

# **GLOBAL 10**



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## **Chapter 26:**

### **An Age of Democracy and Progress**

**1815-1914**

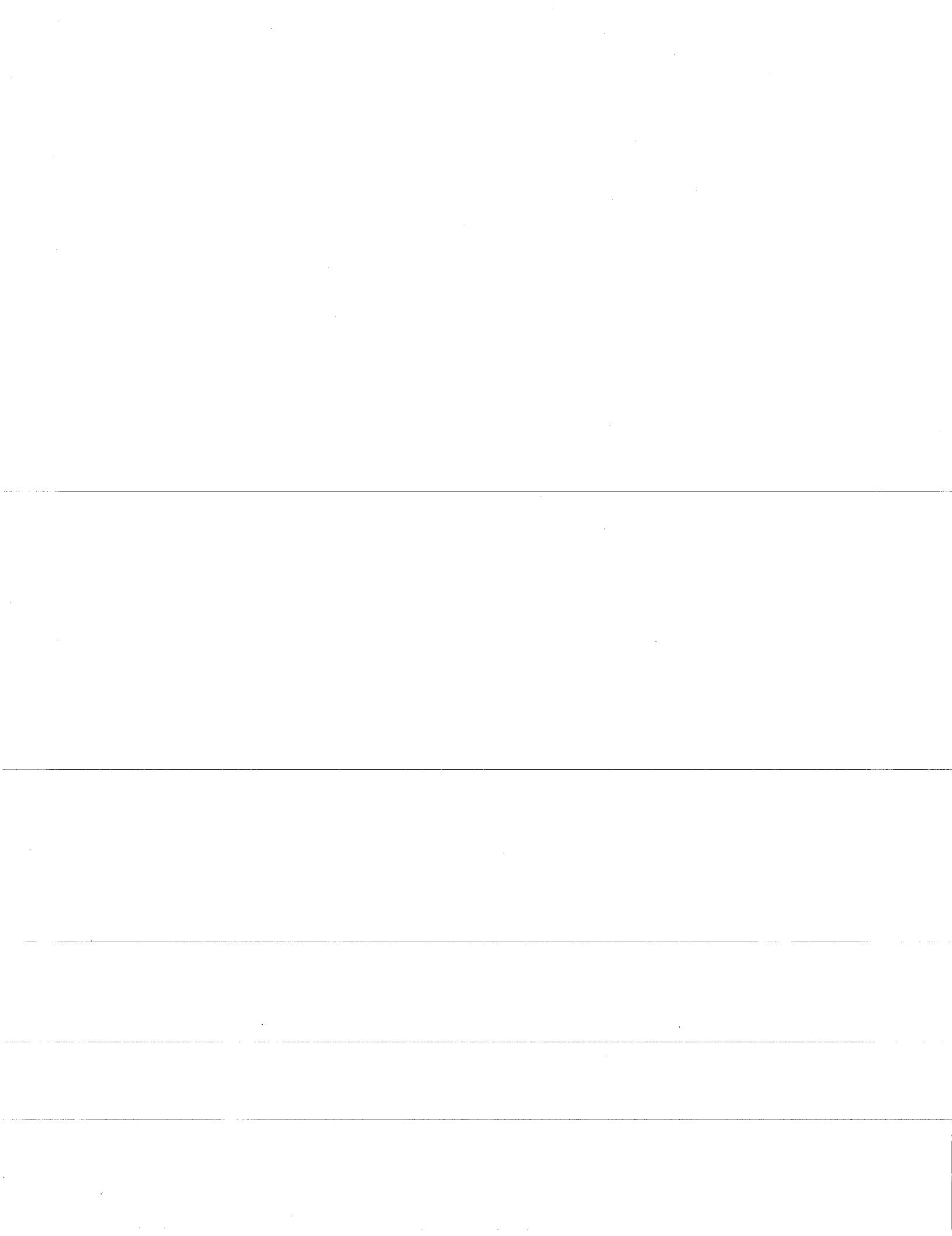
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**Section 1: Democratic Reform and Activism**

**Section 2: Self-Rule for British Colonies**

**Section 3: War and Expansion in the United States**

**Section 4: Nineteenth-Century Progress**



# Chapter 26:

## An Age of Democracy and Progress, 1815-1914

### Section 1: Democratic Reform and Activism

suffrage \_\_\_\_\_

Chartist movement \_\_\_\_\_

Queen Victoria \_\_\_\_\_

Third Republic \_\_\_\_\_

Dreyfus affair \_\_\_\_\_

anti-Semitism \_\_\_\_\_

Zionism \_\_\_\_\_

### The Six Points of the PEOPLE'S CHARTER.

1. A vote for every man during one year of age of sound mind, and not under present punishment for crime.

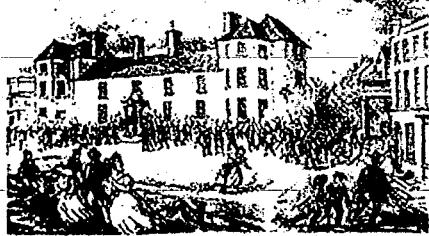
2. Tax Reforms - To prevent the expense of his rule.

3. No taxation or service by Members of Parliament - thus enabling the working classes to move in the way of their choice, by his rule or not.

4. Payment of Ministers, thus enabling an honest electorate, working men, or other persons, to work at a constituency, when others from the country would not do the expense.

5. Trial by Jury, and the same amount of trial for all, before a jury of twelve men, some number of days, and of sufficient time, and opportunity to judge the case of large sums.

6. Annual Parliaments, thus preventing the most tyrannical check to liberty and consideration, were thought a constitution might be brought into a better state, even with the ballot, no man could be a voter unless under examination of several officers each trying for the honesty and virtue of others, who elected him a voter, so would see he able to do and better him constituents in



The attack of the Chartist on the Petition Post, Newport, November 23, 1839.



Queen Victoria and Prince Albert



# CHAPTER Twenty-Six

SEC. 1

## The Dreyfus Affair

- 1880's - 1890's Third Republic Threatened by Monarchists

- 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.

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

- Late 1800's thousands of Jews fled E. Europe.

- Russian officials permitted Pogroms or organized campaigns of violence vs. Jews.
- Persecution of Jews worse in Eastern Europe.

- Dreyfus Case showed the strength of anti-Semitism.
- With the relaxing of voting rights or suffrage for middle class men without property.

## 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.

Demanded a secret ballot, end

property requirements for serving in suffrage 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 (85 years old) to 1901 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

## Militant Protests

- Emmeline Pankhurst formed (WSPU) Women's Social + Political Union

One of most militant for women's rights

- Goal: draw attention to women's rights

- Emmeline Pankhurst + daughters arrested + imprisoned + led hunger strikes

## Section 2: Self-Rule for British Colonies

dominion \_\_\_\_\_

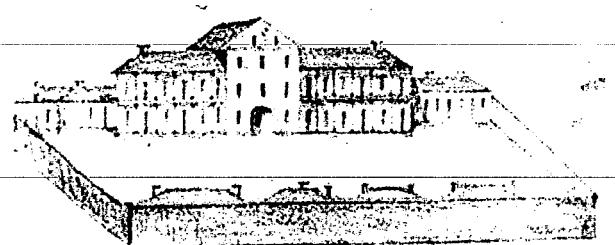
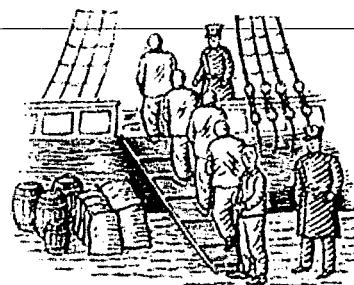
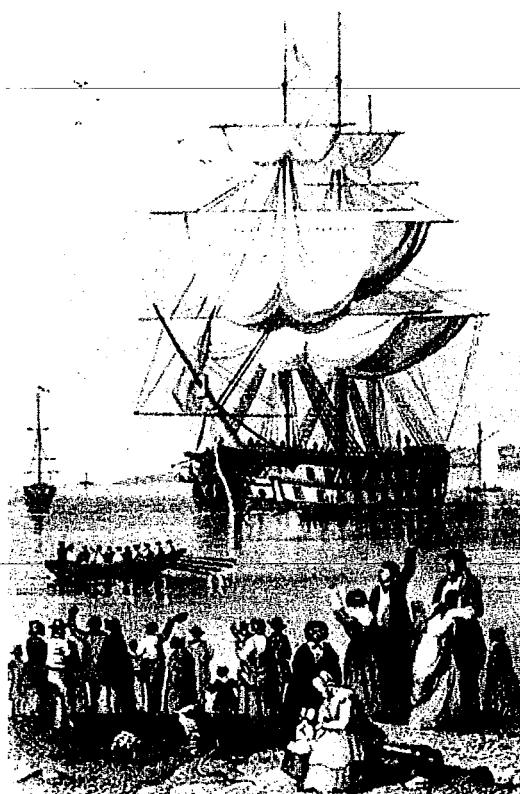
Maori \_\_\_\_\_

Aborigine \_\_\_\_\_

penal colony \_\_\_\_\_

home rule \_\_\_\_\_

Irish Republic Army \_\_\_\_\_



# CHAPTER Twenty-Six

SEC. 2

## 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 on 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

SELF-RULE  
FOR  
BRITISH  
Colonies

## IRISH Win Home Rule

- 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 Potatoe 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 produced

• 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 1840 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
- Firsts 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

## Section 3: War and Expansion in the United States

Dominion \_\_\_\_\_

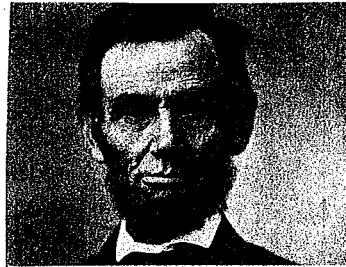
Maori \_\_\_\_\_

Aborigine \_\_\_\_\_

Penal Colony \_\_\_\_\_

Home Rule \_\_\_\_\_

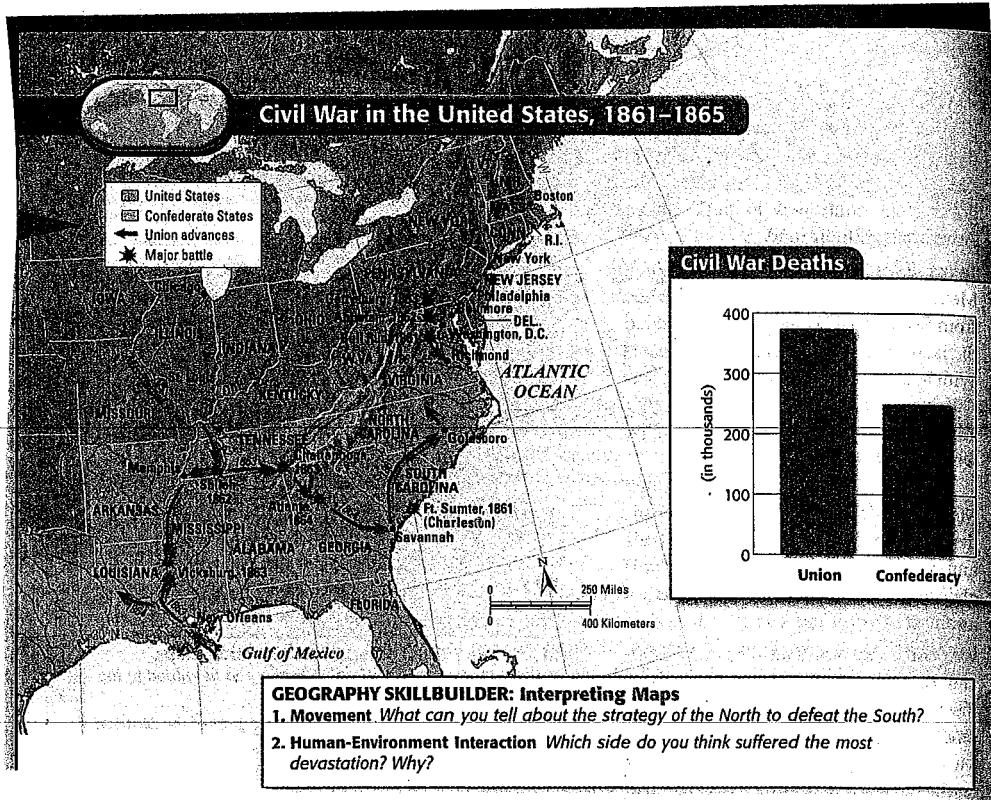
IRA \_\_\_\_\_



**Abraham Lincoln**  
1809–1865

Lincoln passionately believed in preserving the Union. His upbringing might help explain why. The son of rural, illiterate parents, he educated himself. After working as rail splitter, boatman, storekeeper, and surveyor, he taught himself to be a lawyer. This career path led eventually to the White House.

In Europe, people stayed at the level of society into which they had been born. Yet the United States had been founded on the belief that all men were created equal. Small wonder that Lincoln fought to preserve the democracy he described as the "last best hope of earth."

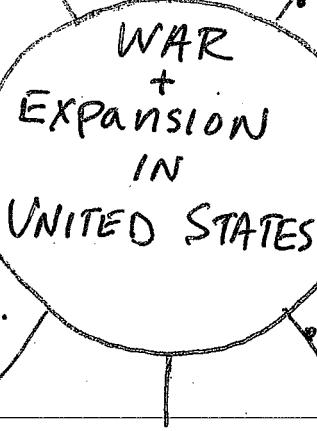


## Chapter Twenty-Six

Sec 3

### Postwar Economy

- Civil War's Need for Mass Production + distribution of goods
- Increased Industrialization
- By 1914 USA was leading Industrial Power in World
- Immigration Increased because of labor shortage
- Many Settle in N.E., Midwest
- Railroads Move West as Settlers Move West
- 1862 Transcontinental Railroad Started + built by 1869
- It helped make USA into great Industrial Nation.



### Americans Move West

- 1783 US West Boundary @ Mississippi River + Ready to Expand
- 1803 President Jefferson Makes Louisiana Purchase
- 1846 US gains Oregon Territory From British
- Manifest Destiny = US Duty to Expand Ocean to Ocean
- Govt leaders justify Eviction of Native Americans
- 1830 Indian Removal Act = Force Natives to Move West
- Georgia's Cherokee Tribe Challenge law before Supreme Court
- Cherokee forced to Move 800 miles West to Oklahoma = Trail of Tears
- Land was Inferior = Many Starve

### RECONSTRUCTION

- Reconstruction Amendments
  - 13th Abolished Slavery
  - 14th Citizenship for African Am.
  - 15th Voting Rights for African Am.

1865 to 1877 Union Troops occupied South to enforce Constitutional Amendments

- Reconstruction ENDS and Segregation or Jim Crow laws Enforced in South

Abolition of Slavery: North had larger pop, better transportation, greater Lincoln wanted Resources, More Factories, to win the war to preserve the Union

- Emancipation Proclamation freed all slaves in Confederate States
- South Ignored it and lost support from European Nations who rejected Slavery

### Civil War Breaks Out

- 1860 Abe Lincoln elected president
- Southerners did not support his election
- Southern States began to Secede or Withdraw
- 1861 FORT Sumter (Federal fort) ATTACKED by Confederate Forces To Start Civil War
- Most Battles Fought in South who had better generals
- 1846 Mexican American War
- 1845 US Annex Texas but Mexico views annexation as act of war
- 1853 Gadsden Purchase from Mexico gains lower continental US boundaries

### Civil War Tested

- US Westward Expansion Raised questions about what laws + customs should follow settlers out west?
- North or South?
- Free States or Slave States
- Economic Differences brought on conflict

## Section 4: Nineteenth-Century Progress

assembly line \_\_\_\_\_

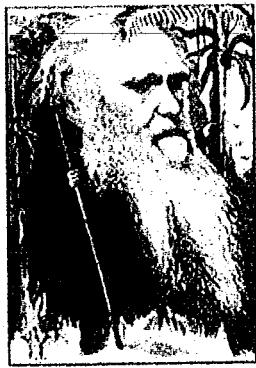
Charles Darwin \_\_\_\_\_

theory of evolution \_\_\_\_\_

radioactivity \_\_\_\_\_

psychology \_\_\_\_\_

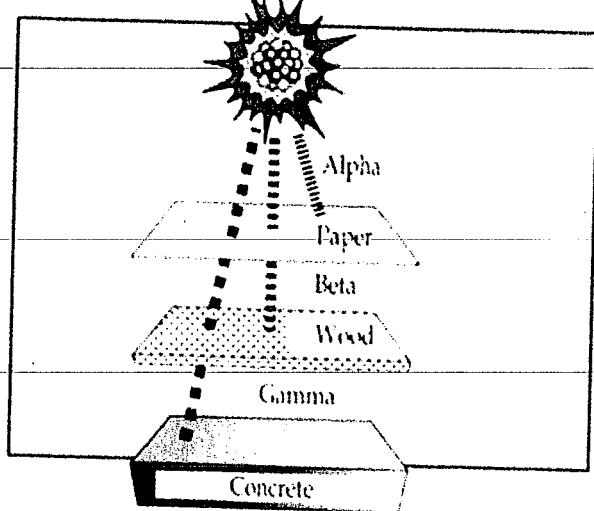
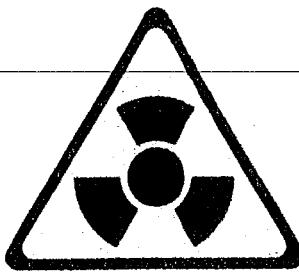
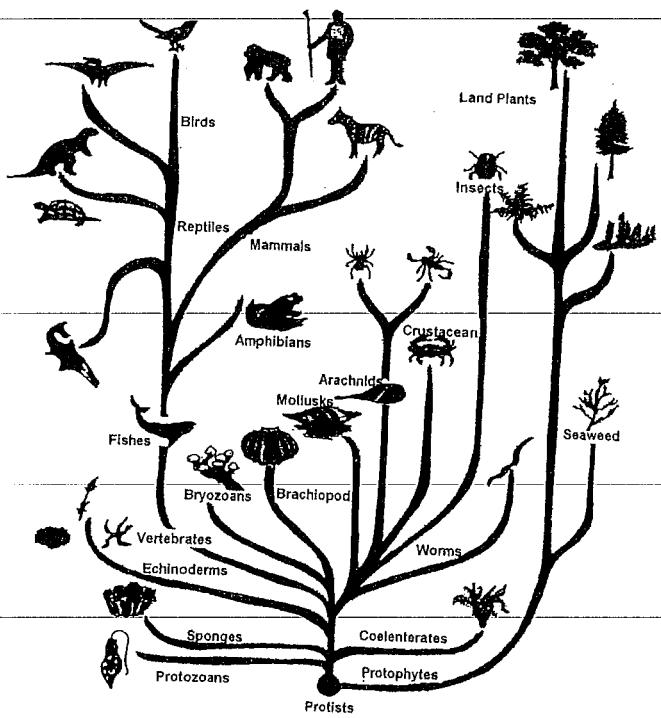
mass culture \_\_\_\_\_



NATURAL SELECTION



Marie Curie



# CHAPTER Twenty-Six

SEC. 4

## 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

• First occurred in Athens, Greece

• 1896 International Olympics Games

• Football, Baseball, Soccer, Cricket

• Spectator Sports became Entertainment

Sports Entertainment

19th

Century  
Progress

- 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 (Behaviorists).
- Sigmund Freud (Austrian) believed unconscious mind drives how people behave based on suppressed memories, desires + impulses.
- Psychoanalysis Therapy

- Mendel and Genetics
- Gregor Mendel (Austrian Monk) discovered pattern to way certain traits are inherited. Explained how living things pass on their variations from one generation to next.
- He created Science of Genetics

- Joseph Lister (British Surgeon) realized bacteria brought surgical infections. He used antisepsics or germ-killing liquids.
- Public officials focused on sanitation.
- Medical researchers developed vaccines or cures for diseases.

## 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 discovered 2 missing elements from Dmitri Mendeleev's Periodic Table Chart called Radium + Polonium found in Pitchblende (mineral). Released energy called Radioactivity - won Nobel Peace Prize.

## 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 used gas engine to power car. Then Ford used standardized, interchangeable parts - Assembly Line

Wright Bros: 2 bicycle mechanics, Dayton, Ohio 1903 Kitty Hawk NC. 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 antisepsics or germ-killing liquids.

Public officials focused on sanitation.

Medical researchers developed 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

**Glossary**

**amended** Changed  
**bacteria** Microscopic organisms; germs  
**Confederate States of America** Name taken by the states that seceded from the Union leading to the U.S. Civil War  
**decay** Break down  
**enactment** Officially becoming law  
**exile** Absence from one's country  
**framed** Made to appear guilty or assume the guilt for a crime one

**CHAPTER 26 An Age of Democracy and Progress**

has not committed  
**immigration** Movement into a country  
**nationalists** People who are loyal to a particular nation or group of people  
**nomadic** Without a fixed home  
**patents** Inventor's rights to make, use, and sell his or her inventions  
**prejudice** Unfair attitudes or beliefs, often aimed at a specific group

**provinces** Political divisions similar to states  
**Reform Bill of 1832** Bill that gave some members of the middle class in Britain the right to vote  
**secret ballots** Method of voting in privacy  
**subconscious** Part of the mind below the conscious  
**Union** Name for the United States, often used in reference to the U.S. Civil War

**AFTER YOU READ****Terms and Names**

- A.** Write the name or term in the blank that best completes the meaning of the paragraph.

**theory of evolution**  
**mass culture**  
**radioactivity**  
**psychology**  
**assembly line**

One of the greatest developments in mass production occurred in the nineteenth century. This development was the use of the **1** \_\_\_\_\_. Another important development in the nineteenth century was the discovery of **2** \_\_\_\_\_ by Marie and Pierre Curie. Darwin's **3** \_\_\_\_\_ stated that all life on earth developed from simpler forms of life. Freud made great contributions in the field of **4** \_\_\_\_\_. At this time, a new **5** \_\_\_\_\_ also developed. It produced art and entertainment that appealed to a large audience.

- B.** Write the letter of the name or term next to the description that explains it best.

**a. suffrage**  
**b. anti-Semitism**  
**c. Zionism**  
**d. segregation**  
**e. Third Republic**

- 1.** Separation of races  
**2.** Government in France established in 1875  
**3.** Prejudice against Jews  
**4.** Right to vote  
**5.** Movement to create a separate homeland for Jews in Palestine