



# Democracy

1815 – 1914

# Reforms in Great Britain

- Early Attempts at Reform:
  - Limited democracy (6%)
  - Elections districts did not represent modern population
  - Reform Bill of 1832:
    - Industrial areas more representation
    - Suffrage extended to middle class men able to vote (20%)

# Reforms in Great Britain

- Early Attempts at Reform:
  - Chartist Movement:
    - Secret ballot
    - Universal male suffrage
    - MP's paid
  - Corn Laws:
    - High tariffs on imported grain (kept prices high)
    - Repealed in 1846

# Reforms in Great Britain

- Extending Democracy:
  - Whigs: Liberals under William Gladstone
  - Tories: Conservatives under Benjamin Disraeli
  - 1860's through 1880's passed many reforms:
    - Reform Bill of 1867 – vote extended to workers in cities
    - 1872 – secret ballot
    - 1884 – 1885 – vote extended to rural farmers
  - 1911: House of Lord's veto ended
  - Women: Emmeline Pankhurst, 1918

# Reforms in Great Britain

- Other Reform:
  - Lifted restrictions on political rights of non-Anglicans
  - Repealed law forbidding workers to organize
  - Reformed criminal code
  - 1833: Abolished slavery

# Reforms in Great Britain

- Other Reform:
  - Laws on:
    - Work hours
    - Old age pension
    - Labour exchanges
    - National Insurance Act
    - Minimum wages
    - Workers compensation
    - Education

# Moving Away from British Rule

- The Question of Ireland:
  - Historically catholic, 1600's – 1700's mass Protestant immigration
    - Minority control of Ireland
    - Harsh anti-Catholic laws
  - 1801: Ireland joined to Great Britain
  - 1845: Potato famine
  - Home Rule?
    - Opposed by Ulster (N. Ireland)
    - Opposed by some Irish
    - Led to a century of trouble

# Moving Away from British Rule

- Canada: you can figure out this one
- Australia/New Zealand
  - Settled by convicts
  - Rich in mineral deposits and land suitable for sheep and wheat
  - Self-Government:
    - Australia, 1850
    - New Zealand, 1852



# From Empire to Republic in France

- Napoleon III:
  - “The Empire is peace”
  - Passed laws to improve working conditions
  - Beautified the streets of Paris (boulevards)
  - Promoted industry
  - Attempted “Liberal Empire”
    - Reduced restrictions on freedoms
    - Criticized by monarchists and republicans

# From Empire to Republic in France

- Napoleon III:
  - Adventures in foreign policy:
    - Colonialism in Africa and Asia
    - Crimean War
    - Mexico
    - Franco-Prussian War

# From Empire to Republic in France

- Franco-Prussian War, 1870:
  - Disaster for France
  - Napoleon III captured
  - Revolutionaries in Paris announce end of empire and birth of Third Republic
  - New National Assembly
  - France loses Alsace and Lorraine
  - Germans occupied France until indemnity paid
  - Radicals furious with peace treaty, fearful of possible monarchy, set up Paris Commune

# From Empire to Republic in France

- Paris Commune:
  - Reformers:
    - Higher wages, lower prices, better working conditions
  - French feared Revolution
  - French troops crushed the Commune
    - 20,000 dead in a week, some buried alive
  - Left bitter division between republicans and monarchists

# From Empire to Republic in France

- Third Republic:
  - National Assembly dominated by monarchists, but divided into two camps; Orleans and Bourbon
    - Allowed republicans to adopt new constitution in 1875
  - Shaky start:
    - Political scandals (Panama Canal), corruption and temporary alliances or coalitions
  - Dreyfus Affair:
    - Anti-Semitism
    - Division: Catholic/Monarchists/Army vs. Republicans/Socialists

# From Empire to Republic in France

- Further Reform of the Third Republic:
  - Laws passed to weaken the Church
  - Reform working conditions (later than GB or GE)

# Expansion in the USA

- New Territories:
  - Louisiana Purchase, 1803
    - Lewis and Clarke expedition, 1804
  - Manifest destiny
  - Spain cedes Florida, 1819
  - Annexed the Republic of Texas, 1845
  - Mexican-American War, 1846
    - Mexico cedes California and New Mexico territory
  - Oregon Treaty, 1846
  - Alaska, 1867 (Russia)

# Expansion in the USA

- Right to vote:
  - White male suffrage, 1850
- North-South Split:
  - Slavery
  - Economic Issues:
    - North – Industrialized, tariffs
    - South - Agricultural



# Expansion in the USA

- Civil War, 1861-1865, and Reconstruction:
  - Abraham Lincoln
  - Southern Secession/Confederacy
  - North: factories, larger population
  - South: better soldiers
  - Lee vs. Grant
  - Emancipation Proclamation
  - Reconstruction and the “New South”



# Expansion in the USA

- Economic Expansion:
  - By 1914 the USA had outpaced GB
  - Natural Resources
  - European Investors
  - Big Business

# Expansion in the USA

- American Workers:
  - Many immigrants
  - Rapid industrialization
  - Rapid growth of cities
  - Suspicious of unions (full of immigrants)
  - American Federation of Labor (AFL)

# Reform in the USA

- Age of Reform:
  - Progressives:
    - Uncovered widespread corruption
    - Instituted direct primaries and recall vote
    - Limited power of big businesses

# Reform in the USA

- Improving the Quality of Life:
  - Building codes
  - Education
  - Workers
  - Women
  - African Americans

# Reform in the USA

- A New World Role:
  - Little interest in European affairs
  - Economic Power
  - Democracy to western hemisphere
  - Large navy
  - Overseas territories