

rather than be preoccupied with village defense. A long period of peace and prosperity followed, the likes of which had not been seen for almost 160 years.

For the next two and a half centuries, Roman Britain prospered. The Romans contributed greatly to the development of the British economy, and not only in agriculture. Britain had been mining long before the Claudian invasion, but the Romans introduced more efficient mining technology. They also contributed to the cultural development of Britain by introducing language, theater, art, and trade skills to its labor force. Rome's greatest contribution, though, was peace. Ironically, this reduction of military force led to the successful Visigothic invasion of Britain.

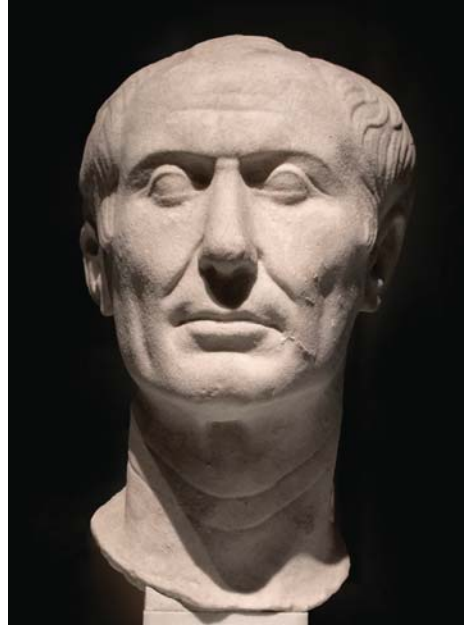
During the reign of Emperor Honorius (395–423) came the beginning of the end of Roman rule in Britain. Many of the highly skilled and trained professional Roman legionaries were replaced by local tribesmen and Saxon mercenaries, who were unable to fend off attacks by the Visigoths. Honorius rejected pleas from Britain in 410 to help defend its borders, and the barbarians ultimately prevailed. Urbanization, one of Rome's greatest contributions, halted completely, and cities and towns withered and died.

See also: Gaul, Roman Conquest of.

References: Fry, Plantagenet Somerset, *Roman Britain, History and Sites* (Totowa, NJ: Barnes & Noble, 1984); Holder, P. A., *The Roman Army in Britain* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1982); Salway, Peter, *Roman Britain* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1981).

## CAESAR, JULIUS

Gaius Julius Caesar was born 13 July 100 B.C.E. At age 16 he took over as head of the family upon his father's death and tended to his mother and two sisters. At age 19 he married Cornelia, the daughter of a Roman consul. After her death, Julius made a politically significant match by marrying the granddaughter of the great consul Sulla. (He divorced her after five years.) Through these contacts, and his military abilities, he rose from the relative unimportance of an impoverished noble



Bust of Julius Caesar, dictator for life of the Roman Republic before his assassination in 44 B.C.

family to contacts with the most powerful men in Rome.

Early in his military career, Julius saw service in Asia and Cilicia and was involved in battles against the Persian leader Mithradates. His accomplishments on the battlefield and his political contacts put him in position to be elected tribune in 73 B.C.E. As this was an elected position, it showed his growing popularity with the public. He later held other elective and appointive offices, including aedile (city administrator), pontifexmaximus (head of the priests), and proconsul in Spain. He reached for the top when he allied himself with the two consuls Pompey and Crassus, forming the Triumvirate in 60 B.C.E. With their support in the Senate, he received the proconsulship of Gaul. There, he could enforce Roman rule and make a name for himself as a general, which was fast becoming the path to political power.

Between the years 58 and 51, he subdued Gaul, challenged marauding Germanic tribes, and mounted an expedition to Britain. He also tried to mediate between the increasingly hostile Crassus and Pompey.



Depiction of Harold's death from the Bayeux Tapestry. Photo via Wikimedia Commons. [Public domain.]

the hill, nor could their archers hurt many English behind their interlocked shields. Only when the English broke ranks to pursue a repulsed Norman charge did they lose the protection of their position. In the open field, they fell prey to the Normans. The ensuing melee, and the death of Harold, spelled the end of the English army.

After the battle, William marched his force to London, defeating any resistance he met along the way. He entered the city in December and had himself crowned, like Charlemagne, on Christmas Day. William settled in to sovereignty fairly quickly. There was little resistance at first, and William set about establishing Norman control by constructing forts as centers of power across the country. In early 1068, William moved against risings in the southwest by capturing Exeter and moving into Cornwall. More castles were built in order to maintain control. Trouble in the north took William to Northumbria and York, but he gained the fealty of the northern earls and King Malcolm of Scotland. It was short-lived, for he had to return in the winter of 1069–1070 in a brutal campaign. William destroyed the agricultural production of the northern counties, burning crops and animals to deny the locals any chance of sustaining themselves. An autumn 1069 victory over Scandinavian forces under Swein Estrithson at the Humber River, in addi-

tion to a second campaign against Scotland's King Malcolm in 1072, completed William's conquest.

Some Norman influence was present in England prior to 1066, but only after William's conquest did the whole of the British Isles begin to change. The Norman king introduced feudalism into England, and the construction of castles throughout the country, along with the appointment of Normans to own them, created a new ruling class. At first, the conquest was over the aristocracy only, as the predominantly Scandinavian rulers were replaced by continental ones, even though the Normans themselves were not that far from their Scandinavian roots. All of Britain soon felt the Norman presence when William ordered the compilation of the Domesday Book, a census of all the country's people, lands, and possessions for taxation purposes. Much of historians' knowledge of medieval England comes from the minute details recorded in that book. The construction of castles and then churches changed the nature of architecture in Britain, and the new church construction signaled a change in the church hierarchy as well. Not only did the aristocracy change, but local abbots and bishops were replaced by Norman church officials; by the time of William's death in 1090, no high-ranking church official had been born in Britain. The church, being the center of learning on the continent, had a profound effect on the intellectual life of Britain. The country ceased to be part of Scandinavia and began to be part of Europe.

*See also:* France, Viking Invasion of.

*References:* Freeman, Edward, *The History of the Norman Conquest of England* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1974); Furneaux, Rupert, *The Invasion of 1066* (Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1974); Howarth, David, *1066: The Year of Conquest* (New York: Viking Penguin, 1977).

## BULGARS

The Bulgars were another of the nomadic tribes of central Asia who wandered into Europe in the wake of the Roman Empire's fall. Arriving late in the fifth century, at first they were kept at bay by the power of the Byzantine Empire and that of the Avars.

one empress), but none as able as Taitsong, who took them to their greatest heights.

See also: Vietnam, Chinese Conquest of.

References: Boulger, Demetrius, *The History of China*, 2 vols. (Freeport, NY: Books for Libraries, 1898); Capon, Edmund, *Tang China* (London: Macdonald Orbis, 1989); Wei, Cheng, *Mirror to the Son of Heaven*, ed. and trans. Howard Wechsler (New Haven, CT Yale University Press, 1974).

## TURKS

The peoples known as Turks originated not in the Turkey of today, but in Turkistan in central Asia. In the middle of the sixth century C.E., they formed themselves into a large tribal confederation, then shortly thereafter split into eastern and western factions. The eastern Turkic tribes interacted strongly with the Chinese, most notably with the T'ang dynasty, and alternately aided or were defeated by Chinese societies. The western Turkic tribes, however, were better known as conquerors for their occupation of territory stretching from the Oxus River to the Mediterranean Sea.

Their first major entry into Western history came through contact with Arabs spreading Islam past Persia and toward central Asia. The pastoral Turks became exposed to the civilizations of Persia and the Byzantine Empire, and began a gradual conversion to Western religions, mainly but not exclusively Islam. Soon Turkic soldiers served in Muslim armies, either as volunteers or as slave-soldiers, forerunners of the Mamluks or the janisaries of the Ottoman Empire. They soon became ghazis, or border warriors, hired by Muslim governments to protect the northeastern frontier. At this point the western Turks also split, the eastern faction becoming the Ghaznavids and the western becoming the Seljuks.

## VANDALS

The Vandals were one of the tribes who migrated from the area below the Baltic Sea during the late Roman Empire. They were of the same racial stock as the Goths, but traveled across Germany more directly than did the Goths, who migrated at the same time but took a more southerly route before



A 16th century perception of the Vandals, illustrated in a manuscript by Lucas de Heere and preserved in the Ghent University Library. Photo by UGent, via Wikimedia Commons.

moving westward across Europe. Little is known of the Vandals' early history, but they crossed into Germany about the time Rome was loosening its grip on the area in the mid-300s C.E. They were actually the leaders of a group of tribes, and were themselves divided into two groups, the Asdings and the Silings. They led and conquered with the Sueves, another Germanic tribe, and the Alans, who were a non-Germanic people driven into Europe by the advance of the Huns.

The Vandal coalition moved across Germany as the Western Goths (Visigoths) were occupying northern Italy and Dacia, and the two fought each other. The Visigoths had the better of the encounter, and the Vandals seemed to disappear for a time. In 406 they emerged again to lead their



1892 *Punch* cartoon depicting the Uganda conflict as a white elephant for the British East Africa Company. Photo via Wikimedia Commons. [Public domain.]

Frederick Lugard and an early version of a Maxim machine gun sent the French packing and left the British Protestants in control.

Jackson, the British government representative, aided by Lugard, soon spread British control over the northern and southern regions. In the north, Egypt once again threatened Bunyoro, and the Bunyoro King Kabalega (Kabarega) was buying guns from Charles Stokes, a British missionary turned gun runner. After joining with some Nubian mercenaries left over from the failed Egyptian invasion, Lugard and the Protestant forces finally wrested control of Bunyoro after a five-year struggle. An uprising by those same mercenaries in 1897 took a further two years to suppress. After dealing with a number of minor kingdoms (through diplomacy or military force), the British finally exercised total control over what came to be called the Uganda Protectorate. By the turn of the century, the kingdom of Buganda was granted a large measure of autonomy within the protectorate and also given roughly half of the Bunyoro territory. Still, all was dependent on loyalty to Britain. "The last two provisions [of the treaty] dealt with definitions and the interpretation of the agreement—interpretation in the sense that it was laid down that the English version of the agreement, not the [Ugandan] one, would be binding on both parties and, of course, none of

the [Ugandan] signatories understood English." (Karugire, *Political History*)

In 1900, London sent Sir Harry Johnston to oversee the Uganda Protectorate and implement economic reforms. These included distribution of land to private citizens, as opposed to the communal system which had been the norm under royal control. The desire for personal property led to massive internal migration, but the need for land was obvious when the British began instituting taxes. In earlier times the king had collected taxes in kind, but the need to use money to pay taxes was designed to encourage the populace to become productive for the international market. Significant income resulted from the institution of cotton growing, improved by the completion of the railway to the Indian Ocean port of Mombasa in 1902. Education was limited, however, with the missionary schools providing the bulk of the teaching and that being primarily basic literacy, with little or no vocational training. This produced government workers and low-level business employees, but no real middle class.

The first serious stirring of discontent began in the 1920s. Uganda had prospered during World War I, but the younger generation was impatient to move into important government positions held by those who had first taken over with the establishment of British rule. The British government responded by clearing out the old office-holders, who had become quite corrupt, and bringing in younger replacements. There was also an influx of white settlement, though not as extensive as in neighboring Kenya. That, plus the introduction of Asians for import-export workers, began to reduce the native population to lower class status. As the population grew for all races, the prejudice against the black population began to increase. So did the feelings of resentment and movements to remedy the situation. Not until 1947, however, did serious action take place with the formation of the Ugandan African Farmers Union. In 1949, farmers began to demonstrate for a removal of government price controls as well as the breaking up of the Indian-controlled cotton gins. They also demanded a greater say in government, since the powerless kabaka could not speak for them even if he wanted to. The British

## The North Atlantic Treaty, 1949

*The Parties to this Treaty reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all governments.*

*They are determined to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilisation of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law. They seek to promote stability and well-being in the North Atlantic area.*

*They are resolved to unite their efforts for collective defence and for the preservation of peace and security. They therefore agree to this North Atlantic Treaty:*

### Article 1

The Parties undertake, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, to settle any international dispute in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered, and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

### Article 2

The Parties will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and wellbeing. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them.

### Article 3

In order more effectively to achieve the objectives of this Treaty, the Parties, separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack.

### Article 4

The Parties will consult together whenever, in the opinion of any of them, the territorial integrity, political independence or security of any of the Parties is threatened.

### Article 5

The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defence recognised by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.

Any such armed attack and all measures taken as a result thereof shall immediately be reported to the Security Council. Such measures shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security .

### Article 6 (1)

For the purpose of Article 5, an armed attack on one or more of the Parties is deemed to include an armed attack:

- on the territory of any of the Parties in Europe or North America, on the Algerian Departments of France (2), on the territory of or on the Islands under the jurisdiction of any of the Parties in the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer;
- on the forces, vessels, or aircraft of any of the Parties, when in or over these territories or any other area in Europe in which occupation forces of any of the Parties were stationed on the date when the Treaty entered into force or the Mediterranean Sea or the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer.