

Revolution, Conflict, Revolt, Uprising, among other Adjectives:

Resistance Movements in Colonial Sudan

By

Edibeth Mencía Roy

A Research Project Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for  
The Masters of Arts in Teaching Degree

MAT Program, Bard College  
May 22, 2023

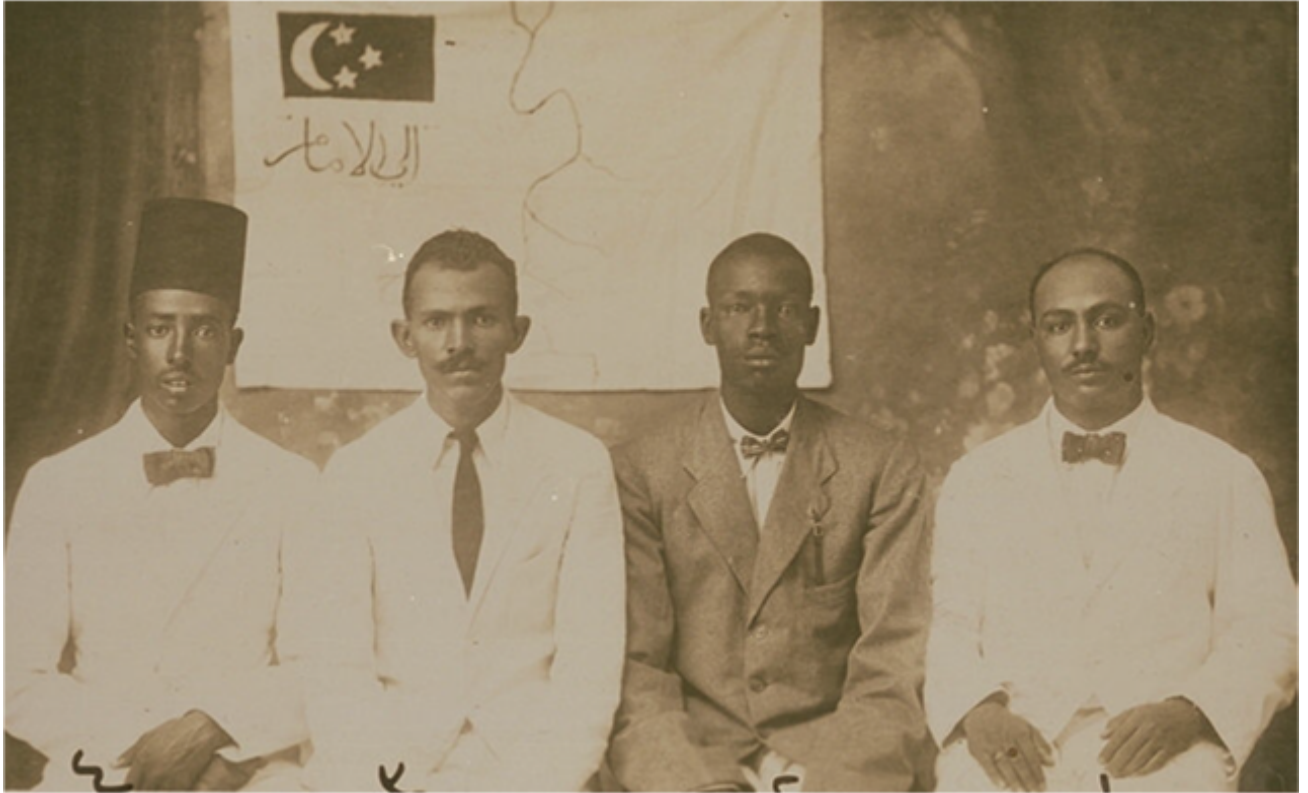
## Table of Contents

I.	Prologue.....	1
II.	Synthesis Essay.....	3
	A. White Flag League.....	7
	B. 1924: A Failed or Successful Revolution?.....	13
III.	Primary Sources.....	21
IV.	Textbook Engagement.....	30
	A. Textbook Critique.....	30
	B. New Textbook Entry.....	33
V.	Bibliography.....	36

## **II. Primary Source Documents**

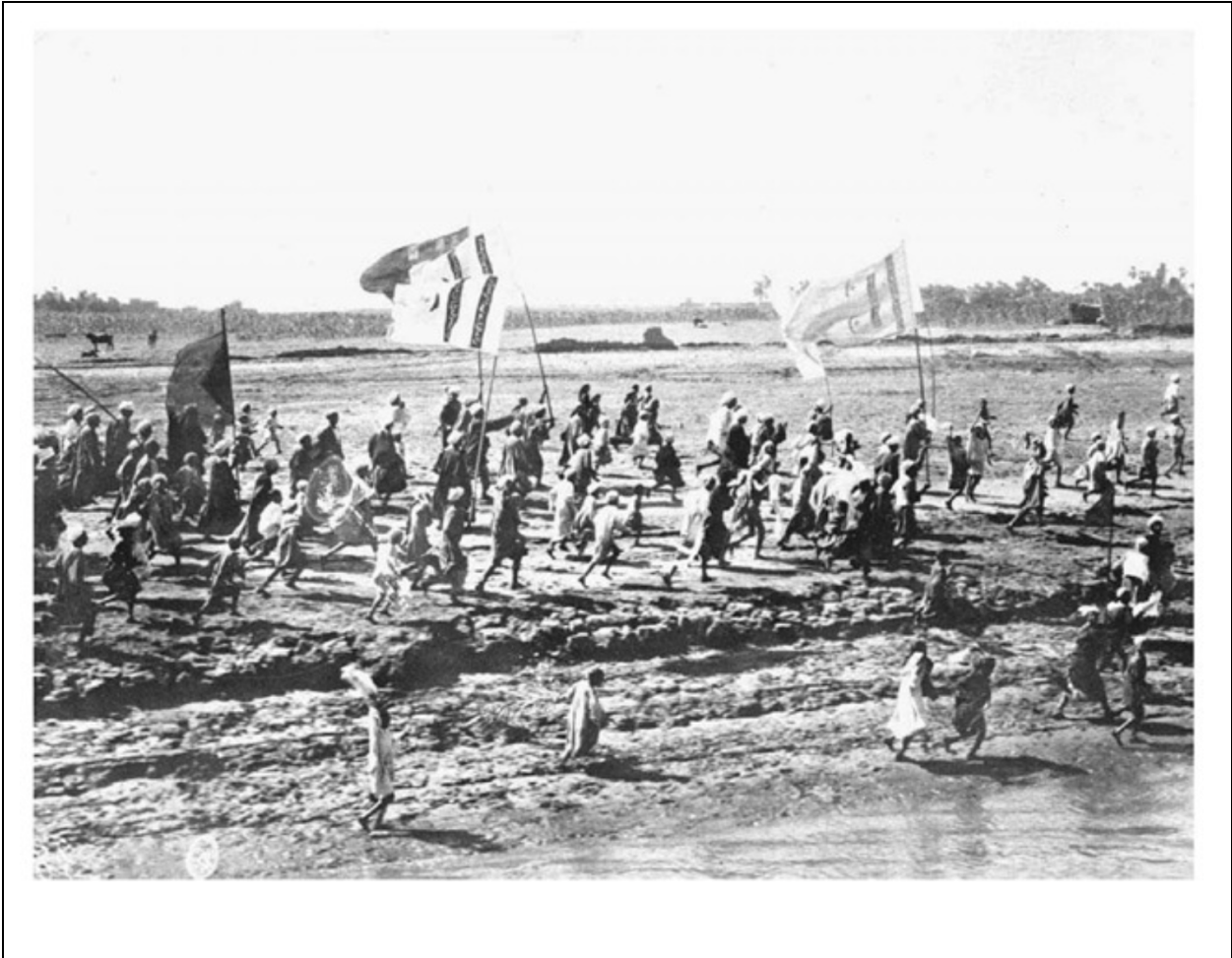
In this section there are a diverse set of documents that were highlighted throughout the monographs, and other journal articles that could be helpful to those who are learning, or teaching about this topic. Even though the 1924 events were well documented and preserved most of the primary documents are in private collections, not digitized, and inaccessible as these documents are archived outside of the United States. In addition, doing research, and finding primary sources could be inaccessible to some who do not speak Arabic. Therefore, when searching through for these documents the keywords that are used, especially in the language will facilitate the quantity of sources shown in your research.

1. In 1924, in search of self-determination, protests broke out through several cities in Sudan demanding the termination of the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium since 1898. In this picture are four of the founders of the White Flag League, which was an organized political resistance organization who led some of these protests, and were photographed on May 15, 1924. From right to left: Hussein Sherief, Ali Abdelateef, Salih Abdelgadir and Obeid Haj Elamin.



**Source:** "Leaders of the White Flag League" [File:Leaders of the White Flag league.png - Wikimedia Commons](#)

2. Protesters photographed on September 1, 1924 along the banks of the Atbara River in Sudan; not long after, British troops and ships were directed to control the disorder



**Source:** "SUDAN, EGYPTIAN AND BRITISH RIVALRY IN (Western Colonialism)."  
**[SUDAN, EGYPTIAN AND BRITISH RIVALRY IN \(Western Colonialism\).](#)**

3. A 1922 political map of the African continent with adjoining portions of Europe and Asia, designed by the National Geographic Magazine, and edited by Gilbert Grosvenor

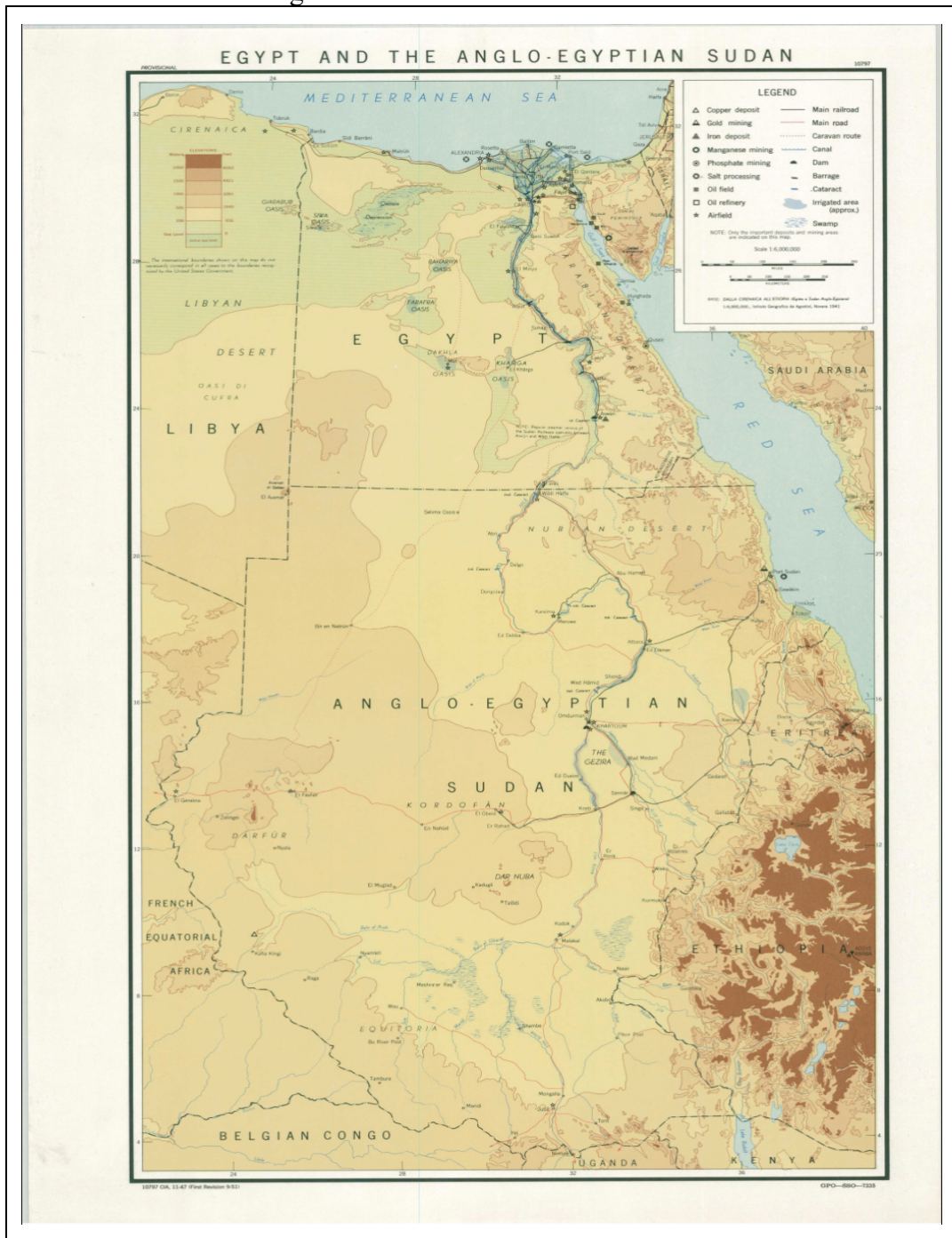


Source: Map of Africa, 1922.

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d6/Map\\_of\\_Africa\\_%282674833839%29.jp](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d6/Map_of_Africa_%282674833839%29.jp)

g

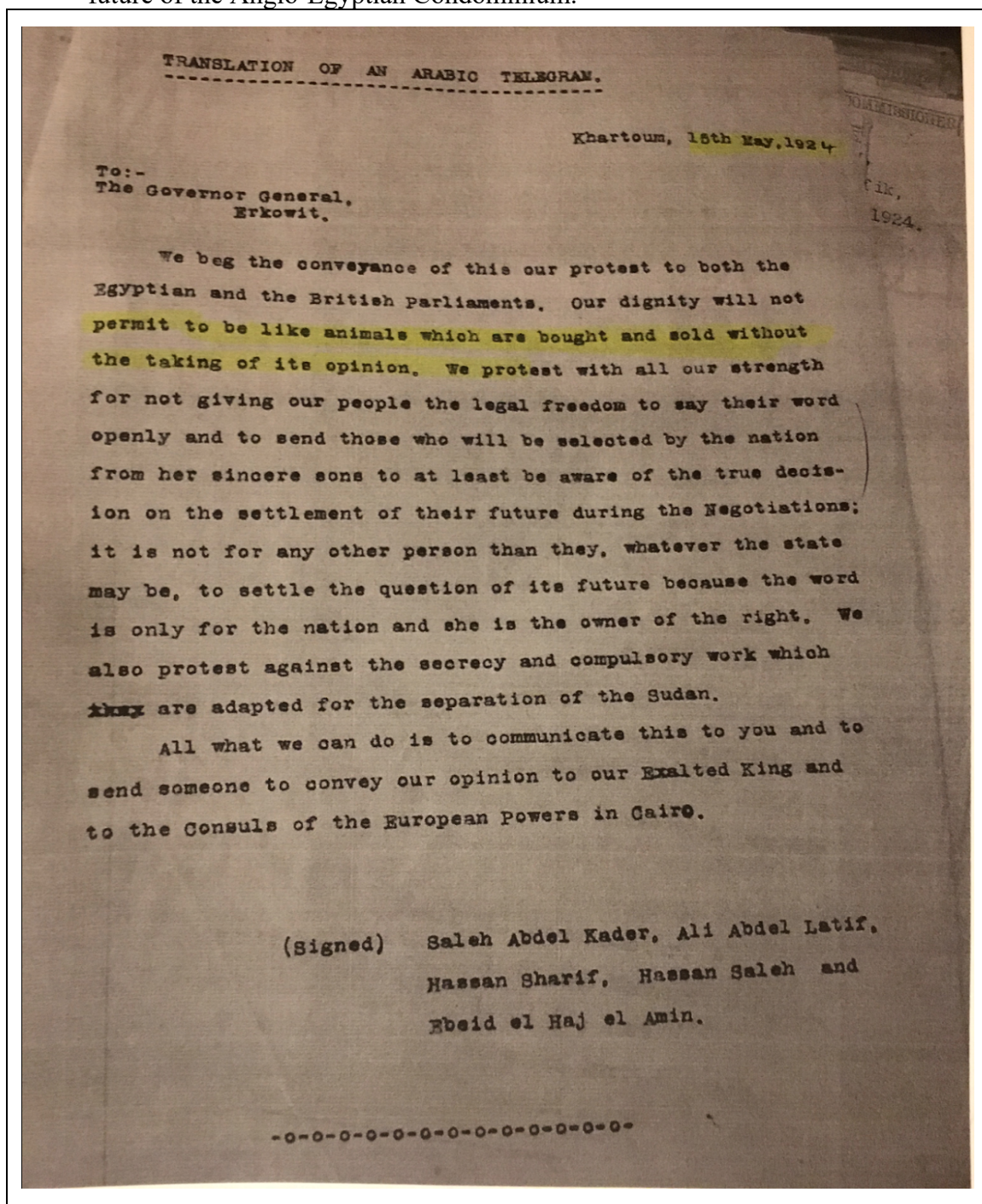
4. A 1951 map of the areas of Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan from the National Archives at College Park Collection.



**Source:** *Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan*. 1951 date QS:P571,+ - -00T00:00:00Z/9 1951. National Archives at College Park - Cartographic.

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Egypt\\_and\\_the\\_Anglo-Egyptian\\_Sudan\\_-\\_DPLA\\_-\\_1873f7a99eae3e4004cf34826476fef6.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Egypt_and_the_Anglo-Egyptian_Sudan_-_DPLA_-_1873f7a99eae3e4004cf34826476fef6.jpg).

5. White Flag League members send one of the first telegrams to Governor General of Erkowit after demonstration had been banned in Sudan as well as in disagreement for not having any Sudanese representation in the Egyptian Parliament when discussing the future of the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium.



**Source:** Vezzadini, Elena. "Transnationalism from Below after the First World War: The Case of the 1924 Revolution in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan." In *The First World War from Tripoli to Addis Ababa (1911-1924)*. [Transnationalism from Below after the First World War: The Case of the 1924 Revolution in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan - Centre français des études éthiopiennes](#)



6. EXCERPT: On August 28, 1924 A Section from the *Sydney Herald* Newspaper based on Australia since 1831, it is one of the oldest continuously publishing newspapers in the country published a commentary about the political situation that was occurring throughout several cities of Sudan; the section is from a correspondent.

**THE SUDAN.**  
—  
**BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.**  
—  
(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)  
—  
CAIRO, Aug. 28.

As the cables will have informed you events have happened in Egypt and the Sudan which have compelled the British Government to adopt strong measures, and take up a very firm attitude towards the Egyptian Government. There have been a mutiny of a battalion at Atbara and Port Sudan, an outbreak at the Military School at Khartum, and in Egypt itself ominous signs that could not be disregarded.

Ever since the debates in the Egyptian Parliament earlier in the summer on the subject of the Sudan, there have been indications that the Egyptians were determined to work up an agitation in the Sudan in support of their claim to that country. That, moreover, the movement is entirely factitious is clear from the little support which the agitators have secured in the country. In the first place, the battalion that mutinied at Atbara and Port Sudan was entirely composed of Egyptians, and so can scarcely be said to stand for Sudan opinion. Secondly, the cadets of the Military School at Khartum, who broke out and demonstrated in favour of Egypt, are, it is true, all Sudanese, but they are only seventy in number and aged between 15 and 20, and so can hardly be regarded as representing the people of the Sudan, who number six million. Finally, the only other element to raise its voice in support of the movement has been the rabble in Khartum led by a well-known intriguer and malcontent. All these events took place in the area where there is an Arabic-speaking and Moslem majority, and the fact that this is all the leaders of this so-called movement for the liberation of the Sudan from British yoke have been able to produce in their own support is proof positive that there is no real sympathy in the Sudan with the campaign which the Egyptians have been conducting. Indeed, south of Khartum, where the larger portion of the population dwells, there has been complete tranquillity, and not the slightest attention has been paid to what has been going on in the north.

But it was the attitude adopted in Egypt that induced the British Government to take firm measures. No sooner was the news of trouble in the Sudan known than a violent campaign broke out in the Press against Great Britain, and direct incitement was offered to the people to demonstrate and take other active measures. The Egyptian Government itself did nothing to restrain this. Indeed, the tone of its negotiations with the Residency were such as to show that it was entirely in sympathy with the agitation, and, in fact, that it condoned what had been done in the Sudan. The British Government at length lost patience, and, ordering the Mariborough to Alexandria, instructed the Acting High Commissioner to deliver a strong Note to the Egyptian Government.

In that Note it held the Egyptian Government and the Egyptian Press responsible for what had happened; it delivered a severe rebuke to the Cabinet, and gave it clearly to understand that the administration of the Sudan is the sole concern of the Governor-General, who, in virtue of the Condominium of 1899, to which Egypt was a party, has

**THE SUDAN.**

**BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.**

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, Aug. 28.

*As the cables will have informed you, events have happened in Egypt and the Sudan which have compelled the British Government to adopt strong measures, and take up a very firm attitude towards the Egyptian Government. There have been a mutiny of a battalion at Atbara and Port Sudan, an outbreak at the Military School at Khartoum, and in Egypt itself ominous signs that could not be disregarded. Ever since the debates in the Egyptian Parliament earlier in the summer on the subject of the Sudan, there have been indications that the Egyptians were determined to work up an agitation in the Sudan in support of their claim to that country.*

*That moreover, the movement is entirely factitious is clear from the little support which the agitators have secured in the country. In the first place, the battalion that mutinied at Atbara and Port Sudan was entirely composed of Egyptians, and so can scarcely be said to stand for Sudan opinion. Secondly, the cadets of the Military School at Khartoum, who broke out and demonstrated in favor of Egypt, are, it is true, all Sudanese, but they are only seventy in number and aged between 15 and 20, and so can hardly be regarded as representing the people of the Sudan, who number six million. Finally, the only other element to raise its voice in support of the movement has been the rabble in Khartum led by a well-known intriguer and malcontent.*

*All these events took place in the area where there is an Arabic-speaking and Moslem majority, and the fact that this is all the leaders of this so-called movement for the liberation of the Sudan from British yoke have been able to produce in their own support is proof positive that there is no real sympathy in the Sudan with the campaign which the Egyptians have been conducting. Indeed, south of Khartoum, where the larger portion of the population dwells there has been complete tranquillity, and not the slightest attention has been paid to what has been going*

*on in the north. But it was the attitude adopted in Egypt that Induced the British Government to take firm measures. No sooner was the news of trouble in The Sudan known than a violent campaign broke out in the Press against Great Britain, and direct incitement was offered to the people to demonstrate and take other active measures.*

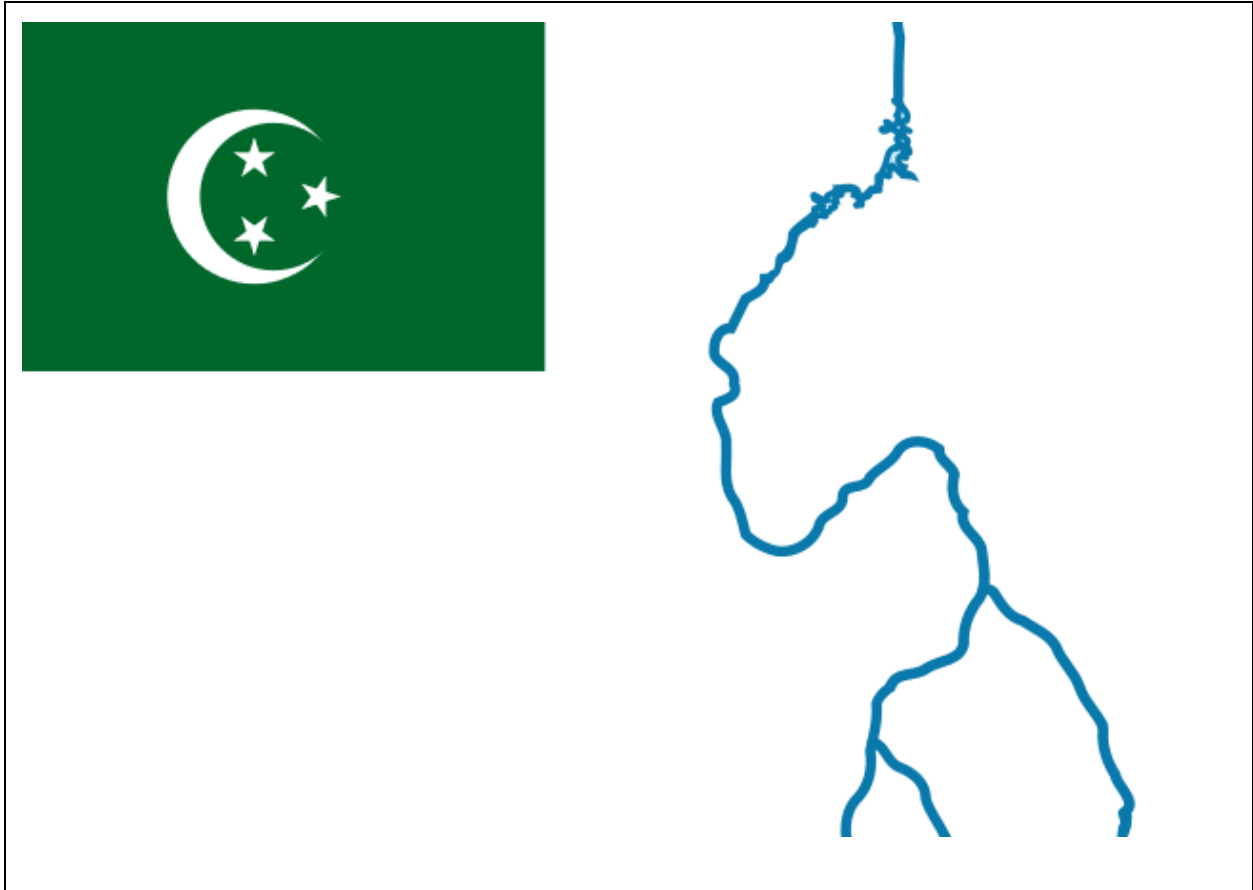
*The Egyptian Government itself did nothing to restrain this. Indeed, the tone of its negotiations with the Residency were such as to show that it was entirely in sympathy with the agitation, and, in fact, that it condoned what had been done in the Sudan.*

*The British Government at length lost patience, and, ordering the Marlborough to Alexandria, instructed the Acting High Commissioner to deliver a strong Note to the Egyptian Government. In that Note, it held the Egyptian Government and the Egyptian Press responsible for what had happened; it delivered a severe rebuke to the Cabinet, and gave, it clearly to understand that the administration of the Sudan is the sole concern of the Governor General, who, in virtue of the Condominium of 1899, to which Egypt was a party, has supreme military and civil authority in the country, and that that administration had nothing to do with Egypt; it intimated that his Majesty's Government intended to give the Governor-General the fullest support in any measures he might consider necessary to enforce; and it announced to the Egyptian Government that it had decided to remove from the Sudan any Egyptian element, military or civil, whose presence might be considered detrimental to the maintenance of good order...*

**Source:** The Sudan. - Britain's attitude. (from a correspondent.) *Cairo, Aug. 28. - the sydney morning herald (NSW : 1842 - 1954) - 27 sep 1924.* Trove. (n.d.).

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article28071956>

7. White Flag League Flag, on the left the symbol that represents the Kingdom Egypt, and its flag of 1922, and next to the Nile River that goes across the areas of Egypt and Sudan. This 1922 Egyptian flag was created during the ruling of King Fuad between 1922-1956. The Flag three stars on the flag symbolize the three component territories, which included Egypt, Nubia, and Sudan.



**Source:** Wikimedia Foundation. (2023, March 28). *White Flag League*. Wikipedia. [White Flag League - Wikipedia](#)