

Activity 1:

1. Label the British colonies that you can name.
2. Add any details that you remember about colonies that you have previously studied.
3. Circle the Middle East region.



Image: [Imperial Federation, map of the world showing the extent of the British Empire in 1886](#)

Activity 2:

Highlight in one colour evidence suggesting that Britain gained economic power. Highlight in another colour evidence suggesting that parts of the Middle East gained economic power.

Event
1901 A British businessman made a deal with the Shah (leader) of Persia for permission to search for oil in the country. In return, the Shah would receive £20,000, shares in the oil company and 16% of the profits of any oil discovered.
1908 Oil was discovered in Persia and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company was created. From this point, the Anglo-Persian Oil Company invested a lot of money into Persia to build its oil industry.
1914 The British government bought 51% of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. The British government now directly owned oil in Persia. Britain wanted to own this oil to ensure oil supplies for its army and navy in World War I.
1918–21 The new country of Iraq was created after World War I. Under the League of Nations mandate system, Britain decided the leader of Iraq and had strong influence over its government. Britain crushed an Iraqi uprising in 1920. Britain wanted control of Iraq's oil.
1928 The Red Line Agreement divided up oil rights in a large part of the Middle East between British, French and American oil companies.
1932–33 The Shah (leader) of Persia cancelled Britain's rights to oil in the country. In 1933, Britain agreed a new deal with the Shah, which gave him more money in return for restoring Britain's oil rights.

Activity 3:

Were the economies of the oil-producing countries growing more quickly or more slowly than the Middle East average?

GDP per capita (adjusted for inflation)

	1913	1950
Turkey	1,200	1,600
Syria	1,300	1,400
Lebanon	1,450	2,429
Jordan	1,000	1,663
Palestine-Israel	1,200	1,992
Israel		2,817
West Bank and Gaza		949
Egypt	1,050	1,050
Saudi Arabia	600	2,231
Gulf	900	17,730
Iraq	800	1,364
Iran	800	1,720
Middle East	1,023	1,592
United States	5,301	9,561
Western Europe	3,688	5,013

Source: Pamuk, S. (2006) 'Estimating economic growth in the Middle East since 1820' in *Journal of Economic History*, 66, no. 3, pp. 809–828.