THE COLONIZATION OF AFRICA.
A HISTORY
OF THE
COLONIZATION OF AFRICA
BY ALIEN RACES

BY
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WITH EIGHT MAPS BY THE AUTHOR AND
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GENERAL PREFACE.

The aim of this series is to sketch the history of Modern Europe, with that of its chief colonies and conquests, from about the end of the fifteenth century down to the present time. In one or two cases the story will commence at an earlier date: in the case of the colonies it will usually begin later. The histories of the different countries will be described, as a general rule, separately, for it is believed that, except in epochs like that of the French Revolution and Napoleon I, the connection of events will thus be better understood and the-continuity of historical development more clearly displayed.

The series is intended for the use of all persons anxious to understand the nature of existing political conditions. "The roots of the present lie deep in the past," and the real significance of contemporary events cannot be grasped unless the historical causes which have led to them are known. The plan adopted makes it possible to treat the history of the last four centuries in considerable detail, and to embody the most important results of modern research. It is hoped therefore that the series will be useful not only to beginners but to students who have already acquired some general knowledge of European History. For those who wish to carry their studies further, the bibliography appended to each volume will act as a guide to original sources of information and works more detailed and authoritative.

Considerable attention will be paid to political geography, and each volume will be furnished with such maps and plans as may be requisite for the illustration of the text.

G. W. PROthero.
PREFATORY NOTE.

The Editor of this Historical series asked me to compile this little work on the History of African Colonization; otherwise it is doubtful whether I should have applied myself to a task, which, until I had commenced it, appeared to me an act of supererogation in the presence of such admirable existing works on African history as those of Mr. McCall Theal, Dr Scott-Keltie, Mr C. P. Lucas, Sir Edward Hertslet and others. But when I was made aware that no attempt had yet been made to summarise and review in a single book the general history of the attempts of Asia and Europe to colonize Africa during the historical period, I admitted that there might be room and usefulness for such a work, and have since attempted to fulfil the task to the best of my ability. Further preface would overload this unpretending compilation; but, turning away from the public, I should like to dedicate my work in personal friendliness and admiration to four men specially distinguished among many others by their services in the cause of European civilization in Africa: Sir George Taubman Goldie, who has risked life and fortune through twenty years in founding Nigeria as a British dominion, which some day in extent, population, and wealth may rival India; Lord Kitchener of Khartum, who for thirteen years has cherished, in the face of much discouragement, and has at last accomplished the task of reconquering from barbarism the Egyptian
Prefatory Note.

Sudan; Monsieur René Millet, French Resident General in Tunis, who has shown how well a Frenchman can administer a great dependency when allowed liberty of action; and Major Hermann von Wissmann, German Imperial Commissioner in Africa, who founded the State of German East Africa, and who has done more than any living German to establish and uphold the prestige of that great nation in the darkest parts of the Dark Continent.

H. H. Johnston.

Tunis, November, 1898.
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*Note.* The spelling of African names adopted throughout this book is the system sanctioned by the Royal Geographical Society, by which all consonants are pronounced as in English and all vowels as in Italian. $N$, $\mathring{N}$ represents the nasal sound of ‘ng’ in ‘ringing,’ ‘song,’ as distinguished from the ‘ng’ in ‘anger.’ No consonants are doubled unless pronounced twice in succession; thus ‘Massowah’ is properly written Masawa. But where old established custom has sanctioned a spelling diverging from these rules the official spelling of the name is adopted. Thus: Moçambique instead of Msambiki; Quelimane instead of Kelimân; Uganda instead of the more correct Buganda; Bonny instead of Obani.
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NOTABLE EVENTS AND DATES IN THE HISTORY OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

Foundation of the colony of Utica on the N. African (Tunisian) coast by the Phœnicians ... about 1100
Foundation of the colony of Carthage by the Phœnicians about 820
Expedition of Dories founds first Greek colony in Cyrenaica (modern Barka) ... about 631
Pharaoh Necho of Egypt (son of Psammetik) sends out Phœnician Expedition from Red Sea which is said to have circumnavigated Africa in three years ... about 600
Conquest of Egypt by the Persians under Cambyses ... about 525
Hanno the Carthaginian explores the West Coast of Africa as far south as Sierra Leone and brings back chimpanzees ... about 520
Alexander of Macedonia conquers Egypt from the Persians; and founds the city of Alexandria ... 332
The Romans take Egypt under their protection ... 168
The Romans definitely conquer and destroy Carthage and found the Roman province of Africa (consisting eventually of modern Tunis and part of Tripoli) ... 146-5
Numidia (Algeria) annexed to the Roman Empire ... 46
Egypt annexed to the Roman Empire ... 30
Romans invade Fezzan (Phazania) ... 19

Mauretania (Morocco) annexed to the Roman Empire ... 42
North Africa torn from the Roman Empire by the Vandals ... 429
Recovered partially by the Byzantines ... 534

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The Muhammadan Invasion of Africa:

Amr-bin-al Asi conquers Egypt 640
The Arabs invade Tripoli and Tunis, defeat the patrician Gregory and partially destroy Byzantine rule 647-8
Oqba-bin-Nafa is appointed by the Khalif "governor of Ifrikiyah" (669); overruns Fezzan and South Tunis and founds there the Muhammadan capital of Kairwan 673
Oqba traverses N. Africa till he reaches the Atlantic Ocean 681
Carthage taken by the Arabs (698); Tunisia finally conquered from the Berbers (705); Morocco and Algeria conquered about 708; Spain invaded by Arabs and Berbers 711
First Islamic settlements founded on E. African coast about 720; Kilwa Sultanate founded 960
Aghlabite (Berber) dynasty begins in Tunis in 800 (Morocco contemporaneously ruled by the Idrisites) and comes to an end 909
Rise of the Fatimite dynasty over Tunis, Tripoli, and Egypt (909), by whom Cairo (Al Kahira) is founded 969
Great Arab invasion of North Africa (especially Tunis) about 1045
About 1050 commences the invasion of N. Africa from the Niger and the Moroccan Sahara by the Berber sect of the Mrabitin (Al-moravides), who have conquered all N. Africa and Spain by 1087
Timbuktu founded by the Tawareq about 1100
The Third Great Berber dynasty of the Muahadim (Al-Mohade) arises in W. Algeria about 1150, conquers Morocco, Spain and Algeria, and finally Tunis (from which the Normans are driven away) 1160
Hafs dynasty founded in Tunis 1236
King Louis IX of France ("Saint Louis") invades Egypt in 1248; is disastrously repulsed, captured and ransomed. Twenty-two years later he invades Tunis, where he dies of fever 1270
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Roman Carthage finally destroyed by the Moors, and Tunis made the capital of "Ifrikiyah." about 1271
The Portuguese take Ceuta from the Moors 1415
The river Senegal reached by Portuguese exploring vessels sent out by Prince Henry 1446
The Canary Islands, discovered by a Norman adventurer and taken possession of by Portugal, are transferred by that power to Spain 1479
River Congo discovered by the Portuguese 1485
Christianity introduced into the kingdom of Congo by the Portuguese 1491
Cape of Good Hope rounded by Vasco de Gama 1498
Sofala occupied and Portuguese East African Empire begun 1505
Madagascar discovered by the Portuguese 1506
The Emperor Charles V grants a charter to a Flemish merchant for the exclusive importation of negro slaves into Spanish America: Slave Trade thus definitely founded 1517
The Turks conquer Egypt 1517
Charles V intervenes in the affairs of Tunis (to restore Arab Hafside Sultan and drive out the Turkish corsair Khaireddin Barbarossa) 1535
Charles V sustains disastrous repulse at Algiers (from which dates gradual decay of Spanish power over North Africa) 1541
First British trading ships leave London for the West African coast 1553
Sir John Hawkins conveys the first cargo of negro slaves to America under the British flag 1562
The Turks (having through corsairs founded the Regency of Algiers in 1519, that of Tripoli in 1551) once more take Tunis and make it a Turkish Pashalik 1573
Portugal founds the colony of Angolá 1574
Dom Sebastião, King of Portugal, defeated and slain at the battle of Kasr-al-Kabir, and the Portuguese Empire over Morocco thenceforth crumbles 1578
Turkish attempts to wrest from Portugal the Zanzibar Coast
but is utterly defeated by the Portuguese Admiral Thomé de Sousa Coutinho.

Abu al Abbas al Mansur, the first ‘Sherifian’ Emperor of Morocco, who was the victor over Dom Sebastião, sends an army across the Sahara and annexes Timbuktu and the Upper Niger to the Moorish dominions.

The first Dutch trading ships appear on the West African Coast.

The Dutch replace the Portuguese at Arguin (N. W. Coast of Africa) in 1621; and at Elmina (Gold Coast).

French traders from Dieppe found the Fort of St Louis at the mouth of the Senegal.

Foundation of the French Compagnie de L'Orient for the purpose of colonising Madagascar.

The British East India Company takes the Island of St Helena from the Dutch.

The Dutch take possession of the Cape of Good Hope.

A British African Company chartered by Charles II builds a fort at James Island, at the mouth of the Gambia.

This same Company (afterwards the Royal African Company), taking advantage of the war declared against Holland, seizes and retains several Dutch forts on the Gold Coast.

Denmark establishes forts on the Gold Coast about 1672.

Brandenburg (Prussia) builds the Fort of Grossfriedrichsburg on the Gold Coast.

England, to whom Tangier had been ceded by Portugal in 1662, abandons it to the Sherifian Empire of Morocco.

The rising Arab power of 'Oman has driven Portugal out of all her possessions north of Moçambique by.

The present Husseinite dynasty of Beys (from 1705 to 1881 practically independent sovereigns) is founded in Tunis by a Turkish Agha—Hussein bin Ali Bey.

Sieur André de Brüe, who went out to St Louis in 1697 as the Governor of the French Senegal Company, founds during the next 18 years the French colony of Senegal and returns to France.
Appendix I.

The French occupy the Island of Mauritius (Bourbon or "Réunion" not being occupied until 1764) . . . 1721

The Portuguese (having finally lost Mombasa in 1730) recognize the Maskat Imamate on the Zanzibar coast and decree the Bay of Lourenço Marquez on the south and Cape Delgado on the north to be the limits of their East African possessions . . . . . 1752

The Portuguese lose Mazagão, their last foothold in Morocco 1769

Spain acquires Fernando Po in the Gulf of Guinea . . . 1778

Sierra Leone ceded to the English by the natives . . . 1787

Spain loses Oran and her last hold over Algeria . . . 1791

Denmark forbids the Slave Trade to her subjects . . . 1792

England first seizes the Cape of Good Hope . . . 1795

Mungo Park discovers the river Niger at Sego . . . 1796

Napoleon Buonaparte conquers Egypt, 1798; Nelson destroys French fleet at Abukir Bay same year; French evacuate Egypt . . . . . 1801

England finally occupies the Cape of Good Hope . . . 1805

Sierra Leone and Gambia organised as Crown Colonies . 1807

An Act of Parliament is passed abolishing the Slave Trade in the British dominions . . . . . 1807

British capture from the French Seychelles (1794), Mauritius and Réunion in 1810, and Tamatave and Island of St Marie (Madagascar) in . . . . . 1811

Muhammad Ali destroys the Mamluks in Egypt . . . . . 1811

Cape Colony definitely ceded by Holland to Great Britain 1814

Island of Réunion (Bourbon) restored to France . . . 1814

Holland abolishes the Slave Trade in her dominions . . 1814

France and Sweden abolish the Slave Trade . . . 1815

France reoccupies Island of St Marie de Madagascar (first taken in 1750) . . . . . 1817

Invasion of the Egyptian Sudan by Muhammad Ali's forces (1820-22) and foundation of Khartoum as its capital . 1823

A British Government Expedition under Oudney, Claperton, and Denham discovers Lake Chad . . . 1823

Governor Sir Charles Macarthy defeated and killed by the Ashanti in 1824; consequent first British war with Ashanti terminates victoriously . . . . . 1827
The Brothers Lander sent out by British Government trace the Niger from Busa to the sea and establish its outlet in the Gulf of Guinea.

A French Expedition conquers Algiers.

Portugal abolishes the Slave Trade.

First British steamers (Macgregor Laird’s Expedition) navigate the Lower Niger (1832) and discover the Benue River.

Slavery abolished in all British African possessions, including Cape Colony, by.

First Kaffir War in South Africa.

First “Trekking” of the Boers away from British rule.

Boer emigrants treacherously massacred by Dingane, King of the Zulus.

The Sakalava of N.-West Madagascar place themselves under French protection, and France occupies the islands of Nosi Bey and Mayotta.

Second Niger Expedition despatched from England.

Muhammad Ali the Albanian (once a Turkish officer of Bashi-bazuks) confirmed in the hereditary sovereignty of Egypt.

The last of the quasi-independent Karamanli Bashas of Tripoli seizes and garrisons the important Saharan towns of Ghadames and Ghat in 1840-41; but is himself removed by the Turks, who annex definitely to the Turkish Empire Tripoli and Barka.

Natal becomes a British Colony.

Gold Coast finally organised as a Crown Colony.

French war with Morocco.

Waghorn’s Overland Route emphatically established across Egypt.

Independence of the Freed-Slave State of Liberia recognised.

Abd-al-Kader surrenders; Constantine (East Algeria) taken by the French.

Foundation of the French Freed-slave settlement of Libre-ville in the Gaboon.

Krapf and Rebmann discover the snowy Mountains of Kenia and Kilimanjaro.

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Slavery has been abolished throughout all the French possessions in Africa by 1849.
Denmark cedes her Gold Coast forts to England 1850.
Livingstone and Oswell discover the Central Zambezi 1851.
Independence of the Transvaal Republic recognized by Great Britain 1852.
Representative Government established in Cape Colony 1853.
General Faidherbe appointed Governor of Senegal in 1854; he breaks the Fula power and greatly extends the French possessions by 1856.
A British Expedition is sent out in 1849 under Richardson, Oberweg, Vogel and Barth to explore North Central Africa: Oberweg navigates Lake Chad and discovers the river Shari; Barth visits the Upper Benué, Timbuktu, etc., and returns to England 1855.
Livingstone makes his famous journey from Cape Colony to Angola and from Angola to the Indian Ocean, exploring the Zambezi from source to mouth, and returns to England 1856.
Burton and Speke discover Lake Tanganyika, and Speke discovers Victoria Nyanza 1858.
Livingstone and Kirk discover Lake Nyasa 1859.
Spanish War with Morocco 1859-60.
Zanzibar separated as an independent State from the Imamate of 'Oman 1861.
Lagos becomes a British Crown Colony 1863.
Speke and Grant establish the Victoria Nyanza Lake as the main source of the Nile, visit Uganda, and follow the Nile down to Cairo 1860-64.
(Sir) Samuel Baker discovers Lake Albert Nyanza 1864.
Second Government Expedition under Dr Baikie sent out to explore rivers Niger and Benué (1854); Dr Baikie made Consul for the Niger, founds Lokoja at Niger-Benué confluence and explores Benué (1857) and greatly extends British influence; but dies in 1863; Consulate abolished 1866.
Discovery of a diamond near the Orange River in Cape Colony 1867.
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Lakes Mweru and Bangweolo and the Upper Luapula (Congo) R. discovered by Livingstone in 1867 and Basutoland placed under British protection... 1868
British Army enters Abyssinia to release captives of King Theodore and wins victory of Magdala... 1868
Establishment of Triple Control over Tunisian finances... 1869
Opening of Suez Canal... 1869
Sir Samuel Baker appointed Governor-General of the Egyptian Sudan... 1869
Dr Schweinfurth discovers the R. Welle, the great northern affluent of the Congo... 1870
Livingstone discovers the Lualaba or Upper Congo at Nyangwe; is met at Ujiji and relieved by Stanley... 1871
Insurrection against French in Eastern Algeria suppressed... 1871
Responsible Government introduced into Cape Colony... 1872
Sultan of Zanzibar signs treaty forced on him by England for abolition of the Slave Trade... 1873
Second Ashanti War: Sir Garnet Wolseley takes and burns Kumasi... 1873-4
Dr Livingstone dies... 1873
Cameron crosses Africa from Zanzibar to Benguela, mapping Tanganyika correctly for the first time... 1873-75
Stanley circumnavigates the Victoria Nyanza and traces the river Congo from Nyangwe to the Atlantic Ocean—the journey in African Exploration... 1874-77
Transvaal annexed by Great Britain... 1877
The Dual Control of France and England imposed on Egyptian Government (1876); Ismail Pasha deposed... 1879
War between Great Britain and the Zulus... 1879
The International Association founded by the King of the Belgians, having developed a special branch, the "Comité d'Études du Haut Congo," sends out Mr Stanley to found what becomes later on the "Congo Free State"... 1879
De Brazza secures part of the Upper Congo for France... 1880
The Transvaal revolts against Great Britain and secures recognition of its independence under British suzerainty... 1881
Appendix I.

French force enters Tunis and imposes French protection on that country 1881
French conquests reach the Upper Niger 1881-82
Arabi's revolt in Egypt (1881), abolition of Dual Control, bombardment of Alexandria and defeat of Arabi at Tel-el-Kebir by Lord Wolseley; British occupation of Egypt begins 1882
Italy occupies Assab Bay on Red Sea coast and commences creation of colony of Eritrea 1882
Occupation of Obok by France 1883
The commencement of the African Scramble:—Germany establishes her protectorate over South-West Africa, and over Togoland and the Cameroons in West Africa; France occupies Grand Bassam and Porto Novo (Gold and Slave Coasts); Gordon is despatched to the Sudan (which revolted from Egypt in 1883); and the Berlin Conference on African questions is summoned 1884
Death of General Gordon at Khartum and temporary loss of Egyptian Sudan 1885
Recognition by all the powers of Congo Free State 1885
Bechuana-land taken under British protection 1885
Germany founds her East African possessions in the interior of the Zanzibar Sultanate 1885
Great Britain declares protectorate over Niger Coast and river Niger and grants Charter to Royal Niger Company: Joseph Thomson makes a Treaty for latter Company with the Sultan of Sokoto 1885
Portugal extends her territory to the south bank of the Congo and to Kabinda 1884-85
France concludes treaty with Madagascar which gives her predominant influence over that island (protectorate over Comoro Islands 1886) 1885
The Anglo-Egyptian forces sustain severe defeats near Suakim at the hands of the Sudanese under Osman Digna: Suakim is retained but Egyptian rule in the Nile valley is restricted to Wady Halfa. Italy occupies Masawa 1885
Appendix I.

Great discoveries of reef gold in the Transvaal; founding of Johannesburg 1886
War breaks out in N. Nyasaland between British settlers and Arab slave traders 1887
In Oil rivers (Niger Delta) Jaja, King of Opobo, is arrested and banished; access to interior markets is then obtained 1887
French Senegambian possessions definitely extended to the Upper Niger 1887
Imperial British East Africa Company receives Charter 1887
Serious rebellion against the Germans breaks out in East Africa (is not finally subdued till 1890) 1888
British protectorate over N. Somaliland finally organised 1889
Italian protectorate established over East Somaliland and treaty concluded with Menelek of Ethiopia by which Italy claimed to control foreign relations of Abyssinia 1889
Charter given to British South African Company 1889
British Central Africa declared to be under British protection: British flag hoisted on Lakes Tanganyika and Nyasa 1889
In 1887 Stanley conducts an expedition by way of the Congo to relieve Emin Pasha. He discovers the Albert Edward Lake and Ruwenzori Mountain and reaches Zanzibar 1889
Anglo-German Agreement concluded relative to East Africa: Zanzibar taken under British protection; Great Britain recognizes French protectorate over Madagascar and French Sphere of Influence between Algeria, the Niger, and Lake Chad, and France recognizes the British Control over Sokoto and the Lower Niger 1890
French expeditions reach the river Shari from the Congo Basin and secure that river to French influence 1890-91
Captain (now Colonel) Lugard establishes British predominance over Uganda 1891
Natal receives responsible government 1893
France conquers and annexes Dahome 1893
Appendix I.

First Matabele war: death of Lobengula: Buluwayo becomes the capital of Rhodesia 1893
French occupy Timbuktu 1894
Uganda declared a British protectorate: Charter of British East Africa Company withdrawn and British East Africa henceforth administered under British Commissioner 1894-5
Arabs defeated and driven out of British Central African protectorate 1895
Major Mouzinho de Albuquerque captures the Zulu king Gungunyanana and firmly establishes Portuguese dominion in South-East Africa 1895
France conquers and annexes Madagascar 1894-96
Jameson raid into Transvaal: Matabele revolt and second Matabele war 1896
Italy sustains terrible defeat in North Abyssinia. Her protectorate over Abyssinia withdrawn and that country's independence recognized 1896
Anglo-Egyptian army reconquers Dongola 1896
Conquest of Nupe by the Royal Niger Company 1897
Zululand incorporated with Natal 1897
Railway completed to Buluwayo 1897
Revolt of Sudanese soldiers temporarily imperils British position in Uganda 1897-98
Anglo-French agreement signed with regard to Niger 1898
Anglo-German agreement relative to Delagoa Bay and other Portuguese possessions in Africa signed in 1898
Railway opened from Lower Congo to Stanley pool 1898
Khartūm captured by Sir H. (now Lord) Kitchener and Anglo-Egyptian influence established over the Sudan 1898
Major Marchand, who is sent to Fashoda by French Government, is withdrawn thence on British protests 1898
APPENDIX II.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE HISTORY OF COLONIZATION OF AFRICA. BOOKS SPECIALLY USEFUL.

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(A most valuable book of reference.)

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