

Zanzibar & UK tour



NEW SAND STORM
newsandstormtours.com

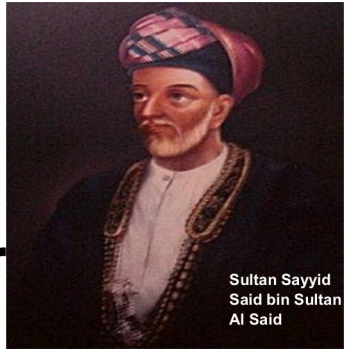


History of Zanzibar & Sultan Sayyid Said Al Said
Sultan Sayyid Majid bin Said Al Said
Sultan Barghash bin Said Al Said
Sultan Jemshid bin Abdullah Al Said
Cloves & Other Spices
American Satellite Tracking Station,
Zanzibar Railways
Shortest war in the world

UK history
Buckingham Place
London eye
The Shard Building
London Bridge
Big Ben
The Stonehenge
Palace of Westminster
Windsor Castle
Football Stadiums
London Tube

www.newsandstormtours.com

History of Zanzibar



Sultan Sayyid
Said bin Sultan
Al Said

History of Zanzibar goes as deep as past millennium. That very deep history includes Omanis. In fact, Omanis were in Zanzibar many years before Sayyid Said Bin Sultan established the most shining Sultanate in East Africa.

In 1698 Omani heroes defeated Portuguese in Zanzibar for the first time. By 1700 Omani Sultan started building Arab Fort, today known as Old Fort. By 1710 Omanis started exporting timber from Pemba to Oman for the purpose of ship building.

In 1725 Sultan Hassan cleared the bush to build a new city which is still standing today, Zanzibar Stone town.

However, the most interesting history of Zanzibar we want to concentrate is from 1806 until 1950s.

Oman a country blessed with wise and visionary leaders. One of the sons of the land and one of the greatest heroes of past centuries Sayyid Said Al Said, defeated Portuguese in Oman and had a second victory over them in Zanzibar. The victory in Oman proved his power and strength. Portuguese, at that time and age, had the mightiest armies.

Zanzibaris realized Sultan's military abilities, so requested him to help them against Portuguese colonialists. In 1807 he sailed to East Africa, faced the Portuguese once again. Portuguese were not a match to him. He was then requested to protect Zanzibar.

Wherever Omani leaders put their hands turn into gold. So was Zanzibar. In 1831 Sayyid Said Al Said, moved to Zanzibar and established the greatest country no eye have ever seen, no brain ever thought in Africa.

In 1833 Sayyid Said Al Said signed a trade agreement between Zanzibar and United States of America. He made Zanzibar the most important

commercially in East Africa. Sultan Said Al Said turned Zanzibar as a major trade center and transit port to the world.

In 1837 first embassy was opened in Zanzibar. It was the United States of America Embassy.

Mr. Richard Waters from Salem, Massachusetts was the first Ambassador to Zanzibar.

British followed the USA footsteps and they opened their consulate in 1841 The **first** British Consul was an Irish Army Lieutenant-

Colonel Atkins Hammerton. was lucky to be the first British Ambassador. The French in 1844. Italians, Belgians, Germans and Austrians sent their missions to Zanzibar.

In 1856 the greatest hero of Zanzibar Sultan Sayyid Said bin Sultan Al Said died. He was buried in Zanzibar near his place. The grave is visited by million of visitors.



Sultan Majid bin Said Al Said



Grave site of the Hero
of Zanzibar Sultan
Sayyid Said bin
Sultan Al Said.

After the death of Sayyid Said bin Sultan, his son Sayyid Majid Al Said ascended to the throne and he continued his father's legacy. One of his biggest achievements was building a new city from scratch in 1866. He called that Dar es Salaam. He also expanded the area of Zanzibar to Mozambique to the south and Somalia to the north.

Zanzibar grew very fast under the leadership of Sultan Said Al Said. By 1859 Zanzibar was exporting 2,267,961 kg of cloves. (2,267,961 Tons)

At this stage Zanzibar was an international player in trade. Many countries such as India and other Arab states started trading with Zanzibar.

The vision of Sultan Said Al Said built Zanzibar into a modern country. Let alone fine buildings, but Zanzibar was the third country.

Zanzibar Stone Town City grew very fast during the era of Sayyid Majid. There is no doubt that the city of Zanzibar was extremely amazing and beautiful in the 1850s as it is today.

Zanzibar was among the very first countries in the world to use electricity.

In 1886 Zanzibar started using telephone services. Undersea cable from Zanzibar to Aden and other cables from Aden to London.

The cables are still visible to date. The telephone house now is a hotel.

By 1864 Zanzibar export reached 3,734,845\$. This is an amazing figure for a country whose economy was built only 30 years ago.

In a very short period, Zanzibar became a very important business center of the world as we see Singapore and Hong Kong today. Some Arab countries used to import food and other necessities from Zanzibar. The very first car to be driven in Kuwait was bought in Zanzibar.



Sultan
Sayyid
Barghash
bin said
Al Said.
Sultan of
Zanzibar

After the death of Sayyid Majid, Sayyid Barghash accented to the throne and he made another great sultan in great Zanzibar. Sultan Barghash ruled Zanzibar from 7 October 1870 to 26 March 1888.

Sayyid Barghash oversaw the modernization of Zanzibar. He made Zanzibar among the best on the world.

Sayyid Barghash was the man who brought Zanzibar in closer contact with the rest of the world. After the opening of the Suez Canal (1869), he arranged for the Eastern Telegraph Company to lay a long distance cable under the ocean bed from Aden to Zanzibar. Work on laying the submarine cable was accomplished in 1879.

A local office was opened with technicians brought from London, Goa and Bombay.

The very early elevators designed by Otis was in Zanzibar in beit el jaib building. Beit Al ajajib was built in 1883 and it was the first building to use electric elevator in Africa.

Original Beit Al Ajajib



Sayyid Barghash spent money on developing his sultanate. He financed the construction of a fresh water pipe network from the natural spring on Zanzibar island to the town. Barghash introduced Zanzibar's first clean water system to replace supplies from local wells and rainwater. Aqueducts and conduits brought pure water from a spring at Bububu into Zanzibar Town, a distance of some 6km.

Barghash is credited with building much of the infrastructure of Stone Town, including roads, parks, hospitals, and public baths, including the Hamamni Persian Baths.

Other developments introduced by Barghash included a police force, an ice-making factory, electric street lighting, and telephones to connect his city and country palaces.

Sayyid Barghash, focused in religious affairs as well. Every year he provided one of his private steamships for Muslims wishing to make the pilgrimage to Mecca.

Sayyid
Barghash
and his
cabinet of
Ministers



During the leadership of Sultan Barghash, Zanzibar became very wealthy. Business grow very fast. Many people travelled to Zanzibar looking for better lives. Many Omanis moved in Zanzibar and many Indians established their business in Zanzibar.

[Rival AH 1299 1881](#)



Sayyid Jamshid was born in Zanzibar in 16 September 1929 now 91 years old. Married to Sayyida Anisa bint Salim Al Said Zuleika bint Abdullah Al Aufi

Sayyid Jamshid ruled Zanzibar from 1 July 1963 to 12 January 1964. On 10 December 1963, Zanzibar received its independence from the United Kingdom as a constitutional monarchy under Jamshid. This state of affairs was short lived and he was overthrown by the Zanzibar Revolution.

1964 was the end of Sultanate of Zanzibar after hundreds of years. However, the Omani culture continues and will always be a part and parcel of life in Zanzibar.

Zanzibaris with or without Omani origin love to visit Oman and they love Omani visitors in Zanzibar. When Omanis are in Zanzibar, apart of the language, will feel completely at home

Oman's support to Zanzibar continues. The support is in many areas of economy and culture. One of the recent example is the Grand Masjid of Zanzibar located near Zanzibar Airport.



Sultan Jamshid bin Abdullah Al Said

Jaameh Zinjbaar, Zanzibar Mosque



Cloves & other Spices

Spices were the most important commodity of the past. Sayyid Said Al said saw the possibility of growing many spices in Zanzibar.

Seyyid Said's passion for agriculture coupled with the advantageous fertile soil of Zanzibar, encouraged him to seek for a crop that would be valued by the people of Zanzibar and also have a huge demand on the world market. His answer was **Cloves** - a spice which originates from the **lands** and **Madagascar**.

He ordered several thousand clove saplings from these Islands and encouraged the farmers to plant clove trees extensively. Zanzibar's cloves were of a very high quality compared to other countries because of its climate and soil.

Many other spices were introduced in Zanzibar, cinnamon, black paper, cardamoms, chilis and many more. Some interesting trees were introduced as well, coffee trees, cocoa trees, coconut trees, jackfruits trees, rambutan trees, durian trees, mangosteen trees and more.

All these trees were brought from Malaysia, south India and Sri Lanka.



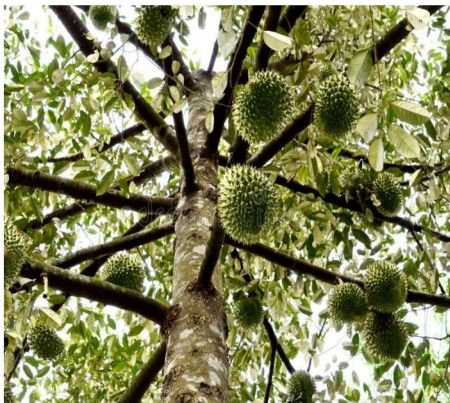
Cloves Tree



Cinnamon Tree



Coffee Tree



Durian Tree

In 1907 sultanate of Zanzibar started ministry of education. Zanzibar ended up being among the top three in the world in education.



Business was booming, in 1905 sultan of Zanzibar build a railway from Bububu to the new port of Zanzibar.

In 1906 modern, even to today standard, post office was constructed.



Personal Economy

Many Zanzibaris who were employed both in public sectors had wonderful life. Many of them used to travel as tourists mostly to Egypt, Iraq and to other Arab countries. At the same time Zanzibar was attracting various scholars to its shows for that today we can find many people with various origins such as Turkish, Indian, Comorian and more.



About 15km east of Stone Town, near the village of Tunguu, lie the rusting remains of an American Satellite Tracking Station. This Station was built in 1960 to track and communicate with the first American manned Space Missions. It functioned first during the early 'Project Mercury' launches when Astronauts were just shot into space in a parabolic arc from Florida to the other side of Africa. It also lay along the "Earth track" of most of the later Orbital missions and thus was a vital part of the tracking and telemetry net that helped communicate with these space craft.

Shortest war in history

Zanzibar was famous not only the world class many achievements. But, it was famous for making world history too.

The Anglo-Zanzibar War was a military conflict fought between Great Britain and the Zanzibar Sultanate on 27 August 1896. The conflict lasted between 38 and 45 minutes, marking it as the shortest recorded war in history

UK



United Kingdom is an old historic kingdom that once colonized almost the entire world. The UK is a union of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. UK has a Queen and a royal family.

UK has achieved many big things in the past in technology, sports and economy. Among many other things that could be seen and said about UK today, is underground railways, Museums, Palaces and Castles, Tower Bridge, Football Stadiums, London Eye, Hyde Park, Big Ben, Buckingham Palace, Palace of Westminster, Madam Tussauds, Stonehenge, River Thames, shopping, Fish and Chips the signature food in UK, Queen is one of the most interesting part and parcel of UK.

UK currency is British Pound. 1£ is equal to around 500 Baizas.

In winter UK is freezing cold. Winter is the coldest season in the UK, running roughly from December to February (although November can often suffer very wintry conditions too). Temperatures often get as low as freezing point (0°C), though not too much colder usually. But, for Omani standard winter starts in October in the UK.





Buckingham Palace

Palace Guards



Buckingham Palace, the official residence of Queen Elizabeth II, contains 400 years of British history within its many-windowed walls. The history of Buckingham Palace can be traced back to 1608 and a folly of King James VI and I, the first monarch to rule over a somewhat united Great Britain.

Poet and politician John Sheffield, 1st Duke of Buckingham, built Buckingham House – note that it was not yet a palace – in 1703. A stately home had stood on the site long before it came into Sheffield's possession but he wanted to rebuild it according to his own tastes. The main part of the house cost the princely sum of £7,000, the equivalent of £1.6 million today.



The London Eye is located on the south bank of the river Thames. The nearest station is Waterloo, but Charing Cross, Westminster and Embankment are also a short walk away. Several bus routes stop near the London Eye.



Enjoy amazing 360-degree views over London from the London Eye, a rotating observation wheel which is 135 metres (443 ft) high. Spot some of the capital's most iconic landmarks, including Big Ben, the Houses of Parliament and Buckingham Palace. The gradual rotation in one of the 32 high-tech glass capsules takes approximately 30 minutes and gives you an ever-changing perspective of London. Within each capsule, interactive guides allow you to explore the capital's iconic landmarks in several languages.

Windsor
Castle

The Shard Building



Experience 360-degree views over London with a visit to **The View from The Shard**. At more than 1,000ft (300 metres) tall, The Shard in London Bridge is almost twice as high as any other building in the city and the tallest building in England

The View from The Shard allows you to go inside The Shard building and look out over London from the viewing platforms on levels 68 and 69. You can also head up to the Skydeck on level 72 - an open-air platform offering spectacular views over London.

London Bridge

A bridge has existed at or near the present site over the period from the Roman occupation of the area, nearly 2,000 years ago. The first bridge across the Thames in the London area, probably a military pontoon bridge, was built of wood by the Romans on the present site around 50 AD.

Around 59 AD, a piled bridge was constructed, and the local Britons built a small trading settlement next to it—the town of Londinium. The settlement and the bridge were destroyed in a revolt led by Queen Boadicea in 60 AD. The victory was short-lived, and soon afterwards the Romans defeated the rebels and set about building a new walled town. Some of the 2nd-century Roman wall has survived to this day.



The London bridge is a must see attraction in London. Millions of tourist are visiting the bridge around the year.

The best part is there many beautiful things to see nearby the bridge.





Big Ben

Big Ben is one of London's top attractions. The Elizabeth Tower is currently closed for refurbishment, with no public tours available.

You can still join a talk on the Elizabeth Tower or take a tour of the Houses of Parliament next to The Elizabeth Tower. Alternatively, watch this behind-the-scenes video of Big Ben in action.

Big Ben is the nickname for the Great Bell of the striking clock at the north end of the Palace of Westminster in London and is usually extended to refer to both the clock and the clock tower. The official name of the tower in which Big Ben is located was originally the Clock Tower; it was renamed Elizabeth Tower in 2012 to mark the Diamond Jubilee of Elizabeth II, Queen of the United Kingdom.

Elizabeth Tower stands at more than 96 metres (105yds) tall, with 334 steps to climb up to the belfry and 399 steps to the Ayrton Light at the very top of the tower.

Big Ben is one of London's top attractions. The Elizabeth Tower is currently closed for refurbishment, with no public tours available.

You can still join a talk on the Elizabeth Tower or take a tour of the Houses of Parliament next to The Elizabeth Tower. Alternatively, watch this behind-the-scenes video of Big Ben in action.

Stonehenge is perhaps the world's most famous prehistoric monument. It was built in several stages: the first monument was an early henge monument, built about 5,000 years ago, and the unique stone circle was erected in the late Neolithic period about 2500 BC. In the early Bronze Age many burial mounds were built nearby.

Today, together with Avebury, Stonehenge forms the heart of a World Heritage Site, with a unique concentration of prehistoric monuments. The main axis of the stones is aligned upon the solstitial axis. At

midsummer, the sun rises over the horizon to the north-east, close to the Heel Stone. At midwinter, the sun sets in the south-west, in the gap between the two tallest trilithons, one of which has now fallen.



Stonehenge



Palace of Westminster

The **Palace of Westminster** serves as the meeting place for both the House of Commons and the House of Lords, the two houses of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. Informally known as the **Houses of Parliament** after its occupants, the Palace lies on the north bank of the River Thames in the City of Westminster, in central London, England.

Its name, which derives from the neighbouring Westminster Abbey, may refer to several historic structures but most often: the *Old Palace*, a medieval building-complex destroyed by fire in 1834, or its replacement, the *New Palace* that stands today.

Windsor Castle is the oldest and largest occupied castle in the world. A royal home and fortress for more than 900 years, the castle remains a working palace today. Visitors can see the magnificent State Apartments, decorated with some of the finest works of art in the Royal Collection, as well as Queen Mary's Doll's House and St. George's Chapel.

Windsor Castle contains about **1,000 rooms** and occupies 13 acres of land. Windsor castle contains many dungeons which were occupied by many famous prisoners.

Windsor Castle is located at the northeastern edge of the district of Windsor and Maidenhead in the county of Berkshire, **England**



Windsor Castle



Wembley Stadium



Chelsea Stadium

Since the inception of the Premier League, England's highest level of association football annual league tournament, 59 football stadiums have been used to host matches. The inaugural round of Premier League matches took place on 15 August 1992 with eleven clubs hosting the opening fixtures. Following the Hillsborough Disaster in 1989, the Taylor Report recommended the abolition of standing terraces by the start of the 1994–95 season, to be replaced by all-seater stadiums. However, following Fulham's promotion from Division 1 in the 2000–01 season, terraces returned temporarily to the Premier League as The Football Association allowed the club extra time to complete renovations. The club were forced to play at Loftus Road after inadequate progress was made in converting Craven Cottage, but they returned to their home ground after building work was completed in time for the 2004–05 season.^[4]



Burnley's Turf Moor stadium became the 50th Premier League stadium when it hosted Burnley's first ever home Premier League fixture, against champions Manchester United, on 19 August 2009.

Etihad Man City Stadium



The **London Underground** (also known simply as **the Underground**, or by its nickname **the Tube**) is a rapid transit system serving Greater London and some parts of the adjacent counties of Buckinghamshire, Essex and Hertfordshire in the United Kingdom.^[6]

The Underground has its origins in the Metropolitan Railway, the world's first underground passenger railway. Opened in January 1863, it is now part of the Circle, Hammersmith & City and Metropolitan lines; the first line to operate underground electric traction trains, the City & South London Railway in 1890, is now part of the Northern line.^[7] The network has expanded to 11 lines, and in 2017/18 carried 1.357 billion passengers,^[3] making it the world's 12th busiest metro system. The 11 lines collectively handle up to 5 million passengers a day.^[2]



NEW SAND STORM
newsandstormtours.com

WhatsApp/Mob +968 93178999

info@newsandstormtours.com

www.newsandstormtours.com

Facebook: Said Alofi

Instagram: alofi2020

Twitter: Said Alofi

YouTube: Said Alofi

Skype: Said Alofi

In: said Alofi

