

R.C. Andrews
U.L.T.A.

HISTORY

R.C. (Ray) Andrews

Schoolbooks Sep 1953 -
June 1955

New Zealand (cont.)

In the South Island, two important settlements were made. Some Scots founded Picton and some English churchmen founded the Province of Canterbury with its city of Christchurch.

By 1865, there were 180,000 British in New Zealand.

In 1867, the Second Māori War broke out. Gray was sent out again, but he didn't succeed. It was probably the only time in his life that he failed. He was dragged on and on until it finally faded out in 1870.

This was the last of war. The Māoris ceased to give any trouble, and they became great friends with us. They had a good education, and no restrictions were placed on them.

V South Africa

In 1815 we acquired the Cape from Holland. It was a valuable naval base. The Suez Canal was not built in those days, so many ships had to go round the Cape. We had the strongest navy in the world, stronger in fact, than all the other navies put together. So we had to have bases all over the world.

With the Cape we got trouble. The Dutch had used it for 150 yrs, as a port of call. There were not many white people there. There were 26,000 Europeans and 2,000,000 natives.

The British Government at this time did not want colonies.

Whenever there was any trouble the Dutch sided up with the Blacks against us. Our missionaries looked after the Blacks and the Boers - Dutch farmers didn't like it.

In 1820, there were 5,000 colonists

settled around the Fish river.

In British rule it was wrong to ill-treat the natives, and if the Dutch did in they had to suffer for it. In 1828 Britain passed a law which said that Blacks and Whites are equal before the Lord.

In 1833 slavery was abolished. The Dutch didn't mind getting rid of their slaves, but they said that the compensation was inadequate.

The Boers were beginning to dislike British rule.

In 1834 there was a rising of Raaffs. Governor d'Urban and his chief of staff Sir Harry Smith put it down and annexed the territory. This was done on their own initiative and when the news reached London, they were ordered to give up the territory.

The Dutch, because of this, fought the English a bit mad, so they cleared out. This is called the Great Trek. Sir

began in 1835 and lasted for 12 or 13 years. The Orange and Vaal rivers were crossed.

They crossed the Orange and got into what is now the Orange Free State. They had some trouble with the natives here so Britain saved the natives and annexed the territory. The Dutch found themselves once more under British rule, so they crossed the Vaal into country known as Transvaal.

The British government still regarded the Cape as a naval base, not as a colony. The annexing was to try to stop the trouble. But it was soon stopped.

In 1852 by the Sand River Convention complete independence to all people north of the Vaal.

In 1854 by another convention the Orange Free State got independence and became a Boer Republic.

By the middle of the 19th century, South Africa was divided into four

territories 2 British and 2 Boer.

Chapter 9.

Slavery.

I The Slave Trade

Men were engaged in the slave trade for many centuries. The first European country to do so was Spain then followed Holland, France, Portugal and England.

In 1562 Sir John Hawkins took a cargo of slaves on his ship at West Africa, then sailed across to Hispaniola and sold them. It was well worth while his doing so, because it paid. So he went on a second expedition and then on a third, but this time disaster overtook him, and he was killed.

The Royal African Company, who set up Until the end of the 17th century this had a monopoly of supplying slaves to the American colonies. By the Peculiar Treaty (1713) Britain had a monopoly of supplying slaves to Spanish America.

More than half the slaves that were taken across the Atlantic were taken in English ships. First they ^{were} needed to work in on the sugar plantations and tobacco plantations, but soon they worked in the new cotton plantations that had grown up in The Slave Coast. Slaves went from Liverpool to Africa with cotton goods, and at Africa they exchanged them for slaves, then they sailed to America and exchanged them for raw cotton, which was bought back to Lancashire to be made into manufactured cotton articles.

In 1711, 107 slaves sailed from Liverpool, 58 from London, and 23 from Bristol. In all about 50,000 slaves were carried.

No more negroes were to be sold as slaves, but there were many workers on plantations. On the island of Barbados in 1665 there were 5,680 slaves in a population of 36,000. 10 years later there were 20,000 slaves in a population

of 63,000.

The year 1823 saw the foundation of the Anti-slavery Association. Wilberforce was now too old to take an active part, but ~~but~~ he gave his support.

In 1833, the bill abolishing slavery was passed, although it did not come into operation until 1 August 1834. Owners of slaves were compensated.

It was hard to do the same thing in the southern states because most of the work was done by slaves. The kindness of masters varied. Many people thought that slavery should be abolished but they could see no other way of doing it. As the U.S. spread westwards they had to decide whether slavery should spread with it. So they said that there should be no slaves north of 36°30'N. in the Louisiana Purchase.

The Missouri compromise stopped the spread of slavery for a while. The land in the west was not suitable for slave-

ry. California said that there was to be no negroes free or otherwise. In 1850 California was admitted as a free state. New Mexico and ~~and~~ Utah were organised as territories without mention of slaves. Washington Slave Market was abolished and a new fugitive slave law was made.

In 1852, slavery arguments grew very fierce. Slaves were overworked and flogged. Families were separated at sales. There was no advancement for negroes. White labour was not certain as long as slavery existed.

No unemployment, no strikes, or labour clash as the slaves were taught Christianity. If you freed the slaves preparations would have to be made beforehand, whites would be driven out of employment.

Antislavery

These people wanted slavery abolished. Loyd & Loyd Garrison and John Brown were two of them. They arranged an escape route for slaves, to the north, and a company that helped slaves to W Africa again, to Liberia.

Free nation

These people were against allowing slavery to spread. Among them was Abraham Lincoln. In his early life he travelled from place to place, went to school for a year, but he could only read five book, "Robinson Crusoe", "Pilgrims Progress", "Europa's Fables", "Bible" and "The Life of Washington". He devoted most of his time to thinking.

He served in the army, then in a store, he became a lawyer and then a congressman from 1846-48. In 1858 he held a series of debates with William Douglas. In the end they opposed each other for the senate and Lincoln was beaten.

In 1859 Harper's Ferry, the government arsenal, was raided by John Brown but it failed and he was hanged. In 1860 the South said that if Lincoln was elected president, they would break away from the Union. He did become president and South Carolina led the break away.

The Civil War

In his inaugural address Washington repeated that he was not going to interfere

with slavery, but he would defend the union. There were arguments about whether the South should break away. In 1861 6 delegates from the separate states met and formed the Confederate States and in later years more joined them.

Fort Sumter was a government fort in Charleston Harbour, which was in the land of the Confederate States. The south as they were called, attacked it and in two days captured it. War was declared and Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri went on the side of the Union. Virginia broke in two West for the union and south for the others.

There were 11 confederate states and 24 union states and Canada territory. The latter had 3 times the white population of the former, and wealth and industrial power and a navy and railways. While the South were a more marshalled people, and they were on the defensive. They also had the world's cotton supply. Lincoln was better than Jefferson as a statesman and Lincoln offered the command of the

comes to a Southerner called Lee. Lee did not like slavery and he thought that the South were wrong in breaking away. But in the end he joined the South because he did want to be a traitor. He was a good general.

At Bull Run they met and it was a victory for the south. At this battle the South discovered another general "Stonewall" Jackson. While the Union forces were under McClellan. Both sides did not realize it would last 4 years, and that out of the Union's men 2,000,000 men, 300,000 of them would be killed and out of the South's 1,000,000 men, 250,000 would be killed. In 1862 the Confederates won a few small battles. At Antietam in Maryland the Union won. Lincoln at this issued his proclamation, saying that all slaves in the states fighting against the Union would be free at the end of the year. The preservation of the Union and slavery were the causes of the war now. All Europe was hostile to slavery. The North having naval power, kept the south blockaded.

The British government supported the south.

The South ordered a ship, the Alabama, to be built in a British shipyard. It was not meant to leave Britain, but on its trials it went across the Atlantic. It attacked some of the north's ships and sunk them. The north now turned against Britain, and in 1871 Britain had to pay \$17,000,000 compensation.

Gettysburg and Vicksburg were victories for the North in 1863. The south now had no hope of winning.

In 1864 the northern General Sherman began a march through Georgia destroying everything in his path. In April 1865 President Lincoln was assassinated, but he had no hatred against the south.

The negroes were all free and the following 20 years were very bad in the south.

In 1877 all troops were withdrawn from the South.

P.T.O.

Summary of the War

1861 - 1865

1861.

April 12th-13th Bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumter.

July 22nd Battle of Bull Run. Union forces were routed but the Confederates were unable to follow up.

In the next four there were a number of small naval battles.

1862.

May 31st to July 1st Peninsula campaign. Union forces had to withdraw from the peninsula (between the James and York rivers).

Maryland campaign the confederates won at Cedar mountain.

August 9th second battle of Bull Run. 30th crossed the Potomac.

September 17th Battle of Antietam indecisive.

November 7th Battle of Fredericksburg confederate victory.

Meanwhile U.S General Grant (Northern General) was having success in Kentucky

and Tancre and the Confederates were defeated at Shiloh, Perryville and Stone river.

Chapter 10 Wealth

Section One Big Business

T. Jefferson dreamed of the U.S. being a Rural Republic. In the next 50 years it looked as if it might be, as it was expanding westwards and there were industries in the N. In the next 50 years the U.S. changed to be an industrial nation. Millions became bigger than the president. In 1860 there were three millionaires and in 1900 there were 6,000.

The factors for this industrial revolution were:

- 1) Vast quantities of every kind of raw material.
- 2) An adequate transport system.
- 3) The domestic market was expanding.
- 4) There was a lot of people looking for jobs.
- 5) The government protected the industry by law.

Raw Materials. Basically there were coal, oil, iron and water power. In 1910, 500,000 tons of coal were produced in Tennessee and around Lake Superior there was a lot of iron. 200,000 tons of silver were gained in five years and copper was in Arizona and Montana.

Silver was found in Nevada and Colorado and Lead
mined in Missouri.

Transport System

The 1st trans-continental railway was the Union Pacific from 1862-69. 10 years later there were 2 million miles of rail and 100,000,000 tons of freight were carried per year by rail. Some was financed by the Federal government others by private owners. On both sides of the railway settlers came to build their homes and they had to pay to buy their land. This also financed the railway. These people were known as railway hoppers. Wheat and meat opened up in the Middle W. and the railways brought an end to the cowboy stage. These conditions of separating country & industry were called by the Americans Big Business. Andrew Carnegie made millions on iron & steel. He adopted all the new improvements and gained his profits by cutting his prices in hard times. He then bought them out and he controlled so much that he could demand low freight charges. From 1860 to 1870 \$10,000,000 profit. Another millionaire was J. Rockefeller by buying thousands of oil wells and refineries until he had a monopoly. He made his money. The chief evils in U.S.A. at that time were the trusts, who charged any

price price they liked. The government tried to beat them but the congress passed a legislature to stop the trusts. It was hard, as the trust owners had a big money influence.

Labour. Machines should have benefited the working man by providing shorter hours and better conditions. This was not so. The working people were alone, but at this time plenty of people were coming in from central Europe, and in the countries that came from they lived in bad conditions, so now they didn't mind. The machines had to be kept going and the wages were low so many men were without work. This was unfortunate. They were also suspicious of Trade Unions. These employers combined as overtly was suspicious. America was a land of great opportunities and in time they all wanted to become their own boss. They did not like Unions as they might spoil their chances. They all had many difficult jobs. The fact that the immigrants got jobs at all was good enough for them.

The 1st trade union was called 'Dobie Gods of the Knights of Labour' after the civil war ended. The second was American Federation of Labour, founded by 200 and had 3,000,000 members in 1872.

"The Industrial workers of the world," was a labour organisation established in the United States of America in 1905-26. Advocated "syndicalism" - seizure of power by industrial workers through strikes, organised by one great union.

The community for Industrial Organisation just before the turn of the century.

Section two. The Resources of the Commonwealth.
Gold was discovered in most of the English speaking lands.

California. Gold is found both "native" and in combination with the element Tellurium. It occurs generally with quartz, iron pyrite and other minerals, in veins which cut across the rocks. Sometimes a single vein e.g. the Mother Lode of California, may extend many miles, but only parts are rich enough to be mined. These parts are called one-shoots.

In 5 years the population of California rose from 10,000 to 200,000.

Australia. In 1851 a gold-field was discovered in Victoria.

In 5 years the population of Victoria rose from 7,000 to 333,000.

In 1868 and 1882 gold was discovered in Queensland.

Gold was found in Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie. In 7 years six hundred million pounds worth of gold was discovered in Australia.

Canada. The main place here was the Klondike. This is the second biggest discovery of gold.

New Zealand. Gold was discovered here in 1865.

South Africa. Gold is found chiefly in the Transvaal Province. It was first discovered in 1886. The greatest gold producing region to day is the Witwatersrand district. In this region over £100,000,000,000. worth of gold has been discovered.

Diamonds.

Diamonds are very important. They were first discovered when Cecil Rhodes was in his prime (1887).

The largest group of mines was at Kimberley.
The most important agricultural products of
S. Africa are Wool, maize, sugar and coffee.
Wine has also become important.

Canada.

The prairie have very fertile soil.
The Canadian prairies were not developed as quickly as the American prairie. Most settlers
came from Eastern Canada and U. America.
During this period Canada had a self-government.
1867-68 Canada had hard times.

In 1870 Britain repealed the corn laws.

Wheat. Before 1868 Canada had exported
barley wheat to England, but in 1868 when Canada's
wheat had to compete with that of other
countries, a Grain Reciprocity was set up.

Civil War. The Civil War broke out in 1861.
During the war Canada sold plenty of breads with
the Americans. After the war the reciprocity deal
was not renewed, as America would not agree.
Hard times once more. In winter the only contact
with other countries was through America.

Railways. In 1876 a railway was completed

linking Montreal and Quebec to St John and
Halifax. The Great Canadian railway was completed
and opened in 1886. This railway opened up the
prairies. Experiments had taken place as to which
wheat should be grown. There was transport
to the prairies, where a good wheat was found.
Their motto was "Big Plant Harvest and Sell".

Production of Wheat

In 1914 Canada produced 1/6 of world im-
ported wheat.

In 1921 she supplied nearly 1/3. The
price was then \$2.21 a bushel.

The prairie farmers needed machines, so the
Eastern provinces built them. The good produce of
wheat only lasted a short time, because the soil
became infertile.

In 1930 Canada only supplied 10% of world
wheat. The price was 53¢ a bushel.

By this time wheat was glutted. The
prairie farmers were not real farmers, so they kept
no cattle to fertilize the soil. They had taken
from the soil but given nothing back. When
drought came, it dried the soil, the crops did not grow.

followed by winds which blew the soil away.
This was much worse in America. It's known
as soil erosion.

By 1937 Canada was only producing 4 as
much wheat as she had been 9 years before.
Wheat production is higher than ever now.

Minerals

Canada is richly endowed in minerals.
Almost every important mineral is known to exist,
though Geologists as yet have not thoroughly
surveyed the Southern regions. Of chief importance
are the gold, coal, nickel, copper, silver,
zinc, lead, oil and asbestos deposits. Half the
world's supply of asbestos, and 90% of its
nickel come from Canada. The dominion is one
of the great gold producing countries. Next in
value come copper, coal and nickel. Canada
is the largest producer of Radium. The oil
and oil is in Alberta.

Other Occupations.

Trees for timber and Newsprint.
Water power, plenty of this. 80% of all
manufacturing machines are electrical.

Bears are also very important. Bears, moose,
minks, raccoons, beavers and muskrats, are found
chiefly in the northern provinces, and there are
between 6,000 and 7,000 fur farms in the
dominion as a whole.

Fishing is also important. There is the
finest food and game fish around in the
lakes, rivers and coastal waters.

The population is about 12,000,000
to America's 150,000,000. It is less than 10%
of the world's population. It is the 7th exporting
and the 6th in world trade. Wages are good.

Australia

At first the Dutch had not settled in the
N. of Australia. When the English landed on more fertile
soil further S. settlers soon came in.

By 1871 16 million tons of shipping went from the
Australian harbours. Wool was the biggest export and
stones. They learnt how to spin wool, it was easier to
farm.

Transport on the ships brought the wool they had
to go back unladen, and see anybody who would

These pages were missed
out by accident.

bigger was built for a small fee. Government helped to pay passage. Settlement followed the regular pattern. As the coastal town region grew bigger it spread more into the farming area. The farming area ~~into~~ supplied food, for itself and the towns.

Main Products and Industries

Farming products. Wool, frozen meat, hide and leather, wheat, hay, oats, barley, maize, potatoes, dairy produce, sugar cane, fruit and cotton.

Minerals. Gold, silver, tin, lead, coal, iron, etc., timber.

Textiles and clothing manufacturers; smelting, flour milling and sugar refining. Motor cars, ball bearing, optical glass and stonewares etc.

Therefore industries were growing up quickly. When convict transport was stopped, Chinese coolies were used as workers. These were all set free. Australia kept the "White Australian Policy".

Banks were used as slaves in Queensland in the sugar plantations, this was soon stopped.

States of the Commonwealth (with capitals):—
New South Wales (Sydney); Victoria (Melbourne);
South Australia (Adelaide); Queensland (Brisbane);

Tasmania (Hobart); Western Australia (Perth); Northern Territory (Darwin). The Federal capital was Canberra.

New Zealand

Farming. Butter, cheese, meat and wool were the most important. They were over 10% of N.Z. exports. Over half of N.Z. is pasture. Wool could be easily exported.

Principal Products. Sheep, wool, meat, butter, cheese, wheat, oats, barley; coal and gold.

Industrial Concerns. Freezing works. New Zealand is the 4th largest wool exporter. The average is about 11 sheep for each man. Price of goods fluctuates so that sometimes it fetched more money than others. So the government bought all the goods at a fixed price, and ended the uncertainty.

Industries are not easy to get started with a small population of 1,823,000 people. Boots and shoes are made with hide. There's plenty of Hydro-Electric power and 80% of her coal needs.

Chief Cities.—Auckland (28,000); Wellington (capital 173,000); Christchurch (54,000); Dunedin [82,700]

out of the total population of 1,823,071. The area
is 103,935 sq. miles (including annexed islands).

?
10 The highest peak in the Alps in N.Z. is
Mount Cook (2,369 feet).

Chapter 11. Self Governing Dominions

Newfoundland got into financial difficulties
and asked England to grant her her freedom, and
England did. A vote was taken and the majority
wanted it to become a state of Canada.

Ulster and Ireland

After 1922 Ireland except Ulster became a self-
governing dominion. Before the 2nd World War, and
throughout it was neutral. After the war in 1948
Ireland became independent.

Canada

After Lord Elgin in 1867-56 Canada did
grow rapidly and the provinces all began to have
responsible government. Quebec and Ontario were united
in 1867 they were to have equal representation. Ontario
wanted this as she was smaller, but now that her
population is larger she wants representation by population.

Britain is content to let Canada
work out her own government. In maritime states held a
meeting in Oct. 1866. In 3 weeks they had agreed upon
a union of all the Canadian provinces. So they decided

to have strong central & weak state government

Australia

Australia is a continent and is the only one in the world, this did not bring about union quickly. Some of the colonies did not want the government changed. N.S.Wales was the oldest as she had representative government in 1801. Western Australia was last to have it in 1840. Australia developed rapidly, railways of different states were usually different gauge and did not join up. When France and Germany began acquiring land in the Pacific it frightened them. The N.S. Wales prime minister Sir William Parkes was keen on federation. In 1841 there was a convention and all colonies were represented. It did not go into force, and Sir Parkes died. The constitution in 1851 was put into reformation and accepted. It followed the American pattern because all states wanted to stay strong. The Federal government had a wide range of power. Cabinet ministers are members of parliament, there are two houses, senate and house of representatives. In the senate every state has six members their term of office is

years. There are 75 representatives they sit for 3 years. There is a governor general, and a high court. The British agreed in "Sep 1900 and on the 1st Jan. 1901 it was established as a commonwealth. In 1927 the government parliament was opened in Canberra by the late Queen.

New Zealand: No British settlers went to New Zealand until the 1830s, but the ones that went were of a good type and class, so they felt capable of self government straight away. In 1845 they had representative institution, but the governor, Sir George Grey was not satisfied with this so he started plans for a new constitution. In 1852 the N.Zealand government act was put into practice. It consisted of a two chambered legislature - an upper house, nominated; and a lower house, elected and it had the power to amend the constitution which it often did.

The colony was divided into 6 provinces, each having a local government. This wasn't a sensible government, but the assembly insisted that they had it, and they got it. It came in 1856 and

then N. Zealand was allowed control of all her affairs except the native problem and she got control of that in 1867.

N. Zealand had a very quick and easy start but things didn't stay that way. The Province had many disputes and a ~~Māori~~ war broke out out again, and just dragged on, eg the at the end of the 1800's N. Zealand was very gloomy. British troops were with drawn, immigration stopped and they were in debt.

At this time a new leader appeared, a German immigrant called Julius Vogel, and he stayed a lead for some time. Then things began to improve. He made roads and railways so that immigration started again and soon the white population doubled. However there were disputes amongst the government and Julius Vogel wanted to change it. He was opposed by Sir George Grey who was then a retired citizen but it was carried in 1876.

Unfortunately about the end of the 1870's the depression came again. This time Vogel went to Britain to discuss the problems. He returned to N. Zealand in 1881, but he arrived only to find that he lost all his old power and he just faded into the background.

After a few years things began to improve. There was great immigration in N. Zealand and they were well to the fore with social legislation.

In 1889 all men got the vote and women 1893. Trade Unionism grew rapidly so that labour conditions were good. In 1898 they started old age pensions, but this happened in Britain in 1911.

New Zealand followed the policy of whites only, copying Australia, but they kept the Māori.

N. Zealand is really the most British of the Dominions - she is an island, has a moderate climate, is as far S. of the Equator as we are N. They didn't ask to be a Dominion but Britain made them one in 1907. This made little difference.

About 6 years ago they abolished the 2nd chamber. The other is called House of Representatives. Its members number 80 who sit for 6 years.

South Africa: In 1834 they had a nominated legislative council at the capes. This was so until the 1850's when they began to want something better. However the problems in S. Africa were made greater because of the Native population. Britain didn't want

didn't the whites in control because then they would be ill-treated.

In 1853 the Cape got representative government - a two chambered (elected) legislative.

Next they wanted responsible government. During the 1850s there were a lot of droughts and misfortunes, so they wanted Britain's help, but they still demanded responsible government. Britain said they could have it on condition she she needed her troops. The Cape didn't agree, but they got responsible government in 1872.

Meanwhile there was trouble in Transvaal. They were not managing their affairs very well and were having trouble with the Zulus. To save the situation Britain made war on them and annexed their territories. When it was all over we decided to annex all Transvaal. The Boers made opposition but it wasn't satisfactory so we didn't resist them. They grew discontented and in 1880 they declared war & was called the 1st Boer War and the Boers won two victories - Majuba Hill & Magersfontein. Then there was a change in government. Britain Disraeli was replaced by Gladstone who

made peace with the Boers.

At that time Cecil Rhodes together with J. H. Hofmeyer worked for a united white S. Africa but later Rhodes wanted it completely British. Rhodes was Prime Minister 1890-95. Germany came and made a colony in S.W. Africa. Rhodes made the British government annex it.

Rhodes travelled and bought a lot of land from Native Chiefs. This land is called Rhodesia after him. He suggested an economic union, Natal, the Cape, and the Orange Free State joined, but Transvaal didn't because their leader Paul Kruger was against it.

Kruger wasn't interested in Transvaal gold. Gold diggers went there and exports numbered the Dutch 2-1. They were heavily taxed, and although Kruger depended on these taxes he gave the diggers no rights.

Kruger looked to Germany for support and this situation led to the Rhodes-Gamgee plan. It was that the Boers were to rise in rebellion and then a force

of soldiers under Gameon were to take possession of Transvaal. It was not a sensible plan and there was confusion over the final arrangements. At the last moment Rhodes sent a message to Gameon telling him not to go, but it never reached him. Gameon led his force and they were all captured by the Boers. Kruger was congratulated and promised assistance should it be needed. That was in 1897. Things had always been difficult in S Africa and 1899 the Boer War broke out.

The results of the War

The war was a calamity for S Africa. Britain helped by giving money for reconstruction but this help was not sufficient to repair all the damage. The native labour from the gold and diamond mines dispersed. Lord Milner Governor General at the time brought in Chinese coolies to do the work. This was strongly opposed and they were withdrawn. S Africa was still divided into 4 provinces. The Cape was under Marshall Law. Transvaal and

the Orange Free State were crown colonies. Native had self government. All these difficulties that S Africa was fighting against, were overcome in a short time. Lord Milner was succeeded by Lord Balfour, he did all he could do to bring the two white races together. 1905 liberals came to power in Britain. General Smuts went to London to have talks with British statesmen. As a result of these talks it was decided to grant to S Africa full responsible government. Lord Balfour issued a memorandum, and in this he made it clear that it was absolutely necessary for everybody in S Africa at the time, to pull together. In 1908 a full National Convention met. Conferences were held by this convention for 8 to 9 months and the final agreement was not to have a Federation, but to have a Union, and the 4 provinces were to be under the Union.

The biggest problem was the native one. The Cape gave the vote to coloured people but the others didn't. It was decided that

the provinces should sort the matter out for themselves and decide accordingly. In deciding how many representatives a government province should have, only European males should be counted. The Parliament consists of two houses, the Senate and the House of Assembly. The Senators 8 are selected by the Governor General and 8 are voted for by the people. In the House of Assembly, the Cape had 51 members, Transvaal 36 and the other two had 17 each. It was agreed that two languages should be official African and English. The Legislature sits at Cape Town, and the Executive sits at Pretoria. On the 2nd December 1904 S.Africa was declared a Union.

Summary of Boer War 1899-1902

1899

Oct 12th. War broke out British had only 25,000 men. The Boers invaded on three sides and laid siege to Mafeking, Kimberley and Ladysmith. The gallant defence of these

1900

places saved the Cape from invasion. Dec 10th-15th. Black Week. The forces intended for Ladysmith, Kimberley and the Cape were all defeated. The most serious defeat was Colenso when Gen Redvers Buller failed to cross the Tugela river on his way to Ladysmith.

Lord Roberts was put in supreme command with General Kitchener as chief of Staff.

Feb. They defeated Cronje at Paardeberg the turning point of the war and relieved Kimberley and Ladysmith.

May. Mafeking was relieved by Baden Powell and Johannesburg was taken.

June 5th. Pretoria was occupied. The Boers now resorted to guerilla warfare by commandos. In reply Kitchener erected block houses and organised concentration camps.

1902

May 31st. Treaty of Vereeniging. The Boer

6/10 accepted British Sovereignty and were granted £3,000,000, for reconstruction.

The Bill of Rights (1689) (16 Sept)

The Bill of Rights was a bill passed by Parliament at the end of James II reign. James had been openly Catholic, ~~the~~ and was out to make all the country catholic as well as himself. This was very much against the policy of Parliament.

To help him obtain his ends, James gave the catholics and non-conformists a lot of privileges that ~~he~~ were not ordinarily allowed them. He got them off of prison sentences. This power I used moderately, was a king's use, but James used it wholesale. He also allowed catholics to hold high positions in parishes etc. This was against the law.

As James was such a bad king,

it was decided to get rid of him. Lord Nottingham proposed that Mary should be offered the crown with her husband William of Orange as Regent. William refused to rule in his wife's name, so the crown was offered to them jointly. This was accepted in February 1689. With the offer went the Declaration of Rights which when passed became the Bill of Rights. This bill limited the sovereign's power in certain important directions:

1. The pretended power of suspending laws by royal authority was declared illegal.
2. The King should levy no money, except by grant of Parliament.
3. The King should not keep a standing army in time of peace except by consent of Parliament.
4. Parliament was to be free in its electing and in its subjects of debate, and ought,

to be held frequently.

N.B. The dispensing power was condemned, as it hath been used of late.

This Bill made a royal deposition in England impossible.

William's life object was to overthrow the power of Louis XIV (France). That is why he accepted the crown of England.

It was Louis himself who enabled William to come to England. He did this by taking his troops right away from Holland, thinking that while William was fighting for the throne of England, he would capture Holland. These plans were upset because when William got to England James' army joined him, so James fled the country (1688).

To guard against any restoration of the old line of Catholic Kings, Parliament Passed the Settlement Act (1701). This act said that William

sister-in-law the Princess Anne should become Queen after William, and if she died without any direct heirs, the crown should pass to the Protestant Electress of Hanover, and her descendants. This gave England her present line of kings.

Thus it was assured that James I and his son were excluded from the throne, and so England would not have any more Catholic Kings. And it was also ensured that that the House of Hanover would be the succession.

The Formation of the Cabinet 20th Sept '51 and the Beginning of Party Government

When James II reign ended, William and Mary came to the throne of England. For a very long time, there had been a council called the Privy Council, in English government. This council was

presided over by the King. It discussed affairs of state, and made the necessary adjustments to keep things going properly. The King chose the ministers for the Privy Council, and as he also presided over it, he very nearly controlled the country himself.

When William and Mary came to the throne, William was out of the country so long many times, that he could hardly ever preside over the Privy Council himself, therefore it had to make ~~at~~ decisions, without the help of the King. This was the first step towards the Real Privy Council becoming the Cabinet.

When George Ist came to the throne he could not speak any English, so the council had again to make their own decisions. So gradually the Cabinet developed from the Privy Council, as kings began

to have less and less power as an individual.

The first signs of a split between members of Parliament into Parties, came in William and Mary's rule. These parties were nick-named Whigs and Tories. At first William had Whigs and Tories as his ministers, but as time passed he found he could work better with Whigs. His chief minister was however at first a Tory - Danby, Charles Ist's old Treasurer. He got on better with the Whigs.

The Spanish Succession

The Problem, was to find a successor for Charles IInd King of Spain, who was childless. He had no brothers, and of his two sisters, the elder Maria Theresa had married Louis XIV. She made a renunciation of the Spanish throne for

herself and her children, but it was conditional on the payment of a dowry of 1 million crowns which had not been paid.

The younger sister Margaret Theresa married the emperor Leopold, and made a renunciation. The previous king of Spain Philip II also had two sisters and no brothers, the elder sister Anne married Louis XIII of France and their son was Louis XIV. The younger sister Maria married the Emperor Ferdinand and their son was the Emperor Leopold.

The legal aspect.

It was therefore difficult to decide who had the best claim to the Spanish Throne and lawyers could not agree about it. Louis XIV could say that his claim was best, but the fact is neither would not be decided legally, but by political consid-

erations.

The Political Aspects

The balance of power was all important in Europe. Louis XIV knew therefore that the rest of Europe would not allow the King of France to become also the King of Spain. Similarly the Emperor knew that the rest of Europe would not allow Spain to be joined to the Empire. So Louis passed on his claim to his second grandson Philip Duke of Anjou because he would not in the normal course of events become King of France. The Emperor Leopold passed on his claim to his second son Arch-Duke Charles for the same reason negotiations to find a solution.

After they had made peace at the Treaty of Ryswick William III and Louis XIV turned their attention to the

I Spanish Inheritance problem since they did not wish to repeat the balance of power from the past that Joseph Ferdinand, Electoral Prince of Bavaria would be the ideal person to become King of Spain after Charles II. He was the great-grandson of Philip IV so according to the will he would have to carry great dominancy in Europe. Although he was a child and so could be taken to Spain and brought up as a Spanish Prince William and Louis therefore agreed to the first Partition Treaty (1698).

By this Joseph Ferdinand was to become King of Spain after Charles II. To compensate even for giving up their claims to the Spanish Throne Phillip Duke of Anjou and Archduke Charles were to have certain parts of Spanish territory.

In Italy

A few months later the Electoral Prince died, and William and Louis had to re-open negotiations.

2nd Partition Treaty (1699)

It was that Archduke Charles should become King of Spain, and Phillip Duke of Anjou should have still more Spanish Territory in Italy as compensation.

Leopold did not agree to this and Spain was very angry that William and Louis should be coming up Spain with territory behind their backs.

The Will of Charles II

By this the whole Spanish inheritance was to go to Phillip Duke of Anjou if he refused it was to go to Archduke Charles. Charles II then died (1700).

Facio XII now had to decide whether to accept the will of King the 2nd Partition Treaty which he had signed. He accepted the

Wil. War with Austria was certain, but he thought that England might keep out.
Outline of War

- Having accepted the Bill, Louis (XIV) then did four things which antagonised England and brought her into the War against him.
- 1) He refused to let Philip of Spain renounce his claim to the French throne.
 - 2) He declared that trade with Spanish America would be confined to France and Spain (Richard deane wanted to have a share in this trade).
 - 3) He refused to allow the Dutch to pass over the Sooier Zoutmaere. This enraged William and broke the Treaty of Ryswick.
 - 4) King James II died and Louis recognised his son as King of England. This annoyed England and also broke the Treaty of Ryswick.

So William sent the Duke of Marlborough to Holland to form a Grand Alliance of England, Holland.

Prussia.

Prussia grew out of the Electors of Brandenburg. The rulers were the Hohenzollerns, who by great succession and conquest collected a number of territories in East, central and Western Germany. These three groups were isolated each with its own laws and customs. The whole country was backward with poor soil and few industries.

The Great Elector (1660-88) carried out many reforms in government and succeeded in uniting the country to a large extent. He also acquired some additional territory.

His successor gained the title of King in Prussia and this was recognised at the Treaty of Utrecht.

Friedrich William Ist (1714-40)

300

most part he pursued a policy of real
reality but did take part in the struggle
between Peter Great and Charles
XII and gained W. Pomerania with
Stettin at the mouth of the Oder. His
policy was said to be due to his ignorance
of foreign affairs and his wish
not to spoil his army but it was
more likely due to his conviction that
Prussia needed peace. As a reformer and
peaceful administrator he was successful.
While Joseph II failed to do
this in Austria; in Prussia racial
differences were not so great as
in Habsburg territory and the German
element was stronger; the Prussian State
owed its position in Europe to its ruler
and had no ancient memories as was the
case in Austria; the Elector King had
no shadowy imperial claims to conflict
with his own interests.

The Reforms of Frederick William Ist

The

Great Elector had laid down the basis
of reform but the main problem still
remained: if Prussia was ever to become
a state, there must be established a
strong central executive under the
personal guidance of its ruler. To
strengthen the powers of local as-
semblies would have meant the per-
petuation of Baronial tyranny and
of national disruption; and if the
state was to be stronger against its
enemies it must be based on a
large army. Frederick William took
up the work with all the energy of a
narrow but powerful mind.

Administration

He united the
military, military and financial depart-
ments into one Supreme Director
under his own direction. Foreign
affairs were put under the control of
an inferior council of which he
was the head.

The Army.

This was doubled and raised to 80,000 equal to that of Austria. Half the number was raised by conscription and the other half by foreign recruitment. The proportion for cavalry and artillery was increased, many improvements introduced and much drill insisted on.

Location.

He abolished Feudal Tenure and substituted one uniform Rent Tax; he carefully administered Royal Domains; he continued excise and introduced protective customs.

The Peasants.

In his own domains a system of fixed dues was substituted for the old labour service.

Education.

He had a contempt

for higher learning literature and art: education was to be practical, and he founded more than a 1000 schools. Primary education was compulsory and the study of medicine and science was encouraged.

Educational Policy.

The practical side of religion was insisted upon and theological controversy was to be avoided. Roman Catholics were tolerated but scepticism was not.

Honest straight-forward and with a genuine desire to improve his country's welfare the king was unsympathetic, narrow, coarse and brutal. Strict and parsimonious. Primarily he expected his subjects to be like him.

Diplomatic Revolution.

During the war of the Austrian Succession

ession, England had been allied with Austria. After this war Maria Theresa plotted removal of the king of Prussia, but she had to have an ally. She did not want to continue her alliance with England because at the treaty drawn up to end the war, she did not get back Silesia which Frederick II of Prussia had captured. So far for her ally she turned to the other other great power in Europe, France and made an alliance. England had to have an ally in Europe to protect Hanover, so she made an alliance with Russia. But as England could not fight on the same side as France, when France joined Austria, England joined Prussia. Then Russia says, ^{she had} she had made her alliance with England to protect Hanover from Prussia, now England has

British Defeats 1756-7.

When Saxony was ~~been~~ seized by Frederick the Great, a European war was started. The French made hurried preparations and in April 1756 struck the first blow in the Mediterranean by landing a force on Minorca and besieging the capital Mahon. Admiral Byng sailed from Gibraltar to help, but could not land, so sailed back to refit, and while away Mahon fell. English people were aroused, in terror, Newcastle ~~had~~ had Byng shot.

Meanwhile the French sent Montcalm to Canada. He captured Fort Oswego, but could not get any further. Newcastle resigned in December 1756.

The Pitt-Dorville ministry (1st & months of 1757) was followed by the Pitt-Newcastle ministry which saved England and won an Empire. British troops were evacuated from Hanover (Convention of Kloster-Serow). No progress was made in America. Therefore at

In the end of 1757, England was in a bad way.

That winter the tide began to turn when Frederick won the French at Rossbach (Saxony), and Clairfayet at Plessis giving the vast province of Bengal to the East India Company.

The Victorious Years 1758-60

Pitt's organization began to take effect in 1757-1758. He beat the French Navy in Europe in a number of ways. He reorganized the Navy and then blockaded French ports and the Mediterranean. He raided the French coast, captured Charbourg (1758) and he added a British army under D. of Boscawen's command to the German forces and he helped Frederick the Great.

While Frederick was holding France and Russia, Austria and Sweden, Britain attacked the Great colonial Empire. It captured Senegal and Goree, in W. Africa and Guadeloupe in the W. Indies (1759). Johnson

the N. American situation an assault was planned on Canada. The attack was planned on three lines ① the capture of Louisburg, ② an advance on the fort on L. Champlain (Hence to the St. Lawrence) ③ an attack on Ft. Duquesne (hence to the Great Lakes)

Louisburg was captured by a fleet under Admiral Boscawen and a land force under Amherst and Wolfe in 1758

The Lake Champlain advance was a failure. Fort Frontenac and Ticonderoga on Lake Ontario were captured by Abercrombie. Ft. Duquesne was found deserted by Brigadier St. Omer and renamed Fort Pitt.

1759 The year of victories intervened. The capture of Quebec by the British by a well made plan. Unfortunately Wolfe and Montcalm were mortally wounded.

The French tried but failed to recapture Quebec. The British lines of advance were pushed forward and converged at Montreal, which fell in 1760, and with it the French Dominion in N. America.

While this was going on the French planned an invasion of England. The British fleet under the Blockade was sailed out, but in November 1761 Admiral Hawke wrecked the fleet and the danger was over.

A year later George II who had lived to see the miseries he once tried to raise Britain's prosperity immensely, died. At this time the Great commoner was at his height, but the accession of George III was an evil day for Pitt and the British Empire.

The Fall of Pitt and the End of the War

Canada was now entirely British. The W. Indian Islands fell rapidly. In 1760 Madras was lost in 1761 and Pondicherry in 1761 and French India had shared the fate of French America.

The French Minister Choiseul planned yet another counter-attack. He renewed the family compact with the new King of

Spain and so Spain entered the war.

But in England the cabinet was afraid to take such a bold step as declaring war on Spain, and when George II was asked he refused and straightaway Pitt resigned October (1761).

Britain declared war in 1762 after the publication of the Family compact. Soon however the Spaniards regretted their decision for Britain captured the West Indies, Havana and the capital of Cuba and the Philippines Isles.

But George II was anxious for peace, the French after their great losses were no less anxious, so they soon abandoned Maria Theresa their ally. This was fortunate for Frederick the Great, because the war had been disastrous for Prussia, and so after all this he kept Silence.

The Seven Years War was ended by the Treaty of Paris (1763).

Explain the Importance of Warren Hastings in the History of British India.

Warren Hastings became Governor-General of all the East India Company's possessions in India. When the Regulating Act was passed in Britain by Lord North's Government in 1773. This act made the Governor of Bengal into Governor-General of all the company's possessions in India.

The Governor was not to rule by himself, but with the aid of a council of four, who could restrain his actions. He had also to get the approval of the British Government for his actions.

Warren Hastings was a good man for the job he was given. He was resourceful, courageous, and had capacity for work.

The importance of his work in India was, that as the first Governor-

General he had to bring the people round to the right way of going on. In this work, he had many setbacks but he managed it. The first thing against him, was the fact that three of the council members were personal enemies of his.

The first crisis in his work arose over the hanging of a Hindu named Munro Mar. The council were against this, and one of its members said that Munro Mar had been put out of the way because he was about to expose Warren Hastings' misdeeds.

In 1776 the position for Hastings was relieved a little when one of his enemies on the same council died.

A big crisis now arose, it was the Maritime War with France. The danger here was that the French would arouse the Indian Princes who were against the British rule, and so make

(continued on cover)

- 1) Because George ~~III~~ refused to declare war on Spain before he was actually forced.

Havana, The Philippine Isles. ✓
8 $\frac{1}{2}$

	Fact	8 th November '56
1)	1756	
2)	Native Soldiers	✓
3)	Admiral Watson.	✓
4)	Gaffir Moor Gaffir.	✓
5)	Moor Kasim.	✓
6)	1764 Ducar.	✓
7)	1765	✓

10 14

6) Burke ✓

Explain the importance of Warren Hastings in the History of British India.

10)

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

6)

7)

8)

9)

10)

11)

12)

13)

14)

Fact

26th October '56

The capture of Quebec by Prince ✓
Admiral Boscawen. ✓

The King of Spain renewed the Treaty
of commerce with France and so came
into the war against Britain. X

Plassey and Rosswallack (Saxony)
Capture of Louisburg to open up the
St Lawrence.

Advance on the Forts on L. Champlain
thence to the St. Lawrence.

Capture of St. D'Uquesne and thence
to the Great Lakes. Ports.

He blockaded the French ports.

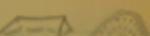
He beat the French Navy in Europe
Frontenac, Orvillio, D'Uquesne ✓.

He helped Frederick in his struggle
by lending him money to keep the French

The Battle which Admiral Hawke
won after the French Fleet had
broken out of Great. X

Chosseul. ✓

Royalist rather than Whig



Test

12th October '51

- 1) Britain should have a monopoly of supplying slaves to Spanish America. Also she should be allowed 1 ship per year to trade with the Spanish American ports. 2 patches
- 2) 1762.
- 3) Henry Pelham, Carteret.
- 4) To try and make sure his daughter succeeded him (Pragmatic Sanction).
- 5) Charles II, Frederick I of Prussia.
- 6) Dettingen, Henry Pelham.
- 7) Frederick the Great kept Silesia. France gave Britain Madras in exchange for Louisburg in Canada.
- 8) Prestonians Capture of Castle and Manchester, Falkirk.
- 9) The French navy could not help because it was cut off by the English navy, and the Jacobites in England gave very little ~~effort~~ help (which was)

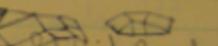
and the Indies, on the understanding that he was excluded from the succession to the French throne.

3) Louis XIV recognises overthrew the Pretender James III and recognised the Protestant succession in England

and
4) The King of Spain gave over Spanish America, Netherlands, Milan, Sardinia and Naples to the Emperor and finally to the Duke of Savoy.



M Carter



Carter

can't hear

1) Because of bad organisation. Because most of the said Jacobites in England did not rise. Because James arrived late, in December.

In the first place the organisation was not very good. Earl Mar led the rising in Scotland, a few Jacobites joined them from England.

2) They to power in the first place because it was they who favoured the Hanover Succession, and George I put them in power. They had people to vote for them. They gave people regular salaries to support them. They

R. G. L. W.

- 1) To Europe / The Atlantic / The Netherlands
 and Spanish America.
 2) The capture of the Spanish Netherlands by
 Marlborough. The defeat of France in Flanders.

3) Bleeding / 13th September (1701)
 Marshal Villars.
 Ramillies,
 Barcelona is taken Catalonia
 The Catalonians,
 X

1111

15°

7th

10°

25°

Teat

Oct 54

- 1) Bacheller.
 2) Henry St. John / Robert x
 3) Joseph I. Archduke Charles (Charles III)
 4) Queen Sophie / Gallicus Stamps.
 5) Steele /
 6) The allies recognized Phillip V as King of Spain

- 1) Because once he was in Scotland he would
 be able to use it as a base for troops; it
 being so near to England, it was very con-
 venient.
 2) x
 3) Not be members of Parliament. To hold high
 Church positions

- 1) League of Augsburg / Russia, German
 Princes and Austrian Emperor.
 Austria, Holland, Belgium (Low Countries)
 2) x
 3) x
 4) Siege of Namur.
 5) x
 6) 1694
 To borrow money from people to
 help the country get on.
- S

Test.

21st Sept '56

- 1) That Non-Conformists should be able to worship by themselves, in any way they wanted, without interference from the law. But they were not allowed to hold offices.
- 2) The 6 Bishops, and 600 clergy who would have nothing to do with William's religious ideas and plans.
- 3) The Whigs were
587 / 592) 594-5)
X
- 4)
- 5) The King could not appoint and dismiss judges, just as he wished. It made sure James II or his son should become King of England. And the King should not marry a catholic.
- 6) The petition that the Scots sent William before accepting him as King. Similar to Bill of Rights.

- 7) Viscount Dundee (Bonny Dundee) Battle of Killie
Crackie 1689.
X
- 8) Because it was very hard to get colonists there.
- 9) Because they were both under the Stuarts.

Them rise against British rule and try to get rid of it. The main trouble came from members of the Monarchs conspiracy but this was overcome, and the position in India was once again safe, because of Warren Hastings.

Warren Hastings as Governor-General of all the East India Company possessions in India, met all difficulties almost entirely alone and overcame them. Then in 1785 when he left India and went back to Britain he was called to stand trial for misappropriating it. So although he had governed India well and left it in a lot better state than that in which he took it over, his services were not recognised as good, until later when the position was perceived by others.

20

Exam Revision

From beginning of book to P. 636.
Then from 734 to 745.

What were the problems of the Spanish Succession and what attempts to reach a peaceful solution were made between 1698 and 1700.

The problem of the Spanish succession was to find one heir for the ageing Charles II of Spain. Charles II of Spain was weak in health and, and he, the last of the Spanish Hapsburgs had no male heirs. There were 3 people that had claims to the throne of Spain. These were Louis XIV of France through his wife and Emperor Charles of Austria through his wife and the Elector of Brandenburg.

The of Europe would not consent to either Louis of France being joined to Spain, because then they would have been predominant in Europe. Both Louis and Charles refused this, so Louis passed on his claim to his nephew Philip Duke of Anjou, and Charles to his nephew Archduke Charles. But this did not seem to make

were any better because neither claim
was any better than the others so it could
not be decided who shall be heir.

The William III of England who didn't
want France joined to Spain, proposed a
partition of Spain and her overseas territories.
Joseph Elector of Bavaria was to be
King of Spain and the Spanish Netherlands
and Spanish America while Phillip of
Anjou and Arch-Duke Charles should have
Spain's West & Mediterranean possessions between
them. This was the first real move towards
a peaceful settlement. But and it
seemed very likely that it might succeed,
but unfortunately the young Elector
of Bavaria the main figure in the settle-
ment died.

Now there was no further forward
so something else had to be thought
of and another partition of Spain, the
time between Phillip Duke of Anjou and
Archduke Charles.

12th January '55

Homework

Give an account of the life and work of John Wesley (1703-91)

Wesley was born at Epworth in Lincolnshire, the son of the Reverend Samuel Wesley. He was educated at Charterhouse and at Oxford. At Oxford he became a member of a certain Religious Society, with his brother Charles. This society had the nickname of Methodists. Afterwards John adopted it for his own society.

In 1735 at General Oglethorpe's invitation he led a mission to the newly founded colony of Georgia. This visit was not a success. When he returned to England, he settled in London and came once again under the influence of religious societies, and began embracing the doctrine of 'Justification by Faith'.

Now in conjunction with his brother Charles and another remarkable man, George Whitfield, he began a missionary crusade in England and Wales. As well as preaching themselves, these three sent out field preachers on a similar mission.

Both Wesley and Whitfield preached to enormous crowds ~~and~~ in the open because the churches shut their doors to them. Whitfield was a greater speaker than Wesley. On one occasion ~~he~~ I directed the wallet of a blind man ~~but~~ towards a pittance so reluctantly that Lord Chesterfield shouted out, "Good God! It's gone when

Wesley

Whitfield came to the point where the blind man fell over the cliff.

These two preached all over Wales and England and received many converts.

The English as they were then were against this and it through their doing that 'Methodists' were persecuted. Many would break up Methodist meetings, and meetings of Methodists. During these last few years of preaching, Wesley and Whitfield were persecuted a great deal by those which had been stirred up by hostile clergy and gentry.

However the courage with which the Wesleys faced these trials, eventually won them the respect of their enemies. It was then established that the Methodists were neither foolish agitators nor papists, nor agents of the Abolition and they were suffered to live in peace. After this the new movement grew in strength from year to year.

So Wesley had cleaned up England as it was, when drink was so cheap he it was 'Drink for a penny, dead drunk for tuppence'. Although really a fanatic as ever his religion, he did a lot of good by stopping drunkenness and street fighting and he was largely responsible for the quiet Victorian Sunday.