**10. The 19th Century (1815 – 1914)**

(lecture worksheet)

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| **Important dates:** | **1832 (the Great Reform Act), 1851 (the Great Exhibition), 1867 (the Reform Act 1867), 1914 (Britain entered WWI), 1918 (the Representation of the People Act), 1928 (Representation of the People Act/Equal Franchise Act)**  |
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| **Names & Places:** | **the Great Exhibition, the Crimean War, the Ottoman Empire, the Indian Mutiny, Empress of India, the Suez Canal, the Boers (Dutch settlers), the Boer Wars, the Conservative Party (aka Tories), the Liberal Party (aka Whigs), Lord Palmerston, Benjamin Disraeli, William Gladstone, the Great Reform Act 1832, The Reform Act 1867, the Trade Union Congress, the Women’s Suffrage Movement, Emmeline Pankhurst, Charles Parnell, Home Rule** |
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| **Vocabulary:** | **liberalism, religious toleration, to put emphasis on the individual, freedom of expression, the principle of *laissez-faire*, state intervention, Darwin's evolutional theory, confidence in the capacity of the human being, to be dominated by 'struggle for existence', Victorian values, a sense of public duty, family life, religious observance, respectability in sexual matters, industrial supremacy, to maintain a balance of power, Russian expansion, to develop a stricter 'two party' system, to extend the vote to all middle class, the electorate, to introduce a system elementary education, the establishment of the Trade Union Congress, the foundation of the Labour Party, to organise hunger strikes, invasions of the House of Commons, destruction of property, to demand home rule (self- government )** |

**Exam questions:**

1. Characterise Britain’s economic prosperity and national self-confidence during the mid-Victorian era in the 19th century. SOURCE: *Western Civilization, Volume II*, pages 248 – 253 (Include references to the economy, middle class job expansion, railways, the Great Exhibition.)
2. Explain the origins, 19th century growth and the significance of the British colonial empire in the history of modern Britain. (Include references to the centrality of empire to British history, reasons for expansion, dominions, missionaries, negative aspects, the new imperialism.)
3. Describe Ireland's struggle to achieve independence from Britain in the 19th century and its culmination in the early decades of the 20th century. (Include references to the historical context, Home Rule Movement, Charles Parnell, the Irish Party, the Easter Rising, the Irish Free State.)