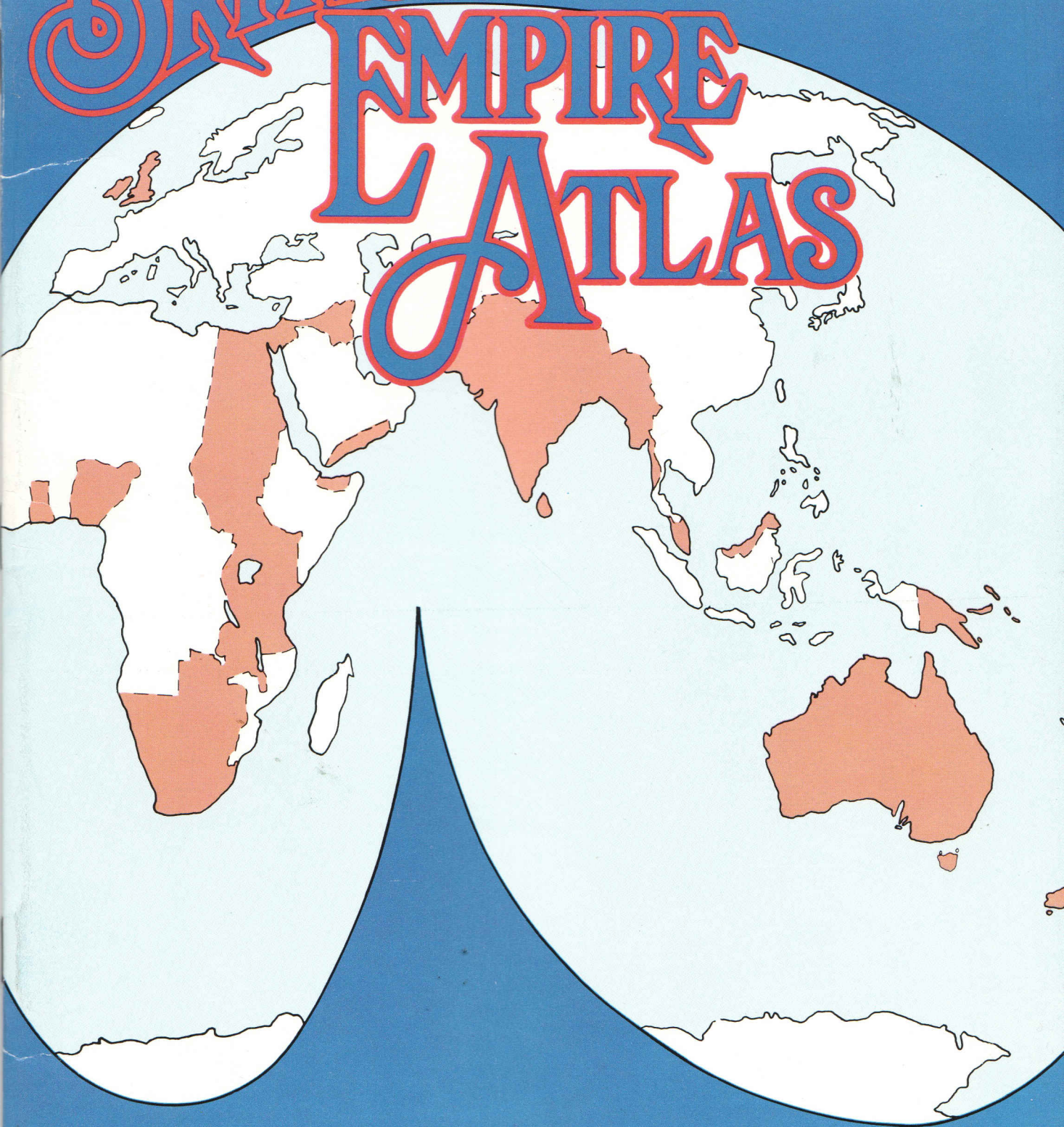


40p

THE BRITISH EMPIRE & ATLAS



CONTENTS	PAGE
Introduction	1
British Empire 1763 and 1878	2, 3
British Empire 1878 and 1921	4, 5
Canada and the American East Coast 1650 and 1756	6, 7
Canada and the American East Coast 1763 and 1783	8, 9
Canada 1783 to 1912	10, 11
The West Indies 1650 and 1850	12, 13
Australia and New Zealand to 1901	14, 15
Britain's Island Possessions	16, 17
The Far East 1842 and 1912	18, 19
India to 1805	20, 21
India 1805 and 1858	22, 23
India 1858 and 1937	24, 25
Africa 1830 and 1914	26, 27
Africa 1914 and 1960	28, 29
Chronology	30, 31, 32, 33

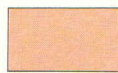
THE BRITISH EMPIRE ATLAS

Though the foundations for Empire were laid by Tudor merchants, explorers and adventurers, the first real extension of overseas control came in the 18th Century. The maps in this Atlas, which record the expansion of imperial frontiers during four centuries, show that, in effect, by the 1750's there were already two empires in existence : that of the white settlers establishing a new world in America and that of the traders extending their control over a vast native population in India.

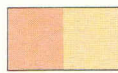
The pattern thus set was repeated after the loss of America in 1783. In the 19th Century, the true era of imperialism, the British settled the empty lands of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, where their numbers soon swamped the indigenous populations. At the same time they extended commercial and administrative control over huge masses of native peoples in the Far East and Africa. By 1837, it had taken 250 years for Britain to win some two million square miles of overseas territory, but then, in the 64 years of Victoria's reign alone, the Empire leaped tenfold in size until it included 400 million people within its bounds – the largest Empire the world had ever known.



BRITISH EMPIRE 1763 and 1788



British possessions 1763

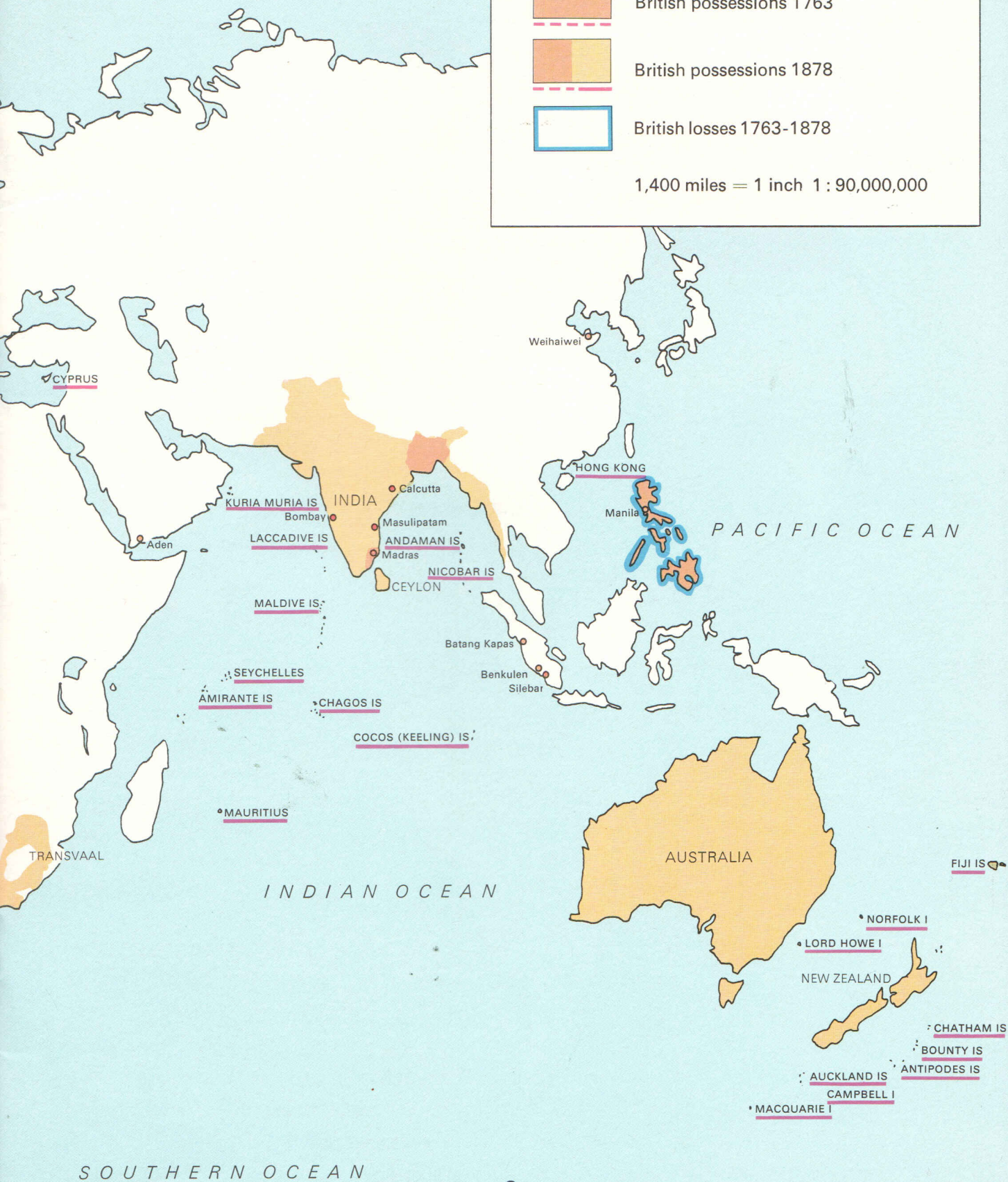


British possessions 1788



British losses 1763-1788

1,400 miles = 1 inch 1 : 90,000,000





BRITISH EMPIRE 1878 and 1921



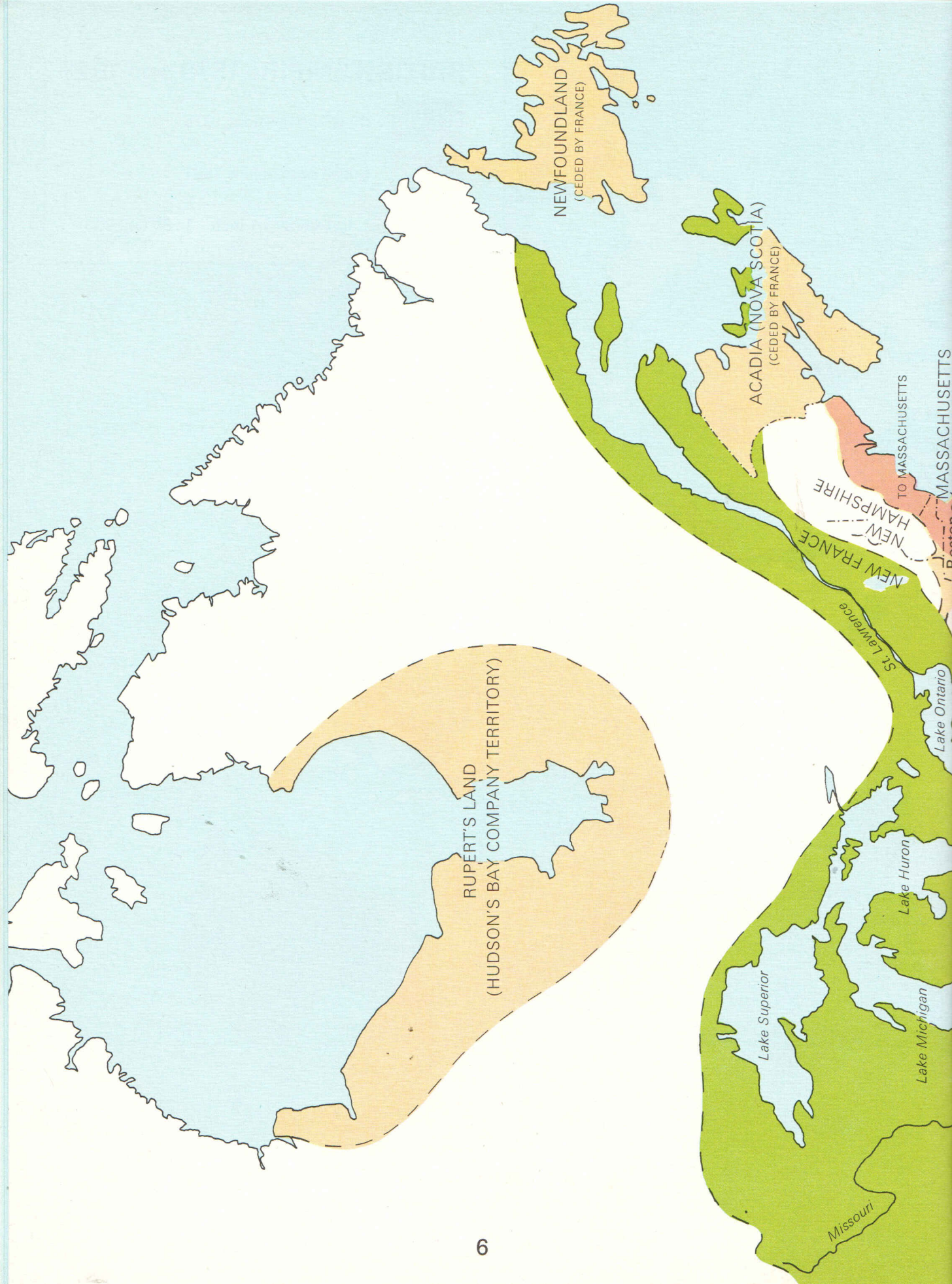
British possessions 1878

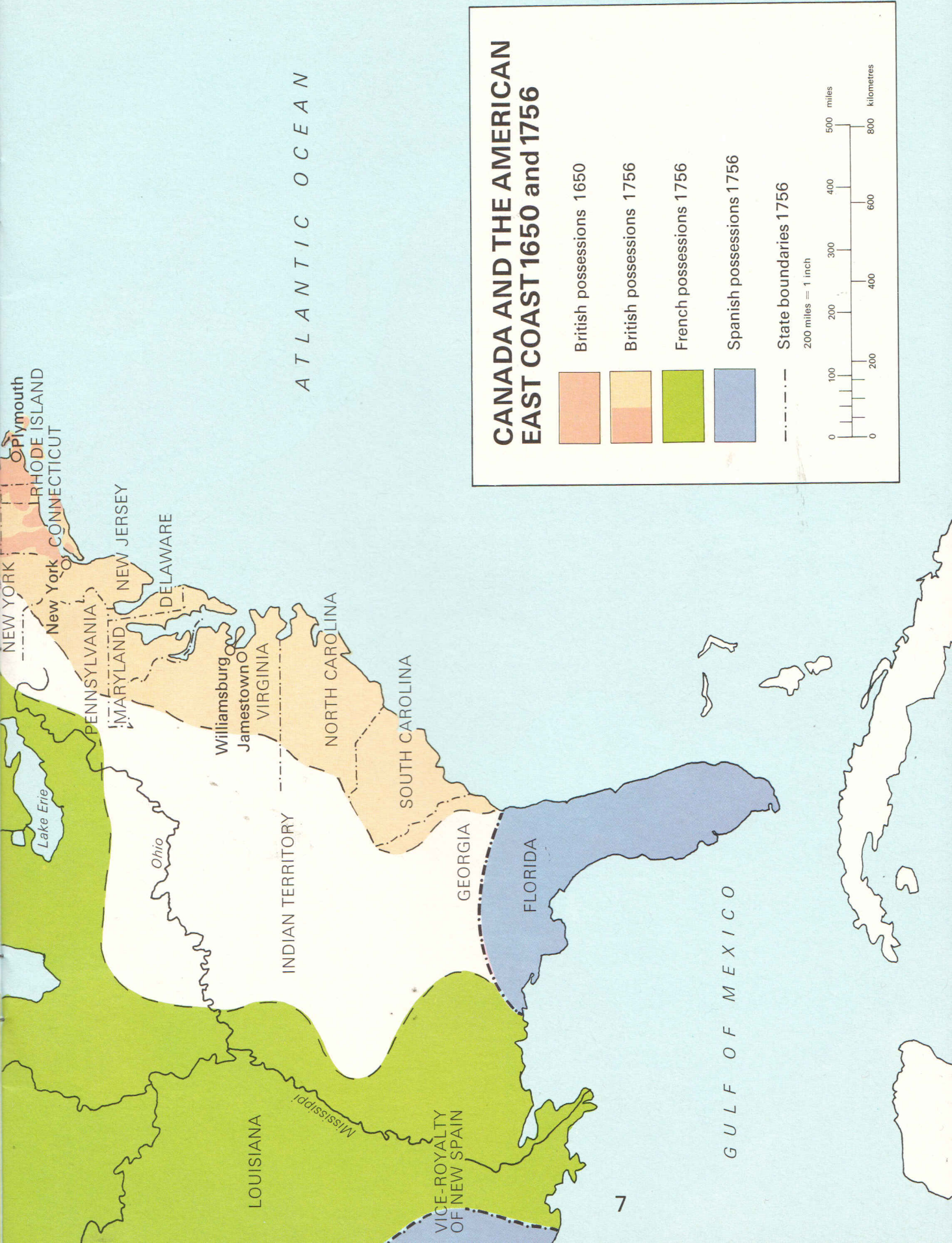


British possessions 1921

1,400 miles = 1 inch 1 : 90,000,000



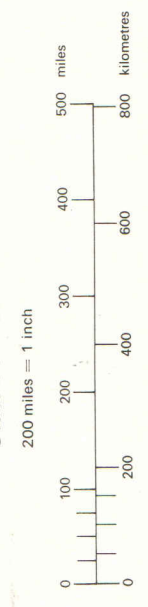




ATLANTIC OCEAN

CANADA AND THE AMERICAN EAST COAST 1650 and 1756

- British possessions 1650
- British possessions 1756
- French possessions 1756
- Spanish possessions 1756
- State boundaries 1756



Plymouth
RHODE ISLAND
CONNECTICUT

NEW YORK
New York

PENNSYLVANIA
NEW JERSEY
DELAWARE

MARYLAND

Williamsburg
Jamestown
VIRGINIA

NORTH CAROLINA

SOUTH CAROLINA

INDIAN TERRITORY

GEORGIA

FLORIDA

LOUISIANA

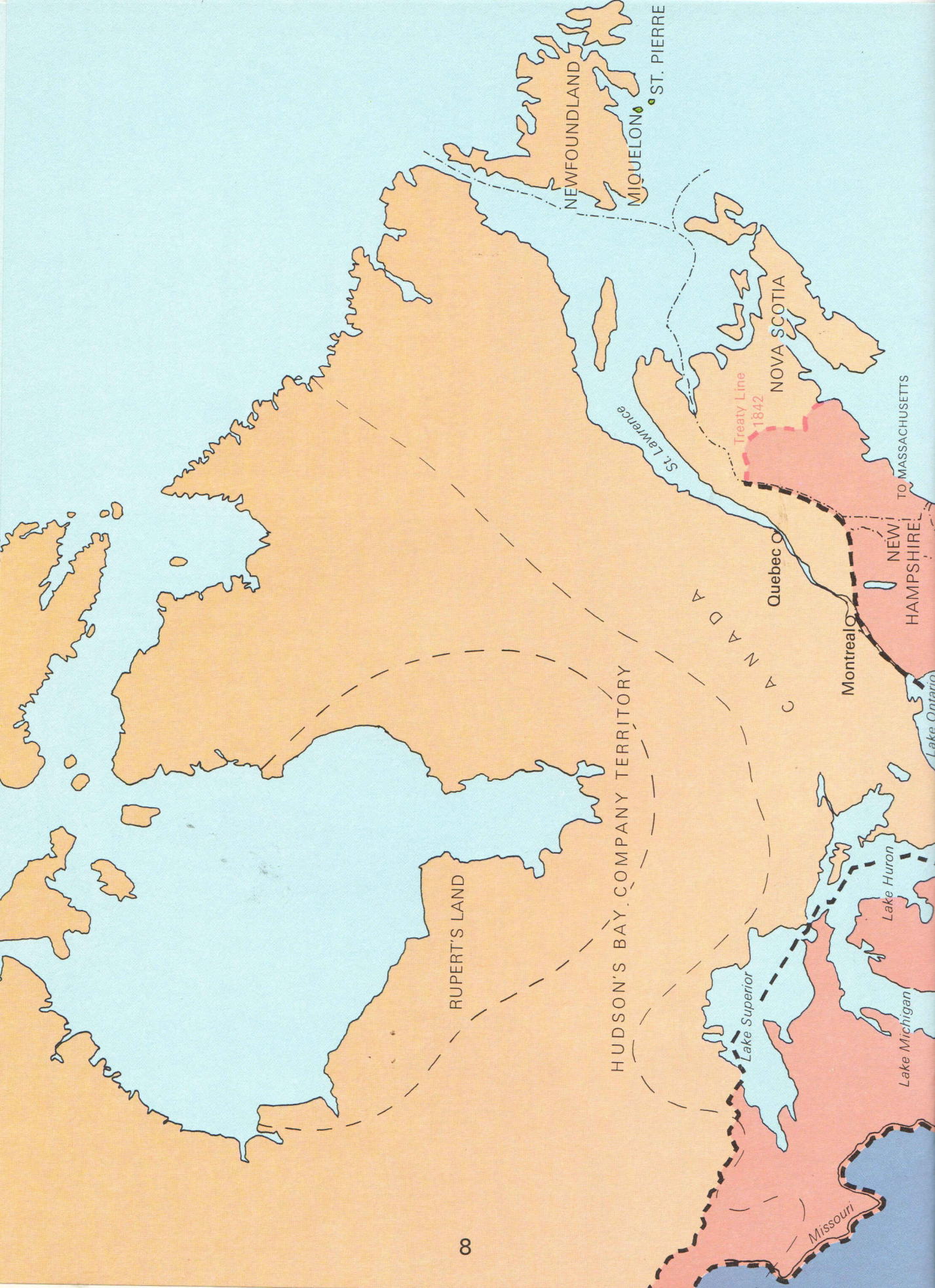
VICE-ROYALTY
OF NEW SPAIN

GULF OF MEXICO

Lake Erie

Ohio

Mississippi



NEWFOUNDLAND

MIQUELON

ST. PIERRE

NOVA SCOTIA

Treaty Line
1842

St. Lawrence

Quebec

Montreal

TO MASSACHUSETTS

NEW
HAMPSHIRE

C
A
N
A
D
A

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY TERRITORY

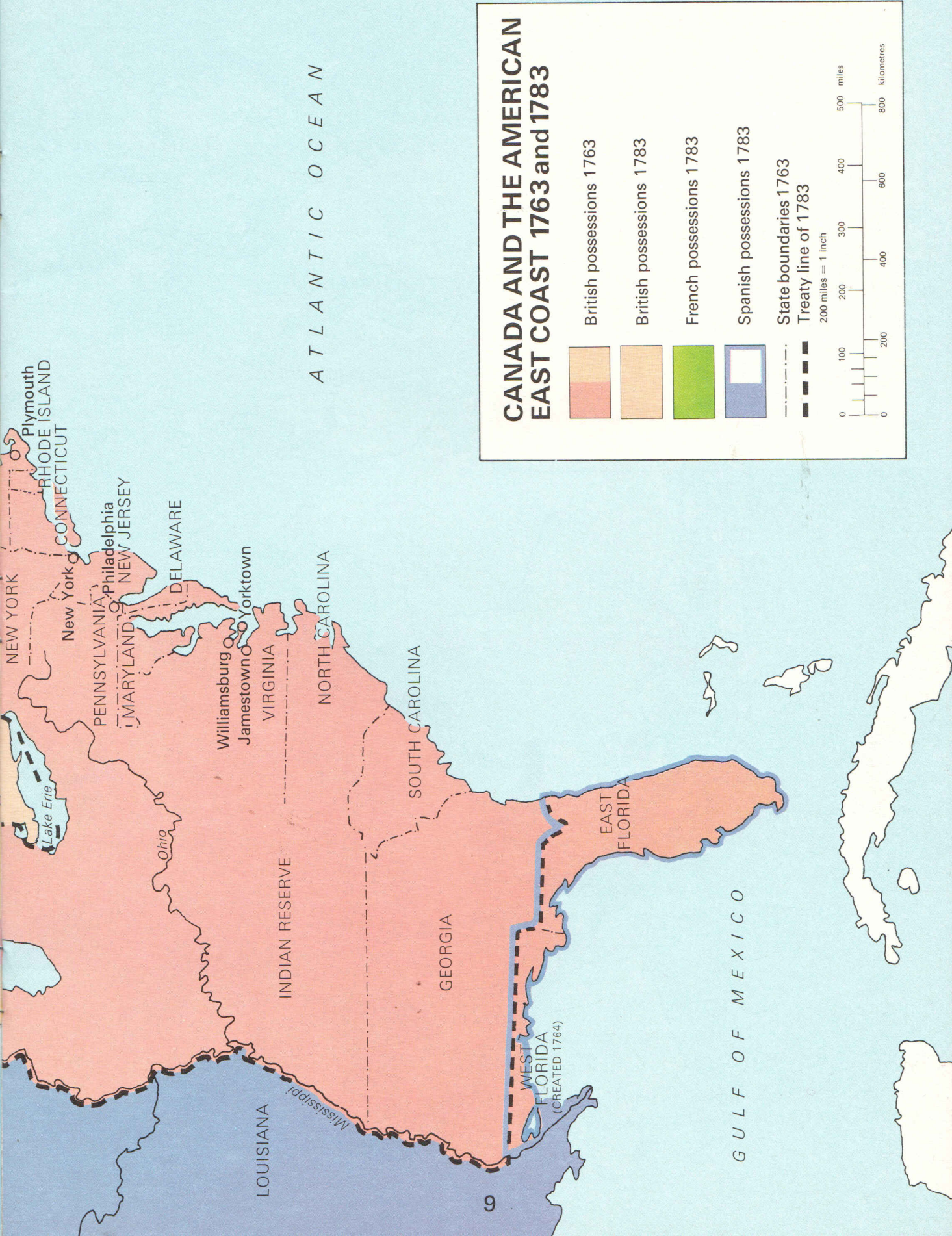
RUPERT'S LAND

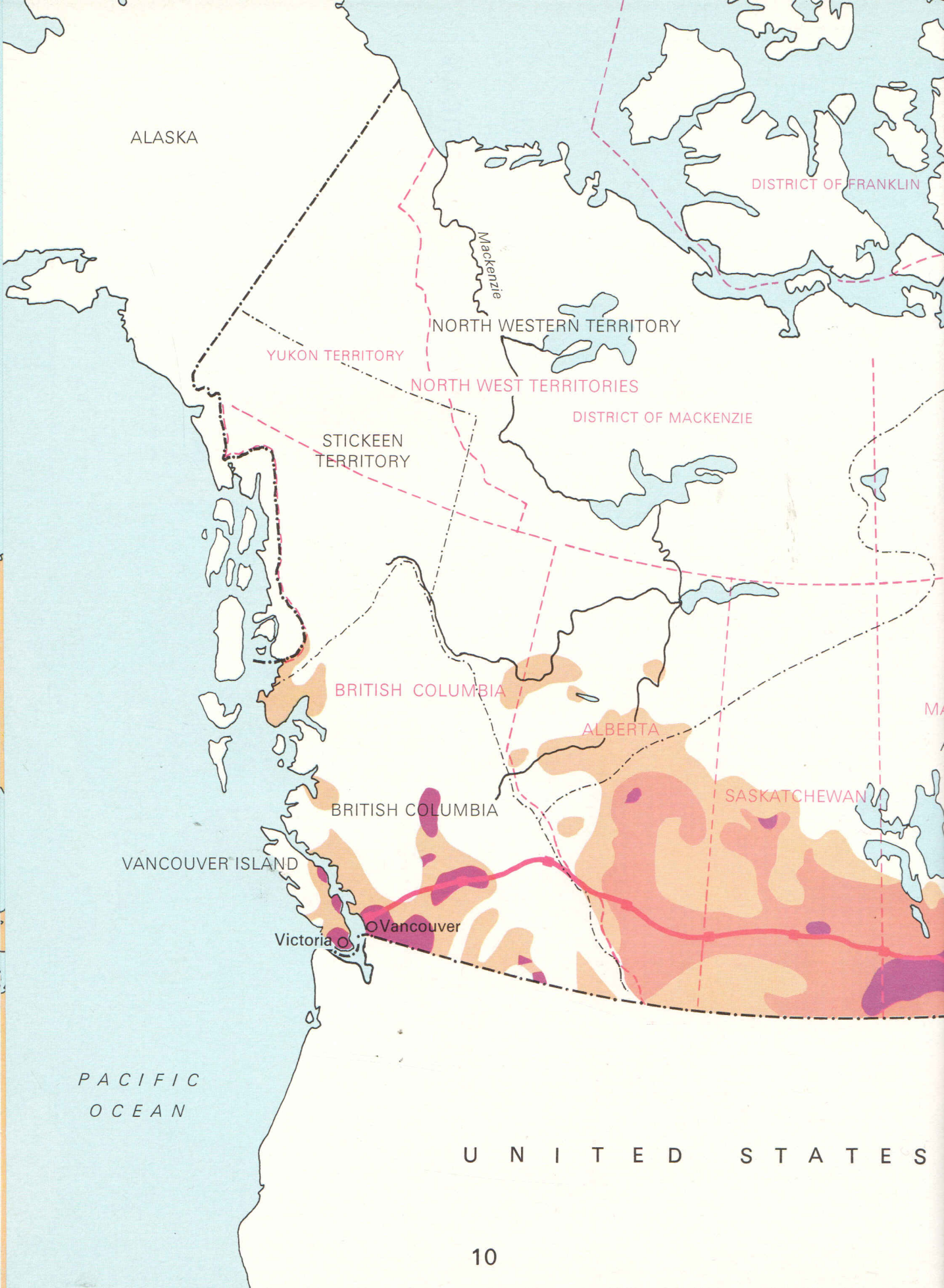
Lake Superior

Lake Huron

Lake Michigan

Missouri





ALASKA

DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN

Mackenzie

NORTH WESTERN TERRITORY

YUKON TERRITORY

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES

DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE

STICKEEN TERRITORY

BRITISH COLUMBIA

ALBERTA

SASKATCHEWAN

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER ISLAND









Victoria

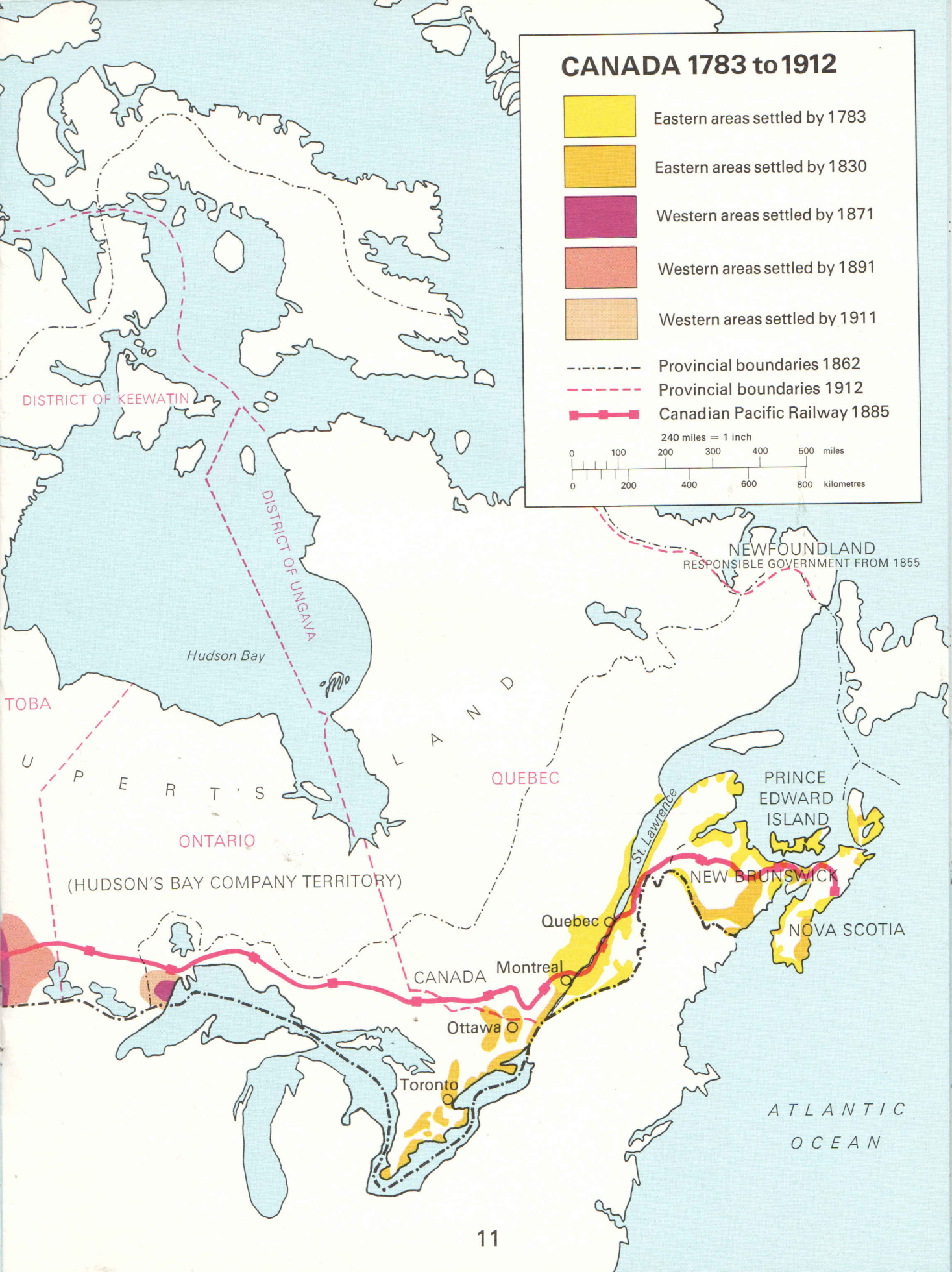
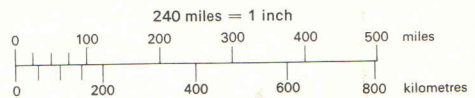
Vancouver

PACIFIC OCEAN

UNITED STATES

CANADA 1783 to 1912

-  Eastern areas settled by 1783
-  Eastern areas settled by 1830
-  Western areas settled by 1871
-  Western areas settled by 1891
-  Western areas settled by 1911
-  Provincial boundaries 1862
-  Provincial boundaries 1912
-  Canadian Pacific Railway 1885





GULF OF MEXICO

Grand Bahama Island

Great Abaco Island

New Providence Island

BAHAMAS

Eleuthera

Andros Island

Cat Island

San Salvador

Great Exuma Island

Long Island

Acklins Island

CUBA

Little Cayman

Grand Cayman

JAMAICA

Kingston

Belize

BRITISH HONDURAS

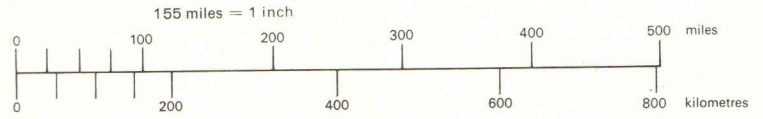
C A R I B B E A N

MOSQUITO COAST

PANAMA

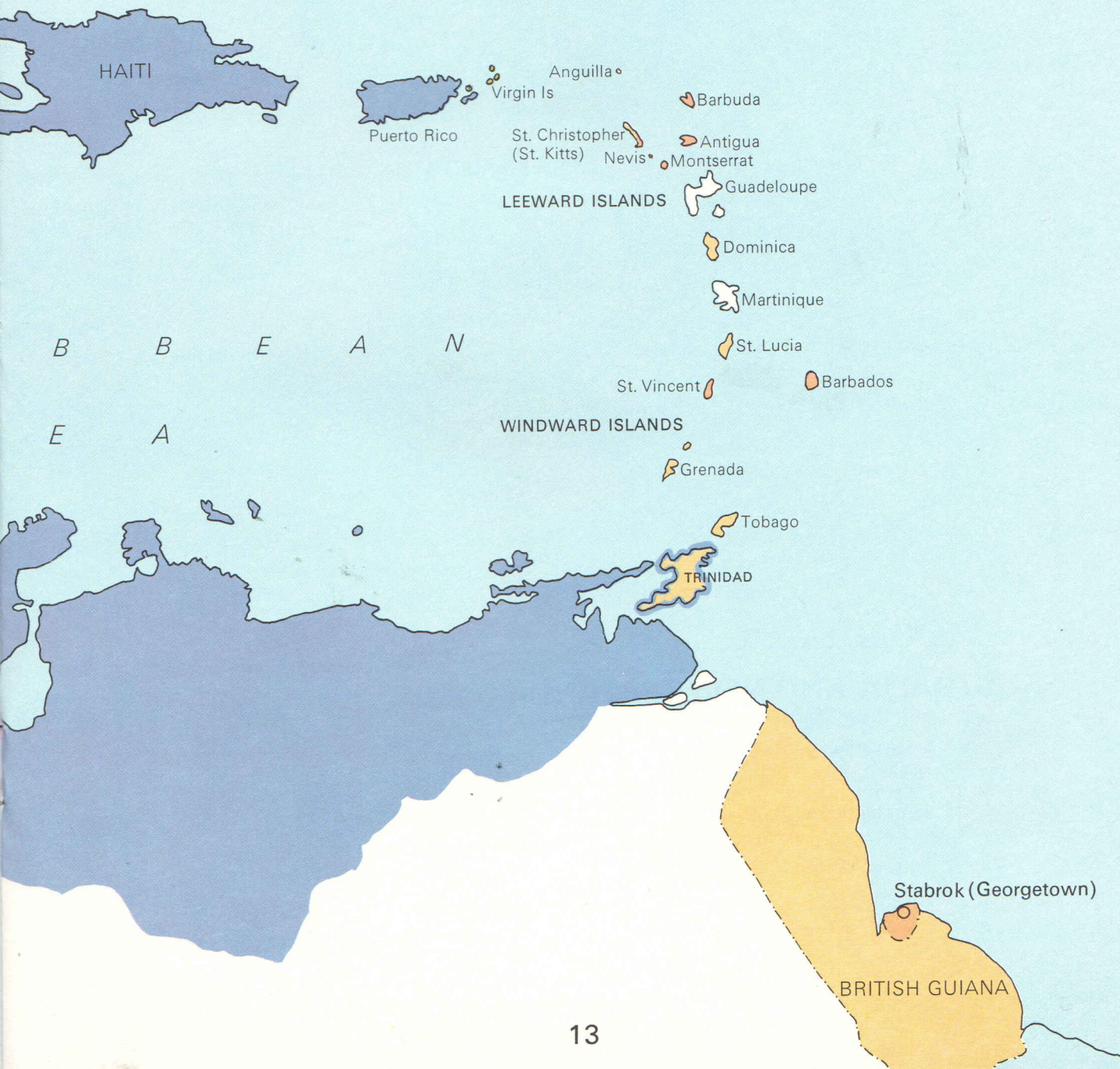
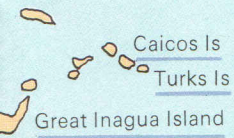
PACIFIC OCEAN

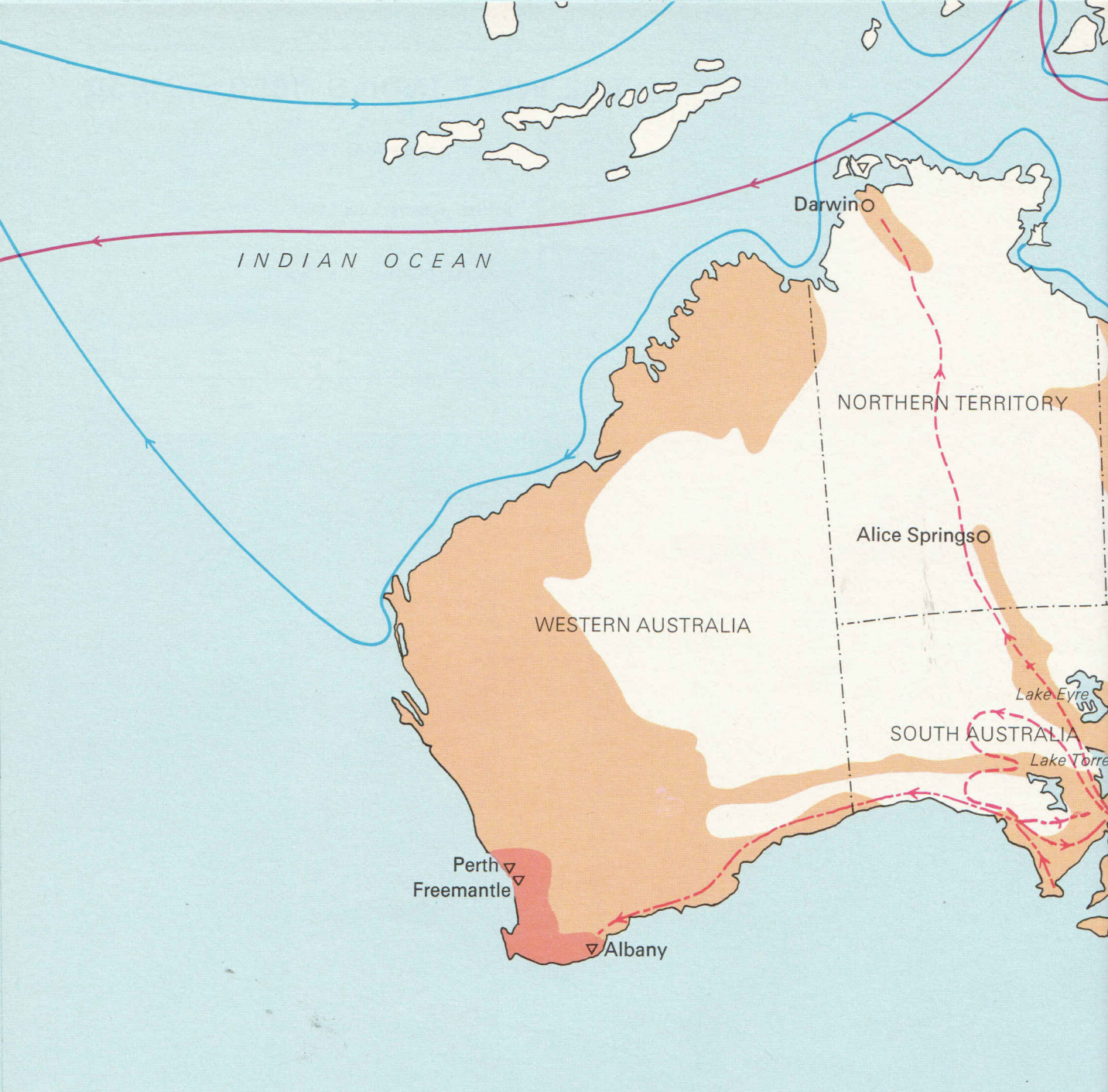
THE WEST INDIES 1650 and 1850



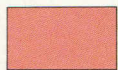
ISLANDS

ATLANTIC OCEAN





AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND TO 1901



Areas settled by 1830



Areas settled by 1900



Penal colonies

340 miles = 1 inch

0 100 200 300 400 500 miles

0 200 400 600 800 kilometres

British exploration

Cook, 1770-77

Sturt, 1828-30, 1844-45

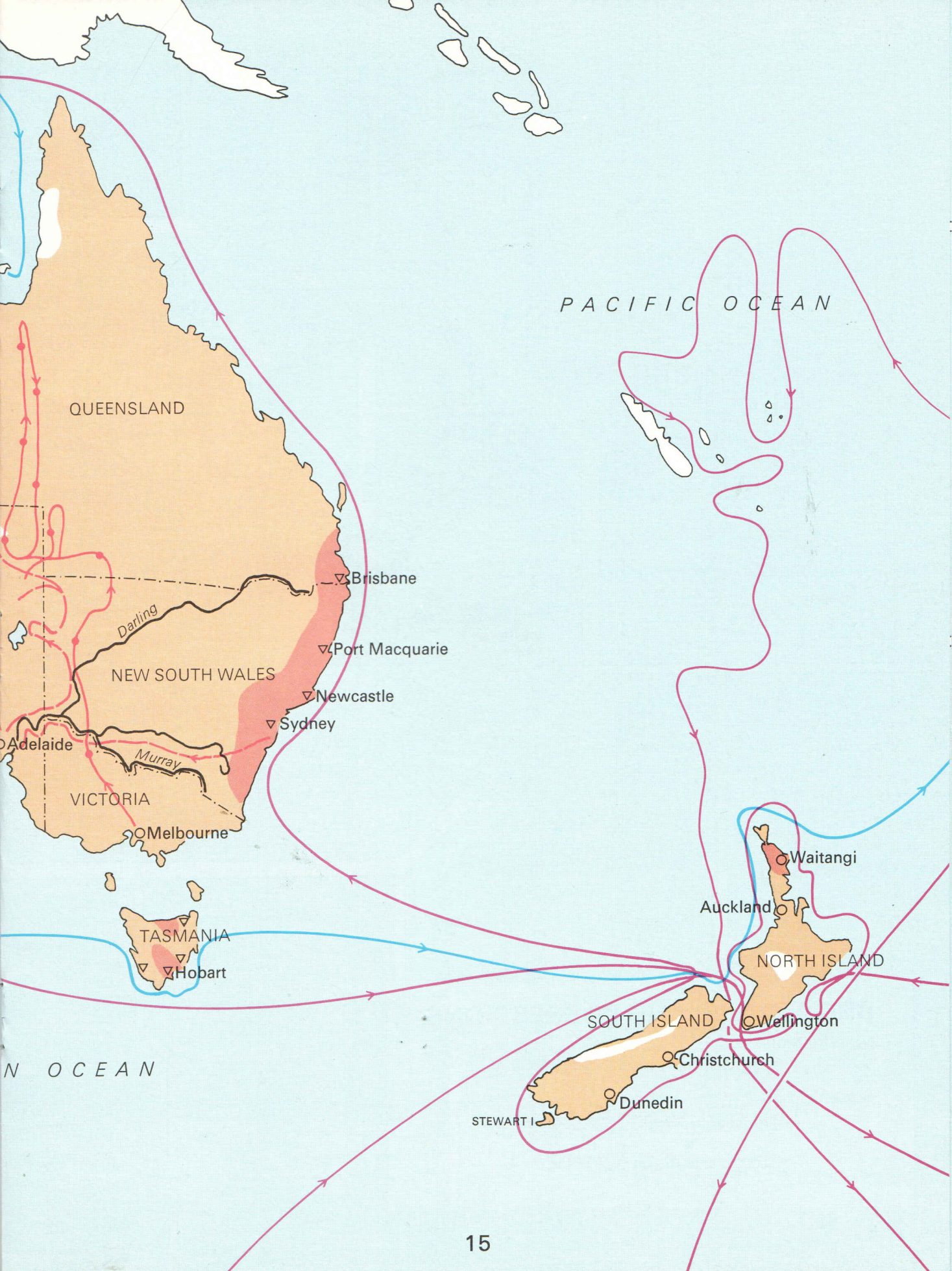
Eyre, 1839-41

Stuart, 1858-62

Burke and Wills, 1860-61

Tasman (Dutch), 1642-44

S O U T H E



QUEENSLAND

PACIFIC OCEAN

▽Brisbane

NEW SOUTH WALES

▽Port Macquarie

▽Newcastle

▽Sydney

Darling

Murray

○Adelaide

VICTORIA

○Melbourne

TASMANIA

▽Hobart

○Waitangi

Auckland

NORTH ISLAND

○Wellington

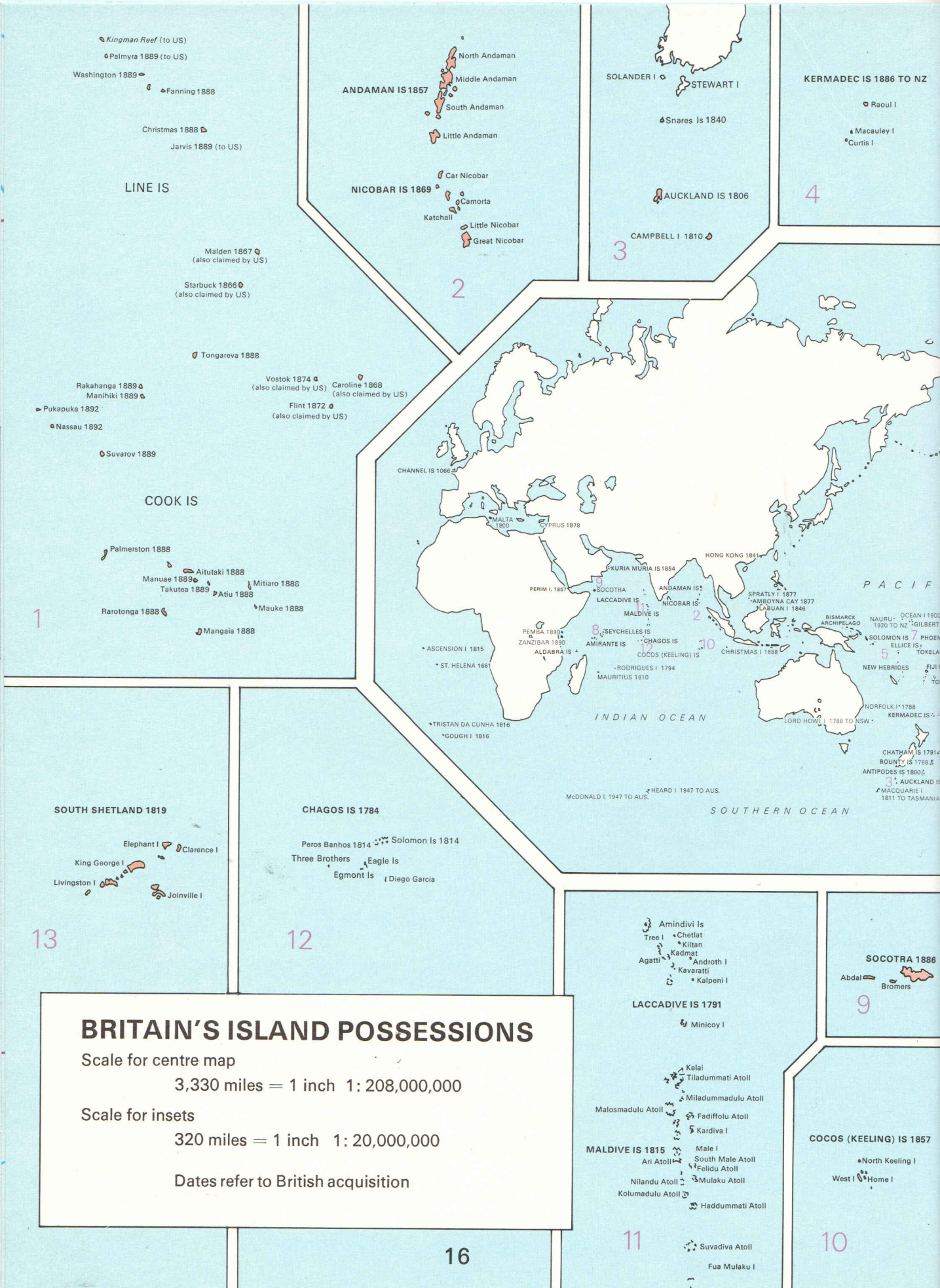
SOUTH ISLAND

○Christchurch

○Dunedin

STEWART I.

INDIAN OCEAN



BRITAIN'S ISLAND POSSESSIONS

Scale for centre map

3,330 miles = 1 inch 1: 208,000,000

Scale for insets

320 miles = 1 inch 1: 20,000,000

Dates refer to British acquisition

SOUTH SHETLAND 1819

Elephant I
King George I
Livingston I
Clarence I
Joinville I

CHAGOS IS 1784

Peros Banhos 1814
Solomon Is 1814
Three Brothers
Eagle Is
Egmont Is
Diego Garcia

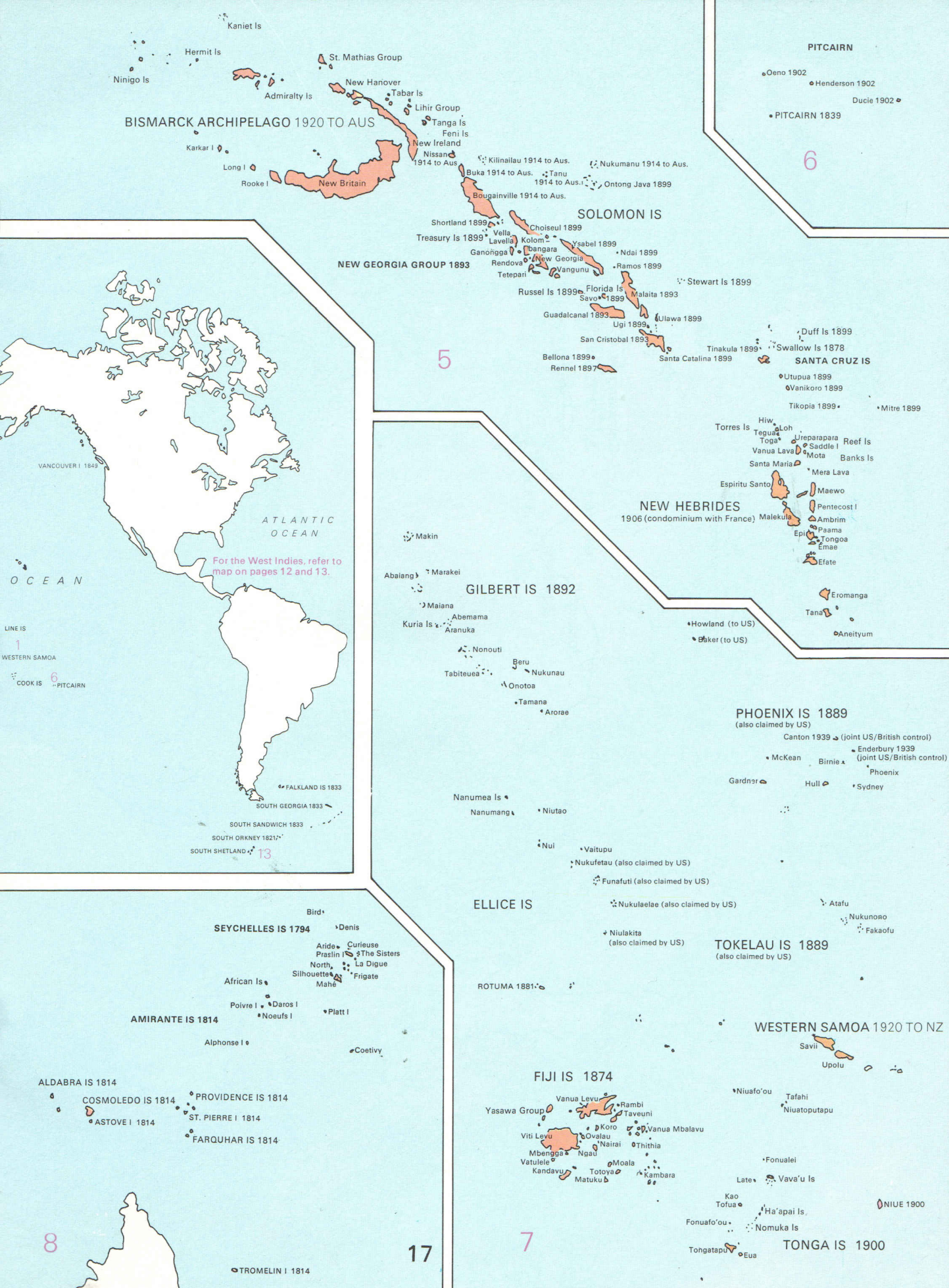
Amindivi Is
Tree I
Chetlat
Kiltan
Agatti
Kadmat
Kavaratti
Kalpeni I
Minicoy I
LACCADIVE IS 1791

SOCOTRA 1886
Abdal
Bromers

Kelai
Tiladummati Atoll
Miladummadulu Atoll
Malosmadulu Atoll
Fadiffolu Atoll
Kardiva I
MALDIVE IS 1815
Male I
South Male Atoll
Ari Atoll
Felidu Atoll
Nilandu Atoll
Mulaku Atoll
Kolumadulu Atoll
Haddummati Atoll

COCOS (KEELING) IS 1857
North Keeling I
West I
Home I

Suvadiva Atoll
Fua Mulaku I



BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO 1920 TO AUS

Kaniet Is
 Hermit Is
 Ninigo Is
 Admiralty Is
 New Hanover
 Tabar Is
 Lihir Group
 Tanga Is
 Feni Is
 New Ireland
 Nissan Is
 1914 to Aus.
 Karkar I
 Long I
 Rooke I
 New Britain

PITCAIRN

Oeno 1902
 Henderson 1902
 Ducie 1902
 PITCAIRN 1839

6

SOLOMON IS

Shortland 1899
 Treasury Is 1899
 Ganoonga
 Rendova
 Tetepari
 Choiseul 1899
 Vella Lavella
 Kolomo
 Ysabel 1899
 Ndoi 1899
 Ramos 1899
 Stewart Is 1899
 Russell Is 1899
 Florida Is
 Savo 1899
 Guadalcanal 1893
 Ugi 1899
 Ulawa 1899
 San Cristobal 1893
 Bellona 1899
 Rennell 1897
 Malaita 1893

NEW GEORGIA GROUP 1893

SANTA CRUZ IS

Duff Is 1899
 Swallow Is 1878
 Utopua 1899
 Vanikoro 1899
 Tikopia 1899
 Mitre 1899

5

NEW HEBRIDES

1906 (condominium with France)

Torres Is
 Hiw
 Tegua
 Toga
 Ureparapara
 Vanua Lava
 Santa Maria
 Espiritu Santo
 Malekula
 Mera Lava
 Maewo
 Pentecost I
 Ambrim
 Paama
 Tongoa
 Emae
 Efate
 Eromanga
 Tana
 Aneityum

GILBERT IS 1892

Makin
 Abalang
 Marakei
 Maiana
 Kuria Is
 Abemama
 Aranuka
 Nonouti
 Beru
 Nukunau
 Onotoa
 Tamana
 Arorae
 Nanumea Is
 Nanumang
 Niutao
 Nui
 Vaitupu
 Nukufetau (also claimed by US)
 Funafuti (also claimed by US)

PHOENIX IS 1889

(also claimed by US)
 Canton 1939 (joint US/British control)
 Enderbury 1939 (joint US/British control)
 McKean
 Birnie
 Phoenix
 Sydney
 Hull
 Gardner

ELLICE IS

Nukulaele (also claimed by US)
 Niulakita (also claimed by US)

TOKELAU IS 1889

(also claimed by US)
 Atafu
 Nukunono
 Fakaofu

ROTUMA 1881

SEYCHELLES IS 1794

Bird
 Denis
 Arido
 Praslin I
 North
 Silhouette
 Mahé
 Frigate
 African Is
 Poivre I
 Daros I
 Noeufs I
 Platt I
 Alphonse I
 Coetivy

AMIRANTE IS 1814

ALDABRA IS 1814
 COSMOLEDO IS 1814
 ST. PIERRE IS 1814
 FARQUHAR IS 1814
 ASTOVE I 1814
 PROVIDENCE IS 1814

FIJI IS 1874

Yasawa Group
 Vanua Levu
 Viti Levu
 Mbengga
 Vatuleia
 Kandavu
 Matuku
 Rambi
 Taveuni
 Koro
 Ovalau
 Nairai
 Thithia
 Vanua Mbalavu
 Moala
 Totova
 Kambara

WESTERN SAMOA 1920 TO NZ

Savaii
 Upolu
 Niufo'ou
 Tafahi
 Niuatopotapu

TONGA IS 1900

Fonuaelei
 Late
 Vava'u Is
 Kao
 Tofua
 Fonofo'ou
 Ha'apai Is
 Nomuka Is
 Tongatapu
 Eua
 NIUE 1900

17

7

8

TROMELIN I 1814

For the West Indies, refer to map on pages 12 and 13.

ATLANTIC OCEAN

OCEAN

LINE IS
 WESTERN SAMOA
 COOK IS
 PITCAIRN

VANCOUVER I 1849

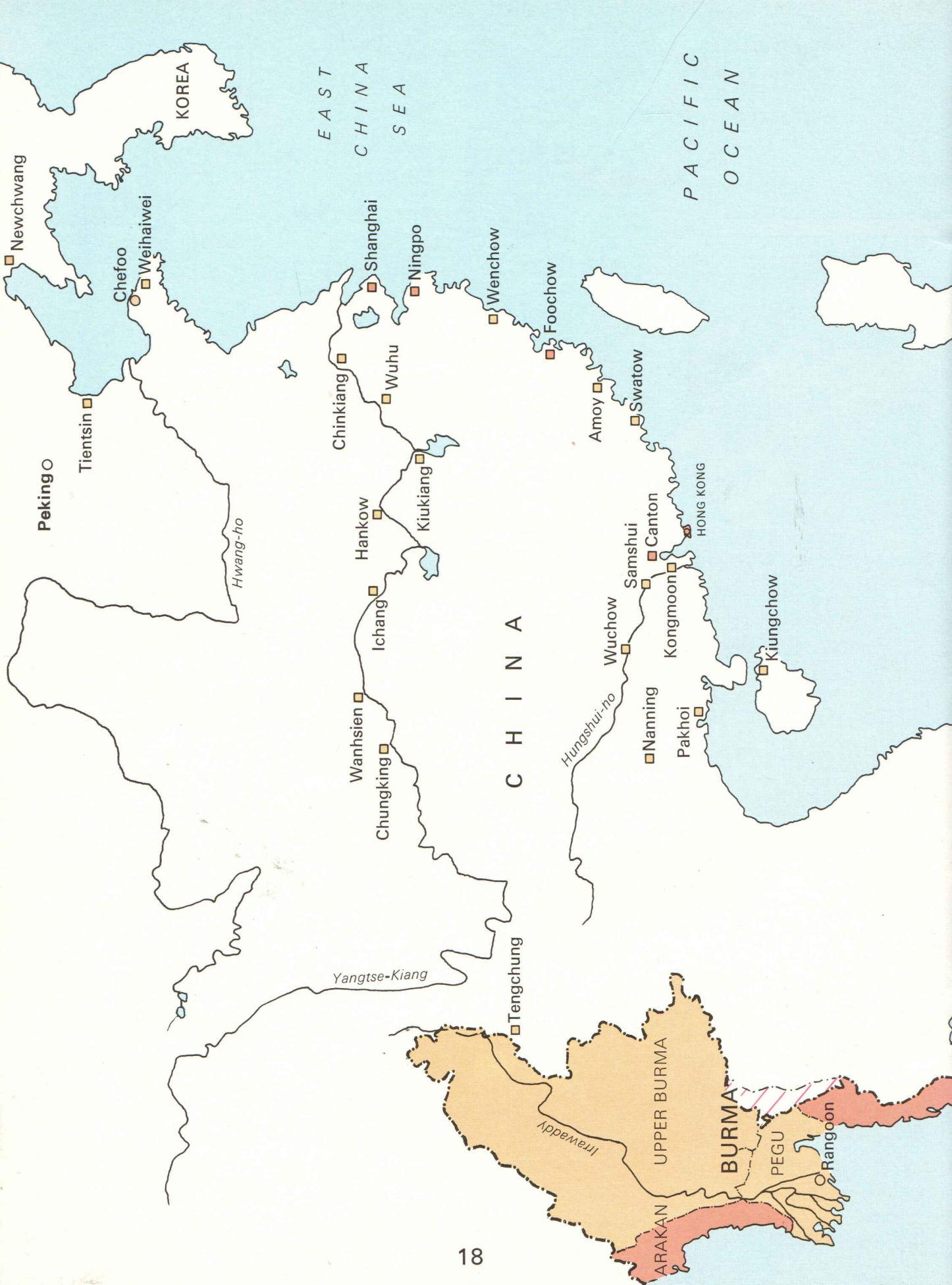
FALKLAND IS 1833

SOUTH GEORGIA 1833

SOUTH SANDWICH 1833

SOUTH ORKNEY 1821

SOUTH SHETLAND 13



EAST
CHINA
SEA

PACIFIC
OCEAN

KOREA

Peking

Tientsin

Chefoo

Weihaiwei

Chinkiang

Wuhu

Shanghai

Ningpo

Wenchow

Foochow

Amoy

Swatow

Hankow

Kiukiang

Ichang

Wanhsien

Chungking

C H I N A

Hungshui-ho

Wuchow

Samshui

Canton

Kongmoon

Pakhoi

HONG KONG

Kiungchow

Yangtse-Kiang

Tengchung

Irrawaddy

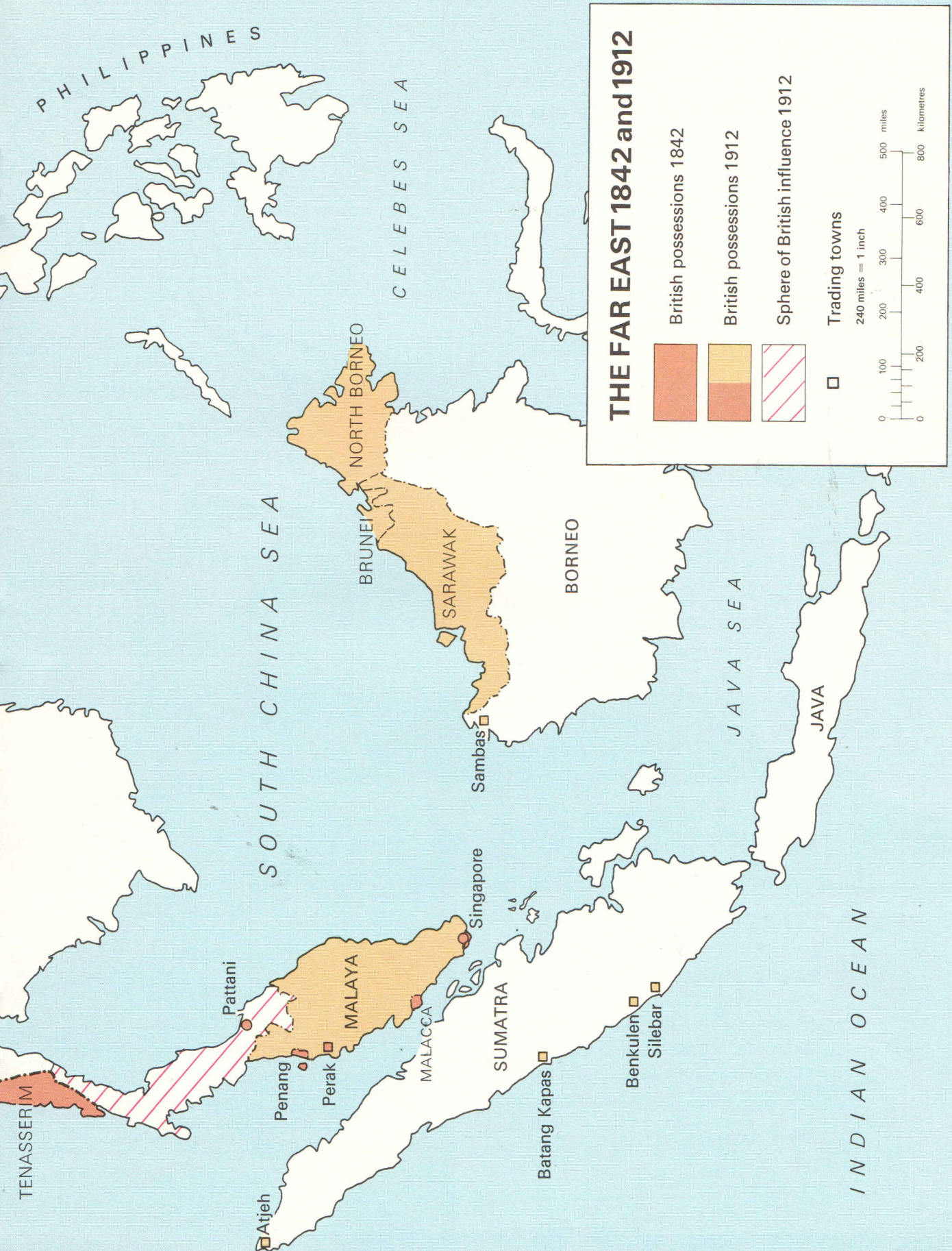
UPPER BURMA

BURMA

PEGU

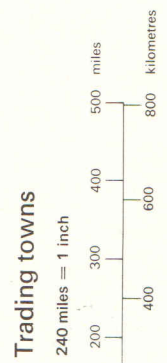
Rangoon

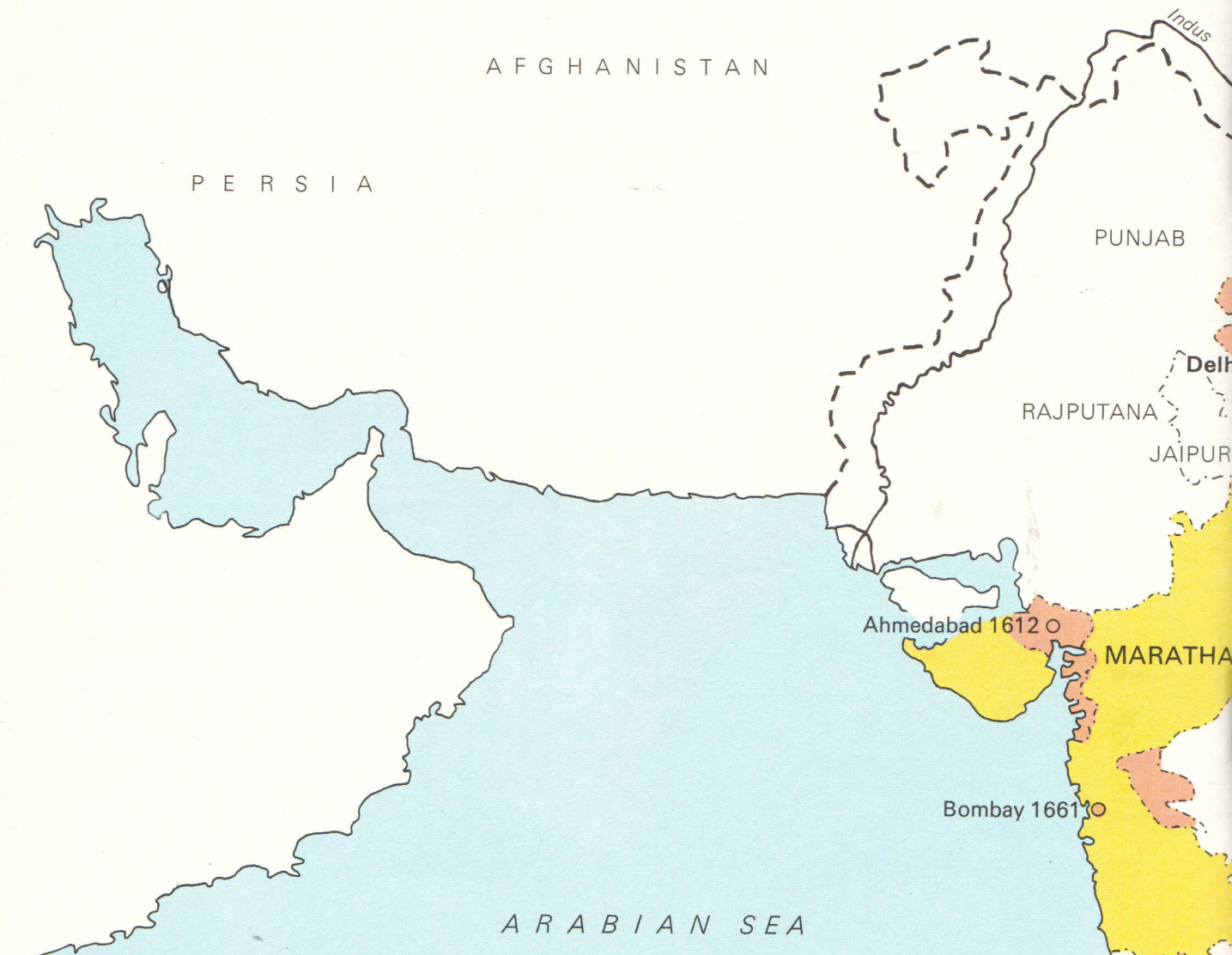
ARAKAN



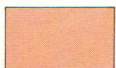
THE FAR EAST 1842 and 1912

- British possessions 1842
- British possessions 1912
- Sphere of British influence 1912
- Trading towns





INDIA TO 1805



British possessions 1805

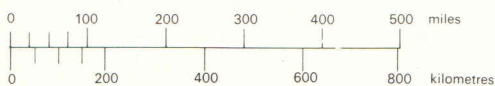


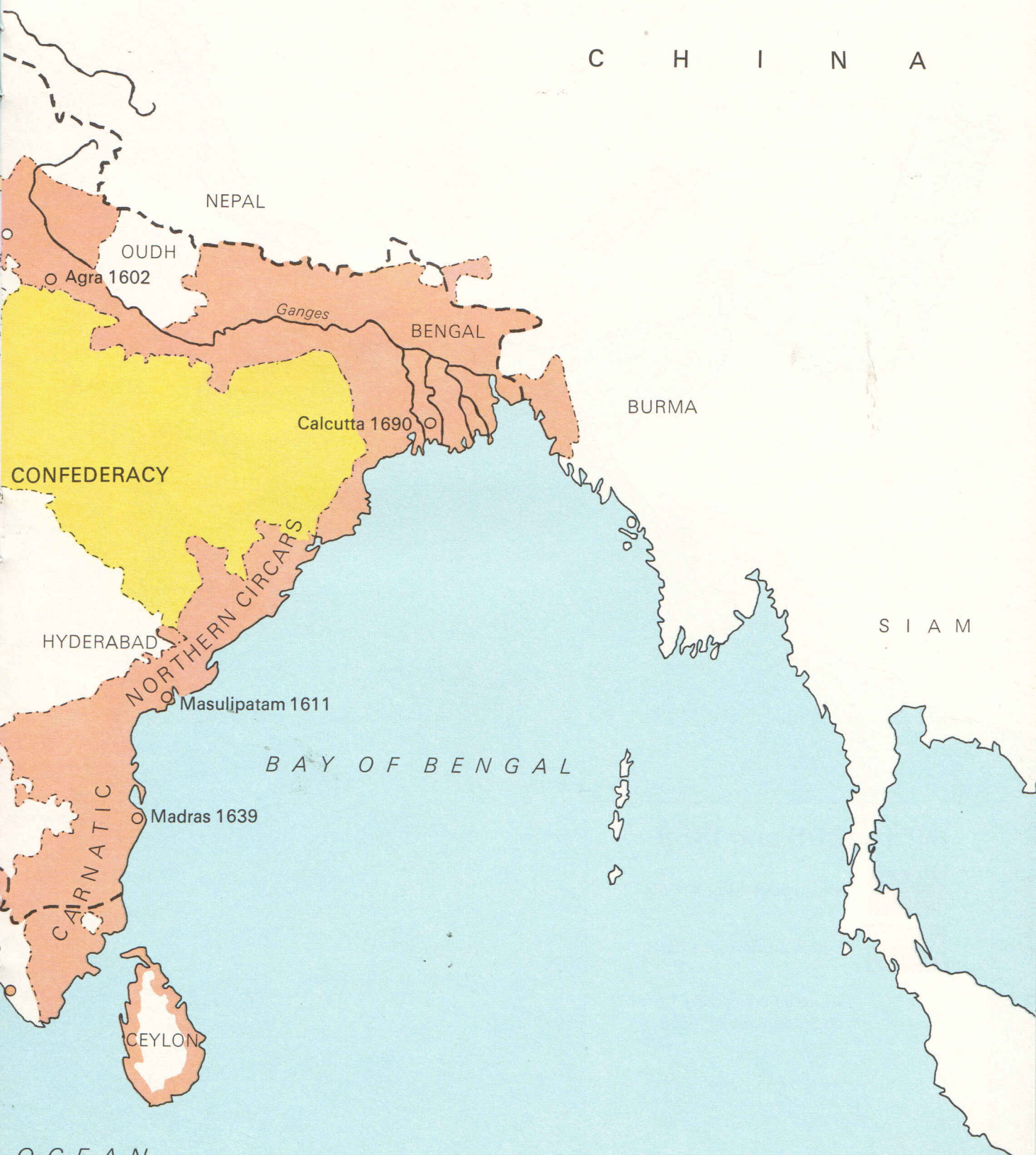
Greatest extent of the Mughal Empire 1707

Dates refer to British acquisition

States and boundaries as in 1805

240 miles = 1 inch





C H I N A

NEPAL

OUDH

○ Agra 1602

Ganges

BENGAL

○ Calcutta 1690

BURMA

CONFEDERACY

HYDERABAD

NORTHERN CIRCARS

○ Masulipatam 1611

S I A M

BAY OF BENGAL

○ Madras 1639

CARNATIC

CEYLON

OCEAN

A F G H A N I S T A N

P E R S I A

KASHMIR

PUNJAB

BAHAWALPUR

RAJPUTANA

MEWAR

SIND

GUJARAT

Bombay

BERAR

MYSOR

TRAVANCOR

A R A B I A N S E A

INDIA 1805 and 1858



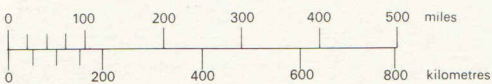
British possessions 1805

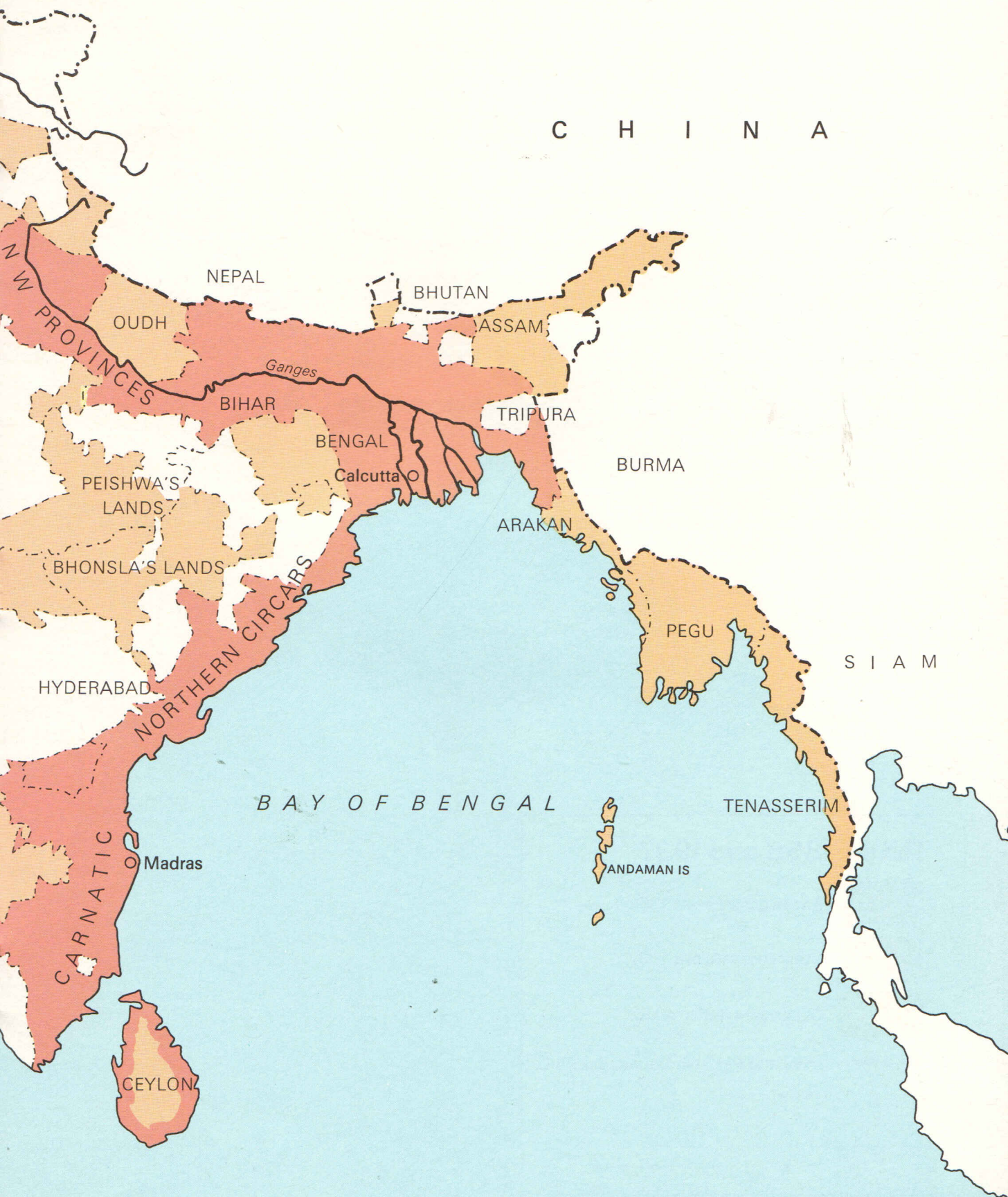


British possessions 1858

All other areas were British dependencies by 1858

240 miles = 1 inch





C H I N A

NEPAL

BHUTAN

ASSAM

N W
P R O V I N C E S

OU DH

BIHAR

TRIPURA

BENGAL

BURMA

PEISHWA'S
L A N D S

Calcutta

ARAKAN

BHONSLA'S
L A N D S

PEGU

S I A M

HYDERABAD

N O R T H E R N
C I R C A R S

B A Y O F B E N G A L

TENASSERIM

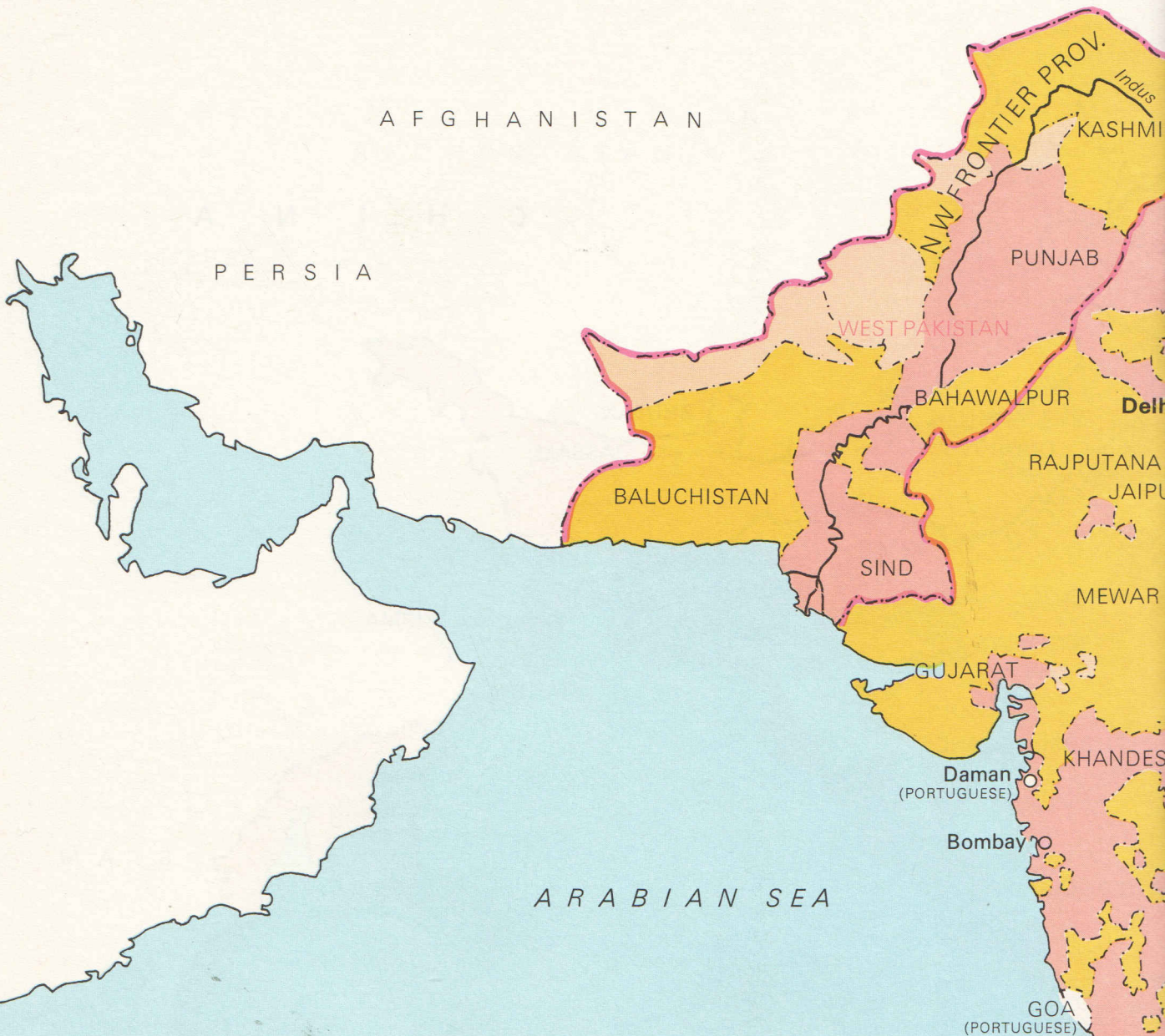
Madras

ANDAMAN IS

C A R N A T I C

CEYLON

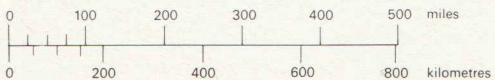
O C E A N

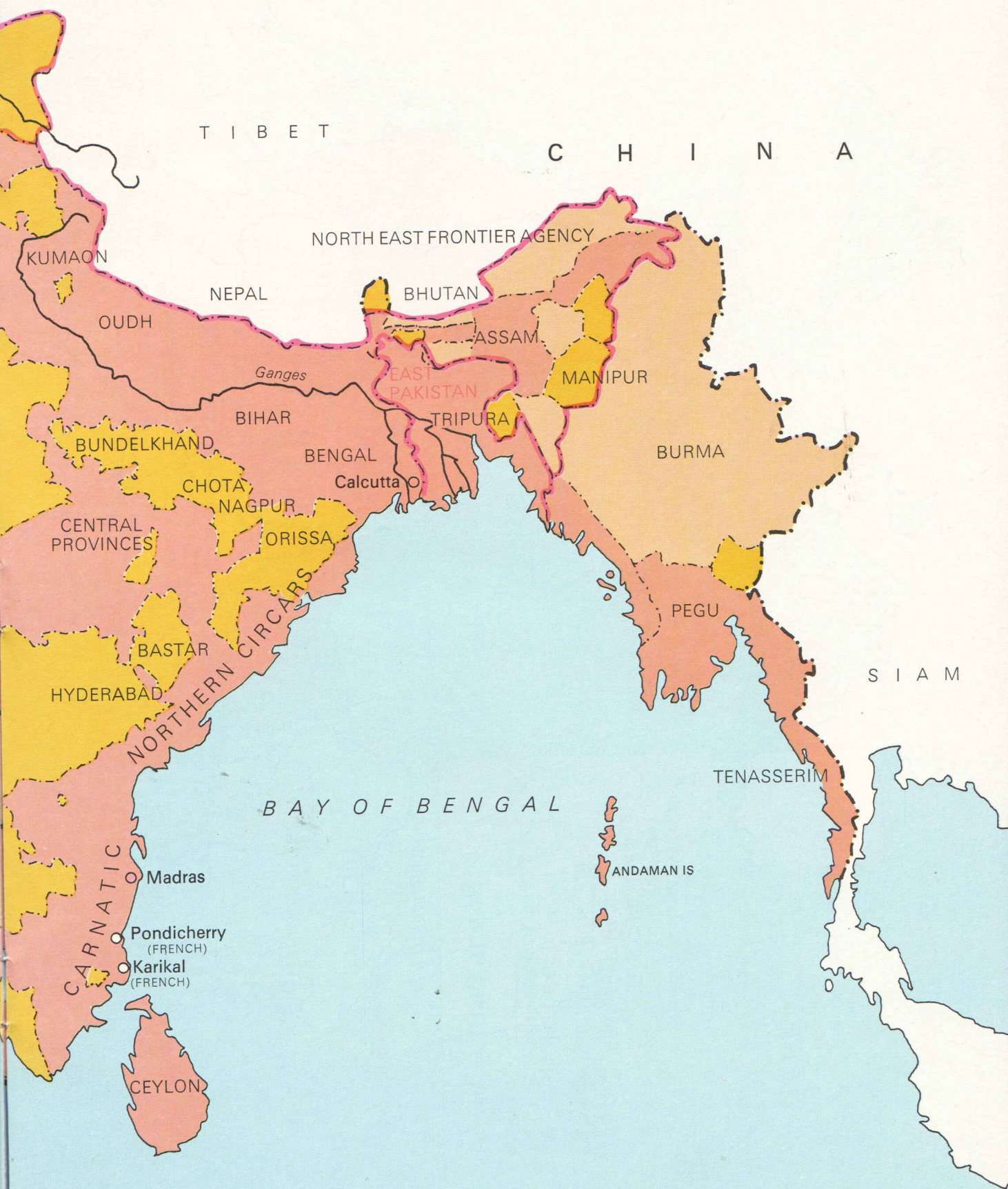


INDIA 1858 and 1937

- British possessions 1858
- British possessions 1937
- Dependent Indian states
- India and Pakistan boundaries 1947

240 miles = 1 inch





T I B E T

C H I N A

NORTH EAST FRONTIER AGENCY

KUMAON

NEPAL

BHUTAN

OUDH

ASSAM

Ganges

EAST PAKISTAN

MANIPUR

BIHAR

TRIPURA

BURMA

BUNDELKHAND

BENGAL

Calcutta

CHOTA NAGPUR

ORISSA

CENTRAL PROVINCES

NORTHERN CIRCARS

PEGU

S I A M

BASTAR

HYDERABAD

TENASSERIM

BAY OF BENGAL

ANDAMAN IS

MADRAS

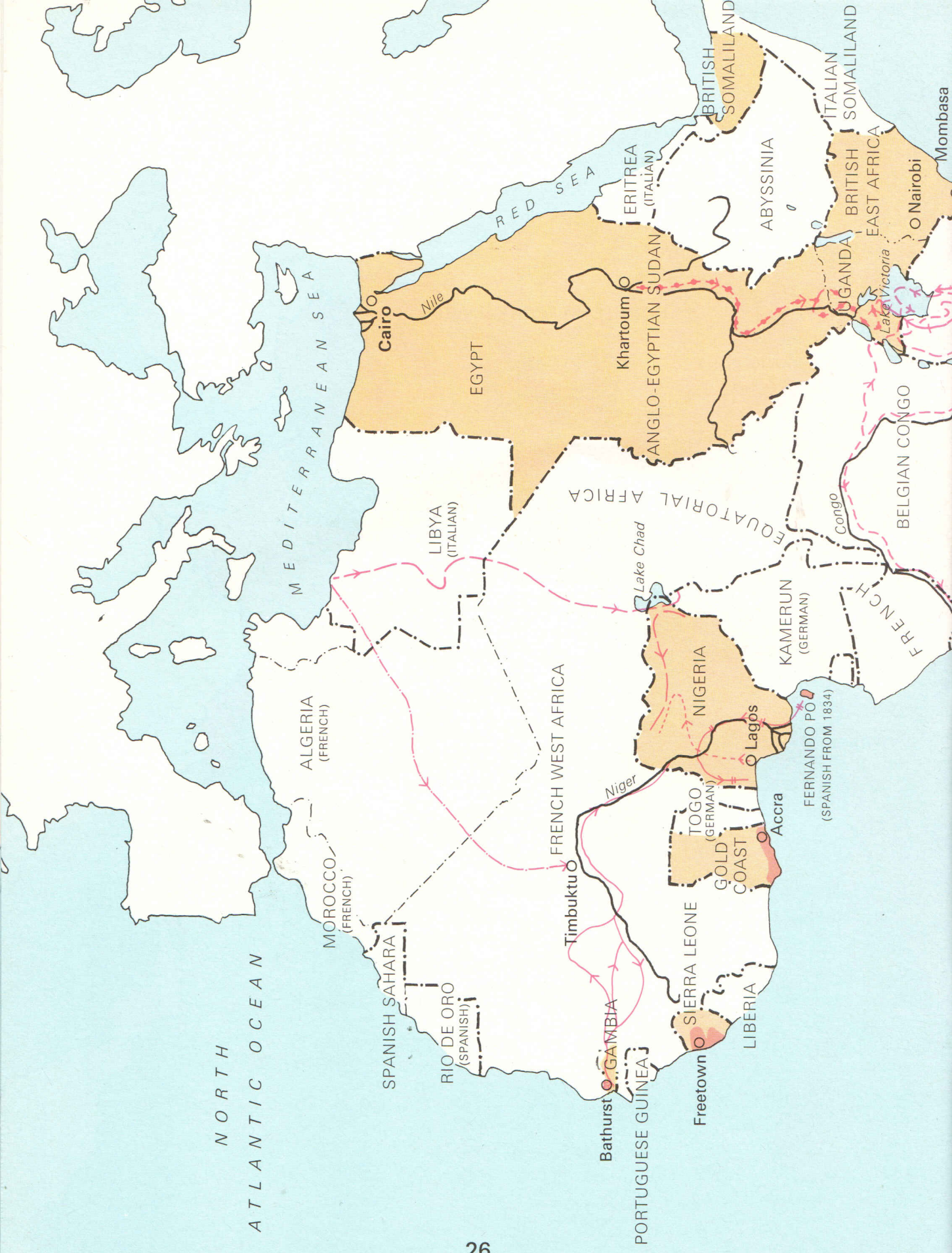
Pondicherry (FRENCH)

Karikal (FRENCH)

CARNATIC


CEYLON


O C E A N














AFRICA 1830 and 1914

 British possessions 1830

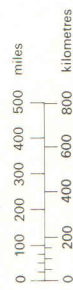
 British possessions 1914

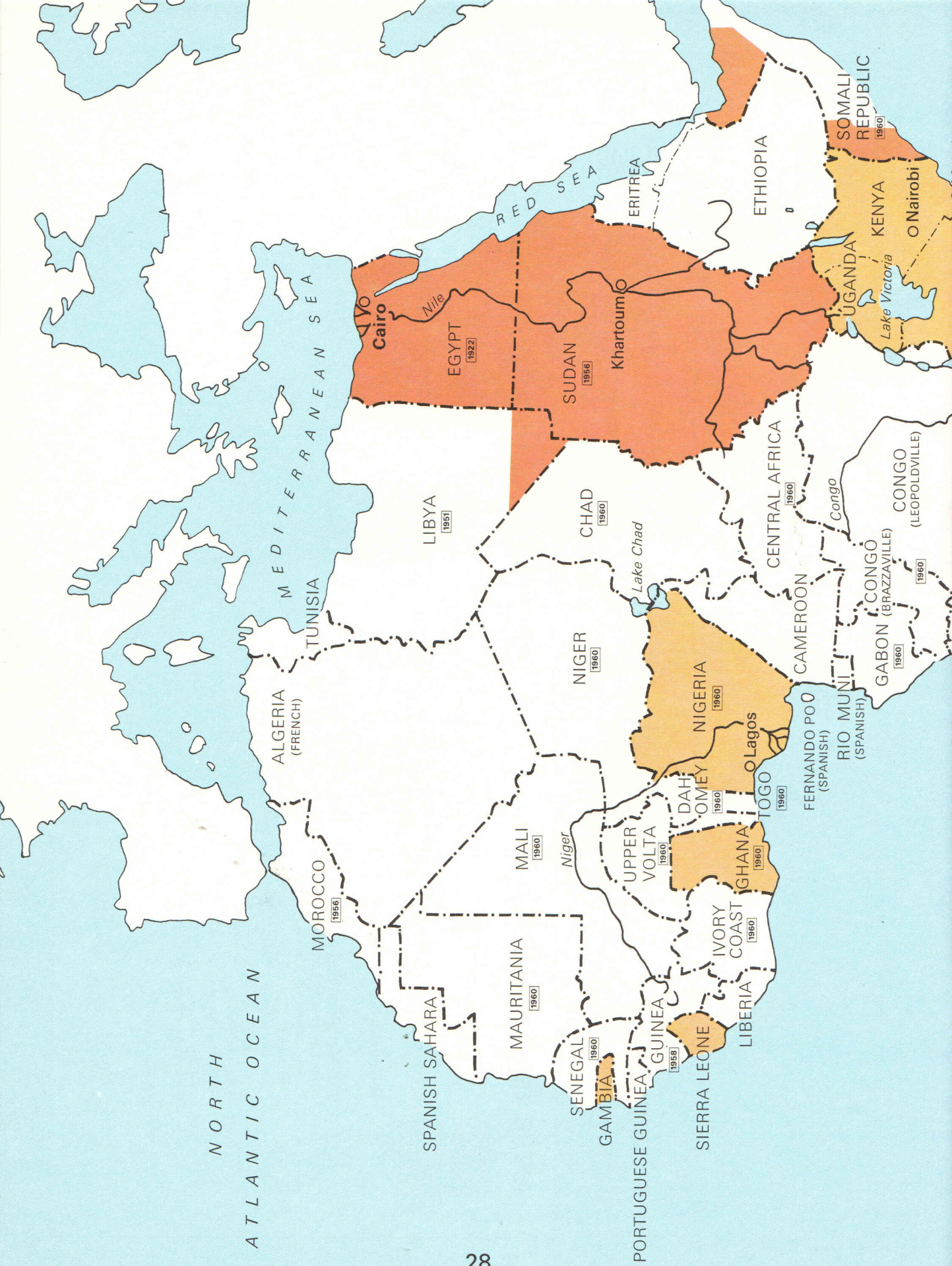
Towns and boundaries as in 1914

British exploration

-  Mungo Park, 1795-97, 1805-06
-  Denham, Clapperton and Oudney, 1822-25
-  Leing, 1825-26
-  Clapperton and Lander, 1825-27
-  Lander, 1830
-  Livingstone, 1840-73
-  Speke and Grant, 1860-63
-  Baker, 1862-65
-  Stanley, 1871-77, 1887-89

530 miles = 1 inch










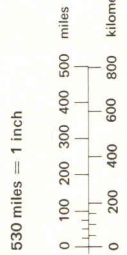
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN



INDIAN OCEAN

AFRICA 1914 and 1960

-  British possessions 1914
-  Independent and dependent states of the British Commonwealth 1960
-  Dates of independence
-  Federation of Rhodesia-Nyasaland 1953-63
-  States and boundaries as in 1960



CHRONOLOGY

NORTH AMERICA/CANADA

1583. Sir Humphrey Gilbert took possession of Newfoundland, but English control did not last.
1584. Sent by Sir Walter Raleigh, Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlow landed on Roanoke Island and annexed the coastline of what is now North Carolina.
1585. The first settlement was established on Roanoke Island, but all the inhabitants had mysteriously disappeared by 1591.
1607. First permanent settlement founded at Jamestown, Virginia.
1619. Arrival of the first Negro slaves in Virginia.
1620. The Pilgrim Fathers arrived in the *Mayflower* at Cape Cod, New England, and set up the colony of Plymouth.
- 1620–30. Most of the other East Coast colonies founded.
1664. Surrender of New Amsterdam to the English. Name of the colony changed to New York.
1670. The Hudson's Bay Company was incorporated and given a monopoly of the trade in Hudson's Bay Basin.
1681. Charter of Pennsylvania signed.
1686. Dominion of New England formed through consolidation of the New England colonies.
1713. By the Treaty of Utrecht Britain secured recognition of its claims in the Hudson's Bay country and the possession of Newfoundland and Acadia.
1733. Founding of Georgia, the last of the 13 English colonies on the continent.
1754. George Washington, a young Virginia surveyor sent to demand the withdrawal of the French from the Ohio country, was forced to surrender.
1758. The battle of the Plains of Abraham (Quebec) was fought on September 13, both Wolfe and Montcalm losing their lives. Quebec surrendered to the British on September 18.
1763. Treaty of Paris. After eight years of continuous war and previous intermittent hostilities in North America, France ceded Acadia, Canada, Cape Breton and almost all of Louisiana east of the Mississippi to Britain.
1765. Enactment of the Stamp Act causes violent agitation among the colonists and cries of "No taxation without representation."
1775. War of Independence begins. Battles of Lexington and Concord. Battle of Bunker Hill, opposite Boston. Americans driven from entrenchments, but only after inflicting great losses on the British.
1776. July 4. Declaration of Independence adopted.
1777. At the Battle of Saratoga, British General Burgoyne was defeated. His surrender encouraged France to intervene on the side of the Americans. Articles of Confederation and perpetual union agreed upon in Congress. These provided for a confederacy to be known as the United States of America.
1781. Siege of Yorktown. Lord Cornwallis, the British commander in the South, surrendered with 7,000 men.
1783. Definitive treaty of peace between Britain and United States, signed at Paris. It recognised the independence of the United States. End of the first British Empire.

CANADA

1783. Exploration of the West began.
1791. Dec. 26. Canada divided at the Ottawa River into Upper Canada (chiefly English) and Lower Canada (predominantly French).
1812. June 18. United States declared war on Great Britain.
1837. Rebellion in Upper and Lower Canada.
1839. Feb. 11. Durham's famous report on the affairs of British North America. He proposed the Union of Upper and Lower Canada and the grant of responsible government.

1840. July 23. The British Parliament passed the Union Act joining Upper and Lower Canada.
1867. Mar. 29. British North America Act united Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in the Dominion of Canada (effective July 1).
1869. Nov. 19. Purchase of North-West Territories from the Old Hudson's Bay Company.
- 1869–70. Red River Rebellion. Halfbreeds, irritated chiefly by the belief that surveys being made were to rob them of their land, set up a provisional government.
1881. Charter given to newly formed Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
1885. Mar. 6. North-West Rebellion quickly suppressed by Dominion troops from all the provinces transported over the new Canadian Pacific Railway.

THE WEST INDIES AND BERMUDA

1609. Sir George Somers was wrecked on one of the Bermuda Islands.
By 1614 Bermuda had 600 settlers.
1623. St. Kitts settled by the English.
1625. First English colony set up on Barbados.
1628. Nevis occupied by the English.
1632. Antigua and Montserrat settled by the English.
1655. Jamaica seized from Spain by an English force.
1763. Treaty of Paris. France cedes Grenada to Britain.
1783. Treaty of Versailles. Bahamas, St. Vincent and Trinidad and Tobago ceded to Britain.
1814. St. Lucia ceded to Britain.

THE FAR EAST AND THE PACIFIC

CHINA

1839. Imperial Commissioner Lin Tse-hsu arrived at Canton (Mar. 10). Forced surrender of opium (annual import 30,000 chests, 1835–39), and burned it.
- 1841–42. The First British War ending with seizure of several coastal ports and Chinkiang.
1842. Aug. 29. Treaty of Nanking. China ceded Hong Kong (occupied Jan. 1841) to Britain; opened Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai to trade under consular supervision.
- 1850–64. Taiping Rebellion.
1858. June 26–29. Treaties of Tientsin. China opened 11 more ports, permitted legations at Peking and trade and Christian missions in the interior.
1860. Oct. 12. Occupation of Peking by 17,000 British and French troops. Burning of the Summer Palace.
- 1864–89. Protestant missionaries in China increased from under 200 to nearly 1,300, and introduced western medicine and ideas.
1900. The Boxer Rising.

AUSTRALIA

- 1768–71. Capt. James Cook, who discovered and explored the east coast during his first voyage, called that part New South Wales.
1788. Jan. 26. Capt. Arthur Phillip arrived at Port Jackson (Sydney) with the first convict transports.
1851. Aug. 9. Discovery of gold in large nuggets at Ballarat (Victoria), then at Bendigo and other places.
1901. Jan. 1. Commonwealth of Australia created.
1919. May 7. The Supreme Council of the League of Nations assigned to Australia the mandate for the German colonies south of the Equator, excepting Nauru Island and Western Samoa (which went to New Zealand).

NEW ZEALAND

1769. Capt. James Cook circumnavigated the Islands.
1840. Jan. 22. The first British colonists landed at Port Nicholson in Cook Straits.

Feb. 6. The Treaty of Waitangi, which was soon subscribed to by some 500 chiefs. By the treaty the native leaders ceded their sovereignty to Britain.
1843–48. The First Maori War.
1860–70. The Second Maori War.
1861. Discovery of gold in Otago.
1889. Introduction of manhood suffrage.
1907, Sept. 26. New Zealand was given the status of a Dominion within the British Empire.

INDIA

1707. Following Aurangzeb's death the Mughal Empire began to disintegrate.
1717. Britain's East India Company secured exemption from customs duties from the Mughal Emperor.
1748–54. Anglo-French rivalry, each side supporting candidates for the positions of Nizam of the Deccan and Nawab of the Carnatic. The recall of French governor Dupleix (1754) left British prestige firmly established.
1756. The Nawab (Suraj-ud Dowlah) of the Bengal region captured Calcutta (June 20) and imprisoned unescaped residents in a small storeroom in the fort (the Black Hole), where several dozen perished.
1757. British forces under Watson and Clive retook Calcutta. Battle of Plassey.
1765–67. Clive administered Bengal affairs for the company.
1769–70. Disastrous famine in Bengal wiped out an estimated one-third of the population.
1772–85. As governor of Bengal, Warren Hastings initiated reforms.
1773. Regulating Act limited the rights of the company's directors, and prohibited officers' private trading.
1784. Pitt's India Act, in an endeavour to check territorial expansion, forbade interference in native affairs.
1816–18. The marauding Pindari tribes, after raiding British territory, were suppressed and broken up by Hastings; hostile Maratha leaders were also defeated, leaving only Nepal, the Sikh state, and Afghanistan independent of direct or indirect British control.
1824–26. Following Burmese aggression the first Anglo-Burmese War led to British acquisition of part of Burma.
1828–35. Lord William Bentinck, governor-general: *Sati* was made a criminal offence (1829); bands of *Thags* began to be suppressed; law revision and codification was undertaken by Thomas B. Macaulay.
1833. Parliament renewed the East India Company's Charter.
1839–42. The First Anglo-Afghan War, a fiasco precipitated by exaggerated fear of Russian influence in Afghanistan.
1843. Annexation of Sind.
1845–48. First and Second Anglo-Sikh Wars led to annexation of the Punjab.
1848–56. Lord Dalhousie, governor-general, accelerated public works.
1856. Annexation of Oudh.
1857–58. Rebellion in Northern India, comprising mutinies by Sepoy troops. The recapture of Delhi by loyal forces from the Punjab (Sept. 20) marked the turning of the tide, but three expeditions were required to retake Lucknow (Mar. 5, 1858). The memory of atrocities committed by both sides embittered social relations between Indians and Europeans for the next ninety years.
1858, Aug. 2. By the Government of India Act, the government of India was transferred from the East India Company (dissolved 1874) to the Crown. The governor-general received the additional title of Viceroy.
1876. Occupation of Quetta as a safeguard against the Russian southward advance towards Afghanistan.
1876–78. Great famine in the Deccan and adjacent areas took over five million lives.

1877. On Disraeli's initiative, the Queen was proclaimed Empress of India at a Delhi ceremony (Durbar).
1878–81. The Second Anglo-Afghan War established British control over Afghanistan's foreign relations.
1885, Dec. 27. The Indian National Congress founded.
1885–86. Third Anglo-Burmese War, ending in annexation of Upper Burma.
1898–1905. Lord Curzon, Viceroy, put through vigorous reforms in the administration.
1905. The Partition of Bengal (effective Oct. 16), detached East Bengal (preponderantly Muslim) and Assam from the rest of the province. Nationalist opposition, organised by the Congress, provoked the founding of the All-India Muslim League (Dec. 30, 1906).
1918–19. Influenza epidemic caused five million deaths.
1919, Mar. 18. The Rowlatt Acts enabled the government to intern agitators without trial.
Apr. 13. The Amritsar Massacre. General Reginald Dyer, aiming to terrorise the populace, ordered his Gurkha troops to fire on an unarmed assembly: 379 persons were killed.
1921. Height of the non-co-operation movement. Despite Gandhi's insistence on non-violent action, terrorist outbreaks were frequent.
1928. India was swept by a great series of strikes among textile workers and railway employees.
1930, Jan. 1. The Congress empowered Gandhi to begin civil disobedience.
May 5. Gandhi arrested and imprisoned without trial.
1931, Jan. 26. Gandhi was released from prison, and entered upon discussions with the government. These resulted in the Delhi Pact.
1932, Jan. 4. Gandhi was again arrested, the Congress declared illegal, and repressive measures were instituted to crush the non-violent demonstrations which followed.
1935, Aug. 2. The Government of India Act passed by the British Parliament. British India was divided into 11 provinces, each under a governor and an executive council.
1946. Hindu-Muslim differences over the future of India, combined with a serious food shortage, led to frequent riots causing thousands of deaths.
Mar. 14. The British Government offered full independence to India.
Mar.-June. Negotiations between Britain and Indian leaders failed to draw up a plan that satisfied both the Congress Party and the Muslim League. The latter, under Mohammed Ali Jinnah, insisted on a separate Muslim state of Pakistan and decided on "direct action" to achieve its goal.
1947, Feb. 20. To hasten developments, the British Government declared its intention to transfer power into Indian hands not later than June 1948.
Feb. 20-Aug. 15. Viscount Mountbatten, Viceroy.
June 3. Following negotiations with Hindu and Muslim leaders, the British Government announced the new constitutional plan which called for partition between India and Pakistan. This plan was endorsed by the Muslim League on June 9 and the All-India Congress on June 16.
Aug. 15. The independence of India went into effect. The process of partition was accompanied by terrible acts of violence, notably in the Punjab region, between Muslims and Hindus. By the end of September, close to two million refugees had been exchanged between India and Pakistan.

AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST EXPLORATION

1795–97. Mungo Park explored the Gambia and reached the Niger at Segu.
1805. Mungo Park explored the Niger as far as the Bussa Rapids, where he was drowned in 1806.
1822–25. Walter Oudney, Dixon Denham and Hugh

Clapperton journeyed from Tripoli across the desert to Lake Chad and thence westward towards the Niger.

1825. Alexander G. Laing crossed the desert from Tripoli and thence to Timbuktu.

1830. Richard and John Lander explored the lower Niger from Bussa to the sea.

1840–43. Charles T. Beke mapped much of Ethiopia.

1849. David Livingstone crossed the Kalahari Desert and advanced to Lake Ngami, returning (1850) to the upper Zambezi.

1853–56. Livingstone crossed the continent from the Zambezi to Loanda. On his return he discovered the Victoria Falls.

1858–59. Richard Burton and John Speke discovered Lake Tanganyika and Victoria Nyanza.

1858–61. Speke and James Grant passed through Uganda, reached the Nile and descended it to Gondokoro.

1864. Sir Samuel Baker discovered Albert Nyanza.

1866–71. Livingstone travelled from the mouth of the Rovuma inland to Lake Nyasa and thence to Lake Tanganyika and Bangweulu.

1871. Henry M. Stanley, searching for Livingstone, found him on Lake Tanganyika. Death of Livingstone (May 1, 1873).

1874–77. Stanley circumnavigated Victoria Nyanza, proceeded thence to Lake Tanganyika, and crossed to the Luabala, which he descended to the Congo, ultimately reaching the Atlantic coast.

WEST AFRICA

1799. Foundation in Britain of the Church Missionary Society, which carried on extensive work in West Africa.

July 5. Sierra Leone (acquired 1787 and used for the settlement of freed slaves) was made a British colony.

1807. The British settlement on the Gambia was put under the government of Sierra Leone.

1824–27. First war of the British on the Gold Coast with the powerful rulers of the Ashanti.

1861. Aug. 6. Britain gained possession of Lagos.

1871. Feb. 21. The Dutch sold El Mina and other posts on the Gold Coast to Britain.

1873–74. Second Ashanti War; campaigns of Sir Garnet Wolseley, who entered the Ashanti capital, Kumasi, Feb. 4, 1874.

1879. Foundation of the United African Company (National African Company after 1881) by Sir George Goldie.

1885. June 5. The British proclaimed a protectorate over the Niger River region.

July 10. The Royal Niger Company was chartered and given full control of the British sphere in Nigeria. This company succeeded the National African Company.

1886. Jan. 13. Lagos was set up as a separate British colony.

1889. Jan. 10. France established a formal protectorate over the Ivory Coast.

1893–94. Third Ashanti War. The natives were defeated and a British protectorate set up.

1895–96. Fourth Ashanti War. Sir Francis Scott took Kumasi (Jan. 18, 1896), made the king a prisoner, and proclaimed a British protectorate (Aug. 16).

1900–03. British conquest of northern Nigeria: Kano and Sokoto taken and subdued.

1901. Sept. 26. The kingdom of Ashanti was finally annexed and joined to the British Gold Coast colony.

1957–68. British West African colonies became independent.

SOUTH AFRICA

1795. Sept. 16. The Dutch garrison at the Cape surrendered to a British fleet.

1803. Feb. 21. Under the terms of the treaty of Amiens, the

British returned the Cape to the Dutch.

1814. May 30. By the Treaty of Paris the British secured possession of the Cape.

1835–37. The Great Trek of the Dutch cattlemen and farmers (Boers) to the north and east of the Orange River, seeking new lands and freedom from British interference.

1838. Feb. Boer leader Retief and sixty followers were treacherously slain by Dingaan, the powerful king of the Zulus, who massacred the immigrants and destroyed Durban.

Dec. 16. In the battle of Blood River Dingaan was defeated by the Boers, now led by Pretorius. The Boers thereupon settled in Natal.

1843. Aug. 8. Natal was made a British colony.

1852. Jan. 17. By the Sand River Convention the British Government recognised the independence of the Transvaal.

1854. Feb. 17. By the convention of Bloemfontein the British Government withdrew from the territory north of the Orange River. The settlers thereupon organised the Orange Free State.

1867. Discovery of diamonds near Hopetown, on the Orange River.

1871. The town of Kimberley was founded and soon became the centre of a great diamond industry.

Oct. 27. The British Government annexed the diamond region.

1877. Apr. 12. Annexation of the Transvaal by the British.

1879. The Zulu War. Zulu chief Cetshwayo defeated the British in a battle at Isandhlwana.

1880–81. Revolt of the Transvaal Boers against the British. On December 30 a Boer republic was proclaimed. On January 28, 1881, the Boers repulsed a British force under Sir George Colley at Laing's Nek, and on February 27 they defeated and killed Colley at Majuba Hill. The Transvaal was again given independence.

1883. Apr. 16. Kruger became President of the Transvaal.

1886. Discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand in the southern Transvaal. There was a wild rush to the Rand from all parts of the world.

1889. Oct. 29. The British Government granted a charter to the British South Africa Company, headed by Rhodes. It was given almost unlimited rights and powers of government in the huge area north of the Transvaal and west of Mozambique, without northern limit.

1890. Sept. 12. The town of Salisbury was founded in Mashonaland, part of the dominion of the British South Africa Company.

1895. Dec. 29–1896. Jan. 2. The Jameson Raid.

1896. Jan. 3. The Kruger Telegram, in which the German Emperor congratulated Kruger on his success in suppressing Jameson's movement. The Orange Free State joined the Transvaal.

1899. Oct. 12–1902. May 31. The South African (Boer) War. The Boer forces brushed aside Sir George White at Laing's Nek (Oct. 12) and besieged Ladysmith (Nov. 2), Mafeking (Oct. 13) and Kimberley (Oct. 15). Black Week (Dec. 10–15). Three British disasters: battles of Magersfontein, Stormberg, Colenso. Efforts to relieve Kimberley and Ladysmith failed. Buller was relieved of the supreme command, and his place was taken by Gen. Lord Frederick Roberts, with Gen. Herbert Kitchener as his chief-of-staff.

1900. Relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith (Feb. 28). The British, now heavily reinforced, were henceforth able to maintain the offensive. Pretoria occupied (June 5). Boer leaders, defeated in regular warfare, now adopted guerrilla tactics, thereby prolonging the war by another 18 months. Kitchener was obliged to erect a line of blockhouses and organise concentration camps. The Boer farms were ruthlessly destroyed and the guerrillas finally harried into submission. By the treaty of Vereeniging (May 31, 1902)

the Boers accepted British sovereignty.

1910. South Africa Act came into effect. The Union of South Africa (Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, Orange River Colony) became a Dominion under the British Crown.

1934. Status of the Union Act, passed in the South African parliament, defined the Union as "a sovereign independent state."

1961. May 31. South Africa became a Republic and severed ties with the British Commonwealth.

EAST AFRICA

1866–87. Sir John Kirk, British consul-general at Zanzibar. British interests became predominant there.

1873. June 5. Under British pressure, the Sultan prohibited the export of slaves and closed the public slave markets of Zanzibar.

1885–96. Prolonged wars in Nyasaland between the British and the Arab slave-traders and their allies.

1890. June 14. The British established a protectorate over Zanzibar.

1892–98. Pacification of Nyasaland through the suppression of Angoni and Arab risings.

1895. July 1. Following the dissolution of the British East Africa Company, the British Government organised its sphere as the East Africa Protectorate.

1897. Apr. 6. Slavery was abolished in Zanzibar, by decree of the Sultan.

1901. Dec. 26. The first train reached Lake Victoria.

1920. Jan. 10. The British mandate over German East Africa went into effect. The name of the territory was changed to Tanganyika: the German settlers were sent home, and their estates sold.

July 23. British East Africa was renamed Kenya and was made into a Crown colony. The coastal strip, leased from the Sultan of Zanzibar in 1887, became the Kenya Protectorate:

1923. Sept. 1. Southern Rhodesia became a Crown colony, with a system of responsible government.

1961–68. British East African colonies became independent.

EGYPT AND THE SUDAN

1869. Nov. 17. Official opening of the Suez Canal.

1870–73. Conquest of the Upper Nile region as far as Unyoro, and the suppression of the slave trade.

1874–79. Gen. Charles George Gordon Governor-General of the Sudan. He dealt the slave trade a mortal blow.

1875. Nov. The Khedive, in financial stringency, sold his 176,000 shares in the Suez Canal Company to the British Government for four million pounds. The British Government thereupon became the largest single shareholder.

1882. July 11. Bombardment of Alexandria by the British.

Sept. 13. The British under Sir Garnet Wolseley defeated Arabi Pasha's Egyptian forces at Tel el-Kebir.

Sept. 15. The British occupied Cairo.

1884. Jan. 6. The British decided on the evacuation of the Sudan.

Jan. 18. Gen. Gordon was sent out to effect the evacuation of the Egyptian garrisons.

1885. Jan. 26. The Mahdi took Khartoum, and massacred Gordon and the garrison. A relief force, sent out from Wadi Halfa, reached the city just too late.

1888. Oct. 29. Suez Canal Convention.

1896–98. Reconquest of the Sudan by Gen. Herbert Kitchener.

1898. Sept. 2. Battle of Omdurman: Kitchener's forces took Khartoum.

Sept. 19. Kitchener reached Fashoda.

1899. Jan. 19. An Anglo-Egyptian convention established a condominium in what became known as the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

1914. Dec. 18. Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate.

1919. Mar. 8. Saad Zaghlul Pasha and other Nationalist leaders deported to Malta to prevent their going to the Paris peace conference.

1921. Apr. 5. Return of Zaghlul to Egypt. Attacks of the Nationalists on the Government.

1922. Jan. 23. The Wafd proclaimed a policy of passive resistance.

Feb. 28. Egypt declared independent.

THE MIDDLE EAST

1917. Nov. 2. Balfour Declaration stated that the British Government favoured "the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people."

1919. Jan. 10. The British occupied Baghdad.

1920. Apr. 25. The Supreme Council of the League of Nations assigned the mandate for Palestine, Transjordan and Iraq to Great Britain.

1921. Aug. 23. Faisal proclaimed King of Iraq.

1923. May 26. Transjordan was organised as an autonomous state, ruled by Emir Abdullah ibn Hussein.

1932. Oct. 3. Iraq was admitted to the League of Nations.

1946. Transjordan became independent.

1948. British mandate over Palestine ended.

