





BA Coursework.

3a. 'O' Level History.

- 1 Canada → Confed ✓
- 2 Australia → Fed ✓
- 3 NZ → 1914 ✓
- 4 India → Mutiny ✓
- 5 Africa → 1918 ✓
- 6 S Africa → Union ✓
- 7 Rev. nap wars.
- 8 New Interest.
- 9 Disraeli.
- 10 Slave trade.
- 11 Chamberlain

VOL 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH

PART 1 THE FIRST BRITISH EMPIRE 1703-1783 approx

- Vol 1-41. The Empire and the Seven Years War. ✓
- 4-6 2 The Peace of Paris. ✓
- 7-10 1 The Mercantile Empire. ✓
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PART 2 THE SECOND BRITISH EMPIRE TO THE 1900s

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10. THE FAR EAST.

PART I. THE FIRST BRITISH EMPIRE, 1763-73

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THE EMPIRE AND THE SEVEN YEARS WAR

- ① Parts of the Empire c. 1760.
1. North America: Main part of B.E. Between Appalachians Mts. and sea. Three groups.
 - a. New England: Conn., Mass., N. Hamp., Rhode Isl.
 - b. Middle: N. York, N. Jersey, Penn., Delaware
 - c. Southern: Maryland, Virg., N. Carol., S.C., Georgia
 6. Mid.: Mixed pop. Swedes, Dutch etc. Farming and trade.
 - a. N.E.: Mainly Puritan; settle in communities.
 - c. Stn.: Scattered settlements.
 - a. N.E.: Industrial: lumbering, shipbuilding, trade, fishing, Democratic, Organize try other.
 - c. Stn.: Large tobacco plantations. Slave labour. Aristocratic. Plantation owners very powerful.

THE FRENCH: Colonies in Canada on St. Lawrence and Louisiana (N.O.). Behind British Co.

Try to link up behind British

2. INDIA: 3 main trading factories:

Calcutta

Madras

Bombay

} Trading posts not colonies.

French also present with trading posts.

Dupleix governor of F.E.I.C. Wanted to build empire for France. Tried to get:

Nizam Dominions, Carnatic and Bengal

3. WEST INDIES: Jamaica, Barbados, St. Kitts main three. Important as main source of sugar cane. Imported slaves and foodstuffs and manufactures. Trading centre.

French had Guadeloupe and Martinique.

anxious to obtain more.

4. WEST AFRICA: Both had following posts on the coast.

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR

Dipl. organizer for Britain.

1. Paid money to King of Prussia to fight French in Europe. British can then capture colonies abroad. French occupied in Europe.
2. British main effort in N. America. Clearing French out of St. Lawrence Valley and forts down Ohio. (Stop attempt to link up). French pincer plan spoiled. (Canada taken by Britain)
3. India: Clive wins Battle of Arbol 1757. British now dominant in Carnatic. B. of Plassey in 'We shall win Canada on the banks of the Elbe' said Pitt. Wolfe captures Quebec in 1759 and Canada surrendered to British in 1760.

in 57: British dominant in Bengal. 1760: British win B of Wandewash. Finish French Pff in India.

6. West Indies: British capture several French islands.

Cont. Outcome: G.B. beat French in India, N. America and W. India. Ready to become greatest Colonial power of the Age.

PEACE OF PARIS: Terms, 1763.

1. N. America: Canada, Cape Breton Island (off St Lawrence Estuary) Area east of Mississippi + Florida (from Spain) Give back to France Newfoundland fishing rights.

2. India: Give back to French their trading stations e.g. Pondicherry, Chandernagore. BUT, condition: not to be fortified again.

*General Eye Cool.

Pitt backed Clive up with Wavy.

* Returned Cuba to Spain for his

Training of. for French sailors.

* G.B. had Carnatic Bengal Cinnabar + Masulipatan

3 West Indies: G.B. get from France Grenada, St Vincent, Dominica, Tobago. Give back to French Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia. To Spain: Cuba in exchange for Florida.

4. West Africa: G.B. keep Senegal but give back Goree.

5. Mindanao: G.B. regain this as Naval Base in Mind.

IMPORTANCE.

1763: Britain supreme as naval and colonial power. France beaten: Spain not interested.

N. America: St Lawrence - Florida - Mississippi all under British Rule.

India: French weakened and defenceless.

British control Bengal and Carnatic.

W. India: Gave much back but kept most. Even

G.B. returned some territories to keep good feeling.

islands and Naval Bases.

Highest point of first British Empire.

Heyday of Mercantile Empire.

20 yrs later, loss of American Colonies ruin it.

THE MERCANTILE EMPIRE.

a) NAVIGATION ACTS:

a) Introduction:

Britain was the manufacturing country.

The colonies provided the raw material for the
Colonies not allowed to manufacture goods.

b) The Act of 1651:

i) Forbade colonies of the Empire to import goods
from Asia, Africa or America unless the
ships belonged to G.B. had crews of G.B.

ii) Goods brought from Europe had to be in either G.B.
ships or the ships of the exporting country.

c) The act of 1660: Strengthened (b).

i) Impts. and Expts. of the Empire only to be carried
in G.B.'s ships.

ii) Tobacco, sugar could only be exported to G.B. and

Main purpose: to break Holland's trading
supremacy. After the G.B. - Dutch War of
1672-74, successful, and became the chief
trading nation.

iii) Produced by Colonies.

"the colonies only."

d) The Act of 1653: All goods passing from Europe to the colonies must pass via G.B. and be re-shipped from G.B.

Enumerated: indigo, cotton, ginger, dye wood, coffee, bever furs, naval stores, rice.

e) The Staple Act of 1663: Same as (d) all important items of trade go via G.B.

f) Regulation to stop colonies manufacturing their own goods, e.g. 1733 Hat act.

1669 Woolens act

1750 Iron act

Stimulus to G.B.'s exports

g) 1696: Act for enforcing navigation acts. Gave Customs greater powers. Designed to stop smuggling.

Enumerated list. Re-sold to Europe by G.B.

G.B. merchants make a profit. Non-enumerated products could be exported from the colonies direct to Europe. Entrepot

Benefits to G.B.: British Merchants get profit from entrepot trading.

Cheap source of raw materials.

Market for manufactured goods.

G.B. get share in shipping colonies monopolies.

Benefits for Colonies: G.B. a market for raw materials. No Rivals.

Disadvantages for Colonies: Not allowed to manufacture. Only existed as raw material producers. Annoying when economy develops. All thought it was a good Mercantile System.

1. TRADE: Bill between G.B. and colonies. S.B. import tobacco, timber etc. Colonies import manufactured goods from G.B.

2. Inter Colonial Trade: Between W. India (sugar, rum etc) and N. America (foodstuffs)

Non Competitive Market.

Greenille stopped smuggling (1773)

tools, horses, etc.)

iii Trade between colonies and Europe: only non-enumerated goods e.g. fish etc.

iv Slave Trade: Trade triangle.

England: loaded with guns, liquor, ammunition to

* Africa: trade with chiefs. exchange goods with slaves to (150-200 slaves)

1 Caribbean: sell slaves to sugar planters. buy sugar to

2 England: sell sugar

CANADA 1763-1791

Canada in 1763. Several provinces gained at various times by G.B.

1 Gained in 1713: Acadia i.e. Nova Scotia and

2 1713 £10 per slave. The American had a similar system to it, operated

3 again at a profit from W. England.

4 Utrecht (Treaty of) (Wampat Rhine Island main part)

what became, in 1791, the province of New Brunswick.

Hudson Bay Territory

Unexpected acquisition of New Foundland

1 Gained in 1763: i. Cape Breton Island and Prince Edward Island.

ii Mainland Canada i.e. Quebec province

3. Thus divided into Canada and Maritime provinces. Remained like this till 1791.

4 Constitution in Canada - 1763: Long narrow strip Montreal and Quebec. Feudal French Society. Seigneurs: main land owners.

Habitants; peasants. Roman Catholic Church. Autocratic

5 British rule: Military Governor: Murray

1. Peace of Paris

2. Louisbourg needed as naval fortress.

3. Cape Breton Island and Nova Scotia

4. Chief towns: Montreal and Quebec Pop 65,000

5. Ruled by the Governor alone.

and Carleton. Works quite well. Can't go on as no proper constitution.

1774 Need for more permanent form of govt: Quebec Act.

QUEBEC ACT 1774

The Union: Military Rule only temporary. Constitution needed.

As American Revolt imminent (1775 began). Worried incase F. Canadians joined American in War - ∴ wanted to:

- (a) make the govt. stronger for firmer control
- (b) grant the French concessions to keep them loyal.

1. American colonists drifted into Canada. Wanted to treat French as conquered people. Wanted a Parl. Parliament

2. about 100 'old subjects' i.e. America was an older colony than Canada.

3. Catholics could not vote. English have monopoly of political control.

Murray and Carleton supported French. Carleton wanted to fix constitution so that the 'old subjects' could not monopolize assembly i.e. have no assembly. Carleton did not want Canada to have Representative Govt.

The Terms:

1. Canada to be ruled by a governor, chosen by the crown. Assisted by a nominated council of Canadians. No elected assembly. Not representative govt.
2. English Criminal Law (Trial by Jury) and French Civil Law (Customs on which people held their land)
3. French used in court and official places
4. Roman Cath. becomes established church.
1. Representative Govt.
2. Chosen by the Crown. 23. Power & Cath.
1. The French obviously understood this better than English law.

Complete toleration. Given land as a source of income.

5. Boundaries extended south to Ohio, west to Missi., giving them more land.

1791. No elected assembly. (Crown Colony Govt. not Rep. Govt.)

2. Many conversions to the Faith.

3. Unpopular in America because Can. opened land at American expense.

4. American did not like the toleration of Cath. Govt. Act works well until arrival of Loyalists from America. A change was then needed.

THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

Began 1775. Americans invaded Canada! Captured Montreal in November. Seized hoped Canadian would revolt as well

1. Quebec. Relieved by G.D. Force in 1776. Canadian remained neutral. Loyalist from Colonies migrated to Canada in 1783, after Declaration of Independence. Settled in the new province of Ontario

THE UNITED EMIGRE LOYALISTS.

One effect of Amer. War of Indep. Disagreed with Am. Dec. of Indep. Emigrate to Can.

35,000 - Nova Scotia (by the coast)

15,000 - New Brunswick. (Formed a new province fr. U.B.L. in 1784)

10,000 - Mohawk Valley to Montreal.

10,000 essentially moved west to Upper

1. Canada - Ontario.

Make problem for Govt. Had best Govt

1. May. Carleton held it against American.

2. Lower Canada - St Lawrence Riv.

Upper .. L. Huron, Erie and Ottawa R.

Welcomed by British. Given compensation for land, houses etc for 6,000,000. Title U. Expens. British allowed 100 new. Soldier - 200 new.

Wanted the same freedom in Canada. Those who go to Nova Scotia and N. Brn. O.K. Rep. Govt. and those who go to Upper Canada have Crown Colony Govt. Have no vote etc. Under French. Civil law. R.C. Church, different, main relig. in. Given land etc. Could not change Quebec Act for U.E.L. - offered French majority, if Rep. gov't. offered French if change church etc.

.. Divide Canada into 2 parts
 English Upper Canada
 French Lower ..

Rep. Govt. for (Upper Canada)

THE CANADA CONSTITUTIONAL ACT 1791

Purpose: To give the U.E.L.'s in Upper Canada control of their Rep. Govt.

To give them concession similar to French Can. constitutional Act (1791).

1. English Civil Law, Prot. religion.

The Terms

1. Divide Can. into 2 prov. U.C. and L.C.
2. Give each prov. a Const. Govt + Council + Assembly (elected).
3. L.C. - Eng. Criminal Law and French Civil Law
 U.C. - Eng. Civil and Criminal Law.
4. L.C. - Land set aside for R.C. church
 O.C. Prot. --

Comments: Representative but not Responsible Govt.
 B.A. Act works well at first, but in 18 breaks down for:

1. Friction develops between colonial and Governor as C's want Responsible Govt with greater powers.
2. In L.C. Nationalistic ideas develop among
 1. Ontario. 2. Quebec. French

Every favour shown to Brits ... 2
 revolt (1775) ... Changes must be made

THE LOSS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES

1. BACKGROUND FACTORS

- i) G.B.'s Commercial Policy: Colonies produce raw materials → Mother Country sells Manufactures things then → Colonies use herself. Colonists not allowed to compete in manufacturing things.
- ii) Disadvantages for Am's: Prevented from Manufacturing. Would have liked to make some things by hand etc.
- iii) Forced to export main produce to G.B. only.
- iv) Advantages for Am's: G.B. a natural market. Sell in England even after 1775 of Inds.
- v) Protected market for Am's goods.
- vi) Daw. Act etc not strictly enforced.
- vii) Smuggling.
- viii) Aboard.
- ix) Americans sell enumerated goods to Fr. West India Islands during 1750s on.

(4) G.B. bore cost of defending America. i.e. in 1794 war.

N.B. Despite above, final details of system restrictive. Don't deny cheap, only small parts of it. Just want to manufacture certain things. Final export regulation annoying, especially when G.B. sets down Mississippi. Not make them revolt - visitation.

(5) G.B.'s Political Authority, Colonies have large degree of self-govt. Sometimes friction, between Colonial laws had to be passed by G.B. Took a very long time, then it might not have been signed. If wheel law, might find it difficult event. Final veto annoying.

(6) Friction between Govt (Crown app) and Assembly (elected by colonists). Always American.

(7) Proclamation line: Ban on further W'd mark on the ground that it caused war with Indians.

Amoyed that Govt protected Indian

(8) English Superior Attitude. English thought themselves superior to colonist. esp. when visited G.B. Amoyis.

N.B. These Background Factors Not Main Causes. Just irritated Am.

2 EVENTS LEADING TO THE OUTBREAK OF WAR!

(1) Treaty of Paris removed French threat. no longer necessary for colonist to remain Empire for defence.
Benjamin Franklin.

By 1763 National Debt stands at £129 million
Govt is bad way financially, had to
pay a lot of interest p.a.

In order to secure frontiers Govt keeps 10,000 men
1761: Indian War (Pontiac's War)
Costly.

Grenville's Gen: Am should produce
more money - cost of defense.

GRENOVILLE (1763-65)

Task: to raise money from Am. colonies. 2
methods:-

- (1) To cut down on smuggling. Extend
enumerated list. These make
Mercantile System work properly.
- (2) To apply a tax to all the colonies.

Stamp Act: First real tax. Stamps
Sugar Act, 64 Stamps. → W. Indies.
2. Only revenue so far from Custom
Duties. Cost £1,000, only got £2,000.

must be put on: Newspapers, accounts, wills,
legal documents etc.

Not new idea. Stamp system in G.B.
Designed to produce £50,000 - 100,000 p.a. Not
hard on all 13 colonies. Moderate tax.

G.B. Passed without much comment.

Am. Violent opposition. Leadly:-

Virg: Patrick Henry } lawyer
Mass: Henry Adams }

Stamp act Congress organized 7 colonies
Incl. 1st occais of co-operation of cols.
1st Joint venture. State opposition.
Angry mobs attacked sellers. Act
Goy called Devereux.

Why was the opposition so strong?

- (1) It was a tax applied by G.B. Said G.B.

" Parl. had no right to impose internal tax
in their view: own rep. as they could
tax them w/out G.B. parl.

G.B.'s have a revolutionary idea. Am.
thought in violation of their liberties.

Said rep. as they rep. us. Don't send
M.P.'s to G.B. ∴ G.B. parl can't rep. us.
Eh? man might not be taxed by
people who didn't rep. him.

"No taxation without representation".

If can do this, can pass any law
without Am's say in it.

PARLIAMENT HAD NO RIGHT OVER
AMERICANS.

" Could impose custom duty -

ROCKINGHAM (1765-66).

① Repealed Stamp Act. (Wasn't working)
Americans win 1st quarrel.

② But passes Declaratory Act at the
same time - '86.

Put British point of view. The
parl. hath full powers and
authority to make laws of supreme
force to bind the colonies and peoples
of Am., subjects of the Crown in all
2. cases whatsoever. i.e. Parl had
complete authority over Americans.

TOWNSHEND (1766-70).

Said earlier "have revenue from Am
cut G.B. taxes" ∴ asked him to do it
when came to power.

Tried to raise money by avoiding
' Pitt, P.M., but ill ∴ Town. in control
Bad Omen.

1 "Don't give in principle"

" direct taxes and using indirect tax
on tea, paper, glass and painted colours
Town didn't anticipate trouble.

Am reaction: Great opposition. Saw
cases not designed to regulate trade
- just taxes in disguise.

" Called another congress over it - 1767.
organised trade boycott on G. B. goods
nothing any. Textiles and tea exp.
Wove rough clothes and drank coffee.
Affects English Merchants. Complain
after 2 yrs. (1770). Govt removed Town, &
duties except on tea. (So clear que un
pursivable). Am win 2nd argument.

" LORD NORTH (1770-82).

Takes off duties ex. Tea.

- " Income tax. ' Purchasers - on goods,
- " raise £60,000 pa. " 2nd co-operation -
patriotic feeling growing.
- " North Regulatory Act. § III controls him.

(1) Agitation: Peace in next 3 yrs. Am. remain
Anti-G. B. because of Radical agitation in
Am. Wanted independence. Made hostile
propaganda against G. B.
Incident for Prop.

- 1) The burning of the Gaspee: G. B. ships
went aground in Chesapeake Bay. Burnt
by colonials.
- 2) The Boston Massacre: Bostonians insulted
G. B. soldiers, and threw things. A voice
said 'Fire'. Dispersed. 1-6 dead. Accidental.
Inflamed opinion against British.
- 3) Pamphlet - 'The Farmer's Letters': Written
by John Dickinson. (Radical Politician).
Told written by a Farmer. Must be
something in it. Put radical point of v. on
- " Dances: Sam Adams, James Otis, Patrick
Henry.

4) The Circular Letter: By Adams. Sent round all radical groups in Colonies. Prepared way for colonies to co-operate together in war. Stand firm

(2) Lord North and the Tea Act

1773 passed. Designed to help E.I.C. Since Co. could send tea from Ind - Am. No duties in England. Tea cheaper in Am. More popular. Profits up again.

Am. not grateful for cheap tea. So suspicious said designed to ruin Am. tea merchants. Not take any E.I.C. tea.

Sent tea to Am. 'Boston Tea Party
Am. didn't allow ships to crush in Boston. Am. led by John Hancock, dressed

1. Had been a fin. diff.

2. Who brought from G.B.

3. 1773.

as Indians, got ashore and threw £10,000 of tea overboard.

G.B. livid. Attack on G.B. property.

Passed 4 Acts: (Known as Am. Intolerable Acts)

- 1) The Massachusetts Govt Act: Suspended Charter. Can't be written. Ruled exclusively by Crown govern.
- 2) The Boston Port Act: Closed Bad. Harb till E.I.C. compensated.
- 3) The Transportation Act: Any G.B. soldier who committed offence in Am. should be tried in G.B. Not fair trial in Am.
- 4) The Quartering Act: Citizens of the Colonies liable to give food and lodging to G.B. soldiers. The quarrel began by Stamp act, continued by Townshend duties brought. Took away right of self-govt. Removed Elected Assemblies - freedom and liberty. All liberties in danger.

to a head: Did parliament have control over colonies. Call a meeting - What do:

- ③ The First Philadelphia Congress (1774)
- ① Denounce Intolerable Acts. Ask G. III to repeal them boycott trade.
- ② Assent that still loyal subjects of G. III.

When G III said 'No', then loyal people said must oppose with force.

1775: First fighting included Battle of Lexington. Mass when had 2nd Phil Cong (1775)

- 1. sent 2 olive branch petition. G III refused to see from 'rebellious subject' War then started.
- 2. 3rd Phil Cong (1776): War well started: W. East. On 4th July, Congress declared
- 1. All except Georgia.
- 2. First peace attempt.
- 3. Now begi. to feel as nat because of joint opp and strain of war.

of Indp.

THE EVENTS OF THE WAR

I The War against the Am Rebels (1775-77)

- 1. 1775: New England and Canada: Rebels collect arms at Boston Concord. Gage decides to confiscate them. Am warned in advance. When G. III's got to Lex, opposed by militia (Farmers etc). Beaten. Encouraged colonists to fight. G III more stubborn. Come home. Ambushed. Gage sent 250 men. Moved if to use guerrilla tactics G. III have difficulty.
- Colonists took Bunker Hill. Bombarded
- 1. Boston Harbour Gage made 3 direct assaults 4000 am, 10000 casualties. Am shown off.
- Am tried to attack Canada. But French can didn't help. Defeated. Badly organised.
- At 2nd Phil Cong G. III was elected Gen in chief. Raise of troops authorised
- 1. Gage left. Not defended 2nd till -
- 2. Cu. of Quebec.

1776. The Middle Colonies:

Gage replaced by Howe. Decided to go to N.Y. Boston not a good base. Got at middle colonies. Got 30,000 reinforcements. Defeat Wash. at Battle of Brooklyn (1776). Retreat from Long Island.

If chased Wash, could have thumped him out, stayed in N.Y. Wash. had time to reorganize.

Chased Wash out of Phil at But of Brandywine Creek. G.B. had control of Phil. How again didn't follow up.

18 Aug 1777, things looked good for G.B. Had shown that G.B. army more effective than Am. army.

W.G.B. army still in control of sea no navy. "Bad this. More naval abilities. Should have beaten the."

could supply army etc.

(1) G.B. had more money than Am.

(2) Am. had tried to get an ally in France. Although they were interested, didn't join in '76 thought Am. might be beaten, then France left alone.

3) All this was changed by Battle of Saratoga (1777). Burgoyne in command of army in Can. Idea to bring army down Hudson Valley to join with Howe's army at N.Y. Risky with only 7,000. ∴ Howe was to go N up Hudson valley to meet Burgoyne. BUT Howe went to Phil on another exp. Burgoyne's 7,000 surrounded by 20,000 rebels at Saratoga. Surrendered with entire army. Most important turning point.

"(1) Gen. George Germain (sent instructions) sent orders to Burgoyne, but didn't send orders to Howe. Too late. Officially 17,000 miles away across Atlantic 3000 miles away."

- 16 Amr. encouraged Monks F.
 17 French decided to enter war on Amr. side, and
 18 So did Spain.

19 The War against the Amr, the French, the Spanish
 the Dutch and the Armed Neutrality (1778-82)

20 The War in America: The Southern Colonies:

- 1780 Sir Hen. Clinton becomes C-in-C. Concentrates
 a S. State. Takes army by sea to Georgia
 then starts to march up S. Colonies. Goes
 quite well. G. B. army captures Savannah etc.
 Capable of defeat, esp. r. g. Battle of
 Guilford Courthouse. Quite easy.

One to capture town another to hold
 country side. rebels return back after
 army gone.

21 Way back home, Cornwallis becomes
 1781. 1781.

Franklin finds alliance with France.
 Revenge for seven yrs war. Spain wanted G. B.
 and Morocco.

C. C. Takes army back up to Chesapeake Bay
 & Virg.

22 Besieged by G. B. with an Amr. army and
 French Force. Com. not worried but expected
 sea reinforcements.

23 But French got there first so Com. trapped
 between sea and G. B. So in 1781 surrendered
 at Battle of Yorktown. End of G. B. effort in
 Am.

- 24 Europe W. and I. plan an invasion. G. B. must
 keep ships and soldi. Less forces for America.
 I. seeks recourse.

25 W. G. British and Morocco ready w. 100 S.
 ships needed for 1782. Same as 1781.

- 26 W. India French and Dutch threaten G. B.
 27 Malabar esp. Java. Ships needed there over
 28 F. Com. by Rochambeau.
 29 F. F. " " De Grasse.

finally beat it at Battle of Saint Ceder

by Rodney -

4) India: Tried to cause trouble. Tried to link up with Hyder Ali. So must send help and submit to W. I.

5) Armed Neutrality: G.B. claimed right to search neutral vessels, see if had war mater. objected - Got ready to fight G.B. if didn't stop.

Because Paris - powers' anxiety, instead of being war against rebels, now matter of defending B. Emp. G.B.'s strength (as now) stretched (2-4).

TRE TREATY OF 1763 - 1763-7

- 1763: North resigned. Ld. Shelburne req. treaty. Concluded: Jan, 20th
- Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark.
- Major of Lockingham between these.

1. G.B. recog. ind. of U.S.A.
2. Restored some W. Ind. islands to France
3. Boundary of Am with Can. returned from Ohio to G. Lakes.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR OF AM. INDEP.

1. The end of the last G.B. Emp. Am. Colon were most imp. part of Emp. Now gone. What left?
 - a. India: Bengal only
 - b. W. India: Some sugar islands. Jamaica minor
 - c. Canada: Not yet developed
 - d. W. Africa: Few trading-post
2. (U's antipathy to Colonies: G.B. no longer interested. Colonies - thought not worth having why?
 - a. Became threatened with G.B. Govt. reqn.
 - b. Wanted more freedom from G.B. control.
 - c. Cost a lot of money to fund, if breakaway.
 - d. Not even worth.
 - e. Try to smuggle etc.

Lasted nearly 100 yrs till late 19th cent.
G.B. not really interested in taking over new
lands but wnt to trade. i.e. have an
informal empire.

Better just to develop trade & commerce
Avoid taking over courts.

Skellern: We prefer trade to dominion. (1772).

Wt G.B. really against settled col. e.g. Am,
Can, Aust, U.S. Occ. prepared to take a
colony of exploitation. When not settle,
but exploit raw mat. i.e. send raw mat, sold
and exp. Only have it for sale of trade.
Usually tropical. Supplied very useful
tropical colonies. e.g. Palm oil for candles,
sugar etc. Late Tobacco. Rubber Tea Spice
Not likely to produce difficult political
When people go to live. i.e. emigration → trouble

18
prob Not developed enough.
e.g. Caylon Brit Guiana,
Tobago.

(3) Places to Base navy i.e. Strategic Naval Base. Where
G.B. could guard trade routes and port
for ships.

e.g. Malta (off Gd. Hare).

(4) Department Colon (Panal). Used to send to
Georgia; now → Botany Bay.

THE GROWTH OF AUSTRALIA AND CANADA.

Developed on own, no help from G.B. govt.
United Emp. Loyalty. from USA → Can.
Aust dev. can found good place for sheep
farming. Farmers → Aust to settle, sheep farm
Not break pattern. G.B. not wnt in settle col.

THE GROWTH OF THE 2nd G.B. Emp.

Ideas changed - 2 ways

How to gov the emp.

What it was for.

- 1) In (a) settlement cols given more freedom, without quarrels

Canada: Rep gov't by Can. Con. Act 1791
(1867)

Aust: Herb. Rep. gov't 1850.

Rep. 1855.

U.S.: Rep. 1852.

Rep. 1856.

Way to keep colonies - give them more freedom.

- 2) Formerly seen as source of profit
Idea began that G.B. emp. for well being of people who lived in cols - not just to make

profit out of them - Humanitarian mot.
Mainly missionaries:

1) Harnden - U.S. - Discovered Texas

2) Phillips - I.A. - - - - - Boston

3) Livingstone - S.A. - - - - - Ugandan natives

In G.B., people had consciences about nation

Refuse Slave - work abolished 1807.

Slavery abolished = 1833.

Dominick and Dalhousie's reform in Ind.

Later, emp. enlarged to protect people, etc.

Dalhousie took Punjab and Oudh to improve gov't

Took Uganda and Sudan. Anti-slavery.

Methodists, Evangelicals

PART 2 THE 2nd G.B. EMPIRE

(1) The Rev and War Wars (1793-1814)

a) Gains in War:

Captured colonies for Fr, Sp and Holland.

Needed to do this in part made with Europe - first world war.

Sea power enabled G.B. to win.

T. of Vienna 1815

i) Strategic Naval Power

Malta, (a mud).

Mauritius and Seychelles. Safeguarded route to Ind.

Ceylon - Trincomalee. Best deep water harbour in Ind. Oc.

Cape of Good Hope Essential watering place on way to Ind.

Heligoland Useful for smuggling

change → G.B. from Europe during War. In Med Sea.

ii) Tropical Colonies of Exploitation

Trinidad

British Guiana

Tobago, St Lucia

} W. Indies

N.B. Gave back Java to Dutch. B? had Penang in Malaya, and in 1819, got Singapore, close to Raffles.

b) Effects on Sea-power: G.B. now supreme after Battle of Traf. Supreme at sea till Korea War II. This sea control enabled G.B. to build her world-wide empire after loss of Am Colonies, India etc.

c) Effects on Trade - expansion: G.B. only power left had not affected. ∴ began to

• All prod. Eng.

• Sea-power stopped invasion. Absolute power

except. to Europe, - Navs. conventional
 register - work without G.P. - Vailed.
 soon, as well, had over. i. developing basis
 to be a great trading power. Able to develop
 commerce & Navs.

(3) The Growth of New Interest in the Empire:

a) 'New Imperialism': Antiquity to date limited
 to c. 1875. Rep. by Gladstone - Lib. & Dis.

i) 1842: Dis. & annex. N.Z. Cook discovered
 it c. 1769, not annexed to 1840

ii) 1852: Ann. Bora & O. F. S. and IV given
 back their independence.

iv) 1870's: Gladstone's refusal to an. Egypt. and Sud.
 1870: Period of G.P.'s informal empire.

Sad. attitude changes. Prog. to get
 interested in Emp. By 1890, new attitude.

'New Imp.' Taken up by Disraeli.

Dis. Encouraged by 2 ^{or 4} books:

(1) The Expansion of Eng. by Sir John Seeley.

(2) Oceania by T.H. Paine.

Said G.P.'s greatness lay in the
 building of a great overseas emp.

Influence public opinion.

Several sections of people wanted
to become more interested in the Empire.

(3) The Working Class and Emigration:

Ind. Rev. → Pop. Increase.

1750 - 65m } large increase → poverty,
 1850 - 172m.

Hardship, Unemployment.

∴ Working class had ideas of emigration
 to cols e.g. Aust. N.Z. Can. Temporal Relief

(4) Collection of Essays.

Wanted to feel going to visit. $\frac{1}{2}$ of G.B. overseas - didn't want to see any. Fall apart. Didn't want to go to foreign count.

After 1967, people able to make their own fall man - W.T. able to vote. \therefore Poles notice interest in cars \rightarrow Diesel

- (c) The Middle Class and Trade: As G.B. dev. as mid count. (1) Poles supply raw materials \rightarrow wool, zinc, cotton, palm oil, rubber.

Useful customers - big markets for G.B.

- (2) Somewhat to invest capital. \therefore M.C. in favour of Poles.

(d) The Radicals / Imperialist:

i. A.E. Smith: Grotte and Hume and Butler. Started taking the nib out of the Gov. office for being inefficient. i.e. pushed old generals out to govern col.

Lower down jobs filled by patronage. G.H.B. called for reform.

ii. Later, c. the 1930's and 40's: Started to produce useful, constructive ideas \rightarrow

\rightarrow Edward Gibbon Whitefield:

Believed that G.B.'s future depended on settling parts of world with G.B. Spread G.B. way of life.

Worked out scheme for settling, pastoral, in an orderly sort of way:

Used: I. Aust and N. S.
 Founded the 'Colonization Soc':

1830

* Earl of Durham: Showed how to
 gov. colo.

Learned from Am. War. Indp. that
 cols should have responsible
 govt as soon as possible.

↳ give these Freed, return to emp
 voluntarily, out of loyalty to G. B.

↳ that give them Freed, leave by
 force. War of Indp.

Wrote Durham Report 1839 R. Tanan's
 ideas for all settlement cols.

Although govt. didn't first acc
 them, did later. Can: resp. govt 1847.

Both tried to say emp a good
 thing, easy to found and run a
 col without trouble.

(c) The Humanitarian: let people all over
 world.

I pray for all. Rev. B: math. and
 man.

Concern for welfare of humanity,
 incl. badly treated slaves.

At First conc. a trying to end
 injustices to natives:

* g. H. Ashby's impeachment. Thought
 hard = natives.

Abolition of slave trade 1807.

.. .. . slavery 1811

Activities of Dr. Philip. Defended

Reuter against Gov. Duval Case
S.A.F.).

Later on changed methods; was
necessary to extend G.B. emp to
port and def. waters.

e.g. 1870. 2. Lead by Marde. G. B. good
protect Maorie.

(i) Fiji 1874. Emp of ill
treatment of natives.

(ii) Ann of India. port Indonesia
from Arab slaves. 1919.

Trusteeship: White man's burden.

"Blackbirding": Kidnap a native. → Aunt:
Slave on sugar plantations.

DISRAELI.

(3) Imperial Policy: Tory. P.M. 1866-69

1874-1890.

Interested in extending G.B. Emp.

Slack anti

1. The Suez Canal Shaves:

1869: Suez Canal, built by
Ferdinand de Lesseps, finished
Shave owned by French and Ismail
Pasha (Khedive). Row of Egypt.
G.B. had no share. G.B. thought
plan a load of rubbish. Took no part
in it.

When canal finished, more G.B.
ships use it than others. But G.B.
had no control. Lark with G.B. had
Chances for G.B. control c 1875: K.

gaining bankrup. Massive debts.
Had to raise cash. What sell? : canal
whose nearly 50%.

Dix. saw his chance. How could
be paid £10,000,000 and buy shares
before French did.

Got on to Rothschilds. Lent
him £10,000,000 @ 6% class

Paul delighted. Q.U. chuffed.
S.B. has controlling int. i Gateway to
Ind.

2. AF Gandhara 1919. AF diff. for S.B. to
deal with. (see int afge war).

S.B. worried about Russ influence
c Middle East. If got into AF, diff.
AF dominated land route into India.

India.

In 1879 Sher Ali admitted Rus.
embassy. Ref a S.B. embassy.

∴ Vicerey went to see with AF,
with Dix's backing.

Russ desert. S.A. Fled to Turkey.
Died.

3 cols adv. Roberts → Kabul.
Stewart → Kandahar. Joined
with Roberts at Kabul.

¹⁸⁸⁰ S.B. forces at Kandahar overwhelmed
But Afjans beat. 10,000 troops → Kandahar

Pro-S.B. Abdur Rahman put a
chance. Had a S.B. resident. ∴ S.B.
control AF. Foreign policy.

1. Cyprus 1878: As result of helping Turkey
"Lord Lytton.

V Imperial Titles Act '71: Act of Parl made
Q.U. Empress of India. Save her prestige
c (w).

against Russ c. 1878, Turk gave G. B.
G.P. D's real reason for helping Turks,
keep Russ out of Med.

Strategic point 'Key to Asia', Dis.

4. S. Africa: Am of Transvaal and Zul.

• Cameron wanted to make Fed of L &
S.A.F. States as a S.B. Col.

Dis. backside.

T.V. situation would not agree. South
Caled was. (Zulu & Tnd). Threatened
by Zulus. So Dis annexed T.V. as
next step to S.B. Fed. Boers didn't
agree, but didn't do anything.

Dis not criticized. Glad said 'forward
policy' a bad idea. Sain would

• Cape Col } S.B. Or. Fr. State } Boer.
Natal } Transvaal.

modern S.B. is a difficult expansion
Zulu war straight away.

1. The Empire: Dis dreamed of emp. & future
with central defence system and
great sea power \Rightarrow spread S.B. culture.

2. THE SLAVE TRADE AND SLAVERY.

(a) The Humanitarian Meth. and Evange (C. & G.)
encourage people to care for humanity
with natives & S.B. cols. because Abol
of S. a long job. try to abol ^{slave trade} ^{and} ^{the} ^{slave} ^{trade}
the slaves.

(b) The Campaign against the Slave Trade
(1791-02): Opposition very strong as
slave owners and traders very wealthy.
O.P.s had influence & part. Main

• Led by Will. Wilberforce. Called
Capharn Sect: particularly horrified by
slavery.

• Soc. for Abol of Slave Trade founded 1797 by
Wilberforce and Clarkson.

campaign method: Propaganda.

N.B. THE SLAVE TRADE:

1) (1) Eng. traders from Lond, Liv and Brit (Monks. of Royal AF. Col of Y.) Took Muskets, Tombs, Brands, Rum \rightarrow W. Af.

2) At W. Af. trade with AF Kings r. r. K. of Dahomies, or K. of Congo. Had Men. Raid neighbors. Capture people. Sell to slave traders. Slaves down in $\frac{1}{2}$ mile porous (cattle) tie up. Marched \rightarrow Coast. Stowed in Warehouse (Barraco) for trader.

Traders ex gds., worth 1/6 per slave.

(2) The Middle Passage - W. Af. \rightarrow W. I.

Needed for Sugar Plantations in W. I. and S. Colo of U. S. A. For Tobacco and cotton.

D. of Yk. a paper. Slaves banded.

Banningum goods.

Plantation. Sold at 1/2 of 10. Later 1/2 paper slave. Slave Traders buy sugar and rum etc. for sale in S. A.

Middle passage made a bed of lies abolitionist. Why? Took 5-6 weeks. Like hell. Had many lower decks. Slaves almost lie down. Could not stand up. No ventilation, sanitation.

2 - heavy about packing:

1) Tight packing over. in a special way.
2) Loose - , over where showed value in. let them out it out.

Appals said. Many died. But not matter (as of large profit).

Examined (whipped) them.

Some tried to show themselves

overboard. But when ... hauled back.
Whipped. Put back.

(N) → G.B. Ship full of Sugar etc. Sell
at a profit in S.B.

Trade (very easy, but 3 trans.
across, and 3 ports)

Not imp. that slave trade might.

Abols. able to create outers.

Overcome St eds. and pl. owners. Took
a long time (20 yrs). Was not many people
made a profit out of it. Ignored evils.

1807: Act Banned slave trade for G.B.
and. Still such a big demand for
slaves, a lot of smuggling. ∴ S.B. made
profits heavier in 184. Bought up

" (1739. Ed. 1739 of Bristol 'The great
support of our people'

Liverpool called 'the principal rel. pt, not
only of S.B., but of Europe.

a private law issued in 1807. 1807 W. A. to
stop slavery. Composed 1/2 navy cost
20 million in 1807 and 1808. When
S.B. took it to heart.

(C) When the end of 1807 was made in 1808, but
could not prevent buying of slaves. Act
to let S.B. search their ships off A.

Took a long time in the long run, unless
someone would relax. ∴ continued till
1807 when USA abolished slavery.

On the whole, S.B. had made it so difficult
that most went elsewhere → E. A. And
Sweden. Later, S.B. made effort to control
it.

(B) The Campaign against Slavery took 20 years
to abolish slavery. Slave and pl. owners
runt of rel. said of ^{the} ~~the~~ Built up by blood
of new Africa (Case P 10).

'Exc. Port.

wanted to keep slaves, wealthy
many have vote & part. Many
people.

(a) What happen to free slaves?

(b) What happen to plantation owners?

Wilberforce leader in part. In 1781, William
Thomas & James Buxton took on leadership.
Form 1802 to influence Parl. op.

'Soc For' about 1830: Charles Bus.

2. Peys method: Stress on treatment of
W. Indian slave plantation owners
have complete power. Not possible
to be Christian (b) break up of family.
Even if well treated, slavery still
an evil, must, as far as can be done
have owners send back to ind. S. A.

1. Called W. India interest.

2. Joseph Sturge of Bham } In 1800
James Steven

3. Had no Christian res.

wanted to be in W. India. Got the in,
which would not get off.

1832 spirit of moral part of Act. All
more people to vote. No way will not
have only small no. of votes. Incl.
votes of Pro-slavery people. W. had
not out. Soc had won over abolition
and non-confessionals.

1. Why parts (opunt) ready to his
programme of reform with slavery of
Slave Act Bill (1833) (Emancipation Act)
Temporary 6 yrs before 1840, all adult
slaves put in process of apprenticeship to
freedom. For 2 of a year work for master, but
for work on in 2nd year, they were paid.

(a) All children under 5 freed him.

Get. ref. Bill

Butter Drough. Sl. owners had (in) small
pop. to vote for them.
India. res. with money.

U.S. & paid \$20,000 to release owners
as comp. Worked out who got what. Paid
owners & acc. to type and no. of releases.
Sl. became wealthy. ∴ state of France
brought France to 1935

(a) The Effects of Abol.

- ① S.A.F.
- ② W. Ind.
- ③ A.S. Ind.
- ④ M.S.

⑤ S.A.F. No. disapproved:

- ① A.S. Ind. (K.S.) rel. w.m. Thought they
were meant to be released.
- ② Did not get as much comp. as should have
had. Wanted \$100,000, but only got
\$42,500.

① The nation freed, & on away. ∴ No relief
of labor.

② Thought critics of rel. only applied to
W. Ind. not to S.A.F. Told they were
kind to release.
∴ went on fr. Tech. 1935-42.

③ W. India:

- ④ Even before abol of Sl. W.I. already decl.
① Kind of competi. of sugar beet from Europe
∴ less demand, and high duties.
- ② Pl. owners wild: ① 5, ② 6 (could not see
what was going on) ③ Did not reinvent
profits: M. Spent it living a gay
life.
- ③ One exp. econ. Proponents depend on
Absentee Landlord.

Europe. If demand for slaves goes down,
have nothing else to trade to

(1) Sail exchausti, this did not
sweet the soil.

(2) Sl. labour wasteful: high death
rate. Have to keep them e.g. give
them food. Slaves don't work hard &
have bags of labour, use more slaves
for each job.

(3) Abol of sl. had tough effect on islands.

(4) Labour shortage - freed slaves went
off. Became squatter on little bits of
land. Labour became expensive.

(5) Given what they regarded as inadequate
comp. Sl. valued at $\frac{1}{2}$ mil. only got
 $\frac{1}{16}$ mil.

N.B. W.I. finally ruined c. 1850s, when
G.D. went for free trade. W.I. became
that low duty. Have to compete with
countries who had sugar cheaper, in
some still had slaves.

C. W. Africa effect of abol of sl. trade:

Gamb and G. Coast decline after 1807,
as slaves main export.

Sierra Leone pop ↑. After 1807, was
used to send freed slaves.

In 1791, Wilberforce formed Sierra L. Co.
Ran S. L. for benefit of freed negroes till
1807. Taken over by Crown.

Whenever confiscated cargo of sl. tra-
ship. Put cargo on land & S.

5 CANADA → RESPONSIBLE GOVT (1867)

1. The war of 1812 → 1814 with Nap war, G.B. claimed right to search all neutral vessels in zone they had war material for Nap. - Amongst Am.
2. G.B. means decided → America inv. did not want to be saved life upland the G.B.
3. G.B. stopped Amer ships - Arrested on G.B. Decatur. Put them in G.B. warships.
4. Am ships about 2 crew. Decatur upset. Am war to win. Attached Com. Fight in Gt. Lakes. as N. Eng. states opposed toward Am. relations 3 times 1812, 13, 16. No success. Battle near Am. 1816, G.B. sends out some soldiers on Nap war over. They landed in Am. Bant. Wash.
5. But, on war ended some need to G.B. to more warships. T. of Grant (1816).
6. Not successful.
7. If they were what of war Chesapeake (1813), an Am. ship. Ref to allow to be search... sent by G.B.

67 Terms:

1. Confirmed it, and it had been at being approved.
2. Stated boundary question between Am & Ca.
In 1817 Am & Ca. abolished the Gt. Lakes. Gt. Lakes & guaranteed to leave the Am/Can. further unaltered.
3. The Growth of Discontent in Canada.
 - a. In Upper Canada:
 - i. Clergy Reserves: Allocated for Anglican only. Not for more conformity. old church, which was quite strong, had no official power. Church had the power more and that it could not work. Separated from. Hind and communities want to grow and
 2. Feudal system: Old man (O.E.) all powerful. Part: the wife. Filled for

council. new union outside. Best thing jobs gone. No chance of getting council.

11. ... leaders return old union & new union.
3. Shaw in Canada - Sp. Tan: Didn't have resp. govt. Oshie had no govt in U.P.C. Ass. couldn't control govt & his ministers. An wanted more power.

b) in U.C.
1. No govt French - Tan. NOT an F.R. union. He monopolized best jobs & govt administration. e.g. Gov. an F.R. & most of his council French - Tan got F.R. favoured with govt contracts, trade & concessions etc.

2. Hotin later id even spread from French here. F.R. - Tan see themselves as a separate nation - want F.R. rule. Want independence.

3. J. S. C. = Family, transport lead - figure in F.R. a war 3000000. This work occurred in maintaining provs as well.

* The other Canadian newspaper 'Le Canadian' a newspaper. Rather our visitation language, law

4) Ans = U.T. only rep. has no power. In the U.C. Papineau leader of F. Can may & Lowering presented list of 22 refs to F.R. Ant 7/7. 3/3 it do any thin. F. Can couldn't make it.

1. The Rebellion of 1837

1) in U.C.: led by William Lyon Mackenzie & Robert Gourlay. He & G. had come to U.C. late on 17th Dec. Wanted refs. e.g.
(1) More favourable to the U.C.
(2) ... betterment - the govt.
(3) More power to assembly.

When would it get them legally decided to have a rebellion. For an only a few joined.

2) in U.C. led by Pap: 1) New Frenchment Bank
2) army at F.R. formation
3) An didn't have program

1837

[founded 1837]

46 - the govt was bankrupt
46 - not a flop as well. Don't get much
support. I'll search for kind of "militarism"
of 2000 to 2005 etc.

↳ Don't want a religious man in govt
did not support him.

Results: Beer, sinners but upst G.B. 1/2
rebirth - name yr, showed people that
Govt next to Duke → Can't find out
what you are, and make suggestions.

k. ↳ DURHAM'S DEPT 1834

↳ B a radical liberal took to Sheffield and killed
↳ B only there 5 months. "nice Gov in Chief" - High
Town built with rebels. 2 things.

↳ did not to combat
↳ departed

↳ St. Eustache, Name of only battle.

↳ "imperialism" & "offensive" had found
Col. See with in 1830

↳ "emancipation" beyond his power. ↳ he
perished. Died - 1820.

Had already completed this part. Debated
in 1830. Idea next to development of all
Emp., T.A. 182, and so well on way.

Findings:

↳ Basin's "emancipation" theory - 182. I found two
notions "warring" to the "core" of a "militarist"
I found a "struggle" not of principle but of
"2020". Fault of 1841. Act that divided
G.B. in two. Preserved French nationalism.
Night - only used when together, a "militarist"
rare.

Recommendations: Unlikely of 182 & 182. ↳ B felt
if raised up, G.B. would come out on top as G.B.
although rare, in war, was avoided.

2) Constitution inadequate - self-govt not taken far enough, only resp, not resp. Hence Bill between gov + assembly - cons. Discontinued
Recommendations: Resp. gov't for new pos. of united Canada. Independent central bank
 Gov. affs. S.A. controlled by Foreign aff.

3) Other Recommendations:

- i. Arbitrate of Indian & magistrates + a supreme court to imp. judicial system. * = Professional lawyer.
 - ii. Have a police force
 - iii. Public school.
 - iv. Improve system of municipal govt.
 - v. Have more of fishing + public works in Canada short of this. The railways. Only had 2 miles of rails in 1839. S.A. had 2000. Roads - had 0.
- It may fairly be said that in all these colonies the natural state of govt. is that of collision between the executive + the representative body. The admin. of public aff. is confined to those who are not so - relate harmoniously with

- well. Conf. move
- i. Wanted proper revenues, uniform postal system.
 - ii. Regular citizenship law in up to law - 5th
 - iii. A better system of land sales should be found to avoid aint of cheap reserves. L.V. resp with all colonies.

5) The Can. Rami Act (1860. Ameliorated)

Terms

- 1. Union of L.C. + U.C.
- 2. 2. Chamber Parliament. replace the 2 assemb
- 3. Council of not less than 20 members. non for life by 2 years = 1 house. Ans of 36. mem of
- 4. who 62 was to be elected by each of the prov. 12 houses.
- 5. Money bill proposed by the Govt. + 2/3 to cat the privy branch of the legislature.
- 6. 10ms of leg. can. elected on from 1856.

Minister

c control of Legislature.

Not a very good one.

Defects:

1. Act gives equal rep. for the 2 prov. kept diff. between S. & union & Fr. union alive. \rightarrow Split one into Eng. parts & Fr. parts. \therefore diff. to get more.
Would have been better to have 6 or 8 & divide each up into constituencies.
2. Gives eqn. rep. without respect to size of pop = source of future argument when S. & B. pop increased but representation didn't increase.
3. Nothing is lost - that says S. & B. should work responsible Govt.
5. From rep. to Responsible Govt.

Ld. Sydenham's 5-5 under new act. Told 5-5 (1832-41). Got a c. f. with an 'empty' minister who was major view. But, what happens when min. didn't see maj. of an? Could be (1) 5 or min? or.

(2) Keep them even when they didn't have the support of the an.

Didn't happen under C. S. or in the Bayard (1848-62). Did under J. C. H. M. H. H. (1867-71) in min. didn't have sup. of an. \therefore Friction & tension between executive (min.) & Legislature (an).

Ld. Elgin (1867-86) 5-5. Balance of 10. Believed in resp. Govt. \therefore only appointed min. when had sup. of an, reached them when didn't. Can have resp. N. Scotia 1868.

P. E. Ireland 1851

gout is practice but not by law

The British in India 1750-84

1. The Conquest of Bengal after 1750.
2. Clive. 1765-67.
3. North's Regulating Act. 1773.
4. Warren Hastings. 1772-84.
5. Pitt's India Act. 1784.

The Condition of Bengal after 1760.

E.I.C. have much power in Bengal since Clive had won Plassey in 1757 and supported Salab (King). E.I.C. had no official responsibility, but very great power. Co. servants badly paid so get up to all sorts of mischief: Mir Jafar paid British. Co. always mixed up in politics to get money etc. Co. servants trade privately on quite a large scale. State of Chaos. Sold

2 written permission ^{to trade} to natives. All then
account from certain taxes. Wars revenue
for Naloh.

Results: War broke out 1764 between Naloh
and E.I.C. Co won BUT!

E.I.C.'s profits gain down. Cannot
trade when war on.
Sent Clive to Bengal 1765 to straighten things
out.

CLIVE WINDUP: 1765-67.

1) First job to clear up political situation: Treaty
of ALIHAHAD 1765.

1. Co responsible for collection of taxes in Bengal,
Bihar and Orissa!

11. Nalohs of BI, BH and O. responsible for justice only
receive money from E.I.C. Figureheads.

* Sale of Bihar 1764

* Paid Naloh fixed amount

100. Make an alliance with Oudh. Buffer to invade
for E.I.C.. E.I.C. supply soldiers.

101. Clearing up Corruption etc in E.I.C.:

i. Stopped private trading

11. Made it a rule that no money to receive present
from natives.

111. Increased pay to weaken temptation to take
bribe. (Removes temptation for i)

Ans: Clive's reforms sensible, but Bengal still
governed by E.I.C. Bengal larger than

* Britain ∴ needs correct Government. Clive's
reforms only worked when he was there. British
Govt. needed to central things lead to:

NORTH'S REGULATING ACT OF 1773.

i The Need: Chaos in Bengal clearing but 1765
showed that it was necessary for Govt. to
Clive's reforms cause opposition and he makes
many enemies.

* Pop 25,000,000

4 regulate E.I.C. Series of acts gradually reduce E.I.C.'s Political power and give it to G.B.'s Govt. i.e. Pitts India Act 1784 and The Charter Act 1833.

i) The Charter Act 1833.

- Governor of Bengal becomes Governor General of British possessions in India. Appointed by E.I.C.
- Parliament appoints Council of 6 members to advise Governor. (5 yr term) but part of ^{regulation} ~~regulating~~ act: Governor could not overrule council.
- Supreme Court set up in Calcutta. Had Jurisdiction over G.B. Subs. in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
- E.I.C. accounts and correspondence inspected by Govt. to keep check on Co's affairs.

e) No private Trade, no warrent.

Aim: Idea good. Good scheme to let E.I.C. trade and let the Govt. control military and political matters.

Defects:

- Gov. Gen. could be outvoted by his Council: divided control.
- Gov. Gen.'s powers not clearly stated. Commander of Army not subordinate to him.
- Powers of Sup. Court vague. Did not define 'British Subjects'.
- Gov. Gen. had two jobs: a) for Govt. } could conflict
b) for trade }

WARREN HASTINGS

- Gov of Bengal 1772-74. (many reforms)
Gov. Gen. of India 1774-1785 (leaving of India)
* Salaries raised again
let Gov. Gen. received ^{how} ₹25,00,000 p.a.
" Did not define his power of Calcutta, Bombay

6
Reforms: W.H. very great administrator.
Many reforms from 1772-74. 3 types:
a) Financial: Collection of Taxes now done by
Brit. officials not natives. G.B. has direct
financial control of Bengal Behar and
Orissa. Cheaper, more efficient and more
honest.

Moves Exchequer from Murshidabad
(Nabob's capital) to Calcutta (E.I.C.'s
hq.)

b) Justice: W.H. takes over Judicial System
from Nabob. Moves from Murshidabad
to Calcutta. Organises District Courts.
Worked by British Officials but had native
advisors. Native Law Enforced.

c) Commercial: Private Trading abolished.
Central Court.

All now Centralised in Calcutta.

7
" Customs simplified and reduced.
Import duties simplified to 2.5% (Standard)
Encourage trade for G.B. and Indian.
Results: E.I.C.'s revenue increased. Trade
and taxes increasing. ^{more revenue}
Better Justice system for natives in Bengal.

N.B. The Rohilla War 1773.

Clive made alliance with Oudh (buffer state).
Marathas invaded Rohilkhand. Nabob
of Oudh hired G.B. soldiers to defend Oudh
because Marathas might invade Oudh
and Bengal. But Rohillas refuse to pay
Nabob of Oudh for defending them, so
Nabob invaded Rohilkhand with G.B. troops.
This quoted later against Hastings in G.B. letter.
"Central Customs House
and expel Marathas from Rohilkhand"

9 Hastings accused of taking bribes. Extermination of free people.

Hastings and the Regulating Act: In 1776, Hastings becomes G.G. of British India. Trouble with counsel. Francis, Monson and Clavering against him, only Barwell with him. His ideas beaten. Govs from 1776-77 with great difficulty.

Monson died in '78, Clavering in '77. Replaced by Wheeler and Coote, who were more sympathetic to Hastings.

HASTINGS AND THE SAVING OF INDIA.

1. Maratha War 1779-82
2. Mysore 1780-84.
3. French Threat 1780-82.

Hastings wounded Francis in 1780. Goes home and spreads rumours to the Whigs, Led. Rockingham and Edmund Burke.

Hastings had to cope with all three simultaneously.

THE MARATHA WAR (1779-82)

Fault of Bombay Council: Wanted more land by interfering in politics of Maratha Prince. Eventually got involved in war. Maratha Prince Sindia attacks English. Hastings said the whole thing was 'imperial, dangerous, unauthorised and unjust'. Still had to help them.

Hastings sent two columns:

1. To defend Bombay.
2. To capture the Forts of Gwalior by Popham. As soon as defeated. Wanted to end war quickly so that he could cope with Southern dangers i.e. Mysore War. Ended in 1782 at Peace of Salbai.

Otherwise, the E.I.C. would have lost Bombay and much prestige.

2. F. THREAT and THE MYSORE WAR (1780-84).

1. D. Capture French trading posts including
Machilipatnam - ruled by Hyder Ali.
Ambition and restlessness - used above as
excuse to invade Carnatic to capture Madras.
Moment of change for G.B. If Marathas, Hyder
Ali and French all get together, all
could destroy G.B.'s influence in India.
Hastings must beat Hyder Ali before French
arrive. Collect all money, and send off
army under Eyre Coote. Beat Hyder
Ali at Porto Novo (1780) and Arni (1781).
French could not land till 1783.

2. Send Warren Hastings saves G.B. India by
his speedy and determined action.

U.S.

Hastings needed much money in this emergency.
Stem measures to extract debts owed to E.I.C.

1. Britain at war with French who supported
Americans in the War of Inds.
2. Hyder Ali died in 1782. French arrived just a
late. French commanded by De Suffren.
British - Hooper, 5 battles.

(1) Amoy of 0 with owed debt E.I.C. Hastings
pay because Begum had his in instance
from his father Warren Hastings got it from
them by forceful, but not violent methods.

Amoy get his inheritance and pay to E.I.C.

(2) Raja of Benares known as Chait Singh.

Debt pay his debt to E.I.C. per W.H.

3. Doubled it. Chait Singh gave W.H. a bribe
but W.H. still wanted debt paid. W.H.
deposed Chait Singh, and confiscated his
lands to cover the debt. E.I.C. had troubled the
E.I.C. before.

If Hastings had not obtained this way he
would have been unable to raise an army
and beat his enemies.

THE IMPROVEMENT (1784-95)

After Pitt India Act 1784, Hastings return

1. his mother and grandmother
2. (Legals.
3. Boiling and parties.

Hopes for rewards etc, but Francis had persuaded Wills - Burke and Sheridan that Hastings was dishonest, ∴ arrived home to prosecution.

4 main charges:

1. Concerned Business (1785): Duncanson had a quedge against H. Accused him of bribes. Other chose of W.H. in council heard his evidence. But W.H. appealed, and hung for forgery. Looked suspicious - W.H. saved by Supreme Court.
Judicial Murder.

2. Rohilla War (1785): W.H. accused of slaughtering a forepeople.
3. Begums of Oudh (1781): Tyranny & extortion.
4. Rajah of Benares (1781):

(j) and (k) were dropped but (l) and (f) took much sorting out because evidence had to come from India.

Hastings had been hard and high handed but he had not been high handed or a tyrant. The emergency of 1780 justified his action.

Sum: Good person. Reform E.I.C's govt of Bengal. Improves govt of Bengal, though accused India from his enemies. ∴ he deserved rewards from his country, not as a corrupt & incompetent.

RTIS INDIA ACT 1784.

1. The Need for further Govt. control: More crown control needed in India. The E.I.C. really wanted to carry out trading and govt at the same time.
2. For's India Bill: To give the Crown more con

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book. That i.e.'s military and political powers were to be exercised by the Govt instead, by a Board of 7 Commissioners nominated jointly by Parliament, later by the Crown. The Act was not passed.

(ii) Pitt's India Act - Terms.

(a) All governmental and military ^{affairs} to be controlled by a Board of Control consisting of a Secretary of State, Chancellor of Exchequer, 4 Privy Counsellors. To exercise general control. Sat in England.

(b) Gov - Gen appointed by Crown.

(c) Gov - Gen advised by Council of 5. (b could not outvote him. Not responsible to Council - only to Board of Control.

Ans: 1. Set up a stronger centrally authority for Govt i.e. Board of Control. Govt also

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picks G-G.

2. Control not so onerous as in W-H's day. Became Board of Con. in London. Can't interfere in everyday affairs. Just general control.

Most important - that G-G possess certain virtues i.e. must be able to take his own decision; must be honest and incorruptible. Met later G-G's like this.

Worked quite well. No major change till 1858.

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND

1. Divisions among Indian Peoples:

1. In 1700, only a small part of India British.
2. India a very large country, with many languages, and religious divisions.
3. This is because India had a very interesting successive invasion took place, as the invaders soon lost their own habits when they became separated from their tribe. Some invaders ruled all India, others only parts.

2. Religious Divisions: Two main religions:

Hindu, and Mohammedan. 70% (27 million) are Hindu, More than 20% (69 million) are Moh.

- i. Mohammedan: Always ruled India for 600 yrs. British invaders from there, never lost touch with their native land and thus never regarded India as their home.

before arrival of British. Worship a personal God, and regard man as the supremely important expression of life.

- ii. Hindu: Deified Moh. is for always being the rulers of India. Regard the power that controls the universe, not as a living being, but as an eternal quality of matter and spirit - expresses itself through unalterable natural laws... an individual is of no great importance.

... contrast produce difficulties. Different religion cannot live in great harmony.

- 3) The Caste System: Hindu belief - divine institution. Represent different races and words. Several hundred castes. (i) consists of a group of families - observe rigid several hundred.

Main: 1) Priest, 2) Governor and soldier, 3) Merchant, 4) Farmer.

1. rules concerning food and marriage. The membership of a caste is hereditary - belong to the caste in which you are born. Cannot rise above it or fall below it - whatever happens. Can be expelled if break certain rules e.g. marriage. Govt. of the caste exercised by a small body - the panchayat.

Religion and caste - 2 most important things in an Indian's life.
 English not understand them. G. D. High Indian literature.

INDIA 1784-1857 LORD CORNWALLIS (1759-92)

Aim: To give peaceful reform and consolidation. Not his fault that he was in 3 Advantages: (1) Not hampered by council.

1. Did not have to work and give
2. Had more prestige. From G. D. Govt.
3. Its ing which and prepare
4. became an outcast

Reform: 1. Stop private trading. Rainwater
 2. Reform Judicial System in Bengal

3. Permanent Settlement 1793: Present system does not work well. Zemindars can fix the taxes as they like. Only pay the govt. a stipulated amount. ∴ they collect over which he can keep.

∴ Cornwallis continues W-H's work of tax reform. Values the land & taxes are fixed. ∴ Zemindars have to pay an agreed amount to the govt. BUT, settlement made permanent. ∴ as land price rise, Zemindars can raise taxes, but still only pay the govt the same.

- i. Adilsil and values, taxes fixed.
 - ii. Zemindars know how much to pay
- " Kamier on work of Olive and W-H.

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gaul

Diets: No permanent treaty, Govt could

- benefit by land use.
- No protection for peasants.

THE SECOND MYSORE WAR 1790-92.

1. Tipu Sahib bitter about his father's defeat. Invaded with French to Expel B.E. from S. India.
1790. Tipu went to war. But Cornwallis beat him 1790-92. Left Tipu asking but took land and gave it to other people e.g. Nizam of Hyderabad - a loyal prince.
SIR JOHN SHAW (1793-98).

1. In 1801, settlement - Madras was lessons of the settlement.
2. Tipu invaded Travancore.
3. Lost nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ his land.

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LORD WELLESLEY (1798-1805).

1. The French Threat (98-99): Napoleon had conquered Egypt in 1798. Wanted to march India and conquer it. Nizam of Hyd. has French officer Tipu allied. British had French allies.

Wellesley had offensive, forward policy. Not wait to be attacked.

- a) Subsidiary Alliance: Wellesley sent notice Nizam: sack French officer and adviser, reduce your army. The E.I.C. will protect you. You must pay.
 - 1. Reduced danger from native states. Unlikely to change sides. Depended on B & R defence.
 - 2. Dabul of Cuddalore market. All.
1. Earl of Mornington.
2. Well made alliance with the Peshwa of Poona.

h) Tipu and the 3rd Mysore War (1799):

Bitter - lost land in previous wars. ∴ tried to make alliance with French.

Well. knew Tipu would join French if they invaded. ∴ Well invaded Mysore.

G. & returned Capital: Srirangapatna.

Tipu killed in the fighting.

Some given to Nizam (to keep him happy).

Some given to Madras.

Rest given to original Hindu rulers

before Tipu's invasion

Madras India pretty safe.

Nelson had beaten Nap. at Nile. ∴ French threat removed - Nap went home.

1. Duke of Wellington in the fighting as Col. Arthur Wellesley.

2. And his dad.

i) Wellesley's Annexation.

Policy: Believed that security and prestige demanded a policy of Expansion and Annexation. G. B. had obligation to bring G. & region of Goud etc. to the British state. = 'Forward' Policy

Forward: To spread good govt to:

a) The Carnatic. (Ann 1801) Badly governed.

Nabob in Debt. govt controlled by money lenders.

Well annexed to give native govt govt.

b) Oudh (Ann 1801) Supposed to be a bluff.

State of Chos. ∴ could not stop anyone. ∴ by

T. of Lucknow, all Britishers → G. B.

Army reduced. Nabob given position.

∴ Bengal Expanded for Protection. (1802)

c) Tanjore (Ann 1801) Mr Madras Successor

used pretext of corresponding with

Tipu Sultan.

- dispute. Well took it and added it to Madras
- d) Surat: Taken from Maratha power. No Bombay.
- ↳ Brit India increased in area and influence. G. B. alarmed:
- (1) Govt anxious about sort of governing areas and wars.
 - (2) E.I.C. Trade neglected in favour of war and politics.

WELLBLEY AND THE MARATHAS.

(The 2nd Maratha War).

Schyl: Marathas only large power outside Well's control. Threat to rule. Well took opp. to Marathas, Peshwa of Poona, Sindhi of Gwalior, Holkar of Indore, & Bonala of Barwar, had been ^{Confederates} allies. Threat to neighbours Marathas arose among selves.

1802: Peshwa, Pres of Confederacy, defeated by Holkar → Bombay. Accepted G. B. protection by T. of Bassein. G. B. restored him to Poona thro.

All M. chiefs except Holkar challenged his position G. B. attached enemies of P.

1801: Art. Well. defeated Sindhi's army at Arango in Sept. General Lake bt Sindhi's

x

- Wm army at Larawi in Nov. A. W. H. t
 Chhatra's army at Argambati in Nov.
 1904: Holkar started anti-G.B. guerrilla warfare. Difficult for G.B. to deal with.
 + 1805: Wellesley recalled. Alarmed at G.B.
Effect of Wellesley's Work:

- 1) Extension of G.B. territory and influence
 with union of pers. in peninsula. Mogul
 Emp. had peaceful and stable period of history.
 2) Depended on central. Its with
 Hyderabad, Oudh and the Marathas.
 G.B. resented at each of these courts.
 Safeguarded G.B.'s interests - Prevented a
 return to former corrupt govt.

1. P. AT BRITANNICA IN INDIA BEFORE.

1. Was high minded handed. Forced states to acc.
 G.B. Central. But then did give them
 better govt and prosperity.
2. Make subsidizing alliances. Take territory.

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Madras and Toxtott: In Madras, Tanjavur
 and Tanjavur. Like Com. but more security
 for peasant. Encouraged to cultivate more
 land - Wat permanent. ∴ G.B. take adv.
 of rising peasants.

Cont. W. Energetic Man Imperialist. Believe that
 G.B. empire should be bigger as it brings with
 it good govt. G.B. largest single
 continental power in Ind.

- + 1) Brought peace to India. Would have done
 the same to tent Ind (Marathas) had govt
 not interfered.

LORD HASTINGS (1781-23)

Situation: No Danger from French. G.B.
 captured C. of Gd. H. and Mountain.

so French have no naval bases. War nearly over by 1813. Wanted peaceful period

- 1) THE WAR IN NEPAL (1814-16): Gurkha chief - Warlike, well-trained. Liked to come out of mts and invade Bengal and Ganga Valley. Occupied part of it. ... went to war. Difficult to fight. G's give back pinched land and hand over 5th bits of Nepal in 1816 including SIMLA. G's allies of G. B. ever since.
- 2) THE PINDARI WAR (1817-18): Nomadic warriors. Went raiding. Had quite a large army. In 1816 raided many provinces. Hast. Raised an army to subdue Pind. Beat them.
- 3) THE THIRD MARATHA WAR (1817-18): Thought when G. B. dealt with Pind, might thump
 1. Sent in 6 columns, only one successful, led by Sir David Ochterlony. Threatened atmandra (Capital)
 2. Treaty of Sangauli 1st W.H. (17-18)
 2nd. Well (02-45).

them w/ Marathas wanted to beat G. B. first. Rose in war at same time as Pind. Ditch high up - no co-ordination. Peshwa beaten in 1817.

Tew. added on to Bombay. He had reached Poona. The Raja of Satara beaten. Laid → Bombay. Other 4 princes defeated. Allowed to stay as rulers but land reduced and forced to receive G. B. residents.

- 4) RAJPUTANA: After Mar. defeat, chieft of Raj, voluntarily agreed to come under G. B. pact eg Jodhpur, Jaipur. Had G. B. residents, reduced army etc.

By 1818, G. B. controlled bulk of India ex Punjab, Sind, Afghan & NW. In NW. Assam and Burma.

Well and he main two sentinels of G. B. power. Gylor capt. from Dutch 1815

Had complete Wellth.
 " Put through reforms began to establish
 good govt and justice.

LORD AMHERST (1723-29)

1764, Burma invaded Assam. Had
 common frontier with Bengal. By 1726,
 master of country. Aggressive towards
 Bengal. L.A.M. declared war as soon as
 reached India. Peace dictated by Gen. Arch.
 Campbell: 1726. Assam and Assam-G.B.
 Burm. period under. Only well-G.B. union.

LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK (1810-35)

Anti-Aristocratic radical. Used to giving orders.
 Wanted to give to Inds benefit of W. civlization
 and humanitarianism. enemy of cruelty
 and evil. Went to found G.B. & madras

- 1) Opened up canals and roads.
- 2) Improved sanitation and planning of Calcutta.
- 3) Encouraged native education.
- 4) Made promotion in army and civil service
 based not on influence but on merit.

upon Indian happiness!

First Part of Hill's Life - A Campaign against
 the Death of Indian Life:

"Suttee": Hindu custom. Wife sacrificed herself
 on husband's funeral pyre. Old custom -
 ancestral probably human sacrifices. Well
 etc. tried to stamp it out, so Lord Dalhousie
 ruled.

In Dec. 1829, Bent. made suttee illegal -
 became a punishable crime. Isolated
 cases still occurred for many yrs.

Upset Hindus: when interference in their
 sacred, religious customs.

Thuggee: Murderers of 20 persons of no
 kind or pleasure. Victims regarded as

"Diff. If abolished S. Mahabud feel. yet to
 a Christ. See a bad thing. Should respect
 people or his conscience. Any help on quality
 of 'culpable homicide'.

* Also stopped internal trade - slaves.

sacrifice to Goddess Kali.

1829: Ban. etc. special body to return
out things. Many hundreds executed.

Second Part of his work: Constructive

Changes:

1. Encouraged intro. of W. Education. English
Lit. W. Science and English taught.
Not taught any Ind. Ways. Those who
wanted to go to E.I.C. had to go to the
schools. Educated, cultured Indians
didn't like this Agent of Christianity
B. Factor. a land. Sent Clive Welf. & Gen and
W. Ind. Give personal some securities.

Results: Good ruler. Acted in - he changed
Cal Sherman. In charge. Disregard as he
found out about things. Couldn't do things
other way.

1. - Inchain interest. Didn't understand ind
religion. His reforms upset them, regarded
as sacrilege - despite good motives.
Religion an every day thing to ind. He
Began what was cause of '57 mutiny.
Good man - but mistake to impose
Christian ideals before ind. ready to
receive or understand them.

THE CHARTER 1833.

E.I.C. charter expired 1833. New object
: 2 yrs more commission set to
investigate G. B. govt of India.
Stated that G. B. should gov. Ind. in
accordance with ind. ideas, and as far
as possible, through ind.

E.I.C. Charter renewed, BUT:

'Bec. a W. Christ; Ind. C. and very
Religion (Hindu, etc).
Ind. became suspicious. Attach a chr. religion
Culture and religion. See all changes as attack on religion.
Valkovic later reinforced faith in India.
Background cause of '57 mutiny

- ① E.I.C. no longer commercial concern. Lost tea monopoly and trade with China. Co's activities went to administration of land held in trust for his Majesty.
- ② Gov. Gen and Coun. give title 'Govt. of India' Employed to make laws if did not infringe rights of Crown, Parliament or E.I.C.

Parl retained power to legislate for Ind., and to repeal Act of Ind. Govt. Mad. and Parl. lost power of separate leg.

- ③ Legal member joined council. Superior preparation of Legal Code to replace native customs. Also to organise High Court for Natives.
- 'Govt pays 10% tit to rhar-holder

- ④ Natives to be employed by E.I.C. 'no native or cheroaid citizen... shall by reason of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place or office of employment under the Co.'

∴ E.I.C. now no longer a trad co. Just a dep. of Govt. This process through British Act of 1800
 Comment: Nand W have biggest long term effect. Lt. Macaulay int. legal admin. moulded character of Ind. notably decision to give Ind. W. Education. Why? Hindu had been ruled by Mos. conquerors. When G.B. took over, Hindu revival. G.B. not like it as much as Mos. Rac thought H. land of

eg Hyder Ali

2. Thought Mos a good religion.

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suburb. Thought language not 'well
R' for W. clear.

∴ Mar. describes W. Ed. system.

Mistake class, who wanted, also with E. H.
went to Eng. schs, - learn English.

→ G. R. is, never Incl. arch, phil, and lang.
Viet, very assumed that Incls
could be made into Engps - 2 generations
rejected.

LORD AUCKLAND (1816-42)

First Afghan War (1819-42)

G. R. anxious about Russ. expanding to AF.
Wanted in case they control of passes.
Auckland made friends with Amir
Dost Mohammad. Took a G. R. res. into
AF to advise him.

"His abundance & honor so high". Maximaly.

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But G. R. would help Dost in war with the
Sikhs.

∴ D. H. sent G. R. home, and took Russ. money.
S. R. went to Chukand D. H., and replace him
with Sha Shuja. Bound to be friendly to
G. R.

∴ G. R. arrives → AF Cap. D. H. But S. S.
back a chase. S. nag - keeping his her. G. R.
keep army of 10,000.

1841 - revolt by Afghans, lead by Akbar Khan.
G. R. decided to withdraw. Got safe
conduct.

1. Jan 1842, marched down Chaghan Pass
Only 1 of 16,000 survived.
S. S. murdered.

∴ Failure for G. R. Blunt's prestige.

1. D. H.'s uncle.
2. Son of D. H.
3. Dr. Brydon only survivor

Failed to establish influence.

(1842-4) LORD ELLENBOROUGH and the SIND.

Sind was out to Afghan. These routes needed if S.B. to adv. into Af. S.B. defeat toward her prestige = Sind and Pun.

L.E. = 1843 ann. Sind annexed by G.B.
Sir Charles Napier sent to S. to make an effective

Resistance to (Dan becomes first G. of S. held till 1847). Model province. Well sup.
LORD HARDINGE (1845-8)

Sikhs had been united by "Lieut. of Punjab"
Friendly to G.B. But Lt of P. died in 49.
Sikhs = estate of Unnat.

Power → army. Use energy in winning of Sikhs
In 45, 30,000 m's crossed the Sutlej.

1. Inst. of aggression. No quarrel.
2. Ranj Singh

Lipilavi!

Checked by Sir Hugh Gough at Mudki. S.B. success at Ferozshah.

In 46 S.B. win 80% of Afghans and Ferozshah Lahore entered. Not decisive.

Treaty. Only pact between Sutlej and Neos annexed. S.B. res = Lahore. Had res: H. Lawrence. Only voice.

LORD DALHOUSIE (1848-55)

1) Policy: Like Wel and Be.

Believe deliberation & can be given insight of good govt.

2) Annexation

a) The Ranjats and the 2nd Sikh War (1848-49):

Unnat. G.B. agent at Multan murdered. General min. assumption of war. Had not been thoroughly beaten. Feared annexation by G.B.
Treaty of Lahore, 1849.

March for Gough met when at B. of
Chillianwallah.

" Ks hold G. B. charge.

Napier started out to replace Gough.
Gough hb. Disat B. of Gujarat & P. of
Nepal arrived. Big visit. Dis-hattered.

Dal am Punjab in 1849.

G. B. adm. in Punjab v. q. ∴ Pm becomes peaceful
and loyal area.

3) Burma (1801) Lda (a) am. by Force.

Ks of B. much, with G. B. merchants.
W. G. B. us.

Lower Burma annexed and Rangoon

5) Oudh (1801): Nalot corrupt, bad rule. O. is
a disturbed restless province.

Dal decided to an Oudh Deposed Nalot

1. had 2 reg. columns - 6 guns, 2,000 men.

2. Both not conquered by force.

on grounds of necessity. Not pop. = Oudh

Am. by claims to have right to depose bad ruler

4) Annex by Doctrine of Lapse

With high rate of inf. mortality, ruler his
might die before he did. ∴ adopted adult heir
Dal said not rec. right of ad. heir to succeed.
If heir died, lands must pass to G. B.

∴ Sattara - 1818

Thane - 1818

∴ Nagpur - 1853

Dal called the 2nd founder of the G. B. hd Emp

3) Internal Reforms

1) Set up Public Works Dept. Build rd.

Grand Trunk rd from Peshawar - Lahore
and Agra - Bombay.

Built B. Indigo & Canals and Wells.

2) Railways: Int. in Asia - 150 miles. Bombay
claimed to be overlaid of Ind.

2) Part of Maratha confed.

Inland and Calcutta inland

- c) Telegraph system - 4,000 miles of wires - Very useful.
- d) Postal Service: $\frac{1}{2}$ d post.
- e) Commerce encouraged - Bengal: Expts and Imps - Bengal doubled.
- f) Irrigation schemes: in Punjab and Ganges valleys.
- g) Educated: Planned more schools and colleges.

N.B. The Punjab governed by Hen and John Lawrence. A true pair. e.g.

- 1) Introduced land settlement. Soon able to cut down taxes.
- 2) Introduced irrigation. Increased area of fertile land.

- c) Established law and order. Japanese Law Courts and Military Police.
- d) Set up a military force: Punjab Irregular Frontier Force.

Although Pun only ann. Zynobato, settled down to be peaceful and loyal. Sent G.O. Koh-i-Nar Diamond.

Comment Dalan energetic ruler. Full of good intention. Sometimes misunderstood. His westernisation alarmed ind. did not understand ind. politics and customs. ind. did not make much effort to understand him.

e.g. on Sikh: no seating for different cast. Saw only as under of Sikh. Suspected ed. as attempt to

1. P.I.F.F.

2. Not as a help to communication.

INDIA: 1600-1783.



INDIA: 1783-1840.



charent religion.

Dal made Fear begun in Bengal G. B. G. G. G.

Background cause to Ind. Mutiny.

THE MOTIVY 1857-58.

1) What was it? Amutiny in the Army of Bengal - more than a simple mutiny. Not apply to other armies.

2) Causes

a) Background: ^{1) Officers} Dal was forc. ref. a Ind. too rapidly! (see earlier) Created atmos. of suspicion and distrust. Very firmly expressed in Native Press (un-censored since Ben).

b) The Army of Ben:

i. Sepoy army, i.e. some G. B. and G. P.

ii. Lt. Gen. G. G.

iii. James Outram - Napier's as.

iv. E. G. is needed.

v. Each pres. had an army, and Ben had

trained Ind. - Offs. G. B. Soldier Ind.

i. Stock army troops did not have enough to do - 'cus were out of favor of the Sikh war - did badly there. ∴ left idle.

ii. Discipline loose.

iii. Few G. B. officers - Elders.

iv. G. B. troops only small % of army. 23,000 G. B. troops in army of 150,000.

Mainly high class Hindus. Sensitive about religion. British Tanks

Spend time about G. B. units to religion - as had little tools.

v. Fuel of wild rumors e.g.

a) British rule in India last 100 yrs. began in 1757. ∴ G. B. rule over 500 yrs.

b) Sepoys next overseas to Burma. Ay

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Castle walls to cross Blackman water. But
between Ind and Durnal
c) (Start 1 unit). Drew Lt Eufield
D. file. Cartmidge had paper covering.
Had to beta it off before fire.

Cards appeared with mixture of Cow
and Pig feet.

To Uddis, Cow raised. (Fate Cow
feet, in trouble. Defiled).

To Ho, pig unclean. Defiled.

Got into estate of Thos.

New one used. Cartmidge with
veg. oil.

Minor sick in '57. Towns up. to use and
not from punishment.

Inds didn't believe G.B.

Sum of Causes:

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1. Backgd. of Gen. suspicious and uncertain in Ind
2. Army of B. or rather and badly
disciplined army.
3. Cause of vegd., believed puns.
4. Went when Esp. in one year rebelled, lots
of others followed suit. But no
general plan. Only feeling the same.
5. Most of princes stay out of it. Only
2 (offended by Doctrine of Lapse:
Nana Sahib, Rana of Tanjore) joined
L.
6. Only non-military people who joined in
non-Oriss. Unwent 'cur of mis-act. But
had not paid out compensation due to
land settlement.
N.B. Although off. Tanjore, Vellore, etc
Ex-Narath
And Rohilkhand.

40
circles, or oval, joined in. Presumably
friendly to G.B.

1) Events:

✓ Opening: May 10, 1957 at 11-noon. Cars
brought to 11-noon. 75 ref. to use then
... uninvited. (U. Felix. Japans
placed to also next Sunday night
off at church.

Offs. murdered. Another burnt down
Gen. Hewitt & Com. of G.B. didn't
take any action.

Hub. went to Delhi. Gen. Hewitt
didn't even Delhi.

Decided could go to Delhi. Could
set up Moqul camp. or go to Maratha
Lands Boisgards.

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"Moqul didn't want to be Emp.
Mut. spreads other regns. converge
on Delhi". No leader.

Chos in Gan. Vallen.

Whagers friendly to G.B. & Ga. Val,
except with and Rohilkhand.

✓ No gen. plan. Acted as incl. groups.
Centered on 3 towns:

1) Delhi.

2) Cawnpore

3) Lucknow.

Delhi: Many muts are there. Only a
few G.B. solds. Wanted to capture
avenue. G.B. troop blew it up. Mut. took
Delhi. Proclaim Moqul Emp. of Ind.

Being led by G.B. On native outside. Not

Happy with G.B. pension.

As well. Mutiny spreads.

A few small parties. Private wars
being blown. Police found Mut.

big enough to take Delhi. Just necessary
force.

Help sent to Delhi from John
Lawrence - the Punjab under
Nicholas. 30,000 men. (Sent 1847).

Re-capture Del.

Sawnpore: Muts had a leader: Nana
Sahib. G.B. force held out till June 57.
The given promise of safe withdrawal
by D.S.

When got to river bank, fired.

Took back to C. Men shot. Women
and kids imprisoned till news of G.B.
relieving force. Then all killed.

July force came too late. Hawlock
canal. Did not have enough canals.

Too late to cut water out hills.

to hold C, so heads for Lucknow.

Lucknow: Hen. Law. For Pen. in charge.
Had expected something else such a
such a state. Fortified the Residency.
Besieged in May.

In Sept. How avoided For Pen. Got into
Ries. Not strong enough to get out.
Rescued in Nov by Campbell. Resigns
for G.B. (Ev. was evaded) and Duff
(loyal).

Gets Gov out, but can't hold town.
Abandons it.

3/ The end of Mut: Dalhousie in Sept '57,
Sawnpore cant. in Dec '57 by Camp.
Lucknow H. cant. in Mar '58

Also a few end of mut. Guerrilla

1. C. O. well.

Warfare in Orissa and Maratha States.

Why did the Mut fail?

- 1) No leader - no plan.
- 2) Only mutiny, never national rebellion. Confined to Army of Ben. Civ. pop. kept out ex. Orissa and Rohilkhand. Other Sepoy's armies didn't join. Help of A.
- 3) Confined to Gan. val. Good cons. Move from Centred - 3 lines. G.B. concern on them at a time.
- 4) Civ. war ended soo. ¹⁰⁰⁰⁰ units sent to Ind.
- 5) Religious and racial div. Inds not united. Some Gurkhas, Sikhs etc. help G.B.
- 6) Canning's policy of Clemency. Butness not increased - allowed to die down.

K

Lead by Rani of Jhansi and Tantia Topi. Chased by army from N. West, com. by Rose. R. held in May '58. Drove out of land by Doak of Lopez. T.T. Cant. & Ho. '59. Killed.

Why so Glad to mutiny?

The Government of India Act.

Terms:

- 1) E.I.C. abolished.
- 2) Properties taken over by crown.
- 3) Cont. of Ind. off. exercised by a Gov. of State and a Council of 15.
- 4) G. Gov. became Viceroy & Gen. of Crown in Ind. Canning first Vic.

QUEEN'S PROC. 1858

Set out principles of Gov. admin. in

Ind:

- 1) No extension of present territories.
- 2) No app. a terr. permitted.
- 3) Respect Right, Dignity and Honour of Native Princes.

Effect: Canning's policy of leniency allowed people to cool off.

- 1) Sepoy arms, re. organized. more european soldiers many recruits from Bengal.
- 2) B.S. blame E.I.C. by Mut. Ind. brought into Govt. by Doak
- 3) Queen's Proc. stated new way of govt. New act. Respect relig. and culture.

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- 4) Want Private and Public to enjoy prosperity, social order.
- 5) Freedom of Policy.
- 6) Any Ind. can be recruited in Govt Service on their merits.
- 7) Govt intends to govern Ind. for the benefit of all subs.

Out of House no longer infixed.

1977: UIC becomes Emp of Ind, by Privatization.

