

CHAPTER 26 Section 1 (pages 747–750)

Democratic Reform and Activism

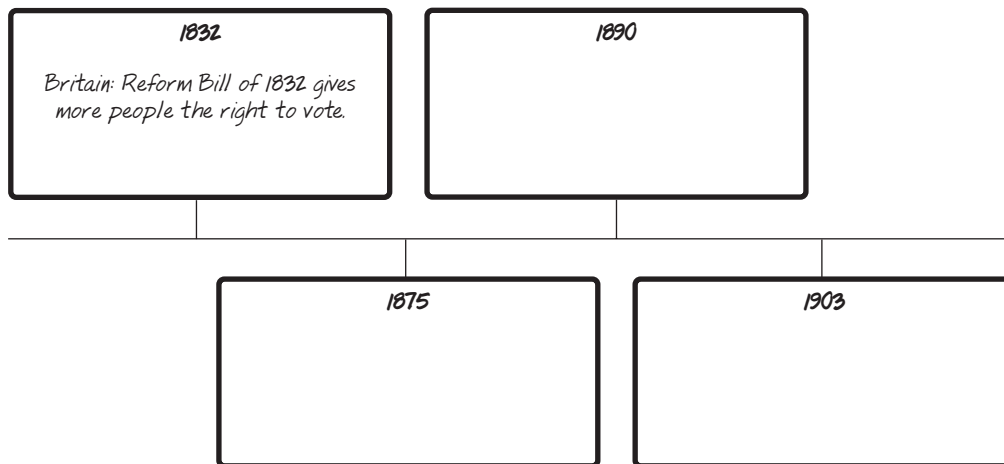
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about the Industrial Revolution.

In this section, you will read about democratic reforms in Great Britain and France.

AS YOU READ

Use the time line below to take notes on key events in Britain and France.



TERMS AND NAMES

suffrage Right to vote

Chartist movement Movement in England to give the right to vote to more people and to obtain other rights

Queen Victoria Leader of Britain when democratic changes were occurring

Third Republic Government formed in France after Napoleon III was exiled

Dreyfus affair Events surrounding the framing of a Jewish officer in the French army

anti-Semitism Prejudice against Jews

Zionism Movement to establish a separate homeland in Palestine for the Jews

Britain Enacts Reforms (pages 747–748)

How did Britain become more democratic?

Since the 1600s, Britain's government had been a constitutional monarchy. A king or queen ruled the country, but the elected legislature—Parliament—held the real power.

Still, very few people could vote for members of Parliament. Only men who owned property—about five percent of the population—had the right to vote. That situation changed in the 1800s. The *Reform Bill of 1832* was the first step. Middle-class

people across England protested the fact that they could not vote. Worried by revolutions sweeping Europe, Parliament passed the Reform Bill. This law gave **suffrage**, the right to vote, to many in the middle class.

Those who still could not vote began the **Chartist Movement**. They wanted the vote and other rights. They presented their demands to Parliament in The People's Charter of 1838. Although they did not get what they wanted at first, over time their demands became law.

The leader of England during all these changes was **Queen Victoria**. She was queen for 64 years.

She performed her duties wisely and capably, but during her reign Parliament gained more power. The era that she was queen is known as the Victorian Age.

1. How did power shift in Britain in the 1800s?

Women Get the Vote (page 749)

How did women campaign for the right to vote?

By 1890, a few countries had given the right to vote to all men. But none gave the right to vote to all women. In the 1800s, women in the United States and Britain campaigned peacefully for the vote.

In 1903, a group called the Women’s Social and Political Union began a stronger campaign for women’s suffrage in Britain. This campaign included rallies, parades, and demonstrations during speeches of government officials. But women in Britain and the United States did not win the right to vote until after World War I.

2. When did women get the right to vote in Britain and the United States?

France and Democracy (pages 749–750)

What was the Dreyfus affair?

The road to democracy in France was rocky. France lost a war with Prussia. The National Assembly met to decide on a new government. Finally, in 1875, a new government—the **Third Republic**—was formed. It lasted over 60 years. They were years marked by fighting between many political parties.

In the 1860s, French society was divided over the case of an army officer named Alfred Dreyfus. Dreyfus was accused of being a traitor. The charge was made mainly because Dreyfus was a Jew. Many people believed the charge was true. Dreyfus was found guilty. The issue became known as the **Dreyfus affair**. A few years later, evidence showed that Dreyfus had been *framed*. He was later declared innocent.

The Dreyfus affair revealed **anti-Semitism**, or *prejudice* against Jews, in Europe. In Eastern Europe, anti-Semitism was bad. The Russian government even allowed organized attacks on Jewish villages. From the 1880s on, many Jews fled to the United States. In the 1890s, a movement called **Zionism** began. Its goal was a separate homeland for the Jews in Palestine.

3. Where in Europe was anti-Semitism found?

CHAPTER 26 Section 2 (pages 751–755)

Self-Rule for British Colonies

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about democracy and prejudice in Britain, France, and other parts of Europe.

In this section, you will read about the fight for self-rule in British colonies.

AS YOU READ

Use the web below to show struggles for self-rule and their results.



TERMS AND NAMES

dominion Nation in the British Empire allowed to govern its own domestic affairs

Maori Polynesian people who settled in New Zealand

Aborigine Native people of Australia

penal colony Place where convicts are sent to serve their sentences as an alternative to prison

home rule Local control over domestic affairs

Irish Republican Army Unofficial military force seeking independence

Canada Struggles for Self-Rule

(pages 751–752)

How was the dominion of Canada formed?

Britain had colonies all over the world. Three of them—Canada, Australia, and New Zealand—were settled by colonists from Europe. Over time, the people in these colonies wanted to control their own governments.

The white settlers of Canada were split into two groups. One group included French-speaking Catholics that lived in the colony. Britain had won Canada from France in 1763. The other group was English-speaking and mostly Protestant. The two groups did not get along. In 1791, Britain split the colony into two *provinces*. Each colony had its own government.

But the French-speaking people were not happy with British rule. After several rebellions, the British Parliament put the two provinces back together under one government. Other smaller colonies were added to create the Dominion of Canada. As a **dominion**, Canada had the right to make all laws concerning its own affairs. But Parliament kept the right to control Canadian relations with other countries. By 1871, Canada stretched all the way from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean.

1. Why does Canada today contain both French-speaking and English-speaking people?

Australia and New Zealand

(pages 752–753)

How were Australia and New Zealand settled?

New Zealand became part of the British Empire in 1769. Britain claimed Australia in 1770. Australia was a **penal colony**. The first settlers there were convicted criminals. The **Aborigines**, as Europeans later called the native people of Australia, were *nomadic*. They fished and hunted.

The settlement of New Zealand went slowly because the British government recognized that the native people—the **Maori**—had rights to the land. By the 1840s, though, the number of British settlers in New Zealand was growing.

During the 1850s, Australia and New Zealand became self-governing. But they stayed in the British Empire. In the early 1900s they became dominions. Australia was the first country to use the *secret ballot* in elections. New Zealand—in 1893—was the first country to give women the right to vote.

2. How were the native people of Australia and New Zealand treated differently?

The Irish Win Home Rule

(pages 754–755)

Why did the British hesitate to give Ireland independence?

Irish self-rule took a long time to achieve. The Irish opposed English rule from its start in the 1100s.

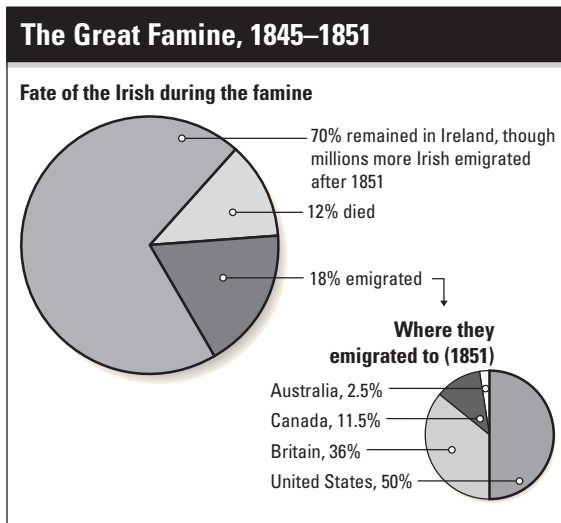
Religious conflict also divided the Catholic Irish and the small group of English Protestants who lived in the north.

In the 1840s, the Irish suffered a terrible famine. Many died of starvation and disease. Others lost their land. Millions of Irish people emigrated, or left Ireland. Most went to the United States or Britain.

In the late 1800s, some Irish pushed for complete independence. Most argued for **home rule**—the right to govern internal affairs. The British government opposed this move. They were afraid that the Catholic majority would treat harshly the Protestants in the north. In 1914, Parliament enacted a home rule bill for the southern part of Ireland. When World War I delayed its *enactment*, Irish *nationalists* rebelled. **The Irish Republican Army**, a military force seeking independence, attacked British officials in Ireland.

Finally, Britain split Ireland in two. Northern Ireland remained part of Britain. The southern part became independent. Violence continued in Ireland off and on for decades. In 1998, the people of Ireland and Britain signed an agreement to solve their problems peacefully.

3. Why was Ireland split into two parts?



Skillbuilder

Use the pie graphs to answer these questions.

1. What percentage of the Irish emigrated at this time?

2. To what two countries did most Irish go?

CHAPTER 26 Section 3 (pages 758–761)

War and Expansion in the United States

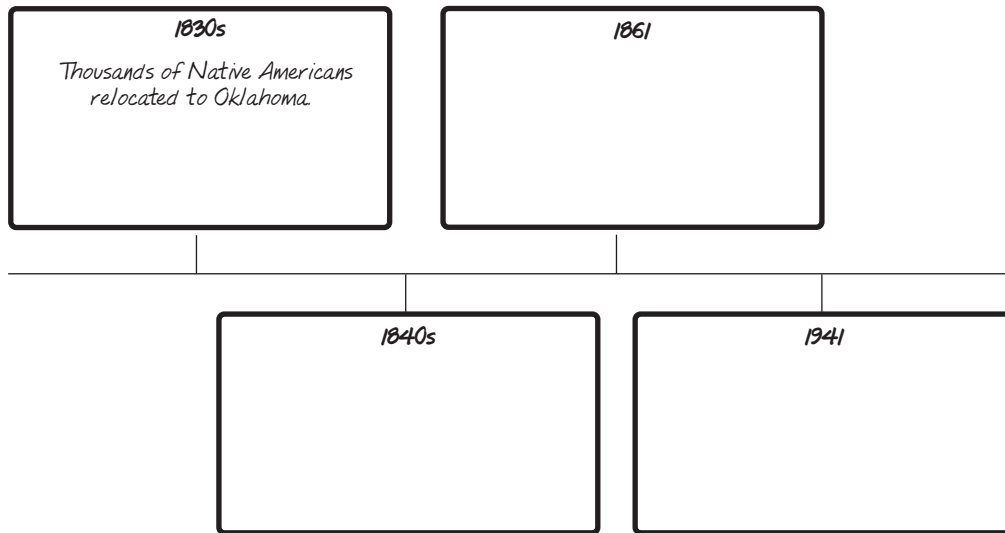
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about the struggle for self-rule in British colonies.

In this section, you will read about changes in the United States during the same time period.

AS YOU READ

Use the time line below to take notes on changes that caused the United States to change or to grow in area and numbers.



TERMS AND NAMES

manifest destiny Belief that the United States would rule the land from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean

Abraham Lincoln 16th president of the United States

secede To leave the nation

U.S. Civil War War fought between the North and South from 1861–1865

Emancipation Proclamation 1863 proclamation to free the slaves in the Confederate states

segregation Separation by race

Americans Move West (pages 758–759)

What was manifest destiny?

The United States expanded across North America and fought a bloody civil war. In the early 1800s the nation grew in size. It bought a huge piece of land from France in the Louisiana Purchase. It won a war with Mexico in the 1840s, and gained even more land.

Many believed in **manifest destiny**—the belief that the United States would control land from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific. As white settlers moved farther west, Native Americans suffered. In the 1830s, thousands of Native Americans were forced to move from their homes in the East to the present state of Oklahoma.

The growth of the nation raised serious questions. The Southern states used slave labor to grow crops such as cotton. People in the South hoped to

extend slavery to the Western lands. But many Northerners believed that slavery was wrong and should be ended.

1. What problems did the movement westward bring?

Civil War Tests Democracy

(pages 759–761)

Why *was the Civil War fought?*

The struggle over slavery led to the **U.S. Civil War**. The Southern states **seceded**, or pulled out of, the *Union*. The Southerners formed their own nation known as the *Confederate States of America*. War broke out after Confederate forces fired on a Union fort in 1861. The fighting lasted four years.

The North won the war. During the war, President **Abraham Lincoln** issued the **Emancipation Proclamation**. This proclamation declared that the people enslaved in the Confederate states were free. After the war, the Constitution was amended, or changed, to outlaw slavery. Another change to the Constitution made African Americans citizens.

In the first few years after the war, newly freed African Americans enjoyed equal rights. But whites soon regained control of the governments of the Southern states. They passed laws that took away the rights of blacks. The white governments also set up **segregation**, or separation, of blacks and

whites. African Americans have continued to fight for equality since then.

2. What changes came about as a result of the Civil War?

The Postwar Economy

(page 761)

What *happened after the war?*

After the Civil War, the nation experienced quick industrial growth. A sharp rise in *immigration* from Europe and Asia helped cause this growth. By 1914, more than 20 million people had come to the United States.

Many of these new citizens moved to the West. The government offered free land to people who moved there.

In addition, Congress set aside money to build a railroad across the continent. The railroad linked the different regions of the nation. By 1900, nearly 200,000 miles of track crossed the country. The growth of the railroads helped American industry grow.

3. What helped cause the rise in industrial growth?

CHAPTER 26 Section 4 (pages 762–767)

Nineteenth-Century Progress

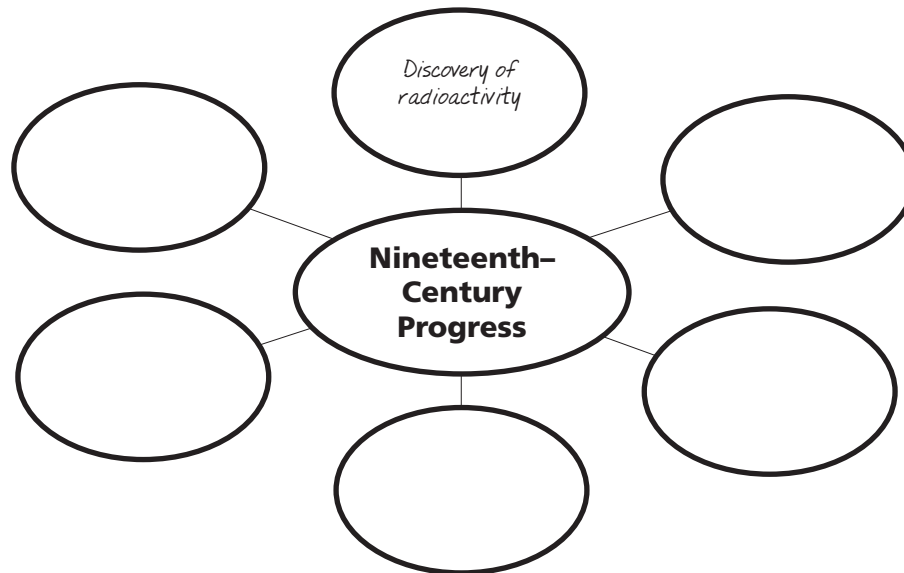
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about political change in the United States.

In this section, you will learn about progress in science and other fields.

AS YOU READ

Use the web below to take notes on the changes that occurred during the nineteenth century.



TERMS AND NAMES

assembly line Arrangement by which a product in a factory is moved from worker to worker, with each worker completing a single step in the task

Charles Darwin Scientist who developed the theory of evolution

theory of evolution Theory that all life on earth developed from simpler forms of life

radioactivity Form of energy released as atoms decay

psychology Study of the mind

mass culture Art and entertainment appealing to a large audience

Inventions Make Life Easier

(pages 762–764)

How did inventions change ways of life?

In the late 1800s, new inventions changed how people lived. Inventors around the world worked to make new machines. Thomas Edison received *patents* on more than 1,000 inventions. Among them were the electric light bulb and phonograph. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. Guglielmo Marconi created the first radio.

There were changes in transportation, too. Henry Ford made the car affordable to ordinary people. He had a factory with an **assembly line**. It allowed him to build cheap cars. These cars were affordable for ordinary people. In 1903, the Wright brothers flew the first motor-powered airplane flight. Soon there was an aircraft industry.

1. What were three important inventions during this period?

New Ideas in Medicine (page 764)

What new ideas appeared in medicine?

Until the mid-1800s, no one knew about germs. French scientist Louis Pasteur discovered that microscopic animals could live in food. Pasteur called these tiny creatures *bacteria*. Scientists such as Joseph Lister soon realized that bacteria could cause disease.

2. What relevance did Pasteur's ideas have to the treatment of disease?

New Ideas in Science (pages 765–766)

What new ideas appeared in science?

English scientist **Charles Darwin** developed the **theory of evolution**. This theory said that all life on earth had developed from simpler life forms over millions of years. This theory was hotly debated. Many people did not accept this idea. They said it went against the bible.

In the mid-1880s, an Austrian monk named Gregor Mendel showed that parents passed on their personal traits to their offspring. The science of genetics began.

Other scientists made new discoveries in chemistry and physics. They found that all matter is made of tiny particles called atoms. Marie and Pierre Curie discovered **radioactivity**. Radioactivity is the energy that is released when atoms *decay*.

3. Tell what each of the following discovered or developed: Charles Darwin, Gregor Mendel, Marie and Pierre Curie.

Social Sciences Explore Behavior (page 766)

What is psychology?

In the late 1800s, some thinkers began to study the human mind. This new social science was called **psychology**. The Russian scientist Ivan Pavlov conducted a series of experiments. These experiments convinced him that people responded to certain situations because of how they were trained.

Sigmund Freud, an Austrian doctor, argued that a person's actions are shaped by forces in the *subconscious* mind. These views shocked many. They seemed to overturn the idea that people could use their reason to build better lives.

4. What did Freud reveal about the mind?

The Rise of Mass Culture (pages 766–767)

What is mass culture?

In earlier times, most art, music, and the theater had been of interest to only the wealthy. With the rise of the middle class, a new mass culture developed.

This new **mass culture** appealed to a wide audience. People went to music halls to enjoy singing and dancing. In the early 1900s, they watched the first silent movies. People also enjoyed sporting events, both as participants and as spectators.

5. What new forms of entertainment became popular?
