

## Chapter 1 : Sudan - Wikipedia

*The War in Egypt and the Soudan: An Episode in the History of the British Empire; Being a Descriptive Account of the Scenes and Events of That Great Actors in It, Vol. 4 (Classic Reprint) [Thomas Archer] on www.nxgvision.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Chromolithograph black and brown with original additional hand colour, contemporarily mounted upon linen, green cloth edging renewed to style, inked manuscript title to verso Very Good, some areas and lines of toning, some creasing, closed tear with no loss extending into map on left side, but still quite pleasing , x 67 cm This pair of large separately issued maps represents the first broadly accurate general maps of Southern Egypt and Northern Sudan. Notably, the maps appeared during the most dramatic event of the conflict, the Siege of Khartoum March 12, 1898 – January 26, 1898, which resulted in the shocking defeat and massacre of the Anglo-Egyptian garrison, including its famous commander, General Charles Gordon. The present works were the authoritative maps used by the Anglo-Egyptian forces during numerous campaigns for the remainder of the war. The maps are unusually fine works of frontier military cartography, being finely edited composites of formal trigonometrical surveys and military reconnaissance mapping. The stellar overall accuracy of the maps is especially impressive as the surveyors responsible for the antecedent manuscripts operated within what was arguably the most dangerous theatre in the entire world! On both maps the River Nile snakes through the desert, while the fertile alluvial valleys that exist along some parts of its course are coloured green, as points of elevation are expressed through finely executed lithographic shading. All cities, towns and villages of any consequence are marked, as roads in the few places where they exist, while the ancient caravan routes are traced across the desert. Also noted are the various cataracts and rapids along the Nile, which posed impediments to steamship travel. The routes of telegraph lines many of which were newly erected are delineated, as are the routes of proposed railways. Interestingly, the maps note numerous archaeological sites etc. All considered, the maps provide every imaginable feature required by an Anglo-Egyptian Army on the move through a merciless desert landscape, inhabited by fierce enemy warriors. While the present maps overlap somewhat with both showing the stretch of territory between Hannek and Berber, they were intended to be complimentary, and together they provided the authoritative cartographic depiction of the key military theatre of the Mahdist War. Both maps were, as will be discussed later, issued in several revised editions; however, all examples of the maps are scarce, while both maps of the pair are seldom found together, as here. Both present maps were carefully compiled from the best manuscripts at the Intelligence Branch, a special advisory division of the War Office that was established in 1871. In 1881, the Branch became the Directorate of Military Intelligence, which existed until 1914, when it became known simply as Defence Intelligence DI, the name under which it operates to the present day. The present maps were made under the close supervision of Major later Colonel William R. Fox. In 1871, he was appointed as the supervisor of cartography at the Intelligence Branch in London. There, Fox carefully sifted through the hundreds of field manuscript surveys that were arriving fast and furious at the War Office. In addition to the present works Fox oversaw the creation of important maps related to the Egypt Campaign, whereby Britain made that country a protectorate; several route maps and plans of specific regions of Sudan, such as the Sketch Map of Country between Suakin and Berber with notes on the Principal Routes, much of the information of which were integrated into the present works; maps of lands bordering Sudan, such as a Map of Abyssinia and adjacent Red Sea Coast and General Map of the Italian Colony of Eritrea and Adjoining Countries; and works related to his old stomping ground, such as the Map of the South-western Frontier of the South African Republic including the adjacent portions of Bechuanaland, Griqualand West and the Orange Free State. Although Fox retired from the Intelligence Branch in 1881, many of his maps were reissued for some years thereafter, ensuring that his work had an enduring legacy. This marked the furthest point to where British and Egyptian troops could travel from Cairo in relative speed and comfort; past Asyut, they would have to move by mixture of boat and horse, the latter being arduous and very dangerous given the high frequency of Mahdist ambushes. Numerous caravan routes leave the river, some headed for the oases located to the west. Traveling further, one passes the 3rd Cataract at Hannek, before

reaching Dongola, a town which was a major forward base for the Anglo-Egyptian forces early in the war. Finally, the map leads one further up the Nile, as it curves twice, before coming to Berber, an important regional centre. The map was first issued in April , with the present example being an early version revised up to the end of . The map remained the authoritative cartographic record of the region for the remainder of the Mahdist War, with further updated editions produced in , and . This map showcases the nucleus of the Mahdist War theatre, including both Khartoum the traditional capital of Egyptian Sudan, seized by the Mahdists in January and nearby Omdurman, the Mahdist capital finally taken by the British in . The caravan routes that cut way from the Nile led through dangerous country and were the scene of constant skirmishes between the Anglo-Egyptian forces and Mahdist-backed tribesmen. Beyond the Nile Valley, the map reaches north-eastwards to take in Suakin, the port on the Red Sea the landing place of a major British expedition in , while in the far southeast is Kassala, a hotly contested city near the border with Abyssinia. Khartoum, a large city located on the south bank of the Blue Nile, is labelled with several key sites, including: New Mosque; and 5. Importantly, in December , as the present map was being printed, the Anglo-Egyptian garrison at Khartoum was under siege by the Mahdist forces, and would fall on January 26, . The present map was first issued in September , with the present example being an early version revised to December . The map remained the authoritative cartographic record of the region for the remainder of the Mahdist War, with further updated editions produced in , , and .

Epic Contest for the Control of Sudan

The Mahdist War 1898-1900 was one of the longest and most brutal colonial wars ever fought by Britain. At its essence, Britain and her protectorate Egypt, sought to wrest control of Sudan from the Mahdist Islamist rebels who had rapidly conquered much of the country. The year long conflict resulted in many stunning defeats and victories for both sides, as well as involving the other regional players, such as Ethiopia, Italian Eritrea and the Belgian Congo. The war was extensively covered in real time via telegraph by the major European newspapers, ensuring that the conflict was one of the earliest modern worldwide media spectacles. An Historical Account of the Reconquest of the Soudan , a bestseller which dramatically raised his profile on the eve of his first election to Parliament. Britain and Egypt eventually prevailed, ruling Sudan in a de jure condominium for the two generations. Sudan had been occupied by Egypt since 1898; however, large segments of the Sudanese population had actively resisted the foreign presence, mounting innumerable insurrections over the years. In 1898, General Charles Gordon, a British general who had achieved international great fame due to his super-human exploits in China during the Second Opium War, was recruited by the Egyptians to serve as the Governor of the Equatorial Provinces of Sudan, with mandate to quell the insurgencies. Gordon, while a Christian religious fanatic, with a somewhat reckless streak, could, at times, prove a skilled operator. He achieved some measure of success in Sudan, but grew exhausted by what was a thankless task, resigning in 1899. After that point, the political situation in Sudan became increasingly unstable, opening the door to momentous events. Muhammad Ahmad bin Abd Allah , was a regional Nubian leader and Islamic mystic, who through his great charisma and bold strategic cunning suddenly rose to become the most prominent insurgent leader in Sudan. In 1898, the Mahdists broke out into open rebellion against the Egyptian administration. The Egyptian Army gradually lost control of the Sudanese countryside, although they managed to hold Khartoum and were able to maintain their lifeline down the Nile to Egypt albeit with great difficulty. By 1899, the Egyptians had 7,000 troops garrisoned at Khartoum, under the command of William Hicks, a retired British officer contracted by Cairo. Britain, who had made Egypt a protectorate in 1882, was reluctant to get involved in Sudan. Even the best-case scenario would still be a monstrously bloody and expensive debacle. However, the situation down south was becoming so alarming that it threatened the security of Egypt proper; dramatic action was deemed necessary. Unfortunately, forging a retreat agreement with the rebels was not possible; the Mahdi rejected all requests to parley or compromise. General Gordon was pressed back into service to oversee what would be a difficult and dangerous mission to withdraw the Egyptian forces from Sudan. There was tremendous opposition to this appointment in British official circles, as many considered Gordon to be borderline-insane with good reason ; however, Queen Victoria was his greatest fan and her intervention secured his service. Gordon, accompanied by a modest British force, arrived to command the Egyptian garrison at Khartoum in February . However, beginning on March 13, the Mahdi, at the head of 50,000 warriors, speedily moved in to besiege Khartoum. Gordon, who was

caught off guard by this turn, managed to send a mayday cable to London. Eventually, pressure from Queen Victoria, as well as public opinion fanned by the yellow press, forced him to send a relief force to Sudan, led by the legendary General Sir Garnet Wolseley with had achieved great fame for his missions in Canada and the Gold Coast. Aided by examples of the represent maps, the expedition took three months to fight its way up the Nile to reach the environs of Khartoum. However, on January 28, , when they first sighted the city, learned that Gordon, and almost all his 7, troops, as well as 4, civilians had been slaughtered on January 26, when the Mahdists stormed Khartoum. Wolseley carefully withdrew his force from Sudan, leaving almost the entire country under Mahdist control. The British public were furious with both Gladstone and Wolseley for not rescuing their hero. Britain proceeded to mount a series of expeditions into Sudan, the earliest of which were unsuccessful. During the Suakin Expedition of March , a force led by Lieutenant-General Sir Gerald Graham, proceeded inland from the Red Sea coast, and while initially successful, it was forced to withdraw upon being bogged down by guerrilla attacks in the interior. While successful in its prime objective, the mission suffered many costly misadventures and failed to wrest any part of Sudan from Mahdist control. In , new political circumstances supported a more robust British position with respect to the Sudan, which remained entirely in Mahdist hands. In , Kitchener, after redoubling his preparations, led a force of 8, British regulars and 17, Egyptian troops on a mission to wipe out the Mahdists once and for all. While the Khalifa could count on 60, warriors, his force was dramatically outmatched in terms of weapons and technology. Kitchener made short work of the job. Fortunately, cooler heads prevailed, and instead of pursuing such a foolhardy collision course, set the stage for the Entente Cordiale , the enduring Anglo-French alliance. Turing back to the Mahdist conflict, the British gradually assumed control over the majority of Sudan, while hunting down the reaming Mahdist detachments. Britain and Egypt then proceed to rule the country as the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, in a de jure condominium, until , whereupon Sudan attained its independence. Cartographic Items Maps Terje Tvedt, *The Nile: An Annotated Bibliography* London: Tauris, , p.

## Chapter 2 : Mahdist War - Wikipedia

*The war in Egypt and the Soudan; an episode in the history of the British Empire. Being a descriptive account of the scenes and events of that great drama, and sketches of the principal actors in it.*

Background[ edit ] Following the invasion by Muhammad Ali in , Sudan was governed by an Egyptian administration. Because of the heavy taxes it imposed and because of the bloody start of the Turkish-Egyptian rule in Sudan, this colonial system was resented by the Sudanese people. Throughout the period of Turco-Egyptian rule, many segments of the Sudanese population suffered extreme hardship because of the system of taxation imposed by the central government. In bad years, and especially during times of drought and famine, farmers were unable to pay the high taxes. These migrants, known as "jallaba" after their loose-fitting style of dress, began to function as small traders and middlemen for the foreign trading companies that had established themselves in the cities and towns of central Sudan[ citation needed ]. The jallaba were also known to be slave trading tribes. By the middle 19th century the Ottoman Imperial subject administration in Egypt was in the hands of Khedive Ismail. As the most direct route to India, the jewel in the British Crown, control over the Suez Canal was of paramount strategic importance, and British commercial and imperial interests dictated the need to seize or otherwise control it. Thus an ever-increasing British role in Egyptian affairs seemed necessary. This commission eventually forced Khedive Ismail to abdicate in favor of his son Tawfiq in , leading to a period of political turmoil. Exhausted by years of work, he resigned his post in and left early the next year. His policies were soon abandoned by the new governors, but the anger and discontent of the dominant Arab minority was left unaddressed. Mahdi Uprising[ edit ] Muhammad Ahmad, the self-proclaimed Mahdi. This banner is a declaration of faith and allegiance into Allah, and was carried into battle by the Sudanese Mahdist Army. The color of the banner identifies the fighting unit. Given by Miss Victoria MacBean, Soon in open revolt against the Egyptians, Muhammad Ahmad proclaimed himself the Mahdi , the promised redeemer of the Islamic world. In August the then-governor of the Sudan, Raouf Pasha , sent two companies of infantry each with one machine gun to arrest him. The captains of the two companies were each promised promotion if their soldiers were the ones to return the Mahdi to the governor. This movement, couched as a triumphal progress, incited many of the Arab tribes to rise in support of the Jihad the Mahdi had declared against the "Turkish oppressors. The Egyptian administration in the Sudan, now thoroughly concerned by the scale of the uprising, assembled a force of 4, troops under Yusef Pasha. This force approached the Mahdist gathering, whose members were poorly clothed, half starving, and armed only with sticks and stones. The Mahdi led a dawn assault on 7 June , which slaughtered the army to a man. The rebels gained vast stores of arms and ammunition, military clothing and other supplies. History of modern Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian War , the European powers became increasingly aware of the troubles in the Sudan. The British advisers to the Egyptian government gave tacit consent for another expedition. Throughout the summer of , Egyptian troops were concentrated at Khartoum, eventually reaching the strength of 7, infantry , 1, cavalry , 20 machine guns, and artillery. The force was, in the words of Winston Churchill , "perhaps the worst army that has ever marched to war" [11] â€”unpaid, untrained ,and undisciplined, its soldiers having more in common with their enemies than with their officers. El Obeid , the city whose siege Hicks had intended to relieve, had already fallen by the time the expedition left Khartoum, but Hicks continued anyway, although not confident of his chances of success. Upon his approach, the Mahdi assembled an army of about 40, men and drilled them rigorously in the art of war , equipping them with the arms and ammunition captured in previous battles. Egypt was groaning under a barely maintainable debt repayment structure for her enormous European debt. Maintaining the garrisons in the Sudan was costing the Egyptian government over , Egyptian pounds a year, [15] an unmaintainable expense. Charles Gordon as Governor of the Sudan It was therefore decided by the Egyptian government, under some coercion by their British controllers, that the Egyptian presence in the Sudan should be withdrawn and the country left to some form of self-government, likely headed by the Mahdi. The withdrawal of the Egyptian garrisons stationed throughout the country, such as those at Sennar , Tokar and Sinkat, was therefore threatened unless it was conducted in an

orderly fashion. The Egyptian government asked for a British officer to be sent to the Sudan to co-ordinate the withdrawal of the garrisons. It was hoped that Mahdist forces would judge an attack on a British subject to be too great a risk, and hence allow the withdrawal to proceed without incident. Gordon was a gifted officer, who had distinguished himself in several campaigns in the Far East , particularly China See the Second Opium War. However, he was also renowned for his aggression and rigid personal honour , [16] which, in the eyes of several prominent British officials in Egypt, made him unsuitable for the task. Gordon was eventually given the mission, but he was to be accompanied by the much more level-headed and reliable Colonel John Stewart. Gordon left England on 18 January [17] and arrived in Cairo on the evening of 24 January. The Battle of Abu Klea , which took place during the desert expedition to bring relief to Gordon, besieged in Khartoum , Gordon arrived in Khartoum on 18 February, [20] and immediately became apprised of the vast difficulty of the task. There was no guarantee that, if the garrisons were to sortie , even with the clear intention of withdrawing, they would not be cut to pieces by the Mahdist forces. Although the pragmatic approach would have been to secure the safety of the Khartoum garrison and abandon the outlying fortifications and their troops to the Mahdi, Gordon became increasingly reluctant to leave the Sudan until "every one who wants to go down [the Nile] is given the chance to do so," [24] feeling it would be a slight on his honour to abandon any Egyptian soldiers to the Mahdi. It is debated [25] whether or not Gordon deliberately remained in Khartoum longer than strategically sensible, seemingly intent on becoming besieged within the town. Gordon, was of the opinion that the British officers could easily have escaped from Khartoum up until 14 December The telegraph lines between Khartoum and Cairo were cut on 15 March, [27] severing communication between Khartoum and the outside world. Siege of Khartoum[ edit ] Main article: Siege of Khartoum An aerial view of the confluence of the Nile rivers. Khartoum lies between the two rivers, with Omdurman on the west bank slightly downstream. Gordon had food for an estimated six months, [28] several million rounds of ammunition in store, [29] with the capacity to produce a further 50, rounds per week, [30] and 7, Egyptian soldiers. Gordon had enthusiastically supported the idea of recalling the notorious former slaver , Pasha Zobeir , from exile in Egypt to organize and lead a popular uprising against the Mahdi. All were similarly vetoed. Among these alternatives were: Making a breakout southwards along the Blue Nile towards Abyssinia now Ethiopia , which would have enabled him to collect the garrisons stationed along that route. However, the window for navigation of the upper reaches of that river was very narrow. An expedition was duly dispatched under Sir Garnet Wolseley.

## Chapter 3 : Thomas Archer - The War in Egypt and the Soudan - 4 volumes - - Catawiki

*The War in Egypt and the Soudan, an Episode in the History of the British Empire Being a Descriptive Account of the Scenes and Events of That Great Drama, and Sketches of the Principal Actors in It by Thomas Archer.*

Initially, the term "Sudanese" had a negative connotation in the Arabized Sudan due to its association with black African slaves. The idea of "Sudanese" nationalism goes back to the 1930s and 1940s, when it was popularized by young intellectuals. History of Sudan Prehistoric Sudan before c. 10,000. By the eighth millennium BC, people of a Neolithic culture had settled into a sedentary way of life there in fortified mudbrick villages, where they supplemented hunting and fishing on the Nile with grain gathering and cattle herding. The population that resulted from this cultural and genetic mixing developed a social hierarchy over the next centuries which became the Kingdom of Kush with the capital at Kerma at 2500 BC. Anthropological and archaeological research indicate that during the predynastic period Nubia and Nagadan Upper Egypt were ethnically, and culturally nearly identical, and thus, simultaneously evolved systems of pharaonic kingship by 3100 BC. Xerxes I tomb relief. It was established after the Bronze Age collapse and the disintegration of the New Kingdom of Egypt , centered at Napata in its early phase. After King Kashta "the Kushite" invaded Egypt in the eighth century BC, the Kushite kings ruled as pharaohs of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty of Egypt for a century before being defeated and driven out by the Assyrians. At the height of their glory, the Kushites conquered an empire that stretched from what is now known as South Kordofan all the way to the Sinai. The Kingdom of Kush is mentioned in the Bible as having saved the Israelites from the wrath of the Assyrians, although disease among the besiegers was the main reason for the failure to take the city. Taharqa fled back to his homeland where he died two years later. Egypt became an Assyrian colony; however, king Tantamani , after succeeding Taharqa, made a final determined attempt to regain Egypt. Esarhaddon died while preparing to leave the Assyrian capital of Nineveh in order to eject him. However, his successor Ashurbanipal "c. 605" c. In ancient Greek geography, the Meroitic kingdom was known as Ethiopia a term also used earlier by the Assyrians when encountering the Nubians. The civilization of Kush was among the first in the world to use iron smelting technology. Medieval Nubian kingdoms c. 1000. The northern border of Alodia is unclear, but it also might have been located further north, between the fourth and fifth Nile cataract. The latter eventually founded a kingdom on their own, Nobatia. Nobatia in the north, which had its capital at Pachoras Faras ; the central kingdom, Makuria centred at Tungul Old Dongola , about 13 kilometres 8 miles south of modern Dongola ; and Alodia , in the heartland of the old Kushitic kingdom, which had its capital at Soba now a suburb of modern-day Khartoum. In or and again in they invaded Nubia but were repelled, making the Nubians one of the few who managed to defeat the Arabs during the Islamic expansion. Afterwards Makuria continued to exist only as a petty kingdom. Sultanate of Sennar , Tunjur kingdom , and Sultanate of Darfur The great mosque of Sennar , built in the 17th century. A subsequent Ottoman attempt to capture Dongola was repelled by the Funj in

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*In , Britain and Egypt reached an agreement under which Sudan was run by a governor-general appointed by Egypt with British consent. In reality Sudan was effectively administered as a Crown colony.*