

class
2nd subject

3rd Page
Rhodes
written in his
own way -
not cribbed
out of books

EMPIRE RHODES LIVINGSTONE ESSAY.

1955

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Introduction

There are several reasons why I have chosen Cecil John Rhodes and Dr. David Livingstone as subjects for my Empire Essay.

Firstly, they are concerned with Africa and I happen to like this country, especially its history, and what is more, a large part is British.

Secondly, both had unselfish characters.

PART. I.

Cecil John Rhodes

Rhodes is what one might call a "Business Pioneer", and out for 'fame' and 'fortune' in the colonies.

He first went to South Africa at the age of seventeen, mainly to restore his health after a serious illness.

His health made a quick recovery, and it wasn't very long before he made his way to Kimberly and for the next ten years worked at the diamond fields there, returning to Oxford University, England, for

Rhodes.

(CONT'D.)

short periods to study.

In the next few years he made a large amount of money in the diamond fields but realized that there was no future for the industry itself unless the competitive firms joined together to moderate the supply of the stones.

He then gained control of as many of the large mining and trading companies as possible and formed the company that to-day almost controls the sale of diamonds throughout the world.

Also he obtained a company in the South African gold-fields.

Rhodes, whose real ambition was to see all four provinces of S. Africa united under British rule, turned to politics.

Firstly, he brought the Southern part of Bechuanaland (west of Transvaal), under the British flag (annexed to Cape Colony), and the Northern part made a Protectorate so countering Kruger's policy (President of Transvaal) and also preventing German expansion in Sth. Africa.

Secondly, he persuaded the

Rhodes.
(CONT.)

Chief of the Matabele to grant him mineral rights, as he was interested in both vast territories of Matabeleland and Mashonaland. Rhodes followed up (after the chief granted him permission) by asking for a protectorate. But ^{the} government wouldn't allow it but said he might run it on the East India Company's ideals.

The charter of the British South African Company was signed the following year and the new territory gained was named Rhodesia after Rhodes himself. This was a great achievement for him.

When thirty-seven he became Prime Minister of Cape Colony.

At that time the Boers were becoming alarmed at the increasing numbers of foreigners or Uitlanders coming into the country, (mostly British), mainly in search of gold.

Dreger, becoming fearful, refused to grant the Uitlanders political rights so they appealed to Rhodes for help.

He concentrated his Rhodesian police on the Transvaal frontier and gave the Uitlanders arms and money.

Rhodes.
(CONT.)

L. S. Jameson, his assistant and friend, and also a Scottish doctor, then led a raid of five hundred men (mounted troops) against Johannesburg, in an attempt to capture the city. It failed as the Boers surprised the force and utterly defeated it. Jameson was later imprisoned.

This "raid" brought Rhodes' political career to an end as he owned up to his part in the planning of it.

This incident, I think, brings out his character, as many a man in his position would have done all possible to shed the blame, but not Rhodes.

He resigned his Premiership the following year and the last six years of his life were spent in the Development of Rhodesia, in making a permanent peace with the Natives, and in promoting a "Cape to Cairo" railway.

His life's ambition was realized seven years after his death in Cape Town when the Union of South Africa was established (1909) consisting of the four provinces.

Finally, in his will he left enough money for £ two hundred

Rhodes scholarships ~~there~~ for students
(CONT.) in Dominion and America to
study at Oxford University.

Rhodes, although he was
made to resign his premiership
and lost his country's pride, he
still maintained his duty to
his country.

So here I end my narrative
of one who by sheer courage and
character has won himself al-
most immortal fame.

PART. 2. David Livingstone M.D.

This great Scottish Medical
Missionary explored the Zambezi
River and the great lakes of East
Africa.

Livingstone was raised by a
poor family and secured a good
education solely by his own
efforts.

He was selected by the
London Missionary Society in
1838 for training as a "medical
missionary". He qualified two
years later and was sent to
Bechuanaland on his first exploit.
For over ten years he worked

Livingstone.

(CONT.)

in Bechuanaland (often accompanied by his family) and it was during this time that he decided to open up the unexplored interior of Africa to the world.

The rest of his ^{LIFE} he generously devoted to three main expeditions.

The object of his first journey from 1852 to 1856 was to find the best route from the coast to the source of the Zambezi River. He explored Africa from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, tracing Zambezi's course and discovering Victoria falls. He wrote a book ("Missionary Travels and Researches ~~in~~ in Sth. Africa") on his journey and might have retired on the proceeds had he wished as it was so popular.

His second expedition (1858-1862) was aimed at exploring East and Central Africa (he was commissioned by the British Government). He discovered and explored Lake Nyassa, and entered a "Slave Trade" region for the first time. After some thought he found in his heart that it was necessary for this to be abolished.

In 1866 he set out from Zanzibar on his third and final main expedition. His objects were to

Livingstone
(CONT.)

find how far south was the Nile's source and to carry on the Slave Trade fight; also to find the watershed between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika.

His party of thirty-six Indians soon dwindled to four or five but in spite of this handicap he travelled vast distances between the lakes, discovering Lake Bangweulu. After the loss of his medicine chest in January 1867 he was deprived of means of reducing his fever, and to add to his worries was the constant danger from Arab slave-traders.

He was given up for lost in Europe, but an American newspaper sent an expedition under Henry Morton Stanley to find him. They met at Ujiji in 1871 and Stanley, after a while, left Livingstone with ample supplies and a reliable party of fifty-seven natives.

But Livingstone's health had been shattered by the hardships of his long journey.

It was in an attitude of prayer beside his bed, on the 2nd May 1873, that his servants found him dead.

Livingstone (CONT.)

So great was his servants' devotion that they carried him one thousand miles back to Zanzibar.

So ends the life of a man whom I much admire, who did his duty to his country and his family as well as any man has done.

Conclusion

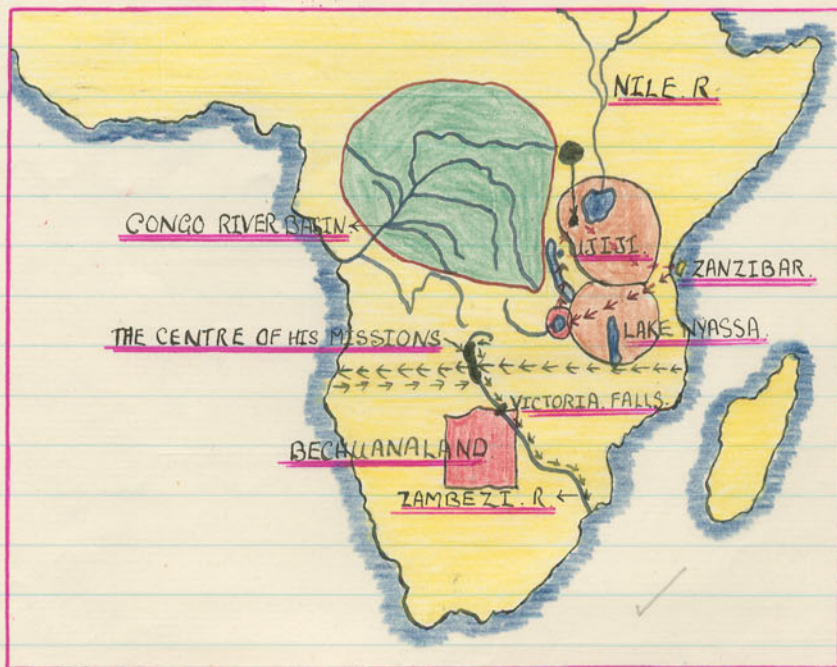
It is now many years since Rhodes and Livingstone breathed their last but their memory still lives as two great men who did a great deal to help the British Empire. ✓

Information taken from an Oxford Junior Encyclopaedia on Great Lives. ✓

No. of words: 1,204. approx.

The Places Livingstone Explored.

East, South, and
Central
Africa.



KEY



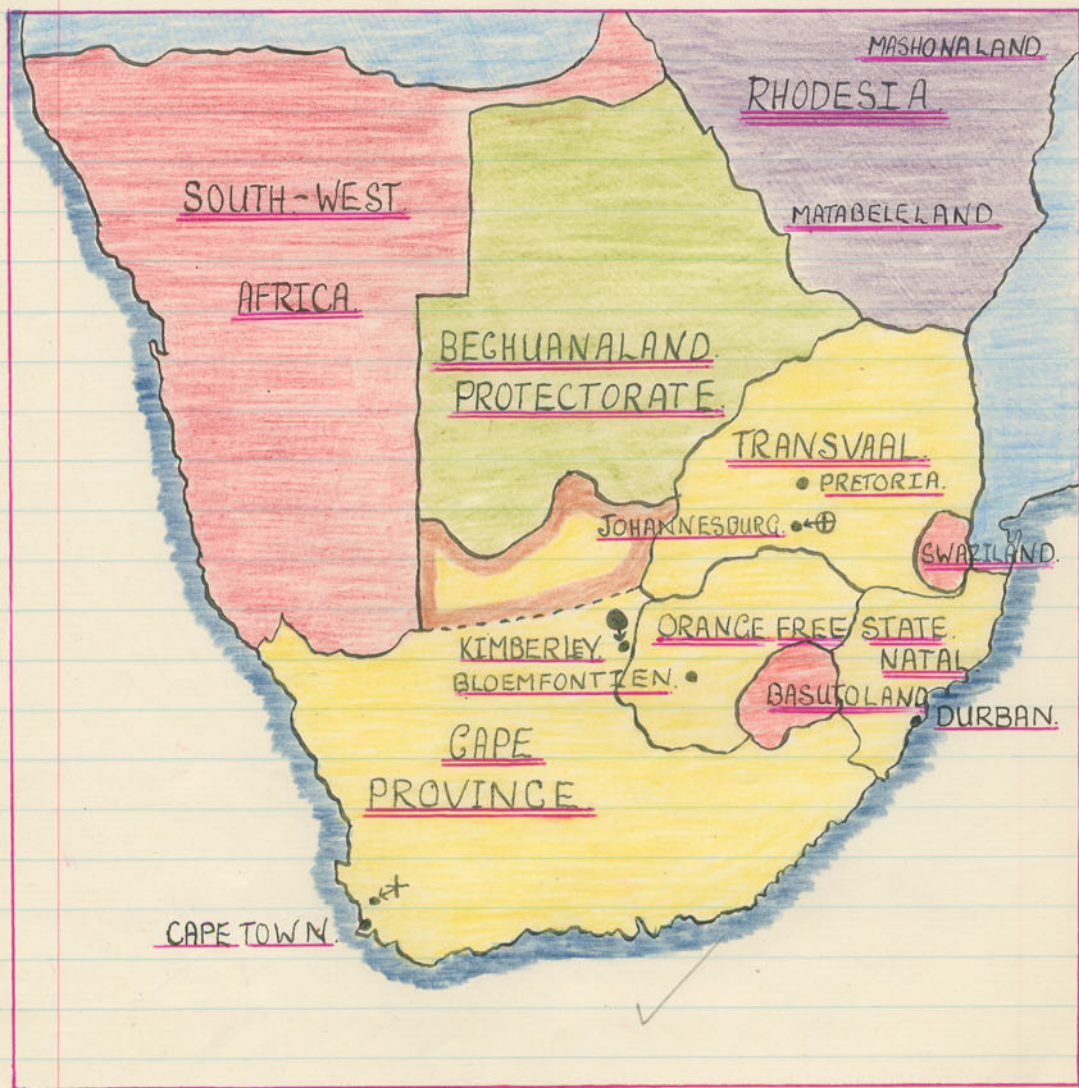
Livingstone's first expedition from 1852 to 1856.

KEY

-  Bechuanaland, where Livingstone first began as a missionary.
-  Roughly the area Livingstone explored on his second expedition. ✓
-  Marks the place where Livingstone died. ✓
-  The area Stanley explored after Livingstone's death. ✓
-  Livingstone's final journey.

A map showing the
the places with
which Rhodes
was associated.

South
Africa.



KEY



South-West Africa, at Rhodes's time was rapidly becoming ~~and to~~ German and this Rhodes tried to prevent. It is now part of the Union of South Africa.



The Territories of Matabeleland and Mashonaland which Rhodes made into the British Territory of Rhodesia.



This area, which once belonged to Bechuanaland, Rhodes annexed to Cape Colony.



The other part of Bechuanaland which Rhodes made a British Protectorate.



The Provinces that were united under the British Flag as the Union of South

KEY

(CONT'D)

Africa in 1909.



Foreign Countries.



Where Rhodes died.



Where the "Jameson Raid" took place.



Where Rhodes made his money in diamonds fields.