of security for their future as a minority

Feb 1990 - de Klerk ( he didn't consult parliament!) freed Mandela and unbanned the ANC, CP and PAC. ANC could now behave as a legitimate alternative to the NP - 120,000 gather in a Soweto stadium for their rally

Mandela was catapulted to international religious style hero and kept up with his demanding press schedule well. Mandela visited Britain twice. Televised concert in London to celebrate his release - watched by 500 million globally - received an 8 minute standing ovation. Mandela was keen to meet Thatcher (British PM), however ANC were against it due to her refusal of sanctions and her opposition to liberation movements in SA

Tambo had become ill and Mandela became president in July 1991. Elected Cyril Ramaphosa (trade unionist) as Secretary General (to bring COSATU and UDF into the fold)

700,000 members now in ANC (due to welcoming of UDF and MDM). UDF consequently disbanded but a South African National Civic Organisation was formed to bring together all of the residents associations and grass roots movements that the UDF had previously linked together.

ANC also worked to absorb homelands chieftains away from apartheid structure and into the liberation movement by 1990

### **CODESA 1991:**

Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA). Met at the World Trade Centre in Johannesburg. No external mediation, vast range of diverse political groupings involved - not simply ANC vs NP. NP still think they will devise a system where whites were protected and one in which whites could 'veto' things they didn't agree with

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### 3b Dismantling Apartheid:

May 1990 - negotiating teams meet in full (took MONTHS to coordinate) NP think they will come out on top because the liberation movement is split (ANC/PAC/CP/COSATU/MDM) - NOT FORMAL NEGOTIATIONS YET

NP are confident that blacks identified along ethnic lines (homelands) and were therefore ultimately divided - still conflict in Kwazulu and Natal

June 1990 - de Klerk revokes some racial laws - Separate Reservation of Amenities Act (public segregation) - Group Areas Act not so strongly policed and white areas like Hillbrow become mixed

June 1990 - de Klerk lifts state of emergency BUT arrests key members of MK and CP weeks after (de Klerk wanted to split ANC from CP - charges not dropped until March 1991)

August 1990 - the ANC suspends the armed struggle BUT does not abandon it - keeps underground Operation Vula to resurrect MK (this is why de Klerk arrests MK and CP)

August 1990 - de Klerk meets with CP like Joe Slovo - sees this as a significant compromise

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August 1990 - de Klerk admits separate development had not worked but will not apologise for apartheid

August 1990 - ANC refuse to publicly condemn sanctions that other countries have on NP/SA (they see this as an important negotiating tool)

August 1990 - no formal promises from NP about what the future of SA looked like

March 1991 - Violence continues in townships - 45 people killed in Alexandra (black on black) and police killed a further 12

June 1991 - revoked Population Registration Act, Natives Land Act and Group Areas Act - black people could now purchase land anywhere in SA

Late 1991 - deep suspicion between NP and ANC remains

### 4a CODESA Negotiations:

CODESA was a crucial stepping stone in the process towards democracy, in the lead up to the 1994 democratic elections. Despite this, deals were made secretly to ensure that a government of national unity was established - meaning that some ministerial posts were given to MPs from losing parties.

At the CODESA opening ceremony de Klerk gave closing speech and started to scold the ANC for failing to disband MK. Mandela got up, took the stage and proclaimed de Klerk had no moral standards, that the gov was perpetuating violence, funding Inkatha's vigilantes.

Despite this public feud, CODESA persevered and terms for SA government going forward were agreed: SA would be a single, undivided country, Multi party democracy, universal franchise, A bill of rights, protected private property. NP held out over minority rights - wanted to power share rather than move to total democracy (which the ANC would inevitably dominate). Wanted 75% majority in parliament..

Buthelezi (Zulu king and Inkatha leader) wanted a federal system (like in the USA, where states have a huge amount of power over themselves). Some homeland leaders agreed, as did white liberal Democratic party, arguing it would stop power being so centralised. Afrikaners suggested federal system based on race.

These agreements led to CODESA being suspended and de Klerk held a whites only referendum in March 1992 'Do you support continuing reform and moving towards a new constitution through negotiation?'

De Klerk won 69% of this - important as it shows white SA was ready to relinquish power and privilege and turn its back on apartheid.

Angered black Africans as they were not included in this process - ANC publicly opposed the referendum but welcomed the result.

### Violence and Popular mobilisation

Whilst apartheid was being dismantled and CODESA progressed, SA was still at times on the brink of civil war.

CODESA 2 met after suspension in May 1992 but broke down due to the violence happening in the country.

June 1992 - massacre of township residents in Boipatong in Vaal Triangle - ANC blamed gov for not acting against continued violence, and encouraging black on black violence.

Many Africans grew impatient with the stop/start negotiations. Groups within the ANC felt a more revolutionary (and violent) approach was necessary to force change.

Poland and East Germany had just experienced mass uprisings which had torn governments down.

ANC targeted homelands for this militant action (remember homelands are still a symbol of apartheid). In Ciskei Brigadier Gqozo was in power after a military coup in 1990. In September 1992, Ronnie Kaskril and Chris Hani (head of MK) led an 80,000 march against Gqozo - 29 killed and 200 injured. SA Defence Force watched on and did not intervene.

PAC returned from exile in 1993 after having most of its youth leave from MK and ANC. Recruited successfully and their army APLA (formally Poqo) targeted white civilian targets including a pub and a church (5 killed) - not approved of by other black SA.

Early 1993 multi party talks resumed - Cyril Ramaphosa for the ANC and Roelf Meyer of NP - strong personal bond.

White renegades assassinated Chris Hani in April 1993 - real brink of civil war - possibility of mass armed uprising from black SA (CH was a father of MK and ANC) paramilitary white groups also sought to invade talks and threaten white revolution.

Mandela makes televised national plea for calm.

Assassinations, PAC killings, white paramilitary threats and civil conflict in townships: brink of civil war.



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### 4b Constitutional Agreement:

April 1993 - Multi Party Negotiating Forum established to embed the agreements reached by CODESA and set a democratic election date: April 1994

Buthelezi and Inkatha fought back the most on this (only joined in the end due to a guarantee of recognition as the Zulu king)

September 1993 - Transactional Executive Committee - took control of government (pleased NP, who felt it was more like power sharing)

November 1993 - Mandela and de Klerk established interim constitution and gave passionate speeches about unity. Awarded a Nobel Peace Prize together (violence in SA still raged around them)

Act 200 of December 1993 was an interim constitution entrenching common citizenship for all SAs

Both sides negotiated to this final stage but it was clear that in a racially fair, universal vote the ANC would gain the lion's share of the power. De Klerk wanted an extended transition period with a rotating presidency - Mandela agreed to this to keep the peace and foster reconciliation (he was also eager to keep white skills in government)

The Government of National Unity was consequently formed - all national parties with more than 50% of the vote for 5 years after the election. Under this system both Inkataha and the NP had ministers in gov. De Klerk was Deputy President (to Mandela!)

ANC compromised by guaranteeing white civil service pensions. This encouraged whites to retire, giving way to 'Africanise' the civil service. Measures put in place to keep things democratic - a Bill of Rights, Constitutional Courts, constitutional amendments needed 2/3 parliamentary support. ANC agreed to protection of all property - means whites could keep what they had gained

### 5 1994 elections:

Controlled by Independent Electoral Commission

No time to develop an electoral roll - all that was needed was an identity card - apartheid strangely helped here?! - ANC - 62.6% (vastly non-Zulu speaking Africans, CP and COSATU - supported ANC in election (joined forces) Tripartite Alliance, National Party - 20.4% - white plus coloured and Indian, Inkatha - 10% - Zulu speaking Africans, Freedom Front - 2% - right wing Afrikaners, Democratic party - 1.7% - white liberals, PAC - 1.25% - hostile to negotiations and commitment to violence

Homelands and provinces had been combined into 9 electoral provinces - ANC won 7, NP won the Western Cape and Inkatha won KwaZulu-Natal

### New system:

ANC did not win the 2/3 majority (good in the long run for political stability as it meant they couldn't make big constitutional changes)

Remember who ever was in power was constrained by the constitution and the Government of National Unity

Mandela was president with Mbeki and de Klerk as deputies - reconciliation was the central goal

NP and Inkatha both felt included. Gradually removed themselves from Gov of National Unity in a bid to go it alone - NP lost support entirely by 1996 and Inkatha lost KwaZulu-Natal in 2004

SA experienced a political transition and not a revolution due to all of these measures

Many were left bitter that whites still had such power and influence in government and the economy, and it seemed as if the NP has been absolved from responsibility for apartheid and the damages done

However - this resolution provided stability in a country torn in half by violence

ANC passed Truth and Reconciliation Act to research and expose the worst parts of apartheid and the Restitution of Land Rights Act to compensate for the worst examples of forced land removal

Desmond Tutu offered a vision of a 'rainbow nation' in his 1994 book The Rainbow People of God

International reaction: COSATU grew from 460,000 members to 1.3 million in 1994 and was now part of the ruling

Tripartite Alliance - passed masses of legislature to support workers rights

Black African workers experienced a period of rising living standards

Africanisation of government created thousands of jobs for the educated

25% unemployment of black African community - deep rural poverty incredibly hard to solve

Education, Health and Welfare prioritised by ANC

Mass international acceptance due to establishment of democracy - Western Europe, African nations, China, Russia, India

Mandela was massively popular (keen to have SA accepted as part of the international community)

Investments reinstated, boycotts lifted and SA sports accepted again - SA hosted rugby world cup in 1995 (and won) and cricket world cup in 1999

23rd May 1994 - SA accepted as 53rd member of the African Union (massively altering SA's relationship with the rest of the continent)

August 1994 - SA became a member of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) strengthening economic, diplomatic and social ties with other nations in the region

## SIXTH FORM KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763-191

Topic One - Loss of the American Colonies 1770-839

Summary: The loss of the American colonies indicated a period of decline for the British Empire. However, lessons learned and a move towards responsible self government largely supported the continued growth of the empire. Expansive dominance in trade and navy kept the British Empire at its strongest throughout the 19th century, up until the outbreak of world war one in 1914

Key developments	
1764	Navigation Act - forced exports to go through British customs. Mercantilism.
1765	Sugar Act and Stamp Act
1767	Townshend Duties - Imports enforced on everyday items like paper. Boycotts took place in response and Sons of Liberty founded.
1770	Boston Massacre -
1771	Committees of Correspondence -
1773	Tea Act -
December 1773	Boston Tea Party - Sons of Liberty dressed as Indians board the ships on 16th and throw 342 chests (£10,000) into the harbour
1774	Coercive Acts
1775	Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill
June 1775	Declaration of Independence
June 1776	Articles of Confederation
1777	Defeat at Saratoga
June 1778	French join war
1781	Defeat at Yorktown
1783	Peace of Paris



Key words	
13 Colonies	Colonies on the Eastern seaboard of the area. These included New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina)
National Debt	Term given to money borrowed by the British government through the issue and sale of bonds
Agents of the Crown	People who worked for the colonial government
Townshend Duties	Collective name for a series of Acts passed by the British from 1767 relating to the collection of customs duties from American colonies
Sons of Liberty	Paramilitary opposition, originally centred in Boston set up to organise resistance to British taxation in 1760s E.g. Samuel Adams.
Patriot	An American colonist who was opposed to British taxation - 'no taxation without representation'
Loyalist	One who remained loyal to the British Crown.
Continental Congress	A convention of delegates from the 13 colonial assemblies meeting for the first time in 1774, the de facto gov of the US
Constitution	System of believed and precedents by which a country is governed
Mercantilism	Exports exceeding imports in order to take advantage of colonies (and the build up of gold bullion). View of the colonies as a vital national asset - view of the 13 colonies as an extension of Britain, and therefore could be used to prompt British self-sufficiency.
Colonial Disposition	Followed the idea of meritocracy - that hard work would make you powerful. Hierarchy of British society was not well respected. American society was 'egalitarian and obstreperous'
Salutary neglect	The relaxation of strict enforcement of taxation in the colonies - move away from mercantilism.

# SIXTH FORM KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763-191  
Topic One - Loss of the American Colonies 1770-839

	Continental Army/patriots/colonists	British/loyalists/redcoats
Strengths	Ideological dream- neutrals became patriots, loyalists few and far between - Glorious Cause - high level of participation in process - German mercenaries turned USA off even more - terrain and climate extremes familiar to patriots - fighting for own survival/committed to ideology - Washington true genius - Continental army increased in professionalism over the years under his leadership - Had militia on his side when official army was busy fighting	Long established military power- recently victorious in the 7 years war- 48,647 soldiers in 1775 + mercenaries from Germany Royal Navy has 340 ships which could blockade America - Newfoundland and West Indies used as bases to launch attacks - advanced financial system which could absorb debt to continue - population 8 million and counting therefore large armies could be put on the field thousands of miles away whilst continuing to gather harvests at home
Weaknesses	Limited economic development/ new nation - reliant on issuing of paper money - no ability to levy taxes for Congress yet, causing inflation and lack of acceptance of paper money - no large manufacturing base and so short of weapons - Vast coastline meant American supply lines could not be sufficiently blockaded by the British(plus this would starve last loyalists too) - lack of experience, equipment and organisation over 7 bitter years	Only 8000 troops actually in America, elsewhere protecting empire- Lord Sandwich had to build up navy which had not been invested well in since 1760s - political will faded with more death and debt - logistically supplying troops was a nightmare- loyalists only in pockets so British had to hold the eastern seaboard- from seaboard smaller forces had to be sent inland (no more than 120km) to fight continental army - therefore supply lines had to be stretched further and rely on generals pinching CA without being separated from one another- generals suffered from a lack of direction from London in terms of strategy - weren't allowed to blockade and no colonial centre for them to defeat specifically - had to chase and destroy CA, risking supply lines- CA could just melt away and reform





Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763-191

Topic One - Loss of the American Colonies 1770-83

## Key concepts: Depth - Loss of the American Colonies 1770-83

1 Tensions rising to the point of no return

### Loss of 7 Years War:

Britain now has to govern 70,000 French Canadians and reassure a larger number of American Indians.

The British actually take this quite seriously- the Indians were citizens of the Crown and their rights (to land) deserved protection from the American Colonials

To solve this situation- the Government Passed the Quebec Act of 1774- defining the boundaries of Canada. This effectively halts westward expansion by American colonials and is a source of anger from colonials who viewed the land as theirs to expand into.

New territories mean new land to defend and keep safe (especially from French revenge attacks). British want to keep colonies safe from Native American attacks. We have already banned further expansion for American colonists. British need an army of 10,000 men based in North America. Brit Government currently paying back 4.4 billion in debt (yearly income only 8 billion)

British solution: colonists must now contribute to the cost of defending them

Colonists will pay by tightening restrictions (paternalism) on trade which used to be relaxed (salutary neglect)

1764 - Navigation Acts

1764 5 April: Sugar Act

1765 Quartering Act

1765 - Stamp Act

The efforts of the Agents of the Crown to enforce these measures were hampered by intimidation from groups such as the 'Sons of Liberty' (1765)- Sam Adams was a prime agitator and organiser. With no communication between colony and Parliament, the colonists had to rely on protest to get their point across. Many officials were tarred and feathered.

**Introduction of Townshend Duties 1767** - glass, wine, China, lead, paint, paper, tea

**The Boston Massacre** led to a repeal of taxation and the setting up of Committees of Correspondence to help coordinate the patriot cause ( Set up in September 1771 by Sam Adams, the role of the committee of correspondence was to communicate in writing all Colonial Grievances to all the towns in Massachusetts)

British repealed the much hated Townshend Duties on 5th March 1770, this brought about the 'years of calm' 1770-73. All taxes except for those on tea were repealed.

### The Tea Act:

The EIC have a surplus of tea and are in desperate need of support, they are sponsored by the British Gov so it is in the Govs interest to help them out. The British are desperate to preserve their trading channel with India

### Tea Act 1773:

EIC tea can go straight to colonies, not through Britain, with no duties to be paid

This means it can be sold in America on the cheap whilst American colonists still have to pay tea tax on it

### The Boston Tea Party:

CoCs swing into action- the Tea Act revives the boycott and inspires further direct resistance. Ships carrying EIC tea in New York and Philadelphia turned away at the docks by angry mobs. In Boston harbour, 3 ships: Dartmouth (28 Nov), Eleanor (2 Dec) and Beaver (15 Dec) arrive carrying EIC tea. 60 Sons of Liberty dressed as Indians board the ships on 16th of December and throw 342 chests (£10,000) into the harbour

**1774 Coercive Acts:** Closure of the port of Boston from 1st June until all the tea was paid for

Revising the powers of the Governor to allow them to appoint and remove most officials. Overall governorship passed the General Gage (commander of British army)

Murder trials now to be held in England to prevent patriots getting light sentences

More powers to military commanders





Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763-191

Topic One - Loss of the American Colonies 1770-83

**Key concepts: Depth - Loss of the American Colonies 1770-83**

2 The move to a struggle for independence

## Military Strategy from 1775:

*Lexington and Concord:* 18th April 1775 Gage attempted a secret mission to seize patriot weapons which were stockpiled in Concord (20 miles outside of Boston). 45 patriot volunteers intercepted the British troops at Lexington and the first shots of the WOI rang out. British troops pushed onto Concord and destroyed the store but were 73 Brits were killed, the rest were fired all the way back to Boston where they were soon besieged by 20,000 colonial militia

*Bunker Hill:* 26th May 1775 reinforcements arrived for British led by Generals Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne. 17th June Battle of Bunker Hill - 1000 of 2500 British became casualties, colonists lost less than half of this.  $\frac{1}{8}$  of British officers killed in entire war were killed at BH. 23rd August 1775 - George III proclaims all colonies are in open rebellion. March 1776 British were besieged by colonists under Washington and had to retreat from Boston to Nova Scotia

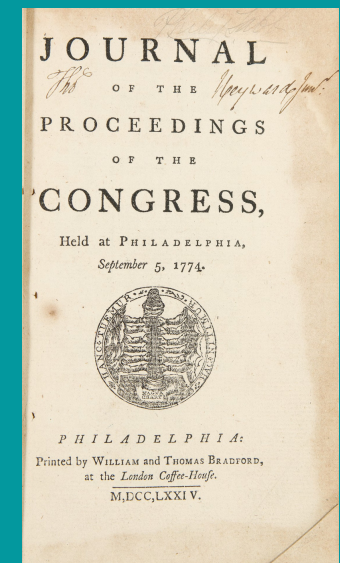
## Political Strategy:

*2nd Continental Congress met 10th May 1775* - Agreed in June 1775 to issue paper money to try and finance the cost of war. Made George Washington Commander of the new Continental Army

*Olive Branch Petition and Arms Declaration* - Moderates had to be convinced - Olive Branch Petition of 8th July appealed to George III to cease hostilities, Necessity of Taking Up Arms Declaration disclaimed any intention of separation from GB - both were ignored by gov in London. This justified patriots position of having no alternative but to form a new government - George III was behaving like a tyrant. The process of carefully deciding what the new gov would look like took the rebellion from a Bostonian street fight to a formal and political revolution. Thomas Paine printed 'Common Sense' in Jan 1776 (sold 12000 copies) claiming no longer any alternative to a new government

*Declaration of Independence* - April and July 1776 - local assemblies authorised their congressional representatives (delegates) to declare independence. DOI was passed on 2nd July 1776 with votes in favour by 12/13 colonies (not New York). Formally adopted by Congress 4th July 1776 (independence day). Essentially a list of all the things the American colonies considered to be crimes that the King had committed against the colonists

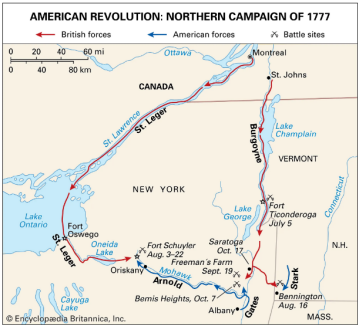
*Articles of Confederation* - A way of ensuring the new national government was as little like the British parliamentary system as possible. June 1776 Congress appointed a committee to draw up an early form of constitution, a way that all the states could work together without giving up too much of their own power to a central 'executive' body (remember, this is what Americans thought was the root problem of the British system). Agreed Congress had SOME agreed powers but all the rest, taxes and trade, were in the hands of the individual states. Agreed every state had to agree if they were going to make a change to the constitution. Congress could declare war, issue money, draw up treaties and alliances, deal with native Americans. No President, Prime minister or cabinet, instead each state had one vote from one Congressman. Ratified after the war in 1781. Shows deep fear the states have of giving too much power to central body





Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763-191  
 Topic One - Loss of the American Colonies 1770-83

## Key concepts: Depth - Loss of the American Colonies 1770-83



### 3 Saratoga 1777 - General Burgoyne

The retreat at Saratoga was the first official rebel defeat of the British (remember Bunker Hill was a pyrrhic victory!). British General Burgoyne had infiltrated 200 miles into America from Canada, where he was expecting to join forces with fellow General Clinton in the south.

When Clinton's forces did not arrive, Burgoyne was surrounded and forced to negotiate and surrender on October 17th to American General Gates.

- Burgoyne had planned to lead a combination of German (Hessian) hired soldiers, British loyalists they could pick up along the way, and Native Americans south to meet other British troops in New York
- Burgoyne assumed that General's Clinton and Howe would march to this glorious cause - they were given no specific orders to do so
- Burgoyne was hugely over confident - his forces travelled slowly due to the sheer weight of his 30 carriage baggage train that carried his clothes and champagne...
- When Burgoyne's assumption of support from Clinton and Howe proved wrong, he negotiated with American General Gates that he would march and return the British army home to England. This was rejected by Congress, who kept them as prisoners for 6 years

### French and Spanish entry:

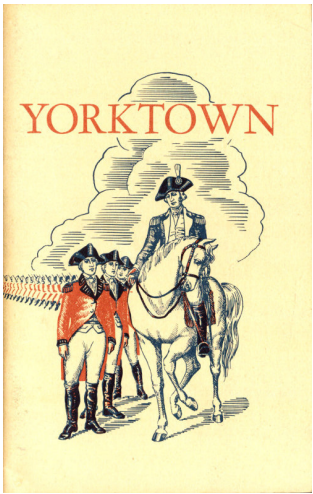
Benjamin Franklin led a diplomatic mission to France to persuade them to ally with the American colonists. The French were motivated by their long term rivalry with the British and encouraged by the defeat of General Burgoyne, they intended to recover territory lost in the 7 years war. The French were not motivated by sympathy for the rebel cause. Treaties were signed in February 1778 and the French declared war on the British in June. Spain followed suit and entered as allies of the French one year later in June 1779.

The entry of the allies proved decisive in colonial victory, the war had now opened on many different fronts - the French could attack Britain anywhere in their empire. Britain began to focus more on defeating the French than protecting the colonies. Until 1778, 65% of the British Army was in the North America, fighting the war. By 1780 this dropped to 20% as troops were withdrawn to go and protect the British Empire from possible attack elsewhere (the navy went from 40% in American waters to 13%). By 1781 Spanish troops had cleared the Mississippi Valley of British Troops. Britain had gone from massive focus on the colonies, to panicked protection of the West Indies and India against French invasion

### Yorktown 1781 - general Cornwallis

After the defeat at Saratoga, the British moved their focus to the South, where they believed there were more loyalists. British control at this point rested entirely on their ability to control Chesapeake Bay, keeping Yorktown linked to New York by sea. The British became besieged in Yorktown when Washington led an army of 16,000 French and Americans to block the British off on land, whilst the French navy blocked Yorktown off from the sea (in Chesapeake Bay) General Cornwallis surrendered on 19th October 1781, with British reinforcements arriving 5 days too late. Lord North in London proclaimed 'Oh God, its all over'. This particular defeat clearly reflects the weakness that the British were plagued by:

- The southern population were not the loyalists the British assumed they were, General Clinton was in the north in New York, once again splitting British forces and leaving General Cornwallis with just 4,000 men in Yorktown. The British once again relied on access to the sea for supply lines. Once the French navy became involved, the British were cut off and attempts to relieve Cornwallis were pushed back





Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763–191

Topic two: The Birth of British Australia 1788–18299

Key developments	
1788 Jan	Landing of First Fleet
1790 June	Second Fleet
1792	Phillip sails home
1792-1809	Rum Years
1803	Van Diemen's Land colony established
1809	Rum rebellion
1813	Crossing of the Blue Mountains
1809-21	Macquarie leadership
1810-11	Macquarie Towns established
1820s	Black War
1822	Bigge Report
1823	New South Wales Act
1826	First settlement in Western Australia



Key words	
Felon	One who has committed a serious crime
Urbanisation	Social process in which cities grow and societies become more urban
First Fleet	The First Fleet consisted of 11 ships on 13th May 1787, landed at Botany Bay 18th Jan 1788
Rum Years	A period of time during which the New South Wales Corps dominated the colony 1792-1809
Promissory note	A signed note promising to pay the bearer the stated sum at a specific date
New South Wales Corps	An army regiment formed in 1789 to replace the marines, disbanded 1809 following mutiny against Bligh
Rum Rebellion	term given to the mutiny removing Bligh from his position of governor in 1808
Emancipist	A convict who had served his or her term or been given full pardons and was now a settler
Exclusive	A free settler and their descendants. The included members of the NSW C who elected to remain in the colony
Currency	A free born child to a convict. Notably healthier and more law abiding
Ticket of Leave	A document allowing convicts to hire themselves out or to be self employed before their sentence expires
Genocide	Deliberate killing of a large group of people, especially forming part of a nation or ethnic group
Black War	A period of violent conflict fought between the aboriginal people and settlers of Tasmania in the 1820s





Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763-191  
 Topic two: The Birth of British Australia 1788-18299

History

## 1 The first penal colony

From 1768, Captain Cook engages in several voyages- not just for enlightenment but ‘an instrument of national commercial and strategic interests’. & to maintain international maritime superiority with accurate mapping- particularly given presence of French in Pacific islands. A mandate to declare sovereignty (ownership of crown) on unpopulated land - Terra Nullius. New South Wales annexed 22nd August 1780 - a young Joseph Banks recommended the area as a colony

Approximately 1420 people boarded the First Fleet in Portsmouth, 775 of whom were convicts and 14 were children born to convict mothers. They were escorted by nearly 300 non-convicts responsible for guarding them and ensuring the safe transportation of the fleet.

**Convicts:** Existing records suggest that 732 convicts landed (543 men, 189 women, 22 convicts’ children - 11 boys and 11 girls), but no precise record of the number of seamen and their families who made the voyage exists. The youngest convict was John Hudson, aged nine, who had been given 7 years transportation for stealing, and the oldest was a woman of 82, Dorothy Handland, who was transported for breaking into a house (she hanged herself from a gumtree a year after the fleet arrived). Two thirds of the convicts had been sentenced for minor theft and the average age was under 30. The majority of women were listed as domestic servants and sentenced for theft, but it was likely many were also prostitutes - which was not a transportable offence. As well as the English and Scottish on the fleet, there were black and white Americans, Germans, Norwegians and Jews

**Others:** The remaining personnel (more than 600) were marines, their wives and families, sailors and their families and civil officers. The marines, under the Command of Major Robert Ross, were to prove a huge burden for Governor Phillip - they did not want to do anything that wasn't military duties and there was little to no need for these when establishing a colony from scratch. Instead, Philip relied on sailors and convicts to act as overseers and even police as he got on with the tasks of building shelter and maintaining food supplies.

**First settlement:** Botany Bay chosen by ‘expert’ Joseph Banks on a previous scouting mission. After the arrival of the first fleet on 18th Jan 1788, it was quickly deemed that Botany Bay was unsuitable- no fresh water supply, soil unsuitable, bay open and unprotected. Phillip went north to Sydney Cove to find somewhere more suitable - this was a matter of life and death- a harbour with many branching arms for shelter, fresh water and (apparently) fertile soil. This decision was hastened by the sighting of two French ships, the colony needed to be better protected

## Problems:

**Resources:** Absolute lack of skilled labour- tools were short and the convicts were not skilled farmers, carpenters or hunters

The only suitable timber for building was cabbage tree, this was all cut down within a year

A lack of bricks and mortar means the first settlement relied on wattle and daub with thatched roofs. Even Governor Phillip had to live in a canvas structure at first, although Government House (two stories) was completed in 1790.

This is exacerbated by the fact that many of the men there, both convict and freeman, had little intention to stay very long.

The land was not as fertile as it seemed. It was sandy, swampy or full of rocks.

**Convicts:** The convicts sent over were town dwelling criminals and were hardly the basis of a thriving farming community - it was believed that they would starve if let to themselves. These petty criminals were also unused to working as a team and they were weak - months of sailing and not moving had turned their muscles to nothing.

Only about a third could work and more than 50 were too feeble from age or illness to work.

They bitterly resented the Aborigines (natives) for their freedom and detested how, after conflict between the two groups, Phillips would withhold harsh actions against the Aborigines but punish the convicts harshly.







Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763-191

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**Marines:** The soldiers resented their guarding duties, resented that they were subject to the harsher treatment of military discipline and despised the Aborigines and the convicts. During the 'Starvation Years' (1788-end of 90) when Phillip was forced to cut rations, the soldiers were angry that their allotment of food was the same as the convicts. By 1790- the height of the 'Starvation years'- all signs of the soldiers having a high social status were vanishing. Uniforms were threadbare and ragged, marines were barefoot and military drills had been abandoned. Thus, the marines take this out on the convicts with petty despotism (behaving like dictators). 'A simmering mistrust' between all classes was developing.

**Food:** The First Fleet had carried enough food to keep its passengers alive for two years (with Phillips in charge of rationing).

Within six months, the livestock that had been bought with the fleet had been eaten or disappeared due to theft, dingoes, wandering off or struck by lightning!

Although some trade in Kangaroo meat was done with Aborigines, most protein intake came from dried supplies or fish (although this was deeply unpopular)

Due to shortage of food, discipline surrounding it was extreme- the life of a breeding animal was worth a man's. The first hanging in the colony took place for theft of butter in March 1789- six marine privates were hanged. Full emancipation (freedom from conviction) was offered to anyone who informed on the thief. The first crops failed and the tiny forty bushels of the second crops had to be saved for seeding not eating.

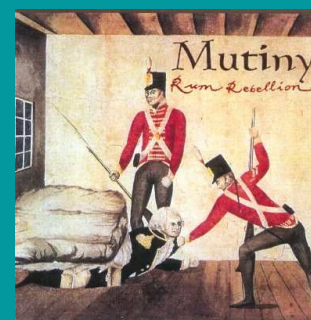
## 1b Significance of Arthur Phillip:

**Preparation for the journey.** Thorough preparation in incredible detail. Only 3% death rate of those on board. Survival of colony over two years until the second fleet arrived. Fleet initially due to set sail December 1786 but Phillip insisted on waiting for 6 further months of preparation - without this the colony may have failed and fallen to starvation

**Allocation of skills.** Phillip allocated work based on the skills convicts had. By the time he left everyone had shelter and the Governors building was built of brick. 66 grants of land had been given, 53 to ex convicts, by 1792 there were 1000 acres under public cultivation. Establishing a second colony at Norfolk Island. In 1790 Phillip sent 183 convicts and 81 marines to Norfolk Island where there appeared to be a better chance of survival. Large population of mutton birds for food, seen as a softer option to Sydney. Removal of these 183 convicts meant the rations in Sydney were just enough to keep the colony alive

**Phillip's control of food stores** - Insisted that rations were shared equally from 1st April 1790 - no hierarchy, made marines furious but essential to survival. Enough to last until 2nd fleet. Because of the equality of ration, food riots were avoided. Labour was also cut to reflect the amount of calories that were being consumed

**Relocation to better farmland.** Phillip saw more fertile farmland 16 miles from Sydney Cove in an area he called Rose Hill. Also granted lands to ex convicts - first was James Ruse, who began to grow wheat and other crops successfully, followed by others.



## 1c The Rum Years:

The gap between Phillip (who left in 1792) and Macquarie (who arrived in 1810) is not assessed in this module. However, in order to understand everything after 1810, it's important to understand this period.

A period of time during which the New South Wales Corps dominated the colony (1792-1809). The soldiers had taken control the import of alcohol and had convicts assigned to their farms as slave labour. Officers were able to write IOUs instead of paying (due to lack of currency). The undermined governors by communicating with London. Were mostly rich landowners now. Overthrew Gov Bligh in Rum Rebellion



Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763-191  
 Topic two: The Birth of British Australia 1788-18299

1d Macquarie's problems:

**Domination by the New South Wales Corp**  
 Between 1792-5 the colony had been run by the NSWSC and its officers- most notably Francis Grose.  
 Grose (a choleric wounded veteran of the War of Independence) proceeded to put most civil affairs in military hands- magistrates were replaced by Corps officers, John Macarthur made regimental paymaster and inspector of public works- giving him a huge amount of influence in that he controlled the flow of convict labour. Grose also cancelled the policy of equal rations and granted any NSWSC soldier 25 acres.  
 The officers had a huge economic advantage. Corps members (and their favoured satellites) invested the proceeds of this into land, consolidating their position in the colony.  
 By 1799 Corps officers owned 32% of the cattle, 40% of the goats, 59% of the horses and 77% of the sheep. This created a haughty, grasping elite, fiercely protective of their interests.  
 This hostility reached its peak with the Rum Rebellion of 1808, triggered by Bligh's arrest of Macarthur for a violation of port regulations. The corps invaded Government House on January 26, 1808, placed Bligh under arrest, and took over the administration of the colony until Macquarie became governor in January 1810.

**Social Divisions:** The junta mentality (military power) of the Rum Corps : don't trust the governors, take advantage of the convicts. The Rum Corps and other Exclusives were keen to form a new gentry of landowners and felt that governors should actively promote their interests. This brought them into conflict with the Emancipists and the Currency who made up the small farmers along the new settlement along the Hawkesbury River.  
 Civil law was also sketchy- England had equipped its colony with no normal judicial framework and, until 1810, not one judge advocate was properly trained. The worst, the drunken Richard Atkins, was known to pronounce 'sentence of death...in moments of intoxication'. These weak men could not defy the Rum Corps, who used military law on their own officers, making them virtually immune and allowing them to bully other member of the colony

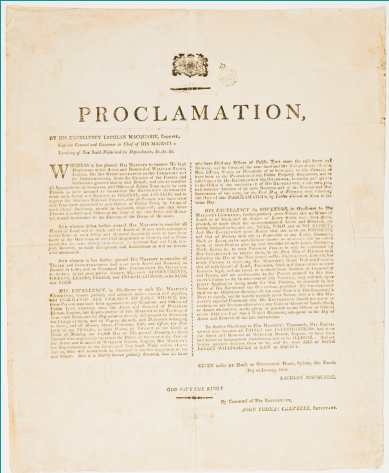
**Life for Women:** NSW was an overwhelmingly male colony- male convicts outnumbered female 6/1. The 1805 census records 4000 men and 1300 women. The history of women started with the landing of the very first female convicts on 6 February 1788 when convicts and marines participated in the mass rape of the new arrivals. The docking of a new ship was marked by a market of available women, who were assigned to officers, soldiers and ex-convicts as domestic servants. This kind of service would usually develop into a relationship. In some cases the relationship prospered. In others, they found themselves thrown back to the government once they became pregnant

**Rum:** The first shipment of sterling silver coins did not arrive in NSW until 1812. As a result, the first 25 years of the colony's economic life were a mishmash of barter and IOUs with most payments, particularly those made to convicts, being made in rum. In NSW nearly all the men and most of the women were addicted to alcohol. It was an overriding social obsession and led to the destruction of families, the loss of businesses and crime in the service of obtaining it. This was particularly the case amongst the convicts, who had more reason than most to drink. The monopoly of the NSWSC over its import gave them great influence and allowed them to inflate the prices, causing financial ruin for many. It also gave great leverage to the Exclusives, who could secure any amount of overtime from convicts with the offer of rum - deepening the already entrenched social divisions.

**Convict Experience:** The aforementioned attitude towards convicts and the freedom felt by the Rum Corps to exercise brutality meant life in the pre-Macquarie period was desperately harsh for convicts.  
 The Government had first choice of convicts, who were used to work on government farms, build roads and erect buildings. Whether in government service or assigned to an individual they worked 9 hours a day for 5 days a week and 5 hours on a Saturday. As with all forced labour, the convicts worked slowly and badly, with theft a common problem. The harsh punishments meant to deter this consisted of up to 100 lashes for a minor offence and, in some cases, the gallows for more serious transgressions. The worst examples of this cruelty could be found on Norfolk Island, a prison within a prison, where the sadistic Foveaux was in charge. Despite this, convict rights were protected to some extent, punishments could only be carried out after being brought before a magistrate (although, think Atkins!) and had rights to food, shelter and the rum ration. Having no free lawyers in the colony meant that George Crossley, convicted for forging a client's will, was able to practice law (although not plead in court) and even advised Governor Bligh during the Rum Rebellion. The dispensation to allow convicts to finish at 3 o'clock in order to tend their own produce, enacted by Philip during the famine period, was continued and task based labour, associated with skilled work in England and allowing for efficiency to reduce working hours, meant more productive workers were rewarded



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1e Macquaries solutions:

**The end of the New South Wales Corps:** A few privates from NSWC were transferred to the 73rd, but the bulk were sent to garrison duty on Guernsey - under Macquarie's orders. The soldiers that remained were now under his control. The leaders of the Rum Rebellion, who were mostly ex-officers from the corps were not punished. Undoing the mess of the Rum Years: Macquarie cancelled all the civilian and military appointments and revoked all the pardons, leases and land grants made in Sydney between the day of the Rum Rebellion and his arrival. He got rid of Macarthur's drunken judge-advocate, Richard Atkins, replacing him with Ellis Bent, the first decently trained professional lawyer in Australia and ordered Norfolk Island to be abandoned. Macquarie combatted the rum problem with enactments against drinking. Pubs were to shut on Sundays, replaced by a mandatory church parade for convicts. The number of pubs was cut and a duty on imported liquor was introduced to price them out of existence.

**Improving the convict experience: Macquarie the emancipist**  
 Macquarie believed convicts were there to be punished but also rehabilitated through work. His paternalistic and encouraging tone was genuine.

Macquarie argued for emancipists- arguing (Unsuccessfully) in favour of the convict lawyer Crossley's ability to plead in court , supporting the surgeon William Redfearn (who delivered his wife's baby as well as those of many other exclusives), commissioning many public works by the convict architect Francis Greenway and shocking society by inviting four emancipists to dinner.

Macquarie believed that to grasp the normal responsibilities of citizenship, convicts must be shown that they would one day have rights.. So, whenever a new convoy arrived, Macquarie, the Superintendent and the Doctor greeted the new convicts with a speech which about the opportunities open to them if they worked hard and what they could expect for good behaviour. He also extolled the virtues of the new colony, explaining the system of pardons and land grants for those who earned them. Discipline under Macquarie remained harsh, but but only after a hearing by a local magistrate. This was the same as the system as before, but with greater rigour and reliability. Convicts generally knuckled down under this approach. The promise of land-ownership, emphasised in Macquarie's paternalistic vision, was intensely appealing to people drawn from the poorest sections of Georgian society. Most convicts stayed on once their term was up or they obtained pardons. Those who reoffended were sent to Van Diemen's land- Port Macquarie (1822) and Norfolk Island (reopened 1824). First Select Committee into Transportation of Convicts in 1812 was broadly supportive but critical of pardons and tickets of leave. Parramatta and Rose Hill - most land grants given to convicts here. The land up the Hawkesbury river was fertile and a good source of oysters - crucial to ever growing population of Sydney

**Improving Morals:** Alongside his crusade against booze, Macquarie aimed to improve the morals of the colony. He passed a proclamation against cohabitation without benefit of clergy which, although not immediately transforming the morals of the colony, did contribute to a gradual change over the following decades. Marriage improved women's economic status slightly as they were able to inherit property and business and run them independent of male control. Amongst the notable widows of the colony were Mary Haydock, who inherited and expanded a shipping and trading business after 1811 and Elizabeth Macarthur who managed her husband's wool business in his enforced absence. Although improvements in this respect were gradual and most women remained prisoners of prisoners, his practice of meeting each ship at the harbour prevented the practice of men selecting women and then returning them to the government store once they became pregnant.





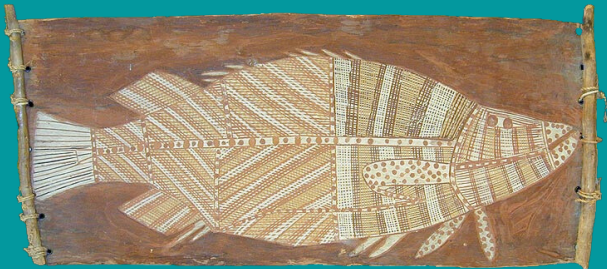
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**1f General policies:**  
 Macquarie Towns: Macquarie founded 5 towns in the Hawkesbury region between 1810 and 1811 - favoured due to great trade access from Sydney . 5 towns est December 1810 by Gov Lachlan Macquarie: Castlereagh, Pitt Town, Richmond, Wilberforce and Windsor - all on Hawkesbury river. Colony was self sufficient under Macquarie and he reinvested all profit into growing the infrastructure of the settlement. Roads, schools, railways, churches - utilising Francis Greenway (convict architect) - grew Sydney into a city. Rum Hospital developed - NOT a hospital for those who had drunk too much rum, but a hospital paid for by giving builders rum instead of money! This building work kept convicts and emancipists in employment through economic hardship and caterpillar plague (!!!) Road built over to Blue Mountains gave access to mass grazing ground and opened up wool industry of the 1820s  
 Macquarie and aboriginals: London had always thought Aboriginal people would serve as a labour force for the settlers and later the freed convicts who became landowners (a tradition begun by Phillip). Steady expansion up the Hawkesbury was at the expense of the Aboriginal's land - the Darug people. The Darung were 'pacified' under various expeditions organised by governors even before Macquarie. 1816 - punitive party against aboriginal's authorised by Macquarie - 14 killed. Hawkesbury farmers (mostly ex convicts) farming in Darung's old land very supportive of Macquarie



**2 Aboriginal Culture:**  
 Fish and shellfish was the primary diet- they fished in male/female pairs, often from flimsy bark canoes, although expertly used, with a fire burning within to eat on the go. They did hunt on land with a spear and thrower, with which they had incredible proficiency and amazed the whites with the craft of their hunting- they were technologically weak, but manually adept. Those in Tasmania had no fire, none had any farming equipment (or tendencies) and they had no knowledge of the wheel. Their only mark on the land (Terra Nullius!) was their practice of using their fire sticks to create brush fires. The lora used the caves of the harbour for shelter, with sheets of bark propped up to form 'humpies', huddled together around fires in caves strewn with debris - bringing plagues of mosquitoes. To solve this problem they smeared themselves in fish oil. Despite this, their stamina and definition were superb and they probably enjoyed higher standards of nutrition than many Europeans of the time.

**Attitudes of white settlers towards aboriginals:**  
 The lora were perfectly adapted to an exceptionally hard environment. This bred its own form of admiration. Indeed, Manly Cove in Sydney alludes to this. However, less popular was their attitude towards women- women had no rights at all and could choose nothing. Women were given away at birth, stolen in raids from other tribes, swapped as favours with other tribes and used as measures of inter-tribal intention. Unwanted pregnancies were removed through herbal remedies or belly punches, if this failed, unwanted or deformed children were strangled or crushed. Although the old were venerated for their wisdom, they would be exposed when needed. They seemed to lack religion and were entirely naked save for their fire stick, spear, bark shield and waddy. This harsh code shocked whites, but allowed the tribes to survive for millennia in the harshest of climates without technological development or damage to resources.







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## 2b *Impact of settlement on aboriginal people -*

Until 1845 there were likely still more Aborigines in Australia than whites. However, around Sydney, whites outnumbered Aborigines from the off. Most had probably never seen so many people and the flimsy settlements at Sydney must have seemed enormous. From the off, royal instructions were that no Aborigine should be molested, at pain of punishment- the aim of racial relations was 'amity and harmony'. Despite the lack of racial persecution as policy, it is undeniably true that the arrival of whites was an unmitigated disaster, in many eyes a genocide, for the aborigines. Everywhere else in Empire the whites had encountered people with a developed and defended idea of property. The lack of this and their reluctance to engage in any economic activity rendered them lower than the convicts in the eyes of many whites. The remnants of the tribes around the camps, riddled with disease, drunk on rum and talking in the accent of the convicts rendered them a figure of total misery. Despite this, they were British subjects and early governors wished to see them absorbed through religion or farming. They were treated better than the convicts in the early days which provoked a (mutual) loathing. As settlement moved beyond Sydney, new forms of conflict emerged, as stock-farming ruined the farming environment. Aboriginal resistance, in the form of guerrilla attacks bred dehumanising hatred, symbolised by the Myall Creek massacre of 1838.

## 2c Genocide in Van Diemen's land- the Black War- 1804-30/34/76

During this 'Black War' there was violence from both sides, but it is likely that 10 to 20 Aborigines died for every white. Conflict was localised initially around Hobart and was grounded in competition for Kangaroo. The white colony in VDL had experienced its own 'starvation years' but, unlike the NSW colony, was surrounded by a bountiful supply of Kangaroo. In order to maximise the flow of Kangaroo meat into the colony, a decision was made to arm certain convicts. This created a breed of wild, uncontrolled 'bushmen' who, as with their counterparts on the mainland, loathed the Aborigines. Unlike in NSW, the Lieutenant Governors of VDL exercised little control over the actions of the bushmen and couldn't restrain them in the name of protecting Crown subjects. As such, the pattern of white/aboriginal interaction in VDL was one of unrestrained settler and emancipist violence perpetrated by armed groups competing for scarce resources.

However, the violence was not merely enacted in competition for resources and, particularly amongst the whites, had an often sadistic flavour. Two early bushrangers, John Brown and Richard Lemon 'used to stick them and fire at them as marks whilst alive.' James Carrott abducted a female Aborigine, killed her husband and forced her to wear his head in a bag around her neck. At Oatlands, north of Hobart, convict stock-keepers kept female Aborigines as sexual slaves, chained up inside their huts. Understandably, the level and nature of violence created great fear and anger amongst the Aborigines, who sought retaliatory strikes.

Consecutive Lieutenant Governors (Collins, Davey and Sorrell) issued proclamations to cease harassment of the Aborigines, stressing that they had the full protection of English law. However, the increasing incursion of stock-keeping (the farming of Merino sheep) expanded and entrenched the conflict beyond the periphery of white settlement. By the mid-1820s, the growth of stock-keeping represented an invasion of Aboriginal land. This was buoyed by the highly profitable nature of stock-keeping on VDL. Stock-keepers enjoyed three lambings in two years and the number of sheep in VDL boomed. There were 436,256 in 1827, 682,128 in 1830 (a growth of 55%) and 911,357 in 1836- 20 sheep for every white person. Sheep destroyed the Aboriginal food base, displacing Kangaroo and other game. By the late 1820s there was an explosion of retaliatory raids by the Aborigines. They would spear sheep and leave them untouched to rot, highlighting their contempt. They would rob and burn outlying huts spreading fear amongst convict shepherds. It seems that by the late 1820s, the Aborigines had lost their fear of white men and weaponry- they now followed a strategy of harassing the periphery of settlement, firing huts to drive the whites out or luring them into the bush where they could be more easily dispatched. In the early months of 1830, eight whites were killed in this way. Settlers and convicts felt that the soldiers posted to protect them lacked the skills necessary to find the Aborigines in the bush and took it upon themselves to hunt them on horseback. Lieutenant Governor Arthur believed firmly that the lower sort of white (the convicts) were entirely to blame for this cycle of violence, which perhaps hampered his efforts to solve the issues as, in many cases, it was the 'respectable' settlers who were at the heart of matters- John Sherwin, a merchant, openly advocated setting up 'decoy houses' loaded with flour tainted with poison. It was the complaints of the settlers which motivated Arthur to investigate the first 'solution'- rounding up all the Aborigines and placing them on an island in the Bass Strait where they could be protected from the whites and trained into adopting 'stationary civilisation'- that is, farming. However, he understood that this probably would not work and was aware of the unfairness of this (moving the Aborigines off their ancestral land) as the fault lay squarely with the whites. Therefore, he proposed an early form of apartheid- the creation of 'Settled Districts'. These would be toward the north-east coast- 'the best sheltered and warmest' parts of the island- and the Aborigines would be fed, clothed and protected by the government.



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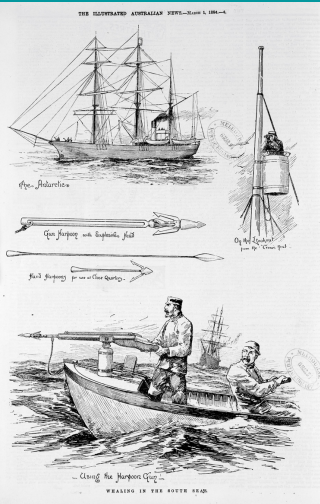
2d To this end, he issued a proclamation acknowledging that the initial aggression emanated from the whites but recognising that Aboriginal retaliation was advancing in 'art, system and method' to the extent that ways must be found to 'restrict the intercourse' between whites and Aborigines by a 'legislative enactment, of a permanent nature' to be guaranteed by a line of military guard posts which the Aborigines must not cross.

Arthur's proclamation meant little to the illiterate Aborigines and the cycle of aggression continued. With little option, on the 1st November 1828 declared martial law upon the Aborigines in the settled centre of the island but not in designated outer areas (largely unsettled areas such as the Tasman Peninsula and the western coast) as he hoped that the Aborigines would drift there. This seemed fair to Arthur as there were few kangaroo left in the centre and the outlying regions were wild, teeming with game, made up roughly half the island and were unlikely to be settled by whites. The Aborigines disagreed, remained and the killing continued- indeed, it seems that many settlers took the declaration of martial law as an open invitation to hunt and kill Aborigines. Arthur's next gamble, one he may have expected to fail but was driven to by the hysteria of the settler population, took the form of an immense 'pheasant drive'. He brought all of the whites in the colony together in an effort to expel the Aborigines from settled areas and bottle them up in the Tasman Peninsula where they could be penned in by a small garrison at either end. This was known as Operation Black Line. On October 7th 1830 Major Douglas of the 63rd orchestrated a line of settlers (supported by two flanking lines) made up of 2200 settlers and stretching across two-thirds of the island. The lines took 7 weeks to converge. When the net closed on the Tasman Peninsula they had snared a grand total of two Aborigines - the rest having slipped through. Although this represented failure, it seemed to reassure the settlers as it suggested the Aboriginal population was far lower than thought.

Efforts now turned towards 'conciliation'. George Robinson, a house-building settler supported by an Aboriginal girl named Trucanini, contacted every tribe in VDL by 1834. By the end of the year all had followed this 'pied piper' to a benign concentration camp on Flinders Island. Here, Robinson planned to Europeanise them- giving them clothing, bibles, names and schooling. However, most simply died. By 1835 there were only 135 left, by 1843, 54. In 1846 the demoralised survivors returned to VDL but alcohol and depression took its toll. In 1855 there were only 3 men, 2 boys and 11 women left. The last VDL male Aborigine died in 1869 and in 1876 Trucanini herself died, representing the completion of the VDL genocide.

### 3 Extent of colonial control in Australia 1803-29 - Had the British settlement in Australia been turned from an outdoor prison into an imperial colony by 1829?

VDL - By 1803 the imperial powers felt that New South Wales was stable enough as a colony and that a new one could be set up in Van Diemen's land (Tasmania). Tasmania was important to colonise due to its strategic position for whaling, which was crucial to the economy of New South Wales. Governors ruled semi independently here due to the time it took to receive communication from NSW (on Australia's mainland). The island, like Norfolk Island, became a dumping ground for the most hardened criminals. Under George Arthur (who oversaw Operation Blackline) a more totalitarian police state emerged in Van Diemen's Land, Arthur ruled by withholding labour if people did not follow the rules. Arthur was heavily religious and would black list people for befriending the convicts.



3b Whaling and sealing In the 1830s the wool industry became incredibly important, tied closely to ex convicts receiving land grants and exclusives/currencies setting up sheep stations. However, in the first decades of the 1800s, the success of the settlement at New South Wales relied heavily on whaling and sealing. The seas off of Tasmania and South Eastern Australia were brimming with whales, to the point where it was dangerous to sail into the bay at Hobart in Tasmania in a small boat because of how many whales there were. In 1791 the Third Fleet arrived, sparking the beginning of a 70 year reliance on whaling in the settlement. Robert Campbell broke the monopoly of the EIC on trade by sailing directly from Tasmania to England in 1805 with 260 tons of seal oil and this signified the establishment of free trade between the colony and England. Because the whales were so close to shore (in Sydney harbour and the estuary in VDL) cheap and easy to make open bottom dories could be used to whale, instead of large expensive ships. This made the practice of whaling and trading very easy.



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**3c The wool industry** continued to grow however, with around 20,000 sheep on sheep stations in NSW. John Macarthur was in the NSW Corps (arriving on the second fleet) and part of the Rum Rebellion against Bligh. He also owned about ¼ of all the sheep in NSW and was the driving force behind the wool industry in the colony. The wool industry exploded. By 1820 the first wool was sold in London and by 1830 exports from the colony were valued at £2 million.

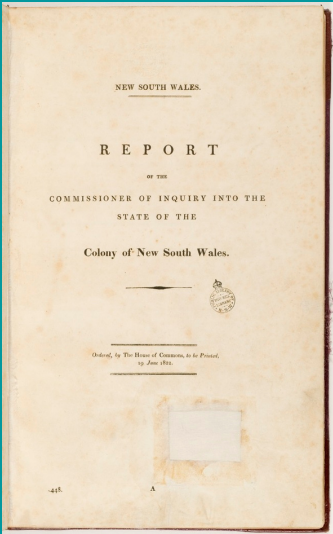
**The first crossing of the Blue Mountains**

Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth, led by an aboriginal guide, went exploring over the Blue Mountains in search of grassland and pastureland after drought in 1813 (under the orders of Macquarie). They discovered vast grasses and bushland. Macquarie ordered that a road be built over the mountains with convict labour. This was completed in 1815 and the area began to be populated. In 1819 even further expeditions were made to discover rich and fertile land. In 1824, the Australian Agricultural Company was given 1 million acres for agricultural development and sheep farming began here in 1825. Aboriginal and convict labour was the the cheap labour that allowed this all to happen.

**Expansion into Western Australia**

The vast expanse of Western Australia was of great interest to Britain, for the usual reasons: to get it before the French did, to establish another trading link with India, China and SEA Islands and on the recommendation of a trusted captain (like Cook) Captain James Stirling.

In 1791 the coast on Western Australia was claimed, but settlement was not established until 1826. This was a very different colony to the one on the eastern shore (NSW). Captain Stirling established the Swan River Company which sent 10,000 free settlers to the Western coast of Australia in 1829. The first free colony struggled with famine and only had 1,500 colonists by 1832.



**3d Political Development**

The first settlement at NSW had essentially been run as an open prison in its first years. Governors could more or less do what they wanted when ruling (apart from when things got out of hand like during the Rum Rebellion under Bligh) and the government in London largely left them to it. Under Macquarie the settlement transformed from a prison camp to a colony. As the population grew, the government in London began to take more of an interest into how the colony was run. Macquarie's pro-emancipist, paternalistic style and massive investment in infrastructure earned him negative attention from London. The exclusives (free settlers) hated his good treatment of ex convicts and when some were appointed as lawyers, doctors and judges, the exclusives were furious. Rumours began to spread in London about how bad Macquarie's spending was, and when convicts started to request transportation to Australia, London questioned whether the colony was doing its job as a deterrent.

In 1819, Lord Bathurst (Sec of State for Colonies) appointed John Thomas Bigge to investigate whether NSW was an effective form of punishment anymore. Bigge travelled to NSW and VDL in 1819-21 and concluded that Macquarie had taken the colony in the wrong direction. The Bigge Report recommended that:

- Convict labour should be used on sheep farms, instead of to help build infrastructure
- Early pardons and tickets of leave under Macquarie should be banned

No emancipists in positions of responsibility

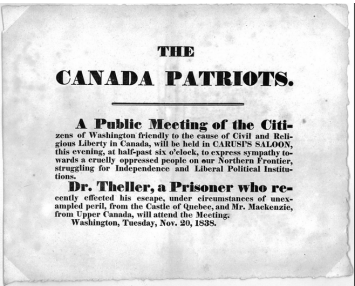
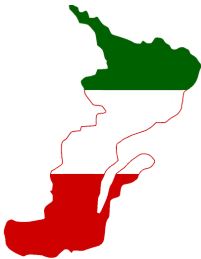
# SIXTH FORM KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763–191

Topic Three: Learning from Past Mistakes in Canada 1837–40

Key developments	
1774	Canada becomes part of the British Empire
1791	Political representation established
1836	Robert Baldwin suggests constitutional reform in Upper Canada
1829 July	Report of the Select Committee on the Civil Government of Canada
1834	92 Resolutions
1835	Gosford Mission
1836	Election in Upper Canada
1837 December	Revolt in Upper Canada
1837-1838 Nov	Revolt in Lower Canada
1838	Lord Durham goes to Canada send tby lord Melbourne
1838 Oct	Durham resigns
1839 Feb	Durham Report published (Report on the Affairs of British North America)
1840	Buller published Responsible Self Government



Key words	
1791 Constitution	British act passed to create a system for political representation in the provinces
Family Compact	Small group of men who controlled the executive council of Upper Canada 1810-40
Anglican Church	Church of England, extremely powerful in Upper Canada
Seigneur	Landlord of a large estate
Civil Law	Laws governing private relations in a community
Chateau Clique	Group of wealthy families in Lower Canada who controlled economic and political power in the province through appointment to the Executive Council
Patriote	Supporter of reform to the system of political power in lower Canada
Prorogue	To discontinue a session of parliament without officially dissolving it
Quebec Act 1774	Passed by British parliament to incorporate New France (Canada) into their empire after 7 years war
Howick Act 1831	An act of parliament in Britain that transferred the revenue from duties on Canadian goods to the control of local assemblies in the province
92 Resolutions	A long list of political demands of the patriotes. they were drafted by the patriote leader, Papineau
Russell Resolutions	Resolutions passed by the British relating to the political demands of Lower canada
Bill of Indemnity	A bill introduced in the British parliament declaring Lord Durham's actions regarding political prisoners illegal





Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763-191

Topic Three: Learning from Past Mistakes in Canada 1837-40

## 1 The political nature of Upper and Lower Canada

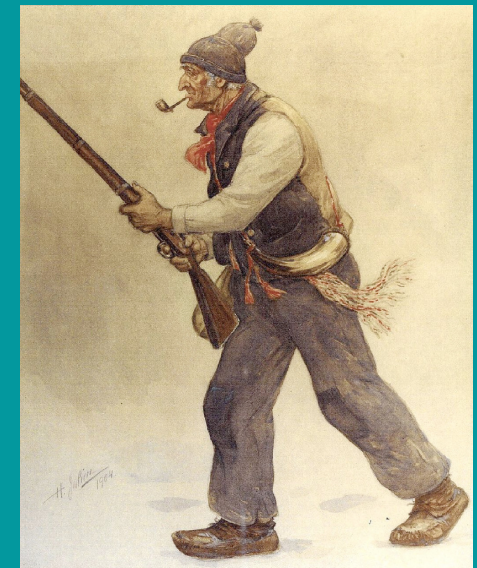
### Tensions: Upper Canada

Upper Canada was better set up to be economically successful because of its land tenure system, however UC lacked infrastructure and investment - it also had a relatively small population from which to raise money. Investment in infrastructure like canals and railways left the administration strapped for cash, however the legislative council sidestepped the assembly to raise cash by other means - thus stripping the legislative assembly of its only means of exacting influence over how money was spent in the province. The council raised this money by selling of land to the Canada Company and used it to pay the salaries of officials under the Lieutenant Governor. This angered the legislative assembly further, as they usually used the withholding of salary payments of officials as leverage to influence the behaviour and actions of the Lieutenant Governor. The allocation of land to the Anglican Church was a cause of much concern to Reformers in the region, as opposition to the Family Compact grew in the 1820s-30s and calls for 'cheap and responsible government' grew. By Responsible government, the reformers meant several things - firstly it referred to the removal of the Family Compact and their grip on the legislative process. This later developed into more sophisticated calls for constitutional change - Robert Baldwin is really the father of responsible self government, and he wrote to Lord Glenelg (Colonial Secretary) in 1836 suggesting constitutional reform and responsible self government in which the executive was responsible to voters in Canada rather than to the government in London. The population was only 350,000 in 1835 and the settlement was on the extreme western frontier of the British Empire with limited resources and fragmented settlements.

### 1b Tensions: Lower Canada:

As well as allowing the land tenure system to continue, the British had also guaranteed the free practice of Catholicism under the Quebec Act on 1774 and accepting French Civil Law. LC was predominantly French speaking (although the government including the legislative assembly officially and formally spoke in English). French-Canadians were fiercely protective of their traditions, institutions, identity and language and made up a sizable chunk of the legislative assembly. When British loyalists poured into LC after the American War of Independence racial tensions continued and heightened the French Canadian's protection over their ways of life. LC had the same structure as UC under the 1791 Constitution. Lieutenant Governors tended to select loyalists to be part of the Executive Council, forming an English speaking oligarchy called the Chateau Clique. However, the French speaking Canadians dominated the legislative assembly, and so fiercely fought against any move by the executive that was perceived to attack the French identity.

Rural stagnation in the 1820s saw genuine hardship for the habitants of LC, which the Chateau Clique were quick to blame on the backwards of the French colonists. The solution they proposed was to unite Upper and Lower Canada ( to allow for an English speaking majority). French Canadians vehemently opposed this measure, and the government in London sensibly dropped the initiative. However, general mistrust of the Chateau Clique was now firmly established. In the cities of LC, a largely educated group of French speaking professionals began to group together to argue for reform of the political system and protection of French identities - they were known as the Patriotes, representing those who wanted to echo the revolutionary rhetoric of the American Revolution, as well as those who simply wanted to protect the Lower Canadian system of Land ownership because it was French in its origin. Lord Dalhousie was the governor of Lower Canada from 1820-28 (more on him when we go over the causes of the Indian rebellion!!). By the time Dalhousie was recalled to London, Dalhousie was in total deadlock with the French speaking legislative assembly, who were refusing to pay the salaries of government officials. Dalhousie had dissolved parliament and the assembly in 1827 because he refused to allow a patriote leader as speaker of the house. The Lower Canadians presented 87,000 signatures to the government in London who were obviously highly sensitive to unrest in colonial assemblies - therefore they terminated Dalhousie's governorship.





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**1c The 1791 Constitution:** A constitution brought in in 1791 formed off the back of the lessons learned in the American War of Independence.

→Assures political representation in the provinces, Ensures French catholics continuing religious freedom, French allowed to maintain legal system in Lower Canada, French religious freedom guaranteed, Catholic Church can collect tithes, French system of land inheritance (split between children) stays in place in LC

**Solution? The Canada Committee:** After Dalhousie's exit after 87,000 signed a petition, the government in London knew action needed to be taken. Parliamentary select committee The Canada Committee was set up to report to the British government on underlying grievances in the Canadas. The report published in July 1829 outlines that the 1791 Constitution was not at fault IF it was used properly by the Governor. All complaints, especially in Lower Canada, were seen to be valid but no solution was offered, and no amendment to the 1791 constitution was recommended

**A missed opportunity for reform:** One year after the report was published (late 1830) the Tory government was replaced with a Whig government. The Whig government were set on massive parliamentary and constitutional reform in Britain (to ensure greater representation - The Great Reform Act 1832) and focused heavily on this, instead of the Canadas - the opportunity for reform had been missed. However, some progress was made - the Howick Act passed in 1831 - transferred all of the revenue made on customs duties in Canada into the hands of the local assemblies, giving greater financial autonomy (remember that the British thought this would stop revolution after what happened in America). A civil list was introduced to ensure assemblies in Canada always paid officials and did not use this as a bargaining chip - taking away the influence of the assemblies somewhat. Despite these small elements of progression, both Upper and Lower Canada - reformers and patriotes started to see the American government as a better model. The stage was set for tensions to boil over into potential rebellions

## 2 The Revolt in Upper Canada of 1837 - causes

1. Radical Reformers: Robert Baldwin and his father led the campaign for constitutional reform, but the far more extreme and radical William Lyon Mackenzie led the rebellion in 1837. Mackenzie had been the victim of persecution by the sons of the Family Compact in 1826, and his once moderate ideas about reform had developed into a true belief in seeking total independence like America

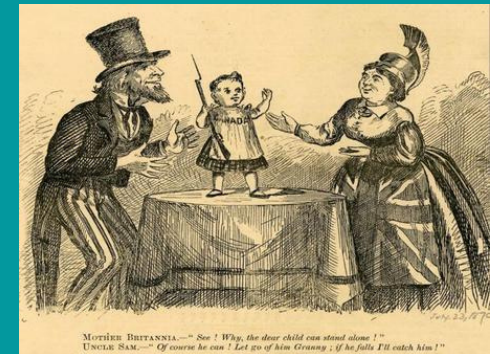
2. Irish influx: Irish emigration into the Province of Upper Canada caused friction with the loyalists and British settlers. They viewed the Irish as criminally inclined and spreaders of disease. The legislative assemblies objected to the use of Ops Township Schemes (supply of cheap materials and housing to new emigrants) and the Family Compact objected to the growing power of Irish emigrants and their potential power. Cholera epidemics in 1832 and 34 stoked the fire

3. Governor's behaviour: Sir John Colborne (1828-35) believed he was there to govern and the executive were there to be consulted - if they disagreed he would simply push forward with his plans. Colborne invested well in improving infrastructure, but angered the legislature by setting up a classic English prep school with public money, paying public officials himself with tax revenue (cutting out the role of the legislature) and using income from Anglican Church land to further strengthen the church.

Sir Francis Head (1835-38) had no experience at all in colonial administration. He had run a local administration in Kent but was essentially plucked from obscurity. He initially invited reformers into the executive committee, but removed them when they objected to not being consulted on issues. Head campaigned in the 1836 election against reformers and was successful in removing them from the legislative assembly. This caused greater tension as reformers now felt totally excluded from the political process.

4. 1836 election (a victory for Head and government) led him to pass a number of laws against reformers. A law scrapping the next election (in light of the illness of the monarch King William IV), a law banning members of the legislative assembly from being part of the executive council. This essentially tightened the Family Compact's grip on government and prevents reformers from being appointed to the Executive Council

In response to these actions - Mackenzie and the reformers saw rebellion as necessary. They formed Committees of Correspondence, secret councils, propaganda and a declaration of independence in 1837. Mackenzie promised revolution, an imitation of the American model and redistribution of land (from the church).





Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763-191

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## 2b Events:

The Rebellion in Upper Canada was led by William Lyon Mackenzie, a Scottish-born newspaper publisher and politician who was a fierce critic of the Family Compact, an elite clique of officials and businessmen who dominated the running of the colony and its system of patronage. Mackenzie and his followers also opposed a system of land grants that favoured settlers from Britain, as opposed to those with ties to the United States—many of whom were also denied political rights.

About 1,000 men, mostly farmers of American origin, gathered for four days in December at Montgomery's Tavern on Yonge Street in Toronto. On December 5, several hundred poorly armed and organized rebels marched south on Yonge Street and exchanged gunfire with a smaller group of loyalist militia. The bulk of the rebel force fled in a state of confusion once the firing started. Three days later the full rebel group was dispersed by loyalists from the tavern. There was a small, second confrontation soon afterwards in Brantford, but again the insurgents were dispersed.

Mackenzie and some rebels fled to Navy Island in the Niagara River where they established a provisional state - this was disbanded by mid Jan 1838

Revolt in Upper Canada 1837 - Results:

Mackenzie had the rebels were never seen as a serious threat to the structure of leadership in Upper Canada. Hundreds of reformers left UC for America after the failed revolt.

Many were arrested, 2 were hanged

Lord Durham sent to province of UC to investigate causes for and solutions to the rebellion

Focus was on loyalty to Britain and the corruption/stranglehold of the Family Compact

## 2c Revolt in Lower Canada in 1837 - Causes

- French speaking population largely excluded from Executive arm of government (governors tended to appoint British/loyalists)
- French in LC hoped that the Canada Committee would spark change - they were disappointed in 1830 when the Whig's chose to focus on British reform in Britain

1. Papineau: Louis-Joseph Papineau was a French-Canadian nationalist politician who had great influence in the legislative assembly. He oversaw the assemblies refusal to accept civil lists and opposed any changes to the feudal style land system that still operated in LC. He became more and more anti-British throughout the 1830s and he borrowed much of his language from the Patriots of the American Revolution. Papineau became influenced by the general mood of radicalism at the time in LC (and the revolution in France in 1830). He oversaw the publishing of '92 Resolutions' (28th Feb 1834) which was a long list of political demands of the patriotes including elective councils and protection of the French Canadian Identity

2. Economy: A suffering economy, cholera outbreak and social unease stoked by immigration led to the population becoming increasingly radical. Tensions increased and there was an outbreak of violence in the 1832 election where officials shot into the crowd. The radical wing of the Patriotes became stronger with their use of the radical rhetoric of the American Revolution. The British needed to be able to pay officials, which was being blocked and made more difficult by the Papineau legislature

3. Gosford Mission: Lord Gosford led an enquiry in 1835 for the Royal Commission for the Investigation of all Grievances Affecting His Majesty's Subjects in Lower Canada. Sir Frances Head (UC) stupidly informed the assembly in Upper Canada that the inquiry had no intention of engaging with the political reform that the Patriotes were calling for. This infuriated the Lower Canadians, causing great unrest. Parliament in Britain showed a very hard line attitude to LC, rejecting Papineau's 92 Resolutions, passing Russell Resolutions (March 1837) which generally ignored the constitutional reform that LC wanted. The inquiry also found that LC owed the British government £142,160 in unpaid salaries from the 1830s. The Russell Resolutions triggered unrest and agitation in LC in the form of large public meetings in May 1837 and boycotting of British goods. Lord Gosford increased the British military presence in LC, banned public protests and meetings. The assembly met in August and refused to bow to the British government - on the 26th August the patriotes began to prepare for a revolt.







# SIXTH FORM KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

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## 2d Events:

There were two outbursts of violence, the first in November 1837, in a series of skirmishes and battles between Patriote rebels and trained British regulars as well as Anglophone volunteers. The defeat of the disorganized rebels was followed by widespread Anglophone looting and burning of French Canadian settlements. Papineau and other rebel leaders fled to the United States.

With the help of American volunteers, a second rebellion was launched in November 1838, but it too was poorly organized and quickly put down, followed by further looting and devastation in the countryside. The two uprisings left 325 people dead, all of them rebels except for 27 British soldiers. Nearly 100 rebels were also captured. After the second uprising failed, Papineau departed the US for exile in Paris.

## Flashpoints:

23/11/1837 - victory for patriotes at St Denis

25/11/1837 General Wetherall defeated Patriotes at St Charles

5/12/1837 - declaration of martial law

14/12/1837 100 patriots flee burning church of St Eustache and are shot

December - Jan - Gosford brings situation under British control

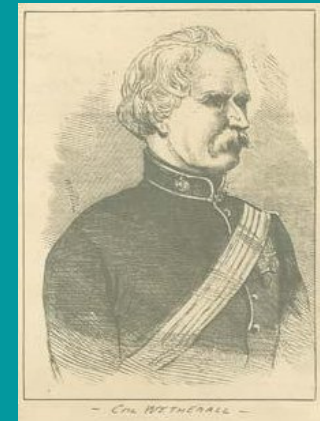
## Revolt in Lower Canada - Results:

Far greater than the UC revolt. As many as 13000 rebels involved, 500 patriotes in jail

10th Feb 1838 - 1791 constitution suspended and Governor Gosford given special powers of appointment

Gosford abolished martial law on 27th April 1838 as he was confident main ring leaders were in prison

British sought to reform the system in LC to: Primarily protect British settlers, Prevent any situation by which the French Canadians could ever have a majority in an assembly again, Reform the feudal land system that they saw as a contributor to French Canadian poverty, Reign in the British led Chateau Clique who had made the situation worse







Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763-191

Topic Three: Learning from Past Mistakes in Canada 1837-40

## 3 Lord Durham - character and personality:

Durham's personality and political ideals

Reformer and whig - Radical Jack, Jog along Jack, Pioneer of Great Reform Act 1832, Arrived in Lower Canada and paraded the streets dressed in silver and white regalia of the Knight of the Order of the Bath, Visitors to his Chateau whilst in residence ate of solid silver and gold plates and drank champagne - not your average reformer!! He was fabulously wealthy, but along with the other young Whigs of the time, used their time, money and power to influence great social change and afford the vote to the middle classes in Britain

Durham as High Commissioner - Popular, responsible for stability, Consulted widely with populations and discredited corrupt FC and CC

### Durham report - Key players:

John Lambton (Lord Durham) - Aristocratic lineage, extremely wealthy, sharply intelligent and a dedicated reformer known for his work on the Great Reform Act as 'Radical Jack'.

Lord Melbourne - British PM. sceptical of reform, doesn't want the radical in his own Westminster government but knows his talents need to be used somewhere. Could this reformer be a good match for the Canada Question?

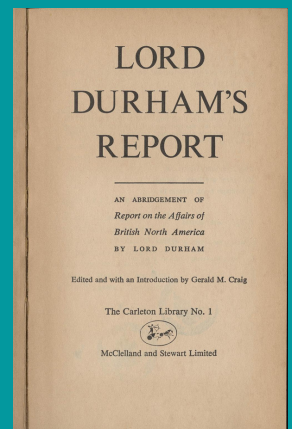
Gibbon Wakefield - had served 3 years in Newgate prison for luring a 15 year old girl from school to marry him

Thomas Turton - scandal when his wife divorced him for having an affair with her sister

Charles Buller - likeable and dependable, free of scandal

### What did Lord Durham do in Canada?

Lasted 4 and a half months before Westminster forced him to resign, Met extensively with Canadians including reformers in UC and compiled masses of evidence for his report, Acted as executive power (High Commissioner) whilst he was there, Lower Canada - got rid of executive and put his own staff in their place, Told newspapers to report on the fact that he was letting rebels exercise in the prison yard, Promised to work with all those who sought peaceful reform and requesting their cooperation, Established Canada's first police force, Negotiated with US to get soldiers to patrol Canadian border and stop rebels and American troublemakers from re entering, Created Commission of Inquiry on Crown Lands and Emigration for all of British North American provinces - seeking to improve the medieval system of land tenure in LC AND address issue of land grants given to influx of poor immigrants in both Canadas



### 3b Lord Durham's resignation:

Lord Durham was instructed to deal with political prisoners by freeing most but making a token group plead guilty and exile themselves from Canada to the USA. Durham instead pardoned the majority but banished the 'most' guilty to Bermuda, another imperial colony. Lord Brougham (leader of the opposition in Westminster) called a Bill of Indemnity in parliament calling Durham's actions illegal. Lord Melbourne did not publicly support Durham's actions, leaving Durham feeling betrayed and resigning on 9th October 1838. Effigies of Brougham were burned in Montreal - Durham was popular. Melbourne could not afford to defend Durham and risk toppling his already unstable government. Melbourne certainly betrayed Durham, but Durham did fail to follow instructions.



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History

3c Lord Durham's impact:

No doubt that Durham left the provinces stronger than when he found them. No danger in 1838 that British power would be unseated. His willingness to work with reformers and his high political standing meant reformers were willing to wait for his reports recommendations rather than rebel again

Influence of Wakefield and Buller: Brougham said 'Wakefield thought it, Buller wrote it and Durham signed it'. Generally accepted to be Durham's own work with elements of Wakefield and Buller. Buller and Wakefield interviewed multiple Canadians, including Robert Baldwin, and as such did form some reforming ideas which ended up in the report. Buller was lead commissioner for Crown Lands (should have been Wakefield but scandal was too great). Wakefield saw major weakness in free land grants and decided that land should be sold, thus attracting a more respectable type of colonist (with money!) however, this did not change immediately

Buller -Well liked, Moved from law to politics. Sat on reforming committees in parliament. Durham's chief secretary and head of Commission for Crown Lands (although Wakefield did all the work!). Sympathetic to French Canadian rebels. His idea to banish rebels to Bermuda. Stayed behind to finish Durham's work and then returned to finish report with Durham and publish it

Wakefield - Developed a theory of 'systematic colonisation' whilst in prison (selling land not giving it away in order to encourage worthy settlers). His notoriety meant Durham could not appoint him head of Crown Lands Commission. Ideas not evident in report apart from one small appendix on taxing granted but not settled land. Big supporter of union of two Canada's in order to solve economic problems - probably influenced Durham here

The Report on Affairs of British North America, 1839

Durham did not challenge Melbourne when he got home, but chose instead to complete his report and submit it to the Commons early in February 1839. Durham's focus results in a clear sighted and analytical response to the problem of governing the two Canadas and the constitutional deadlock which results from a governor with executive powers who was appointed by London.

Principal recommendations:

- Unification of Upper and Lower Canada as one province - Durham believed that the problems in LC were a result of French-Canadians and therefore the best solution would be to ensure they were a minority as part of a union
- Freedoms granted to French Canadians under the Quebec Act (Inc. civil law and land tenure) should be withdrawn in order to improve the economic position of those that lived in LC and promote economic growth
- Responsible Self Government for the new joint province (as defined by Robert Baldwin). The legislative assembly would be elected but the party with the majority would hold power and form a cabinet government (like the Westminster model). The Governor would not have any real authority anymore

Impact of the report:

Importance

- criticisms around treatment of French LCs and ruthless absorbent into a combined province
- Total absence or mention of indigenous people
- Section of self government vital in explaining development of the Empire in the second half of the 19th century
- By defining the term 'responsible self government' and presenting it in an imperial context, the Durham report became the intellectual basis that the relationship between Britain and its white settler colonies was based over the next 20 years

Short term results:

- Recommendation of uniting both Canada's accepted by Melbourne's government and legislation introduced into parliament in May 1839
- UC voted wholly in favour of the union, knowing that their economic woes would in part be solved by absorbing more population and having a British majority
- LC assembly had been suspended since 1838 and replaced with a special council. Most rebels were in exile so the union passed through with not much argument
- Act of Union proclaimed 10th February 1841 in Montreal

Long term results:

- Significance of report not recognised immediately (not mentioned in his 1840 obituary)
- Responsible Self Government eventually granted to all Canadian colonies between 1848 and 1855 and in Australia and New Zealand (western Australia 1890)
- Policy grew in importance as more white settler colonies adopted it, potentially preventing mass departure from the empire

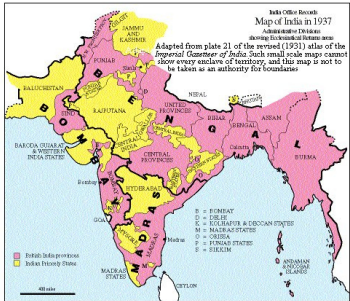
# SIXTH FORM KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763–191

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Key developments	
1757	Battle of Plassey
1813	Charter Act renews EIC Charter but only China tea trade
1829	Gov Bentinck makes sati illegal
1833	Gov of India Act - reorganising administrative system
1835-39	William Sleeman leads campaign against thagi
1856	Annexation of Awadh by Dalhousie
1857May	Mutiny of sepoys
1857July	Cawnpore massacre
1857July-Sept	British siege in Delhi
1857Nov	Evacuation of Lucknow
1858	Gov of India Act ends Company rule in India



Key words	
Charter	East India Company established by Royal Charter, giving them the monopoly on trade in India
Charter Act	Acts if Brit Parliament in 1813 and 33 altering EIC terms and conditions
Company Presidency	Three administrative branches of the EIC established first as trading posts and growing to control their territory in Bombat, Calcutta and Madras
Nabob	An official under the Mughal regime, company employees who made their fortunes in India
Utilitarianism	Governing principles should be the effort to secure the greatest happiness for the greatest number
Sepoy	An Indian soldier serving under British command
Caste	Hereditary groups of Hindu society distinguished by purity
Evangelical	An individual of the Protestant church interested in the salvation of others through missionary work
Thagi	Hindu practice of highway robbery and strangling victims in the service of Hindu goddess Kali
Princely State	A state in India not yet conquered by the British
Doctrine of Lapse	Any state under British influence should be annexed if the ruler was incompetent of died without an heir
Talukdar	Indian landholder in Mughal and British times with responsibility for tax collection

## SIXTH FORM KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Aspiration Creativity Character



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## 1a East India Company:

The Company was an exploratory body who were given royal permission to have a monopoly on trade in the 'East Indies'.

The Mughal empire had been the dominating force from the 16th-19th centuries in the region and their gradual decline after being challenged by their native enemies the Marathas, left a large power vacuum (of which the EIC took huge advantage)

The Company had an army, and administrative branch, men who acted as politicians and diplomats as well as their extensive trading arm. They were far from a 'company' as we understand them today. The British government wanted to regulate the authority of the EIC as it was rife with corruption and financial instability. By 1829, the British government asserted total control

## Role of the EIC:

In 1757 at the Battle of Plassey, the EIC forced defeat of the Nawab of Bengal. In the 1770s British government decided to step in.

By 1786 the Company was a 'Regularised subsidiary'

British government signed the Charter Act of 1813, which renewed the EIC's charter (kept its power in the area politically) but removed its monopoly on trade. The only trade the EIC was allowed to still dominate was the tea trade with China, and this was removed by another Charter Act in 1833.

The EIC was now in a situation where it had lost its main source of income. It turned instead to civil administration and tax collection, becoming even more closely involved in the lives of the Indian people.

The Changing Relationship between the EIC and the British Government:

Corruption and financial issues (poor management of nabobs) cause the government to step in with:

The Regulating Act - 1773 - Calcutta must have a council of 5 (2 were EIC, 3 were British government) - this ensured British parliament had a majority and could control the EIC, 1784 Act - EIC now subordinate to the Crown in all of its political functions and the Board of Control was set up to oversee this (BoC was Sec of State for India, Chancellor of the Exchequer and 4 others appointed by the King of England) 1786 Act - Governor General of India was given powers to override his council

## The Role of the Governor:

After the 1773 Act, the governor was approved by the council of four (crown appointed) so was essentially the choice of the King of England. Warren Hastings was the first of the Crown appointed Governors of Fort William in Calcutta, he governed from 1774-1785 from Fort William in Calcutta.

Sir William Bentinck was the first official Governor of India - responsible for foreign policy of the territories, administration, legislative control: 'superintendence, direction and control of the whole civil and military Government'. Technically answerable to British Parliament - but very slow communications between Calcutta and London meant they had massive sweeping powers.

## Keeping Control: The Company Army

Initially 3 private armies (Calcutta, Madras, Bombay) to protect trading. By 1820s - 200,000 soldiers

Natives recruited in huge numbers from local villages. Ideas about which religions/castes (sections of society) were best for war

45,222 of 277,746 were European/British soldiers

Main function of company army was to support tax collection and ensure treaties signed by local native rulers

Recruits were no longer hired private soldiers, but highly trained Company soldiers who shared the same views around cultural superiority

1823-6 successfully annexed Assam, Manipur, Caher

Wanted Sind and Punjab (North West) as part of British control - Sind taken in 1843, Punjab in 1849 after a decade of bloody campaigns

Company soldiers developed a deep respect for the war like fighters of the Sikh Punjab and Sind areas

## Importance of Bengal:

Most important presidency for the Company (Calcutta). Its president was the Governor General of all British controlled land after 1833 Government of India Act

Annexed in 1757 after the Battle of Plassey

Bengal was the heart of EIC Company power

Administrative structure outlined by Lord Cornwallis in his Code of Regulations - land divided into districts, land ownership rights in return for taxation

Legal admin was supervised by local judges, answerable to regional courts

Capital of British India until 1911 and Fort William was seat of power in Calcutta

Company army of Bengal presidency twice the size of other two armies

Played a vital role in annexation of the Punjab, leading to friction between these Sepoys and the Punjabi Sikh soldiers





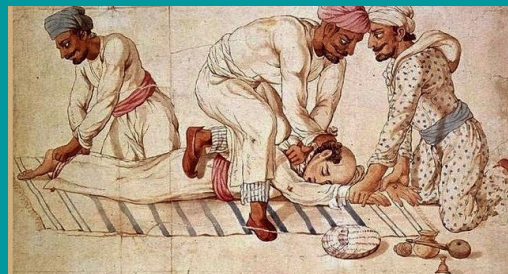
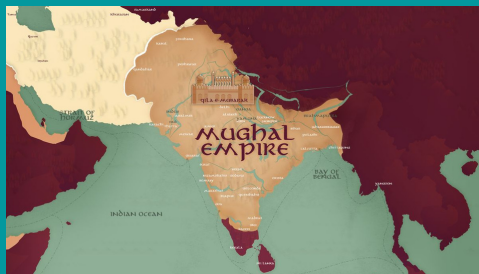
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## 2a The growth of cultural superiority:

- Early EIC who saw the wealth and complexity of Mughal civilisation before its deterioration in the mid 1700s (Battle of Plassey time) did not have a sense of cultural superiority
- Many nabobs adopted the Indian lifestyle in the period as it was far superior to the quality of life they would have had in Georgian England (orientalism)
- By 1829 the Company had been forgotten and a sense of cultural superiority was growing amongst the Company - a desire to 'improve' India for the better and help the population.
- Evangelicalism was adding to this feeling of superiority and the drive to 'improve'
- British women looking for white military and civil officers in India to marry arrived in their thousands.
- This made mixed marriages into a taboo (they had been common in the 1700s)
- Whilst  $\frac{1}{3}$  of British men serving in India left wills that included native Indian children or partners in 1750, by 1850 only a tiny portion did so, showing the decline of mixed relationships - further cementing racial divides and the idea of white cultural superiority
- 1829 - 57 was a period of 'modernisation' driven by ideas of cultural superiority and the Company's now administrative role in India
- This built tension and bitterness from natives that exploded in 1857
- Bentinck and Dalhousie Governors responsible, driven by Utilitarianism

## Attempts to Improve - William Sleeman's campaign against Thagi Thagi - the Urdu word for those who practiced ritual murder by strangling and highway robbery in the name of the Hindu goddess Kali

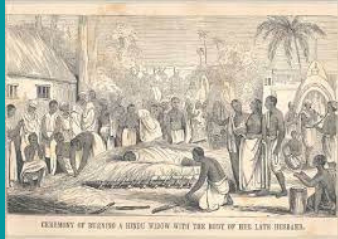
- Sir William Bentinck (first Gov to have sweeping powers) began attacking the practice of thagi in the 1830s
- 1836-48 several legal acts passed to outlaw thagi (justified as 'modernisation')
- Colonel William Sleeman led anti-thagi campaign in 1835 - captures a thagi (Feringhea), and made him confess everything about the secret network
- Thuggee and Dacoity Dept. created 1835 - highly publicised campaign in which 1000 thagi transported or hanged and 3000 tried and punished in total
- Method - capture thagi, use their information to track down others
- Thagi only attacked other Indians, so the British felt they were doing something truly selfless in eradicating it - very self congratulatory. 3 books written by Sleeman, very popular
- Thagi gangs operated in gangs of up to in central India 400, they believed they were predestined to kill and sacrifice their victims to Kali
- Sleeman's books were tales of adventure and very popular - Queen Victoria had copies
- Sleeman's nephew claimed 1,000,000 deaths from thagi gangs
- The campaign doesn't actually seem to have been widely resented by Indians at the time - far from the most damaging thing that the British did to 'modernise'





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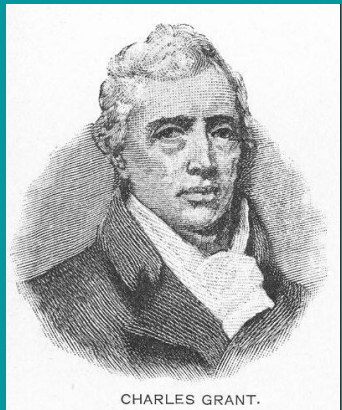
## 2b Attempts to improve: The drive against sati and female infanticide - Sati - the Hindu tradition of widows setting themselves on fire on the funeral pyre of their husbands

- Sati reflected the Hindu belief in the sanctity of marriage and mostly took place in the higher castes of society
- Estimated that 600 deaths a year in British territories
- As opposed to the acceptance of the anti-thagi campaign - the campaign to eliminate sati was incredibly unpopular amongst Indians
- Initially banned in Calcutta in 1798 and missionaries campaigned against it (agreed in 1813 Charter Act)
- Hindu Ram Mohan Roy also campaigned against it after death of his sister (advised Bentinck against a hard 'ban', but supported it nonetheless)
- Roy even presented evidence to the King's Privy Council showing that the practice must stay banned in 1832
- Act of Abolition in 1829 banned sati after an aggressive campaign led by Wilberforce and driven by Governor Bentinck's strong personal views
- Company and Bentinck both aware of serious consequences of imposing the ban (In terms of repressing culture and therefore creating bitterness)
- Banned India wide (inc outside British control) 1861, still occurs today!
- Higher castes saw this as an attack on their culture and purity
- Female Infanticide: Bentinck also enforced earlier laws (1795/1802) against killing new born baby girls (incase they didn't marry or they did marry and parents couldn't afford the dowry)
- Helpful for the chances of young girls but this massive intervention with tradition helped create even more resentment



## Attempts to Modernise: Impact of Missionaries

- Company initially against Christian missionaries coming to India due to inevitable clash of religion/culture it would lead to
- Began at the end of the 18th C with Baptist missionaries - Marsham, Carey and Werd who were banned from Calcutta by the Company and forced to settle in Danish area
- In 1818 Marsham, Carey and Werd set up a training college to train natives as priests
- 1813 - Wilberforce and Anglican Charles Grant campaigned to have missionaries admitted to Company territory by law (granted in Charter Act 1813) - after this protestant missionaries arrive in Bengal presidency in large numbers
- Anglicans and Baptists both focused on education and campaigning against Sati
- 1830 - Alexander Duff a missionary from Scotland started to teach English in schools thinking it would attract higher castes, and bible studies so that Indians would see the 'superiority' of Christianity
- Duff very influential in Governor Bentinck's educational policy (think utilitarianism)
- Missionaries campaigned to allocate more Company funds to higher education for Indians in the hope that a newly 'educated' class of Indians would translate western ideas back into native languages
- Education Act 1835 - English (not Persian) becomes official language of government and legal courts
- Bengal Renaissance (Roy a key figure) - a social movement marrying western and eastern ideas and philosophy together
- Most responses from Indian intellectuals were to further reinforce their own Indian traditional ideas and protect them from western influence
- Missionaries overall added to undercurrent of resentment (added to by Company collecting taxes)
- Company did feel superior but in general did not like missionaries as they made tax collection and ruling harder for the Company
- By 1830s there was resistance to Company in all regions from all caste groups - able to control because resistance was not coordinated



CHARLES GRANT.



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## 3a Causes of rebellion and British maintenance of control

**Governor General Dalhousie's Reforms** - James Andrew Broun-Ramsay - Gov General of India from 1848-56. An energetic Governor, dedicated to modernisation and utilitarianism.

Ended Company rule completely, pacified the Punjab (brought under British control) bringing vast fertile lands to the Company's rule, constructed railroads, laid telegraph lines and introduced the Penny Post system.

Saw no reason to continue alliances with princely states, these were agreed when the Company was not so powerful and were getting in the way of modernisation.

Solution: redefine princely states from semi independent to being under British paramountcy - Britain would and could interfere in these states. If a ruler was incompetent or died without an heir the state came directly under British rule. Directly in conflict with Hindu Law (allowed succession of adopted sons). Also revised a number of rulers titles as nonhereditary (meaning many rulers would now not be able to pass their title onto an heir)

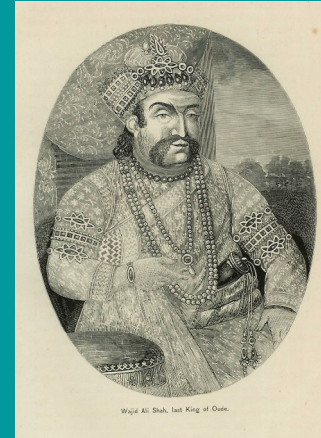
**Annexation of Awadh** - A short term but direct cause - massive blunder on Dalhousie's part. Awadh was annexed under the doctrine of lapse in 7th Feb 1856 - a prosperous province and one which would benefit the Company - run by Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, an extravagant and debaucherous prince who the British branded as not fit to rule (maladministration).

Awadh was the recruitment ground for sepoys in the privileged Bengali Company Army. The British were determined to annex the land and announced they would take it from the talukdars who counted produce a legal title. Each landowner was employed huge amounts of servants and was responsible for relations in the area - the British attack on the social order was hugely destabilizing for hundreds of thousands. Awadh became one of the centres of mutiny and then rebellion in 1857

Unrest in the Army - Immediate spark of the rebellion. Rumors had circulated that the new gun cartridges issued for sepoys to use by the Company were going to be greased with animal fat - this directly went against the religion of Muslims (no pork) and Hindus (no beef products). This seemed to be evidence of Britain's plan to 'Christianise' the Indian population and confirmed suspicions and resentments about missionaries.

Bengal army already in a state of unrest due to General Service Enlistment Act 1856 - Bengali army would have to cross water (travel over water damaged Caste status). Canning wanted to change this so he could use the Bengali army with the other two Company armies. Higher Caste Hindus extremely worried by this.

Meerut 9th May 1857 - 85 previously court martialled sepoys refuse to load new rifles with cartridges were set free by All three regiments, rising in revolt while the British were at church. The regiments massacres all local Europeans including women and children



Wajid Ali Shah, last King of Oude.



## 3b How did the Mutiny Spread?

The mutiny spread through the rest of the Bengal army very quickly. There was only one European regiment in this region (the entire North East) so nothing could stop the mutineers

Army mutiny spread into a wider rebellion in Delhi, some parts of the Punjab and Awadh (in Awadh the mutiny was a reason for the talukdars to join the families of sepoys in the Bengal Company army in opposition)

Peasant uprisings broke out over local issues like changing land and employment structures and excessive taxation

Local leaders emerged as heads of anti British forces (e.g. Rani of Jhansi, a female previously removed from power by the British under the doctrine of lapse. Ruled Jhansi independently in rebellion throughout 1857 and was eventually captured and killed by British when they arrived in Jhansi in March 1858)

Delhi: 11th May 1857 - sepoys arrive in Delhi to restore last Mughal emperor to imperial position of power (Bahadur Shah II). Shah is old and unambitious, does not seek to unite Mughal lands and does not pose the threat he could have to the British

Cawnpore: Sir Hugh Wheeler surrendered Cawnpore after 18 days to rebels on 27th June 1857. British were promised safe passage down the river but fighting broke out when boarding boats and 400 were killed. 200 British women and children remained hostage but were massacred on 15th July





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### 3c Rebellion case study: The Siege and Relief of Lucknow

- Cawnpore greatest example of vulnerability for the British → Lucknow the opposite, a symbol of British resistance
- Governor of Lucknow Sir Henry Lawrence saw the inevitable coming and herded Europeans in Lucknow into his fortified residents with enough food and ammunition to last 5 months
- Siege began on 1st June and Lawrence was killed by an exploding shell on 4th July
- First relief reached Lucknow on 25th September (87 days after siege began)
- Relief was made up for 6 British battalions and one Sikh battalion (remember bitterness between Sikhs and sepoys)
- Initially the Europeans could not evacuate due to injuries and casualties (and the discovery of further provisions which would keep them going for another 2 months!!)
- Sir Colin Campbell (Commander in Chief) led the second relief and led British forces fighting their way into the Governor's residency between 14th-17th November
- 24 Victoria Crosses given out on 16th Nov (greatest ever awarded for a single day)
- Area deemed too volatile to retake, British evacuated and didn't retake Lucknow until March 1858

### 4a Reasons for British Maintenance of Control

1. Lack of a cohesive rebel force: sepoy mutineers, angry talukdars, over taxed peasants, rival local leaders who didn't want to band together. Revolts were centred in Delhi, Cawnpore and Lucknow - all British needed to do was eliminate the rebel leaders 1 by 1 (made up of two muslim rulers and one Hindu maratha). Awadh showed most cohesion because they had a unified cause and family links to the rebelling sepoys - this was individual to Awadh
2. Remaining loyalty: Bengali Presidency army had revolted BUT other two presidential armies (Madras and Bombay) remained loyal. The area around Calcutta (seat of Bengal presidency) also remained untouched by the unrest. Punjabi sepoys harboured anger to the other sepoys in the Bengali army (for helping annex Sind and Punjab) and so helped suppress for the British. 7,000 of those who sought refuge in Lucknow Residency in Awadh were Indians still loyal
3. British had exploited local religious and political divisions to give themselves a position of dominant power  
This continued after the 'Indian Mutiny' - it was called this to make it sound minimal  
Local divisions could not be overcome to unite against British

### Consequences of the Rebellion:

Punishment of rebels: British retaliation was horrific At Cawnpore mutineers were made to lick buildings clean of blood and forced to eat pork or beef, then publicly hanged.

Peshawar - 40 men strapped to cannons and blown apart. Delhi - Bahadur Shah's sons captured, stripped and shot. Entire villages massacred.

End of Company Rule: The lesson in Westminster was the the fragility of Company rule and the make up of its armies was to blame. Government of India Act was passed in 1858 and from then on (until independence) India was ruled directly by British Gov through a Viceroy. Viceroy directly accountable to parliament and to the Secretary of State for India. Royal decrees issued promising India religious tolerance and equal protection.

Princely states brought under control by a series of treaties - they knew they were in a privileged position and should not question control. Bahadur Shah sent into exile (last remaining Mughal leader).

Successful policy - 560 princely states remained loyal to British Raj until independence, Collaborators, not enemies.

Talukdars were pacified - a backwards step as it condemned millions of Indians to feudal poverty, keep countryside rulers on side

British introduced taxation to pay for the debt of ending the rebellion (50 million). Instead of introducing reforms to landownership like Dalhousie, the British Raj taxed the more wealthy urban groups





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4b **Westminster also saw missionaries as those to blame.** Kept 'converting' out of official policy and treated any dealings with tradition as carefully as possible. London Missionary Society felt they should extend their efforts and sent a further 20 missionaries to India over the next two years. Despite this, official policy was religiously tolerant

1857 rebellion sent shockwaves around the empire and Cawnpore and Lucknow became the stuff of legend. White imperialism and supremacy grew consequently. **The 2,000 white men governing 250 million Indians became reclusive and protective, resisting Indian nationalism and more liberal policies from Westminster**

**Changes to the Indian Army:** Proportion of Indian sepoys in the army reduced by 40%, British troops increased by 50% (3:1 instead of 9:1)

Recruitment from Brahmin and Rajput Hindu castes halted (had formed the backbone of Awadh/Lucknow rebellion)

1858 onwards - recruitment of sepoys was from areas deemed to be more loyal (namely Sikh Punjab and Muslim north west)

Adjacent regiments would now have different ethnic and religious makeup to prevent a spread of rebellion from regiment to regiment.

Troops could use whatever grease they preferred on their cartridges (new rifle in 1867 meant they didn't have to)



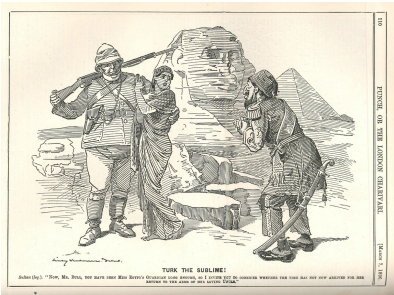
## What the British did next:

- Far less inclined to educate or develop society (scared of consequences...!)
  - India still a vast source of wealth
  - In former British territory (outside of the princely states with which they had strong alliances now) they turned to infrastructure
  - By 1861 1,588 miles of railway network (24,760 by 1900)
  - Irrigation projects, telegraph and postal networks, sanitation, lighting projects embedded (no intrusion into culture/religion)
  - Famine was seen as key to avoid in order to keep content of masses - white man's burden
  - Educated middle class Indians who spoke out about Indian nationalism were hushed and dismissed by the British as not understanding the issues of the Indian peasants and their rural landowners
  - Late 1800s - British believed their removal would result in famine and chaos
  - Applied themselves to ruling India for the poorest Indians and improving their lot
  - Suez Canal, railways and networks all now meant quick reinforcements could be put into place should a rebellion occur
- Indian Civil Service never discounted an Indian grumbling again

# History

6. Ismail Pasha, Khedive of Egypt—1. The late Great Khedive, Ismail of the Khedive—2. Muhammad Tawfik Pasha, Pasha, Father of the Khedive and His Appearance—3. Muhammad Tawfik Pasha, Pasha of the Khedive and His Appearance—4. Ismail Pasha, Khedive of Egypt—5. The Khedive and His Family

THE KHEDIVE AND HIS FAMILY



Key words	
Khedive	A title, similar to 'lord' or 'viceroy' for ruling families of Sudan and Egypt
Fellahin	Egypt's peasant classes
Bond- Holder	Govs can sell or issue bonds. Issuer agrees to pay back that money plus a set of amount of interest. If issuer goes bankrupt the bond becomes worthless and investors lose money
Gambetta Note	Diplomatic note presented by the French and British to the Egyptian Gov 1882
Veiled Protectorate	A term used 1882-1914 - Egypt technically remained a province of the Ottoman Empire and British advisers who effectively ran the country had no legal authority
Home Rule	Political cause that sought to reduce the power of the British state in Ireland
Liberal Party	Opposition to conservative party
Kharaj	Land tax paid on land held by peasants under Ottoman Empire
Fedden	Egyptian measurement of land
Ushr	Land tax paid by large landowners in Egypt under Ottomans
Maxim Gun	Invented by American Inventor Hiram Maxim in 1884, first fully automated machine gun

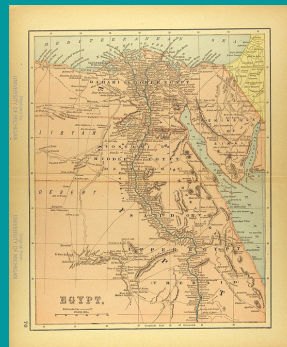


Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763-191

Topic Five: The Nile Valley, 1882-98

## 1a Initial British Intervention: The problem of the Ottoman Empire: Having captured and run Egypt since 1517, by the 1800s the Ottoman Empire was in decline

- Ottoman Empire's weakness lay in devolving power from Constantinople to regional leaders who eventually got hungry for more power
- This was a worry for the British - if the Empire collapsed, other powers like Russia, the Austro Hungarian Empire or France could gain territory and influence in the area
- Obviously Egypt of even more importance after the completion of the Suez Canal in 1869
- Khedives in Egypt enjoyed a huge amount of freedom from Ottoman centre and increasingly relied on Euro loans from the 1850s to develop Egypt's economy
- Between 1863-70 Egypt's foreign debt went from £3 - 100 million in loans and investments from Britain and France
- Khedive's essentially bankrupt by 1875
- Consequently Britain established 'Dual Control' - forced financial reform in Egypt (reduce army spending, increase taxes on food/goods + decrease interest Egypt had to pay on their foreign Euro loans to 5%)
- France and Britain supervised Egyptians finance and convinced the Ottoman Empire to remove the Khedive Ismail Pasha and replace him with his much more easy to control son Tewfik Pasha on 26th June 1879



**1b Egyptian Nationalism and Arabi Pasha:** Arabi Pasha (aka Colonel Ahmed Urabi, Ahmad Arabi) was an officer in the Egyptian army. Arabi Pasha began to speak of '**Egypt for the Egyptians**' and formed the Egyptians Nationalist Party in 1879 - support from the army but also from peasants (fellahin). 1897 - Arabi led a coup in reaction to 2,500 army officers being dismissed. Forced Khedive Tewfik's son to appoint a nationalist ministry/cabinet including himself! New nationalist cabinet borrowed £400,000 from the Rothschilds (rich banking family). British deeply concerned that Arabi Pasha's next move would be to reverse Dual Control and did not look favourably on the Development of Egyptian Nationalism.

### Protecting European loans and people:

Strategic reasons: Suez Canal. Crucial to British trade to India - 80% of cargo through Canal was British. 1875 - Disraeli had bought 45% of Canal shares (France own other 55%)

Needed to maintain this strategic presence in the region (clear Anglo-French rivalry)

Trade reasons: Egypt a growing market for British exports (British companies helped build much infrastructure under modernising Khedives)

- By 1880 Britain purchased 80% of Egyptian exports and supplied 44% of Egypt's imports

**Financial reasons:** British gov aware of massive investment by British banking system into Egypt (hence setting up Dual Control)

- Egypt must continue to pay its debts to bond holders (those who held the loans Egypt had taken out against the British Gov)
- 37% of Gladstone personal fortune was tied up in Egyptian loans....

**People:** Britain claimed intervention was to stop loff of life.

11th June 1882 British and French fleets landed off Alexandria (232,000 residents, 1/5 European) and tensions escalated into an anti-Christian riot in which 50 Europeans were killed. British wrongly blame Arabi Pasha



Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763-191

Topic Five: The Nile Valley, 1882-98

## 2 Why was Egypt controlled by the British after 1862

- 1882 - 1914 - London effectively controlled Egypt - no legal basis AT ALL but justified by saying they were there on the request of the khedive
- Khedive effectively could not make decisions without agreement of British Consul and more administrative and army positions given to British
- Gladstone and subsequently Salisbury (PMs of Britain) always planned to withdraw but never happened due to:
  - Sir Evelyn Baring's mission in Egypt - believed that financial stability wasn't enough - there needed to be changes made to agricultural infrastructure and governmental structure and institutions - he believed he was the man for the job (London did not do much to restrain him)
  - Radical Islam spreading in Sudan - Since successful Gov General Charles Gordon had gone back to Britain the Mahdi had emerged in

1881 and fought against Egyptian rule (wiped out all but 300 of 7,000 force led by Sir William Hicks) - no longer under control. London didn't care for Sudan, but cared a lot about Cairo and Alexandria

Defeat of Liberalism/Gladstone - Salisbury consequently took over in 1886, frustrated by Britain's illegal rule in Egypt but unwilling to relinquish control in the area to the French of Mahdists. Salisbury actually agreed Constantinople Convention to withdraw in May 1887 but French and Russia threatened Ottoman's if British were granted rights to re-enter Egypt. Salisbury concluded that French/Russian threat to imperial lands was too great to withdraw and leave Egypt open

**The work of Sir Evelyn Baring:** Descendent of a great banking dynasty. No patience for 'orientalism' and believed in supremacy of Anglo-Saxons

Classic Victorian imperialist - public school, Indian civil service, fair, hardworking, incorruptible, paternalistic, patriotic  
Utilitarian - convinced he knew what would make Egyptians happy, convinced he was the one to do it and convinced they needed Britain

Focused heavily on agricultural reform and drainage improvement as well as administrative reform and financial control to place economy on firmer footing

Baring's financial reforms (controls + cuts to public spending) restored Egyptian gov to firm footing by 1887. £8 million loan from London was spent on stabilising gov and half of taxes raised under Baring was spent repaying loans - in theory British reason for occupation was fulfilled....

Baring was convinced that proper drainage would lead to better agricultural output and improve lives of peasant farmers - £1 million spent on drainage for Nile's silted flood plains. 1882-1902 Public Works Department focused  
1884 survey - Land tax on land owned by peasants (Fedden) was far higher than on Kharaj (rich landowners) - very unfair, preventing agricultural economies growth. Baring could not level this out because he was constrained by the budget and he didn't want to upset land owners. Didn't implement tax reform until early 20th C

Refused to fund secondary education, not gov's responsibility. Limiting upward mobility (again) of fellahin. 1901 raised primary school fees to decrease enrolment - believed in material progress, not education, and not too much progress too soon either!







Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763-191

Topic Five: The Nile Valley, 1882-98

## 3a Why were the British drawn further into the Nile Valley?

### The Problem of Sudan:

- Egypt (under the Ottomans) had been in occupation and administrative control of Sudan since 1821
- Khedive Ismail (before the British and French had him replaced with Tewfik his son!) had appointed British General Gordon as the governor of Sudan in 1873- the aim was for him to end the thriving slave trade in Sudan
- Gordon succeeded however the slave trade was such an integral part of Sudanese society (slave owners were the most powerful people) that the abolition had a very destabilising effect on the economy and society as a whole
- Gordon resigned in 1880, exhausted by the project and returned to England (for now)
- The destabilisation caused by Gordon's abolition was made worse by the rise of the Mahdi (Islamic leader in 1881)
- Removal of slave owners in Sudan removed the only effective opposition to Mahdist power
- Sudanese resentful of Egyptian control and taxes
- Perfect situation for Mahdist to grown powerful
- Egyptian army under Sir William Hicks launch a number of unsuccessful attacks in 1882-3 culminating in the slaughter of all but 300 of a 8,000 Egyptian force by Mahdist forces

### Gordon Of Khartoum in Sudan 1884-5

- Gordon of Khartoum was an adventurer on the edges of empire - China, India, Sudan. Mapped the Nile as far as Uganda and abolished the slave trade in Sudan
- Regarded as unhinged in London - he resigned from private secretary of Viceroy in India because he refused to sign an official letter saying the viceroy had 'read this letter with interest' as the viceroy had 'done nothing of the sort'
- Not good at following rules, hardline Christian, not a safe pair of hands but regarded by British public as a Victorian hero
- Obvious choice for evacuation as knew the area and had commanded Egyptian garrisons in the 1870s
- Historians have debated for years over why Gordon went off track with plans in Khartoum, Sudan. Some argue he was trying to generate publicity so the British Gov would intervene instead of evacuate. Others argue he simply did not have the forces to execute the evacuation plans - Gladstone and Baring would not send more.
- Gordon spent most of his time when he first arrived in Khartoum asking Baring for reinforcements
- When mahdists approached he refused to evacuate saying he had not yet got everyone out that needed saving
- His diaries show strong Christian principle - he was prepared to sacrifice himself to save others. He arranged for the diaries to be smuggled out and publicised...

### The Siege of Khartoum:

- Gordon's refusal to evacuate led to the besiegement of Khartoum in Sudan
- An aggressive campaign in the newspapers in Britain to get a relief expedition out to save Gordon and his forces
- Newspapers followed the siege exhaustively - lasted 10 months
- Gladstone eventually sent a relief campaign, 2 days too late to save Gordon
- The Mahdi broke into Khartoum on 26th January 1885 and the entire Egyptian garrison was murdered, Gordon's head was brought to the Mahdi as a prize
- The public blamed Gladstone in Britain - Queen Victoria sent him a telegram blaming him for the death of this imperial hero. He was labelled the Murderer of Gordon, contributing to loss of election 1885
- Gladstone's cabinet agreed to withdraw and leave Sudan to the Mahdi, despite public demand
- Cost, time and threats from outside empire made annexation of Sudan not worth the trouble
- Desire to avenge Gordon had a huge impact on important British decision makers like General Kitchener (sent to put the Mahdi down in the 1890s) and also played a part in how Sudan was retaken in 1896
- Gordon went down in legend. A central part of imperial history - a national day of mourning, mugs, busts, jugs depicting 'hero' - Poets wrote heroic poetry about him
- Statues in Westminster, Aberdeen, Rochester, across Empire and memorials in Westminster Abbey and St Paul's Cathedral

### Gladstone's concerns and policies

- Gladstone and Sir Evelyn Baring were concerned that problems in Sudan would destabilise Egypt's financial recovery
- They decided that cutting Sudan loose was the best option in order to keep stability in Egypt - to do this they needed to evacuate Egyptian garrisons in Sudan (where Egyptian soldiers were based, usually under the command of English commanders) - Egypt could no longer fund the cost of having their soldiers in Sudan trying to keep order
- Gladstone was very against getting more involved in Sudan - mostly desert run by war like tribes, reliant on slave trade (Britain committed to stamping this out)
- 1884 - Governor Gordon was sent BACK to Sudan to organise and oversee the evacuation under instruction from London and Baring in Cairo
- Gordon had other ideas and almost one year later on 26th January the Mahdist forces were slaughtering the entire Egyptians/English garrison, and Gordon's head was on a spike. But what happened...?!



Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763-191

Topic Five: The Nile Valley, 1882-98

## 3a Why were the British drawn further into the Nile Valley?

### 3b British in the Nile Valley - Kitchener and the French

What happened after Gordon? Conquest of Sudan 1898

- In 1896 PM Salisbury ordered a campaign to the Sudan to secure and protect the source of the Nile.
- Lord Kitchener was to lead the campaign which would result in the annexation of Sudan and crushing of Mahdist forces
- Salisbury was influenced by the 'Scramble for Africa' - other Euro power taking large chunks of Africa, he was aware he needed to secure the source of the Nile in order to keep control over Egypt and its strategic advantages
- Salisbury was also threatened by: 1) French power in the region, especially of parts of the Nile 2) Fear of growth of Mahdist nationalism infecting Egypt from Sudan
- The 1896 expedition was therefore an attempt to address the two threats of the French and the Mahdist forces
- Mahdist forces had just defeated Italians in the region at Battle of Adowa - convinced Salisbury now was the time for a reassertion of power and prevent Jihadist spread

#### Fear of French Occupation

In 1890, the British had declared the the entire Nile valley was within its 'sphere of influence'. Germany, Belgium and Italy accepted this - not the French

In 1894 Sir Edward Grey announced in parliament that French interference in the Nile Valley would be seen as an unfriendly act - showing France Britain's position on their involvement Salisbury knew he needed to move from a 'sphere of influence' to a clear military presence in Sudan to keep French influence at bay

This move would a) stop French expansion b) protect the water from the Nile needed to irrigate cotton fields in Egypt (securing Egyptian stability and preventing French from controlling Nile) French aim: link its WESTERN colonies with its EASTERN port - this meant crossing through British Territories (see map)

1898 - British and French armed forces met at Fashoda (intersect of French and British supply lines)

French had travelled for 14 months and had 120 men

Kitchener had 1500, 5 gun boats and was under instruction to lay claim over entire upper Nile

A strange set of events followed - French were massively outnumbered and also relieved to not be facing mahdists -Kitchener and Marchand (French leader) deferred the matter to Paris and London and instead had a party...of whiskey and champagne

Both British and French press wanted a fight - but the French gov knew they were massively inferior to British navy and dropped their claim to Fashoda on 3rd November - ending bizarre stand off/side show

### Significance of Omdurman, 2nd September 1898

- Salisbury long term wanted the destruction of the Mahdi but didn't think it would happen in his life time - called it 'one of the vilest despotisms ever seen'
- Kitchener's careful advance, excellent military planning and use of the maxim gun (first fully automated machine gun) meant that the Mahdi was wiped out at the Battle of Omdurman - just outside of Khartoum
- Mahdist forces - 10,000 dead, 13,000 prisoners, 5,000 wounded
- British forces - 47 dead and 382 wounded
- Young Winston Churchill served as part of this force and wrote a detailed account of the entire campaign - he wrote a book called The River War in which he criticised Kitchener for the atrocities that were inflicted on wounded Mahdists
- Following this defeat of Mahdists Sudan became part of the British empire and Britain gained effective control over the entire Nile Valley

### General Horatio Herbert Kitchener

- Kitchener had been deeply affected by the death of Gordon and by his role in the failed relief mission
- Very different to Gordon - pure army, massive discipline and self control
- Gordon had met Kitchener when he was a young man and made a huge impression on Kitchener. Kitchener had also learned valuable lessons from the disorganised mission to save Gordon in Khartoum
- Kitchener's campaign down the Nile was well planned and well equipped with gunboats and railways to keep supply lines open. He won victories against Mahdist forces at Freekeh in 1896, Atbara and Omdurman - Salisbury extended the mission to the reconquest of all of Sudan
- Kitchener's eventual retaking of Khartoum reflected his hatred for the Mahdi and need for vengeance of Gordon
- He held a memorial for Gordon and cried, then ordered the tomb of the Mahdi be destroyed so that it wasn't used as a place of pilgrimage
- Kitchener ordered that the Mahdi's head be decapitated from its corpse (Baring had to intervene and have it buried after)
- Kitchener's actions outraged a young Winston Churchill who was on the mission. They were debated in parliament too
- Actions in Sudan plus Kitchener's use of concentration camps in the Boer War in SA outraged anti imperialists but he was a massive public hero and went on to be Secretary of War in WWI

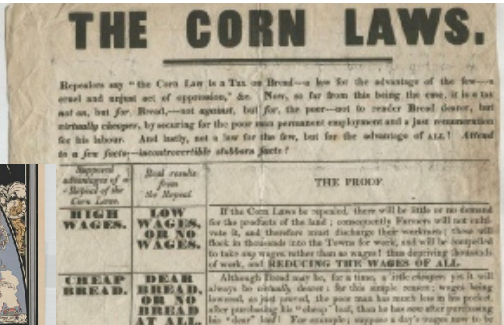
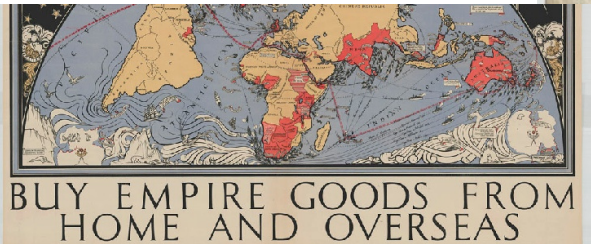
# SIXTH FORM KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763–191

Topic Six: British Trade 1763–1914

Key developments	
1779	Free trade granted to Ireland
1807	Slave trade abolished after a 19 year campaign
1815	Parliament passes Corn Laws to keep grain prices high
1819	Singapore founded by EIC - effectiveness of Entrepots
1833	Abolition of slavery in West Indies
1842	Victory in First Opium War
1846	Famine in Ireland
1849	Navigation Acts abolished, Free Trade dominates parliament
1875	Purchase of Suez Canal shares
1890	Britain partitions East Africa with Germany and declares Zanzibar a protectorate
1898	Britain leases Weihaiwei to counter Russian acquisition of Port Arthur



Key words	
Mercantilism	Policy ensuring value of exports is greater than than of imports - a positive balance of trade to acquire gold and silver bullion
Protectionism	Taxes on imports and exports designed to protect domestic producers
Free trade	Import and export taxes are minimised to allow merchants to compete across borders, favours merchants who can produce the cheapest goods
GDP	Monetary value of services and goods produced by a country over a yearly period
Geopolitics	The idea that power derives from territorial dominance
Scramble for Africa	Rapid period of imperial expansion 1881-1914 when European powers divided and colonised the entirety of Africa
Middle Passage	Crossing used by slave ships between Africa and the Caribbean
Plantation	Large piece of land used to cultivate a crop by cheap labour
Tariff	Tax on imports and exports
Inflation	A reduction in value due to oversupply
Gunboat Diplomacy	Conducting foreign policy by deliberately displaying naval power as a means of intimidation
Unequal treaties	Those uneven treaties signed between China/Japan and the British empire usually after the defeat of the former
The Great Game	Name given to the political and economic rivalry between Britain and Russia in Asia in the 19th Century





Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763-191

Topic Six: British Trade 1763-1914

1 The importance of Government policy in shaping patterns of trade 1763-1914

Free Trade:

Britain emerged from the 7 years war against France victorious but with huge government debt - 157% in 1763 rose to 260% in 1821 per GDP

Gov Debt had to pay for AWOI, Napoleonic Wars, French Revolutionary Wars - naval squadrons and armies were effective but extremely expensive.

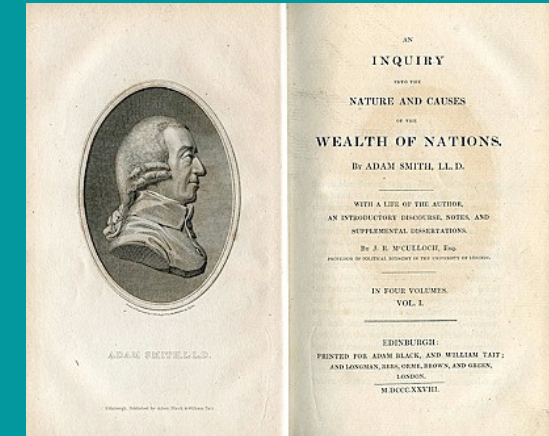
Trade kept the British empire solvent but the cost of maintaining armies overseas was almost unmanageable. Over time, free trade was introduced - import and export taxes are minimised to allow merchants to compete across borders - increases overall volume of trade. BY 19th century free trade benefited British merchants hugely as they could produce manufactured goods cheaper and compete successfully against rivals elsewhere. British trade dominance extended beyond empire into China and South America. Eventually challenged by other Euro powers who wanted more geopolitical power - Britain began to take territory just so others wouldn't (scramble for Africa).

## Abolition of the slave trade

1787 - Quakers a minority group of Christians - joined with other groups and appointed William Wilberforce as leader of their parliamentary campaign. They led a grassroots campaign (focused on getting support of the public) to put pressure on parliament. Abolitionists gathered evidence of the unimaginable horrors of the slave trade and the experiences of enslaved African men, women and children. Wilberforce launched his campaign in 1789 with the support of his close friend the Prime Minister William Pitt the Younger. Slave Trade Act of 1807 bought Britain's involvement to an end. Humanitarianism and anti-French sentiment are two of many factors that contributed - economic factors also did - 1 in 10 ships lost their profit in 18th century due to tropical disease/pirates/slave rebellions. Slavery in West Indies continued until 1834 when the government essentially bought out the slave owners and compensated them for £20,000,000 - 40% of government spending that year

## Trade of Enslaved People

By mid 18th century the triangular trade was seen as a central part of Britain's empire due to the vast profits available. Trade directly enriched not just traders but the ports they traded from - Bristol, Liverpool and Glasgow all benefited hugely from the trade and were filled with wealthy merchants. By the 1790s 120-130 ships per year sailed from Liverpool and the majority of them undertook enslavement voyages. Slave traders borrowed money from English banks to get their trade going and outfit their ships. Rich English noblemen had their money tied up in the banks, so they indirectly supported the slave trade and The British government benefitted from taxes and tariffs on the trade. A pool of very skilled sailors was built up on the trade, who could be drafted into the Navy when needed in times of shortage. Meanwhile conditions on the plantations were so bad that African men and women would be worked to death before they could reproduce - so there was always a demand for more enslaved people. By 1766 upwards of 40 members of parliament were involved in plantations. The Church of England owned plantations, the Bank of England's governor was on the West Indian Merchants committee, the mayor of London owned land in Jamaica and used this power to secure more - you can see why it was difficult at first for the abolitionist movement to make much progress



## 2a Turning points in the course of British Trade: Free Trade and Navigation Acts

Theory of Free Trade:

Mercantilism dominated economic theory 16th-18th C. Maintain a positive balance of trade (export more than you import), making gold and silver and investing this overseas

1776 Adam Smith published An Inquiry into the Nature of Causes of the Wealth of Nations (probably the most important book ever written...!)

Smith argued that if tariffs were removed for import and export, everybody would win in trade (as opposed to the wine or lose model of mercantilism/protectionism). Published year after WOI - living proof that mercantilism could cause a war!





Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763-191

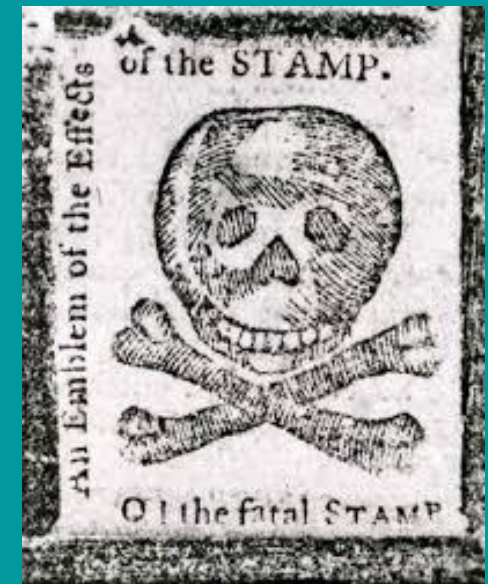
Topic Six: British Trade 1763-1914

## 2b Turning point: The adoption of free trade, 1842-6

- Slow to adopt in UK. System was designed to give British goods the advantage, and powerful MPs relied on these tariffs for the income of their estates
- Mercantilism had not worked in America, but it had worked incredibly well in Ireland. Agriculturally Ireland produced the same as Britain and so tariffs had been placed on Irish trade to stop competition. However, excellent grazing land and Irish contribution to supporting Britain's many wars (supplied Royal Navy and army) meant Dublin was second largest and most prosperous city in the BE in 1750!
- Irish economy was growing steadily as a result of mercantilism
- However, this mainly benefited landowning Protestant Irish and the middle class and peasants were still poor and frustrated without free trade - 1778 volunteer uprising with the slogan 'Free Trade or This' attached to a canon
- Adam Smith called restrictions on Irish trade of glass and silk 'oppressive and unjust' and consequently British gov removed restrictions in Ireland in 1779
- Granting Ireland free trade was a success - British wars maintained high demand for agricultural goods from Ireland and Britain
- In 1815 the protectionists made it clear they were still powerful however, voted in the Corn Laws which kept grain prices high by excluding foreign grain from British markets (remember parliament was full of men who did not want free trade as they did not want to reduce British prices as the profits from this funded their estates) - therefore little progress was made in reducing tariffs for some years
- 1832 - the Great Reform Act increased electorate by 60% - gave manufacturers and merchants a much larger say in trade policy
- 1838 - Anti Corn Law League founded to support free trade, decry protectionism and the practice of keeping British prices high
- Sir Robert Peel founded Conservative Party in 1834 on basis of belief in free trade - elected in 1841- abolished 1,200 import tariffs between 1842-46

## The Navigation Acts 1651-73 - Salutary Neglect

- Navigation Acts: as part of mercantilism, colonies were seen as dependent trading partners - merchants could only trade with British colonies, to keep the balance of trade positive for Britain
- The Navigation Acts passed 1651-73 were a core part of mercantilism - these laws showed colonies existed to supply the mother country with raw materials and employment
  - Goods produced in colonies could only be transported by English ships
  - Sugar, cotton, indigo, ginger and tobacco had to be shipped via an English port even if they were destined for somewhere else in Europe
  - European goods also had to go through a British port on their way to colonies
- These laws prevented development of sophisticated economies in its colonies, however salutary neglect.
- Salutary Neglect - soft touch approach of enforcing these regulations - smuggling was rife in Americas, customs officials were based in Britain and appointed deputies overseas who did not enforce
- 1763 - after 7 years war - British send massive army to Americas to protect from French and pass laws to make colonies pay for it. Send Navy to strictly enforce Nav Acts who shut illegal routes
- Merchants of New England suffered as their trade routes were shut or highly disadvantaged by new Nav Act enforcements
- This policy of extracting revenue from the colonies did not remain as extreme, but was still a main cause of the WOI





Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763-191

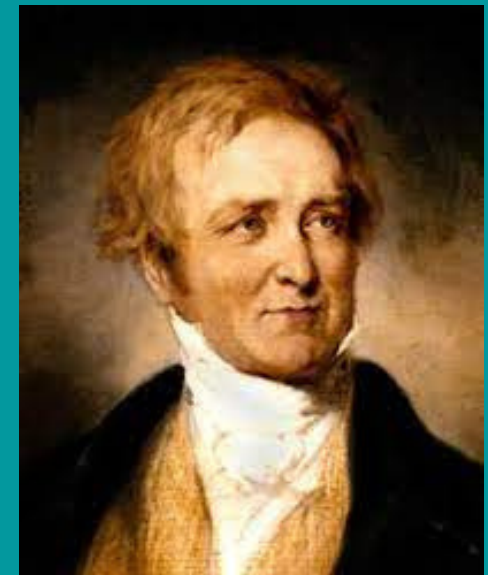
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## 2c Turning point: The repeal of the Navigation Acts 1849

- Robert Peel was PM and a committed free trader by 1841
- As mentioned prior he abolished 1,200 tariffs BUT Corn Laws and sugar duties remained
- Sugar duties were important to plantation owners in the West Indies because now Britain had abolished slavery, their sugar prices were no longer competitive with slave owning colonies like Cuba and Brazil (Spain and Portugal). Corn Laws were symbolically important to wealthy Brits in Gov
- 1846 Important Act - Peel abolished the tariffs. 1845 potato famine in Ireland means he could abolish Corn Laws to lower grain prices
- Seen as a betrayal of landowners of the West Indies and Conservative Party - party split and Peel had to resign!
- West Indian colonies declined after sugar duties banned - could not compete with slave owning colonies nearby. Irish did not benefit from abolition of Corn Laws - had no money at all and 1 million died 1845-52
- Whig PM took over after Peel - Lord Russell. Had support of Peelites and his own Whig party - a majority to push free trade agenda finally
- Russell's majority targeted the Navigation Acts next - they represented mercantilism and also meant there were always enough British ships/sailors for the Royal Navy to draw on in times of war
- By dismantling Nav Acts - Russell was prioritising free trade over national defence - showing the massive dominance of free trade on government thinking/priorities





Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763-1914

Topic Six: British Trade 1763-1914

## 3 The Acquisition of ports, entrepots and trade routes in and beyond the empire

### 3a The acquisition of Singapore, 1819

- Trade routes extending in China - EIC lost trade monopoly in India in Charter Act 1813 but still had China until 1833 - Britain keen for tea, silk and porcelain
- Problems: 1) foreign trade in China heavily regulated by Chinese authorities 2) could only trade with licensed merchants known as Hongs 3) only way to reach Canton in China was through Malacca Straits - owned and regulated through furious mercantilism by the Dutch who would turn British ships away (also piracy in region!)
- Sir Stamford Raffles - wanted to undermine Dutch in the region (Malaysia) by opening up a British trade route (via EIC) in the region. Located relatively empty port of Singapore, negotiated treaty with local rulers - shaky legal grounds, British Gov were not initially aware and Dutch were angry
- Anglo-Dutch negotiations on control in the region were made more difficult by this - when the Singapore port saw trade on 400,000 in first year and 11 million by 1824 British refused to give up the port and gave Dutch others
- Growth of Singapore: 1) status as an entrepot - ships from anywhere could dock without tariffs or taxes, attracting merchants and goods from all over SE Asia 2) halfway point - no need for Chinese ships to go all way to Britain via expensive Dutch ports to get their opium and textiles and vice versa
- Merchant houses with own docks and warehouses were established (20 British by 1846) with banks, auction houses to support
- Strategic location in middle of key trade routes signalled new era in imperial trade - not a new concept (entrepots in West Indies), but perfectly placed
- Commercial growth outstripped Dutch in region and English mercantilist docks - showed young Robert Peel the possibilities of free trade...

### The acquisition of Hong Kong, 1842 - how did it start?

- Free trade city in Singapore was excellent, but did not solve trade problems with China - traders still not allowed to leave port of Canton, not allowed to travel up China's rivers to negotiate directly with producers.
- Failed attempts to negotiate in 1792 and 1816 with Court
- Pirates from Philippines and Borneo also a problem - 100 operated on Canton route - EIC could not defend from this
- EIC had entered a negative balance of trade with China - there was more of a British market for Chinese goods than vice versa so EIC were paying silver for goods
- Solution: instead provide opium cheaply grown in India - illegal and highly addictive but merchants in Canton happy to smuggle in to feed addicts and users in China
- Singapore (1819) helped this trade on the route and in 1822 Chinese merchants smuggled in 347 tons
- Charter Act 1833 meant opium trade blew wide open for traders outside EIC and by 1839 2,553 tons imported to China - 4-12 million opium users in China now and negative balance of trade reversed - silver flooded out of China

### The Chinese Blockade, 1839:

- Chinese gov needed to act decisively to address the opium problem
- Chinese troops blockaded Canton - holding EIC merchants hostage and taking their goods. Ships waiting to smuggle their opium to Cantonese smugglers were boarded and searched - 1,000 tonnes of opium were banned



### The First Opium War:

- When British government found out about the incident - Lord Palmerston (foreign secretary) sent a Naval expedition to China without consulting parliament
- Lord Palmerston was a landowner, free trade supporter and soon to be Prime minister known for Gunboat diplomacy - showing Naval power and prowess in order to intimidate enemies
- British Naval squadron (incl. first steam powered warship - Nemesis) defeated antique Chinese ships easily, putting them in a position to dictate terms to Chinese Emperor
- Palmerston instructed to occupy 'a convenient part of Chinese territory' and the Navy seized Hong Kong - sparse population but fantastic deep water harbour
- Hong Kong established as an entrepot at same time as Chinese gov were forced to open ports other than Canton to foreign traders
- HK allowed large ocean vessels to offload without paying tariffs, and give goods to smaller traders to take onwards
- Britain expanded into Kowloon on HK (pressured Chinese gov to let them). population 15,000 in 1841 to 300,000 in 1900





Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763-191  
 Topic Six: British Trade 1763-1914

## 3 The Acquisition of ports, entrepots and trade routes in and beyond the empire

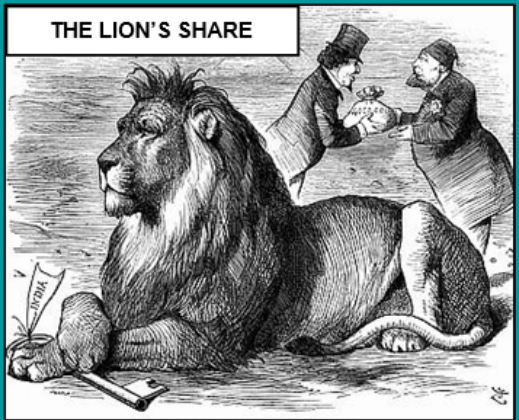
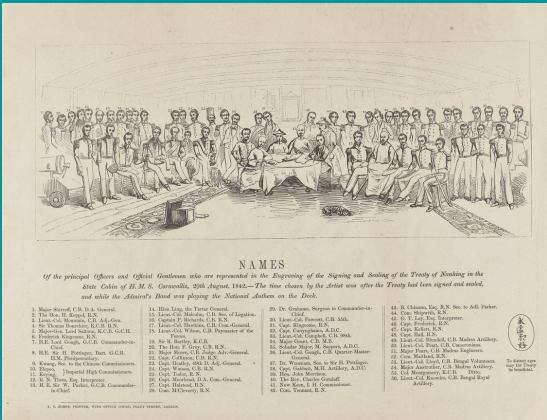
### The Opening up of Shanghai to trade, 1842

- 1842 Treaty of Nanking - Chinese agreed to
  - Pay 6 million in silver for destroyed opium in FOW, 3 million to British Merchants in Canton, 12 million in reparations
  - HK to be given to British
  - Open Chinese ports of Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo to foreign trade (not just Canton) and lower import tariff to 5%
  - Give British legal citizenship in China
- Shanghai most important of new ports by far - mouth of Yangtze river so China's vast river network and interior opened up to traders (1,000 miles of waterway) - could now trade beyond Hong merchants too
- British established a settlement at Shanghai which was basically self governing. Americans followed in 1848 and French in 49.
- 1854 - foreign businessmen established Shanghai Municipal Council to coordinate infrastructure of settlement (no Chinese allowed on council). Governed city by 1860s - unique as not controlled by imperial or domestic power - run by businessmen for trade
- Opium trade boomed under this model - 6,500 tons by 1880 - could trade up river but mainly traded with middle men in Shanghai
- Chinese emperor's power fatally undermined by domestic Taiping Rebellion (didn't really impact international community in Shanghai, well protected) and Shanghai businessmen benefited from war by supplying emperor.
- By end of 1800s Shanghai internationals were also collecting customs tariffs which employed 3,000 people - a booming and unstoppable settlement

### The Acquisition of ports, entrepots and trade routes in and beyond the empire part 2

The purchase of the Suez Canal shares, 1875

- Narrow 'isthmus' (strip of land acting as a bridge with sea either side) separating Red Sea and Med had been of great strategic interest for years
- 1854 - a French entrepreneur - de Lesseps built canal with 55% French investment and 44% investment from the Khedive of Egypt
- 1859-69 - Construction. Mostly by hand, forced labour. Initially 200 million francs, escalated to 433 million
- Commercial value questionable: only steam ships could pass through (sailed ships would not get the wind they needed there) and Egypt was politically unstable and therefore a risk.
- Opening of canal made the option for steam ships as trade vessels more attractive and therefore trading on steam ships became competitive - Britain had the best dockyards so British trade benefited most (trade by steam ship into Britain from Asia grew 178% between 1868-74)
- As Canal became more essential to British trade, worries surfaced over amount of French control over the canal - Britain had no political hold and were at the potential mercy of France
- 1875 - heavily indebted Khedive wanted to sell canal shares to pay debts
- British PM Disraeli saw the opportunity for political influence and borrowed £4 million from the Rothschild family to acquire the Khedives shares. As this was a direct loan from Rothschilds - no consulting parliament, no issuing Gov bonds
- Disraeli did not see this is a commercial deal - a way to secure 'great hold' over Egypt and 'a highway to our Indian Empire' - politically motivated
- Disraeli admitted this transaction was to advance Britain's geopolitical interest, not for financial gain, more strategic than exploitative as with past acquisitions







Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763-191

Topic Six: British Trade 1763-1914

## 3 The Acquisition of ports, entrepots and trade routes in and beyond the empire

### The acquisition of Zanzibar, 1890

- Zanzibar had been the possession of the Sultan of Oman since 1698, he was using it as an entrepot - trade routes from deep within East Africa led to African coastal traders by Zanzibar. These loaded onto ocean going ships out to Middle East/Asia
- 1830s - sultan moved his capital to Zanzibar to create Sultanate of Zanzibar
- British interest in the region was initially focused on protecting trade routes out to India and suppressing the slave trade. Royal Navy intimidated local rulers, including in Zanzibar, where 50,000 slaves were traded annually
- 1822 - British persuaded sultan to ban export of slaves, though still imported them
- This started British political involvement in Zanzibar - aim to influence candidates for sultan who supported British interests and block those who weren't
- Zanzibar became an important entrepot between India and Europe for ivory, rubber, spices from African mainland. 1879 - 95,403 tons of British and American goods
- Sultan kept tariffs low and 1844 treaty fixed import duties at a reasonable 5%
- Zanzibar could remain an Islamic state under British influence
- East Africa in general was unattractive for Euro investors. No river system so would require large investment for railway
- HOWEVER, a new type of imperialist was emerging: interested in status and patriotism over commercial and economic gain
- German Trading Company in East Africa, headed by Karl Peters was brought under German imperial protection in 1885. Chancellor Bismarck convinced the Kaiser to invest 25,000 of his personal wealth
- In direct political response, the British position on East Africa now changed. William Mackinnon had attempted to set up a trading company there in 1878 but could not secure gov support
- However, after Germany's movements Mackinnon raised £250,000 for a British East Africa Association from imperialists, abolitionists and evangelicals (and an exclusive trade concession with the sultan)
- Venture never made money. 1892 only £35,000 income (£85,000 to run!) BUT it established British foothold in East Africa, where imperial strategy was becoming more focused...
- Occupation of interior of Africa becomes more attractive to safeguard growing British interest in Africa. Theories of diverting Nile to starve Egypt terrified imperialists.
- Despite failing BEEA, British established **protectorates** in East Africa in 1895 and a railway from Uganda to Mombasa in 1896 - scramble for Africa was underway
- Germany and Britain now competed for control in the area, ignoring the sultan who had been in charge for 200 years
- 1890 treaty gave Zanzibar to Britain (Z not involved in negotiations) Britain declared a protectorate. PM Salisbury said protectorate status was 'more acceptable for the half civilised race'.
- In 1896 Pro-British Z sultan died and his cousin seized power. British bombarded the city, killing 500 Zanzibari. The encounter lasted 38 minutes and is known as the shortest war in history

### The lease of Weihaiwei, 1898

- Casual acquisition of Zanzibar showed the lack of concern for local leaders increasingly shown by the British in their policy
- Massive power imbalance of industrialised countries compared to the rest of the world made this easy - machine guns, warships, artillery made small numbers of men unbeatable by less developed countries
- However Britain's prominence at the front of industrialisation was increasingly being eroded by USA, France, Germany, Japan - a challenge to supremacy
- Russia was slower to modernisation but still considered a great power due to sheer size and numbers - also a threat as only imperial power that could challenge British India by land (only real conflict was Crimean War 1853-56)
- Huge concerns over Russian expansion into central Asia, far away from dominance of Royal Navy. Thus commenced '**The Great Game**'. Picture a giant imperial chess match Britain vs Russia in which leaders of Afghanistan and Persia are the chess pieces - resolved 1895 by boarder agreement
- Tsar of Russia wanted to expand into the East - had not been able to benefit from opium trade due to lack of warm water port (all of Russia's were frozen)
- China had established Port Arthur to control Yellow Sea - strategic importance
- Japan captured the port in 1894 - Russia saw this as their time to gain the warm water port. Formed an alliance with France and Germany to capture port under Russian control from 1898 onwards
- Britain concerned by Russia's influence now in region and were nervous about a second 'Great Game' focused on China.
- Britain had Hong Kong to the south, but forced Chinese gov to grant them another port in China for Royal Navy to keep an eye on Port Arthur
- Chinese therefore leased Weihaiwei to British in 1898
- **Significant** because it had no real commercial value, purely a political move. The lease stated the British would keep it 'for so long a period as Port Arthur shall remain in the occupation of Russia'
- BEEA held Germans at bay in East Africa and Weihaiwei did the same to the Russians in China



Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763–191

Topic Seven: Royal Navy – 1763–1914

Key developments	
1768-71	Captain Cook explores South Pacific for Royal Navy
1778-83	Royal Navy outnumbered in WOI with French intervention
1793-1902	Wars with revolutionary France
1803-1815	Napoleonic Wars
1833	Britain acquires Falklands
1839	Britain acquires Aden
1850	France reemerges as a naval power signalling the end of the Age of Sail
1878	Britain acquires Cyprus from Ottoman Empire
1889	Naval Defence Acts commits Gov to spending as much on Navy as next to largest powers combined
1906	HMS Dreadnought launched, triggers arms race
1914	WWI signals end of a century of peace upheld by the Royal Navy (Pax Britannica)

Key words	
Age of Sail	16th - mid 19th C when trade and naval warfare were dominated by sailing vessels
Broadside	Simultaneous discharge of large guns on the side of a warship. Main tactics in Age of Sail (up to 60 cannons on each side of a warship)
Ship of the Line	A ship deemed strong enough to take its place in the line of battle. Needs to be the right balance of speed and firepower
Two Power Standard	Idea that the Royal Navy should be as strong as the next two largest navies combined.
Impressment	Forcible recruitment of sailors into the navy
Privateer	A private ship commissioned by a government for use in war or capturing merchant shipping
Pax Britannica	Latin term of 'British Peace' referring to 1814-1914 when there was relative stability in Europe
Fait accompli	Something that has already happened before those affected by it are made aware
Jingoism	An extreme type of nationalism favouring war and aggressive foreign policy
Midlothian Campaign	4 speeches by Gladstone attacking Disraeli's foreign policy





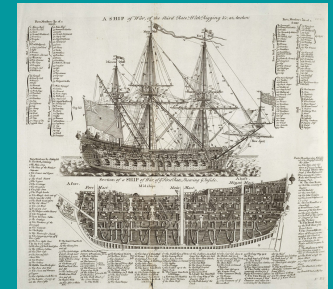
Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763-1914

Topic Seven: Royal Navy - 1763-1914

## 1 The evolution of the role of the Royal Navy 1763-1914

The significance of changing ship types - Age of Sail

- By 1763 the royal navy was designed around 2 centuries of tactical and technological sailing ship experience
- In the medieval era naval tactics were to sail close enough to an enemy to board their ship and fight them. By the Age of Sail this had developed into maneuvering sailing ships so they could bombard and sink their enemy through the simultaneous firing of cannons from the side of the ship (this was called a broadside).
- Victory and success in the Age of Sail therefore was based on: maneuverability (based on skilled and well drilled crews of sailors) the speed of the ships hull and the power of its cannons (based on intelligent ship design).
- Naval Tactics - in battles, Naval fleets would approach the enemy in a long line, which had various tactical advantages -
  - Enabled sustained bombardment, each ship could fire a broadside as it passed the enemy
  - Avoided any friendly ships firing on each other as none of their broadsides faced the other
  - Reduced exposure of vulnerable bows and sterns as only the bow of the lead and the stern of the last were exposed
  - Improved the visibility of the rest of the fleet for the front ship - this is where the admiral would show his signalling flags to show what was happening next
- With enemy fleets sailing parallel to one another, it was often hard to gain a decisive victory, however if a fleet could sail towards an enemy in columns they could concentrate their power on splitting the enemy line and taking out ships on either side whilst protecting their own ships one behind the other - this was famously used to unbelievably successful effect at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805 when the Franco-Spanish fleet lost 22 ships and the British lost NONE.
- Ship types used by the Royal Navy - to support this new column shaped tactic, most of the Royal Navy's ships in the Age of Sail were 'ships of the line' - very long thin ships built to hold the maximum amount of canons, their slim hulls cut through the water quickly and they had huge sails from three masts for speed.
- Ships of the line were classed first, second, third or fourth rate based on the number of guns and sailors they could hold. First rate guns would have 3 gun decks and 120 canons (these were often used as the flagships - the admiral's ship, such as Nelson's ship the HMS Victory) . Fourth rate ships, holding less than 74 cannons, were phased out by the 1800s due to lack of sufficient fire power.
- -Third rate ships made up 76% of the royal navy - 80 canons over 2 gun decks and 500 men - most common type was an adopted French design of 52 metre hull, 74 guns and 2 decks
- Despite notable failures during the AWOL, the Navy progressively outpaced its rivals, culminating in the Battle of Trafalgar.
- Fleet to fleet combat was where ships of the line really succeeded. However, because of their heavy gun load they were not particularly speedy for manoeuvring meaning they were not used for patrols/attacking trade ships/one to one attacks or protecting other ships from attack
- These jobs were given instead to ships called frigates - fifth and sixth rate ships. Slightly shorter than ships of the line but with 1 gun deck, making the much faster and could sail closer to shore. Whilst ships of the line were tied up in blockades and fleet attacks, frigates roamed the world's oceans looking for enemy shipping to attack. They therefore became very attractive to ambitious young captains, who could win prize money on a frigate if they captured or destroyed enemy ships (e.g. Captain Cochrane who captured 53 French ships 1800-1801)
- French and American forces used frigates successfully against British shipping - in 1810 French frigates attacked and destroyed British shipping vessels







Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763-191

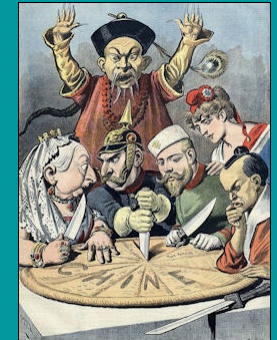
Topic Seven: Royal Navy - 1763-1914

## o The significance of changing ship types - Development of Steam Power

- By the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815 the Rn had 214 ships of the line and 792 frigates. The period of peace that followed saw ships of the line reduced to only 58 by 1835 - this was enough to maintain dominance over the world's oceans as no other power was embarking on major ship building projects at this time
- Naval hegemony (influence/authority over others) meant that the Admiralty (government department in charge of the Navy) had no interest in ship building innovation. Britain had the ability to build wooden war ships with cannons very quickly and were dominant over the seas. There was no need to invest time and money into innovative ship design - most of this therefore was done by rival powers in the 19th century and was then quickly stolen, adopted and adapted by the Navy.
- The first steam engines were trialled in 1794 but were very slow, unreliable and consumed a vast amount of coal. Propulsion (pushing a ship forward) by steam was generated by paddle wheels, which were visible on deck and difficult to protect from enemy canon fire. In 1816 the American's produced the first steam warship - the Demologos - but this was essentially a floating gun deck in New York harbour and was never tested out in warfare on the open seas due to the issues mentioned above.
- Steamships first became effective in areas where sail ships failed - areas with little or no wind. This is a characteristic of inland river systems and waterways where there is no sea wind. Hybrid ships were produced with sails for the open sea and paddle wheels for navigating rivers. Steamships were therefore first used by the British to tow (drag) Sailing warships up rivers in places like Burma and South America.
- By the first Opium Wars in China in 1840, the steam warship the Nemesis (remember gunboat diplomacy!) was one of these hybrids, with enough guns to take down multiple Chinese ships, as well as the power to help the older British sailing boats up into the Chinese river systems. Therefore, the first impact of steam ships in the Age of Steam was not all out warfare against ships of the line, but was the ability to help drag old Royal Navy sailing ships up into previously inaccessible river systems.
- A major innovation that helped to solve the issue of paddle wheels/vast amounts of coal needed on steam ships was a propeller screw propulsion in the late 1830s. This made Steam ships more appropriate for the open ocean as it helped power the ship more easily. Now these ships could be used in battle because they did not rely on wind to change direction like sail boats, and could therefore turn in any direction at will. The first steam propelled Frigates were launched by Britain in 1843.
- The French realised first that steam powered battleships were the way forward and launched the Napoleon in 1850 - extremely fast. This signalled the end of Britain's low cost low effort naval supremacy, and marked the beginning of a naval arms race between the major powers that would continue up to the outbreak of WW1 in 1914.
- Both Britain and France poured money into equipping their fleets with steam power in the 1850s, France built 10 new steam battleships and converted 28 existing ships to steam, Britain built 18 new and converted 41.

## 1c The arms race and desire to maintain naval supremacy:

- Against the backdrop of the industrial revolution spreading across the globe, meaning Britain's rivals were producing much more industrially, Britain became determined to maintain its supremacy in the Age of Steam
- It sought to prepare the two power standard - the idea that the Royal Navy should be at least as strong and powerful as the next two largest foreign navies combined. This became official policy in the Naval Defence Act in 1889.
- In this Naval Defence Act, Britain committed to 10 battleships, 42 cruisers and 18 torpedo ships in by 1894 in order to deter other powers from expanding. This would cost £21.5 million.
- This was proven wrong the next year by France, Germany, Russia and USA who all continued to expand - the heat was on!
- John Fisher became the first sea lord of the admiralty in 1904 and embarked on a huge modernising programme - scrapping older warships and restructuring fleets. The aim was to make ships so technologically advanced that no other navy could challenge them. The plan culminated in 1906 with the HMS Dreadnought, a ship so powerful all existing battleships become obsolete.
- Fisher's plan was as successful as the Naval Defence Act (not very!) Germany, USA, Japan all began to produce their own dreadnoughts (France and Russia were less industrialised and couldn't keep up)
- As the world moved towards WW1 Britain was still by far the most powerful Navy, but it did not enjoy the same global dominance as it did in 1815.







Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763-191

Topic Seven: Royal Navy - 1763-1914

## 1d The growing role of commerce protection

- As we have seen, the Royal navy had a close association with trade in the 1700s, largely based around the need to have a pool of skilled sailors to call on when needed for war (remember the Navigation Acts). Life for ordinary seaman was brutal, cramped living and working conditions, harsh discipline, modest pay (£14 per year in 1794 - the same as a servant).
- Alongside high chances of injury or death, these job characteristics made recruitment to the Navy quite difficult - the Navy often relied on impressment to find new sailors (this involved either bribing sailors from ports to work for the navy or getting them drunk and kidnapping them...)
- Impressment was needed less when there were more trading ships trading goods throughout the empire - so a large merchant navy was encouraged. The 'Blue water' policy of the 17th-18th century suggested that the merchant and Royal Navies were mutually sustainable. The Merchant Navy would supply sailors in times of war (and contribute to the economy which would then lead to more spending money for the admiralty) and the Navy would protect the merchant trading ships on their voyages and capture rival trading ships. During the 7 years war the RN captured 1165 French merchant ships, benefitting British trade and trading route massively.
- Importantly - over time, the RN's role developed with regards to trade. Initially it was part of the mutually beneficial exchange of protection of merchant ships, for manpower and sailors. This changed alongside the move towards free trade and the scrapping of the Navigation Acts, making the RN into a protector and guarantor of Britain's free-trade Empire.
- Once scurvy had been wiped out (meaning the turnover of sailors was far less), the French threat eliminated in 1805 and impressment stopped the RN's ships main job was sailing the oceans to support Britain's commercial empire.
- From suppressing slavery, to forcing rivals to trade (China) and maintaining a network of naval bases, the RN played a crucial role in developing Britain's commercial interests.

## 1e The Slave Trade - protection and then suppression

- **During the slave trade** - by the late 18th C the triangular trade was the most lucrative trade route for the Empire, with 150 ocean going ships embarking on the triangle annually. In each of the 4 major wars fought against France between 1756-1815 Britain dispatched fleets to protect British plantations and possessions in the West Indies - Britain lost thousands of sailors doing this
- Supporters of slavery argued that the slaving ships with the 'nursery of the Navy' because thousands of sailors gained their experience on slaving ships and then went into the Navy. However, sailors on slaving ships had very high mortality rates due to moving between unfamiliar and tropical climates with no medicine (of 5,000 that left in 1785, only 2329 returned), this actually took away from the Navy's pool of skilled sailors rather than developed them.
- Abolitionists succeeded in 1807 and the Royal Navy separated itself from the slavers forever.
- **Disrupting the slave trade after abolition** - the admiralty did not prioritise patrolling the middle passage to stop the slave trade. There were only 6 ships deployed to police 5,000 kms for slave ships in 1831. The number of slaves traded across the Atlantic actually increased by 55,000 in 1830 - remember the trade of slaves was illegal, but slavery in the British Colonies wasn't.
- Anti-slave ship RN squadrons along the coast of West Africa had a terrible time - equatorial heat, mosquitos, no welcoming port cities, tropical disease. They could also not board and seize ships flying a national flag during times of peace - so lots of slaving ships got past them by flying a French flag for example.
- Some of these challenges were overcome - by 1847 the squadron had grown to 32 warships and complicated treaties were signed allowing the Navy to board and seize slave ships. However, in order to take action the ships had to physically have enslaved people aboard - if they were on their way or lingering along the coast the Navy could take no action. Lord Palmerston (strong abolitionist) allowed Navy to take action against slaving ships from weaker countries like Portugal and Brazil but in general the freedom of the Navy to intervene was very restricted.
- **The End of the slave trade altogether** - with the introduction of steam ships, the Navy could then follow slaving ships up into river systems (HMS Hydra captured 4 slave ships this way in 1840s). In response slavers started using small and fast clippers with huge sails that could outrun the Navy and frigates. The Navy eventually captures some of these clippers and added them to their own fleet including a famous clipper called the Black Joke which the Navy used to capture 11 slaving ships in one year
- 1810-60 the Navy captured and freed 150,000 enslaved Africans. They were taken to Freetown in Sierra Leone (Britain's main West African colony). However, this amount is only 10% of slaves trafficked during this period and the Navy failed to stop the Transatlantic trade altogether. The trade only really ended with slavery itself becoming illegal in 1833 (starting with the British West Indies) and when the American civil war ended slave markets in the Southern States in 1865.
- Slaving continued on the East Coast of Africa although the RN did pressure the Sultan of Zanzibar to end his slave marketing. The Red Sea and Indian Ocean slave trade continued, although the navy sent infrequent patrols there until the early 1900s. It was not the Navy patrols but the decreasing need for slave labour (due to technological boom and industrial boom) that led to the end of the global slave trade.



Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763-191

Topic Seven: Royal Navy - 1763-1914

## 1f Suppressing piracy and defending British commerce

- As we have seen, the route linking China, India and England became incredibly lucrative for Britain in the early 19th century and throughout the acquisition of new ports and entrepôts – the British poured resources into protecting these routes from pirates and privateers. French privateers operated off the Isles de France (what is now Mauritius) and famous privateers like Robert Surcouf wreaked havoc on British merchant ships, capturing 40 during his career.
- Arab pirates were a threat to British shipping from the Red Sea to Bombay. To help this the RN forced local sultans and Imams to sign treaties for the local protection of British trading routes. Imam of Mocha and Sultan of Aden are examples of this as early as 1802. The British also blockaded areas where their merchant ships had come under attack until they received compensation e.g. Berbera in Somaliland 1827-32
- The Straits of Malacca linking China to India was a hotbed of piracy as we have seen. 100 pirate ships from South East Asia and the Philippines operated in this area. Suppression of this piracy became a priority with the boom of the opium trade, particularly via the British East India Company. In 1824 the company split the region with the Dutch and sent out patrols to police the region – this suppressed but did not eliminate piracy

## The attack on Algiers - 1816

- Algiers and other North African ports like Tunis and Tripoli were known as the 'Barbary States'. Pirates and slavers had operated here since the 16th century at least, undertaking coastal raids and capturing ships. Between the 1500s-1800s they captured an estimated 1.25 million Europeans who were then either ransomed or sold into slavery, the rulers of the Barbary States (Beys) became rich.
- The British and French bombarded Tripoli and Algiers in the 1670s and 80s in order to stop the Beys from attacking their shipping – however navally weaker countries could not afford this aggressive diplomacy (America paid \$1 million in ransom in 1795 and Sardinia lost 900 to slavery in 1798)
- In 1816 the RN was the main power in the Mediterranean and was criticised for suppressing the slave trade in West African but not in Northern Africa into Europe. Lord Exmouth was sent to North Africa to secure treaties with the Beys of Tunis, Tripoli and Algiers to stop the slave trade in the region.
- Before Exmouth returned to England, 200 Corsicans, Sardinians and Sicilians were massacred by Barbary slavers on the Algerian Island of Bona. Exmouth returned with a huge fleet to bombard Algiers, firing 50,000 cannon balls and sinking 40 ships – the Bey of Algiers surrendered and freed 3000 slaves.
- The bombardment of Algiers was not entirely effective, Beys continued in piracy for their wealth and did not stop until France conquered Algeria in 1830. However, the British attack of 1816 was still significant as it showed Britain was willing to use its Navy to protect foreigners under British Protection. The RN had basically assumed the role of the world's police force – a role it would keep until 1914





Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763-191

Topic Seven: Royal Navy - 1763-1914

## 2a The reasons for Acquisition of Key Naval Basis and how these reasons changed 1763-1914

**Retention of Gibraltar 1783**

**Context:** Situated in the region where the gap between Europe and Africa is only 13 kilometres wide, control of Gibraltar was vital in the 18th century maritime power struggle between Britain and France. The port of Gibraltar was essentially a gateway into the Mediterranean (remember gates can be shut!) and it also sat between the French Atlantic coast and the French Mediterranean coast - they needed to be able to move their warships and supplies through this gateway. Alongside Minorca's port, perfectly situated to blockade or attack France's main Mediterranean port at Toulon, Gibraltar was considered to be a crucial and key strategic asset by the Admiralty. Britain had captured these two key assets from Spain in the War of the Spanish Succession (Gibraltar in 1704 and Minorca in 1708), and Spain had formally allowed Britain to absorb these territories in exchange for them pulling out of the war. However, this was not a smooth ownership, France occupied Minorca during the Seven Years War and Spain tried to recapture Gibraltar in 1727.

**Events:** The American War of Independence presented an excellent opportunity for France and Spain to try and get its possessions back from Britain. After the 7 years war the RN had cut its funding and many of the ships of the line were poorly built and suffered from rot. In 1778 the French joined the AWOI against the backdrop of a weaker than usual RN. The French fleet managed to slip through the 'gateway' at Gibraltar and join up with American privateers and another French fleet at Brest to form a force that matched the RN in the Atlantic

Britain's position deteriorated even further when Spain joined the war - Spain promised to join in return for France's support in the reconquest of Gibraltar and Minorca under the Treaty of Aranjuez in 1779. The Franco-Spanish navy's ships of the line outnumbered the RN 121 to 90, and this worsened when the Dutch joined France and Spain - now the ratio was 137 to 94! RN was so outnumbered it even lost control of the Channel.

It seemed inevitable that both Minorca and Gibraltar would be lost - however, the British made retention of the bases a priority. Gibraltar was blockaded by sea and land in 1779, leading to a massive food shortage for the 5,000 British soldiers and civilians in the town there. The British had supply ships escorted by warships go to Gibraltar in 1780, 81 and 82 - they were able to get through the Spanish fleet blockading Gibraltar because of the poor skills of sailors and crew and the favourable winds. The British Base at Minorca was also besieged by a Franco-Spanish army in 1781 - however again the British were able to keep the bases supplied by small fast ships evading the blockade. Letters sent from the governor of Minorca on 13th Nov reached England by 4th December in 1781 - a testament to the ability of the British to evade the barricade.

The British Garrison at Minorca had barricaded itself in the fortress of St Philip's Castle as soon as the Franco Spanish Army had landed. However the lack of fresh food entering the castle led to the development of scurvy amongst the soldiers - General Murray surrendered his garrison after a 5 month siege in February 1782. Conversely in Gibraltar the base had just enough gardens to keep scurvy from wiping out many soldiers, despite there being several outbreaks during the siege. In September 1782 the main assault from the Franco Spanish fleet came on Gibraltar - 5,000 men on floating batteries supported by 18 ships of the line. Whilst a very strong assault, British canons accurately destroyed 3 floating batteries and damaged the others. The garrison was able to hold out after this attack until the end of the AWOI in 1783.

**Importance:** The effort to retain Gibraltar showed the crucial strategic importance of this base to the RN. Had the Strait been effectively closed and protected in 1778 the outcome of the AWOI may have been very different....! Gibraltar provided a line of defence for the British and tied up multiple Franco-Spanish troops who could have concentrated on Britain itself. Later, during the Napoleonic wars, 1792 - 1815, it was a vital post for British fleets in the Mediterranean - Nelson resupplied his fleet here before the Battle of Trafalgar!





Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763-1914  
Topic Seven: Royal Navy - 1763-1914

## 2b The acquisition of Malta, Ceylon and Cape Town, 1815

**Context: Ceylon** (what is now Sri Lanka) was a Dutch colony, at a time when the Dutch were British allies in the French revolutionary wars of the 1790s. The Dutch controlled the coastal region, whilst the interior was under the control of the independent Kingdom of Kandy, which was effectively cut off from the mainland in 1765 by Dutch coastal control. The main Dutch trading ports of Colombo and Trincomalee were one of the worlds only sources of cinnamon - this spice was extremely valuable and the British tried to cultivate it from India via the EIC - but Ceylon remained the main producer.

**Events:** The Netherlands (Dutch) were conquered by France in 1794. The Dutch royal family fled to England where they were pressured to surrender their Dutch colonies to Britain for 'protection'. The British therefore sent a ship of the line, HMS Suffolk, and a frigate to capture Ceylon for the British. At the same time, the French had set up a puppet government in the Netherlands, who ordered the Dutch colonies in Ceylon to ally with the French. The Dutch governor of Ceylon was in a very tricky position - but his decision was made for him when the HMS Suffolk arrived accompanied by EIC troops, he surrendered the colony to the British immediately and a British governor was installed. From this surrender the EIC gained £300,000 of money in goods, as well as cinnamon plantations. This was a vastly profitable venture.

**Importance:** Ceylon was a strategically located naval base that could pay for itself in cinnamon production - it was considered to be a valuable British asset and was retained in the Treaty of Amiens in 1802. The interior Kingdom of Kandy hoped the British would allow it some coastline for trading purposes - however the British did not allow this and sporadic warfare broke out. A very tumultuous few decades followed. Britain made a peace treaty with the King of Kandy, who was later deposed by an ambitious imperialist called Governor Brownrigg in 1815. Brownrigg introduced the Kandyan Convention which made Kandy a protectorate, this caused a rebellion, a brutal suppression and then the eventual full annexation of Ceylon as a British Crown Colony in 1817. Successive governors followed the classic imperialist route of paternalistic rule and introduction of infrastructure to open up plantation farming in land and tighten military control.

**Cape Town:** The Dutch colony at Cape Town held no economic significance apart from as a stopping point for shipping between Europe and the East Indies (pre Suez). Strategically the base was valuable as it could provide a base for the navy to intercept enemy shipping trading between the Indian and Atlantic Oceans, cutting through a major world trade route. The RN attempted to capture the colony at Cape Town in 1781 during the AWOI but were fended off by a French fleet. By 1785 the British had made a move similar to their strategy in Ceylon, a British fleet arrived under Sir George Elphinstone at Cape Town to take it for 'safekeeping'. After brief Dutch resistance the colony was occupied by the British until the Peace of Amiens in 1802, when it was returned to the Dutch. The British returned during the Napoleonic wars to keep the French away, where they stayed until a formal treaty with the Dutch was agreed in 1814.

**Malta:** Napoleon had captured Malta the **Knights Hospitaller** in 1798 (this was a religious and military order acting on behalf of the Empire - dating back to the 11th century and the crusades), after they refused to supply his fleet on the way to Egypt. Locals of Malta asked the British for help against the French and Nelson blockaded Valetta in 1799 causing a French surrender in 1800. The Royal Navy did not initially regard Malta as an important base strategically (preferring Gibraltar and Minorca). Britain agreed to to leave Malta in the temporary peace of 1802 but as war recommenced in 1803 they returned. By 1815, the deep water port and the welcoming population made Malta an attractive retainer for the British - however it was not until the opening of the Suez Canal that it became a major naval base due to its new position on Britain's main sea way.

## 2c The reasons for Acquisition of Key Naval Basis and how these reasons changed 1763-1914

### The acquisition of the Falklands, 1833

**Context:** Britain had established a settlement on the Falkland Islands in 1766, but abandoned this 10 years later due to the need to defend Britain's colonies in the American War of Independence. The islands continued to be used by South Atlantic sealing ships until the ex-Spanish colonies in South America (the United Provinces) authorised a European merchant called Luis Vernet to found a colony there in 1828.





Britain: losing and gaining an empire 1763-1914

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## 2c The reasons for Acquisition of Key Naval Basis and how these reasons changed 1763-1914

**Falklands Events:** The issue here was that now both the British and the United Provinces claimed sovereignty (ultimate ownership and power) over the islands. Vernet was in a difficult position diplomatically (trying to please everyone) and also struggled to make his new settlement financially viable.

The only real financial asset on the island were the seal colonies and these were rapidly being depleted by the British and American sealers. Britain had 70 sealing ships in the South Atlantic from the 1800s.. Vernet therefore wanted to preserve the sealing colonies for his own profit, and seized 3 American sealing ships in 1831, taking their captains and putting them on trial in Buenos Aires in 1831.

Britain considered this move by Vernet to be potentially threatening to British trading prospects, and sent a single ship to reassert British sovereignty over the Falklands in 1833. Many of Vernet's men were British and the group surrendered without a fight.

**Importance:** The Falklands lacked much value or significant population, but its geostrategic positioning was immensely important. By capturing this area for a port and naval base, free trade was opened up both ways around the planet! The British now had a guard post on the tip of South America and opened them up to maritime influence in Brazil.

### The acquisition of Aden in 1839

**Context:** The port of Aden (in modern day Yemen) had been an important entrepot along the medieval spice trade route from the East Indies and India to the markets of Egypt and Arabia. By the 1700s European ships dominated the space around Aden and the Cape, trading cheap spices from the East Indies and cheap coffee produced by slave labour in the West Indies, Aden was declining in power and importance. Portuguese carvings from 1513 show a proud and strong city with lots of strong buildings - by the 1800s fewer than 1,000 people lived there and it was governed by a relatively weak sultan who had a weak independence from Egypt and the Ottoman Empire. British interest began in Aden when Napoleon invaded Egypt in 1798, and the British fleet docked at Aden for several months at the invitation of the sultan. The French were defeated in Egypt in 1801, Aden again became less important but was still used as a base for fighting piracy from. By the 1830s the British were largely uninterested, however some ministers recognised the importance of having a base in the region in case of a French expansion in Egypt, a Russian expansion in Persia, or a growth in power of a local leader like Mehmet Ali Pasha in Egypt / Sir Robert Grant, 1830s governor of Bombay asserted that power in this region was required in order to further protect the Indian Ocean and therefore India.

**Events:** The Red Sea increased in importance after the first steamship carrying officials and important imperial communications sailed from Bombay round to the Red Sea and stopped for recoaling at Aden in 1829 (Hugh Lindsay). Sir Robert Grant felt that armed ships steaming from India round to Suez (the region, before the canal opened) would be essential to maintaining British power in the region and worked hard to progress this vision. Grant campaigned to secure 6 steamship trips per year and 2 steamship purchases in 1837, he was victorious in his campaign to get more British presence in protection for the Indian Ocean - however finding a station on the route for recoaling was more difficult. The search for a coaling base had started in 1829 with the emergence of steam power as a viable sea power option - the Governor General of India Lord Auckland had told the EIC that their involvement in this process should be peaceful and negotiated with local rulers.

After a failed occupation of the island of Socotra in 1835 due to failed negotiations with the leader, EIC official Commander Haines recommended to grant that Aden might be a good position for a recoaling station as the sultan there was little more than a pirate occasionally interfering with British shipping. This sultan of Aden had recently plundered a British merchant ship Duria Dowlat and off the back of this Grant was able to pressure Auckland to act. The motivations here are not only born out of an imperialistic racial sense of superiority over other ethnic and racial groups but also the imperial determination to make an example out of those who challenged British dominance - the sultan of Aden was next. In this instance the sultan of Aden had not only directly undermined Britain's powers, but was doing so against a backdrop of other rival powers growing stronger, this was therefore a bold chance to reassert Britain's naval and regional dominance.

Haines arrived in Aden in 1837 with instructions to secure payback for the outrage against the Duria Dowlat and to negotiate a re coaling station. However Haines actually pushed for full British control of the port - Haines secured a letter quoting the Sultan saying 'you can make houses or forts or do what you like' (this was probably taken out of context). Very quickly negotiations broke down when rumours swirled that the sultan's son was planning to kidnap Haines, and Haines left, using the letter as 'proof' a treaty had been agreed. Grant reacted to these rocky negotiations by asking permission for armed intervention in Aden from Lord Auckland. Auckland was hesitant as Aden still had no commercial value, but John Hobhouse, president of the India Board in London encouraged Grant to intervene and take Aden. Grant died in 1838 and his successor Farish took over. Haines decided to act - without the formal permission of Lord Auckland in Calcutta, or the government in London. Haines sent 2 frigates, 700 men Aden and quickly captured Aden - it was now under the control of the EIC and there was nothing anyone could do about it!

Now Haines was left without political allies (Grant was dead, Hobhouse changed jobs) in charge of a remote port with no commercial value by the government in London or the EIC. Haines worked tirelessly for 15 years on a tiny budget to try and turn the port into a major depot. However, the port was not at the crossroads of major trading routes unlike Singapore and Hong Kong and recoaling steamers simply did not bring in enough revenue - he ran up a massive debt, was recalled back to Bombay in 1854 where he was tried for fraud and embezzlement. He spent 6 years in a debtors jail as he was seen as personally responsible for the colony of Aden's debt. When the Suez Canal opened, Aden became a wildly successful boom town on the main shipping route from India to Europe



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## 2c The reasons for Acquisition of Key Naval Basis and how these reasons changed 1763-1914

### The acquisition of Cyprus in 1878

Context: The seizure of Aden was the carrying on of a tradition of acquiring naval bases in response to the French wars and rival expansion. Acquisitions and seizures were becoming less about profit and economic gain, and more about protecting existing British assets. In this sense, the motivation for acquisitions was arguably becoming more strategic as rival empires were growing at a considerable rate, therefore to maintain its dominant position Britain needed to secure and advance its existing possessions.

By the 1870s, Lord Palmerston's brand of imperialism (asserting British values and interests) had become mainstream in the Conservative party - characterised by PMs like Disraeli, Lord Salisbury who were taken by an idea of 'imperial destiny' and supported naval and territorial expansion. These politicians though primarily in terms of geopolitics rather than economics and were willing to spend vast amounts to gain the strategic upper hand over their rivals. The Russian Empire was the biggest rival at this point, it was unreachable by the RNs warships and was expanding at a rapid rate into central Asia (Tashkent and Samarkand 1865 and 1868) By stark contrast the Liberal party under Gladstone (Pm 4 times 1868-94) was committed to less expenditure, minimal overseas involvement (think Egypt/Sudan). Gladstone achieved peace with the USA in the Washington Treaty on 1871 and the liberals achieved 189,000 votes in 1874 but the Conservatives won the majority of seats - Benjamin Disraeli was now in power as the PM.

Disraeli and expansion: Disraeli expanded British interests overseas first by purchasing shares in the Suez Canal in 1875 (wildly popular with the public). He passed legislation in 1878 giving Queen Victoria the title of 'Empress of India' which ranked her the same as the Tsar of Russia. Disraeli aimed to limit Russian expansion by supporting the powers that bordered Russia like Afghanistan and the now bankrupt Ottoman Empire. In 1876 Disraeli ignored the fact that the Ottomans had just massacred large numbers of Black Nationalists, and sent Lord Salisbury to Constantinople (centre of OE) to declare support for the Ottomans (prioritising British interest over humanitarian). Russia was preparing for war against the Ottoman Empire and Britain was now involved. The Russo-Turkish war broke out in 1877 and the Ottoman' were quickly defeated. If Russia took Constantinople they would not only have access to the Mediterranean, but they would also have the ability to close the Black Sea to British shipping. Disraeli managed to secure £6 million from parliament to declare the navy and army for war (Gladstone heavily against this, along with half of liberal party).

Events: When the Ottomans surrendered in 1878, Russia gained much of the Balkans. Disraeli quickly organised talks in Berlin, where he allied with Germany and Bismarck to force Russia to give up some of these territorial gains. Disraeli had managed to prevent too much Russian expansion and the loss the Black Sea Trade - but Britain now needed to secure a suitable base in the Eastern Mediterranean from which the Royal Navy could monitor and counter any further attempts at Russian expansion. The island was also another link on the chain of ports from Britain to India and a base from which Britain could intervene in Egypt if necessary to protect the new British stake in the Suez Canal.

The OE was previously in control of Cyprus, so it was very easy for Disraeli to take it from them - they were relying on the British to help them get some land back from Russia! Technically Cyprus was leased to Britain under the Cyprus Convention for £92,799 annually. Britain raised this money by taxing Cypriots and then kept it for itself (claiming it was payback for British support of the Ottomans).

The acquisition of Cyprus was an important milestone for the Empire - it demonstrated that British imperial policy was no longer determined by Free trade and trading routes - Britain was now willing to acquire colonies purely to stop the territorial advances of other powers. No favour in this situation was given to Cypriots - most of them wanted to be unified with Greece. Disraeli's peaceful and bloodless acquisition of Cyprus was seen as a new diplomatic precedent - he followed it up with other successes such as Transvaal in 1877 and Afghanistan in 1877, all of which were expensive and costly.

### Growing Support for further expansion

After Disraeli's defeat in 1880 (following a failed war against the Zulus and a strong contest from Gladstone) Gladstone attempted to scale back the Empire's overseas involvement. At a time when most imperial powers were entering into a phase of expansion, Gladstone was stepping back and was hesitant to become involved in Egypt (but had to to protect British interest in the Suez Canal - as we know!). Gladstone faced public furore for this and for his alleged underfunding of the RN by 1884.

After the disastrous defeat of the British forces in Sudan (Gordon of Khartoum!) and with much encouragement from the increasingly imperialistic and militaristic British public, Gladstone was forced to resign. Lord Salisbury now leading the Conservative party after Disraeli's death took power and began to spend vast amounts of money on the Scramble for Africa and expanding British territories there, as well as massive spending on the RN. Imperialistic policies were the most popular they had ever been in Britain and the conservative party capitalised on this.

Increased naval spending and colonial expansion went hand in hand. The RN had evolved from the war winning machine it had become between 1793 and 1815. The acquisitions of Malta, Ceylon and Cape Town were essentially a reaction to French threat, they gave opportunities to blockade the French from passing through and protect British trade routes. The long peace that followed after 1815 was characterized by reduced naval expenditure/territorial expansion - any acquisitions here were usually to intervene when trade was threatened such as in the Falklands in 1833. By the 1830s many politicians in England were starting to think geopolitically rather than economically, Aden 1839, and by the 1870s this thinking had become mainstream - heavy naval expansion and imperial expenditure were seen as expressions of Britain's rightful place at the top of the world order (despite Gladstone's best efforts). By the time Cyprus was taken in 1878 after war with Russia was narrowly averted, aggressive colonial policy and expansion underpinned a growing RN. Against this backdrop the stage was set for the partition and grabbing of Africa and the subsequent Arms Race between the main world powers - this would eventually culminate in 1914 with the outbreak of WWI.

## SPaG

## Grammar: Write in Sentences

A sentence is a group of words that make sense. Sentences start with a capital letter and end with a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark. All sentences contain clauses. You should try to use a range of sentences when writing. There are three main types of sentences.

Simple sentence: A sentence containing one main clause with a **subject** and a **verb**.

**He reads.**

**Literacy is** important.

Compound sentence: Two simple sentences joined with a conjunction. Both of these simple sentences would make sense on their own. Varying conjunctions makes your writing more interesting.

**He read** his book because **it was written** by his favourite author.

**Literacy is** important so **students had** an assembly about reading.

Complex sentence: A longer sentence containing a main clause and one or more subordinate clause(s), used to add more detail. The main clause makes sense on its own. However, a subordinate clause would not make sense on its own, it needs the main clause to make sense. The subordinate clause is separated by a comma (s) and/or conjunction. The clause can go at the beginning, middle or end of the sentence.

**He read his book** even though it was late.

Even though it was late, **he read his book**.

**He read his book**, even though it was late, **because it was written by his favourite author**.

How can you develop your sentences?

1. Start sentences in different ways. For example, you can start sentences with adjectives, adverbs or verbs.

**Adjective**: **Funny** books are my favourite!

**Adverb**: **Regularly** reading helps me develop a reading habit.

**Verb**: **Looking** at the front cover is a good way to choose a reading book.

2. Use a range of **punctuation**.

3. **Nominalisation**

Nominalisation is the noun form of verbs; verbs become concepts rather than actions. Nominalisation is often used in academic writing. For example:

It is important to read because it helps you in lots of ways.

Becomes: Reading is beneficial in many ways.

Germany invaded Poland in 1939. This was the immediate cause of the Second World War breaking out. Becomes:

Germany's invasion of Poland in 1939 was the immediate cause of the outbreak of the Second World War.

## Connectives and Conjunctions

Cause  
And  
Effect

Because  
So  
Consequently  
Therefore  
Thus

Addition

And  
Also  
In addition  
Further (more)

Comparing

Whereas  
However  
Similarly  
Yet  
As with/  
equally/Likewise

Sequencing

Firstly  
Initially  
Then  
Subsequently  
Finally  
After

Emphasis

Importantly  
Significantly  
In particular  
Indeed

Subordinate

Who, despite, until, if,  
while, as, although,  
even though, that,  
which

## SPaG: Spelling and Punctuation

### Punctuation

**Use a range of punctuation accurately when you are writing.**

- . Full stop** Marks the end of a sentence.
- , Comma** Separates the items on a list or the clauses in a sentence.
- ' Apostrophe** Shows possession (belonging) or omission (letters taken away).
- " " Quotation marks** Indicate a quotation or speech.
- ' ' Inverted commas** Indicate a title.
- ? Question mark** Used at the end of a sentence that asks a question.
- ! Exclamation mark** Used at the end of a sentence to show surprise or shock.
- : Colon** Used to introduce a list or an explanation/ elaboration/ answer to what preceded. A capital letter is only needed after a colon if you are writing a proper noun (name of person or place) or two or more sentences.
- ; Semi-colon** Joins two closely related clauses that could stand alone as sentences. Also used to separate items on a complicated list. A capital letter is not needed after a semi-colon unless you are writing a proper noun (name of person or place).
- Brackets** Used to add extra information which is not essential in the sentence.

### Spelling

**Use the following strategies to help you spell tricky words.**

1. Break it into sounds (d-i-a-r-y)
2. Break it into syllables (re-mem-ber)
3. Break it into affixes (dis + satisfy)
4. Use a mnemonic (necessary - one collar, two sleeves)
5. Refer to word in the same family (muscle - muscular)
6. Say it as it sounds - spell speak (Wed-nes day)
7. Words within words (Parliament - I AM parliament)
8. Refer to etymology (bi + cycle = two + wheels)
9. Use analogy (bright, light, night, etc)
10. Use a key word to remember a spelling rule (horrible/drinkable for -ible & -able / advice/advise for -ice & -ise)
11. Apply spelling rules (writing, written)
12. Learn by sight (look-cover-say-write check)