

CHAPTER
23
SECTION 1

Note Taking Study Guide

DEMOCRATIC REFORM IN BRITAIN

Focus Question: How did political reform gradually expand suffrage and make the British Parliament more democratic during the 1800s?

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the outline below to identify the main ideas in the section.

I. Reforming Parliament

A. Reformers press for change.

1. _____

2. _____

B. _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

C. _____

1. _____

2. _____

II. _____

A. _____

1. _____

2. _____

B. _____

1. _____

2. _____

III. _____

A. _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

B. _____

1. _____

2. _____

CHAPTER
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SECTION 1

Section Summary

DEMOCRATIC REFORM IN BRITAIN

In 1815, Britain was governed by a constitutional monarchy with a Parliament and two political parties. However, it was far from democratic. The House of Commons, although elected, was controlled by wealthy nobles and squires. The House of Lords could veto any bill passed by the House of Commons. Catholics and non-Church of England Protestants could not vote. **Rotten boroughs**, rural towns that had lost most of their voters during the Industrial Revolution, still sent members to Parliament. At the same time, new industrial cities had no seats allocated in Parliament.

The Great Reform Act of 1832 redistributed seats in the House of Commons, giving representation to new cities and eliminating rotten boroughs. It enlarged the **electorate** but kept a property requirement for voting. Protesters known as the Chartists demanded universal male suffrage, annual parliamentary elections, salaries for members of Parliament, and a **secret ballot**. In time, most of the reforms they proposed were passed by Parliament.

From 1837 to 1901, the great symbol in British life was **Queen Victoria**. She set the tone for the Victorian age that was named for her. She embodied the values of duty, thrift, honesty, hard work, and respectability. Under Victoria, the middle class felt confident. That confidence grew as the British empire expanded.

In the 1860s, a new era dawned in British politics. **Benjamin Disraeli** forged the Tories into the modern Conservative Party. The Whigs, led by **William Gladstone**, evolved into the Liberal Party. Disraeli and Gladstone alternated as prime minister and fought for important reforms. The Conservative Party pushed through the Reform Bill of 1867, which gave the vote to many working-class men. In the 1880s, the Liberals got the vote extended to farm workers and most other men.

By century's end, Britain had truly transformed from a constitutional monarchy to a **parliamentary democracy**. In this form of government, executive leaders are chosen by and responsible to the parliament, and they are members of it. In 1911, measures were passed that restricted the power of the House of Lords, and it eventually became a largely ceremonial body.

Review Questions

1. What was the result of the Great Reform Act of 1832?

2. How is a parliamentary democracy organized?

READING CHECK

What are rotten boroughs?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *allocated* mean in the underlined sentence? Note that the Great Reform Act of 1832 corrected the problem described in this sentence by "redistributing" seats in the House of Commons. Use this context clue to help you understand the meaning of the word *allocated*.

READING SKILL

Identify Main Ideas What is the main idea in the first paragraph of the Summary?

CHAPTER
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SECTION 2

Section Summary

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC REFORM IN BRITAIN

During the 1800s, the British Parliament passed important laws. One issue was **free trade**, or trade without restrictions between countries. The Corn Laws caused fierce debate. These laws imposed high tariffs on imported grain. Farmers and landowners benefited, but the tariffs made bread more expensive. In 1846, Parliament **repealed** the Corn Laws. Another important reform, brought about by the **abolition movement**, was the end of the slave trade in 1807. By 1833, Parliament had banned slavery in all British colonies. Other reforms reduced the number of **capital offenses**, or crimes punishable by death. Instead of being put to death, many petty criminals were transported to **penal colonies** in Australia and New Zealand.

Working conditions in the industrial age were grim and often dangerous. Gradually, Parliament passed laws to regulate conditions in factories and mines. Other laws set minimum wages and maximum hours of work. Trade unions became legal in 1825 and worked to improve the lives of their members. Both the Liberal and Conservative parties enacted reforms to benefit workers, including free elementary education. The Labour Party, formed in 1900, soon became one of Britain’s major parties. In the early 1900s, Parliament passed laws to protect workers with old-age pensions and accident, health, and unemployment insurance.

During this time, women struggled for the right to vote. When mass meetings and other peaceful efforts brought no results, Emmeline Pankhurst and other suffragists turned to more drastic, violent protest. They smashed windows, burned buildings, and went on hunger strikes. Not until 1918 did Parliament finally grant suffrage to women over 30.

Throughout the 1800s, Britain faced the “Irish Question.” The Irish resented British rule. Many Irish peasants lived in poverty while paying high rents to **absentee landlords** living in England. Irish Catholics also had to pay tithes to the Church of England. The potato famine made problems worse. Charles Stewart Parnell and other Irish leaders argued for **home rule**, or self-government, but this was debated for decades. Under Gladstone, the government finally ended the use of Irish tithes to support the Church of England and passed laws to protect the rights of Irish tenant farmers.

Review Questions

1. Why did the Corn Laws cause fierce debate in Britain?

2. How did the government under Gladstone help improve conditions in Ireland?

READING CHECK

What are capital offenses?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *drastic* mean in the underlined sentence? Note that the suffragists first tried “peaceful efforts” before turning to “more *drastic*, violent protest.” The next sentence describes this. Use these context clues to help you understand what *drastic* means.

READING SKILL

Categorize Sort the laws that were passed to help workers into three categories.

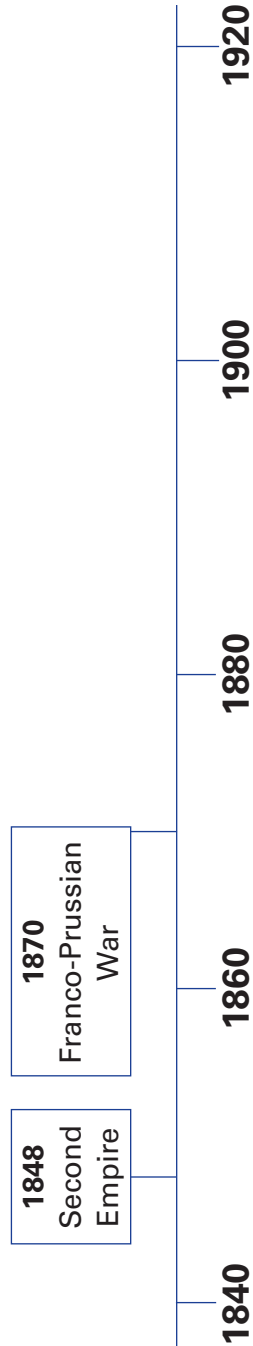
CHAPTER
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SECTION 3

Note Taking Study Guide

DIVISION AND DEMOCRACY IN FRANCE

Focus Question: What democratic reforms were made in France during the Third Republic?

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the timeline below by labeling the main events described in this section.



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SECTION 3

Section Summary

DIVISION AND DEMOCRACY IN FRANCE

After the revolution of 1848, **Napoleon III** established the Second Empire in France. At first, he ruled like a dictator. In the 1860s, however, he lifted some censorship and gave the legislature more power. He promoted investment in industry and ventures such as railroad building. During this period, a French entrepreneur organized the building of the **Suez Canal** in Egypt.

However, Napoleon III had major failures in foreign affairs. He tried to put the Austrian archduke Maximilian on the throne of Mexico, but Maximilian was overthrown and killed. France and Britain won the Crimean War, but France suffered terrible losses and few gains. The Franco-Prussian War was a disaster, and the Prussians captured Napoleon. He died a few years later in England.

Following Napoleon's capture, republicans established a **provisional**, or temporary, government. In 1871, an uprising broke out in Paris, and rebels set up the Paris Commune. Its goal was to save the Republic from royalists. When the rebels did not disband, the government sent troops and 20,000 rebels were killed.

The provisional government soon became the Third Republic. Although the legislature elected a president, the **premier** had the real power. There were many political parties, and none could take control. Because of this, parties had to form **coalitions**, or alliances, to rule. Coalition governments are often unstable, and France had 50 different coalition governments in the first 10 years of the Third Republic.

A series of political scandals in the 1880s and 1890s shook public trust in the government. The most divisive scandal was the **Dreyfus affair**. Alfred Dreyfus was a Jewish army officer wrongly accused of spying for Germany. Author Émile Zola was convicted of **libel** when he charged the army and government with suppressing the truth. The affair revealed strong anti-Semitic feelings in France and led Theodor Herzl to launch modern **Zionism**.

France achieved serious reforms in the early 1900s, however. It passed labor laws regulating wages, hours, and safety conditions. Free public elementary schools were established. France tried to repress Church involvement in government. In 1905, it passed a law to separate church and state. Women made some gains, but they did not win the right to vote until after World War II.

Review Questions

1. What failures in foreign affairs took place under Napoleon III?

2. Why did French governments have to form coalitions to rule?

READING CHECK

What did the Dreyfus affair reveal about France?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *repress* mean in the underlined sentence? Reread the sentence after the underlined sentence. What did France do to *repress* Church involvement in government? Use this context clue to help you understand the meaning of *repress*.

READING SKILL

Recognize Sequence List, in chronological order, the three French governments described in this section.

CHAPTER
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SECTION 4

Note Taking Study Guide

EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES

Focus Question: How did the United States develop during the 1800s?

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the chart below by listing key events under the appropriate headings.

Civil War	
Before	After
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western expansion • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fifteenth Amendment extends voting rights to all adult male citizens. • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____

CHAPTER
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SECTION 4

Section Summary

EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES

In the 1800s, the United States followed a policy of **expansionism**, or extending the nation’s boundaries. In 1803, the **Louisiana Purchase** nearly doubled the size of the country. More territory was soon added in the West and South. Americans believed in **Manifest Destiny**, or the idea that their nation was destined to spread across the entire continent.

Voting, slavery, and women’s rights were important issues at this time. In 1800, only white men who owned property could vote. By the 1830s, most white men had the right to vote. William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, and other abolitionists called for an end to slavery. Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and others began to seek equality.

Economic differences, as well as slavery, divided the country into the North and the South. When Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860, most Southern states **seceded**, or withdrew, from the Union. The American Civil War soon began. Southerners fought fiercely, but the North had more people, more industry, and more resources. The South finally surrendered in 1865.

During the war, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which declared that the slaves in the South were free. After the war, slavery was banned throughout the nation, and African Americans were granted some political rights. However, African Americans still faced restrictions, including **segregation**, or legal separation, in public places. Some state laws prevented African Americans from voting.

After the Civil War, the United States became the world leader in industrial and agricultural production. By 1900, giant monopolies controlled whole industries. For example, John D. Rockefeller’s Standard Oil Company dominated the world’s petroleum industry. Big business enjoyed huge profits, but not everyone shared in the prosperity. Reformers tried to address this problem. Unions sought better wages and working conditions for factory workers. Farmers and city workers formed the Populist Party to seek changes. Progressives sought to ban child labor, limit working hours, regulate monopolies, and give voters more power. Progressives also worked to get women the right to vote, which they did in 1920.

Review Questions

1. Why did the North win the Civil War?

2. How were African Americans deprived of equality after the Civil War?

READING CHECK

What is Manifest Destiny?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *dominated* mean in the underlined sentence? Reread the sentence that precedes the underlined sentence. The Standard Oil Company was an example of the giant monopolies that “controlled” whole industries. Use this context clue to help you understand the meaning of the word *dominated*.

READING SKILL

Categorize Categorize the reforms discussed in this Summary by the group that did or would benefit from them.
