

Chapter 26

An Age of Democracy and Progress

Section 1

Democratic Reform and Activism

Britain Enacts Reform

- _____ Monarchy
 - Parliament _____ the real power
 - House of Lords (_____)
 - _____ of Commons (elected)
 - Only _____ landowners could vote (5%)
- Suffrage – the right to _____
- _____ Bill of 1832 eased property requirements so wealthy middle class could vote. It also gave industrial cities more _____.

The People's Charter of 1838

- Called for: _____ for all men
- _____ Parliamentary elections
- Secret ballot
- End to _____ requirements
- _____ for members of Parliament
- By the early 1900s, all of the _____ had been met except for annual elections

The Victorian Age

- Queen _____ ruled from 1837-1901
 - Power shifted to _____
 - Prime Minister & _____ ran the government
- _____ Pankhurst brought attention to the cause of women's suffrage

France and Democracy

- 1875 – Third _____ would last 60 years
- Dreyfus Affair
 - Alfred Dreyfus (_____ officer) found guilty of selling military secrets to Germany (framed)
 - Emile Zola _____ for criticizing the army
 - Dreyfus was _____ innocent
 - Showed the _____ of anti-Semitism
- _____ – Jews began to work for a homeland in Palestine

Section 2

Self-rule for British colonies

Canada Struggles for Self-Rule

- 1763-_____ took control of Canada from France
- Religious & cultural differences caused _____ between French and English settlers
- 1791-the provinces of Upper & Lower _____ were formed

The Dominion of Canada

- Upper & Lower Canada were _____ as the province of Canada and British immigration was _____
- 1867-Nova Scotia & New Brunswick joined the _____ to form the Dominion of Canada
- _____ – Canada was self-governing in domestic affairs but remained part of the _____ Empire
- Canada expanded _____ to the Pacific by 1871

Australia & New Zealand

- James Cook claimed _____ for Great Britain
- _____ – natives of New Zealand
- Aborigines – natives of _____
- _____ were sent to Australia
 - Freed prisoners could _____ land and settle
- Wool became Australia's _____ export
- _____ encouraged by cheap land and gold rush
- 1839-Britain _____ New Zealand
- 1840-_____ accepted British rule in exchange for land _____
- Early in the 1900s both Australia and New Zealand _____ dominions
- 1893-New Zealand became the _____ nation to give voting rights to women
- Natives were not included in _____

Ireland

- 1100s-_____ expansion into Ireland
- 1500s & 1600s-laws limited the rights of _____
- 1801-Ireland formally _____ to Britain
 - _____ Ireland representation in Parliament
- Catholic _____ Act in 1829 restored many rights of Catholics

The Great Famine

- 1840s a _____ ruined Ireland's potato crop
- About a _____ people died
- One and a half million _____
- _____ lost their land and fell hopelessly in debt

Demands for Irish Home-Rule

- _____-rule – local control over internal matters
- Britain was concerned for _____ minority in Ireland
- Home-rule for _____ Ireland was put on hold due to WWI
- Irish Nationalist formed an _____ government
- Irish _____ Army – unofficial military seeking independence
- 1921 – home-rule for _____ Ireland
 - 1949 it became the _____ of Ireland
 - _____ Ireland remained part of Great Britain

Section 4

Nineteenth-century progress

- Inventions Make Life Easier
- _____ Edison
 - Patented more than _____ inventions
 - Light bulb & _____
 - Research laboratory in New _____
- Alexander _____ Bell – telephone
- Guglielmo Marconi – _____

Improvements in Transportation

- 1880s – _____ invent gasoline powered engine
- Henry Ford built _____ cars
 - Standardized, _____ parts
 - _____ Line – line of workers who each put a piece on a car as it passes on a moving belt
 - \$300 by _____
- _____ Brothers – airplane
 - Kitty Hawk, NC

New Ideas in Medicine

- _____ Pasteur – pasteurization to kill germs in liquid such as _____
- Joseph _____ – ordered _____ wards be cleaned and washed wounds with antiseptics
- Cities built _____ and sewer systems
- New Ideas in _____
- Charles _____ – survival of the fittest; evolution
- Gregor Mendel began the science of _____
- John _____ – atoms and elements
- Dmitri Mendeleev – _____ table
- _____ Curie – radioactivity
 - Radium & polonium released a powerful form of _____
- Study of the _____ of atoms

Social Sciences Explore Behavior

- _____ – study of human behavior
- Ivan Pavlov believed human actions were often _____ reactions to experience and could be changed by training
- _____ Freud – unconscious mind drives how people think and act
 - _____ memories, desires, impulses
 - Psychoanalysis
 - Controversial; shook _____ in reason

The Rise of Mass Culture

- _____ Culture – the appeal of art, writing, music, and other forms of entertainment to a _____ audience
- More _____ for leisure activities
- Vaudeville (_____) acts
- 1900s - _____ became big business
- Spectator sports
 - Football, baseball, etc.
 - 1896 _____ Olympic Games