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The Influence of the Rothschild Family over the British Government in the 19th and Early 20th Centuries

A Dissertation Submitted to the Department of English in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for a Masters Degree in Civilization and Literature

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Dedication

I offer this work as a tribute to **my dear parents**. Throughout my life, I have longed to repay you and bring you joy. Yet, I have never been able to accomplish it. I am aware that this goal will forever elude me. Nevertheless, this is the sole opportunity I have discovered to express my gratitude and in some way, bring you a sense of pride. I must not overlook **my brother, sisters** and **relatives** in this dedication.

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Abstract

The Rothschild family's impact on global financial affairs during the 19th century is a fascinating topic that has captivated the interest of historians, economists, and political scholars. Led by influential figures like Mayer Amschel Rothschild and his descendants, the Rothschild family emerged as a dominant force in the global finance sector. Through their banking houses spread across Europe, they established an extensive network that granted them unparalleled access to economic information and significant influence over financial markets. This dissertation aims to explore the intricate dynamics between the Rothschild family and the British government. It will investigate the family's rise and establishment in the UK, examine their influence over the British government, and shed light on their significant role in shaping economic policies, political decision-making, and international relations of that time. Additionally, this study seeks to analyse the impacts of the Rothschild family's influence on the British government by examining key historical events, economic transformations, and political landscapes. This research follows multiple approaches: the historical and the descriptive approaches shed light on the events relevant to the research, while the analytical approach analyses those events. The dissertation will rely on books, scientific articles, documentaries, and archival documents. The study concludes that the influence of the Rothschild family over the British government was a complex and profound situation. This influence enabled the Rothschild family to increase their power and wealth throughout the 19th century and the early 20th century. Furthermore, the Rothschild family's influence played a significant role in numerous political and economic decision-making processes by the British government throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries.

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List of Abbreviations

N M Rothschild & Sons : Nathan Mayer Rothschild and Sons.

LSE : London Stock Exchange

LR : Lionel Rothschild .

MP : Member of Parliament

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

General Introduction :

The 19th century witnessed unprecedented changes in Europe, characterized by rapid industrialization, expanding empires, and shifting power dynamics. Amidst this transformative period, the Rothschild family, led by influential figures such as Mayer Amschel Rothschild and his descendants, emerged as a force to be reckoned with in the realm of global finance. Operating from their banking houses across Europe, the Rothschilds established an extensive network that spanned multiple countries, providing them with unparalleled access to economic information and a substantial influence over the financial markets.

While numerous studies have explored the Rothschilds' financial prowess and their impact on the global economy, the extent and nature of their influence over the British government during the 19th century remain relatively underexplored. This research problem calls for an in-depth investigation into the multifaceted relationship between the Rothschild family and the British government, aiming to illuminate the mechanisms through which financial power translated into political influence.

The primary objective of this dissertation is to examine the role played by the Rothschild family in influencing the British government during the 19th and the early 20^{th} century. Specifically, the research aims to:

a) assesses the Rothschilds' financial activities and their impact on the British economy
b) Analyze the mechanisms through which the Rothschilds gained political influence within the British government.
c) Examine the extent of the Rothschilds' involvement in major political decisions and policy-making processes.
d) Investigate the nature of the relationship between the British government and the Rothschild family, including potential conflicts of interest and power dynamics.
e) Assess the repercussions of the Rothschilds' influence over the British government on international relations during the 19th century.

These facts and events lead us to ask the following questions :

- How could the Rothschild family have influenced over the British government?
- What was the impacts the Rothschild family's influence over the British government?
- Was the Rothschild family's influence over the British government positive or negative?

To achieve these research objectives, this dissertation will employ a multidisciplinary approach, drawing upon historical analysis; I will depend firstly on descriptive and historical approaches to depict the historical events related to the Rothschild Family's Influence over the British Government and it took place from the beginning of19th century until the early 20th century, then I will adapt the analytical approach to interpret and discuss these events. Primary and secondary sources will be extensively utilized, including archival documents, contemporary accounts, economic data, books, documentaries, scientific articles and scholarly works. The analysis will be grounded in a examination of the historical context, allowing for a comprehensive understanding of the complex dynamics at play.

This humble work attempts to shed some light on. Firstly, it contributes to the broader understanding of the Rothschilds' influence over global finance by shedding light on their specific interactions with the British government. Secondly, it enhances our understanding of the intricate relationship between finance, politics, and governance, offering insights into how economic power can shape political decision-making. Lastly, by examining the impact of the Rothschilds' influence on international relations, the study contributes to our comprehension of the interconnectedness of global power structures during the 19th century and the early 20th century.

The dissertation will be organized into several chapters, each addressing specific aspects of the Rothschilds' influence over the British government in the 19th century. Chapter 1 will provide a comprehensive historical overview of the Rothschild family and their rise to prominence. It will also examine their establishment of the first branch outside of Frankfurt in the UK. Chapter 2 will delve into the Rothschilds' influence over the British government. It will begin by exploring the early stages of their influence and then proceed to analyse their impact both economically and politically. Chapter 3 will focus on the impacts of the Rothschilds' influence over the British government. It will discuss the continued influence of Nathan Rothschild and his successors, as well as their involvement in the Balfour Declaration.

By delving into the interplay of finance, politics, and governance, this dissertation is an attempt to contribute to our understanding of the Rothschilds' influence over the British government in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

CHAPTER ONE

Chapter One: Rothschild Family in the UK

Introduction

Prophets of Money, the Wealthiest Family in the World and The Founders of International Finance. These are just a few of the titles bestowed upon the Rothschild family. Originating from a Jewish neighbourhood in Frankfurt over two and a half centuries ago, the family was established by Amschel Mayer Bauer, who later became Mayer Amschel Rothschild. Following Mayer's tremendous success in Frankfurt, he and his five sons established several branches of the family in the five major European countries, with the British branch being the first and largest. These details raise several questions: What is the Rothschild family? How did Mayer and his son Nathan establish the British branch of their family? And why did they choose to do so?

1.1 Mayer Rothschild and the Foundation of the Rothschild Dynasty.

Mayer Rothschild, a visionary and astute financier, played a pivotal role in the foundation of the illustrious Rothschild Dynasty, a name that would become synonymous with wealth, power, and influence. Born in 1744 in Frankfurt, Germany, Mayer Rothschild's entrepreneurial spirit led him to establish a small banking business, which soon grew to become one of the most influential financial institutions of the time. Known for his shrewd business acumen, Mayer Rothschild seized the opportunities presented by Europe's tumultuous political landscape, forging strategic alliances and establishing a network of correspondents across the continent. With his five sons strategically positioned in key financial centers, Mayer laid the foundation for a family empire that would span generations, shaping the course of European finance and leaving an indelible mark on history. The Rothschild Dynasty's legacy continues to resonate even today, as a testament to Mayer's foresight, dedication, and the enduring power of financial prowess.

1.1.1 Mayer Amschel Rothschild.

According to Bouvier, Mayer Amschel Rothschild was one of the eight children born to Amschel Moses Rothschild (d. 1755) and Schönche Rothschild (née Lechnich; d. 1756) in the Judengasse, the Jewish ghetto of Frankfurt, Holy Roman Empire (now Germany), on February 23rd 1744 to an Ashkenazi Jewish family. Even though Mayer has lived with his father for only 11 years, it was enough to comprehend and learn about his father's job which was a goods-trading and currency-exchange business. Mayer's father supplied coins to the prince of Hasse Kassel. The son Mayer began his life as a clerk at Oppenheimer Bank, and it was not long before he showed his genius in the affairs of exchange and usurious activities, which tempted the owners of the bank to escalate him in the leadership ladder of the bank’s management, before offering him a greater reward by making him a partner in the bank. But why Mayer ?! The simple- answer is that the Jewish youth, the student of his father, Amschel Moses Rothschild, the genius usurer, outperformed his teacher and was able to double the bank’s profits with a set of highbrow plans that carried unprecedented usurious activities. (Kamel, 11-12).

1.1.2 The Foundation Rothschild Family.

After Mayer had all the necessary tools to double the father’s legacy, which he left after his death, and to transform his usurious institution in Frankfurt into the nucleus of a major empire that bears the family’s name later on.. .he decided to devote himself entirely to this goal.. and turn the red shield that was still above the door into a symbol. The richest family, the world has ever known... the secret significance of this shield, Amshel Mayer Bauer decided to take it as a new name for his family.. Thus. the Rothschild family came into being in 1770. This

Jew, Amshel Mayer Bauer, who was known shortly after as Mayer Rothschild and lived in the period between 1743-1812, and his Jewish wife, "Jota Schnaper", are considered the true founders of the Rothschild family, the most famous tycoons of money and influence. Meyer established plans for a system for the functioning and development of the family's influence, as he was well aware from a young age that possessing money means possessing power, authority, and influence even in the governments of major kingdoms and states, which contributes to this privilege in staying in power and multiplying the wealth of the family, so he strived to learn All kinds of trade prevalent at that time, the most important of which was currency exchange, collecting rare coins and financing, and he passed all his influence on to his five children before he sent each one of them to open a branch of the family in the largest cities in Europe at that time. Mayer Rothschild did not send his five sons to open branches of the family at the same time, but preferred that the matter be with a time difference, which indicates that he was supervising the preparation and formation of his children strictly before sending them to perform their duties. (Kamel 9-14)

1.1.3 Mayer Rothschild's Family.

The family was sacred to Mayer (b. February 23, 1744, Frankfurt am Main—d. September 19, 1812, Frankfurt). because all his plans were about his sons and their beliefs in his strategies to rise their dynasty, Mayer had 10 children, 5 daughters and 5 sons Amschel Mayer (b. June 12, 1773, Frankfurt—d. December 6, 1855, Frankfurt) Salomon Mayer. (b. September 9 1774—d. July 27, 1855, Vienna), Nathan Mayer (b. September 16, 1777—d. July 28, 1836, Frankfurt), Karl Mayer (b. April 24, 1788—d. March 10, 1855, Naples), and Jakob, or James, Mayer (b. May 15, 1792—d. November 15, 1868,) . He worked hard to teach his sons all his skills and knowledge of charting, trade, business and diplomacy, these were heart core of achieving their aims. Later on, he sent his 5 sons to the most 5 powerful countries in Europe at that time (Britain, France, Austria, and Naples). This plan was planed by the father to rise his family’s investments and profits. Nathan was sent to England to create the British branch of his family in 1898, where he settled in Manchester first, then he moved to London. Jacob was sent to France to establish a branch there in 1811. Salomon and Karl opened branches in Vienna and Naples respectively in 1820. (Bouvier).

1.2 The Rothschild Family’s Branch Foundation in the UK.

The establishment of the London house of the Rothschild family stands as a testament to their extraordinary financial prowess and enduring influence on the global stage. With origins tracing back to the late 18th century, the Rothschilds quickly rose to prominence as one of the world's most powerful and wealthy banking dynasties. In 1809, Nathan Mayer Rothschild, the third son of Mayer Amschel Rothschild, ventured to London to establish a branch of the family's banking business. This strategic move would prove to be a pivotal moment, setting the stage for the Rothschilds to play a pivotal role in shaping the course of European finance, politics, and even history itself. The London house of the Rothschilds would become a symbol of their immense wealth, astute financial acumen, and the far-reaching influence they exerted across continents and generations.

1.2.1 The Rothschild Family’s Settling in the UK.

Nathan Mayer Rothschild established a branch of the Rothschild family in 1798 in Britain and it is the first branch to be established by one of Mayer's sons outside Frankfurt. Nathan settled in Manchester first, and his commercial activities were limited to the textile trade. After a short period, he decided to develop his investments by opening NM Rothschild & Sons Bank in London, and he moved there to live with his children in the year 1804. Nathan was very intelligent and an expert in economics and commercial matters, so that he planned all his steps carefully, so he worked with his father for a long time for drowning up the British branch paths avoiding all the expected troubles that might face the project Nathan also realized that a good follow-up and study of the country's political conditions have a very important impact on the economic situation in general, which enables him to exploit them, and that is to ensure that his commercial activities are not affected first and that he protects them from all economic crises second.

Mayer pinned great hopes on his son Nathan by opening the first branch of the family in Britain, for several reasons and the most important of which was that he had sent the smartest and shrewdest of his children – Nathan - to Britain, the well-mannered and well-versed in matters and economic conditions, in addition, it was considered the greatest empire in Europe in that period. Therefore, Nathan's success in establishing a strong economic institution will give the family many solutions that enable the family to achieve its aims and apply its plans.

1.2.2 Who is Nathan Mayer Rothschild?

The fourth child (and third son) of German Jewish banker Mayer Amschel Rothschild and his wife, Gutle Schnapper Rothschild, Nathan Mayer Rothschild was born in Frankfurt Ghetto, where all of Frankfurt's Jews resided, on September 16, 1777. Mayer, who had grown up as the Prince of Hesse's court Jew (or Hoffakthe tor in German), effectively managed the prince's land on his behalf, and was one of Europe's foremost financiers at the time. Nathan had four other brothers when he was younger (as well as five sisters). Mayer made sure that all five of his boys had an education in how to become prosperous European bankers and money lenders, keeping with Jewish banking customs. Mayer had a dream that one day his five sons will move to the five major European capitals and establish themselves to become well-known bankers. The five Rothschild siblings would collaborate to lend the various European kings the money they required for their numerous wars while making a significant profit in the process. To accomplish this, Nathan Mayer Rothschild, then 21 years old, relocated to Manchester, a British industrial hub. **(** Kuten).

Nathan quickly learned English after moving to Manchester and started a textile company right in the middle of the city. However, Nathan soon realized that Manchester didn't have much to offer in terms of banking. He had hoped to establish his banking institution in a smaller city before eventually moving it to London to compete with established banking houses. Upon this realization, Nathan decided to follow his father's original plan and depart Manchester for London in 1804. Shortly after arriving in London, Nathan began trading on the London Stock Exchange (LSE). As a trader, Nathan would conduct over-the-counter transactions at the LSE to buy and sell stocks, bonds, and other financial products. With just one year of trading, Nathan showed himself to be rather skilled at it, making a little fortune. Based on his success, Nathan opened his own bank in 1805, where he continued to trade on the London Stock Exchange while also starting to deal in foreign bills, British government securities, and bills of exchange, all of which brought in a lot of money for him. Nathan Mayer Rothschild also joined the Freemasons at this time, but due to his low social standing, he was compelled to join the "Antients" rather than the "Moderns" (both as a Jew and an immigrant).The wealthy British Jew Hannah Barent-Cohen, the second-oldest child of Levy Barent Cohen, a wealthy British financier and banker of Dutch descent, was married to Nathan Mayer Rothschild on October 22, 1806. Nathan had access to the British upper classes through this marriage, as well as the leaders of the prominent banking institutions in London. Nathan made several close ties with affluent British people throughout his time at this place. Many in the British upper classes nicknamed Nathan the "Manchester Man," a label that lasted with him for the rest of his life, due to his slender German accent and prior residence in Manchester. By utilizing these connections, Nathan was able to grow his firm from dealing just in paper commodities to dealing in both gold bullion and paper commodities, quickly elevating him to the top of London's bankers and bullion dealers. **(** Kuten).

By 1810, Nathan was the father of Lionel and Sir Antony de Rothschild, 1st Baronet, and two infant sons. Nathan would create a new bank to show that the British branch of the Rothschild Bank is a family-owned and operated bank. Although it amalgamated with the French Rothschild's bank in 2003 to establish Rothschild & Co., the bank Nathan Mayer Rothschild would refer to as NM Rothschild & Sons are still standing today, having withstood two world wars and 200 years of attempts to destroy it. According to his reputation , Nathan would operate the bank on the lower floors while his family occupied the upper floor. But, Nathan would eventually decide to relocate his family away from London's fog and into a chic villa in Stamford Hill in 1816. Nathan visited his brother in the Frankfurt Ghetto in 1836. He acquired an abscess , which quickly became infected. Despite his affluence, he couldn't have been healed at that time with medicine. As a result, Nathan spent many of his final days bedridden in the same home he had been born in. He passed away on July 28, 1836**. (** Kuten).

1.3 The Main Aim and the Reasons Behind the Establishment of the Rothschild Family Branch in the UK

Mayer Rothschild sought to have authority and power in making decisions that exceeded even the authority of the ruling regimes in the most powerful European countries and empires, and he was sure that there is no power without money, so he and his son Nathan focused towards all high-profit investments at that time. The most prominent of which is bank financing, which the father and founder of the Rothschild family became famous for, and during these circumstances, the establishment of the first branch of the family outside the Principality of Frankfurt and exactly in the United Kingdom was inevitable due to many reasons:

1 Expanding the influence and wealth of the family in new areas : Meyer aimed to open in each of the five major countries in Europe a branch of the family by his sons, where each of them control the lead a branch and carried out commercial activities in it and searches for new investments, so he opened the first branch of the family when he sent Nathan in Britain.

2 Searching for new markets and different investments : the continent of Europe was a center for major commercial exchanges, and its largest empire controlled many colonies, which were sources of raw materials and new markets, and Britain was the most prominent of these empires, as it controlled its colonies in different regions throughout the world, such as the Indian subcontinent in Asia, Australia and some states in the Caribbean region.

3 Gaining the friendliness and satisfaction of the British government : Britain was in the early nineteenth century a striking force in Europe and all over the world, which was the reason for Nathan's pursuit of rapprochement and gaining the friendliness of the British government, by various means, upon his arrival in the United Kingdom in 1798, which are great benefits for him and for his business.

4 Strong allies and alliances : In contrast to the situation of the Jewish minorities in Eastern Europe, which was difficult due to anti-Semitism and racial discrimination against the Jews, in the United Kingdom the situation of the Jews was much better, as there were a significant number of prominent families of Jewish origin, and it was These families come a long way in integrating into British society. Nathan sought to take advantage of the position of these families to help him settle in the beginning and seek help from them to recruit them at the time he needed them in the implementation of his investment projects and plans, by forming an alliance with them, which helped in the occurrence the alliance is the religious and the ethnic affiliation, and this is evidenced by Nathan's marriage to a woman belonging to a British Jewish family called Hannah Baronet Cohen in October 1806 who's the daughter of the most well known Jewish financier and community worker Leavy Baronet Cohen.

5 The Napoleonic Wars and their political outcomes in Europe : The Napoleonic Wars and the resulting political situation in Europe: The political situation in Europe was on a hot plate, due to the permanent hostility between the United Kingdom and its allies against Napoleonic France, a golden opportunity for the British branch of the Rothschild family. Nathan saw that this crisis cost Britain a lot of money, which He resorted to the inevitability of taking loans and therefore providing a huge financial credit to the British government and its allies in those wars would help him achieve all his goals and greatly multiply his investments.

Conclusion :

Mayer's ambitious dreams of exerting influence and control over the strongest countries in Europe enabled him to achieve unexpected success in amassing great wealth within a short period of time. He accomplished this through various means, such as taking the lead in William 6's investments – the prince of Hasse Kassel – and providing profitable loans. Alongside his third son Nathan, Mayer established the first branch of their family, known as the British branch, in 1789 due to several reasons. These facts prompt numerous questions: Could Nathan have influenced the British government? If so, what was the initial impact of the Rothschild family's banking influence in the UK? How did the Rothschild family's banking influence manifest itself politically and economically in the UK? What were the implications of the Rothschild family's influence on the UK?

CHAPTER TWO

Chapter Two: The Influence of the Rothschild Family on the British Government

Introduction

Since Nathan's arrival in Britain as responsible for Prince William's 6 investments there, he did not waste time and he started directly thanks to his father helping in creating a financial empire in the UK which enabled them to achieve their plans, furthermore, they would look forward to great expectations. According to Nathan and his father, they can not reach their aims without having strong relationships with the British Government, these relationships build a good reputation which leads to influencing the British government. Moreover, the political situation of the parts of Europe in the early nineteenth century was unstable because of a series of conflicts and battles between the French and the British Empire with its allies like Prussia, Austria, Portugal...etc. This period was called Napoleon wars. Nathan used these circumstances for his profits so it led to a great change in his family's history and the British Empire. Napoleon Wars helped the Rothschild family to influence the British government from that period onwards. Therefore, all the previous facts make us ask many questions like how did the Rothschild family's influence on the British government begin? How was the Rothschild family's influence economically? How was the Rothschild family's influence politically? What were the main impacts of the Rothschild family's influence on the British government?

2.1 The Beginning of the Rothschild Family's Influence in the UK.

The influence of the Rothschild family on the British Government was the main objective behind the British branch of the family's foundation. Therefore, Nathan spent extraordinary efforts to adapt with the English lifestyle, so he learned the English language when he settled in Manchester and he made relationships with the Jewish community in the

UK to help him in adapting to the English lifestyle so he can think how the English think and avoid misunderstanding when he would have the chance to offer his services to the British Government, he would convince them easily.

2.1.1 What are Napoleon Wars?

According to the Editors of Encyclopaedia of Britannica, the Napoleonic Wars were a series of conflicts that took place between 1799 and 1815, involving France and various alliances of European powers. Initially, the wars aimed to uphold French strength established during the French Revolutionary Wars, but they ultimately became Napoleon's attempts to assert his dominance in the European power balance. France emerged as the dominant force on the continent after defeating Austria at the Battle of Marengo in 1800, with only Britain remaining a significant opponent. However, Britain's victory at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805 put an end to Napoleon's plans to invade England

According to the Editors of Encyclopaedia of Britannica, Napoleon achieved significant victories in battles such as Ulm, Austerlitz, Jena, Auerstedt, and Friedland against an alliance consisting of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. The resulting Treaties of Tilsit in 1807 and the Treaty of Schönbrunn in 1809 resulted in most of Europe, stretching from the English Channel to the Russian border, either becoming part of the French Empire or forming alliances with France through treaties. Napoleon's successful strategy involved swift movement of his army, rapid attacks, and defeating each enemy unit individually. However, his enemies adopted a different approach, avoiding direct engagement and instead withdrawing, which forced Napoleon's supply lines to stretch too far. This strategy was effectively employed against him by the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular War and by Mikhail, Prince Barclay de Tolly, in Russia.

According to the Editors of Encyclopaedia of Britannica, in 1813, the Quadruple Alliance formed to oppose Napoleon, amassing armies that outnumbered his forces. After suffering a defeat at the Battle of Leipzig, Napoleon was compelled to retreat west of the Rhine River. Following the invasion of France in 1814, he abdicated. However, he managed to rally a new army and returned for the Hundred Days campaign in 1815. Nevertheless, the revived Quadruple Alliance stood against him, and his final defeat came at the Battle of Waterloo. His inability to surprise the enemy and prevent the forces led by Wellington and Gebhard von Blücher from joining together resulted in his downfall. With his second abdication and subsequent exile, the era of the Napoleonic Wars came to a close.

2.1.2 Nathan's Imposition of the Napoleonic Wars.

the According to Kindleberger, (239). During Napoleonic Wars, The British Empire and its allies were suffering financially, especially at the time of War of the Sixth Coalition (March 1813 – May 1814). Either the troops of the Duke Arthur Wellington the ancient Prime Minister of the UK or the allies' troops had not been paid for several months , therefore Wellington was obliged to get loans so Wellington gave Harres the mission of finding a banker who can supply them with the necessary funds and no one could do this favour except Nathan Mayer Rothschild, the Jewish Banker.

Since the beginning of the Napoleonic wars in 1803, Nathan and his father predicted that soon or later the British government and its allies will need a trusted banker to finance them with profits. Thus, Nathan and his father were planning for their future moves, hence he moved from Manchester to London and established good relations with members of the British government because he knew that they would need his help. Nathan was waiting for this golden opportunity. He had negotiations with John Harries, the Commissary-Genral at that time. (

Nathan Mayer Rothschild and ' Waterloo’, The Rothschild Archive) Niall Ferguson said : " By May 1814, Nathan had advanced nearly 1.2 million to the government. " (Ferguson, 82.) .

Wars and military operations were considered as a source of wealth to the Rothschild family because governments need money and they usually resort to find barkers who lend them with interest like Nathan, which means they can negotiate with the governments in a strong position and the bankers will take some profits and improvements benefit them. Therefore , Nathan supplied the British government with its allies with money without hesitations. However, he was preparing a plan which enabled him to achieve many aims. Nathan decided to invest in Napoleonic wars as much as possible, therefore he was following all the announcements and the moves of both sides by sending a spy to provide him with the news rapidly, and that is exactly what happened in The Battle of Waterloo (June 18, 1815) , the last and the most important battle in Napoleonic Wars which ended while the British with its allies’s armies defeated the French troops. Nathan returned to England as fast as possible then he went to London Stock Exchange and he sold his stock exchanges. The other stockholders though that Nathan predicted that their armies lost the wars which means hard times are coming so many of the stock holders sold their stock exchange in cheap money to Nathan’s allies and he bought large numbers of stock exchanges .Afterwards, the right news come to London and in this time Nathan made a vast fortune by this unfair advantage.

(Ferguson.The Ascent of Money, 47) .

Although the Rothschilds denied this fact and some historians said the same like Niall Ferguson in his book " The House of the Rothschilds , many historians approved this story like Frederic Morton, Mathieu George Dairnaell’s book entitled Histoire édifiante et curieuse de Rothschild Ier, Roi des Juifs ("Edifying and Curious History of Rothschild the First, King of the Jews") 1846 , John Reeves in 1887 in the Rothschilds: the Financial Rulers of Nations.

According to Morton, 1962. On the afternoon of June 19, 1815, a representative of the Rothschild family named Rothworth hurriedly boarded a boat in Ostend. Clutched in his hand was a freshly printed Dutch newspaper. As the first light of dawn on June 20 appeared, Nathan Rothschild found himself at the harbor in Folkstone, swiftly scanning the key headlines. Within moments, he embarked on his journey to London, outpacing Wellington's messenger by several hours, to inform the government that Napoleon had been decisively defeated. His next destination was the stock exchange

According to Morton, (49-50) . Most individuals in his position would have invested their assets in government bonds, known as consols. However, Nathan Rothschild had a different plan. Leaning against his pillar, he chose to sell to invest. He unloaded consols in large quantities. His reputation had already grown to such heights that any significant action on his part had the power to impact the market, either favorably or unfavorably. As a result, the value of consols plummeted. Nathan persisted in his selling, tirelessly driving down the market further. Whispers spread through the Exchange: "Rothschild knows. Waterloo is lost." With each sell signal, Nathan exerted immense influence, depressing the market by tens of thousands of pounds. Consols sank to new depths.

According to Morton, (49-50) . However, just a split second before it was too late, Nathan swiftly and inexpensively acquired a massive quantity of consols. Moments later, the momentous news broke, causing consols to skyrocket in value. The extent of the hopes and savings that were obliterated by this calculated panic cannot be fathomed. Nor can we accurately estimate the number of servants in livery, the quantity of priceless artworks by Watteau and Rembrandt, or the multitude of thoroughbred horses in his descendants' stables that Nathan Rothschild secured in that single day by his strategic positioning near the pillar.

After Nathan's success in using the results of the Battle of Waterloo, he made sure that no one knows the truth, therefore he claimed that his helping was a duty toward his country and he was so proud of it when he announced: " the best business I ever did ". Furthermore, The Times reported in December 1823 that : " Mr Rothschild played so important a part in the history of the present generation that it is most probable that his proceedings will never be forgotten'. (Nathan Mayer Rothschild and ' Waterloo '). This article depicted the Jewish Banker as a superhero who helps their country and its allies to defeat their enemy and make peace. This enables him to have a good reputation and this article also hid the accusation against him that claims he made millions out using his early information about the Battle of Waterloo.

2.2 The Economical Influence of the Rothschild Family on the British Government .

When Nathan succeeded in achieving many aims like enabling his family to ascent to the prominence and making millions out of the outcomes of the Napoleonic wars which enabled him to influence the government. He decided to build on this achievement to follow his and his father's plans. Therefore, Nathan considered his first successes a gate for many economic investments and fortunes thanks to his influence, so he was seeking to expand his activities and save position among all the British stockholders using his Bank and working on financing projects. All these plans were prepared to influence over the British Government economically.

2.2.1 Lack of Liquidity (1825 – 1826).

Nathan's occupation was to appear in the guise of a hero and savior for the British Government, rescuing it from economic problems in the kingdom. However, he didn't seize the opportunities in which problems arose. In fact, things reached a point where he would invent the problem and then solve it. He gained a position of such power in the City of London that by 1825–1826 he was able to supply enough coin to the Bank of England to enable it to avert a liquidity crisis (Wilson) Here, Nathan appeared in the guise of a hero by providing the British government with massive amounts of cash, alleviating the liquidity problem faced by the British government. Nathan gained a lot after the success of this plan and managed to establish himself more and more as a powerful ally with significant economic influence that the British government cannot overlook due to its importance in his services. This opened up opportunities for him to acquire huge investments with substantial funds.

2.2.2 Slavery Abolishment.

Slavery Abolition Act, (1833) was an act declared by the British Parliament that abolished slavery in most British colonies, freeing more than 800,000 enslaved Africans in the Caribbean and South Africa as well as a small number in Canada. It received Royal Assent on August 28, 1833, and took effect on August 1, 1834. In the aftermath of the Slavery Abolition Act 1833 with the Slave Compensation Act 1837, Rothschild and his business partner Moses Montefiore loaned the British Government £15 million (worth £1.51 billion in 2023).

(Gregory,). with interest which was subsequently paid off by the British taxpayers (ending in 2015). This money was used to compensate the slave owners in the British Empire after the trade had been abolished. According to the Legacies of British Slave-Ownership at the University College London, Rothschild himself was a successful claimant under the scheme. (Legacies of British Slavery database, University College London. Retrieved on 15 September 2021.)

Nathan succeeded again in this operation because of his intelligence and wisdom. He was a beneficiary as mortgage holder to a plantation in the colony of Antigua (present day Antigua and Barbuda) which included 158 enslaved Black people. He received a £2,571 compensation payment, at the time (worth £259,582 in 2023). (Gregory) . This was also one Of Nathan's great deals, because he provided the British Government with a big price to make it in a weak position against him . Thus, he would use his influence to achieve his family's aims.

2.3 The Political Influence of the Rothschild Family on the British Government.

Nathan’s success in building a strong firm which is N M Rothschild & Sons using his skills and experience in finance operations that enabled Nathan to make millions out of them. All these achievements happened thanks to the huge influence of the Rothschild Family over the British Government economically However, Nathan and his sons were looking for titles to his family because they were not considered a noble family. Therefore, these circumstances paved the way for the Rothschild family to be part of the British politic to influence the British Government and reach their plans.

2.3.1 The Rothschild Family and the Noble Titles.

In 1816, Emperor Francis I of Austria (formerly Francis II, the last Holy Roman Emperor) the Emperor of Austria decided to grant Nathan's four brothers the title of Von, a title given to influential families to belong to the nobility. (Ferguson, The House of the Rothschild, Volume 1 : Money’s Prophets 1798 – 1848. 13) . This achievement was the result of great work and great effort exerted by Meyer and his son Nathan Rothschild in the service of Prince William VI and ensuring the good conduct of his investments, whether in the Principality of Frankfurt or in Britain. Also, this title is an expression of admiration and pride from the Emperor of Austria for the successive successes achieved by the Rothschild family, despite the obstacles represented in their being of common people and of Jewish origins.

In 1822, the Emperor Francis decided to grant all five Rothschild brothers the title of Führer and its equivalent in Britain as the title of Baron. (Bulletins of State Intelligence, 1838, p. 220) Despite the importance of these titles and their great benefits, Nathan did not use this title throughout his life and kept pouring most of his interests into economic investments, which gained them influence over the British government. Also, titles not conferred by the King of Britain are not recognized in the United Kingdom and have no value or benefit. Therefore, Nathan did not pay much attention to this achievement and did not use it to help achieve the goals and plans of the family. But the situation changed by the year 1838, two years after Nathan's death, Queen Victoria decided that titles conferred by a party other than the British Crown were recognized in Britain. In 1847, Queen Victoria made him a baronet in the Baronetage of the United Kingdom, and since he had no male heirs, the title passed upon his death (by a special remainder) to his nephew Nathan Mayer Rothschild. (8 November 1840 – 31 March 1915).(The London Gazette. 18 December. p. 5885)The latter was subsequently created Baron Rothschild in 1885, which still merges the title of the baronetcy.

With this achieved success, the Rothschild family was able to impose itself among the British nobility, despite the passage of only 4 decades since their arrival in the United Kingdom, through the titles that were granted to them by the highest authority in their home country in Austria, and then the recognition of accepting those titles granted outside the Kingdom by Queen Victoria. This is clear evidence of the massive influence and leverage that the family had with the British government.

2.3.2 Rothschild Family in the British Parliament.

In Nathan's Last Days, the Rothschild family has come a long way in imposing itself in Britain as an economic force with great influence over the British government economically. Nathan's eldest son Lionel succeeded Nathan Rothschild as head of the Britain branch. And he saw that it was time to take advantage of the titles of nobility that the family had obtained to achieve the goals set by Lionel Rothschild's desire to become a prominent politician. R.F. realized Politics and the Economy must go hand in hand to succeed in their aims.

In 1847, Lionel de Rothschild (1808–1879) was first elected to the British House of Commons as one of four Members of Parliament for the City of London constituency. (El na. 117.) Because Jews were at that point still barred from sitting in the chamber due to the Christian oath required to be sworn in, Prime Minister Lord John Russell introduced a Jewish Disabilities Bill to remove the problem with the oath. In 1848, the bill was approved by the House of (Spiegelman, 152) . In 1848, the bill was approved by the House of Commons but was twice rejected by the House of Lords. (Henriques, 311). being rejected again by the Upper House in 1849, Rothschild resigned his seat and stood again winning in a by-election to strengthen his claim. (Finkelstein, 205.) In 1850, he entered the House of Commons to take his seat but refused to swear on a Christian Bible asking to use only the Hebrew Bible. (Cantor, 158). This was permitted but when omitting the words "upon the true faith of a Christian" from the oath he was required to leave. (Weintraub, 122).

In 1851, a new Jewish Disabilities Bill was defeated in the House of Lords. In the 1852 general election, Rothschild was again elected but the next year the bill was again defeated in the upper house. (Emden, 317). Finally, in the Jews Relief Act 1858, the House of Lords agreed to a proposal to allow each house to decide its own oath. (Kirsch, 162). On 26 July 1858, Rothschild took the oath with covered head, substituting "so help me, Jehovah" for the ordinary form of oath, and thereupon took his seat as the first Jewish member of Parliament. (Dowgin, 247). He was re-elected in general elections in 1859 and 1865, but defeated in 1868; he was returned unopposed in a by-election in 1869 but defeated a second time in the general election in 1874. (Emden, 317).

LR succeeded his father's intelligence and ambition. Despite this setback, Lionel didn't give up. He repeatedly introduced bills to Parliament, known as the Jewish Disabilities Bill, seeking to remove the requirement for the Christian oath. It wasn't until 1858, after numerous attempts, that the bill finally passed, allowing Jews to enter Parliament without taking the Christian oath. With this legal barrier removed, Lionel Rothschild took his seat in the House of Commons in 1858, becoming the first Jewish MP in British history. His political career continued, and he served as a Member of Parliament for the City of London until his death in 1879.

During his time in Parliament, he focused on various issues, including financial matters and the rights of Jewish citizens. Lionel Rothschild's journey from banker to politician was marked by his determination to challenge the legal obstacles that prevented Jews from fully participating in British political life. His efforts played a significant role in paving the way for the inclusion and representation of Jewish individuals in the British government. Furthermore, including his family's previous influence over the British government economically, LR success in politics brought a strong political influence over the the British government. Because he could achieve an extraordinary achievement when he forced the the British government to change laws to enable him to be MP using his influence.

Conclusion

During the first fifty years of the Rothschild family in Britain, which corresponds to the first half of the 19th century, Nathan was able to establish the most powerful economic institution, which focused on buying and selling government bonds and providing banking finance to several European governments, including the British government. Thanks to Nathan's intelligence and extensive experience, he achieved remarkable success, enabling him to achieve the desired goal of establishing a branch in London and creating a strong economic institution that would dominate the British economy and monopolize all major investments. This is what is known as an economic influence on the British Government Nathan's children followed in his footsteps and continued to achieve great successes, but this time in the political side, the family gained political influence over the British government and established itself among the nobility of the United Kingdom, in addition to gaining access to the British Parliament despite numerous religious and legal obstacles, but LR was able to overcome and obtain his ambitions using his family's influence. All of these events and facts lead us to ask many questions: What are the consequences of this significant influence of the Rothschild family on the British government, and what is the purpose of this influence?

CHAPTER THREE

Chapter Three : The Impacts of the Influence of the Rothschild Family on the British Government

Introduction

The presence of the Rothschild family in the United Kingdom brought about numerous historical changes that made a difference in altering the course of major events, such as determining the winner and loser in the greatest war of that period and establishing the most powerful economic institution in the United Kingdom in a very short period, among other notable economic and political events throughout the nineteenth century. All of this and more happened due to the investment of Mayer's extensive banking experience and the intelligence of his son Nathan, who engaged in careful planning and in-depth study of the economic conditions, followed by the development of strategies and goals pursued by Nathan alongside his father. Therefore, every step and move made by the Rothschild family in Britain was precise and deliberate. Nathan and his sons achieved most of their goals, thus accomplishing great achievements that allowed them to exert economic and political influence over the British government, influencing decision-making and obtaining significant privileges unlike others. This influence appeared to be positive and in the interest of both parties on the surface , but internally it was negative, driven by hidden objectives and ill intentions, as confirmed by most of the events that occurred afterwards. The question arises: if these facts were true, what happened after this influence? What legacy did Nathan leave behind? And what legacy did his successors, descendants and offspring leave behind? What are the consequences and repercussions of this influence?

3.1 Nathan's Legacy.

Nathan lived in the United Kingdom for about 40 years, achieving great successes in a short period that no other banker had ever reached in terms of fortune and appreciation by the British government. He had an influence on both economic and political decision-making, which earned him a significant legacy throughout his years in the United Kingdom. This allowed him to reach a state of fearlessness and indifference towards the British government due to the position he had acquired.

3.1.1 Nathan’s income.

"When Nathan died in 1836, his personal fortune was equivalent to 0.62 per cent of British national income.” (Ferguson. The Ascent of Money, 88). Nathan’s fortune was equivalent to almost 1 per cent of the British national income, which means no British banker has ever achieved this enormous amount of profits, and for his profits to be almost equal to one per cent compared to the income of the most powerful empire in the world, this is a historic achievement that has no precedent. Moreover, Nathan was able to accomplish this in just 38 years. Nathan was the Korah of his time. (Kamel, 73). Therefore, " Between 1818 and 1852, the combined capital of the five Rothschild 'houses' (Frankfurt, London, Naples, Paris and Vienna) rose from £1.8 million to £9.5 million. (Ferguson, The Ascent of Money, 89).

3.1.2 Nathan’s Position.

According to Niall Ferguson, The Ascent of Money, 89. Additionally, Nathan successfully established the Rothschilds' dominance as leading investment bankers in both Britain and Europe. Throughout his lifetime, Nathan Mayer Rothschild, being the most proficient among his siblings, consolidated the Rothschild family's influential status in

European and global matters. Nathan has established a prestigious position for himself and his family, positioning himself as a prominent figure in Britain and Europe. Although he is not the eldest son of Mayer Rothschild, he managed to be the leader of his brothers in the family's responsibilities, as all branches of the family are subordinate to the London branch. Nathan was deemed the most suitable leader for the family due to his intelligence and extensive experience in the bullion and government bond markets. Hence, Nathan’s leadership was beneficial to strengthen the cohesion and communication among all branches of the family. By his brothers had taken to calling Nathan the master of the Stock Exchange. (Ferguson, The Ascent of Money, 90) .

Many politicians, prominent figures, and historians in the past and present are divided between admirers and supporters of Nathan's position and those who are angry and dissatisfied. Money is- the god of our time,' declared the German poet Heinrich Heine in March 1841, 'and Rothschild is his prophet. . In Heine's eyes, Rothschild could now be mentioned in the same breath as Richelieu and Robespierre as one of the 'three terroristic names that spell the gradual annihilation of the old aristocracy'. Richelieu had destroyed its power; Robespierre had decapitated its decadent remnant; now Rothschild was providing Europe with a new social elite by raising up the system of government bonds to supreme power .. . [and] endowing money with the former privileges of land. To be sure, he has thereby created a new aristocracy, but this is based on the most unreliable of elements, on money ... [which] is more fluid than water and less steady than the air. (Ferguson, The Ascent of Money, 89). Niall Ferguson said : " Old Mayer Amschel had repeatedly admonished his five sons: 'If you can't make yourself loved, make yourself feared.' As they best rode the mid-nineteenth-century financial world as masters of the bond mark Rothschilds were already more feared than loved. " (Ferguson, The Ascent of Money, 90).

Nathan reached a position where no one else had gone. According to Kamel, 74. And Nathan Rothschild used to say: I don't care who sits on the throne of the empire on which the sun never sets. Whoever controls the money controls the British Empire, and I control the money. One day, a nobleman visited him in his office and found him hunched over reviewing some papers. Without lifting his head from the papers, Nathan said to him, 'Sit on the chair and consider this act an insult to you.' The nobleman replied, 'You are addressing the Prince of Thurn and Taxis.' Nathan ignored him and continued reviewing the papers, saying, 'Well then, sit on two chairs.'. This speech and the other event showed us that Nathan was in a high position.

3.2 Nathan’s Sons and Grandson's Legacy.

The Rothschild Family are Jews, and according to Kamel, 67. The Jews differ from all other people in their ability and relentless determination to transmit their beliefs and pass on their plans from generation to generation. Each one develops the mechanisms of execution, and no one is exempt from this. Everyone has a designated role, and everyone executes what is required of them literally. Consequently, Nathan’s sons and grandsons contributions and Triumphs were not less important than Nathan’s legacy .

3.2.1 Lionel Rothschild’s Legacy.

Lionel was in charge of the British branch for nearly half a century, leaving behind a great legacy and significant accomplishments that required a lot of continuous effort and planning. one of the most prominent achievements was securing funding from the Disraeli government in the amount of 4 million to purchase shares in the Suez Canal in 1875 after 10 years about the end of its construction.

According to the Rothschild Archive. At first, the global perception was doubtful, and the Suez Canal Company shares faced poor demand in foreign markets. Countries like Britain, the United States, Austria, and Russia refrained from purchasing any shares. However, in France, all the available shares were swiftly sold. On 17 November 1869, the canal commenced its operations, causing an instant and significant impact on international trade. It played a crucial role in facilitating European expansion and colonization in Africa. (The Rothschild Archive. Lionel De Rothschild and Suez Canal).

External debts forced Said Pasha's successor, Isma'il Pasha, to put up his country's shares for sale. In 1875, the London banking house of N M Rothschild & Sons advanced the Prime Minister, Benjamin Disraeli, acting for the British Government, £4million to purchase Suez Canal shares. With no documentation, a technically unsecured loan for a sum of several £billion today. The funds were repaid within five months; however, Disraeli was accused by William Gladstone of undermining Britain's constitutional system, due to his lack of reference or consent from Parliament when purchasing the shares with funding from the Rothschilds. France still remained the majority shareholder in the canal. (The Rothschild Archive. Lionel De Rothschild and Suez Canal).

The Suez Canal is a vital waterway that connects the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea, and it is one of the most important shipping routes in the world. The British Government had a great interest in preserving its interests in this vital maritime passage for trade and influence in the region. Moreover, Suez Canal was considered as the nearest waterway to India which was the one of its most important colonies. (Smith,& Fisher,) . After the purchase of British stocks, the British Government gained a significant stake in the Suez Canal, thereby exerting a major influence on its management, policies, and development. And even Lionel made a great fortune out of this deal. (The Rothschild Archive. Lionel De Rothschild and Suez Canal).

Additionally to Suez canal, Lionel's investments in railways were a great success for N M Rothschild & Sons. In Britain, LR invested in numerous railway projects. The Rothschild family, including Lionel, played a crucial role in financing the construction of the London and Birmingham Railway, which opened in 1838 and was one of the earliest intercity railway lines in England. LR also had investments in other British railways, such as the Great Western Railway and the London and North Western Railway. (The Rothschild Archive,).

In the nineteenth century alone, the London house handled over twenty loans to bring railways to Austria (South Austrian, Lombardo, Venetian and Central Italian Railway) France (including the Chemin de fer de Nord), Spain (Madrid - Zaragoza Railway, in conjunction with the French Rothschilds), Burma (Burma Railways Company Limited), Russia (Imperial Russian Livny Narrow Gauge Railway) and Brazil (Bahia and San Francisco Railway Company). The firm engaged the most skilled engineers, such as George Stephenson's company, to work on the lines it financed, ensuring popular confidence in rail investment and travel. (The Rothschild Archive, 2014).

The Rothschilds' involvement in railways extended beyond investments. They often acted as financiers for railway companies, helping raise capital for construction and expansion. Their financial expertise and global network made them influential figures in the development of the railway industry during that era. It's important to note that while Lionel Rothschild was indeed involved in railway investments, the activities and investments of the Rothschild family as a whole spanned various sectors, and railways were just one part of their extensive business interests.

3.2.2 The Legacy of Nathan's Grandsons.

What is more difficult than reaching the top is staying in. The Rothschilds decided to develop and build on their ancestors' triumph. For this reason, there was a big legacy achieved by the third generation of the Rothschild Family in the UK in the late 19th till the early 20th century.

Lionel's sons focused on the mining trade. In 1888, Cecil Rhodes (1853 – 1902) founded De Beers by the funds of Nathanial Rothschild (1840 – 1915), the eldest son of Lionel Rothschild and his successor in N M Rothschild & Sons. De Beers specialized in the diamonds mining trade in many parts throughout the world. According to , So-Young; Heron, Kwon, Maxwell, Rocca, Tarajano, Orestes (1-15), starting from its establishment in 1888 and continuing until the beginning of the 21st century, De Beers held a dominant position in the rough diamond market, with control over approximately 80% to 85% of distribution. This level of control led to its characterization as a monopoly. Following Rhodes' demise in 1902, Rothschild took on the responsibility of managing Rhodes' estate and played a vital role in establishing the Rhodes Scholarship program at the University of Oxford. Additionally, he held a prominent position within the Round Table movement, which was established in 1909. (white, 167) . In this situation, the N M Rothschild & Sons controlled the dominant firm of the diamonds trade in all over the British Colonies in Africa.

Rothschild Family authorized another prominent company in the mining trade, Rio Tinto, the Spanish copper mines company founded by the Spanish government in 1873. Due to inefficiencies in Spain's mining operations and the government's preoccupation with political and financial challenges, control of the company eventually shifted to the Rothschild family by the late 1880s. Subsequently, the Rothschilds expanded and intensified the mining activities of the firm.

At the late 19th until the early 20th century, the grandsons of Nathan left behind a big legacy. They owned the major two firms in mining investment. De Beers and Rio Tinto, which enabled them to make a massive wealth out of manipulating the metals mines in all over the world. Additionally, Rothschild Family took the lead of Bank of London for 20 years when Alfred Rothschild (1842 – 1918) became the director of the Bank of London From 1868 to 1888.(Virginia Cowles, 1975.) By 1899, at £41 million, it exceeded the capital of the five biggest German joint-stock banks put together." (Ferguson, The Ascent of Money, 88) During this period, the Rothschild Family had the authority of the economy in the UK and the British colonies either. All these achievements and the high positions they reach them were the outcomes of the influence of the Rothschild Family over the British Government. However, this is not the end, there were also a great events changed a lot because of the outcomes of this influence.

3.3 The Role of the Rothschild Family in the Realization of the Balfour Declaration 1917.

With the beginning of the 20th century, the world witnessed numerous historical events that contributed to shaping the borders of many countries, sparking wars, the fall of kings, the rise of nations, and other significant events. The First World War broke out in 1914 and lasted until 1918. Britain played a crucial role in this war as it stood alongside its allies, referred to as the Allies, which included Russia, France, and Italy, against the Central Powers consisting of Germany, Austria, Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire. This war resulted in many events and agreements that had a significant impact, particularly in the Middle East region, which was invaded by the Allied forces. Among the most prominent of these events were the Sykes-Picot Agreement (May 1916) and the subsequent Balfour Declaration (November 2, 1917). Rothschild Family involved in the Balfour Declaration.

3.3.1 What is the Balfour Declaration?

Balfour Declaration, (November 2, 1917), statement of British support for "the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people." It was made in a letter from Arthur James Balfour, the British foreign secretary, to Lionel Walter Rothschild, 2nd Baron Rothschild (of Tring), a leader of the Anglo-Jewish community ... The declaration specifically stipulated that "nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine." The document, however, said nothing of the political or national rights of these communities and did not refer to them by name. (The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica.).

3.3.2 The Cause of Balfour Declaration.

In 1896, a Jewish Austrian Journalist called Theodor Harzl (1860 – 1904) founded the modern Zionism movement to establish a Jewish homeland for the Jews scattered around the world. In 1897 Herzl convened the first Zionist Congress at Basel, Switzerland, which drew up the Basel program of the movement, stating that "Zionism strives to create for the Jewish people a home in Palestine secured by public law." Harzl visited many kings and governments around Europe to convince one of them with the Zionist Project. When the Ottoman government refused Herzl's request for Palestinian autonomy, he found support in Great Britain. (The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica,) .The first Zionist Congress had been rejected by many prominent Jewish figures especially the religious men. According to Abdelwahab al-Masiri, the establishment a Jewish homeland in Palestine by the Jews is a great sin in their beliefs. Later on, the matter have changed mostly. The Jewish minorities in Russia and Eastern Europe suffered from discrimination, racism and anti-Semitism. This led to the emigration of large numbers of those countries towards Western Europe, especially towards the UK and this was a great trouble to the British Government.

From this recent perspective, the benefit of a Jewish state in Palestine emerged, which was capitalized on by the proponents of Zionism. The Rothschild family embraced this idea and created an ideal framework for a European Jewish settlement. Lionel Walter Rothschild (1868-1937) was responsible for the English branches and the leader of the Jewish community in England at that time. He established close relationships with Chaim Weizmann (1874 – 1952) , the first President of Israel, and Nahum Sokolow (1859 – 1936) . They succeeded in persuading him to seek British support for the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. During WWI, Lionel Walter Rothschild served in the British Army and took responsibility for the Jewish Legion and the Volunteers' Regiment. Thus, the Israeli Knesset building in Jerusalem stands as a testament to this legacy. (Kamel, 80.).Moreover, the text of the Balfour Declaration was sent to Lionel Walter Rothschild because he was the responsible of London House of the Rothschild Family. Despite the fact that Palestine had been a land flourishing with its original inhabitants, including Muslims, Orthodox Christians, and others, for centuries, living in peace despite their religious differences, the Jews constituted only 2% of the total population. However, the Rothschild family used their influence over the British government to create the Balfour Declaration in 1917. This promise was indeed described as "a promise from those who don't own to those who don't deserve, because Palestine was not part of the British colonies, and it was not even under its jurisdiction, as according to the Sykes-Picot Agreement, Palestine was supposed to remain under international governance. Therefore, Britain had no right to grant Palestine to the Zionists.

3.3.3 The Impact of Balfour Declaration.

Britain, influenced by the Rothschild Family, committed a crime against humanity when it granted the land of its people and its original inhabitants to another group. The Balfour Declaration stated that no action would be taken to diminish the civil and religious rights of non-Jewish communities. However, the opposite happened, as Palestinians were subjected to numerous inhumane practices such as forced placement, land confiscation, and granting it to Jewish settlers. Subsequently, thousands of Palestinian refugees and displaced individuals were scattered around the world. Then, the situation was highly sensitive and led to clashes between Palestinians and Zionists. Several revolutions opposing Zionist settlement took place, including the Great Palestinian Revolt led by Izz ad-Din al-Qassam in 1935. This decision only brought problems, crises, and wars to the Middle East region. Finally, the outcomes of the BD continue over the Middle East and the world as a whole to this day.

Conclusion

The influence of the Rothschild family had numerous consequences, some of which were beneficial and advantageous to their family and community, while others were detrimental and harmful on a broader scale. Nathan Rothschild was able to leave a tremendous legacy and reputation, although often through convoluted and unethical means. His children and grandchildren also achieved significant successes and accomplishments as the family amassed a vast fortune through financing the British government's purchase of shares in the Suez Canal. They managed to monopolize mining trade by acquiring ownership of the two most powerful companies in this field, De Beers and Rio Tinto, resulting in severe ramifications from this monopoly. Additionally, the Rothschild family gained control over the management of the Bank of London for two decades, which occurred in the latter half of the 19th century. By the dawn of the 20th century, the family leveraged their influence over the British government and obtained the Balfour Declaration in 1917, granting the Jews a national homeland in Palestine, thereby triggering one of the most controversial issues in the world.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

General Conclusion

The impact of the Rothschild family on the British government in the 19th and early 20th centuries was a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that left an indelible mark on the political and economic landscapes of that period. This thesis has examined various aspects of this influence, exploring the historical context, discussing the Rothschilds' rise to power, analysing their economic and political impact on the British government, and examining the outcomes of this influence.

Led by Nathan Mayer Rothschild and his descendants, the Rothschild family positioned themselves as one of the most influential and powerful banking dynasties of the 19th century. Their financial prowess, astute investments, and extensive network of relationships allowed them to amass a unique wealth and exert significant influence not only in Britain but also across Europe. Their involvement in major financial transactions, such as war financing and government debt, granted them considerable power and access to key decision-makers within the British establishment.

One of the main findings of this thesis is the extent of Rothschild's influence on British government policies through their financial activities. Their close relationship with the British royal family, as evidenced by their involvement in lending money to the crown and managing royal finances, granted them preferential access and insider knowledge of the British Government’s secrets . This privileged position enabled them to exploit their influence and shape policies that served their financial interests, often at the expense of the general public.

The Rothschild's influence extended beyond financial realms into non-financial areas. Through their wide social connections and patronage of the arts, they were able to build relationships with influential figures in the political and cultural spheres. This allowed them to establish a vast network of allies who were sympathetic to their interests and willing to advocate on their behalf. Additionally, their participation in charitable initiatives and philanthropic endeavours enabled them to build a positive public image and garner support from various segments of society.

Another important aspect of the Rothschild's influence was their impact on British foreign policy, particularly regarding European affairs. As international bankers with branches in the European continent, the Rothschilds' played a crucial role in financing and facilitating diplomatic negotiations. Through their contacts and financial resources, they were able to exert influence over major decision-making processes, enabling them to shape Britain's stance on various international issues to protect their financial interests.

However, it is important to acknowledge that the Rothschilds' influence was not absolute, and they were not the sole decisive factor in British government decisions. The political landscape of the 19th century was characterized by competing interests, power struggles, and ideological tensions. Although the Rothschilds undoubtedly had significant influence, their impact was part of a wider and more complex network of factors influencing government policies.

Furthermore, it is necessary to recognize that the Rothschilds' influence on the British government was often detrimental or malicious. As savvy businessmen, their motivations revolved around protecting their wealth, expanding their financial empire, and ensuring their family's legacy. Their actions often favoured their personal and national interests at the expense of others. One of the most prominent consequences was their contribution to the Balfour Declaration, which led to the Zionist occupation of Palestine and the establishment of what is now known as the state of Israel. This crisis has been a source of international concern and a catalyst for political crises in the Middle East and the world.

In conclusion, the influence of the Rothschild family on the British government in the 19th century was a result of their exceptional financial acumen, strategic alliances, and extensive network of relationships. Their impact on British politics and governance cannot be underestimated, as they played a major role in shaping financial policies, foreign relations, and the general political landscape of that era. However, their influence must be understood within the broader historical, political, and economic context of that period.

The Rothschild legacy serves as a testament to the complex relationship between money and politics, serving as a reminder of the intricate interplay between power, wealth, and governance in any society.

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المخلص :

تأثير عائلة روتشيلد على الشؤون المالية العالمية خلال القرن التاسع عشر هو موضوع أسر اهتمام المؤرخين والاقتصاديين وعلماء السياسة. قادت العائلة، بقيادة شخصيات مؤثرة مثل ماير آمشيل روتشيلد وذريته، لتكون عائلة روتشيلد قوة سائدة في قطاع التمويل العالمي. من خلال بيوت البنوك الخاصة بهم المنتشرة في أنحاء أوروبا، أقاموا شبكة واسعة منحتهم وصولًا فريدًا إلى المعلومات الاقتصادية وتأثيرًا كبيرًا على الأسواق المالية. تهدف هذه الأطروحة إلى استكشاف الديناميات المعقدة بين عائلة روتشيلد والحكومة البريطانية. ستستكشف صعود العائلة وتأسيسها في المملكة المتحدة، وتدقق في تأثيرها على الحكومة البريطانية، وتسلط الضوء على دورها الهام في تشكيل السياسات الاقتصادية وصنع القرارات السياسية والعلاقات الدولية في ذلك الوقت. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، تسعى هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل تأثيرات تأثير عائلة روتشيلد على الحكومة البريطانية من خلال دراسة الأحداث التاريخية الرئيسية والتحولات الاقتصادية والمشهد السياسي. تتبع هذه الأبحاث عدة نهج: النهج التاريخي والوصفي يسلط الضوء على الأحداث ذات الصلة بالبحث، في حين يحلل النهج التحليلي تلك الأحداث. ستعتمد الرسالة على الكتب والمقالات العلمية والوثائق الأرشيفية والأفلام الوثائقية. نستنتج الدراسة أن تأثير عائلة روتشيلد على الحكومة البريطانية كان وضعًا معقدًا وعميقًا. سمح هذا التأثير لعائلة روتشيلد بزيادة قوتها وثروتها على مدار القرن التاسع عشر وأوائل القرن العشرين. علاوة على ذلك، لعب تأثير عائلة روتشيلد دورًا هامًا في العديد من عمليات صنع القرارات السياسية والاقتصادية التي قامت بها الحكومة البريطانية على مدار القرن التاسع عشر وأوائل القرن العشرين.

Résumé

L'impact de la famille Rothschild sur les affaires financières mondiales au cours du XIXe siècle est un sujet fascinant qui a captivé l'intérêt des historiens, des économistes et des chercheurs en sciences politiques. Sous la direction de personnalités influentes telles que Mayer Amschel Rothschild et ses descendants, la famille Rothschild est devenue une force dominante dans le secteur financier mondial. Grâce à leurs maisons de banque réparties dans toute l'Europe, ils ont établi un vaste réseau qui leur a accordé un accès inégalé aux informations économiques et une influence considérable sur les marchés financiers. Cette dissertation vise à explorer les dynamiques complexes entre la famille Rothschild et le gouvernement britannique. Elle examinera l'ascension et l'établissement de la famille au Royaume-Uni, examinera leur influence sur le gouvernement britannique et mettra en lumière leur rôle important dans la formulation des politiques économiques, des prises de décision politiques et des relations internationales de l'époque. De plus, cette étude cherche à analyser les impacts de l'influence de la famille Rothschild sur le gouvernement britannique en examinant les principaux événements historiques, les transformations économiques et les paysages politiques. Cette recherche suit plusieurs approches : l'approche historique et descriptive éclaire les événements pertinents pour la recherche, tandis que l'approche analytique analyse ces événements. La thèse s'appuiera sur des livres, des articles scientifiques, des documentaires et des documents d'archives. L'étude conclut que l'influence de la famille Rothschild sur le gouvernement britannique était une situation complexe et profonde. Cette influence a permis à la famille Rothschild d'accroître son pouvoir et sa richesse tout au long du XIXe siècle et du début du XXe siècle. De plus, l'influence de la famille Rothschild a joué un rôle significatif dans de nombreux processus de prise de décision politique et économique du gouvernement britannique tout au long du XIXe et du début du XXe siècles.