ewfig came to power efore wielded considerable influence and taxes were imposed on reduced by \(^2\)3 which lead to increasing unemployment ne Egyptian government of the loans to the European governments hares in the Suez canal. It gave Britain income from shipping tariffs. ch influence in the region was eroding Egyptian sovereignty. This my officers by Urabi Pasha. They resented foreign influence on the ropeans, the Egyptian people in the civil service and military were their advancement and the army were angry about their lack of pay, nanged when 50 Europeans were killed in riots in 1882. Ironclads to protect the canal. the spot) and Tewfig was restored as a puppet ruler rnment- establishes Britain's influence over Egypt d a screen of Egyptian ministers, aided by British ministers administered Sudan on behalf of their puppet Khedeve Ismail Muhammad Ahmad who proclaimed himself the 'Mahdi' (the saviour towards British influence, the Mahdi transformed and the basis of the saviour towards British influence). taken control of the whole area surrounding Khartoum. e was killed ptian troops but was belieaded. further loss of life and money for no obvious gain 's position in relation to other European powers , and began to face a challenge from other e at by Germany in 1871, also established a foothold in Indo-CHina in 1860. It also became m berian railway network in the 1880s, which became newfound competition for Britain blishing a base in Singapore (1819). Jpper Burma (1885), leaving Thailand as a buffer zone between the European powers. n to have kick-started the scramble for Africa

d that European intervention was necessary in Africa to develop natural resources eg. Build

ernment could respond more quickly in the event of another mutiny

cious of Leopold's true intentions and in 1884 a scramble for territory had already begun.

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