

AFTERMATH OF THE JAMESON RAID AND AMERICAN DECISION MAKING IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1896 pdf

1: Project MUSE - The Cowboy Capitalist

*The aftermath of the Jameson Raid and American decision making in foreign affairs, (Transactions of the American Philosophical Society) [C. Tsehloane Keto] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Background[edit] What later became South Africa was not a single, united nation during the late nineteenth century. Rather, the territory had four distinct entities: Foundation of the colonies and republics[edit] This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. August Learn how and when to remove this template message The Cape, more specifically the small area around present day Cape Town , was the first part of South Africa to be settled by Europeans; the first immigrants arrived in . These settlers were transported by, and long remained under the control of, the Dutch East India Company. Gradual consolidation and eastward expansion took place over the next years; however, by the beginning of the nineteenth century, Dutch power had substantially waned. Antipathy towards British control and the introduction of new systems and institutions grew amongst a substantial portion of the Boer community. One of the primary causes of friction was the attitude of the British authorities to slavery in South Africa. In the British authorities passed legislation guaranteeing equal treatment under the law for all, regardless of race. In the government passed a new ordinance imposing heavy penalties for harsh treatment of slaves. The measure was controversial among some of the population, and in , the government abolished slavery altogether. The Boers opposed the changes, as they believed they needed enslaved labor to make their farms work. They believed the slaveholders were compensated too little upon emancipation. They were also suspicious of how the government paid for compensation. This resentment culminated in the en-masse migration of substantial numbers of the Boers into the hitherto unexplored frontier, to get beyond the control of British rule. The migration became known as the Great Trek. This anti-British feeling was by no means universal: These emigrants, or Voortrekkers as they became known, first moved east into the territory later known as Natal. In , they founded the Natalia Republic as a new homeland for the Boers. Other Voortrekker parties moved northwards, settling beyond the Orange and Vaal rivers. Reluctant to have British subjects moving beyond its control, Britain annexed the Natalia Republic in , which became the Crown colony of Natal. After British government policy turned strongly against further expansion in South Africa. Although there were some abortive attempts to annex the territories to the north, Britain recognised their independence by the Sand River Convention of and the Orange River Convention of , for the Transvaal and the Orange Free State , respectively. No one knew there would be the discovery of the colossal gold deposits of the Witwatersrand two years later. This section does not cite any sources. August Learn how and when to remove this template message Despite the political divisions, the four territories were strongly linked. Each was populated by European-African emigrants from the Cape; many citizens had relatives or friends in other territories. As the largest and longest established state in Southern Africa , the Cape was economically, culturally, and socially dominant: The fairly simple agricultural dynamic was upset in , when vast diamond fields were discovered in Griqualand West , around modern-day Kimberley. Although the territory had historically come under the authority of the Orange Free State, the Cape government, with the assistance of the British government, annexed the area, taking control of its vast mineral wealth. The huge inflow of Uitlanders foreigners , mainly from Britain, had come to the region in search of employment and fortune. The discovery of gold made the Transvaal overnight the richest and potentially the most powerful nation in southern Africa, but it attracted so many Uitlanders in approximately 60, that they quickly outnumbered the Boers approximately 30, white male Boers. They heavily taxed the growing gold mining industry which was predominantly British and American to some extent. Due to this taxation, the Uitlanders became increasingly resentful and aggrieved about the lack of representation. President Paul Kruger called a closed council including Jan Gerrit Bantjes to discuss the growing problem and it was decided to put a heavy tax on the sale of dynamite to non-Boer residents. Bantjes, fluent in both spoken and written

AFTERMATH OF THE JAMESON RAID AND AMERICAN DECISION MAKING IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1896 pdf

Dutch and English, was a close confidant of Paul Kruger with their link dating to the Great Trek days. This closed council would be the committee which set the Transvaal Republic on a collision course with Great Britain and the Anglo-Boer War and which set German feelings toward Britain at boiling point by siding with the Boers. Because of this applied dynamite tax, considerable discontent and tensions began to rise. As Johannesburg was largely an Uitlander city, non-boer leaders there began to discuss the proposals for an insurrection. Having combined his commercial mining interests with Alfred Beit to form the De Beers Mining Corporation, Rhodes and he also wanted to control the Johannesburg gold mining industry. They played a major role in fomenting Uitlander grievances. Rhodes later told W. Stead that he feared that a Uitlander rebellion would cause trouble for Britain if not controlled by him: Then I should be face to face with an American Republic—American in the sense of being intensely hostile to and jealous of Britain—an American Republic largely manned by Americans and Sydney Bulletin Australians who cared nothing for the [Union Jack]. They would have all the Rand at their disposal. The drawing power of the Outlander Republic would have collected round it all the other Colonies. They would have federated with it as a centre, and we should have lost South Africa. To avert this catastrophe, to rope in the Outlanders before it was too late, I did what I did. The raid soon ran into difficulties, beginning with hesitation by the Uitlander leaders. Transvaal president Paul Kruger responded by closing the drifts, angering the Cape Colony government. Jameson force and the initiation of the raid[edit] Sir Leander Starr Jameson As part of the planning, a force had been placed at Pitsani, on the border of the Transvaal, by the order of Rhodes so as to be able to quickly offer support to the Uitlanders in the uprising. Among the other commanders was Raleigh Grey. The force was around men, about from the Matabeleland Mounted Police and the remainder other volunteers. It was equipped with rifles, somewhere between eight and sixteen Maxim machine guns, and between three and eleven light artillery pieces. Jameson and his force would dash across the border to Johannesburg to "restore order" and with control of Johannesburg would control the gold fields. However Jameson waited and waited for the insurrection to move but in the meantime differences arose within the Reform Committee and between Johannesburg Uitlander reformers regarding the form of government to be adopted after the coup. At a point, certain reformers contacted Jameson to inform him of the difficulties and advised him to stand down. Jameson, with restless men and other pressures, became frustrated by the delays, and, believing that he could spur the reluctant Johannesburg reformers to act, decided to go ahead. He sent a telegram on 29 December to Rhodes warning him of his intentions - "Unless I hear definitely to the contrary, shall leave to-morrow evening" - and on the very next day sent a further message, "Shall leave to-night for the Transvaal". They hoped that this would be a 3-day dash to Johannesburg before the Boer commandos could mobilise, and would trigger an uprising by the Uitlanders. The British Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, though sympathetic to the ultimate goals of the Raid, realized it would be a mistake since the uitlanders were not supportive. He immediately tried to stop it, remarking that "if this succeeds it will ruin me. Chamberlain therefore instructed local British representatives to call on British colonists not to offer any aid to the raiders. The Jameson armed column first encountered resistance very early on 1 January when there was a very brief exchange of fire with a Boer outpost. Around noon the Jameson armed column was around twenty miles further on, at Krugersdorp, where a small force of Boer soldiers had blocked the road to Johannesburg and dug in and prepared defensive positions. Towards evening the Jameson armed column withdrew and turned south-east attempting to flank the Boer force. The Boers however tracked the move overnight and on 2 January as the light improved a substantial Boer force with some artillery was waiting for Jameson at Doornkop.

AFTERMATH OF THE JAMESON RAID AND AMERICAN DECISION MAKING IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1896 pdf

2: World Events: Selected Occurrences Outside the United States | www.enganchecubano.com

Add tags for "*The aftermath of the Jameson Raid and American decision making in foreign affairs,* ". Be the first.

This had a major impact on him and, in maturity, Wilhelm was seldom seen out of uniform. The hyper-masculine military culture of Prussia in this period did much to frame his political ideals and personal relationships. Crown Prince Frederick was viewed by his son with a deeply-felt love and respect. Wilhelm also idolised his grandfather, Wilhelm I, and he was instrumental in later attempts to foster a cult of the first German Emperor as "Wilhelm the Great". Wilhelm resisted attempts by his parents, especially his mother, to educate him in a spirit of British liberalism. When Wilhelm was nearing twenty-one the Emperor decided it was time his grandson should begin the military phase of his preparation for the throne. Both sides of his family had suffered from mental illness, and this may explain his emotional instability. Bismarck planned to use the young prince as a weapon against his parents in order to retain his own political dominance. Wilhelm thus developed a dysfunctional relationship with his parents, but especially with his English mother. In an outburst in April, Wilhelm angrily implied that "an English doctor killed my father, and an English doctor crippled my arm" which is the fault of my mother", who allowed no German physicians to attend to herself or her immediate family. She turned him down, and would, in time, marry into the Russian imperial family. The couple married on 27 February, and would remain married for forty years, until her death in 1862. In a period of ten years, between 1855 and 1865, Augusta Victoria would bear Wilhelm seven children, six sons and a daughter. Wilhelm attended the coming of age ceremony of the sixteen-year-old Tsarevich Nicholas in 1861 in Petersburg to attend the coming of age ceremony of the sixteen-year-old Tsarevich Nicholas. In 1862, also, thanks to Herbert von Bismarck, the son of the Chancellor, Prince Wilhelm began to be trained twice a week at the Foreign Ministry. One privilege was denied to Prince Wilhelm: He was already suffering from an incurable throat cancer and spent all 99 days of his reign fighting the disease before dying. On 15 June of that same year, his year-old son succeeded him as German Emperor and King of Prussia. Furthermore, the young Emperor had come to the throne determined to rule as well as reign, unlike his grandfather. While the letter of the imperial constitution vested executive power in the emperor, Wilhelm I had been content to leave day-to-day administration to Bismarck. Early conflicts between Wilhelm II and his chancellor soon poisoned the relationship between the two men. The final split between monarch and statesman occurred soon after an attempt by Bismarck to implement a far-reaching anti-Socialist law in early 1890. Bismarck told an aide, "That young man wants war with Russia, and would like to draw his sword straight away if he could. I shall not be a party to it. His Kartell, the majority of the amalgamated Conservative Party and the National Liberal Party, favoured making the laws permanent, with one exception: The Kartell split over this issue and nothing was passed. As the debate continued, Wilhelm became more and more interested in social problems, especially the treatment of mine workers who went on strike in 1892. Bismarck, feeling pressured and unappreciated by the young Emperor and undermined by his ambitious advisors, refused to sign a proclamation regarding the protection of workers along with Wilhelm, as was required by the German Constitution. The final break came as Bismarck searched for a new parliamentary majority, with his Kartell voted from power due to the anti-Socialist bill fiasco. In particular, he was opposed to wage increases, improving working conditions, and regulating labour relations. Moreover, the Kartell, the shifting political coalition that Bismarck had been able to forge since 1871, had lost a working majority in the Reichstag. At the opening of the Reichstag on 6 May 1890, the Kaiser stated that the most pressing issue was the further enlargement of the bill concerning the protection of the labourer. In foreign policy Bismarck had achieved a fragile balance of interests between Germany, France and Russia" peace was at hand and Bismarck tried to keep it that way despite growing popular sentiment against Britain regarding colonies and especially against Russia. In appointing Caprivi and then Hohenlohe, Wilhelm was embarking upon what is known to history as "the New Course", in which he hoped to exert decisive influence in the government of the empire. There is debate amongst historians as to the precise degree to which Wilhelm succeeded in implementing "personal rule" in this era, but what is clear is the very different

AFTERMATH OF THE JAMESON RAID AND AMERICAN DECISION MAKING IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1896 pdf

dynamic which existed between the Crown and its chief political servant the Chancellor in the "Wilhelmine Era". These chancellors were senior civil servants and not seasoned politician-statesmen like Bismarck. Wilhelm wanted to preclude the emergence of another Iron Chancellor, whom he ultimately detested as being "a boorish old killjoy" who had not permitted any minister to see the Emperor except in his presence, keeping a stranglehold on effective political power. Promoter of arts and sciences Wilhelm enthusiastically promoted the arts and sciences, as well as public education and social welfare. He sponsored the Kaiser Wilhelm Society for the promotion of scientific research; it was funded by wealthy private donors and by the state and comprised a number of research institutes in both pure and applied sciences. Wilhelm continued as Protector of the Order even after , as the position was in essence attached to the head of the House of Hohenzollern. Thus, Thomas Nipperdey concludes he was: From the outset, the half-German side of him was at war with the half-English side. He was wildly jealous of the British, wanting to be British, wanting to be better at being British than the British were, while at the same time hating them and resenting them because he never could be fully accepted by them. William was not lacking in intelligence, but he did lack stability, disguising his deep insecurities by swagger and tough talk. He frequently fell into depressions and hysterics His actions, at home as well as abroad, lacked guidance, and therefore often bewildered or infuriated public opinion. He was not so much concerned with gaining specific objectives, as had been the case with Bismarck, as with asserting his will. This trait in the ruler of the leading Continental power was one of the main causes of the uneasiness prevailing in Europe at the turn-of-the-century. Standing, from left to right: Seated, from left to right: He craved the acceptance of his grandmother, Queen Victoria, and of the rest of her family. Between and Wilhelm resented his uncle, himself a mere heir to the British throne, treating Wilhelm not as Emperor of Germany, but merely as another nephew. In , Wilhelm hosted a lavish wedding in Berlin for his only daughter, Victoria Louise. Wilhelm never changed, and throughout his life he believed that Jews were perversely responsible, largely through their prominence in the Berlin press and in leftist political movements, for encouraging opposition to his rule. For individual Jews, ranging from rich businessmen and major art collectors to purveyors of elegant goods in Berlin stores, he had considerable esteem, but he prevented Jewish citizens from having careers in the army and the diplomatic corps and frequently used abusive language against them. Let no German ever forget this, nor rest until these parasites have been destroyed and exterminated from German soil! I believe the best thing would be gas! A British cartoon commenting on the Entente cordiale: John Bull walking off with Marianne , turning his back on Wilhelm II, whose saber is shown extending from his coat. German foreign policy under Wilhelm II was faced with a number of significant problems. Perhaps the most apparent was that Wilhelm was an impatient man, subjective in his reactions and affected strongly by sentiment and impulse. He was personally ill-equipped to steer German foreign policy along a rational course. It is now widely recognised that the various spectacular acts which Wilhelm undertook in the international sphere were often partially encouraged by the German foreign policy elite. There were a number of notorious examples, such as the Kruger telegram of in which Wilhelm congratulated President Paul Kruger of the Transvaal Republic on the suppression of the British Jameson Raid , thus alienating British public opinion. British public opinion had been quite favourable toward the Kaiser in his first twelve years on the throne, but it turned sour in the late s. During the First World War , he became the central target of British anti-German propaganda and the personification of a hated enemy. Under Wilhelm, Germany invested in strengthening its colonies in Africa and the Pacific, but few became profitable and all were lost during the First World War. In his first visit to Constantinople in , Wilhelm secured the sale of German-made rifles to the Ottoman Army. In the face of all the courtesies extended to us here, I feel that I must thank you, in my name as well as that of the Empress, for them, for the hearty reception given us in all the towns and cities we have touched, and particularly for the splendid welcome extended to us by this city of Damascus. Deeply moved by this imposing spectacle, and likewise by the consciousness of standing on the spot where held sway one of the most chivalrous rulers of all times, the great Sultan Saladin, a knight sans peur et sans reproche, who often taught his adversaries the right conception of knighthood, I seize with joy the opportunity to render thanks,

AFTERMATH OF THE JAMESON RAID AND AMERICAN DECISION MAKING IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1896 pdf

above all to the Sultan Abdul Hamid for his hospitality. May the Sultan rest assured, and also the three hundred million Mohammedans scattered over the globe and revering in him their caliph, that the German Emperor will be and remain at all times their friend. His third visit was on October 15, , as the guest of Sultan Mehmed V. Hun speech of The Boxer rebellion , an anti-western uprising in China, was put down in by an international force of British, French, Russian, Italian, American, Japanese, and German troops. The Germans, however, forfeited any prestige that they might have gained for their participation by arriving only after the British and Japanese forces had taken Peking , the site of the fiercest fighting. There were two versions of the speech. The Foreign Office issued an edited version, making sure to omit one particularly incendiary paragraph that they regarded as diplomatically embarrassing. Great overseas tasks have fallen to the new German Empire, tasks far greater than many of my countrymen expected. The German Empire has, by its very character, the obligation to assist its citizens if they are being set upon in foreign lands. The tasks that the old Roman Empire of the German nation was unable to accomplish, the new German Empire is in a position to fulfill. The means that make this possible is our army. It has been built up during thirty years of faithful, peaceful labor, following the principles of my blessed grandfather. You, too, have received your training in accordance with these principles, and by putting them to the test before the enemy, you should see whether they have proved their worth in you. Your comrades in the navy have already passed this test; they have shown that the principles of your training are sound, and I am also proud of the praise that your comrades have earned over there from foreign leaders. It is up to you to emulate them. A great task awaits you: The Chinese have overturned the law of nations; they have mocked the sacredness of the envoy, the duties of hospitality in a way unheard of in world history. It is all the more outrageous that this crime has been committed by a nation that takes pride in its ancient culture. Show the old Prussian virtue. Present yourselves as Christians in the cheerful endurance of suffering. May honor and glory follow your banners and arms. Give the whole world an example of manliness and discipline. You know full well that you are to fight against a cunning, brave, well-armed, and cruel enemy. When you encounter him, know this: Prisoners will not be taken. Exercise your arms such that for a thousand years no Chinese will dare to look cross-eyed at a German. Open the way to civilization once and for all! Now you may depart! Should you encounter the enemy, he will be defeated! No quarter will be given!

AFTERMATH OF THE JAMESON RAID AND AMERICAN DECISION MAKING IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1896 pdf

3: C. Tsehloane Keto (Author of Introduction to the Africa Centered Perspective of History)

Add tags for "*The aftermath of the Jameson raid and American decision making in foreign affairs*,". Be the first.

Paul Kruger was president of the republic at the time. The raid was intended to trigger an uprising by the primarily British expatriate workers known as Uitlanders in the Transvaal but failed to do so. The workers were called the Johannesburg conspirators. They were expected to recruit an army and prepare for an insurrection. The raid was ineffective and no uprising took place, but it was an inciting factor in the Second Boer War and the Second Matabele War. Background What later became South Africa was not a single, united nation during the late nineteenth century. Rather, the territory had four distinct entities: Foundation of the colonies and republics The Cape, more specifically the small area around present day Cape Town, was the first part of South Africa to be settled by Europeans; the first immigrants arrived in 1652. These settlers were transported by, and long remained under the control of, the Dutch East India Company. Gradual consolidation and eastward expansion took place over the next years; however, by the beginning of the nineteenth century, Dutch power had substantially waned. Antipathy towards British control and the introduction of new systems and institutions grew amongst a substantial portion of the Boer community. One of the primary causes of friction was the attitude of the British authorities to slavery in South Africa. In 1833 the British authorities passed legislation guaranteeing equal treatment under the law for all, regardless of race. In 1834 the government passed a new ordinance imposing heavy penalties for harsh treatment of slaves. The measure was controversial among some of the population, and in 1838 the government abolished slavery altogether. The Boers opposed the changes, as they believed they needed enslaved labor to make their farms work. They believed the slaveholders were compensated too little upon emancipation. They were also suspicious of how the government paid for compensation. This resentment culminated in the en-masse migration of substantial numbers of the Boers into the hitherto unexplored frontier, to get beyond the control of British rule. The migration became known as the Great Trek. This anti-British feeling was by no means universal: These emigrants, or Voortrekkers as they became known, first moved east into the territory later known as Natal. In 1839, they founded the Natalia Republic as a new homeland for the Boers. Other Voortrekker parties moved northwards, settling beyond the Orange and Vaal rivers. Reluctant to have British subjects moving beyond its control, Britain annexed the Natalia Republic in 1843, which became the Crown colony of Natal. After British government policy turned strongly against further expansion in South Africa. Although there were some abortive attempts to annex the territories to the north, Britain recognised their independence by the Sand River Convention of 1852 and the Orange River Convention of 1848, for the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, respectively. No one knew there would be the discovery of the colossal gold deposits of the Witwatersrand two years later. Economics Despite the political divisions, the four territories were strongly linked. Each was populated by European-African emigrants from the Cape; many citizens had relatives or friends in other territories. As the largest and longest established state in Southern Africa, the Cape was economically, culturally, and socially dominant: The fairly simple agricultural dynamic was upset in 1867, when vast diamond fields were discovered in Griqualand West, around modern-day Kimberley. Although the territory had historically come under the authority of the Orange Free State, the Cape government, with the assistance of the British government, annexed the area, taking control of its vast mineral wealth. The huge inflow of Uitlanders foreigners, mainly from Britain, had come to the region in search of employment and fortune. The discovery of gold made the Transvaal overnight the richest and potentially the most powerful nation in southern Africa, but it attracted so many Uitlanders in approximately 1884, that they quickly outnumbered the Boers approximately 30,000 white male Boers. They heavily taxed the growing gold mining industry which was predominantly British and American to some extent. Due to this taxation, the Uitlanders became increasingly resentful and aggrieved about the lack of representation. President Paul Kruger called a closed council including Jan Gerrit Bantjes to discuss the growing problem and it was decided to put a heavy tax on the sale of dynamite to non-Boer residents. Bantjes, fluent in both spoken

AFTERMATH OF THE JAMESON RAID AND AMERICAN DECISION

MAKING IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1896 pdf

and written Dutch and English, was a close confidant of Paul Kruger with their link dating to the Great Trek days. This closed council would be the committee which set the Transvaal Republic on a collision course with Great Britain and the Anglo-Boer War and which set German feelings toward Britain at boiling point by siding with the Boers. Because of this applied dynamite tax, considerable discontent and tensions began to rise. As Johannesburg was largely an Uitlander city, non-boer leaders there began to discuss the proposals for an insurrection. Having combined his commercial mining interests with Alfred Beit to form the De Beers Mining Corporation, Rhodes and he also wanted to control the Johannesburg gold mining industry. They played a major role in fomenting Uitlander grievances. Rhodes later told W. Stead that he feared that a Uitlander rebellion would cause trouble for Britain if not controlled by him: Then I should be face to face with an American Republic—American in the sense of being intensely hostile to and jealous of Britain—an American Republic largely manned by Americans and Sydney Bulletin Australians who cared nothing for the [Union Jack]. They would have all the Rand at their disposal. The drawing power of the Outlander Republic would have collected round it all the other Colonies. They would have federated with it as a centre, and we should have lost South Africa. To avert this catastrophe, to rope in the Outlanders before it was too late, I did what I did. The raid soon ran into difficulties, beginning with hesitation by the Uitlander leaders. Transvaal president Paul Kruger responded by closing the drifts, angering the Cape Colony government. Jameson force and the initiation of the raid Sir Leander Starr Jameson As part of the planning, a force had been placed at Pitsani, on the border of the Transvaal, by the order of Rhodes so as to be able to quickly offer support to the Uitlanders in the uprising. Among the other commanders was Raleigh Grey. The force was around men, about from the Matabeleland Mounted Police and the remainder other volunteers. It was equipped with rifles, somewhere between eight and sixteen Maxim machine guns, and between three and eleven light artillery pieces. Jameson and his force would dash across the border to Johannesburg to "restore order" and with control of Johannesburg would control the gold fields. However Jameson waited and waited for the insurrection to move but in the meantime differences arose within the Reform Committee and between Johannesburg Uitlander reformers regarding the form of government to be adopted after the coup. At a point, certain reformers contacted Jameson to inform him of the difficulties and advised him to stand down. Jameson, with restless men and other pressures, became frustrated by the delays, and, believing that he could spur the reluctant Johannesburg reformers to act, decided to go ahead. He sent a telegram on 29 December to Rhodes warning him of his intentions - "Unless I hear definitely to the contrary, shall leave to-morrow evening" - and on the very next day sent a further message, "Shall leave to-night for the Transvaal". They hoped that this would be a 3-day dash to Johannesburg before the Boer commandos could mobilise, and would trigger an uprising by the Uitlanders. The British Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, though sympathetic to the ultimate goals of the Raid, realized it would be a mistake since the uitlanders were not supportive. He immediately tried to stop it, remarking that "if this succeeds it will ruin me. Chamberlain therefore instructed local British representatives to call on British colonists not to offer any aid to the raiders. The Jameson armed column first encountered resistance very early on 1 January when there was a very brief exchange of fire with a Boer outpost. Around noon the Jameson armed column was around twenty miles further on, at Krugersdorp, where a small force of Boer soldiers had blocked the road to Johannesburg and dug in and prepared defensive positions. Towards evening the Jameson armed column withdrew and turned south-east attempting to flank the Boer force. The Boers however tracked the move overnight and on 2 January as the light improved a substantial Boer force with some artillery was waiting for Jameson at Doornkop. Aftermath The Boer government later handed the men over to the British for trial and the British prisoners were returned to London. A few days after the raid, the Kaiser of Germany sent a telegram the "Kruger telegram" congratulating President Kruger and the Transvaal government on their success "without the help of friendly powers", alluding to potential support by Germany. When this was disclosed in the British press, it raised a storm of anti-German feeling. Jameson was lionised by the press and London society, inflamed by anti-Boer and anti-German feeling and in a frenzy of jingoism. Jameson was sentenced to 15

AFTERMATH OF THE JAMESON RAID AND AMERICAN DECISION MAKING IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1896 pdf

months for leading the raid, which he served in Holloway. For conspiring with Jameson, the members of the Reform Committee Transvaal , including Colonel Frank Rhodes and John Hays Hammond , were jailed in deplorable conditions, found guilty of high treason , and sentenced to death by hanging. As further punishment for his support of Jameson, the highly decorated Col. Rhodes was placed on the retired list by the British Army and barred from active involvement in army business. Cecil Rhodes was forced to resign as Prime Minister of Cape Colony in due to his apparent involvement in planning and assisting in the raid. Seizing on this weakness, and a discontent with the British South Africa Company, the Ndebele revolted during March in what is now celebrated in Zimbabwe as the First War of Independence, the First Chimurenga , but it is better known to most of the world as the Second Matabele War. The Shona joined them soon thereafter. Hundreds of European settlers were killed within the first few weeks of the revolt and many more would die over the next year and a half. With few troops to support them, the settlers had to quickly build a laager in the centre of Bulawayo on their own. Against over 50, Ndebele held up in their stronghold of the Matobo Hills the settlers mounted patrols under such people as Burnham , Baden-Powell , and Selous. It would not be until October that the Ndebele and Shona would finally lay down their arms. He was made a baronet in and returned to England in It congratulated Paul Kruger on defeating the "raiders", and also appeared to recognize the Boer republic and offer support. The Emperor was already perceived as anti-British, and a naval arms race had started between Germany and Britain. Consequently, the telegram alarmed and angered the British. Transvaal began importing large quantities of arms and an alliance was signed between Transvaal and the Orange Free State in Smuts wrote in of the Raid, "The Jameson Raid was the real declaration of war And that is so in spite of the four years of truce that followed In London, despite some condemnation by the print-media, most newspapers used the episode as an opportunity to whip-up anti-Boer feelings. Jameson and his raiders were treated as public heroes. Chamberlain welcomed the escalation by Transvaal as an opportunity to annex the Orange states. He believed that, as he had given Rhodes his word not to divulge certain private conversations, he had to abide by that, while at the same time he was convinced that it would be very damaging to Britain if he said anything to the parliamentary committee to show the close involvement of Sir Hercules Robinson and Joseph Chamberlain in their disreputable encouragement of those plotting an uprising in Johannesburg. Finally, Cousins observes that In the report of the committee, Bower was found culpable of complicity, while no blame was attached to Joseph Chamberlain or Robinson. His name was never cleared during his lifetime, and Bower was never reinstated to what he believed should be his proper position in the colonial service:

AFTERMATH OF THE JAMESON RAID AND AMERICAN DECISION MAKING IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1896 pdf

4: BBC - History - The Boer Wars

The item The aftermath of the Jameson Raid and the American decision making in foreign affairs, , C. Tsehloane Keto. --represents a specific, individual, material embodiment of a distinct intellectual or artistic creation found in University of Manitoba Libraries.

Pinafore, their second popular comic opera. German scientist Wilhelm Max Wundt establishes the first laboratory devoted entirely to experimental psychology. The discovery makes the construction of bridges and underwater tunnels far less hazardous than in the past. Stanley to establish trading stations in the Congo River region, a commission he carries out in Bulgaria is made an autonomous state within the empire with an agreement that Russian troops will remain there for two years. Radicals attempt to assassinate Emperor William I of Germany. Another such attempt is made on 2 June. The independence of Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania is reaffirmed, but Bulgaria is divided into three parts and given limited autonomy. In Egypt Nubar Pasha forms a government with an Englishman as minister of finance and a Frenchman as minister of public works. The two European countries have extensive financial interest in Egypt because of the Suez Canal, which opened in 1869. Though still part of the crumbling Ottoman Empire, Egypt has had self-rule since 1882. Germany passes the Anti-Socialist Law, which is renewed periodically until 1908. The law prohibits public meetings, publications, and collections involving Socialists or Communists, effectively driving the Socialists underground. The British defeat the Zulus in South Africa. After four years of fighting Egypt succeeds in cutting off Ethiopia from the sea. Samoa grants Germany use of the port of Apia and a naval base, in a treaty similar to one in which it gave the United States use of the harbor at Pago Pago in 1899. The Nubar government of Egypt fails after a demonstration by army officers thought to be backed by Khedive Ismail Pasha, who resents British and French involvement in the government of his country. Tawfiq Pasha becomes khedive. Fighting flares up in Afghanistan after the murder of a British agent. The British and French ministers are reappointed to the Egyptian government with the condition that they cannot be removed without consent from Great Britain and France. Germany and Austria-Hungary sign a military alliance that remains in force until 1914. French fiction writer Emile Zola publishes his harshly naturalistic novel Nana. Russian composer Pyotr Tchaikovsky completes his Overture. Two large corporations, the Barnato Mining Company and the De Beers Mining Corporation, are organized by British businessmen in South Africa to take advantage of the rich diamond mines in the region. Alarmed by Henry M. He later makes treaties with tribal chiefs on the north side of the Congo, founds Brazzaville, and establishes a French protectorate there. Germany, Great Britain, and the United States sign an agreement recognizing Malietoa Talavou as king of Samoa and setting up an executive council with one representative from each of the three western nations. A meeting of the great powers gives Montenegro the Adriatic seaport of Dulcigno present-day Ulcinj instead. The Turks stage naval demonstrations in protest, but they back down after British threats to take over the customs house at Smyrna. Boers descendants of Dutch settlers in South Africa in Transvaal declare a new republic, less than three years after their South African Republic was annexed by Great Britain. Led by Prime Minister William Ewart Gladstone, the British Parliament passes the Land Act, which creates a court to mediate between landowners and Irish tenants to fix fair land rents and grants tenants some security from being evicted without cause. Swiss fiction writer Johanna Spyri publishes Heidi. Norwegian playwright Henrik Ibsen writes Ghosts. Nationalist army officers rise up to protest foreign influences in the Egyptian government. A second nationalist revolt occurs on 9 September. He had just signed an order that allows the orderly expression of dissenting opinion. They agree that if one of them goes to war with Turkey the others will remain neutral and that any further division of Turkish territory must meet with the approval of all three powers. Also, Austria-Hungary reserves the right to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the three nations agree not to oppose the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Rumelia. Although the Austrians recognize Milan as ruler of Serbia, the agreement essentially makes Serbia a protectorate of Austria-Hungary. The Boers establish two states in

AFTERMATH OF THE JAMESON RAID AND AMERICAN DECISION

MAKING IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1896 pdf

Bechuanaland Botswana. The French proclaim a protectorate over the northwestern part of the island of Madagascar. Under pressure from nationalists, Khedive Tawfiq Pasha of Egypt appoints a nationalist government. The alliance remains in effect until The British occupy Cairo. German scientist Robert Koch demonstrates that cholera is waterborne. German philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche publishes the first part of his best-known work, *Thus Spake Zarathustra*. Frenchman Paul Gauguin abandons his job as a stockbroker in order to become a full-time painter. French composer Leo Delibes finishes the opera *Lakme*. American-born British inventor Hiram Stevens Maxim invents the first fully automatic machine gun. William Siemens, the German-born British inventor, demonstrates his electric locomotive, the first vehicle of this kind, in northern Ireland. The Germans establish a colony in South-West Africa, beginning their colonialism on that continent. The war continues inconclusively until December Tonkin, Annam, and Cochin China. The small volcanic island of Krakatau in the East Indies erupts. Ash is thrown fifty miles into the air, and the sound is heard twenty-two hundred miles away in Australia. Areas near the volcano are in darkness for two and a half days, and the explosion sets off a tidal wave that drowns some thirty thousand people of Java and Sumatra. Carol I of Romania, fearing that Russia intends to establish control of his country, arranges a secret alliance with Austria-Hungary, which remains in effect until Sudanese religious leader Muhammad Ahmad, known as the Mahdi, defeats a British-led Egyptian force at the Battle of El Obeid in a vigorous revolt against Egyptian rule in Sudan. French composer Jules Massenet completes his opera *Manon*. British inventor Charles Algernon Parsons devises the first practical steam turbine, which can greatly increase the speed of steamships. Frenchman Louis Comte de Chardonnet invents rayon, the first artificial fiber. Russian-born French bacteriologist Ilya Ilich Mechnikov recognizes the role of white blood cells in fighting bacterial infections, a discovery that earns him a Nobel Prize in Great Britain annexes southeastern New Guinea while Germany takes control of the northeastern part of the island. Germany establishes protectorates over Togoland and the Cameroons in West Africa. Great Britain and France establish separate protectorates over parts of Somalia. The United States and Germany recognize the Belgian committee now known as the International Association of the Congo as a territorial power. The British force a reluctant Egyptian government to agree to evacuate Sudan, and Gen. Gordon is sent to Khartoum to arrange the withdrawal of Egyptian troops and to negotiate a settlement with the Mahdi. Chile declared war on its neighbors to obtain this land for its nitrates, which are used in fertilizers and explosives. Representatives of fourteen nations including the United States, Great Britain, and Germany arrive in Berlin for a conference on Africa, which continues until 26 February. Agreeing to work for an end to the African slave trade, they declare complete freedom of commerce and navigation on the Congo, the Nile, and their tributaries. British writer Walter Pater publishes the historical novel *Marius the Epicurean*. French novelist Emile Zola publishes *Germinal*. German Carl Friedrich Benz builds the first working automobile powered by an internal-combustion engine. The car has three wheels. Having deprived the Boers of their states in Bechuanaland, Great Britain divides the entire territory into British Bechuanaland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Forces sent in August to relieve Gordon arrive too late to save him. The crisis is resolved by negotiation. King Leopold II of Belgium proclaims himself sovereign of the Independent State of the Congo, which becomes his personal possession, not a colony of Belgium. British Prime Minister William E. Gladstone puts forward the First Home Rule Bill, providing a measure of self-rule, but not complete independence, for Ireland. It opens to the public in May. Skirmishes along the Sudan-Egypt border continue for the next ten years. A rebellion breaks out in Eastern Rumelia, an autonomous province of the Ottoman Empire since 1878, led by individuals favoring a union with Bulgaria. Reacting to Burmese violations of a treaty giving them rights to unrestricted trade in that country, the British launch the Third Burmese War, forcing King Thibaw into exile in India. Considering a Bulgarian takeover in Eastern Rumelia contrary to its interests in the Balkan region, Serbia declares war on Bulgaria. By the end of the month Bulgaria has invaded and totally defeated Serbia. The meeting is usually considered the beginning of an upsurge in the Indian nationalist movement. French chemist Henri Moissan isolates the element fluorine, for which he wins a Nobel Prize in 1906. Rich veins of gold are discovered in southern Transvaal. The British annex

AFTERMATH OF THE JAMESON RAID AND AMERICAN DECISION MAKING IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1896 pdf

upper Burma ; scattered guerrilla fighting continues until Austria-Hungary negotiates a peace settlement between Serbia and Bulgaria after forcing Bulgaria to withdraw from Serbian territory. Prince Alexander I of Bulgaria is named governor of Eastern Rumelia for a term of five years, essentially bringing about its annexation by Bulgaria. Rider Haggard publishes She. Italian composer Giuseppe Verdi writes his opera Otello. British novelist Arthur Conan Doyle introduces detective Sherlock Holmes , one of the most popular fictional characters of all time, in A Study in Scarlet. Zamenhof hopes that it will be adopted as a universal language and lead to peace. German inventor Gottlieb Wilhelm Daimler builds the first four-wheeled automobile. Belgian biologist Joseph van Beneden shows that the number of chromosomes in the body cells of a particular species is always the same, except in sperm and egg cells, which contain only half the usual number. Austrian psychologist Sigmund Freud , following the example of fellow Austrian Josef Breuer and others, encourages psychologically disturbed patients to discuss their fantasies, sometimes with the aid of hypnosis.

AFTERMATH OF THE JAMESON RAID AND AMERICAN DECISION MAKING IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1896 pdf

5: William II | emperor of Germany | www.enganchecubano.com

The Aftermath of the Jameson Raid and American Decision Making in Foreign Affairs, (Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, Volume 70, Part 8,) by Keto, C. Tsehloane. Philadelphia: The American Philosophical Society,

There they established two independent Boer republics: Britain recognised the two Boer republics in and , but attempted British annexation of the Transvaal in led to the First Boer War in 1880. After Britain suffered defeats, particularly at the Battle of Majuba Hill , the independence of the two republics was restored subject to certain conditions; relations, however, remained uneasy. In diamonds were discovered at Kimberley , prompting a diamond rush and a massive influx of foreigners to the borders of the Orange Free State. Then in 1886, gold was discovered in the Witwatersrand area of the South African Republic. Gold made the Transvaal the richest nation in southern Africa; however, the country had neither the manpower nor the industrial base to develop the resource on its own. As a result, the Transvaal reluctantly acquiesced to the immigration of uitlanders foreigners , mainly English-speaking men from Britain, who came to the Boer region in search of fortune and employment. This resulted in the number of uitlanders in the Transvaal potentially exceeding the number of Boers, and precipitated confrontations between the earlier-arrived Boer settlers and the newer, non-Boer arrivals. Leander Starr Jameson , who led the raid, intended to encourage an uprising of the uitlanders in Johannesburg. Given the British origins of the majority of uitlanders and the ongoing influx of new uitlanders into Johannesburg, the Boers recognised that granting full voting rights to the uitlanders would eventually result in the loss of ethnic Boer control in the South African Republic. The June negotiations in Bloemfontein failed, and in September British Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain demanded full voting rights and representation for the uitlanders residing in the Transvaal. Paul Kruger , the President of the South African Republic, issued an ultimatum on 9 October , giving the British government 48 hours to withdraw all their troops from the borders of both the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, albeit Kruger had ordered Commandos to the Natal border in early September and Britain only had troops in garrison towns far from the border,[citation needed] failing which the Transvaal, allied to the Orange Free State, would declare war on the British government. In the first phase, the Boers mounted preemptive strikes into British-held territory in Natal and the Cape Colony, besieging the British garrisons of Ladysmith , Mafeking , and Kimberley. In the second phase, after the introduction of greatly increased British troop numbers under the command of Lord Roberts , the British launched another offensive in to relieve the sieges, this time achieving success. In the third and final phase, beginning in March and lasting a further two years, the Boers conducted a hard-fought guerrilla war, attacking British troop columns, telegraph sites, railways, and storage depots. To deny supplies to the Boer guerrillas, the British, now under the leadership of Lord Kitchener , responded with a scorched earth policy. They cleared whole areas, destroying Boer farms and moving the civilians into concentration camps. The Boer forces finally surrendered on Saturday, 31 May , with 54 of the 60 delegates from the Transvaal and Orange Free State voting to accept the terms of the peace treaty. This promise was fulfilled with the creation of the Union of South Africa in 1910. The war had a lasting effect on the region and on British domestic politics.

AFTERMATH OF THE JAMESON RAID AND AMERICAN DECISION MAKING IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1896 pdf

6: Hammond, John Hays () - People and organisations - Trove

Title: The Aftermath of the Jameson Raid and American Decision Making in Foreign Affairs, Created Date: Z.

See Article History Alternative Titles: He was born with a damaged left arm. The limb never grew to full size and some historians have claimed this disability as a clue to understanding his behaviour. More influential, however, in influencing his behaviour was his parentage. His father was honourable, intelligent, and considerate but had neither the will nor the stamina needed to dominate. Her intellect was hopelessly at the mercy of her feelings, and she took rapid likes and dislikes. She tried to force on her son the outlook of a 19th-century British Liberal and bring him up as an English gentleman. The result, however, was to make him sympathetic to those who were urging him to fulfill the ideal that the Prussian people had formed of a ruler—firm, brave, frugal, just and manly, self-sacrificing but also self-reliant. He was never able to shake off the respect instilled into him for liberal values and habits of life. To be the tough warrior-king did not come naturally to him, yet this was the role to which he felt he must live up, and the result was that he overdid it. Inclination and a sense of duty—inculcated by a Calvinist tutor—were alternating in him continually, each managing to frustrate the other. The tension between the two, superimposed on his physical disability, ultimately explains his taut, restless, and irresolute character. In William married Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, a plain, unimaginative woman with few intellectual interests and no talents, who bored him and encouraged his reactionary tendencies but all the same represented a point of stability in his life. During their marriage, Augusta gave birth to six sons and a daughter. William II and his first wife, Augusta, with their son William. Liberals had long hoped, and conservatives feared, that when Frederick came to the throne, he would alter the constitution by making the chancellor responsible to the Reichstag. But by the time Frederick became emperor, he was dying of cancer. Thus, William, who showed little sympathy for his parents in their bitter crisis, found himself kaiser at the age of Coronation of William II, At 75 years of age, he was unable to solve the social and political problems confronting Germany at the end of the century. Superficially, this decision again could be justified, but it opened the way for Russia in to make an alliance with France. Foreign policies British anger had already been aroused by a telegram that, on the advice of his foreign secretary, William had sent in to President Paul Kruger of the South African Republic, congratulating him on defeating the British-led Jameson raid; and alarm followed anger as the implications of the German Naval Bills of and sank in. His hopes of thereby showing that Britain was of no value as an ally to France were disappointed at the Algeiras Conference, at which the Germans were forced to accept French predominance in Morocco. William II, detail of an oil painting by Paul Beckert, in the Nationalgalerie, Berlin Staatliche Museen zu Berlin—Preussischer Kulturbesitz In William caused great excitement in Germany by giving, after a visit to England, a tactless interview to The Daily Telegraph, telling his interviewer that large sections of the German people were anti-English. The Moroccan crisis of, in which Germany again tried to intervene in Morocco against French encroachment, might have led to war if Germany with the encouragement of the kaiser had not given way. William, having encouraged the Austrians to adopt an uncompromising line, took fright when he found war impending but was not able to halt the implementation of the mobilization measures that he had allowed his generals to prepare. During the war, although nominally supreme commander, William did not attempt to resist his generals when they kept its conduct in their own hands. He encouraged, instead of challenging, the grandiose war aims of the generals and of many politicians that ruled out all chance of a compromise peace. By the autumn of he realized that Germany had lost the war but not that this had made the loss of his throne inevitable. Refusing to abdicate, his hand was finally forced on November 9, when he was persuaded to seek asylum in the Netherlands. He avoided captivity and perhaps death, but asylum also made it impossible for William to retain his position of emperor of Germany. Subsequently he lived quietly as a country gentleman in the Netherlands until his death in Legacy William often bombastically claimed to be the man who made the decisions. It is true that the

AFTERMATH OF THE JAMESON RAID AND AMERICAN DECISION MAKING IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1896 pdf

German constitution of put two important powers in his hands. First, he was responsible for appointing and dismissing the chancellor, the head of the civil government. The chancellor needed the support of the Reichstag to pass legislation but not to remain in office. Secondly, the German army and navy were not responsible to the civil government, so that the kaiser was the only person in Germany who was in a position to see that the policy followed by the soldiers and sailors was in line with that pursued by the civil servants and diplomats. Thus, British journalists and publicists had some justification when during and immediately after the war they portrayed William as Supreme War Lord, and therefore the man who, more than anyone else, decided to make war. As time passed, historians increasingly viewed William more as an accomplice rather than an instigator. The chief real criticism to be made of the kaiser is that, instead of seeing this danger and using his influence to restrain German appetites, he shared those appetites and indeed increased them, particularly by his determination to give Germany a navy of which it could be proud and by his frequently tactless and aggressive public statements.

AFTERMATH OF THE JAMESON RAID AND AMERICAN DECISION MAKING IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1896 pdf

7: The collector of treasures

The Hardcover of the The Aftermath of the Jameson Raid and American Decision Making in Foreign Affairs by C. Tsehloane Keto at Barnes & Noble. The Aftermath of.

More importantly, I have been encouraged by the number of very well informed South Africans who, though they themselves do not know Keto, his contributions and achievements in the area of history and particularly black history, believe this narrative important. Consequently, and like much about our new country, the need to celebrate and repatriate this great South African scholar has become more urgent and significant than I initially imagined. Unlike many and more prolific writers who approach such projects, i. This subject found me. Besides knowing Keto personally, I have learned from Keto and worked with him through our encounters over the years in the United States where I studied and later worked and where he was professor at Temple University in Philadelphia. Our relationship continued in South Africa upon my return from exile in But more strikingly, he called me the day before he left South Africa in late February to embark on what turned out to be his very last visit to the US, the country that moulded his intellect, skills and insights. America enjoyed his benefit as a scholar and historian both because of the time he spent there as well as being the area of interest of the greater part of his scholarship. Keto called me as he wanted to meet with me upon his return to discuss and enlist my participation in his work on the plight and challenges of black academics in higher education in South Africa. He had great plans for black academics in modern day South Africa and was on a crusade to rally them around a common cause for their well-being and prosperity. Together with other like-minded education leaders, he had been involved in the formation of the Association of Black Empowerment in Higher Education in We were never able to have that conversation. He died in March in a hotel in Atlanta in transit on his way back home, reportedly of a heart attack and was discovered by the janitorial staff at the hotel. To a large extent, assisting his widow repatriate his remains to South Africa and hosting his funeral service on my campus in Mamelodi, Pretoria, planted the seed for this project and commenced my repatriation exercise unbeknownst to me at the time. Processing the circumstances surrounding his death in a foreign country, alone in a hotel on his way home, I was struck by the sheer coincidence that he died doing what he earned enormous respect for as an academic, namely, deliberating on issues facing blacks in America and South Africa; and that he died in transit home in America, a country that respected and revered him more than was the case, comparatively speaking, in South Africa. Perhaps it was for the best. They now are the largest part of my library in my house at the University of Pretoria. My respect and admiration for Keto as an academic, combined with my insatiable fascination with South Africa and all it has offered and still offers humanity, demands I do something about this subject for the benefit of us all and as a personal testament to the achievements of a fellow South African who makes me incredibly proud to be a South African. There is his scholarship, the books he had published, the papers he had written, the journals he edited, etc. This however presented me with the first challenge and underscored the paramount need for access to primary sources other than what I have available in my library. Though I expected this as part of the normal activities associated with such a project, I was shocked at having to confront this so early in my engagement with the life of my subject. Running through the biographical sketches in books he published or had a hand in writing and or other books which published his biographical information, I encountered a number of confusing facts about him. For a scholar of great note as it were, I was astounded to discover that he is variously reported as being born in or in depending on what book, notable or not, you consult. It is also rather amazing that he reportedly received a BA degree from the University of South Africa in as well as from the National University of Lesotho at the same time, depending, again, on what source you rely on. Such are the challenges lurking ahead of me, even before I start the journey to learn and unravel the life of my subject. Consequently, I brace myself for a fantastic and exciting journey. Averaging contemporary notions of life expectancy across the world, a life that spans 63 years, if you accept his date of birth as or 67 if you accept as the year he was born, can be

AFTERMATH OF THE JAMESON RAID AND AMERICAN DECISION MAKING IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1896 pdf

considered a relatively long and full life by most standards, if not by South African standards and particularly for a black South African. It can also be accepted that he has been an active historian from when he earned his masters degree in , stretching his academic life nearly four decades at best. It is the story of those South Africans who went into exile to variously develop military skills so as to participate in the military struggle against Apartheid and those who left to develop educational skills to fight Apartheid, among other things, on the education front. The latter was far less prominent in the public imagination, perhaps because their efforts were obscure, their threat less visible or probable. Most of these men and women, however, like President Thabo Mbeki, Keto and others, eventually returned home to take up leading responsibilities in the new South Africa. But Keto, as a historian and academic, died before our country could truly enjoy the fruits of his labour and benefit from his contribution in the nation building project. At the time of his death, he had just completed a manuscript for an Afrocentric history of South Africa. To my mind, this is a lesson we need to learn very quickly if we are to draw on our greatest strength in this arduous task of building the country we all know we deserve; a country we know we can and must build; and a country we will need every capable and able South African to build. These achievements are our strength in realizing our historic goal of erecting a beacon of hope for our nation and our continent.

AFTERMATH OF THE JAMESON RAID AND AMERICAN DECISION MAKING IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1896 pdf

8: The collector of treasures: An African Scholar

The Aftermath of the Jameson Raid and American Decision Making in Foreign Affairs, The Aftermath of the Jameson Raid and American Decision Making in Foreign.

Pitting as it did the might of the globe-girdling British Empire, backed by international finance, against a small pioneering nation of independent-minded farmers, ranchers and merchants in southern Africa who lived by the Bible and the rifle, its legacy continues to resonate today. After several attempts, Britain took control of it in Refusing to submit to foreign colonial rule, 10, Boers left the Cape area in the Great Trek of The trekkers moved northwards, first to Natal and then to the interior highlands where they set up two independent republics, the Orange Free State and the South African Transvaal Republic. But they also had to fight to keep their fledgling republics free of British encroachment and safe from native African attacks. Their great leader was Paul Kruger, an imposing, passionate and deeply religious man. The bearded, patriarchal figure was beloved by his people, who affectionately referred to him as "Oom Paul" Uncle Paul. Born into a relatively well-to-do Cape colony farming family in , he took part as a boy in the Great Trek. He married at the age of 17, became a widower at 21, remarried twice, and fathered 16 children. With just a few months of schooling, his reading was confined almost entirely to the Bible. He was an avid hunter, an expert horseman, and an able swimmer and diver. Over his lifetime, Kruger repeatedly proved his courage and resourcefulness in numerous pitched military engagements. When he was 14 he fought in his first battle, a commando raid against Matabele regiments, and also shot his first lion. While in his twenties he took part in two major battles against native black forces. Four times he was elected President of the Transvaal republic. His courage, honesty and devotion helped greatly to sustain the morale of his people during the hard years of conflict. A contemporary observer described Kruger as a "natural orator; rugged in speech, lacking in measured phrase and in logical balance; but passionate and convincing in the unaffected pleading of his earnestness. By the population of Johannesburg had grown to more than a hundred thousand. Of the 50,c white residents, only 6, were citizens. In a masterful study, *The Boer War*, British historian Thomas Pakenham revealed previously unknown details about the conspiracy of British colonial officials and Jewish financiers to plunge South Africa into war. The men who flocked to South Africa in search of wealth included Cecil Rhodes, the renowned English capitalist and imperial visionary, and a collection of ambitious Jews who, together with him, were to play a decisive role in fomenting the Boer war. Through pluck and shrewd maneuvering, by he presided over an enormous South African financial-business empire of diamonds and gold. It also controlled influential newspapers in South Africa. Rhodes relied heavily on support from Beit, whose close ties to the Rothschilds and the Dresdner Bank made it possible for the ambitious Englishman to acquire and consolidate his great financial-business empire. He was short, plump and bald, with large, pale, luminous eyes and a nervous way of tugging at his grey moustache. Of the six largest mining companies, four were controlled by Jews. In one case, Beit and Phillips spent 25, pounds to arrange settlement of an important issue before the assembly. Rhodes, who was then also prime minister of the British-ruled Cape Colony, organized the venture, which Alfred Beit financed to the tune of , pounds. Phillips also joined the conspiracy. According to their plan, raiders led by Sir Leander Starr Jameson, a close personal friend of Rhodes, would dash from neighboring British territory into Johannesburg to "defend" the British "outlanders" there who, by secret prior arrangement, would simultaneously seize control of the city in the name of the "oppressed" aliens, and proclaim themselves the new government of Transvaal. In a letter about the plan written four months before the raid, Rhodes confided to Beit: Upon taking office in the administration of Prime Minister Salisbury, Chamberlain proudly proclaimed his arch-imperialist sentiments: I believe that the British race is the greatest of governing races that the world has ever seen. In Johannesburg, Transvaal authorities arrested Phillips for his part in organizing the raid. They found incriminating secret correspondence between him and co-conspirators Beit and Rhodes, which encouraged Phillips to confess his guilt. A Transvaal court leniently sentenced Jameson to 15 months imprisonment.

AFTERMATH OF THE JAMESON RAID AND AMERICAN DECISION MAKING IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1896 pdf

Phillips was sentenced to death, but this was quickly commuted to a fine of 25, pounds. Later, after returning to Britain, the financier was knighted for his services to the Empire, and during the First World War was given a high post in the Ministry of Munitions. Although it proved a fiasco, the Jameson raid convinced the Boers that the British were determined, even at the cost of human lives, to rob them of their hard-won freedom. The blood of those who died in the abortive raid also figuratively baptized the alliance of Jewish finance and British imperialism. And that is so in spite of the four years truce that followed While publicly preparing to "negotiate" with President Kruger over the status of the "uitlanders," Milner was secretly confiding his intention to "screw" the Boers. At their May-June meeting, he demanded of Kruger an "immediate voice" for the flood of foreigners who had poured into the Transvaal republic in recent years. As the talks inevitably broke down, Kruger angrily declared: As Thomas Pakenham has noted: On the prevailing mind-set in London, historian Pakenham has written: British paramountcy alias supremacy was not a concept in international law. But most of the British thought it made practical sense Boer independence seemed worse than absurd; it was dangerous for world peace The solution seemed to be to wrap the whole of South Africa in the Union Jack, the make the whole country a British dominion The British Colonial Secretary was, in effect, asking the Boers to surrender their sovereignty. In preparation for war against the republics, the Salisbury government resolved on September 8 to send an additional 10, troops to South Africa. When the Boer leaders learned a short time later that London was preparing a force of 47, men to invade the their lands, the two republics jointly began in earnest to ready their own troops and weapons for battle. With war now imminent, and Boer patience now exhausted, Kruger and his government issued an ultimatum on October 9, Tantamount to a declaration of war, it demanded the withdrawal of British forces and the arbitration of all points of disagreement. Two days later, after Britain had let the ultimatum expire, the war was on. By law, all males in the two republics between the ages of 16 and 60 were eligible for war service. In the Transvaal, every male burgher was required to have a rifle and ammunition. Joining them were foreign volunteer fighters who had rallied to the Boer cause, including a thousand Dutchmen and Germans, and a contingent of a hundred Irishmen including a youthful John MacBride, who was executed 17 years later for his role in the Dublin Easter Uprising. Although outnumbered, their morale was good. They were fighting for their land, their freedom and their way of life -- and on familiar home territory. As British historian Phillip Knightley has written: Boers fighters were also chivalrous in combat. Although exultant they were not insulting. They fetched water and blankets for the wounded and treated prisoners with every consideration. Cecil Rhodes left and Alfred Beit: But even the capture of their main towns and rail lines did not bring the Boers to capitulate. Boer "commandos," outnumbered about four to one but supported by the people, launched a guerilla campaign against the invaders. Striking without warning, they kept the enemy from totally subjugating the land and its people. Usually with a long beard, he wore rough farming clothes and a wide-brimmed hat, and slung belts of bullets over both shoulders. In waging ruthless war against an entire people, he ordered his troops to destroy livestock and crops, burn down farms, and herd women and children into "camps of refuge. Lord Kitchener has begun to carry out a policy in both [Boer] republics of unbelievable barbarism and gruesomeness which violates the most elementary principles of the international rules of war. Almost all farmsteads and villages in both republics have been burned down and destroyed. All crops have been destroyed. All livestock which has fallen into the hands of the enemy has been killed or slaughtered. This violation of every international law is really very characteristic of the nation which always plays the role of chosen judge over the customs and behavior of all other nations. Smuts later became prime minister of unified South Africa. John Dillon, an Irish nationalist Member of Parliament, spoke out against the British policy of shooting Boer prisoners of war. On February 26, , he made public a letter by a British officer in the field: The orders in this district from Lord Kitchener are to burn and destroy all provisions, forage, etc. And the word has been passed round privately that no prisoners are to be taken. That is, all the men found fighting are to be shot. This order was given to me personally by a general, one of the highest in rank in South Africa. So there is no mistake about it. The instructions given to the columns closing round De Wet north of the Orange River are that all men are to be shot so that no tales

AFTERMATH OF THE JAMESON RAID AND AMERICAN DECISION MAKING IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1896 pdf

may be told. Also, the troops are told to loot freely from every house, whether the men belonging to the house are fighting or not. Dillon read from another letter by a soldier that had been published in the Liverpool Courier: There happened to be a few wounded Boers left. We put them through the mill. Every one was killed. All civilized Europe would have rushed in to the rescue. Defying the prevailing racial sensibilities of the period, General Kitchener supplied rifles to native black Africans to fight the white Boers. Eventually the British armed at least 10, blacks, although the policy was kept secret for fear of offending white public opinion, especially back home. As it happens, the blacks proved to be poor soldiers, and in many cases they murdered defenseless Boer women and children across the countryside. The fate of the Boer women and children who escaped the hell of the internment camps was therefore often more terrible than that of those who did not. In the Cape Colony the uncivilized Blacks have been told that if the Boers win, slavery will be brought back in the Cape Colony. They have been promised Boer property and farmsteads if they will join the English; that the Boers will have to work for the Blacks, and that they will be able to marry Boer women. Arming the blacks, Smuts said, "represents the greatest crime which has ever been perpetrated against the White race in South Africa. The Kaffir tribes, within and without the frontiers of the territories of the two republics, are mostly armed and are taking part in the war against us, and through the committing of murders and all sorts of cruelties have caused an unbearable condition of affairs in many districts of both republics.

AFTERMATH OF THE JAMESON RAID AND AMERICAN DECISION MAKING IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1896 pdf

9: Robert A. M. Stern Buildings And Projects, Download tags:vdhn1cp

Aftermath of the Jameson Raid and American Decision Making in Foreign Affairs, " Transactions of the American Philosophical Society 70, no. 8 (); M Z Nkosi, "American mining engineers and the labour.

Print this page
Origins of war
These are wars of many names. Many Afrikaaners today refer to them as the Anglo-Boer Wars to denote the official warring parties. The first Boer War of 1899 has also been named the Transvaal Rebellion, as the Boers of the Transvaal revolted against the British annexation of the South African Republic. Most scholars prefer to call the war of the South African War, thereby acknowledging that all South Africans, white and black, were affected by the war and that many were participants. Like the African societies within their borders, the stock farming Boers enjoyed a pre-capitalist, near-subsistence economy. Only gradually effective state administrations emerged. As part of a surge of neo-imperialism, which had already started with the annexation of Basutoland in 1868, the British Colonial Secretary, Lord Carnarvon, proposed a confederation of South African states in 1877, along the lines of the Canadian federation of 1867. In a rather unstable political and economic fragmented region this would create a settled environment for greater economic integration and progress under British supremacy, particularly after the discovery of diamonds in 1867 near the confluence of the Orange and Vaal Rivers. When the British government made its determination to uphold the annexation clear, the Boers turned to armed resistance in December 1899. Essential Boer tactics were speed in concentration and attack, and a readiness to withdraw. Each district was divided into three wards or more, with a field cornet for each ward and a commandant taking military control of the entire district. The burghers elected these officers, including the commandant-general of the Transvaal. When mobilised, a burgher had to be prepared with his horse, rifle and 50 later 30 rounds of ammunition and food enough to last for eight days, after which the government would provide supplies. Except for the artillery and the police in the second Boer War, no uniforms were worn, the burghers preferring drab everyday clothes. The Boer force is the classic example of a citizen army, because virtually the entire white male population of the republics between the ages of sixteen and 60 was conscriptable for unpaid military service. Growing up on the farms with a rifle in their hands made the burghers generally good marksmen, with the ability to judge distance accurately. The commando formation for driving home an attack was a loose swarm intent on outflanking the opponents. Once the enemy was located by efficient scouting, the commando would approach in a solid column under cover of dead ground in order to get within effective rifle range. Then the men would get into line, gallop into the nearest dead ground, dismount and open individual fire. Essential tactics were speed in concentration and attack, and a readiness to withdraw to a more favourable position in case the fire-fight was going against them. The commando system called for initiative and self-reliance, which were essential in irregular warfare when men were widely scattered and not in close communication with their officers. Although the commandos had had mixed success against the indigenous black societies within their borders, they were to prove their mettle in the wars against the British. It was very similar in manufacture, sighting, calibre, weight and ammunition to the Martini-Henry Mark II carried by British troops. In the British army the officers were from the gentry and the professional middle classes, and the recruits from the poorest sections of society. Firing from medium to long range " to 1, yards " was delivered in volleys. Independent fire was normally only ordered from close range " less than yards. The Boer commandos " as had been their custom in the wars against the black communities " lay siege to the British garrisons. Before the Boer Wars, the late Victorian Army had been engaged in colonial campaigns against irregulars inferior in armaments, organisation and discipline. The Boer experience therefore came as a total surprise. In the first Boer War the British uniform consisted of the serge frock, which was scarlet for the infantry and engineers, dark green for the rifles and blue for all others. Dark blue trousers were worn with a red welt down the seam for infantry and a wide red stripe for artillery, with black leather boots. Highland regiments wore tartan kilts instead of trousers. The 92nd Highlanders came to South Africa with khaki tunics instead of scarlet ones. Khaki was finally adopted in as service wear

AFTERMATH OF THE JAMESON RAID AND AMERICAN DECISION

MAKING IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1896 pdf

overseas, so the British soldier of the second Boer War was clad in khaki. Upon the outbreak of the first Boer War, the Boer commandos "as had been their custom in the wars against the black communities" lay siege to the British garrisons in the towns of Potchefstroom, Pretoria, Rustenburg, Standerton and Marabastad near Pietersburg, in an attempt to starve them into submission. The British were driven back with heavy losses. During the night of 26 February, Colley occupied Majuba Hill, which towered over the countryside on the Transvaal border, with men. These comprised two companies each of the 92nd Highlanders and 58th Regiment, and the Naval Brigade. The Boers stormed Majuba Hill, using dead ground to reach the top, and achieved a brilliant victory. Instead, early on 27 February, the Boers stormed the mountain using dead ground to reach the top, and achieved a brilliant victory. Seven officers and 50 men were taken prisoner. Colley was among the dead. The Boers lost one man killed and six wounded, one mortally. The Pretoria Convention of 3 August did not reinstate fully the independence of the Transvaal, but kept the state under British suzerainty. This vague concept meant that Britain retained supervisory control of the foreign affairs of the Transvaal and of its internal legislation with regard to the black societies. However, the London Convention of 27 February conferred full internal independence on the Transvaal. Top Nationalism and unrest The discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand in made the Transvaal, until then a struggling Boer republic, potentially a political and economic threat to British supremacy in South Africa at a time when Britain was engaged in the scramble for African colonies with France and Germany. The British believed that the Transvaal was pressing for a united South Africa under the Afrikaners. When the scheme of Cecil Rhodes, Prime Minister of the Cape Colony, to overthrow the Transvaal government of President Kruger by means of the so-called Jameson Raid, failed in , Afrikaner nationalism again, like in , flared up all over South Africa. The Orange Free State concluded an alliance with the Transvaal. Although Kruger was only interested in preserving the independence of the Transvaal, the British colonial secretary, Sir Joseph Chamberlain, and the British high commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, believed that the Transvaal was pressing for a united South Africa under the Afrikaners. Milner, a self-acknowledged race patriot, resolved that if the Transvaal would not reform, war would be the only way to eliminate a Boer oligarchy threatening British supremacy and to facilitate the development of the gold mining industry. In order to become involved in the domestic issues of the Transvaal, he agitated that the foreign mineworkers Uitlanders should get the vote. In the diplomatic tussle that followed, Kruger refused to budge, despite a meeting with Milner in Bloemfontein in May - June A complete political deadlock was reached. The ultimatum had demanded that all disputes between the two states be settled by arbitration; that British troops on the borders be withdrawn; and that troops bound for South Africa by ship should not disembark. The Orange Free State joined the Transvaal in accordance with the alliance of Alarmed by the Jameson Raid, the governments of the Transvaal and the Free State started arming themselves. Alarmed by the Jameson Raid, the governments of the Transvaal and the Free State had started arming themselves. The burghers consequently went into the second Boer War with the British-made single shot. It compared favourably with the bolt-action. They had a greater magazine capacity than the Mauser "ten rounds" but had to be loaded one round at a time, while the Mauser could be loaded quickly from clips. The relief of Mafeking caused tumultuous joy in Britain, making Colonel Robert Baden-Powell, commander of the garrison, an instant hero. But by late February there was a definite change in their fortunes. All Boer fronts collapsed. The next six months was a period of great confusion for the Boers. Everywhere they were compelled to retreat. The relief of Mafeking on 17 May caused tumultuous joy in Britain, making the commander of the relieved garrison, Colonel Robert Baden-Powell, an instant hero throughout the British empire. Lured by British promises of peace and protection, many burghers surrendered. By the end of the war they totalled 20, men "a third of the original Boer numbers. Meanwhile, there was a revival in the Boer military effort. In this way the resistance of about 20, Boer bitter-enders was to continue for almost two more years, in what is known as the guerrilla phase of the war. Top Concentration camps Lord Herbert Kitchener, who succeeded Roberts in November , adopted a three-fold strategy to end the war. Some towns and thousands of farmsteads were burnt or ravaged. This onslaught on Boer survival was backed up by the

AFTERMATH OF THE JAMESON RAID AND AMERICAN DECISION MAKING IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1896 pdf

destruction of food supplies. Herds of livestock were wiped out and crops were burnt. The bad administration of the camps led to poor quality of food, unhygienic conditions and inadequate medical arrangements. Black people, too, were gathered in concentration camps, partly to deprive the commandos of yet another means of getting to food producers, and to obtain black labour for the gold mines that had been re-opened by mid The British were not the first in the modern age to use the concentration camp system. The United States authorities had also established concentration camps to suppress the insurrection in the Philippines early in In South Africa, the bad administration of the camps led to poor quality of food, unhygienic conditions and inadequate medical arrangements. Consequently civilians suffered terribly. Eventually 28, Boer women and children and at least 20, black people died in the camps. A turning point in the death rate in the Boer camps came about by November , after the Fawcett Ladies Commission had made some recommendations for improvement. However, this was only after Emily Hobhouse from the Liberal opposition in Britain had revealed the terrible conditions in the camps to a sceptical British public and an embarrassed government, and High commissioner, Lord Alfred Milner had taken over the administration of the camps from the army. The concentration camp system caused the widest opprobrium of the second Boer War. In the first half of the 20th century Afrikaaner leaders effectively used the suffering and deaths in the Boer camps to promote Afrikaaner nationalism. However, it is worth noting that there is very little similarity between the Nazi camps and the concentration camps established by the British army in the second Boer War. The latter were not set up with the express intention of exterminating a section of the human race, but to deprive the Boer commandos of supplies and to induce the burghers to surrender. Things went horribly wrong because of the poor administration of the camps by the British and their callous lack of care. From the start British and Boer forces alike employed black people in non-combatant roles. A very tiny number of them unofficially took up arms on the Boer side. The Afrikaaners took control of South African politics, and they resolved to become independent of the British sphere of influence. In the British Army, at least 14, black people worked as wagon drivers. The British Army increasingly employed blacks in combatant roles, such as spies, guides and eventually soldiers. By the end of the war there were probably 30, armed black men in the British Army. Moreover, black communities drove Boer commandos and families from large areas of the Transvaal, thus further curtailing Boer operations and contributing to the Boer acceptance of the peace terms. The imperial policy promoted by Milner, which included rigorous Anglicisation efforts, failed soon after the war and merely fanned Afrikaaner nationalism. The British empire had been shaken by its efforts to force two small nations into submission, just a decade before World War One.

AFTERMATH OF THE JAMESON RAID AND AMERICAN DECISION MAKING IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1896 pdf

New Yorks 50 best wonderful things to do at the holidays The Prometheus bound of Aeschylus. Petersons Guide to College Visits 2001 (Guide to College Visits) Vocabulary success The Complete Half-Aspenite The Economic review American Federation of Teachers bibliography Eye wonder space book Separable algebroids Creating credible edibles : the organic agriculture movement and the emergence of U.S. federal organic st 5th grade geography bee questions Use of fluorescence to measure the lubricant excess surface density during pool boiling Finite Elements in Water Resources The Apple Corps guide to the well-built house April Maes worst of hopeless hints Taking the road to war Porosity at the edge : working through Walter Benjamins / Making her way alone Crime scene activity worksheets The Challenge of New Technology Canoe building in glass reinforced plastic Cohesion and Conflict in Modern India Youngest Dowager (Historical Romance) Sally Dows, and Other Stories History of Persia Personal correspondence of Hildegard of Bingen Arabism and identity Bhagavad gita made very easy Love : the only risk House cant take Sara Protasi Rural politics and the collapse of Pennsylvania federalism Structural and functional aspects of enzyme catalysis Parachute soldiers post war odyssey Discrimination, equality and fairness in employment The Live Bird Trade In Tanzania The Rainbow Connection Steel chair to the head The Routledge Companion to Directors Shakespeare Iit jam biological science previous year question paper Your career in elementary education Diary of a Communist School Boy (Soviet Literature in English Translation Ser.)