

# **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 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 twenty-one years of age, of sound mind, and not undergoing punishment for crime.
2. The Right of every man to possess the franchise on the basis of his rate.
3. No Poor Law: Every man for Members of Parliament to be entitled to the same amount of money as the man of the lowest rate, to be paid or paid.
4. Payment of Members, due to the fact that they are, working men, or other persons, in a pecuniary way, when taken from their business to attend to the interests of the country.
5. Extension of Government, securing the same amount of representation for the same number of electors, instead of allowing small constituencies to swamp the votes of large ones.
6. Annual Parliament, the principle of the most efficient check to bribery and corruption, since, though a constituency might be bought once in seven years, it is not so the better, no party could buy a constituency's vote without exposing itself to the risk of losing it the next year, and some members, when elected for a year only, would not be able to sell and betray their constituents as now.



The attack of the Chartists on the Houses of Parliament, November 21, 1839.



Queen Victoria and Prince Albert



The DREYFUS Affair

Britain Enacts Reforms

Rise of Zionism

France + Democracy

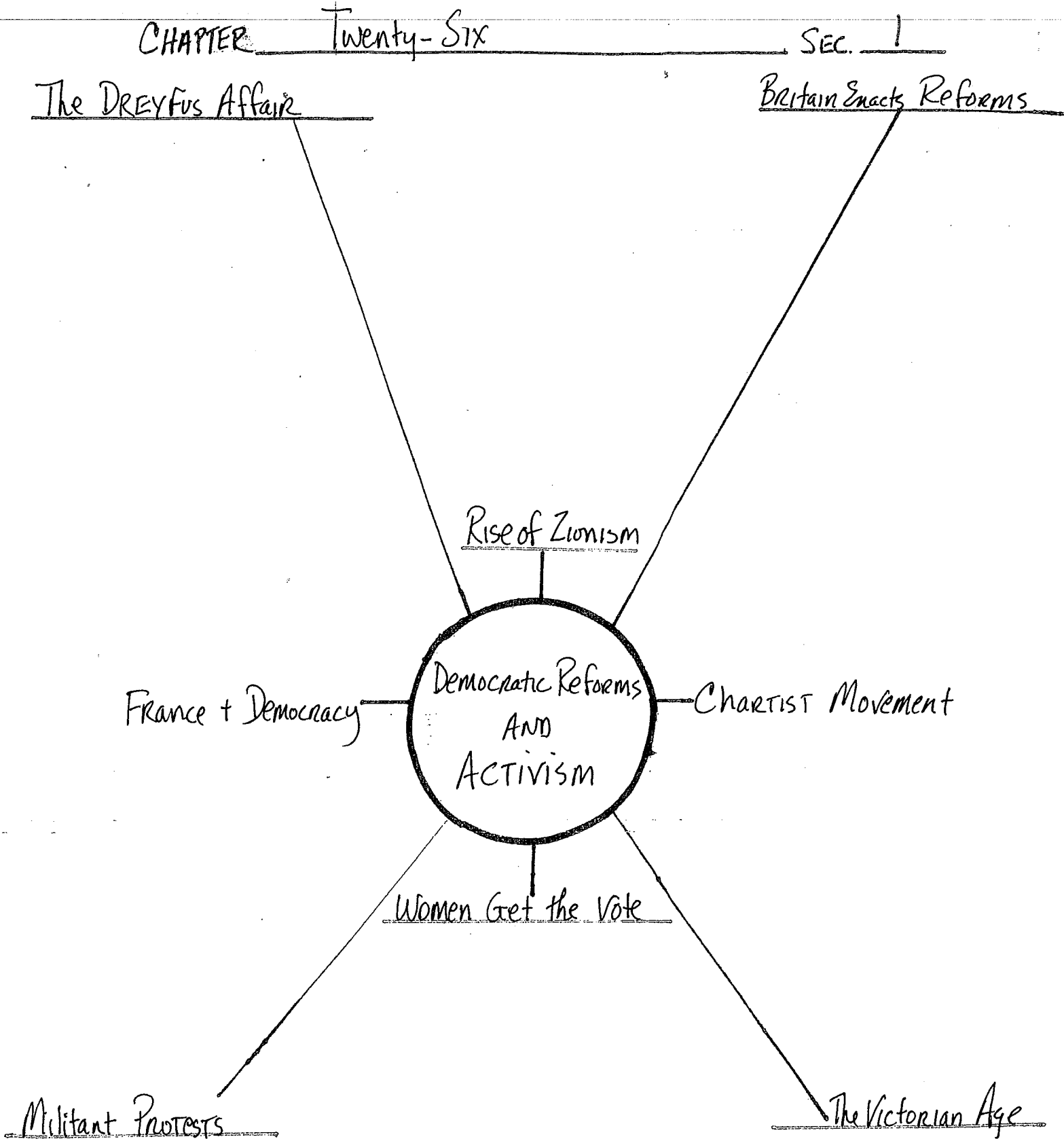
Democratic Reforms  
AND  
ACTIVISM

CHARTIST Movement

Women Get the Vote

Militant Protests

The Victorian Age



## Section 2: Self-Rule for British Colonies

dominion

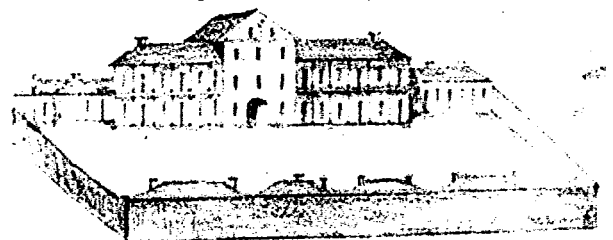
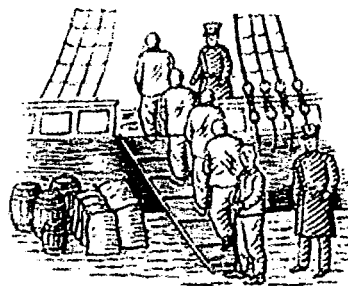
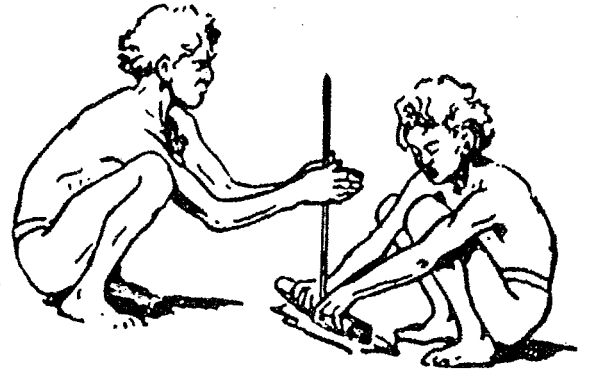
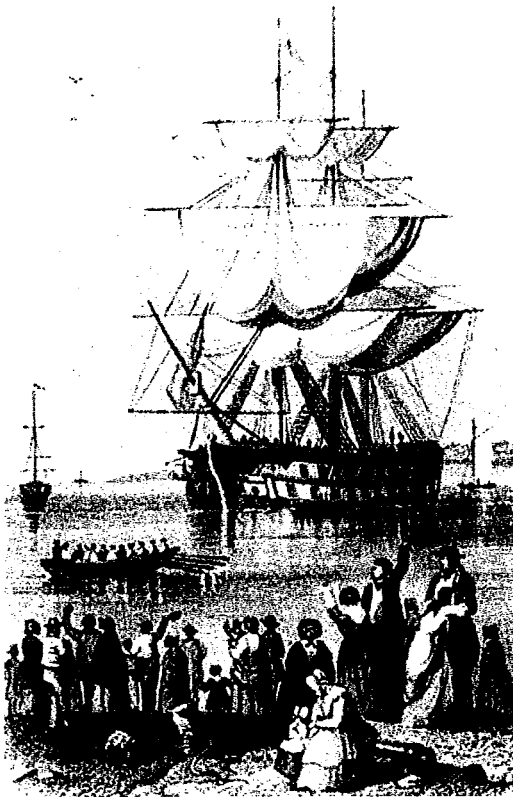
Maori

Aborigine

penal colony

home rule

Irish Republic Army



Rebellion + Division

Australia

(IRA)  
Irish Republican Army

Demand for Home Rule

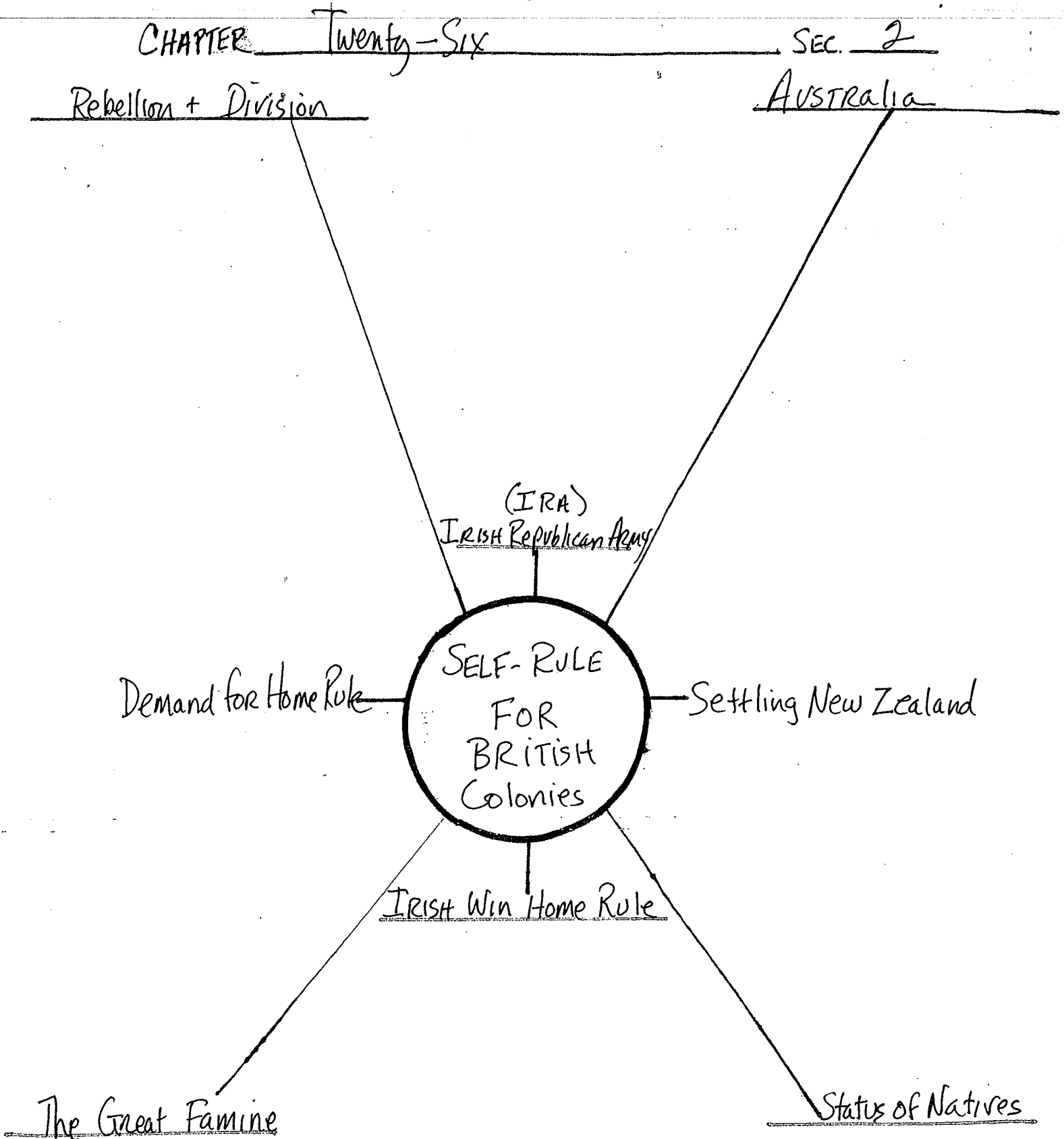
SELF-RULE  
FOR  
BRITISH  
Colonies

Settling New Zealand

Irish Win Home Rule

The Great Famine

Status of Natives



## Section 4: Nineteenth-Century Progress

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

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

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

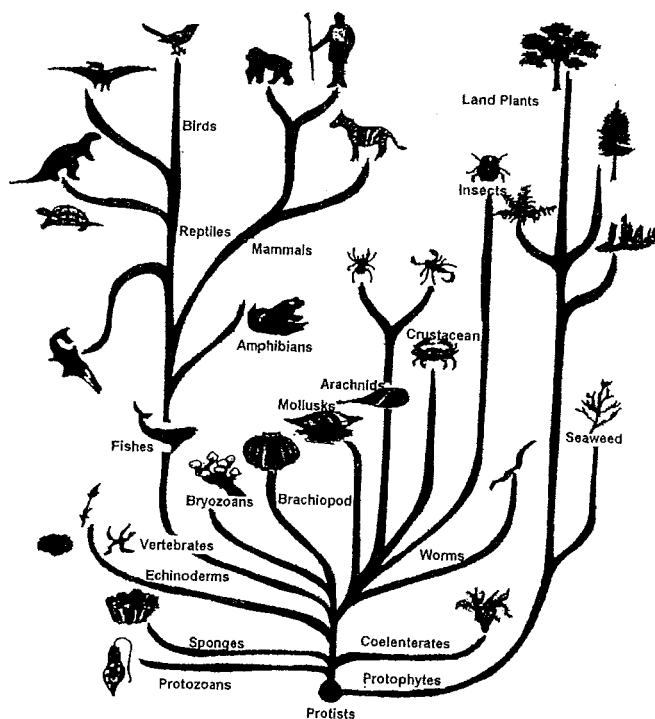
radioactivity \_\_\_\_\_

psychology \_\_\_\_\_

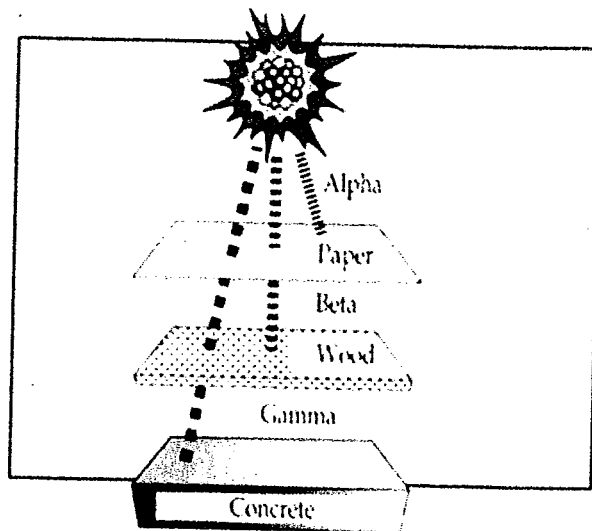
mass culture \_\_\_\_\_



NATURAL SELECTION



Marie Curie



Rise of Mass Culture

Inventions Make Life Easier

Sports Entertain

Social Science + Behavior

19<sup>th</sup>  
Century  
Progress

New Ideas in Science

Mendel and Genetics

Advances in Science + Chemistry

New Ideas in Medicine



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

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