

# An Age of Democracy and Progress, 1815–1914

Democratic ideals strongly affect Europe and its colonies, the United States expands its borders, and technology and science change daily life.



Women march for the right to vote.



Western Democracies, 1900

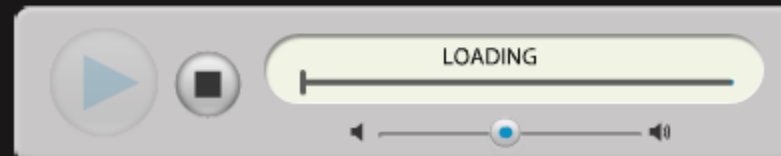
## Voices From the Past

### **Emmeline Pankhurst: Soldier in the Struggle for Women's Rights**

In the early 1900s, Emmeline Pankhurst led a movement to gain voting rights for British women.



Police take away Emmeline Pankhurst, English suffragist, for trying to present a petition to the King at Buckingham Palace.



Section 1

## **Democratic Reform and Activism**

Spurred by the demands of the people, Great Britain and France underwent democratic reforms.

# Britain Enacts Reforms

## A Severely Limited Democracy

- In the early 1800s, vote limited to men with substantial property
- Women could not vote at all; upper classes (5%) run the government

## The Reform Bill of 1832

- 1832 bill gives middle class **suffrage**—the right to vote
- Also gives thriving new industrial cities more representation

## Britain Enacts Reforms

### Chartist Movement

- **Chartist movement**—expands suffrage and reform politics
- Demands suffrage for all men, secret vote, Parliamentary reforms
- Parliament at first rejects, but eventually adopts, Chartist goals

### The Victorian Age

- **Queen Victoria**—rules for 64 years at height of British power *[Visual]*
- Loses power to Parliament, especially House of Commons
- Government run almost completely by prime minister, cabinet



Portrait of Queen Victoria. Painting (1886), Alexander Basano.

# Women Get the Vote

## Organization and Resistance

- Many women organize to win the right to vote
- Some argue against it as too radical a break from tradition
- Others say women do not have ability to engage in politics

## Militant Protests

- Emmeline Pankhurst forms 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 U.S. until after World War I



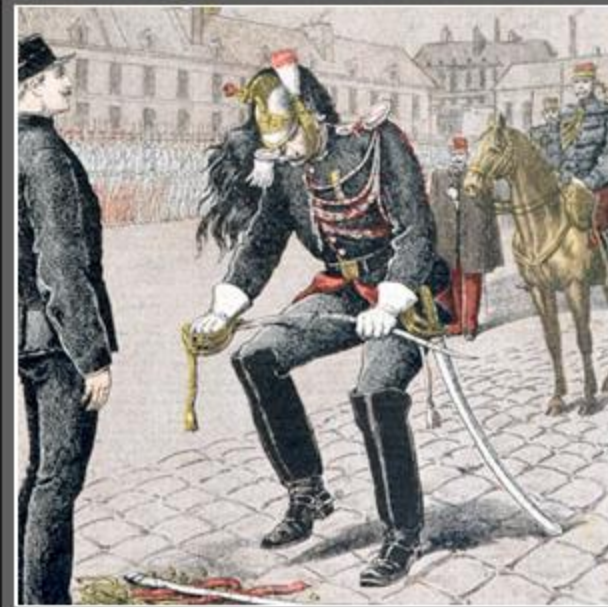
# France and Democracy

## The Third Republic

- France changes governments repeatedly after Franco-Prussian War
- **Third Republic**—French government formed in 1875, lasts 60 years

## The Dreyfus Affair

- **Dreyfus affair**—spy controversy over Jewish officer in French army [Visual]
- **Anti-Semitism**—prejudice against Jews, strong in much of Europe
- Government eventually declares Captain Alfred Dreyfus innocent



Depiction of military degradation of Alfred Dreyfus, French army officer. *Le Petit Journal* (January 10, 1895).

# France and Democracy

## The Rise of Zionism

- **Zionism**—movement for Jewish homeland—grows after Dreyfus affair



Section 2

## **Self-Rule for British Colonies**

Britain allows self-rule in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand but delays it for Ireland.



# Canada Struggles for Self-Rule

## French and English Canada

- Canada was originally home to many Native American peoples
- Later, problems between Catholic French, Protestant English settlers
- Canada split: Upper Canada (English), Lower Canada (French)

## The Durham Report

- This division eases tensions, but upper class holds power
- Middle class demands more reform, producing rebellions in 1830s
- Parliament approves Lord Durham's changes allowing more self-rule



# Canada Struggles for Self-Rule

## The Dominion of Canada

- Canadians want central government to protect interests against U.S.
- In 1867, Dominion of Canada formed
- **Dominion**—self-governing but part of British Empire

## Canada's Westward Expansion [Visual]

- First prime minister of Canada is John MacDonald
- Expands Canada to Pacific, then builds transcontinental railroad



Canada: Growth of the Dominion, 1867–Present



# Australia and New Zealand

## James Cook Explores

- Captain Cook claims New Zealand (1769), part of Australia (1770)
- Cook encounters **Maori**—native people of New Zealand *[Visual]*
- Australian native peoples called **Aborigines** by Europeans

## Britain's Penal Colony

- In 1788, Britain starts colonizing Australia, makes it penal colony
- **Penal colony**—place where convicts are sent to serve their sentences
- Upon release, prisoners could buy land and settle



🔍 Photograph of Maori warrior with traditional dress and face markings.

# Australia and New Zealand

## Free Settlers Arrive

- Free people eventually settle both locations
- Settlers introduce sheep; wool becomes major export
- Government offers cheap land to encourage immigration

## Settling New Zealand

- Britain recognizes Maori land rights until conflicts in 1839
- In 1840, British recognize Maori land rights, rule New Zealand



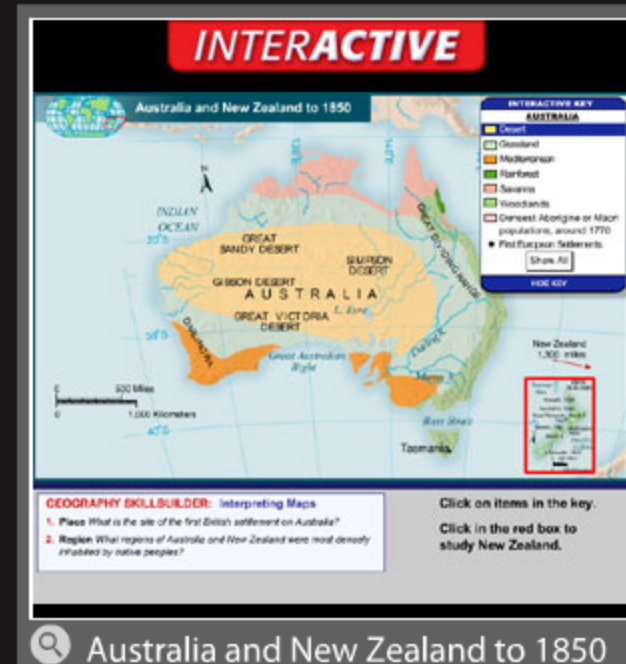
# Australia and New Zealand

## Self-Government

- In early 1900s, both Australia and New Zealand get limited self-rule
- In 1850s, Australians are first to use the secret ballot
- In 1893, New Zealand the first nation to grant women suffrage

## Status of Native Peoples *[Visual]*

- Colonists displace, kill many Maori and Aborigines
- European diseases also take a heavy toll





# The Irish Win Home Rule

## A Troubled History

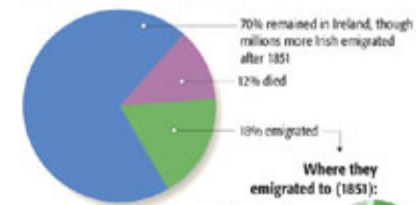
- English expansion into, domination of Ireland begins in the 1100s
- Irish Catholic majority resents English laws favoring Protestants

## The Great Famine [Visual]

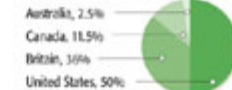
- Irish peasants depend heavily on potatoes for nourishment
- 1845–1848 potato famine destroys entire crop; one million out of eight million people die
- Millions flee Ireland to U.S., Canada, Australia, Britain

### The Great Famine, 1845–1851

Fate of the Irish during the famine:



Where they emigrated to (1851):



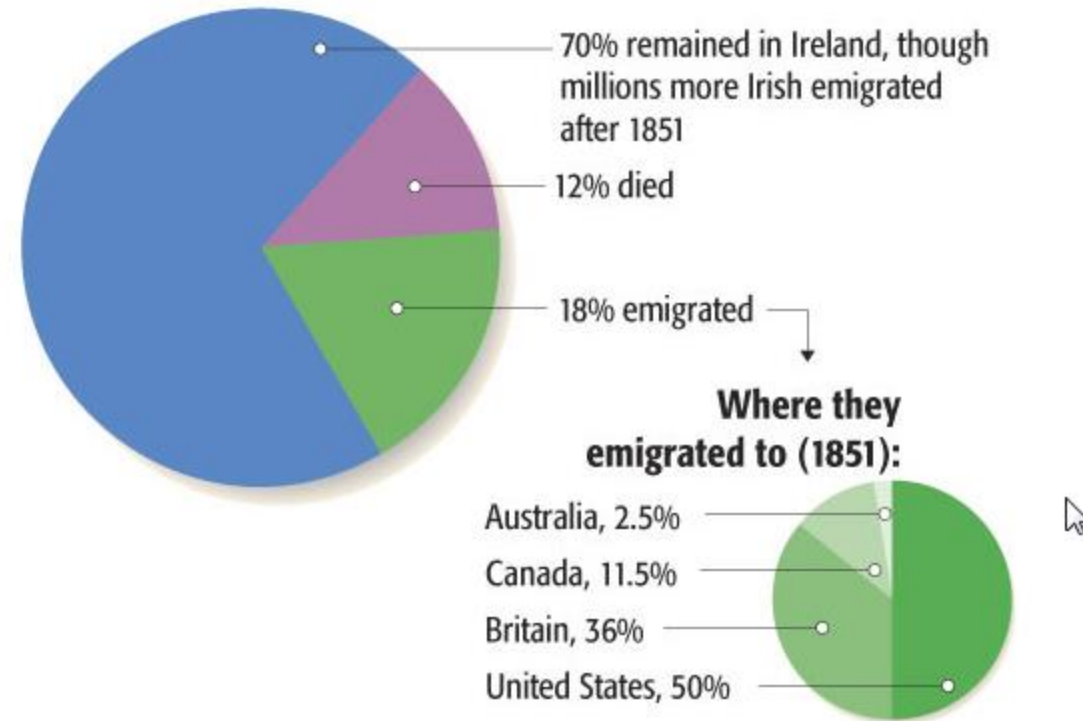
Sources: R. F. Foster, *Modern Ireland, 1600–1972*; D. Fitzpatrick, *Irish Emigration, 1804–1921*

The Great Famine, 1845–1851

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# The Irish Win Home Rule

## **Demands for Home Rule**

- Many Irish want **home rule**—local control over internal affairs
- Home rule finally granted in 1914, postponed by World War I

## **Rebellion and Division**

- Frustrated Irish nationalists stage failed Easter uprising in 1916
- **Irish Republican Army**—unofficial military force seeking independence
- In 1921, Ireland splits; Northern Ireland remains part of Britain
- South becomes Irish Free State, then Republic of Ireland in 1949

Section 3

# War and Expansion in the United States

The United States expands across North America and fights a civil war.

# Americans Move West

## Manifest Destiny *[Visual]*

- **Manifest destiny**—U.S. has duty to rule ocean to ocean
- U.S. pushes Native Americans continuously west to worse lands

## Texas Joins the United States

- American settlers enter Texas, grow unhappy with Mexican rule
- Win independence in 1836; U.S. annexes Texas in 1845



# Americans Move West

## War with Mexico

- In 1848, U.S. wins Mexican War, gains southwest, California
- In 1853, Gadsden Purchase establishes current U.S. boundaries

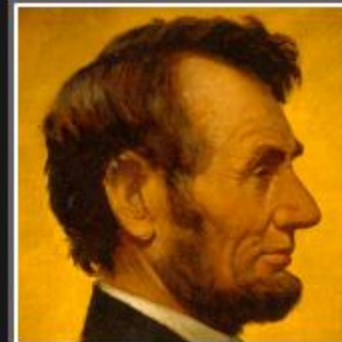
# Civil War Tests Democracy

## North and South

- 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

## Civil War Breaks Out

- **Abraham Lincoln**—elected in 1860, fiercely opposed by South [Visual 1]
- Southern states **secede**—withdraw from the Union
- **U.S. Civil War**—North defeats South after bitter fighting (1861–1865) [Visual 2]



Abraham Lincoln, 16th president of the United States. Portrait (1864), William Willard.



Civil War in the United States, 1861–1865



# Civil War Tests Democracy

## Abolition of Slavery

- **Emancipation Proclamation**—Lincoln declares all southern slaves free
- North's army frees slaves as they push farther south
- Amendments after war extend citizenship and voting to blacks

## Reconstruction

- From 1865 to 1877, northern troops occupy South, enforce new laws
- After Reconstruction, troops leave and Southerners pass new laws
- **Segregation**—separation of blacks and whites becomes policy in South

## 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 workforce needed for industrialization

### The Railroads

- Transcontinental railroad links east and west in 1869
- Almost 200,000 miles of track cross U.S. by 1900
- Railroads allow quick movement of goods and raw materials

Section 4

# Nineteenth-Century Progress

Breakthroughs in science and technology transform daily life and entertainment.



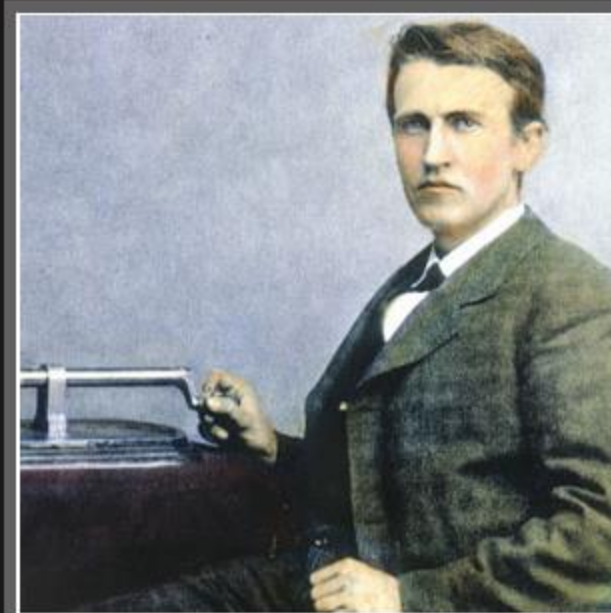
## Inventions Make Life Easier

### Edison the Inventor

- Thomas Edison patents over 1,000 inventions in research laboratory *[Visual]*

### Bell and Marconi Revolutionize Communication

- In 1876, Alexander Graham Bell invents telephone
- In 1895, Italian Guglielmo Marconi builds first radio



Edison with Cylinder Phonograph, April 1878.

# Inventions Make Life Easier

## Ford Sparks the Automobile Industry

- In 1880s, Germans invent first automobile
- Henry Ford lowers cost with **assembly line**—one task per worker

## The Wright Brothers Fly

- In 1903, Wright brothers develop first working airplane

# Inventions Make Life Easier

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## New Ideas in Medicine

### The Germ Theory of Disease

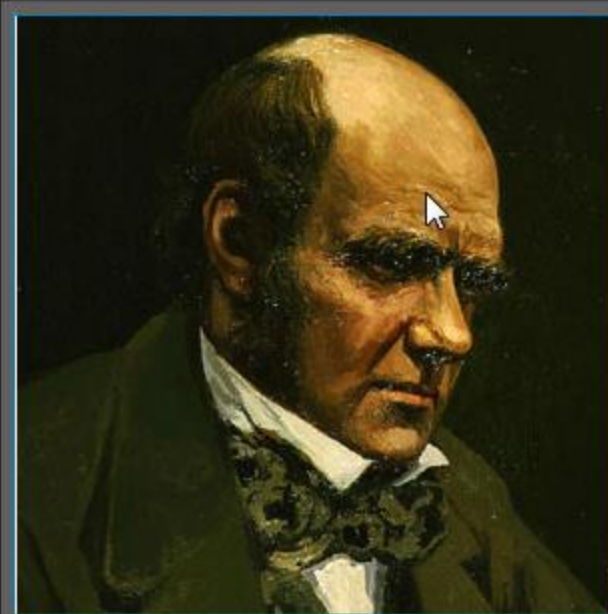
- Louis Pasteur discovers existence of bacteria while observing fermentation
- He and others quickly discover that bacteria cause disease
- British surgeon Joseph Lister links bacteria to surgical problems
- Sterilizing instruments reduces deaths from infection
- Medical researchers develop vaccines; cities improve sanitation



## New Ideas in Science

### Darwin Challenges Creationism

- **Charles Darwin**—English scientist develops theory of evolution *[Visual]*
- In 1880s most people believe in “special creation” by God



 Charles Darwin (1809–1882), English naturalist.

## New Ideas in Science

### Darwin's Theory of Evolution

- Darwin's idea of natural selection says competition elevates fittest
- Fittest then breed, their offspring share their advantages
- Gradually, over generations, species change; new species evolve
- **Theory of evolution**—species change slowly through natural selection

### Mendel and Genetics

- Austrian monk Gregor Mendel discovers patterns to inherited traits
- Mendel's work begins the science of genetics

## New Ideas in Science

### Advances in Chemistry and Physics

- In 1803, John Dalton theorizes all matter is made of atoms
- In 1869, Dmitri Mendeleev creates periodic table of the elements
- **Radioactivity**—type of energy discovered by Marie and Pierre Curie *[Visual]*
- Ernest Rutherford says atoms have a nucleus surrounded by electrons



Marie and Pierre Curie, noted for their work on radioactivity, in their laboratory in France. Photograph (1896).

# Social Sciences Explore Behavior

## New Ideas in Social Science

- Sciences of archaeology, sociology, anthropology begin in 1800s
- **Psychology**—study of human mind, behavior
- Ivan Pavlov believes human actions actually unconscious reactions
- Sigmund Freud studies unconscious, develops psychoanalysis
- Freud, Pavlov shake Enlightenment's faith in reason



# The Rise of Mass Culture

## From Leisure Culture to Mass Culture

- **Mass culture**—art, music, writing, entertainment for large audience *[Visual]*

## Changes Produce Mass Culture

- Leisure activities (movies, music) now available to working class

**INTERACTIVE**

**SOMETHING IN COMMON** *across cultures*

**Mass Entertainment**

In 1903, an American filmmaker named Edwin S. Porter presented the first feature film, *The Great Train Robbery*. Audiences packed theaters on both sides of the Atlantic to see it. Movies soon became one of the most popular forms of mass entertainment around the world. Today, billions of people still flock to movie theaters, despite newer forms of entertainment such as television and video. One reason that going to the movies remains popular is the pleasure of shared experience—seeing a movie, a play, a circus, or sporting event as part of a large audience.

Click the countries in the map to learn more.



**a closer look**

Click on tabs to learn more.

**MOVIE STARS**

**Connect to History**

**Analyzing Causes** How does each type of entertainment reflect its country's culture?

See Skillbuilder Handbook

**Connect to Today**

**Making a Chart** List at least three other forms of entertainment that you enjoy during your leisure. Combine them in a class chart. Identify which ones are individual experiences and which are pop culture events.

For research links...

**CLASSZONE.COM**

 Something in Common Across Cultures—Mass Entertainment

## The Rise of Mass Culture

### Music Halls, Vaudeville, and Movies

- Traveling acts feature music, juggling, dancing
- In 1880s, people develop early projections of moving images
- By the early 1900s, filmmakers produce the first feature films [Visual]

### Sports Entertain Millions

- Spectator sports draw huge crowds; modern Olympics in Greece, 1896



Image from the movie *The Great Train Robbery* (1903).

**End of Chapter.**