

The War for The Sudan: 1881-1898

1. The Sudan:

- A) Arabic name for The Sudan is.....Baled-el-Sudan.....Means: Land of the Blacks.**
- B) Egypt's southern colony or province.**
- C) WAS part of Turkey's Ottoman Empire:
 - I. BUT, Turkey has given up trying to control events in Egypt.**
 - II. The area is under British control.****
- D) The Egyptian Government lacks resources to govern the Sudan efficiently.**
- E) Life in the Sudan depends on the Nile River.**
- F) The Egyptian economy declines:
 - I. A corrupt ruling class develops.****
- G) The Sudanese are fed up with Egyptian corruption, taxation, and interference!
 - I. The threat of a Sudan uprising threatens the installation of a Nationalist Government.****
- H) The British intervene because:
 - I. Economic disaster will ruin some European interests.**
 - II. Cannot let the Suez Canal.....Links India and England.....Fall into hostile hands.****

2. 1881 – People of the Sudan are listening to,

**and become followers of.....37 year old,
Mohammed Ibn Ahmed el-Sayyid Abdullah
Mohammed:**

**A) Lives on the island of Abba, in the Nile,
150 miles upstream from Khartoum.**

**B) Is a mystic with a scholarly devotion to
Islam.**

**C) Claims to be descended from the Prophet
Mohammed:**

**I. Proclaims himself to be Al-Mahdi.....The
Mahdi:**

(1) Guided One of the Prophet.

(2) The Proclaimed One.

(3) Apostle of the Prophet.

D) Wants:

I. To create a Messianic Islamic State.

II. To drive the Egyptians out of the Sudan.

**III. To purge the Sudan of all Christians,
Jews, and Muslims who do not conform
to his religious standards.**

E) Does possess military knowledge and skill.

F) Declares.....Jihad.....Holy War!!!

**G) Starts forming an Army that will eventually
number 55,680!!!**

H) 1881.....Uprising in the Sudan!

3. The Mahdi's Army:

A) Called.....The Ansar:

I. Arabic word meaning.....Follower or Helper:

(1) Word is used in The Koran to describe the disciples of the Prophet Mohammed.

B) They come from nomadic tribes that inhabit the arid deserts of the south and west upper Egypt.

C) British and other Anglos will refer to them as:

I. Mahdists.

II. Dervishes.

III. Fuzzy Wuzzies (In the Eastern Sudan).

D) Army is divided into.....Standards:

I. These are commanded by Khalifas.

E) Dress:

I. Loose cotton shirts.

II. Close fitting cotton drawers, or, white cotton pants.

III. Sandals.

IV. Skull cap, or, turban.

F) Weapons:

I. A 10 foot, broad-bladed, spear; 3 shorter, throwing spears; a straight, double-edged, sword; daggers.

II. Also used hooked, wooden, throwing sticks to take out the legs of horses and camels

III. Sometimes carry a round shield made from rhino, elephant, or crocodile skin.

IV. Rifles and artillery used are those taken from the Anglo & Egyptian forces.

G) Tactics:

I. Hide – Wait – When the enemy is pre-occupied.....Massive charge:

(1) Battle signals are by drums and horns.

4. December 28, 1881:

A) Mahdist force of 8,000 attacks an Egyptian column of 1,300 men under Bashid Bey:

I. All 1,300 are killed!

5. September 1, 1882:

A) Mahdist forces start a siege of El Obeid:

I. Capital of the western province of Kordofan.

6. January 1883:

A) The Mahdi and his forces are very strong.

B) The British Government regards the revolt as “an Egyptian affair”:

I. Are NOT going to send any British troops.

7. January 17, 1883:

A) El Obeid falls to the Mahdist forces.

8. In the east – Mahdist leader is.....Uthman Digna:

A) British know him as: “Osman Digna”:

I. Former slave dealer.

II. Very effective leader.

III. Leads the Beja tribesmen in support of the Mahadi.

IV. Puts city of Suakim under siege.

9. Late January 1883:

A) Colonel(Brevet Major General) William Hicks is appointed Chief of Staff of the Egyptian Army:

I. 52 years old.

II. 1849 – Serves In India.

III. 1857 – Serves in India.

IV. 1868 – Serves in Abyssinia.

B) Called.....Hicks Pasha.

C) Job.....Lead an expedition to put down the revolt.

10. April 29, 1883 – Battle of Jebel Ain:

A) Using the European Square – Rockets, artillery, and machine guns, in the middle:

I. Hicks defeats the Mahdists.

B) Hicks loses 7 killed and wounded.

C) Mahdist losses are 500 killed.

11. At this point Hicks requests regular Egyptian troops from the newly British reorganized and retrained Egyptian Army:

A) Refused!!!!

B) Is sent 3,000 “grab bag rejects” and policemen!!!!

12. September 9, 1883:

A) Hicks marches out of Omdurman to recapture El Obeid.

B) His force:

I. 8,000 Men.

II. 14 Artillery Pieces.

III. 6 Machine Guns.

IV. 5,500 Camels.

V. 500 Horses.

13. October 26, 1883:

A) Mahdists destroy a large Egyptian force!

14. November 5, 1883 – Battle of Shaykan:

A) Near El Obeld.

B) Mahdist under Abd al Rahman wad al Mujumi surprise Hicks' Army:

I. Hicks forms square.

II. Square is penetrated.

III. Hicks is killed.

IV. Only 500 get away.

V. Rest are wiped out!!!

15. December 2, 1883:

A) Another Egyptian force is wiped out by the Mahdists.

16. January 4, 1884:

A) British Government proposes abandoning the Sudan:

I. Gladstone's Government is opposed to any more Imperial Expansion!

II. Refuse to intervene directly.

B) In protest.....The Egyptian Government resigns:

I. Replaced by an Administration that favors evacuating the region!

C) London.....Suggested that someone be sent to Khartoum to supervise the evacuation of Egyptian Nationals and any Europeans:

I. Man picked for the job.....Major General Charles "Chinese" Gordon!

D) Gordon:

I. Early 50's.

II. 1854.....Serves in the Crimean War.

III. 1863.....Serves in China.....Taiping Rebellion.....Nicknamed "Chinese Gordon."

IV. 1877-1880.....Governor General of The

Sudan.

V. Hates the slave trade.

VI. Charismatic.

VII. Determined.

VIII. Resourceful.

IX. Religious fanatic:

**(1) Believes that no matter what course
of action he takes.....It is God's will!**

X. Is a hero to the British people.

**E) Egyptian Government accepts his
appointment!**

F) At this point.....A conflict of beliefs:

**I. Egypt believes England is now
responsible.....England believes Egypt is
responsible!**

17. January 18, 1884:

A) Gordon leaves London for Cairo:

I. His orders are still NOT clear!

(1) Evacuate Khartoum or defend it!!!

18. January 25, 1884:

A) Gordon arrives in Cairo.

19. January 26 & 27, 1884:

**A) Anglo-Egyptian force under Major General
Valentine Baker, Baker Pasha is
transported to Trinkatat.**

B) Baker:

- I. Serves in the Crimea.**
- II. Serves in South Africa.**
- III. Kicked out of the British Army and sent to prison for a short time:
(1) Assaulting a young woman on a train.**
- IV. Fights for Turkey against the Russians.**
- V. 1882.....Arrives in Cairo.**

20. January 28, 1884:

- A) Gordon leaves Cairo headed for Khartoum.**

21. February 4, 1884 – Battle of El Teb:

- A) Baker's Anglo-Egyptian force is on the march out of Suakin:**
- I. 3,000 Men.**
 - II. 4 Artillery Pieces.**
 - III. 2 Gatling Guns.**
 - IV. Are NOT marching in a square.....Strung out.**
- B) At El Teb.....Surprised by the Mahdists under Osman Digna:**
- I. Overrun and slaughtered!**
 - II. Baker, his Staff, and remnants of the Turkish cavalry fight their way 5 miles back to the beach:
(1) Mahdists only stop chasing them because they fear being bombarded**

by the ships at anchor.

III. 2,346 Egyptians have been killed!

22. England decides it will send SOME troops to the Sudan.

23. February 8, 1884 – Besieged town of Sinkat:

A) Egyptian commander decides to abandon the town:

I. Marches out in a square.

II. Women and children are inside the square.

III. 1 mile out of town.

IV. Hit by the Mahdists under Osman Digna.

V. All killed!

24. February 12, 1884:

A) Orders from England to the British troops in Egypt.....Proceed to the Sudan.

25. British Soldiers in the Sudan:

A) Uniform and Gear:

I. Various shades of khaki uniforms.

II. Yellow-Ochre colored pants.

III. Dark-blue puttees(Gaiters).

IV. White pith helmet.

V. Brown ankle boots.

VI. Brown leather bandolier worn over the

left shoulder and containing 50 rounds of ammunition.

VII. Brown belt.

VIII. Pouch.

IX. Frog and sling.

X. Haversack.

XI. Water bottle.

XII. 22 Inch long bayonet.

XIII. 9 pound, 49 & 1/2 inches long, .45 caliber, single-shot, Martini-Henry rifle:

(1) Accurate at 1,000 yards.

(2) Mass volley fire usually starting at 600 to 800 yards.

(3) Soft lead slug leaves UGLY wounds!

B) Have Gatling Guns and Gardner Guns:

I. Gardner's have 5 barrels, side-by-side, crank handle to fire, 120 rounds of .45 caliber ammo per minute.

C) Tactics:

I. Square or 2 squares covering each other.

D) Cavalry:

I. Used primarily for scouting.

26. February 13, 1884:

A) British troops in Egypt head for Suakin.

B) Commanded by 54 year old, Major General Sir Gerald Graham:

I. Serves in the Crimea.....Victoria Cross.

II. 1860 – Serves in China.

III. Has been wounded several times.

IV. 1882 – Sent to Egypt.

C) Cavalry Commander is 44 year old, Major General Sir Herbert Stewart:

I. Born.....1843.

II. 1879 – Serves in the Zulu War.

III. 1881 – Serves in the 1st Boer War.

IV. 1882 – Sent to Egypt.

D) Infantry Commander is Major General Sir Redvers Buller:

I. 1860 – Serves in China.

II. 1870 – Serves in China.

III. 1873 – Serves in the Ashanti War.

IV. 1878 – Serves in the Kaffir War.

V. 1879 – Serves in the Zulu War.....Victoria Cross.

27. February 18, 1884:

A) Gordon reaches Khartoum.

B) Khartoum:

I. Capital of the Sudan.

II. Mixed population of 50,000:

(1) 30,000 are slaves.

(2) 20,000 are wealthy Egyptian merchants and officials, Greeks, Austrians, Italians, British, Indians, Jews, Syrians, Algerians, and

Abyssinians.

III. City's link to the outside world is the Nile River.

C) Gordon's immediate actions:

I. Plans for the immediate disciplined evacuation of the city.

D) BUT:

I. His spies tell him the evacuation is next to impossible.

II. Tell him he should set up a rival Government to the Mahdl.

E) Gordon proposes to England delaying the evacuation:

I. England rejects his plan!

F) Gordon could at any time, personally, flee the city by armored steamer via the Nile River:

I. Doesn't.....Prepares the defenses of Khartoum!

28. February 28, 1884:

A) Graham's force concentrates at Trinkatat(Suakin).

29. February 29, 1884 – Battle of El Teb:

A) Graham marches out of Suakin in a large square.

B) Reaches the village of El Teb.

- I. Abandoned sugar refinery.**
- C) 6,000 of Osman Digna's Mahadists are hidden behind shallow earthworks, in rifle pits, and in fortified buildings:**
 - I. Has 6 artillery pieces and 1 Gatling Gun.**
- D) 12:00 noon:**
 - I. At 1,000 yards the Mahdists artillery opens fire.**
- E) At 900 yards – Graham returns fire!**
- F) When Graham's force is within 200 yards:**
 - I. 2,000 Mahdists charge!**
 - II. Right up to the square.**
 - III. In some places the fighting is hand-to-hand.**
 - IV. Fall back.**
 - V. 2nd charge.....Same.**
- G) 2:00 – Afternoon:**
 - I. All over.**
 - II. Mahdist retreat.**
- H) Graham has lost 39 killed and 148 wounded.**
- I) The Ansar has suffered 1,500 killed and 1,500 wounded!**
- J) Graham will take El Teb:**
 - I. Later.....Marches back to Suakin.**

30. March 1884:

- A) The Mahdi sets up almost at Omdurman on**

**the opposite bank of the Nile from
Khartoum:**

- I. Starts a siege of Khartoum.**
- B) Gordon refuses to abandon the city to the Mahdi.**

31. March 10, 1884:

- A) Graham sends a force to build a Zareba 8 1/2 miles out of Suakin.**
- B) Zareba:**
 - I. Temporary fort.**
 - II. Primarily for night halts.**
 - III. Is a thorn bush enclosure.**
 - IV. Sometimes has low mud walls.**

32. March 13, 1884 – Battle of Tamai:

- A) Graham advances in 2 squares:**
 - I. Each square has a 200 yard front & rear and 100 yard sides.**
 - II. The 2 squares are 750 yards apart.**
- B) 10,500 Mahdists are commanded by Digna's cousin, Mahsud Musa.**
- C) At 200 yards they charge!!!**
 - I. Spot a gap in one square.**
 - II. Enter!**
 - III. Only the actions of the 2nd square save the first!**
 - IV. Ansar retreats!**

- D) Entire battle has lasted 20 minutes:**
 - I. Graham's Anglo-Egyptian force has lost 105 killed and 99 wounded.**
 - II. The Mahdists have lost 2,000 killed and 2,000 wounded.**
- E) Graham takes Tamai.**

33. March 13, 1884:

- A) The Telegraph line from Khartoum to Cairo is cut:**
 - I. The city is now cut off and blockaded.**

34. March 20, 1884:

- A) Khartoum is besieged by 30,000 of the Ansar:**
 - I. Leading most of the Ansar assault troops is Abd al Rahman wad al Mujumi.**

35. March 28, 1884:

- A) Graham is ordered to withdraw from Suakin and return to Egypt.**

36. April 3, 1884:

- A) Graham's force embarks for Egypt.**

37. April 9, 1884:

- A) Graham's force reaches Cairo.**

38. April 17, 1884:

- A) Message from England to Gordon:
I. Evacuate Khartoum!**

39. May 9, 1884:

- A) Berber falls to the Ansar.**

40. Mid-May 1884.....Khartoum:

- A) Getting short of supplies.**
- B) Morale starts to fall.**
- C) All territory around the city is in Mahdists hands.**
- D) Gordon knows he has to hold out at all costs until a relief column from England arrives!
I. Has 7,500 men, 23 artillery pieces, a few machine guns, and plenty of ammunition to defend the city.**

41. August 5, 1884:

- A) Parliament forces the Government to approve funds for a relief expedition to Khartoum.**

42. August 8, 1884:

- A) England announces the Khartoum relief column will be led by 51 year old, General Sir(Lord)Garnet Wolseley:**

- I. Born.....1833.**
- II. Serves in Burma.**
- III. Serves in the Crimea.**
- IV. Serves in India.**
- V. 1860 – Serves in China.**
- VI. 1870 – Serves in Canada.**
- VII. 1873 – Serves in the Ashanti War.**
- VIII. 1882 – Serves in Egypt.**

43. September 9, 1884:

A) Wolseley arrives in Cairo:

I. Plan:

- (1) Go over 900 miles up the Nile with 11,000 men to relieve Khartoum.**
- (2) Will leave garrisons at key points on the river.**

44. September 20, 1884:

A) Gordon gets word a relief column is on the way.

B) Sends 2 messengers by river steamer to meet the column:

I. Colonel Stewart and reporter, Frank Power.

II. Their boat will be ambushed by the Ansar and both killed!

45. September 21, 1884:

A) The Mahdi moves most of his entire Army to the Khartoum area.

46. October 1884:

A) Wolseley's advance starts:

I. Khartoum is 1,629 miles away!

II. He has 7,000 men – Huge amounts of supplies.

B) Plan:

I. 2 columns will advance:

(1) Desert Column.....Camels.....Cross the Bayuda Desert.....Occupy the oases at Gakdul and Abu Klea.....Then to Metammeh.....Contact Gordon's steamers.

(2) River Column.....Fight their way up the Nile.....Capture Abu Hamed.....Join the Desert Column at Metammeh.

47. December 5, 1884:

A) relief force assembles at Donga.

48. December 14, 1884:

A) Gordon sends out his last message for help.

49. December 15, 1884:

A) General Sir Herbert Stewart arrives at Korti.

50. December 16, 1884:

A) Wolseley barely has reached Korti:

I. From Korti across the desert to Khartoum is 200 miles.

51. December 28, 1884:

A) The River relief Column leaves Korti headed for Khartoum.

52. December 30, 1884:

A) Brig. General Sir Herbert Stewart's Desert relief Column leaves Korti headed for Khartoum:

I. 1,750 men and 4,000 camels.

II. 1st destination is Metammeh.....176 miles away:

(1) Are 2 oases on the way.....Gaktul and Abu Klea.

53. January 5, 1885:

A) After a 2 month siege.....Fort Omdurman.....Across the Nile from Khartoum.....Surrenders to the Mahdi.

54. January 14, 1885:

A) Stewart leaves Gakdul and heads for Abu Klea.

B) Abu Klea:

I. Called "Tulayh" by the Sudanese.

II. Wells are 30 miles north of the Nile and 80 miles south of Berber.

III. 12,000 Mahdists are waiting here for Stewart.

55. January 16, 1885:

A) 3 miles from Abu Klea.....Stewart's scouts spot the Ansar:

- I. They are occupying the main pass to the wells.**
- B) Is too late in the day for a battle:**
 - I. Stewart constructs a Zareba for the night.**

56. January 17, 1885 – Battle of Abu Klea:

- A) 10:00 – Morning – Stewart’s forces advance in a square:**
 - I. At 350 yards.....From a hidden ravine.....5,000 Mahdists charge.**
 - II. At 200 yards.....Stewart’s force opens fire!**
 - III. Stewart’s artillery is firing shrapnel shells!**
 - IV. Mahdists fall by the dozens!**
 - V. At this point.....6,000 Mahdist reserves charge!**
 - VI. The 2 attacking columns converge at the left rear corner of the square.....They spot a 40 yard opening.....Start entering!**
 - VII. For a short time.....Fighting is hand-to-hand.**
 - VIII. What saves the Anglo-Egyptian column?**
 - (1) The Camels inside the square!!!!**
 - (2) They Stampede between the Mahdists and Stewart’s men!**
 - (3) Mahdists are trapped!**
 - (4) Are slaughtered!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!**
 - (5) In some places the dead are 3 deep!**
 - IX. Ansar retreats!**
 - X. Badly wounded are left behind:**
 - (1) “Mercifully” killed by Stewart’s men!**
 - XI. Entire battle has lasted 15 minutes!**
 - XII. 1,100 dead Mahdists on the field!**
 - XIII. Stewart loses 81 killed and 120 wounded.**

57. January 18, 1885:

A) Stewart moves on for Metammeh.

58. January 19, 1885 – Battle of Gubat:

A) Ansar attacks Stewart's column:

I. Several charges.

II. Stewart is shot in the groin and mortally wounded.

III. Ansar retreats.

IV. Stewart has lost 24 killed and 101 wounded.

B) Stewart turns over command to Colonel Sir Charles Wilson.

59. January 21, 1885:

A) Wilson makes contact with 4 of Gordon's armored steamers on the Nile:

I. They have had to fight all the way down the Nile.

II. Will take 3 days to repair the boats.

60. January 24, 1885:

A) Wilson takes 2 of the armored steamers and heads for Khartoum.

61. January 25 & 26, 1885 – The Fall of Khartoum:

A) Final assault by the Mahdi's Army starts late on the night of the 25th.....Just before midnight!

B) Through the streets into the 26th.

C) Daylight.....Reach Gordon's palace:

I. He is killed.

II. Head is cut off and taken to the Mahdi at Omdurman.

D) Mahdi is upset:

- I. Has given orders that Gordon was not to be harmed.**
 - II. The Mahdi has wanted him alive as a “bargaining chip” in negotiations.**
- E) The 317 day siege is over!!!!**

62. January 28, 1885:

- A) Wilson reaches Khartoum:**
- I. Finds it has fallen.**
 - II. Is attacked.**
 - III. Retreats.**

63. February 5, 1885:

- A) London hears of the fall of Khartoum and the death of Gordon!**

64. February 10, 1885 – Battle of Kirbeka:

- A) River Column is attacked by 2,000 of the Ansar:**
- I. Repulsed!**
 - II. 51 year old, Major General William Earle, is killed.**
 - III. The Anglo-Egyptian force loses 12 killed and 47 wounded.**
- B) Command passes to General H. Brackenbury.**

65. February 17, 1885:

- A) Stewart dies of his wound from the previous month.**

66. February 23, 1885:

- A) Buller evacuates Abu Klea.**

67. The English Government decides to “cut it’s losses” and abandon the Sudan:

A) Order Wolseley back to Egypt.

B) Decide to leave one “toehold” garrison in the Sudan at Suakin:

I. Why?.....Plan to build a railway across the Nile connecting Suakin and Berber.

II. Graham and 13,000 men are sent back to Suakin to protect this undertaking.

68. March 12, 1885:

A) Graham’s force arrives in Suakin.

69. March 21, 1885 – Battle of Hashin Wells:

A) Rough ground.

B) Very hot.

C) Graham defeats a Mahdist army in a 9 1/2 hour battle!!!

D) Ansar loses 625 killed.

E) Graham loses 22 killed and 43 wounded.

70. March 22, 1885 – Battle of Tofrik:

A) Noon – Force under Major General Sir John McNeill – Starts constructing a Zareba:

I. McNeill:

(1) Serves in India.

(2) Serves in New Zealand.

(3) Has won the Victoria Cross.

B) 2:30 – Afternoon – Attacked by the Ansar:

I. McNeill’s men don’t fire until 30 yards separates them!

II. Massive volley fire!

III. 20 minutes of chaotic hell!

IV. Mahdists retreat!

C) McNeill has lost 161 killed and 122 wounded:

I. Also suffers 900 camels killed or wounded so badly they have to be destroyed.

D) The Ansar suffers 1,000 dead on the field:

I. Another 1,000 die of wounds and are found buried in mass graves.

71. April 3, 1885:

A) Graham occupies Osman Digna's headquarters at Tamai.

B) Same day.....Construction of the railway at Suakin is discontinued.

72. England now decides to evacuate the Sudan entirely.

73. May 17, 1885:

A) Graham's force is withdrawn from Suakin.

B) Small Anglo-Egyptian garrisons will be left along the Sudanese frontier to guard the border.

74. June 8, 1885:

A) Wolseley and Graham are back in London.

B) Both will be honored for their efforts:

I. BUT.....They have completely failed!

II. The Mahdists will rule the Sudan for the next 13 years.

C) FACT.....Gordon should never have been sent to Khartoum:

I. After Hicks' fiasco the British should have

evacuated the Sudan immediately!

II. A person who would clearly follow orders should have been sent to Khartoum.....NOT someone like Gordon who only obeys his and God's orders!!!!!

75. June 29, 1885:

A) The Mahdi dies of Typhoid Fever:

I. He is succeeded by Khalifa Abdullahl:

(1) He will attempt to consolidate all of the Sudanese tribes into a Mahdist State.

(2) He will attempt to establish a central administration based on Islamic Law to supersede tribal loyalties.

76. December 30, 1885 – Battle of Ginniss:

A) Anglo-Egyptian force under General Sir Frederick Stephenson defeats an Ansar force:

I. Stephenson loses 50 killed and wounded.

(1) NOTE.....This is the last battle in English history where British soldiers wear the red tunic in battle!!!!!

77. The Ansar attacks Abyssinia.....Why?.....They are Christians and thus considered to be enemies!

78. 1887:

A) Severe fighting between the Ansar and the Abyssinians:

I. The Ansar cannot defeat them.

79. 1889:

**A) The Ansar attempts to invade Egypt:
I. Series of battles.....Ansar is defeated.**

80. August 8, 1889 – Battle of Toski:

A) Egyptians defeat the Ansar.

81. In England.....Public pressure to avenge Gordon's death!

82. 1896:

A) Egyptian Army is totally reorganized by British Officers:

I. Are ordered to reconquer the northern Sudanese province of Dongola.

B) 18,000 men under General Sir Horatio Herbert Kitchener assemble on the border.

83. Early June 1896:

A) Kitchener crosses into the Sudan.

84. June 7, 1896 – Battle of Firket:

A) Kitchener defeats a Mahdist force.

85. After a short battle.....Kitchener takes Dongola.

86. End of 1897:

A) Kitchener requests more British troops be sent.

87. Khalifa sends an army of 12,000 under the command of Mahmud wad Ahmed to stop Kitchener:

A) They entrench on the Atbara River blocking Kitchener's line of advance.

88. April 8, 1898 – Battle of The Atbara River:

A) Before dawn.....Kitchener with 14,000 men, 24 pieces of artillery, and 12 machine guns.....Advances!

I. British artillery opens up and continues for hours.

II. British infantry attacks into the Ansar Zareba.

III. Fierce battle.

IV. Ansar flees.

V. Kitchener has lost 80 killed and 500 wounded.

VI. Mahdists lose over 3,000 killed and wounded:

(1) Mahmud has been bayoneted in the leg and captured.

89. September 2, 1898 – Battle of Omdurman:

A) 40,000 of the Ansar in the city.

B) British gunboats shell the city.

C) Ansar comes out and attacks Kitchener's force:

I. They are cut to pieces!

II. Kitchener loses 100 killed.

III. Ansar loses 9,500 killed and 11,500 wounded.

D) Kitchener occupies the city.

90. The Sudan becomes Egyptian again:

A) England furnishes the administration!

B) British also take Somaliland at the Horn of Africa:

I. Sayyid Muhammad Abdullah Hassan.....Called "The Mad Mullah".....Attempts to unite the semi-nomadic tribes into a Jihad.

II. The British launch 5 different campaigns against him from 1900 to 1920:

(1) None are totally successful.

91. April 1903 – Battle of Gumburu:

A) British square is broken!!.....196 British soldiers are killed.

92. 1920.....Sayyid dies of influenza.....The movement dies with him!!

93. THE SUDANESE WARS ARE OVER!