

Unit 10

Democracy and Progress

Section 1: Democratic Reform and Activism

Britain Enacts Reforms

- In the early 1800s, the vote was limited to men with substantial property
- The Reform Bill of 1832
 - Lowered the property requirements for voting
 - Gave wealthy middle-class men suffrage (the right to vote)

Chartist Movement

- Even after the Reform Bill only a small percentage of men could vote
- The Chartist movement pressed for:
 - Universal male suffrage
 - Parliamentary reforms
 - Secret vote

Women Get the Vote

- Many women organize to win the right to vote in both the U.S. and Great Britain
- Emmeline Pankhurst forms the Women's Social and Political Union
- After 1903, WSPU members protest, go to jail, stage hunger strikes
- Women do not win suffrage in Britain and the U.S. until after World War I
 - 19th Amendment (ratified in 1920) = gave women in the U.S. the right to vote

Victorian Age

- Queen Victoria- rules for 64 years at the height of British power (1837-1900)
- Loses power to Parliament and is forced to accept a less powerful role for the monarchy
- Government run almost completely by Prime Minister, cabinet

France and Democracy

- The Third Republic
 - France changes governments repeatedly after the Franco-Prussian War in 1871 (averages a change of government almost yearly) = unstable
 - Not until 1875 did France adopt a new republic= Third Republic- lasts 60 years

The Dreyfus Affair

- Dreyfus Affair= Jewish French army officer who was unjustly accused of selling military secrets
- In 1894 Captain Alfred Dreyfus, one of the few Jewish officers in the French army, was convicted of selling military secrets to Germany based on false evidence
- Many army leaders and anti-Jewish groups refused to let the case be re-opened
- In 1898 Emile Zola published a letter titled *J'accuse!* (I accuse!) in which he denounced the army for covering up the scandal
 - Zola was sentenced to a year in jail
- The letter publicized the matter enough that the French gov't was forced to release Dreyfus

The Rise of Zionism

- The Dreyfus case showed the strength of anti-Semitism in France and other parts of Western Europe
- For many Jews, the long history of exile and persecution convinced them to work for a homeland in Palestine
 - In the 1890s, a movement known as Zionists/Zionism was developed to pursue this goal

Section 2: Self-Rule for British Colonies

Canada

- By 1800, Great Britain had colonies around the world
- As Britain industrialized and prospered British colonies such as Canada, Australia, and New Zealand were becoming strong enough to stand on their own
- The French originally colonized Canada, British take over portions of Canada in 1763 after the French and Indian War
 - Over time, Americans who remained loyal to the British in the Am Rev + British citizens settled separately from the French along the Atlantic seaboard and the Great Lakes
- Conflict erupted between Catholics of French heritage and Protestants of English heritage
 - 1791- British Parliament created two new Canadian provinces
 - Upper Canada (now Ontario)= English-speaking majority
 - Lower Canada (now Quebec)= French-speaking majority

Canadian Independence

- In both colonies, royal governor + small group of wealthy British held most of the power
- Early 1800s= middle-class professionals demand political and economic reforms
- 1839= Canada is reunited as Province of Canada
- 1867= Passage of the British North America Act
 - Dominion of Canada was officially established as a self-governing country within the British Empire
 - As a dominion Canada received the right to control its own domestic affairs
- 1982= Canada Act made Canada a wholly independent country

Settlement of Australia and New Zealand

- James Cook claimed New Zealand (1769), and part of Australia (1770) for the British
 - Cook encounters:
 - Maori, native Polynesian people of New Zealand
 - Australian native peoples called the Aborigines by Europeans
- Australia as a prison colony= 1788, Britain starts colonizing Australia, and makes it prison colony
 - Convicts were sent to serve their sentences and upon release, prisoners could buy land and settle

Australia and New Zealand

- Free people eventually settle in both Australia and New Zealand
- Australia:
 - British government offers cheap land to encourage immigration
 - Population of Australia skyrocketed after a gold rush in 1851
- New Zealand:
 - Britain did not claim ownership of New Zealand- recognized the land rights of the Maori
 - 1814= missionary groups began arriving from Australia seeking to convert the Maori to Christianity
 - Arrival of more foreigners stirred conflicts between the Maori and the European settlers over land
 - Responding to the settlers' pleas, the British annexed New Zealand in 1839
 - In a treaty signed in 1840, the Maori accepted British rule in exchange for recognition of their land rights

Self-Government in Australia and New Zealand

- The people of Australia and New Zealand pioneered several political reforms
 - 1850s= Australians are the first to use the secret ballot vote
 - 1893= New Zealand is the first nation to grant women suffrage (only white women gained the right to vote)
- Early 1900s= both Australia and New Zealand get limited self-rule; Australia and New Zealand preferred to become dominions of Great Britain rather than independent nations because they wanted the protection of the British Empire
 - 1927= New Zealand gained legal and formal independence from Britain in the exercise of its external affairs
 - 1986= Australia Acts- British gov't no longer responsible for the gov't of any Australian state

English Control of Ireland

- English expansion into Ireland began in the 1100s, when the pope granted control of Ireland to the English king
 - Irish resented English presence
 - Laws imposed by the English in the 1500s and 1600s limited the rights of Catholics and favored Protestants
- British Parliament formally joined Ireland to Britain in 1801
 - A setback for Irish nationalism, but the move gave Ireland representation in the British Parliament
 - Catholic Emancipation Act (1829)= restored many rights to Catholics

Irish Potato Famine

- Irish Potato Famine= The Great Famine
- Irish peasants depended on potatoes as virtually their only source of food
- 1845–48 potato famine destroys entire crop of potatoes
 - Out of a population of 8 million, about a million people died from starvation and disease
 - Millions flee Ireland to U.S., Canada, Australia, Britain
- British landowners in Ireland continued to export food in spite of the famine; peasant land was taken when rent could not be paid

Irish Home Rule

- Many Irish want *home rule*- local control over internal affairs; however, most Protestants opposed the idea of home rule because they would lose power to the Catholic majority
- 1914= Parliament enacted a home rule bill for southern Ireland
 - Just one month before the plan was to take effect, World War I broke out in Europe; Irish home rule was put on hold
 - Because of the delay a small group of Irish nationalists rebelled in Dublin during Easter week, 1916
 - British troops put down the Easter Rising and executed its leaders; this produced wider popular support for a nationalist movement

Irish Home Rule (cont.)

- After WW I, Irish nationalists formed an underground Irish government and declared themselves independent
- The Irish Republican Army (IRA), an unofficial military force seeking independence for Ireland, staged a series of attacks against British officials in Ireland
- The attacks sparked war between the nationalists and the British government
- 1921= Britain divided Ireland and granted home rule to southern Ireland
 - Ulster, or Northern Ireland, remained a part of Great Britain
 - Southern Ireland became a dominion called the Irish Free State

Ireland Divided

- Irish nationalists from the Southern Ireland, led by Eamon De Valera, continued to seek total independence from Britain
 - In 1949, the Irish Free State declared itself the independent Republic of Ireland
- Republic of Ireland is now a completely separate country and has no formal bond to the UK
- Northern Ireland is still a part of the UK (the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), together with England, Scotland and Wales

Section 3: War and Expansion in the U.S.

U.S. Expansion

- manifest destiny= something that is both inevitable and clearly apparent
- Manifest Destiny= the idea that the United States had the God-given right and responsibility to rule North America from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean
- 1783- Mississippi River marked the western boundary of the U.S.

U.S. Expansion (cont.)

- 1803- President Thomas Jefferson made the Louisiana Purchase from France
 - the LA Territory doubled the size of the U.S.
- 1819- Spain gives up Florida
- 1846- treaty with Britain gives the U.S. the Oregon Territory
- U.S. now stretched from the Atlantic to the Pacific

Annexation of Texas

- 1821= Texas part of Mexico
- Stephen Austin- led the first organized group of American settlers into Texas in 1822
- Mexican Colonization Law of 1824- allowed American immigrants cheap land in Texas
- 1830- Americans outnumbered Mexicans in Texas by two to one
 - Mexican government passed a law in the 1830 prohibiting American settlement and prohibiting settlers from bringing slaves
- 1836- Texans revolted against Mexican rule and won independence
- 1845- U.S. annexed Texas; Mexico still claimed Texas, so this is viewed as an act of war

Mexican-American War

- May 1846- February 1848= U.S. at war with Mexico over disputed land in Texas; Mexico surrendered in February
- As part of the settlement that ended the war, Mexico ceded territory to the United States
- Mexican Cession= New Mexico, California, and Arizona given up to the U.S.
- 1853- Gadsden Purchase= Mexican government sold the U.S. southern New Mexico and Arizona
- After this point, the current contiguous (sharing a common border/touching) United States' boundaries are set

U.S. Civil War

- By 1865, the North uses free labor, has both farms and industry
- South depends on slave labor, grows a few cash crops (mainly cotton)
- Slavery fuels disagreement over states' rights versus federal rights
- Abraham Lincoln- elected in 1860, fiercely opposed by the Southern states
- Southern states secede= withdraw from the Union
- U.S. Civil War North (Union) defeats South (Confederacy) after bitter fighting (1861–1865)

Abolition of Slavery

- Emancipation Proclamation- 1863, Lincoln issued this order declaring that all slaves in the Confederate states were free
 - Did not end slavery in the four slave holding Union states (Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri)
- 13th Amendment (1865 ratified)= abolished slavery in the United States
- 14th Amendment (1868 ratified)= extended the rights of citizenship to all Americans
- 15th Amendment (1870 ratified)= guaranteed former slaves who were men the right to vote

Reconstruction and Aftermath

- Lincoln was assassinated on April 15, 1865 by John Wilkes Booth
 - Reconstruction is left to his vice president Andrew Johnson
- Reconstruction= 1865 to 1877, Union troops occupied the South and enforced constitutional protections
- After federal troops left the South, white Southerners passed laws that limited African Americans' rights and disenfranchised (deprive a person/people of the right to vote) them
- Laws in the South also encouraged segregation, or separation, of blacks and whites
- African Americans continued to face discrimination in the North as well

Postwar American Economy

- The Civil War speeded up the pace of industrialization in the postwar economy
- Immigration- by 1914 more than 20 million immigrants arrive from Europe, Asia
 - Most immigrants settle in West, Midwest, or Northeast U.S.
 - Immigrants provide the workforce needed for industrialization
- The Railroads- Transcontinental railroad links east and west in 1869
 - Almost 200,000 miles of track cross the U.S. by 1900
 - Railroads allow quick movement of goods and raw materials

Section 4: Nineteenth-Century Progress

19th Century Progress

- Major inventions of the 19th-century such as the affordable car, telephone, and electricity improved the standard of living and eased people's lives in industrialized nations
- Edison the Inventor
 - Thomas Edison patented over 1,000 inventions (including the light bulb and the phonograph)
 - Uses a laboratory for research- one of his most important innovations

19th Century Progress (cont.)

- 1876- Bell invents the telephone
- 1895- Marconi builds the first radio
- 1903- Wright brothers develop first working airplane

Assembly Line

- American inventor and industrialist Henry Ford sparks the automobile industry
 - In 1880s, Germans invent first automobile
 - Ford made factory production more efficient and lowered the cost of cars with assembly line production

The Germ Theory of Disease

- Louis Pasteur developed the germ theory of disease along with discovering and naming bacteria
- Discovered that bacteria causes disease
- British surgeon Joseph Lister links bacteria to surgical problems

Darwin Challenges Traditional Beliefs

- Explanation for variations of life on earth?
- Accepted answer in the 1800s was special creation- God had created every living thing at the beginning of the world and it remained unchanged

Darwin

- Suggested natural selection= the members of a species that survive are those that are the most fit and they then pass on their genetic strengths to new generations
 - Evolution is based on the theory of natural selection
 - Gradually, over many generations, the species changes= evolution

Advances in Science

- In 1803, John Dalton theorizes all matter is made of atoms
- Ernest Rutherford says atoms have a nucleus surrounded by electrons
- Marie Curie participated in identifying and naming radioactivity

Social Sciences

- Ivan Pavlov believes human actions are actually unconscious reactions
- Sigmund Freud studies unconscious, develops psychoanalysis
- Freud, Pavlov shake Enlightenment's faith in reason