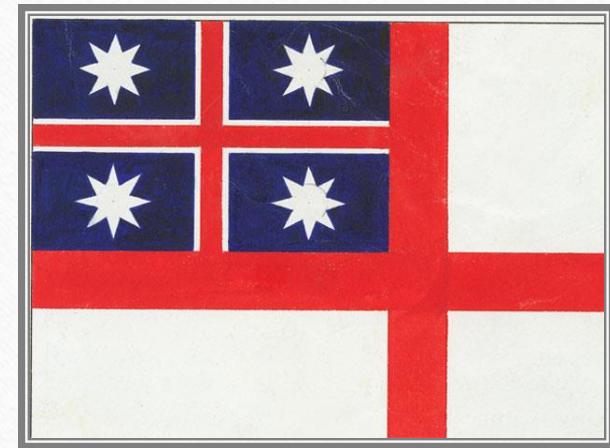


Four British Colonies That Contributed To England

Brynne Keepence

New Zealand

James Busby was elected as Britain's first resident in New Zealand. He had to ask for assistance from the Governor of New South Wales, even though he didn't want to spend any time or money on the country. Busby tried to make an identity and government by creating a flag and signing a Declaration of Independence of New Zealand. The settlement plans created by the New Zealand Company were to buy big plots of land for the incoming emigrants they were recruiting to expand the population. The land being bought and claimed concerned the Maori. This caused the Treaty of Waitangi, which the British weren't on board at first, but then realized it could protect the natives, so they went along with it.



Fiji

Settlers started to arrive in the 1860s to make plantations for cotton. The cotton prices were high because of the American Civil War. After negotiations between the British and the Natives, Fiji became a British Crown Colony. The first governor was Sir Arthur Gordon. His main intention at the time was shaping the history of Fiji. Unlike the New Zealand land, Fijian land was banned. (No sales from land.) The people were taxed in produce instead of money. Gordon introduced Indian Labourers and sugar plantations. The Indians were encouraged to emigrate to the country permanently.



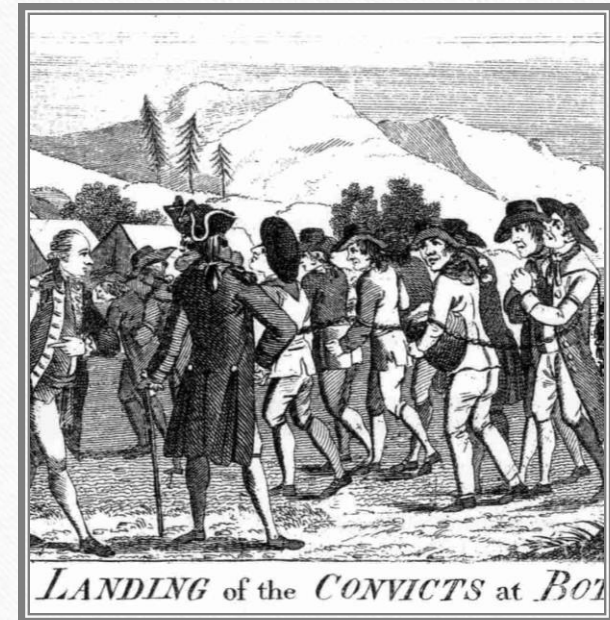


South Africa

The British wanted control because of the trade routes to India. When gold and diamonds were discovered, the British wanted to be even more involved. That brought conflict with the Boers (early settlers) since they just wanted a simple farming life, but the British made the country of industry and business. The Boers thought that the Native Africans should be slaves while the British believed they should have their own rights. The continuous disagreements led to the Boer war of 1899-1902 which the British won.

Australia

Britain claimed Australia in 1770 when Captain Cook came across it. It was an important base for the ships in the Pacific Ocean. It was also an important resource because this is where they sent convicts. Colonization began in 1788 with 11 ships containing over 700 convicts. They could send convicts to any of the thirteen colonies until the American Revolution. There was a lot of convicts and they had nowhere to go. They ended up shipping them to Australia. They sent over 160,000 convicts.



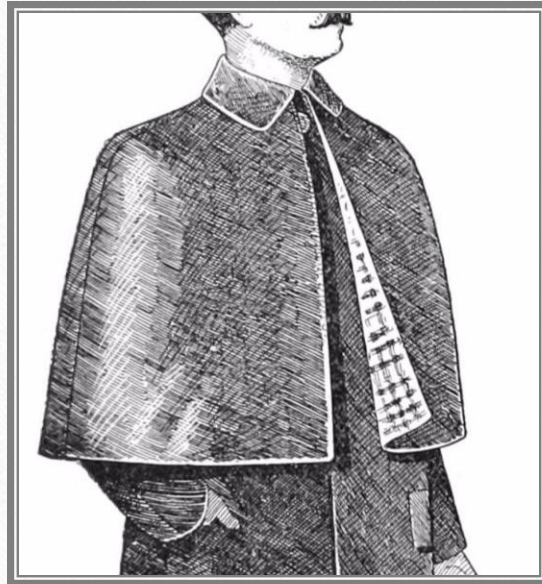
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Raincoats From The Industrial Revolution

Part II

Purpose Of The Raincoat



The first raincoat was made by Charles Macintosh in 1823. It was made by binding rubber between two pieces of material such as cloth, making one side waterproof. The reason behind the invention was to keep our clothes dry. Later in WW1, the trench coat was made for the officers in trenches. It was labeled as 'weather-proof,' not completely waterproof.



Problems

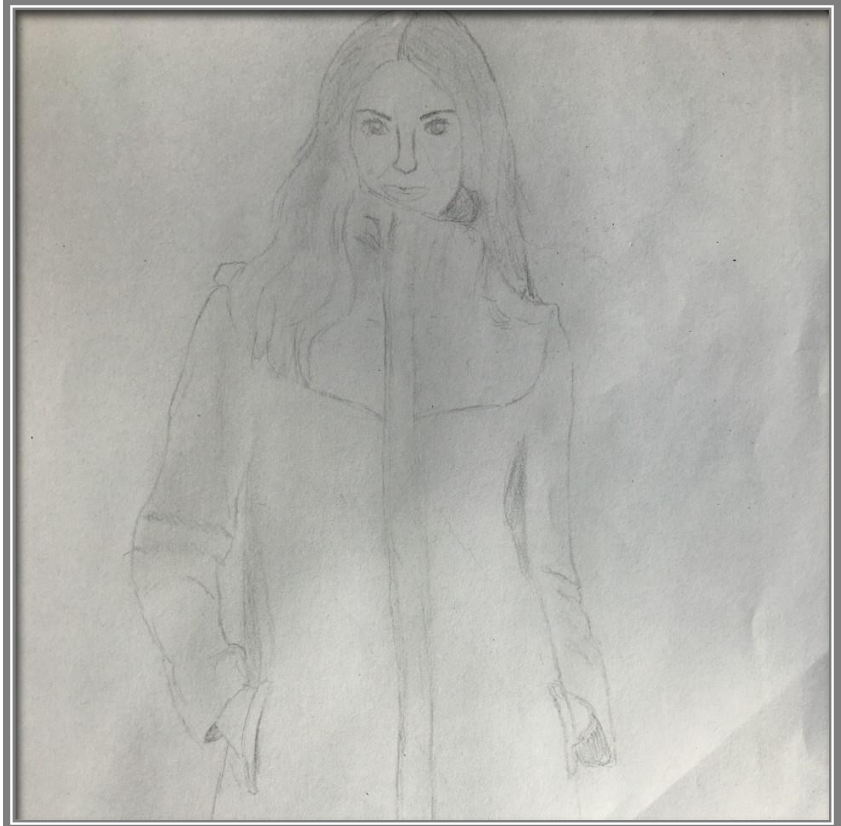
One of the main problems with the raincoat was when tailors heard of Macintosh's invention, they had to create the coats. When stitching, they punctured holes in the jacket causing the rain to go through. This made Macintosh create his own company to prove his jackets were good.

Another Problem was when it was too cold, the coat would be really stiff. The same problem with the heat except instead of being stiff, it felt kind of sticky,

How It Has Improved



The actual styles changed a bit since WW2, but the variety of colours is the most significant change. Instead of having only tans and greys, there are more vibrant colours such as yellows and pinks. As time went on, better fabrics and materials were made that are even more waterproof. There are also different thicknesses of raincoats to keep you warmer or cooler so it can be more comfortable to wear in certain weather conditions.



50 Years From Now

- In 50 years, I feel like the fashion wouldn't be too different. A lot of fashion trends come and go, and then later on they come back in style. The raincoat I drew is simplistic yet fashionable. It would come in different colours, depending on what is considered 'in' at the time. But for this particular style, I feel like there would be more dark or 'dull' tones rather than bright and vibrant.

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