

.. GREAT .. CONGO DEMONSTRATION.

THE
Protest of Christian England
AT THE...
ROYAL ALBERT HALL
ON...
Friday, November 19, 1909,
AT 7.30 P.M.

Chairman: HIS GRACE
THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

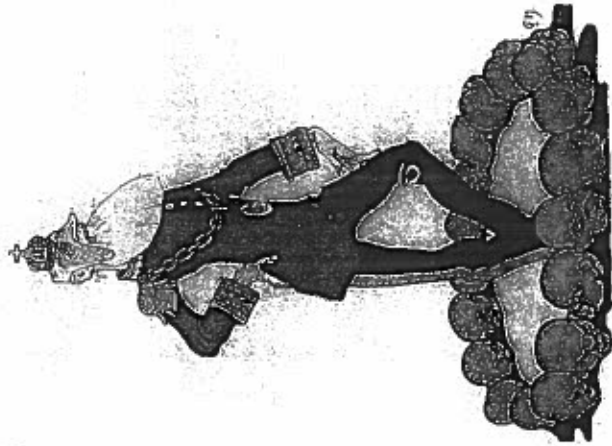
SPEAKERS:
The Right Rev. THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON,
Rev. Dr. JOHN CLIFFORD, M.A.
The Right Rev. THE LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD,
Rev. J. SCOTT LIDGETT, M.A., D.D.
Rev. G. SILVESTER HORNE, M.A.
Supported by
The Lord Bishops of Rochester, Birmingham, Manchester, Carlisle,
Ely, Newcastle, St. Asaph, Truro, Wakefield, Exeter, Gloucester,
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HIGH STREET KENSINGTON, SOUTH KENSINGTON,
(both on the District Railway.)

BUSES from all parts of London pass the Door.



This cartoon appeared in Germany, accompanied by some doggerel about Leopold's zest for cutting off both black heads and bond coupons.



"IN THE NAME OF ALMIGHTY GOD—All the Powers exercising sovereign rights, or having jurisdiction in the said territories, undertake to watch over the preservation of the native races, and the amelioration of their conditions."

Congo reformers often pointed to the Berlin agreement of 1885, one of many broken promises regarding the treatment of Africans.



Women hostages, held under guard in order to force their husbands to go into the rain forest to gather wild rubber.



The village of Baringa. The chief is seated on the stool at center; his house is at right. Cooking smoke rises through the roofs of other houses.

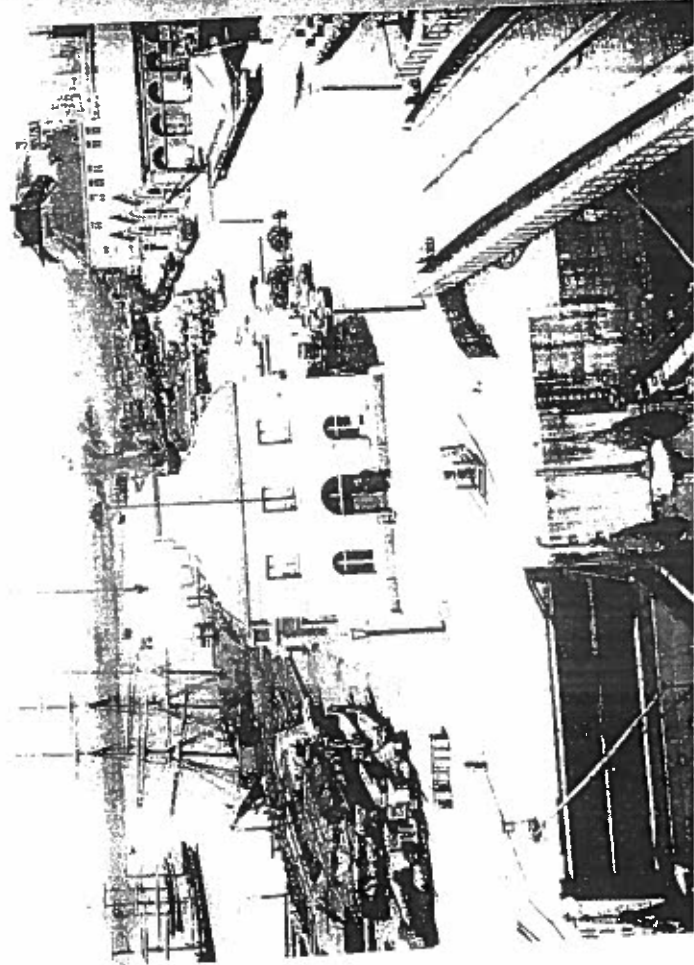
Below: Baringa after it was razed to make way for a rubber plantation. When wild rubber supplies ran low, the regime ordered more rubber trees planted. It was often cheaper to use an existing clearing, like that of a village, than to cut down the forest.





E. D. Morel

BELOW: The docks at Antwerp, where the young E. D. Morel's suspicions about Congo slave labor were awakened.



Sir Roger Casement, British consul, activist witness to Congo atrocities, and Irish patriot.



Hezekiah Andrew Shanu. Although awarded medals for his service to the regime, he secretly turned against it, sent important evidence to the reformers abroad, and was driven to suicide by Leopold's officials when they discovered this.



Reverend William H. Sheppard, Presbyterian missionary, explorer, and the first outsider to visit the capital of the Kuba kingdom. Sheppard's writings documenting the brutality of the Congo

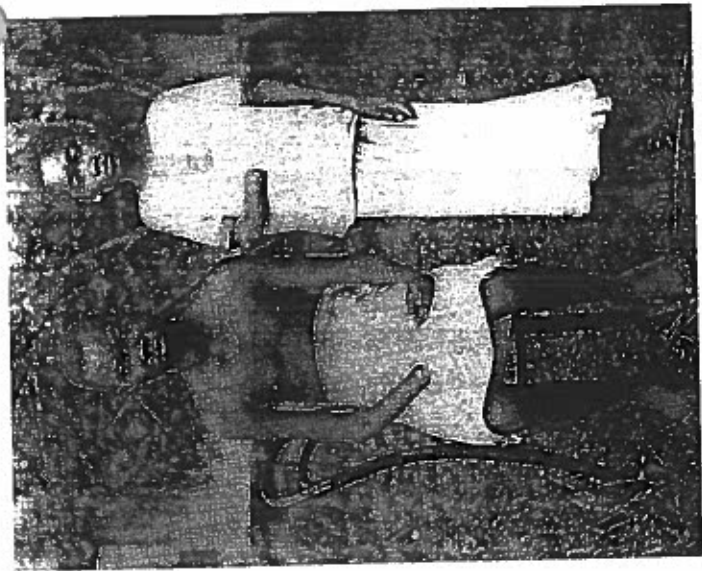
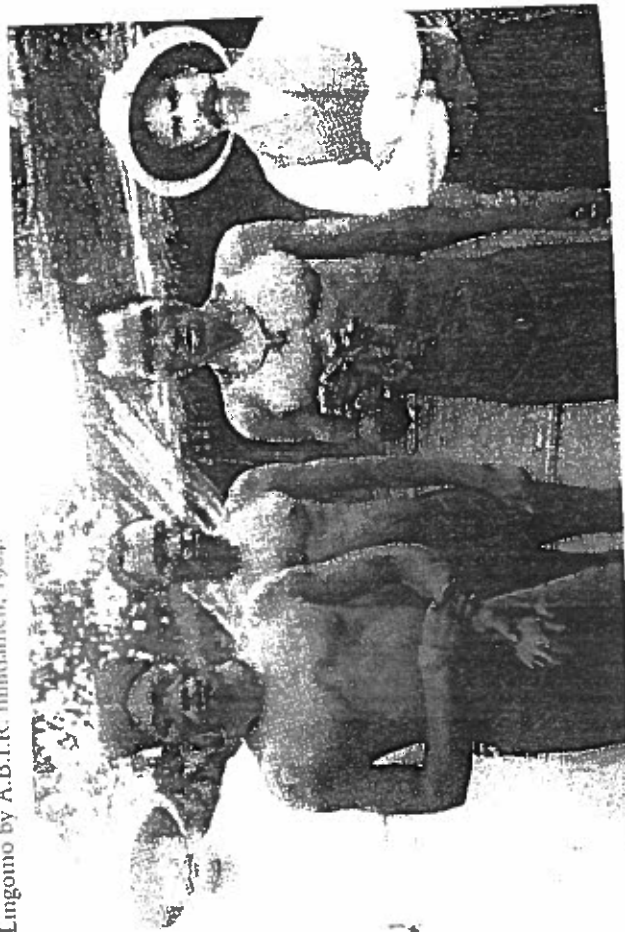
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Nsala, of the district of Wala, looking at the severed hand and foot of his five-year-old daughter, Boali, a victim of the Anglo-Belgian India Rubber Company (A.B.I.R.) militia.

BELOW: British missionaries with men holding hands severed from victims named Bolenge and Lingomo by A.B.I.R. militiamen, 1904.

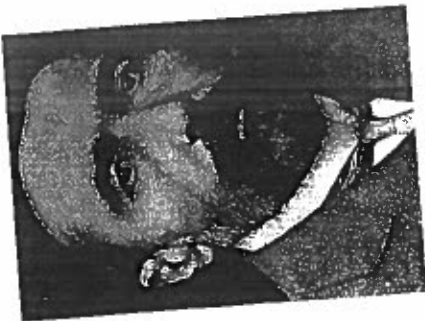


Two youths of the Equator district. The hands of Mola, seated, have been destroyed by gangrene after being tied too tightly by soldiers. The right hand of Yoka, standing, was cut off by soldiers wanting to claim him as killed.

BELOW: The *chicotte* in use. Note the pile of chain at lower left.



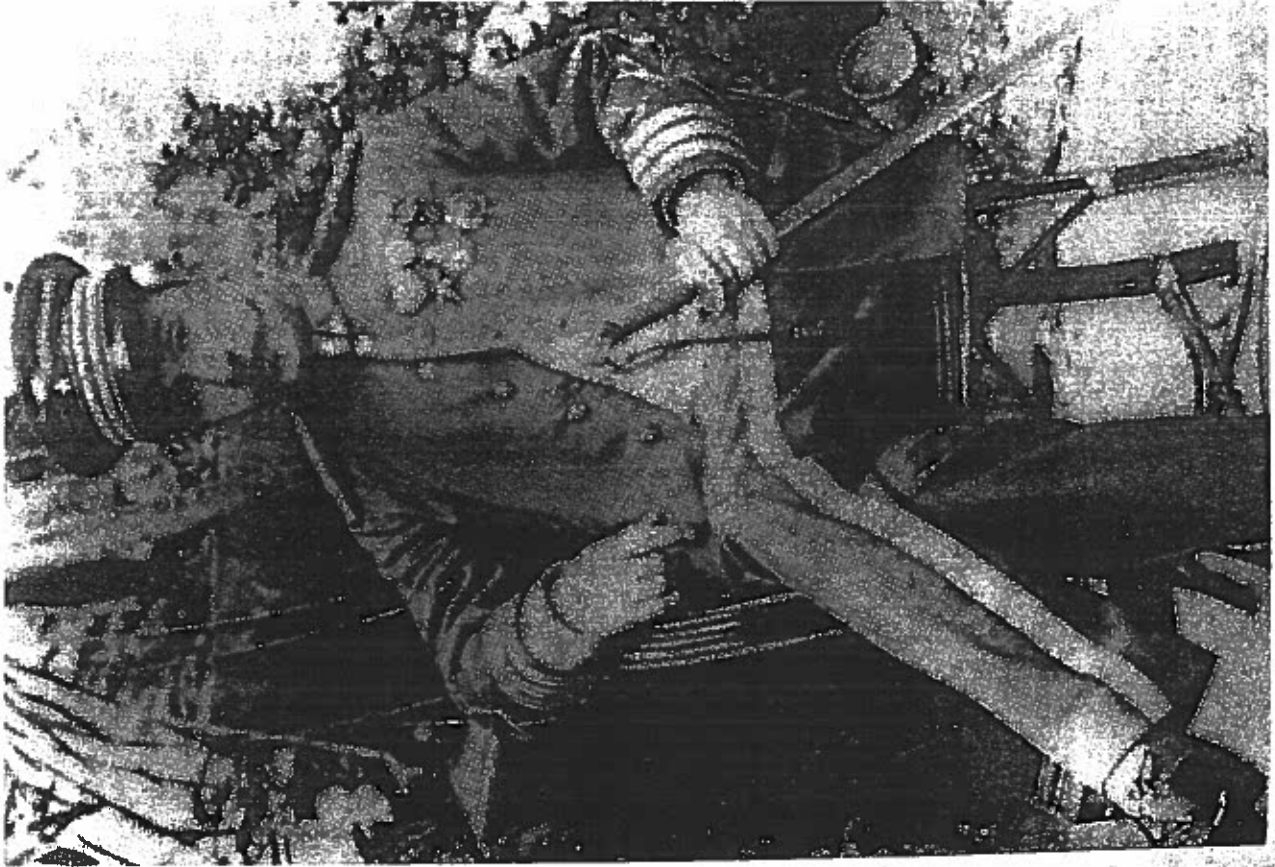
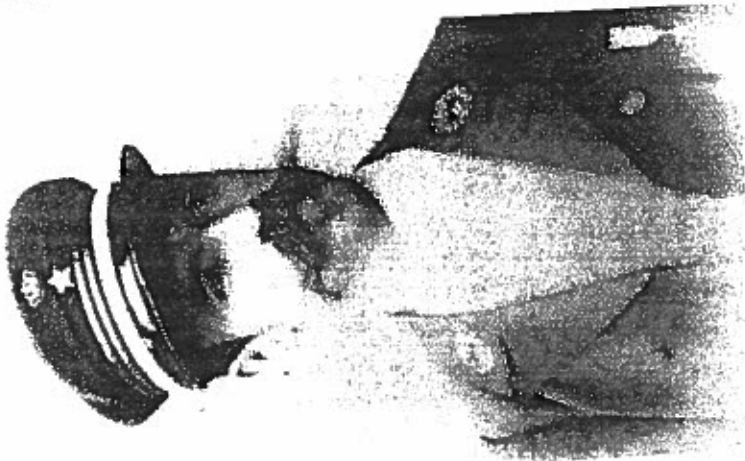




Joseph Conrad

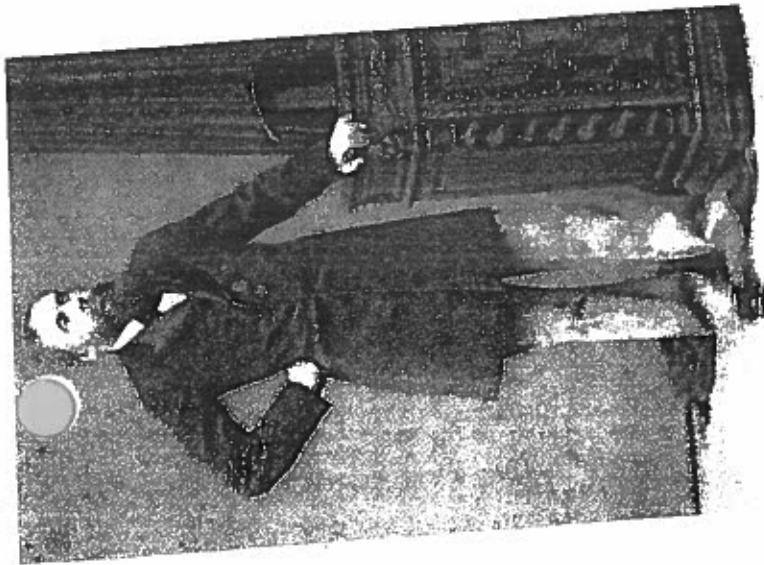
One prototype for Conrad's Mr. Kurtz: Léon Rom. This swashbuckling officer was known for displaying a row of severed African heads around his garden. He also wrote a book on African customs, painted portraits and landscapes, and collected butterflies

BELOW: Rom (with rifle) after a hunt

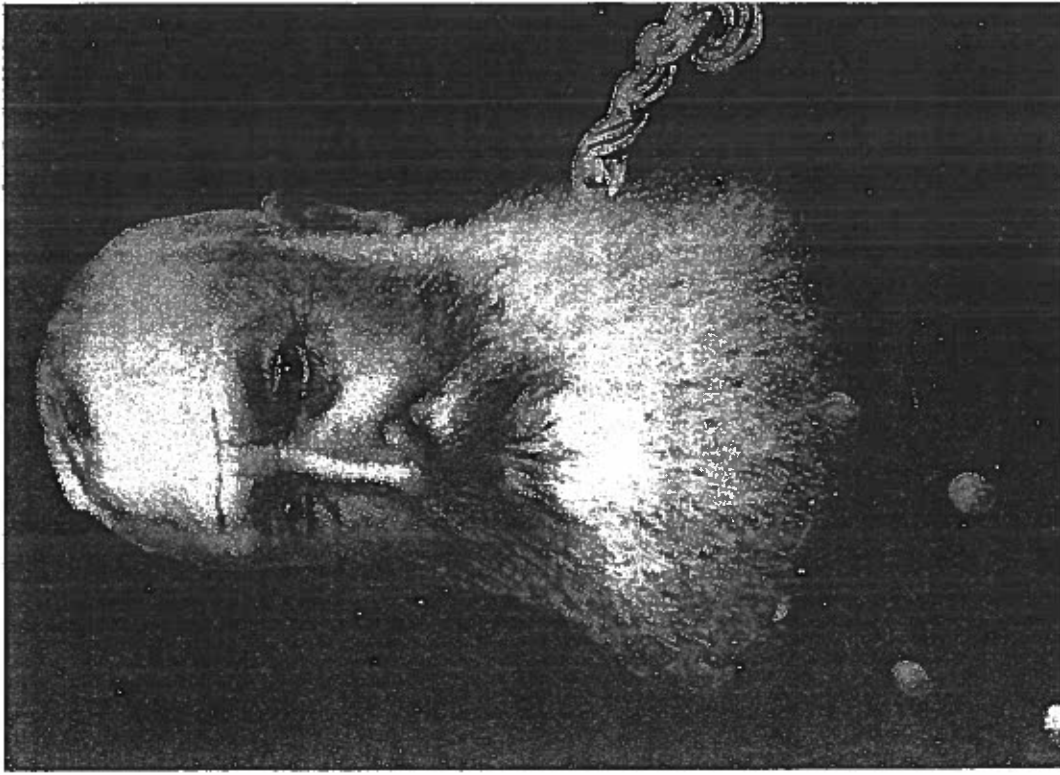


Another Kurtz prototype: Guillaume Van Kerckhoven, who cheerfully told a fellow traveler that he paid his black soldiers "5 brass rods (2½ d.) per human head they brought him during the course of any military operations he conducted. He said it was to stimulate their prowess in the face of the enemy."





Henry Shelton Sanford, the wealthy Connecticut aristocrat who successfully lobbied the United States into recognizing Leopold's claim to the Congo.



King Leopold II.

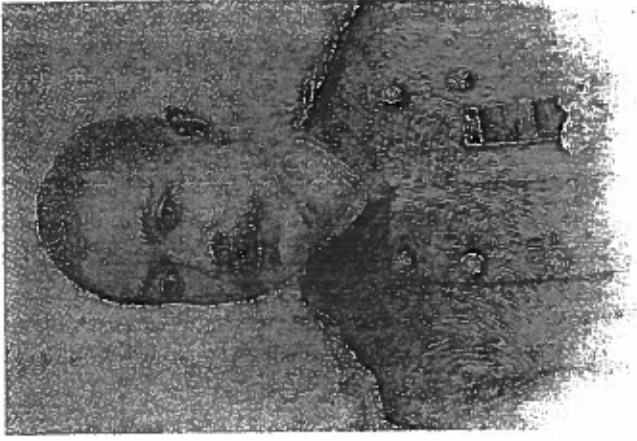
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Coded telegram from Brussels congratulating Sanford on his Washington lobbying. "Emile" was President Chester A. Arthur, who had just praised Leopold in a speech to Congress. "William" was Leopold's top Congo aide, Colonel Maximilien Strauch.

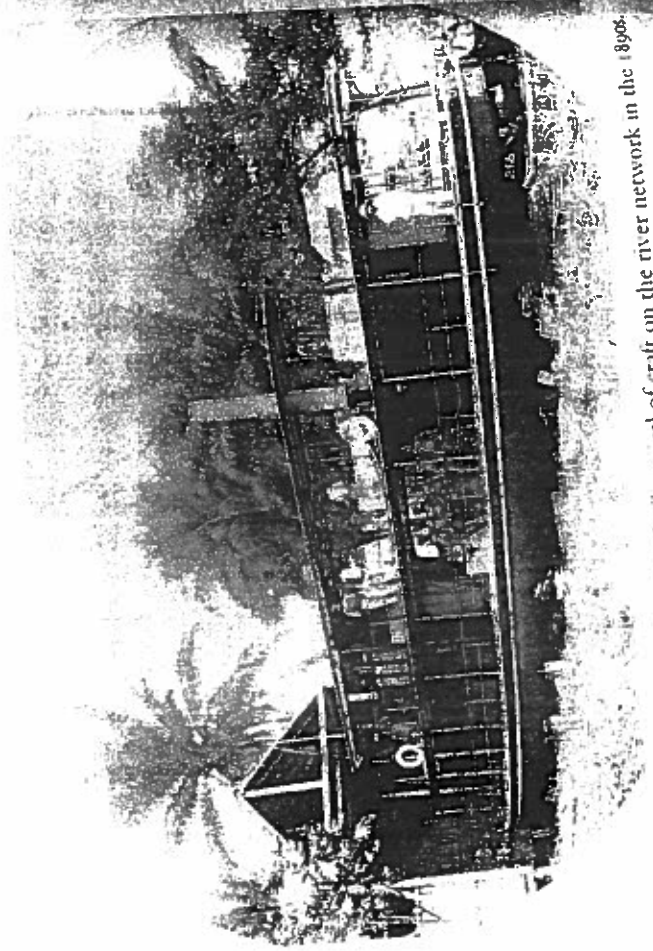




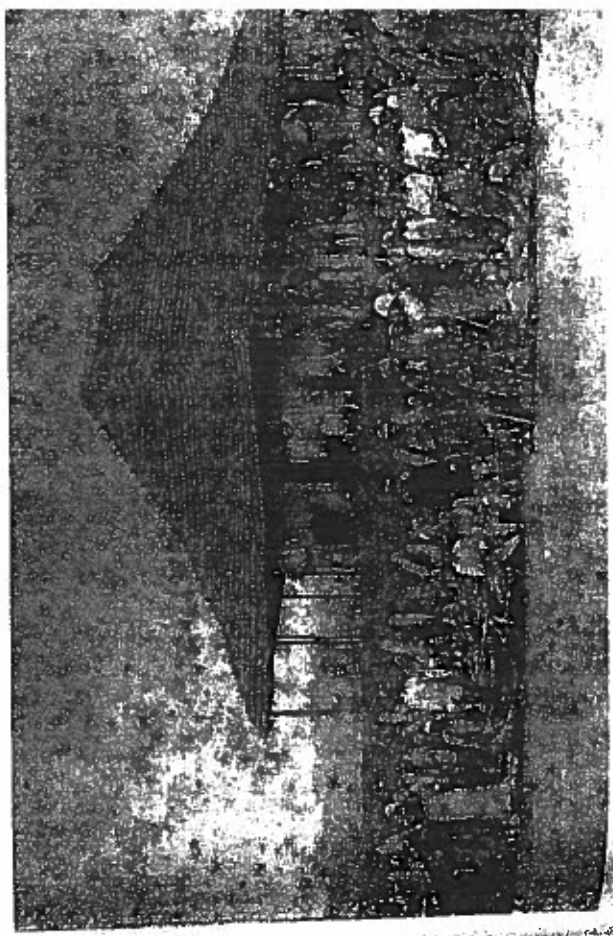
Twa Mwe, a Kwango chief. Indigenous leaders often faced the choice of supplying their people as rubber slaves or being held hostage or killed.



George Washington Williams, a lawyer, journalist, minister, and historian, wrote the first full exposé of Leopold's reign of terror in the Congo.



The British missionary steamboat *Goodwill*, typical of craft on the river network in the 1890s.



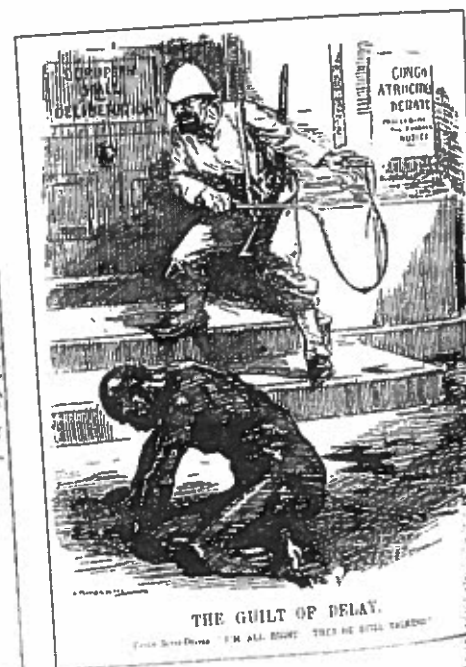
A gathering post in the Congo, c. 1890. Elephant tusks, bought from Africans for a pitiful price, were confiscated at gunpoint, fetched high prices in Europe as raw material for everything from ivory to piano keys.



Punch, 1905: One of a number of cartoons where Leopold compares notes with the sultan of Turkey, also condemned for his massacres (of Armenians).



Punch, 1900.



Punch, 1900.



EUROPEAN EXPLORATION AND EXPLOITATION

Before the 19th century, European traders and missionaries had been active primarily in coastal areas of Africa. They had set up a series of trading posts on Africa's west, east, and south coasts. In the mid-1800s, just as the slave trade was coming to an end, European adventurers and missionaries became interested in going into Africa's interior. From the European point of view, Africa seemed a "dark" (unknown) continent. The explorations of Dr. David Livingstone, Henry Stanley, and others soon led to a competition among Europeans to carve all of Africa into colonies. As we will see, their ambitions produced revolutionary changes throughout the entire African continent.

European nations were acquiring new colonies not only in Africa, but also in other world regions, especially in Southeast Asia and islands of the Pacific Ocean. Their campaign to build an overseas empire is often labeled *imperialism*. (An imperialist policy is one in which a strong country tries to gain economic, social, and political control over a weaker one.)

Reasons for Imperialism Western Europeans were able to take over much of Africa because of their advanced military technology. Their rifles and cannons overwhelmed those African societies that had not yet discovered the use of gunpowder. The major powers of Western Europe (especially Great Britain, France, and Germany) scrambled to acquire African colonies for three main reasons:

1. **Economic reasons.** By the late 1800s, Western Europe was rapidly industrializing. Factories needed increased supplies of mineral ores and other raw materials. Europeans who explored Africa discovered that it was rich in mineral wealth. Under the rain forests of Central Africa lay immense deposits of copper ore. Within the hills of South Africa were some of the world's richest sources of gold and diamonds. Besides competing to control these resources, Europe's industrial powers were seeking new markets for their manufactured goods. They thought Africans would buy some of these goods. Moreover, Europeans saw Africa as a good place to invest money.

To expand international trade, Western Europeans wanted to open up a better sea route between Europe and Asia. Sailing around Africa took too long. Thus, in 1869, a French company completed building the Suez Canal in Egypt. It connected the Mediterranean and Red seas, enabling ships to go between Europe and Asia much more quickly. Six years after the canal was opened, the British purchased partial ownership of the Canal Company. British and French control of this waterway would become crucial to the economic life of Europe in the early 20th century.

2. *Political reasons.* Strengthening the economic motives for imperialism was the political force known as nationalism. In the late 1800s, the British, French, Germans, and others expressed growing pride in their own countries and jealousy and fear of neighboring countries.

IMPERIALISM IN AFRICA



They thought that a nation's prestige in the world depended in part upon the colonies that it controlled. Thus, the French competed with the British for control of Egypt. While the British prevailed in that struggle (and in many others), the French succeeded in colonizing Morocco, Algeria, and much of West Africa. This imperialist "scramble for Africa" eventually resulted in dozens of colonies being created. In Africa, only Liberia and Ethiopia managed to remain independent of European control.

3. *Social reasons.* Europeans in the 19th and early 20th centuries regarded their civilization as superior to all others. Many Christians there believed that they had a duty to win converts to their faith. Europeans also assumed that African societies could only benefit from being introduced to Western science, medicine, and industrial technology. British poet Rudyard Kipling maintained that colonizing Africa and other parts of the world was "the white man's burden." Cultural imperialists like Kipling thought that Europeans had a noble mission to uplift people everywhere.

C. EFFECTS OF EUROPEAN RULE ON AFRICA

Both for better and for worse, European imperialism made dramatic changes in all aspects of African life.

Positive effects Supporters of imperialism pointed to the following benefits of colonial rule:

- **Medicine and health:** Europeans practiced a scientific approach to medicine that proved effective in treating many African diseases. As a result of European medicine, most African societies experienced a drop in the rate of infant deaths and a rise in *life expectancy* (number of years a newly born infant is expected to live.)
- **Agriculture:** European colonists introduced scientific methods of farming, which greatly increased the production of crops. (Note, however, that crops such as cotton and coffee were grown for export and did nothing to increase Africans' food supply.)
- **Transportation and communication:** Europeans built networks of railroads and telegraph lines that linked together formerly remote and isolated parts of Africa. Modern transportation made possible a more efficient use of the continent's natural resources.
- **Education:** The schools built by Europeans taught a small percentage of Africans the basic skills of reading, writing, and calculating. Some of the privileged few who attended such schools would rise to positions of leadership when African nations became independent in the 20th century.

Negative effects Africans today look back upon the era of imperialism with deep resentment. They generally blame the European colonizers for weakening the traditional values and institutions of their societies. The negative effects of imperialism were:

- The downgrading of African cultures: European schools in Africa disregarded African culture and offered instruction only in the history and languages of Europe.
- Forced labor: Colonial governments often forced Africans to work without pay in plantations, factories, and mines. In some colonies, Africans suffered from brutal mistreatment. For example, the Congo (present-day Zaire) fell under the control of Belgium's King Leopold II in the 1880s. To gain as much wealth as possible from the rain forest's resources (rubber and copper, for example), Leopold's colonial overseers would force Africans to work hard for long hours. As a result, many workers died of exhaustion and abuse.
- The weakening of group ties: Traditionally, members of an African village would hold their land in common. In contrast, European colonizers introduced a radically different system in which individual farmers owned separate plots of land. The change from one system to the other tended to weaken the social bonds that were at the heart of African society.
- A change to a money economy: Before the Europeans came, money in the form of coins and paper notes was largely unknown in sub-Saharan Africa. The money system that Europeans imposed on their African colonies badly disrupted Africans' traditional way of making a living.
- A change from *subsistence farming*: Traditionally, African farmers had grown just enough food to meet the subsistence needs of their own village. (*Subsistence* is the minimum needed by humans to support life.) But under colonial rule, Africans were required to farm for other purposes. Instead of subsistence farming, many Africans had to grow commercial crops for export. Profits from the sale of the crops went mainly to European colonists. Moreover, many Africans now became economically dependent on Europeans.
- Artificial political boundaries: The colonial boundaries drawn by Europeans failed to take account of Africans' traditional loyalties. Within each European colony, several rival ethnic groups coexisted. Later, after each colony declared itself to be independent, true national unity was difficult to achieve. Civil wars broke out in many new nations of Africa, partly because of the unnatural boundaries inherited from the colonial past.

Frach

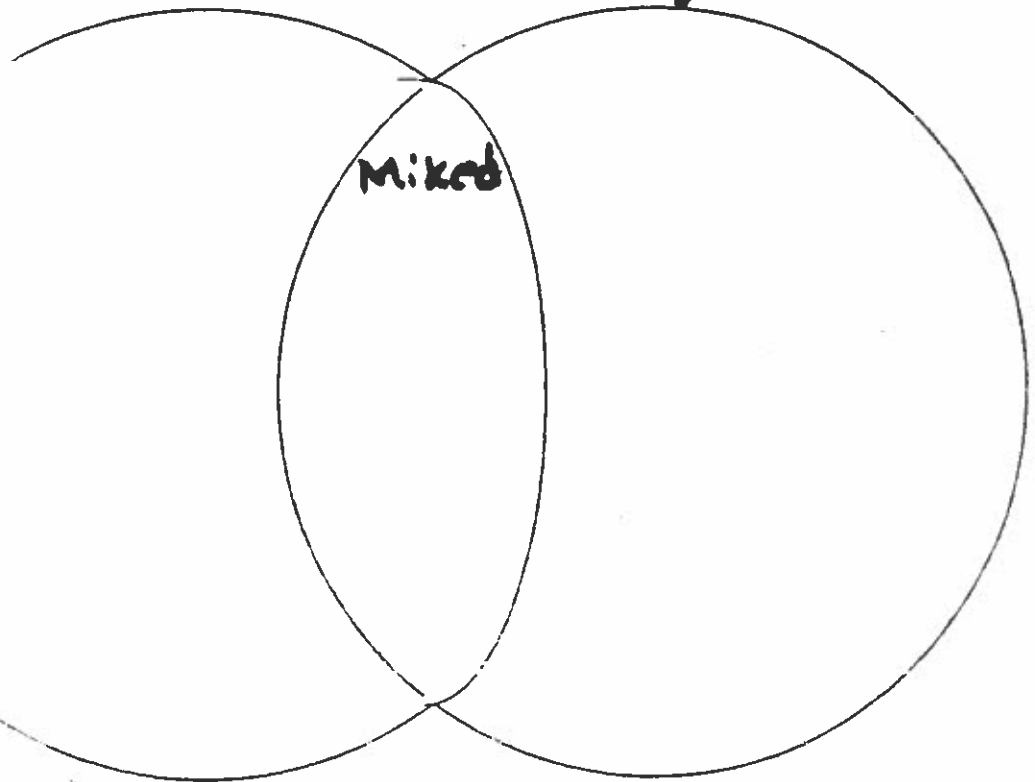
Causes of the New Imperialism

<u>Political</u>	<u>Social</u>	<u>Scientific</u>

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF IMPERIALISM

Positives

Negatives —



The people of North Africa had had contacts with other parts of the world since ancient times. During the Middle Ages, North Africa was an important part of the Islamic Empire, and Islamic culture helped shape the political and social life. In the early 1500s, the Ottoman Turks conquered North Africa. As the Ottoman Empire weakened in the late 1700s, four North African states—Algiers,

Tunis, Tripoli, and Egypt—gained virtual independence. A fifth state, Morocco, was outside Ottoman control.

North Africa

The Egyptian Empire

When Napoleon invaded Egypt in 1798, Egyptians broke away from Ottoman rule. The French invasion sparked a long civil war. Muhammed Ali, who had led Egyptian resistance to the French invasion, seized control of the country in 1805.

Ali ruthlessly suppressed his opponents and embarked on an ambitious program of reform to make Egypt a strong power. He began by introducing more efficient agricultural techniques. He had dykes and irrigation canals built so that arid land could be cultivated. He then sent peasant farmers to grow cash crops on the new lands. Cash crops are crops such as cotton, sugar, and tobacco that can be sold for money on the world market. Egypt soon became a major exporter of cotton to industrial nations such as Great Britain.

Income from cash crops helped pay for Ali's other projects. He established schools and sent thousands of Egyptians to study in Europe. He brought European experts to Egypt to help set up textile mills, iron works, and shipyards. He also invited French military officers to reorganize, train, and equip the Egyptian army. With a strong modern army to support him, Ali built an empire. During the 1820s and 1830s, Egyptian armies seized territory along the Red Sea coast and moved up the Nile River into the Sudan.

Growing European Interest in Egypt

Ali's programs were expensive. To finish them, he borrowed money from European banks. Under Ali's successors, Egyptian debts increased. Gradually, European creditors gained political and economic influence in Egypt. They pressured Egyptian leaders to follow policies that favored their financial interests.

The Suez Canal. Europeans had relatively little interest in Egypt until 1859, when the French began building the Suez Canal. Ali had opposed construction of a canal to link the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea. He feared that such a canal would increase European interest in Egypt because it would cut thousands of miles off the trip from Europe to Asia. However, his successors approved the project.

Between 1859 and 1869, a French company headed by Ferdinand de Lesseps built the Suez Canal. At first, Egyptians controlled the canal. But as British influence in India grew, Britain came to see the Suez Canal as the "lifeline of the British Empire."

* You will read about British rule in India in Chapter 28.

A combination of engineering skill, steam-powered machinery, and a huge investment of money made possible the construction of the Suez Canal. Ferdinand de Lesseps, a successful promoter and engineer, oversaw the project. He predicted that the canal "will open the world to all people." When the 100-mile canal was completed in 1869, it cut in half the length of the journey between Europe and Asia.



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British occupation of Egypt. In the 1870s, Britain acquired partial control over the Suez Canal by buying shares of stock from Egyptian ruler Ismail. Ismail sold the stock because the Egyptian government faced a severe financial crisis. The chaotic state of Egyptian finances eventually provided the British with an excuse to intervene militarily in Egypt. Claiming that it wanted to protect European loans and investments and reorganize the Egyptian treasury, Britain sent troops to occupy Egypt in 1882. The British then made Egypt a protectorate.

Under British control, Egypt paid off its foreign debts and built a dam at Aswan on the upper Nile. The dam improved agricultural production by supplying water for irrigation. However, Egyptian nationalists resented foreign control. They criticized the British for not encouraging education or helping Egyptian industries.

The Fashoda incident. British occupation of Egypt led to an explosive confrontation with France. The British thought their control of Egypt and the Suez Canal would only be assured if they also possessed the headwaters of the Nile in the Sudan. For 16 years, Sudanese nationalists resisted attempts to occupy their land. Finally, in 1898, a combined force of British and Egyptians conquered the Sudan. Meanwhile, a French army had reached the Sudan from bases in West Africa. British and French forces faced each other at Fashoda. For weeks, the two European powers seemed on the brink of war.

In the end, the domestic crisis over the Dreyfus Affair forced the French to withdraw. (See page 455.) Britain and Egypt then established joint control over the Sudan. The Fashoda incident reminded Europeans of the very real possibility that overseas rivalries could drag them into war.

French and Italian Expansion

While Britain was establishing control over Egypt and the Sudan, France extended its rule over other parts of North Africa. Between 1830 and 1912, France conquered

Algiers, Tunis, and Morocco.* By 1861, most of Italy had been united. It began to challenge France in North Africa.

Algeria. In 1830, the French king Charles X launched an expedition against the ruler of Algiers, in part to avenge an insult to a French diplomat. Charles was also in serious political trouble at home. He hoped that a victory in Algeria would divert the attention of the French people. However, although Charles gained a foothold in Algeria, he was toppled by the revolution of 1830. (See page 401.)

During the following decades, the French government encouraged Europeans to settle in Algeria. Colonists took lands, especially along the fertile Mediterranean coast, and established successful farming and business communities.

The Algerians resisted French expansion into their land for 40 years. So many Algerians were killed in the fighting that France became even more eager to attract European settlers to Algeria. In all, almost 1 million Europeans settled in Algeria during the 1800s.

France took little interest in other North African lands until the 1880s. Then, as Britain moved into Egypt, the French rapidly occupied Tunisia. French expansion along the Mediterranean worried the Italians, whose interest in North Africa was growing.

Ethiopia and Libya. Both France and Italy sought control of the horn of Africa, present-day Somalia and Ethiopia. Aware of the European threat, the Ethiopian emperor Menelik II bought rifles and other new weapons and trained his army to use them. Thus, when the Italians invaded Ethiopia in 1896, they were defeated by strong, well-armed Ethiopian forces.

Italy had to be content with establishing protectorates over Eritrea and part of Somaliland. In 1912, the Italians occupied Tripoli, which they set up as the colony of Libya. By controlling Libya, the Italians prevented further French expansion eastward across North Africa.

* Algiers and Tunis are called Algeria and Tunisia today. See the map on page 756.

Menelik II, Emperor of Ethiopia

During the Age of Imperialism, Ethiopia preserved its independence largely because of the enlightened policies of its emperor Menelik II. Menelik was descended from a dynasty that had ruled Ethiopia since the 1200s. When he came to the throne in 1889, he faced many difficulties. Ethiopia was only loosely united, and local rulers showed little loyalty to the emperor. In addition, both Italy and France were acquiring colonies on the borders of Ethiopia.

Menelik moved quickly to consolidate power. He brought local rulers under his control and built a new capital at Addis Ababa, where he set up a strong central government. He asked European advisors to help him establish a modern system of education, and he promoted talented individuals. Gradually, his policies helped create a sense of national unity among the people of Ethiopia.

Menelik displayed a shrewd diplomatic ability in his dealings with European powers. He warned Britain, France, Italy, Germany, and Russia: "If powers at a distance come forward to partition Africa between them, I do not intend to be an indifferent spectator." Menelik backed up this declaration by skillfully playing off one European power against another. He acquired arms from both Italy and France, who were eager to gain influence with the Ethiopian emperor.

Menelik used his new armed forces in a showdown with Italy. In 1893, Menelik renounced a treaty he had signed with the Italians. Two years later, Italian troops seized several Ethiopian towns. Menelik stalled the Italian advance by calling for negotiations. In the meantime, he allowed inaccurate maps of his country to fall into Italian hands and sent



spies to give the Italians misleading information.

On March 1, 1896, the armies of the two nations met at Adowa. Menelik's forces routed the Italians, who were greatly outnumbered. The painting above, by an Ethiopian artist, shows the Ethiopians in triumph over their enemies. This victory ensured the independence of Ethiopia and the success of Menelik's program of strengthening his nation.

Name _____

DATE _____

Menelik II

1. Who was Menelik II?
2. List 3 accomplishments of Menelik II that helped Ethiopia.
3. How did Menelik II react to European Imperialism?
4. List three ways Ethiopia successfully defeated the Italians.
5. According to the painting of the Battle of Adowa, what did the Ethiopians use to defeat the Italians?

North Africa and The Egyptian Empire

1. Who was Muhammed Ali?
2. What 3 reforms did he make to advance Egypt?
3. List 4 things Ali did to modernize or industrialize Egypt.
4. How did Europeans gain control in Egypt?
5. What did the Suez Canal do?
6. List 3 ways that the British gained control of Egypt.
7. Who fought over control of Egypt and the Suez Canal?

NAME _____ Date _____ Block _____

Directions: Use the attached maps to answer each of the questions below (20 points)

Use the principal farm products map for questions 1-4

1. List at least 3 farm products that Africa produces that could be used for *industrial* production (i.e. factory production) and list the products made from each one.

2. Notice that many interior regions do not produce many farm products in Africa, explain one reason why you think this happens. (hint: think climate & geography)

3. Since grains are the basis for good nutrition, how healthy are African diets based on the number and different kinds of grains produced? List the grains you see present on the map.

4. Based on the cotton production you see in Africa predict which European(s) might be interested in establishing trade links to Africa?

Use the principal mineral products map for questions 5-8

5. Create a list of the minerals you consider most valuable on the map, rank order them according to value and give a brief explanation of why you ranked them in this way.

6. Which metals that Africa possesses could be used in manufacturing machinery & tools?

7. Explain why the regions of North Africa and South Africa are of specific interest to European shipping industries based on the resources they contain. (hint: think of the possible uses by/on ships for the resources located there)

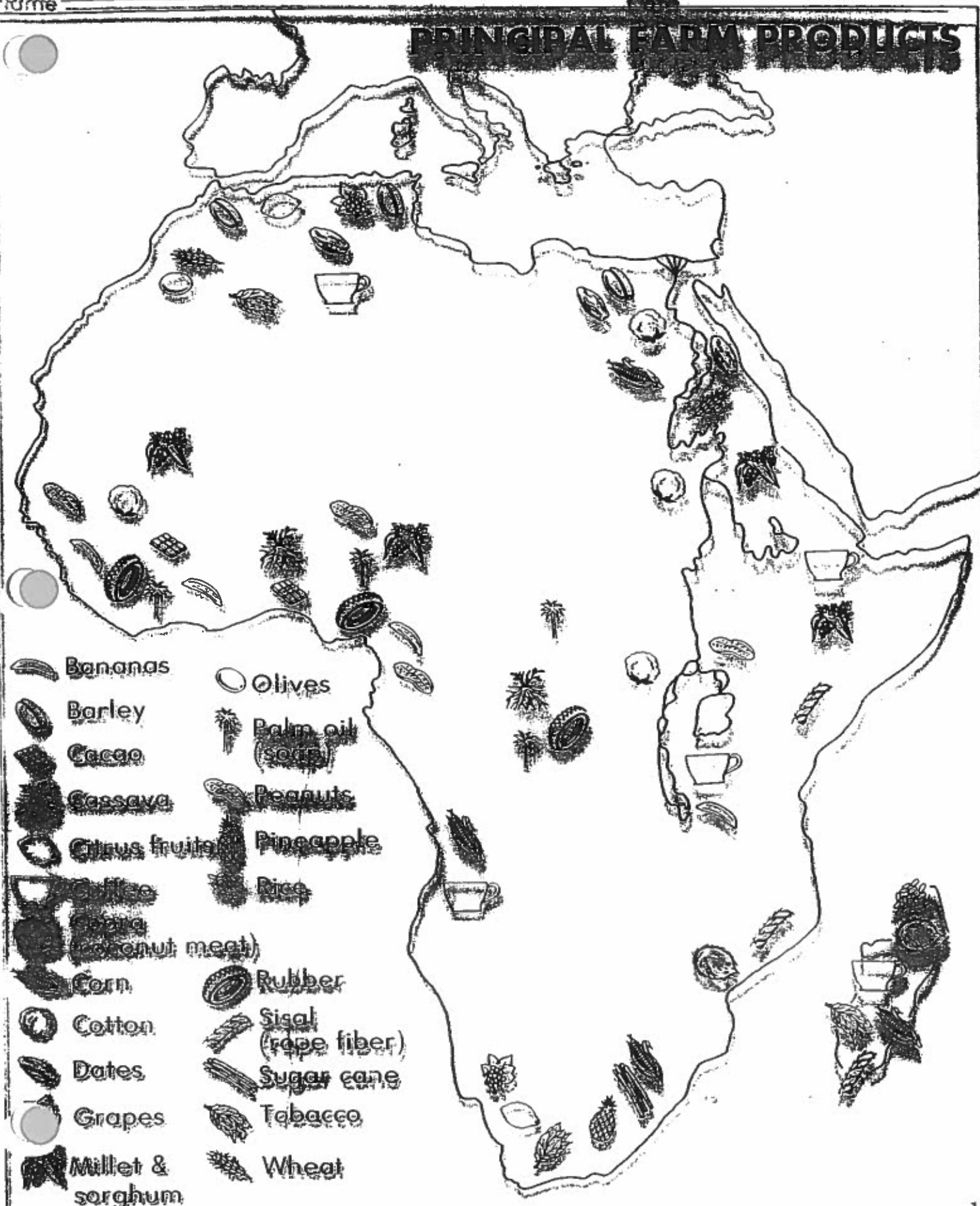
8. Based on the type & variety of minerals present in Africa what methods might Europeans use to gain access to this wealth? (think of processes of getting the resources) Include political, economic & social ways to gain control of the resources.

Use the map on climate in Africa for questions 9-10

9. Based on the map, list the areas you think would be *least* desirable for settlement by Europeans and give a brief explanation why you think so.

10. Explain which climate areas might be most suitable for European crop production and which ones might be better for mining or manufacturing based on what you know about European climates suited for each.

PRINCIPAL FARM PRODUCTS

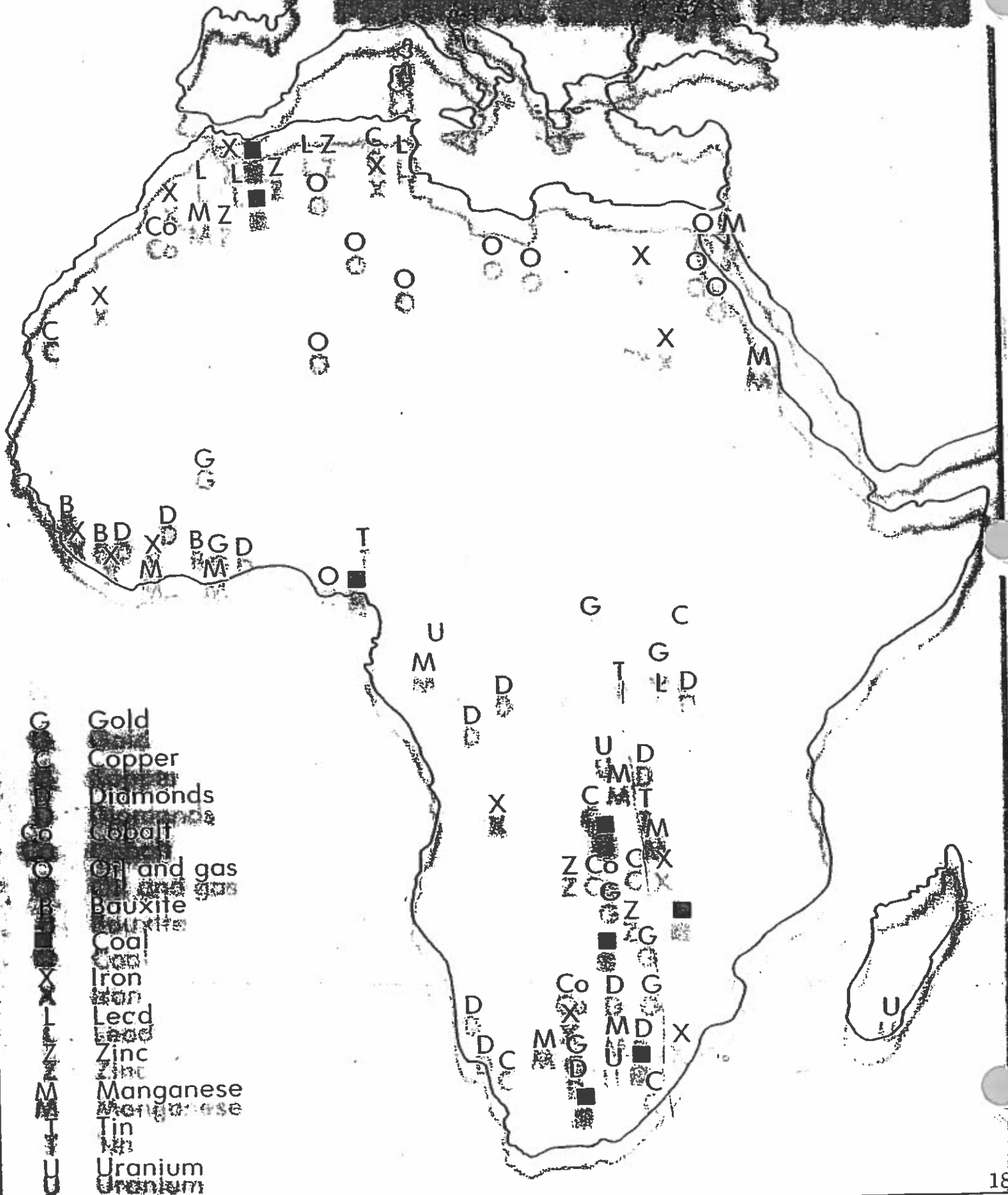


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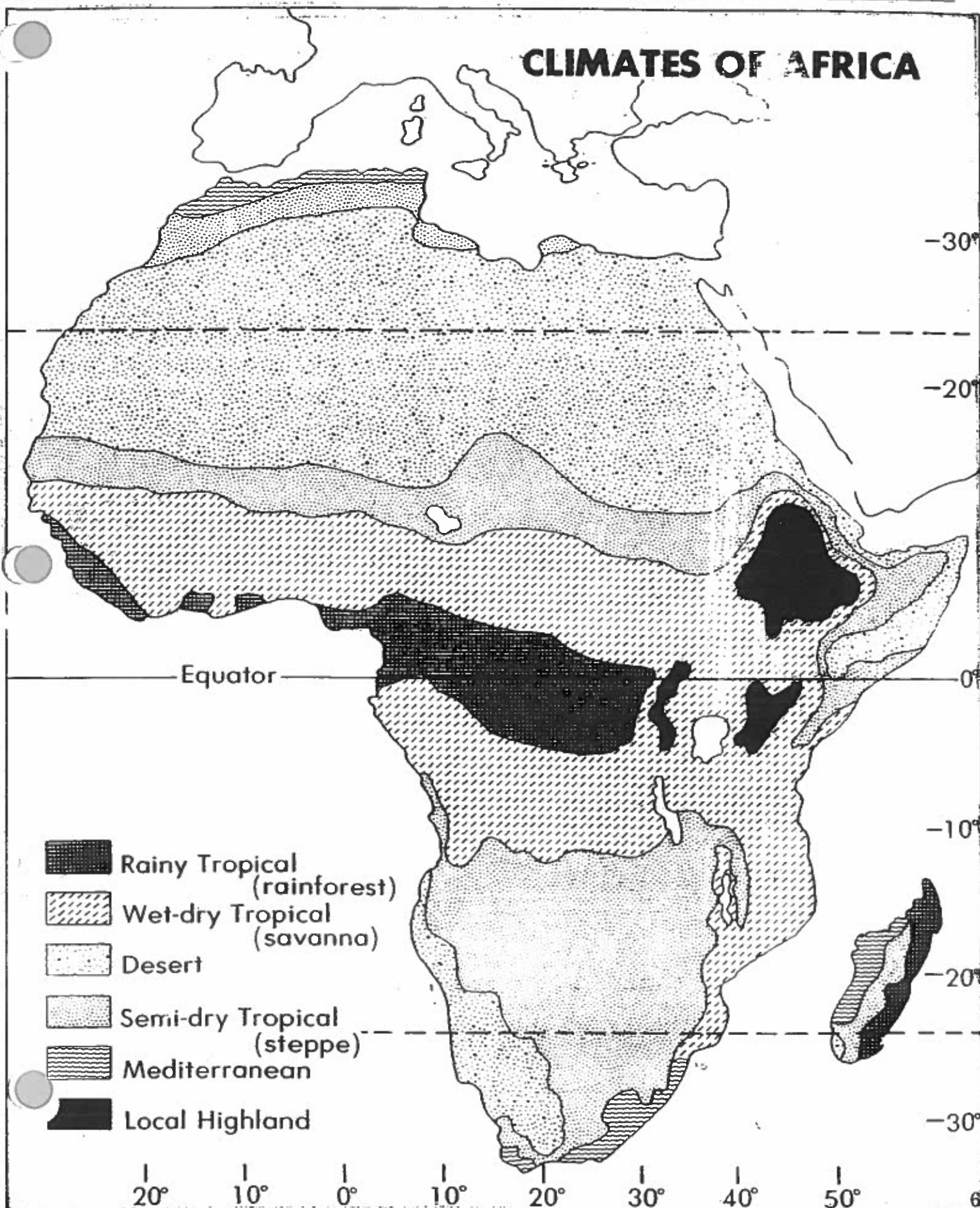
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PRINCIPAL MINERAL PRODUCTS



CLIMATES OF AFRICA



CHAPTER
27

Section 2

GUIDED READING

*Imperialism**Case Study: Nigeria*

P. 779-784

Do All
Part

A. Clarifying As you read this section, take notes to answer the questions.

European nations used various forms of colonial control.

1. How did the British control Nigeria and other British colonies?	
2. What method of management did the French use with their colonies?	

African societies tried to resist European attempts at colonization.

3. How did Algeria's resistance to French rule differ from the East Africans' resistance to German rule?	
4. Why was Ethiopia able to successfully resist European rule?	

European colonial rule greatly transformed African society.

5. How did Africans benefit from colonial rule?	
6. What were the negative consequences of colonial rule for the African continent?	

B. Summarizing On the back of this paper, explain the policies of **paternalism** and **assimilation**.

CHAPTER
27

Section 1

GUIDED READING *The Scramble for Africa*

P. 773-778

Do All part

A. Determining Main Ideas As you read about the European colonization of Africa, fill out the chart by writing notes in the appropriate spaces.

The Forces of Imperialism	
1. Note three motives behind the European race for colonies.	
2. Note two technological advantages Europeans had over the Africans.	
3. Note two factors within Africa that made it vulnerable to European conquest.	

The Division of Africa	
4. Note two outcomes of the Berlin Conference in 1884 and 1885.	
5. Note three groups that clashed over territory and resources in South Africa.	
6. Note one outcome of the Boer War.	

B. Analyzing Causes and Recognizing Effects On the back of this paper, explain the concepts of **racism** and **Social Darwinism** and how they relate to the policy of **imperialism**.

CHAPTER
27

Section 3

GUIDED READING *Europeans Claim Muslim Lands*

A. Analyzing Causes and Recognizing Effects As you read this section, explain how each of the factors listed contributed to the decline of Muslim states.

1. Death of Suleyman I	→	
2. Rise of nationalism	→	
3. Geopolitics	→	
4. Construction of the Suez Canal	→	
5. Discovery of oil in Persia	→	

B. Determining Main Ideas Describe the policies European nations used to gain control of Muslim lands.

C. Analyzing Causes and Recognizing Effects On the back of this paper, write a paragraph explaining the causes and outcomes of the **Crimean War**.

CHAPTER
27

Section 4

GUIDED READING *British Imperialism in India*

A. Analyzing Causes and Recognizing Effects As you read about imperialism in India, briefly note the cause or effect (depending on which is missing) of each situation.

Causes	Effects
1.	East India Company gains control of India.
2. British establish a railroad network in India.	
3.	Villagers are no longer self-sufficient; food production declines and famine sets in.
4. The Sepoy Mutiny occurs and uprisings spread over much of northern India.	
5.	Indians form Indian National Congress and then the Muslim League, which eventually call for self-government.
6. British partition Bengal into Hindu and Muslim sections.	

B. Drawing Conclusions On the back of this paper, explain why the British viewed India as the "jewel in the crown."