

GLOBAL 10



Chapter 26: **An Age of Democracy and Progress** **1815-1914**

Section 1: Democratic Reform and Activism

Section 2: Self-Rule for British Colonies

Section 3: War and Expansion in the United States

Section 4: Nineteenth-Century Progress

CHAPTER Twenty-Six

SEC. 1

The Dreyfus Affair

1880's + 1890's Third Republic Threatened by Monarchs

Anti-Semitism: OR prejudice against Jews played role

Dreyfus Affair became battle-ground for these opposing forces

1894 Captain Alfred Dreyfus one of a few Jewish officers in French Army

Accused of Selling Military Secrets to Germany is found guilty on false evidence

Public opinion divided over scandal

Army leaders, Nationalists, Clergy + anti-Jewish groups refuse to open case Afraid it would cast doubt on Army

Emile Zola writes "J'accuse!" that frees him

France + Democracy

Late 1800's Democracy finally took hold in France

After Franco-Prussian War, France went through series of crises

Third Republic: 1875 National

Assembly agrees to new govt

Set up Republic that lasted for over 60 yrs.

But France still divided

1800s Women in Britain + USA worked to gain suffrage by organizing reform societies but many saw it as too radical

Militant Protests

Emmeline Pankhurst formed (WSPU) Women's Social + Political Union
The most militant for women's rights
Goal: Draw attention to women's rights
Emmeline Pankhurst + daughters arrested + imprisoned + led hunger strikes

Britain Enacts Reforms

1890's Zionism by Theodor Herzl (written Vienna)
worked for Jewish homeland in Palestine

Greater voice by people

Late 1800's Britain was Constitutional Monarchy

By 1999 Upper + lower house

Elected by the people

Russian officials permitted pogroms or organized campaigns of violence vs. Jews

Early 1800's Voting limited to men owning property (50%)

Reform Bill 1832

Middle Class gain greater voice in govt

With the relaxing of voting rights

or suffrage for middle class

men without property

It also modernized the districts for electing members of Parliament + gave new industrial cities more representation.

Rise of Zionism

Democratic Reform And Activism

Chartist Movement

Even with Reform Bill there was small % of men eligible to vote so workers presented demands to Parliament called "The People's Charter" 1838 which called for suffrage for all men + annual elections

Women Get the Vote

Organization + Resistance

Demanded a secret ballot, end property requirements for serving in Parliament + pay M of Parliament

At first Parliament rejected it

By early 1900's all demands except annual elections

The Victorian Age

- Queen Victoria 1837 (18yr old) 64yr reign
- British Empire reached height of wealth + power
- She was popular but limited in power
- Spread of Democracy shifted political power almost completely to Parliament (Especially House of Commons)
- Govt run by Prime Minister + Cabinet

Rebellion & Division

- Small group of Nationalists frustrated by delay in gaining Independence Rebel in Dublin Easter Week 1916 But British put down Rebellion + Execute its leaders
- Wider Support grows for Nationalists
- After WWI Nationalists Won Victory in British Parliament Elections
- Nationalists protest delays in Home Rule by NOT attending Parliament
- They Form Underground Irish govt and declared themselves Independent

Eamon De Valera led the Nationalists

- South became a dominion called Irish Free State + declared itself the Irish Free State in 1949
- Ulster, North Ireland Remain Part of Britain

- 1921 Britain divides Ireland + granted home rule to Southern Ireland.

- Stage Series of attacks against British in Ireland which sparks War

- Unofficial Army seeking Independence for Ireland

(IRA)
Republican Army

Demand for Home Rule

- Mid 1800's 2 forms of opposition to British
- Some wanted Independence But More Wanted Home Rule or local Control over Internal matters only. British Refused Both
- British Feared for Minority Protestants in North
- Ulster was home to Northern Protestants
- 1914 Home Rule Bill is Interrupted by WWI + Bill put on hold

Irish Win Home Rule

SELF-RULE
FOR
BRITISH
Colonies

- 1100's English Expansion into Ireland
- Pope granted Control of Ireland to Eng King
- English Knights invaded + Settle To form Aristocracy
- Laws Imposed by English limited rights of Catholics
- Over years British Control + formally Joins Britain 1801
- Catholic Emancipation 1829 restored many rights to Catholics

The Great Famine

- 1840's Great Potatoes Famine
- Main Source of food ruined by plant fungus causing 1 million deaths
- 1/2 Million Emigrate from Ireland
- Meanwhile Many Irish peasants couldn't pay Rent
- Many lost their land + fell into debt

AUSTRALIA

British Sea Captain James Cook claims it

MAORI: Polynesian people who settle in New Zealand 800 Based on Farming + Fishing

Aborigines: Natives of Australia + longest ongoing culture in world = Nomadic

Britain's Penal Colony: 1788

Began Colonizing Australia with Convicts because of overcrowded prisons in England - After Release Prisoners could buy land + settle

Free Settlers Arrive: Early 1800's

Sheep breeders in Australia produce wool

• Britain offers settlers cheap land

• 1851 Gold Rush Sends Population growing

Settling New Zealand

European Settlements grew more slowly Because Britain did not claim New Zealand It recognized land rights of Maori but in 1814 began converting them to Christianity. Settlers demand Britain to Annex it by 1840

Self-Govt: Both want self govt + to remain in British Empire.

• Both create Parliamentary govt. + United under Federal Constitution as Commonwealth

• By early 1900's become Dominions

FIRTS include: Secret Ballot or Australian Ballot • 1893 New Zealand gives women suffrage

Status of Native People

- They were excluded from Democracy + Prosperity
- Disease killed many and others were displaced or outgunned by British

Rise of Mass Culture

- Appeal of the Arts by a larger audience.

Changes Produce Mass Culture

- Demand for leisure activities brought variety of new pursuits for masses
- Public Education, Improved Communication
- Invention of Phonograph + Records
- Shorter Workday + Week

Music Halls, Vaudeville + Movies

- Music Halls develop Many Act in one night
- Vaudeville was Musical Variety Shows
- Thomas Edison develops early Motion Pictures
- By Early 1900's Feature Films develop

Social Sciences + Behavior

- Study of human Society led to Fields in Social Science Such as Anthropology + Sociology
- Psychology or Study of human mind + behavior
- Ivan Pavlov (Russian) believed human actions were unconscious Reactions to Experiences and Could be Changed by training (Behaviorist)
- Sigmund Freud (Austrian) believed Unconscious mind drives how people behave based on Suppressed memories, desires + Impulses
- Psychoanalysis Therapy

Advances in Chemistry + Physics

- John Dalton (British Chemist) all matter is made of tiny particles called Atoms
- Elements contain only 1 Kind of atom w/s specific Weight
- Compounds contain more than 1 Kind of atom
- Marie + Pierre Curie discover 2 missing elements from Dmitri Mendeleev's Periodic Table Chart
Called Radium + Polonium Found in Pitchblende (Mineral)
Released energy called Radioactivity - Win Nobel Peace Prize

19th Century Progress

- Spectator Sports became Entertainment

Sports Entertainment

- First Occurred in Athens Greece
- 1896 International Olympics Games
- Football, Baseball, Soccer, Cricket

Inventions Makes Life Easier

- Spinning Jenny + Steam engine
- New Sources of energy gas + electricity

- Edison: 1,000 Inventions
- Light bulb + Phonograph
- Menlo Park Research Lab was his greatest idea

Bell + Marconi: Transmit Sounds

- Bell invented Phone / Teacher of deaf
- Marconi used discoveries about Electromagnetic Waves to Invent Radio
- He Sent Messages using Morse Code

Ford: 1880s German Inventor use gas engine to power car Then Ford used Standardized, Interchangeable parts = Assembly Line

- Wright Bros: 2 Bicycle Mechanics, Dayton Ohio
- 1903 Kitty Hawk N.C. Flew gas powered Fly Machine for 59 Seconds

New Ideas in Medicine

- Brought on By Scientific Method
- Germ Theory: Louis Pasteur (French chemist) while examining Fermentation of Alcohol discovered Bacteria + that heat killed it. He developed Pasteurization Process to Kill it.
- Joseph Lister (British Surgeon) realized bacteria brought Surgical Infections He used Antiseptics or germ killing liquids
- Public Officials focused on Sanitation
- Medical Researchers develop Vaccines or Cures for Diseases

New Ideas in Science

- Charles Darwin (Naturalist) Why Variety?

Darwin's Theory: Challenges idea of

- Species Creation or Created by God in beginning
- 1859 "On the Origin of Species By Means of Natural Selection"
- Survival of the fittest based on ability to Adapt
- Survivors passed on these traits to offspring
- Change Through Natural Selection = Evolution