

UNIT 7: THE INDUSTRIAL ERA
Reading Guide 45: Western Democracy

Directions: Complete each question after reading.

26.1: Democratic Reform and Activism

• **Objective A: Describe the evolution of British democracy.**

1. Britain became a _____ in the late 1600s. The _____ serves as head of state but _____ holds the real power.
2. British Parliament consists of"
 - a. House of _____; members either _____ the seats or were appointed
 - b. House of _____; member are _____ by the British people
3. In the early 1800s, only about _____% of the population had the right to vote and was limited to men who ...
4. The first group to demand a greater voice in politics was ...
5. Define *suffrage*:
6. What was the major difference between the Reform Bill of 1832 and the Chartist movement?
7. After 1884, _____ in Britain had the right to vote.
8. Queen _____ reigned from 1837 to _____. During the _____ Age, the British Empire reached ...

• **Objective B: Explain the origin and goals of the woman suffrage movement.**

9. What was the WSPU and who was its founder?
10. Women did not gain the right to vote in national election in Great Britain and the United States until ...

• **Objective C: Trace the development of democratic institutions in France.**

11. In the aftermath of the _____ War, France went through a series of crises.
12. During the 1880s and 1890s, the _____ was threatened by _____, _____, _____, and _____ who wanted a _____ or _____ rule.
13. Widespread feelings of _____ played a role in a controversy known as the _____.
14. Why was there an increase in immigration by Eastern European Jews to the United States in the late 19th century (late 1800s)?

26.2: Self-Rule for British Colonies

• **Objective A: Describe how Canada achieved self-rule.**

15. The first European country to colonize Canada was _____.
16. _____ took possession of the country in _____ after it defeated France in the _____ War.

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

17. Religious and cultural differences between the mostly _____ and the mainly _____ colonists caused conflict in Canada. The division of _____ and _____ Canada temporarily eased tensions.

18. Complete the chart:

In 1839, Lord Durham sent a report to Parliament that urged two major reforms.

Upper and Lower Canada should be reunited as the Province of Canada, and ...

Colonists in the provinces of Canada should be allowed to ...

19. Define *dominion*:

20. Canada stretched to the _____ by 1871.

• **Objective B: Explain how Australia and New Zealand became democracies.**

21. The British sea captain _____ claimed New Zealand in 1769 and part of Australia in 1770 for Great Britain.

22. Define *Maori*:

23. Define *Aborigines*:

24. Define *penal colony*:

25. What made the Australian population skyrocket beginning in 1851?

26. What democratic reform did Australia pioneer during the 1850s?

27. What democratic reform did New Zealand pioneer in 1893?

• **Objective C: Describe British domination of Ireland.**

28. English expansion into Ireland had begun in the _____.

29. Critical thinking: Why did English laws for Ireland focus on religious differences in the 1500s and 1600s?

30. In the 1840s, Ireland experienced ...

31. What percentage of the Irish population died or fled Ireland between 1845 and 1851?

32. How did World War I affect plans for Irish home rule?

33. Define *Irish Republican Army*:

34. Why did Ulster remain a part of Great Britain in 1921?

35. Critical Thinking: Why might Britain have been more reluctant to grant home rule to Ireland than to its other colonies?

26.3: War and Expansion in the United States

- **Objective A: Trace US expansion the Pacific.**

36. At the end of the Revolutionary War, the _____ marked the western boundary of the United States.
37. Complete the timeline of US westward expansion:
 - a. 1803:
 - b. 1819:
 - c. 1845:
 - d. 1846:
 - e. 1848:
 - f. 1853:
38. Define *manifest destiny*:
39. How was the effect of the Mexican-American War greater than its cause?

- **Objective B: Describe effects of the Civil War.**

40. Compare the North's economy to the South's.
41. When did conflict between the North and South reach its climax?
42. Define *secede*:
43. What advantages allowed the North to win the Civil War?
44. Why did the Emancipation Proclamation have a limited effect?
45. What was the effect of the ...
 - a. Thirteenth Amendment?
 - b. Fourteenth Amendment?
 - c. Fifteenth Amendment?
46. The period in US history from 1865 to 1877 is called _____.
47. After federal troops left the South, white Southerners passed laws which encouraged _____.

- **Objective C: Analyze postwar economic expansion.**

48. After the Civil War, the United States experienced ...
49. Critical Thinking: How might the Irish potato famine have affected US industrialization?
50. Critical Thinking: How did the railroad change the landscape of the West?