New Zealand (cont.)

In the South Island, two important settlements were made. Some Scots founded Dunedin 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 Maori War broke out. Grey was sent out again, but he didn’t succeed. It was probably the only time in his life that he failed. The war dragged on and on until it finally faded out in 1870.

This was the last of war. The Maoris ceased to give any trouble, and they became great friends with us. They had a good education, and no restrictions were placed on them.
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 they had to suffer for it. In 1825 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 Raffles. Governor Ball 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, turned the English a bit mad, so they cleared out. This is called the Great Trek.
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 and so Britain carved 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 was set up. Until the end of the 17th century, this had a monopoly of supplying slaves for the American colonies. By the Accrington 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 needed to work on the sugar plantations and tobacco plantations, but soon they worked on the new cotton plantations that had grown up.

The slaves 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 brought back to Lancashire to be made into manufactured cotton articles.

In 1771, 107 planters sailed from Liverpool, 58 from London, and 23 from Bristol. In all about 50,000 planters 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...
The year 1823 saw the foundation of the Anti-Slavery Association. Wilberforce was now too old to take an active part, but he too 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 slaves should be abolished but they could see no other way of doing the work. As the U.S. spread westward, 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.

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

In 1852 slavery agitation grew very few slaves were overworked and flogged. Families were separated at sales. There was no advantage for negroes. White labor was not certain as long as slavery existed.

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

Abolitionists.
These people wanted slavery abolished. Loyal G. B. Lloyd, Garrison, and John Brown were two of them. They arranged an escape route for slaves, to the north, and a company that shipped slaves to W. Africa again, to Liberia.
Free Soile.

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 would only read five books: "Robinson Crusoe", "Pilgrim's Progress", "Scrooge's Table", "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 Harpers 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 prepared 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 separate states met and formed the Confederate States and in later years 10 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 21 union states and Caneao 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...
armies 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 leader. 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 great 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 men 2,000,000 men, 300,000 of them would be killed and out of the South 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 northern ships and sank 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.
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 years 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 decisive.
November 17th battle of Fredericksburg. Confederates victory.
Meanwhile Union General Grant (Northern General) was having success in Kentucky.

and Union and the Confederates were defeated at Shiloh, Perryville and Stone River.
Chapter 10
Wealth

Section One  Big Business

T. Jefferson dreamed of the USA 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 US changed to be an industrial nation. Millionaires became bigger than the President. In 1860 there were three millionaires and in 1900 there were 1,000.

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. The government protected the industries.

Raw Materials. Basically there were coal, oil, iron and water power. In 1910, 500,000,000 tons of coal were produced in Tennessee and around Lake Superior. There was a ton of iron, 200,000,000 tons of silver 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 12 million miles of rail and 100,000,000 tons of freight were carried per year by rail, some were financed by the Federal government, others by private owners. On both sides the railway settlers came to build them homes and they had to pay to buy their land, this also financed the railway, some people were known as railway frigo (mail) and meat opened up in the Middle West and the railways brought an end to the cowboys and stage. These conditions of expanding country and industry were called by the Americans Big Business. Andrew Carnegie made millions in iron steels. He absorbed all the new improvements and ruined his rivals by cutting his price in the 1880s. Then bought them out and he controlled so much that he could demand four freight charges. From 1890 he made $10,000,000 profit. Rockefellar by buying thousands of oil wells and refineries until he had a monopoly he made his money. The chief cities in U.S.A. at this time were the trusts, who charged any price they liked. The government tried to beat them but the Congress passed a legislation to stop the trusts. It was hard as the trust owners had a big money influence.

Labour: Mechanics should have benefited the working man by providing shorter hours and better conditions. This was not so. The working people were in alarm, but at this time plenty of people were coming in from central Europe, and in the countries they came from they lived in hard 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. The employers combined so everybody was suspicious. America was a land of great opportunity, and in time they all wanted to become their own boss. They did not like unions as they might take their chances. They all had many different jobs. The fact that the immigrants got jobs at all was good enough for them.

The first union was called “Hobby of the Knights of Labour,” after the Civil War ended. The second was the American Federation of Labor, founded in 1886, and had 3,000,000 members in 1924. It became communist.
"The Industrial workers of the world" was a labour organisation established in the United States of America in 1905-20. 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 pyrites and other minerals. In veins which cut across the rocks, sometimes a single vein, i.e. the Mother Lode of California, may extend many miles, but only parts are rich enough to be mined. These parts are called ore shots.

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

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

On 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 placer here was the Klondike. This is the second biggest discovery of gold.

New Zealand. Gold was discovered here in 1865.

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

Riandoffs.

Riandoffs are very important. They were first discovered when Cecil Rhodes was in his prime (1867).
The largest group of people was at first Irish. The most important agricultural products of Southern U.S. were wool, maize, sugar, and cotton. Wins have also become important.

Canada.
The prairies have very fertile soil. The Canadian prairies were not developed as quickly as the American prairies. Most settlers came from Eastern Canada and N. America. During this period Canada had a self-government. 1866-66 Canada had many times.

In 1866 Britain repealed the corn laws. Wheat. Before 1866 Canada had exported all her wheat to England. But in 1866 saw Canada's wheat had to compete with that of other countries. A Treaty Reciprocity was set up. Civil War. The Civil War broke out in 1866. During the war the Canadians got plenty of goods with the Americans. After the war the Reciprocity Treaty was not renewed as America would not sell goods at a very low price. In future 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 1876. This railway opened up the prairies. Experiments had taken place as to which wheat should be grown. There was then a rush to the prairies, when a good wheat was found. Their motto was “Seed, Plant, Harvest, and Sell.”

Production of Wheat
In 1914 Canada produced 13% of world imported wheat.
In 1921 she supplied nearly 16% of the world. 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 $3 a bushel.

By this time wheat was glutted. The prairie farmers were not real farmers, as 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 it was...
followed by winds which blow the soil away. This was much worse in America. This is 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 do not 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 ore and oil are in Alberta.

Other Occupations.
Forests for timber and newsprint. Water power. Plenty of this. 80% of all manufacturing machines are electrical.

Trees are also very important. Geese, moose, minks, raccoons, beavers, and muskrats, are bred freely in the machine provinces, and there are between 6,000 and 10,000 fur farms in the dominion as a whole.

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

The population is about 12,000,000 to Americans 150,000,000. 8.5% is less than 10% of the world's population. It is the 2nd exporting and the 5th in world trade. Wages are good.

Australia
At first the Dutch had not settled in the body of Australia. When the English landed on more fertile soil further to the south reason came in.

By 1811 14 million tons of shipping went from the Australian harbours. Wool was the biggest exported substance. They learnt how to spin wool, it was easier to carry.

Transport on the ships brought the wool they had to go back unloaded and see anybody who wanted
These pages were missed out by accident.
Sugar was taken for a small fee. Governments helped to pay passengers. Settlement followed the regular pattern. As the coastal town region grew bigger it spread more into the farming area. The farming area supplied food for itself and the towns.

Main Products and Industries.

Farming products: Wool, frozen meats, hides, and tallow; wheat, hay, oats, barley, maiz, potatoes, dairy products, sugar cane, fruit, and cotton.
Minerals: Gold, silver, tin, lead, coal, iron, etc.; timber.

Textiles and clothing manufacturers; smelting, flour milling, and sugar refineries; motor cars; ball bearings, optical glass, and stainless steel.

Therefore, industries were growing up quickly. When correct transport was stopped, Chinese coolie workers were used as workers. These were all colored.

Australia kept the 'White Australian Policy.'

These 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.

Principle Products: Sheep, wool, meat, flax, cheese, wheat, oats, turley; coal, and gold.

Industries Concerning: Freezing works. New Zealand is the 1st largest wool exporter. Sheaves of wool are about 15 sheep for each man. Prices of goods fluctuated so that sometimes it fetched more money than others to the government. They bought all the goods at a fixed price, and sold the uncertainty.

Industries are not easy to get started with a small population of 1,83,2,07; people. Books and shoes are made with hide. There is plenty of Hydro-electric power and 80% of her coal needs.

Chief Cities:
- Auckland (186,900)
- Wellington (capital 183,100)
- Christchurch (154,100)
- Dunedin (97,100)
out of the total population of 1,823,072. The area is 103,935 sq. miles (including annexed islands). The highest peak in the Alps in N.Z. is Mount Cook (12,316 ft.).

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 the became independent.

Canada

After Lord Elgin in 1866-50 Canada spread rapidly and the provinces all began to have responsible government. Quebec & Ontario amalgamated in 1860 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. A maritime state 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 a strong central & weak state government.

Australia:

Australia is a continent & is the only
one in the world. This did not turn into a union
quickly. Some of the colonies did not want the
government changed. N.S. Wales was the oldest &
the last to have a representative govt. in 1851.

Western Australia was last to have it in 1840.

Australia developed rapidly, railways of different
districts were usually different gauges & did not
join up. When France & Germany began acquiring
land in the Pacific it frightened them. The N.S.
Wales prime minister Sir William Parks was keen
for a federation. In 1841 there was a convention
& all colonies were represented. It did not go
into force, & Sir Parks died. The constitution in
1897 was put into effect & accepted. It followed
the American pattern because all states
wanted to stay strong. The federal government
had a wide range of power. Cabinet ministers &
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
3 years. There are 75 representatives; they sit for
3 years. There is a governor general & a high
court. The British agent is responsible & on the
1st Jan, 1901 it was established as a
commonwealth. In 1927 the government parliament
was opened in Canberra by the late King

New Zealand: No British settlers went to
New Zealand until the 1830s, but the ones that
got there were of a good type & close, so they
felt capable of self-government straight away.

In 1845 they had a representative institution, but
the governor, Sir George Grey was not satisfied
with this. So he drafted plans for a new
constitution. In 1852 the N.Z. government act
was put into practice. It consisted of a
two chambered legislature - an upper house,
nominated & a lower house, elected & 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
responsible government, but the assembly insisted that
they had it, & they got it. It came in 1856.
New 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 again, and just dragged on, so that at the end of the 1860s, New Zealand was very gloomy. British troops were withdrawn, 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 1870s, the depression came again. This time Vogel went to Britain to discuss the problem. He returned to New 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 fresh immigration in New Zealand and they were well to the fore with social legislation.

In 1889 all men got the vote and women 1873. Trade Unionism grew rapidly so that labour conditions were good. In 1895 they retarted old age pensions, but this happened in Britain in 1911. New Zealand followed the policy of whites only, copying Australia, but they keep the Maori.

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

About 10 years ago they abolished the House of Lords chamber. The other is called 'House of Representatives' with 50 members. Steady for 10 years.

South Africa. In 1834 they had a nominated legislature called the Cape. This was so until the 1860s 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) legislature.

Next they wanted responsible government. During the 1860s there were a lot of drought and misfortunes, so they wanted Britain's help, but they still demanded responsible government. Britain said they could have it on condition she reorganized her troops. The Cape didn't agree, but she 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 Jutes. To save the situation Britain made war on them and annexed the territory. When it was all over we decided to annex all Transvaal. The Boers made an appeal but it wasn't satisfactory so we didn't assist them. They grew discontented and in 1881 they declared war. It was called the 1st Boer War and the Boers won two victories— Majuba Hill and Klip River. Then there was a change in government in Britain Disraeli was replaced by Gladstone and

made peace with the Boers.

At that time Cecil Rhodes together with J.H. Hofmeyr worked for a united white S. Africa, but later Rhodes wanted it completely British. Rhodes was Prime Minister 1890-95. Germans 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 soon outnumbered 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 Rhodesian詹姆son plan. It was that the blacks were to rise in rebellion and then a force
of soldiers under Jameson were to take possession of Johannesburg. It was not a sensible plan and there was confusion over the final arrangements. At the last moment Rhodes sent a message to Jameson telling him not to go, but it never reached him. Jameson led his force and they were all captured by the Boers, Kruger was congratulated and promised assistance should it be needed. The war 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 given colonies. Natal had self-government. All these difficulties that S. Africa was fighting against, were overcome in a short time. Lord Milner was succeeded by Lord Selborne, 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 Selborne 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 to be 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 peoples 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, 8 the Cape had 51 members, Transvaal 36 and the other two had 17 each. It was agreed that two languages should be official, Afrikaans and English. The Legislative sits at Cape Town, and the Executive sits at Pretoria. On the 7th December 1900 S. Africa was declared a Union.

Summary of Boer War 1899-1902

Oct 17th. War broke out. Britain had only 25,000 men. The Boers invaded on three sides and laid siege to Mafeking, Kimberley, and Ladysmith. The gallant defence of these 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 Sir Redvers Buller failed to cross the Tugela river on his way to Ladysmith.

1900

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 guerrilla warfare by commandos. In reply Kitchener erected black houses and organised concentration camps.

1902

May 31st. Treaty of Vereeniging. The Boers
accepted British Somersby, and were
granted £3,000,000, for reconstruction.

The Bill of Rights (1689) 11 Sept.

The Bill of Rights was a bill passed by Parliament at the end of James II's reign. James had been openly Catholic, 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 they were not ordinarily allowed them to get them off, except at sentences. This power, if used moderately, was a kings 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 on 1 February 1689. With the offer went the Declaration of Rights which when passed became the Bill of Rights. This still 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 lay 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 election 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.

Williams's line 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's 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's 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 Dowager Electress of Hanover, and her descendants. This gave England her present line of kings.

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

The Formation of the Cabinet 20th Sept 1712

and the beginnings 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
provided 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 many times, that he could hardly ever preside over the Privy Council himself, therefore it had to make decisions without the help of the King. This was the first step towards the Queen Privy Council becoming the Cabinet.

When George I 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 nicknamed 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 1st old Treasurer. He got on better with the Whigs.

The Spanish Succession

The Problem was to find a successor for Charles 2nd King of Spain, who was childless. He had no brothers, and of his two nieces the elder Maria Teresa 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 ransom 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 IV 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 matter would not be decided legally, but by political consider-

ations.

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 Spain. The Emperor Leopold passed on his claim to his second son arch-Duke Charles for the same reason. Negotiations to find a solution

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

the
Spainish Insuccession problem since they did not wish to upset the balance of power they thought that Joseph Ferdinand, Electoral Prince of Saxony, would be the ideal person to become king of Spain after Charles II. He was a great-grandson of Phillip II and he was not heir to any great domains 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 (1667).

By this Treaty Ferdinand was to become King of Spain after Charles II. In compensation for giving up five counties to the Spanish Crown, Phillip V 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 reconvene negotiations.

2nd Partition Treaty (1699)

It was agreed Archduke Charles should become King of Spain, and Phillip V of Anjou should have three more Spanish territories in Italy as compensation.

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

The Will of Charles II

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

Louis XIV now had to decide whether to accept this will or keep the 2nd Partition Treaty which he had signed. He accepted the
War with Austria was certain, but he thought that England might keep out. After the War of

Having accepted the will of Louis XIV, they did not think which antagonized England and brought her into the War against France. 1) He refused to let Philip of Spain announce his claim to the French throne. 2) He declared that trade with Spanish America would be confined to France and Spain. 3) He should have trade. 4) He refused to allow the Dutch to agreeing the Roman Catholics. This annoyed William and broke the Treaty of Utrecht.

To William sent the Duke of Marlborough to Holland to join a Grand Alliance of England, Holland.

Prussia.

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

The great Elector (1640-88) carried out many reforms in government and succeeded in unifying the country to a large extent. He also acquired some additional territory. His successor gained the title of king in Prussia and this was recognized at the Treaty of Utrecht.

Frederick William I (1610-40)
Great Elector had laid down the lines of reform but the main problem still remained: if Prussia was ever to become a state, there must he established a strong central executive under the personal guidance of its ruler. To strengthen the powers of local assemblies would have meant the perpetuation of Barontial tyranny and national disruption, and if the state was to be strong 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 departments into one Supreme Directory under his own direction. Though affairs were put under the control of an inferior council of which he was the head.

The Reform of Frederick William 1st
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 unpopular reforms introduced, and much still remained in isolation.

The abolished feudal tenor and substituted one uniform land 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 1,000 schools. Primary education was compulsory and the study of medicine and science was encouraged.

Educational Policy.

The practical side of religion was included and theological controversy was to be avoided. Roman Catholicism was tolerated but its practice was not.

Honest straightforward and with a genuine desire to improve his country's welfare, he knew that unsympathetic nor was coarse and brutal. Strict and uncomplaining himself, he expected his subjects to be the same.

Diplomatic Revolution.

During the war of the Austrian Succession...
The Pitt-Darnley ministry (11th January of 1757) was followed by the Pitt-Neckestle ministry which saved England and won an Empire. British troops were evacuated from Hanover (Convention of Kloster-Stron).
The end of 1757, England was in a bad way. That winter the tide began to turn when Frederick won the French at Rossborough (Saxony), and Clair Anneaux at Plassey 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 kept the French busy in Europe in a number of ways. He reorganized the navy and thus blacked the French ports and the Mediterranean. He raided the French coast, captured Charlestown (1758) and he added a British army under P. of Burgauville'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 French colonial Empire. She captured Senegal and Goree, in W. Africa, and Guadeloupe in the W. Indies (1759). She won the N. American situation an assault was planned on Canada. The attack was planned on three lines: 1) the capture of Louisbourg 2) an advance on the forts on St. Champlain and Quebec Thence to the St. Lawrence 3) an attack on St. Duquesne Thence to the Great Lakes. Louisbourg 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. But Fort Caroga and Montreuil on Lake Ontario were captured by Abercrombie. Fort Duquesne was found and abandoned by Brigadier Forbes and renamed Fort Pitt.

1759 the year of victories witnessed 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 Sir John Hawke, sailed out, but in November 1759 Admiral Hawke wrecked the fleet and the danger was over.

A year later, George III, who had lived to see the minister he once told not to raise Britain's prestige unreasonably, 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. St. Lucia, martinique, and Antigua fell in 1760, and Martinique in 1761. More French Indias had released 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 III 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 capitals of Cuba and the Philippines.

But George III was anxious for peace. The French, after their great losses, were no less anxious, so they hoped abandoned Maine Florida their ally. This was fortunate for the Spenderick, the Great, because the war had been disastrous for France, and so after all this he kept peace. 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 Companies 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 conscientious, 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 populace 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 Nuncomar. The council were against this, and one of its members said that Nuncomar had been put out of the way because he was about to expose Warren Hastings's misdeeds.

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

A big crisis now arose, it was the Maritime War with France. The danger here was that the French would assure the Indian Princes who were against the British rule, androme... (continued on cover)
1) Because George I refused to declare war on Spain, before he was actually forced.
   Havana, The Philippines also.

2) Test
   8th November

3) 1756
   Marie Doliers
   Admiral Watson
   Gaffir, Moor Gaffir
   Moor Hazen

4) 1764
   Bucar

5) 1765

6) Burke

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

10) Text 26th October

1) The capture of Quebec by Wolfe.
2) Admiral Byng, Bnyg, Mahon.
3) The king of Spain renewed the Treaty by compact with France and so came into the war against Britain.
   Placeau and Rosenebach (Saxony)
   Captive of Louisbourg, to open up the St. Lawrence.
4) Advance of the Invis on S. Champlain
   Chace to the St. Lawrence
   Captive of St. J. Duquesne and thence to the great lakes.
   Potts

5) He blockaded the French.
6) He kept the French busy in Europe.
7) Frontenac, Oswego, Duquesne.
   He helped Frederick in his struggle
   by lending him money, so keeping him to command.
   The battle which Admiral Hawke won after the French fleet had broken out of Glost.
   Choiseul.
Dec 12th October '59

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) Peter the Great

3) Frederick I of Prussia

4) Portugal

5) France gave Britain Madras in exchange for Louisburg in Canada

6) Pretender Capture of Carlisle and Manchester. Falkirk

7) The French navy could not help because it was cut off by the English navy.

8) The Jacobites in England got very little support from America.
1) Europe. The Atlantic. The Netherlands and Spanish America.
2) The capture of the Spanish Netherlands by Marlborough. The defeat of France in Austria.

7

Blenheim, 13th August (1704)
Marshalli Holland.
Ramillies.

Barcelona is Catherine Catalonia
The Catalonians.

Test 25°

1) Because once he was in England she would be able to use it as a base for troops. It being so near to England, it was very convenient.
13) Had the members of Parliament. The hold high Church positions.

Leaguer of Augsburg. France. German Princes and Austrian Emperor.

Siege of Namur.
1694

To borrow money from people to help the country get on.

Lachwell.

Joseph I. Archduke Charles (Charles III).
Duc Soubise. "Guillermo Stovalls.

"State."

The allies recognized Phillip V as king of Spain.
Test. 21st Sept '54

1) That non-Englishmen should be able to worship by themselves, in any way they wanted, without interference from the tax, but they were not allowed to hold office.

2) The 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

4) The king could not appear and dismiss judges, just as he wished. It made sure James II nor his son should become kings of England, and the king should not marry a Catholic.

5) The petition that the Scots sent William before accepting him as king. Similar to that of 1689.

6) Viscount Dundee (Barning Dunder) Battle of Killiecrankie 1689.

7) Because it was very hard to get soldiers there.

8) Because they were both under the same king.
What were the problems of the Spanish succession and what attempts to reach a peaceful resolution were made between 1608 and 1680.

The problem of the Spanish succession was to find an heir for the ageing Charles II of Spain. Charles II of Spain was weak in both mind and body, and the last of the Spanish Hapsburgs had no male heirs. There were no people that had a claim to the throne of Spain. These were done by the Duke of Anjou through his wife and Empress Charles of Austria through his wife and the Elector of Bavaria.

If Europe would not consent to either Anjou or Austria being joined to Spain, because then they would have been predominant in Europe. Both Louis and Charles realized 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
changes any better because neither claim was any better than the others so it could not be decided who should be king.

William III of England who indeed wanted 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 Philip of Anjou and Archduke Charles should have Spain to hold 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 settlement died.

Now things were no further for, ward, so something else had to be thought of and another partition of Spain, the king between Phillip Duke of Anjou and Archduke Charles.
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 on 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 again under the influence of religious society, and began embracing the doctrines 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, both in the open because the churches shut their doors to them. Whitfield was a greater talker than Wesley. On one occasion Wesley described the wealth of a blind man how towards a corkscrew so sceptically, that Lord Chesterfield exclaimed, 'Good God! Has gone when
Wesley taught to the point where the third 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 Methodists' homes, and meetings of Methodists. During these last few years of preaching, Wesley and Whitfield were persecuted a great deal by mobs which had been stirred up by hostile clergy and gentry.

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

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