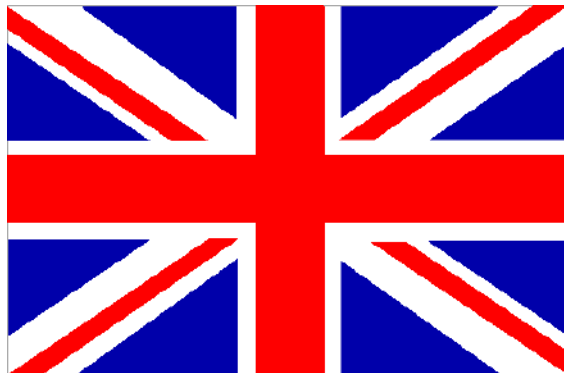


Chapter 11

Sections 1 Democratic Reforms in Britain

Section 2

Social and Economic Reforms in Britain



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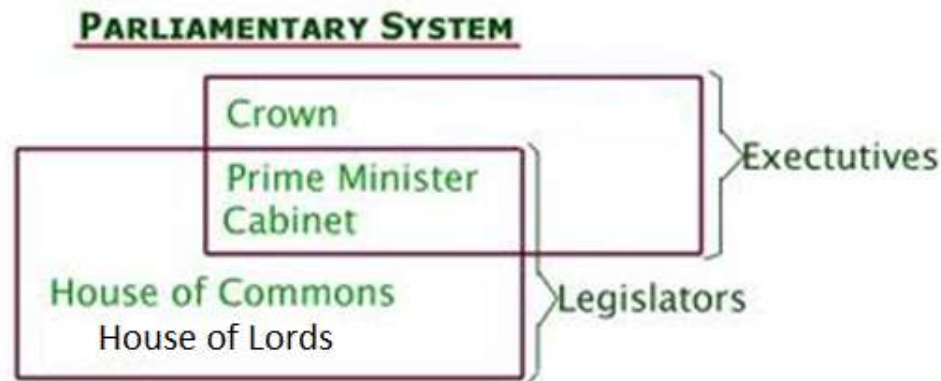
World History with
Mr. Hearty &
Mr. Bellisario

#1

1. Parliamentary Democracy

a. 2 Houses

- i. House of Lords (who held the power, along with the monarchy in the early 1800's)
- ii. House of Commons, elected by the people
 - 1. The party that has the majority in the House of Commons elects the Prime Minister and his/her cabinet.



#2

1. Both parties represented different ideas but both supported the middle class.
 - a. Liberals wanted more people to vote.



#3

- The amount of people able to vote in Britain increased, both parties compromised.

#4

1. Chartist 1830's (People Charter), they wanted:
 - a. Secret ballot
 - b. Asked Parliament to give Universal Manhood Suffrage



#5

Middle class and some urban workers

#6

Queen Victoria, (1837-1901) 64 years She emphasized duty, thrift, honesty, handwork – code of morals and manners



#7



Benjamin Disraeli – from
the Conservative Party

#8

William Gladstone –
Liberal Party

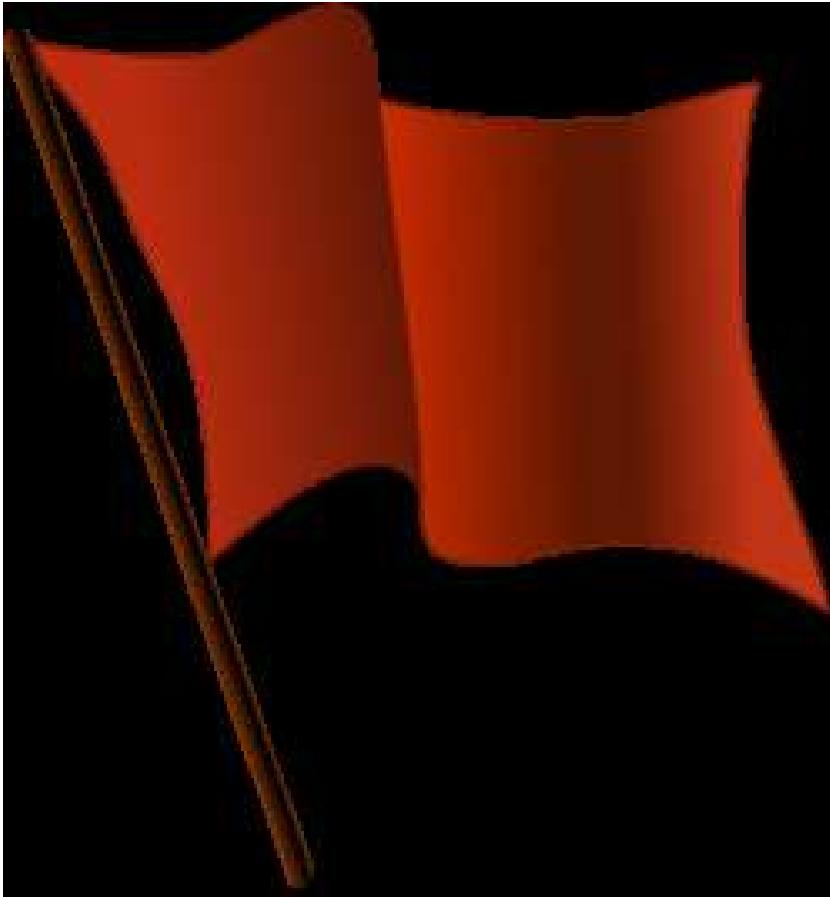


#9 & #10

9. Reform of bill of 1867 – Doubled the size of the electorate (more men could vote)

10. Farmers

#11



Fabians – Socialist,
believed in “evolution
not revolution”,
change over decades

#12

Emmeline Parkhurst
(1900's), She was the
leader of the women
suffragist movement,
using aggressive tactics.



#13

Irish Potato Famine (1845)

- a. 1 million died
- b. 2 million left Ireland and immigrated (mostly to the United States, Canada, and Australia)
- c. 1800's Nationalist leader Daniel O'Connell "the liberator"



#14.

Home rule – local self government

15.



Charles Stewart Parnell – Irish Nationalist

- a. 1921 Southern counties became independent
- b. However, 4 counties “Northern Ireland” stayed part of Britain