

Political Developments of the 19th Century – Great Britain

England

- Queen Victoria

- Ruled for a long time
 - Age of prosperity
- Morality
 - Prudish
 - Duty to have children
- Prince Albert
 - German
 - Great Exposition of 1851
 - Celebrated industrialism
 - First world's fair



- Victorian Culture

- Capitalist
 - Rise of corporations
- Self-Reliant
 - Women's push for independence
 - Rejection of traditional marriage
 - Push for voting rights
- **Social Darwinism**
 - Government should not interfere to help poor
 - Survival of the fittest
 - Samuel Smiles
 - Scotsman
 - Power of the individual
 - Self Help
 - Laissez faire
- Religion
 - Secularization
 - Anglican Church did not extend to the common man
 - Minor religions formed
 - "Made the poor more moral"
 - Boom in church-building
 - Temperance movement
 - Ban on alcohol

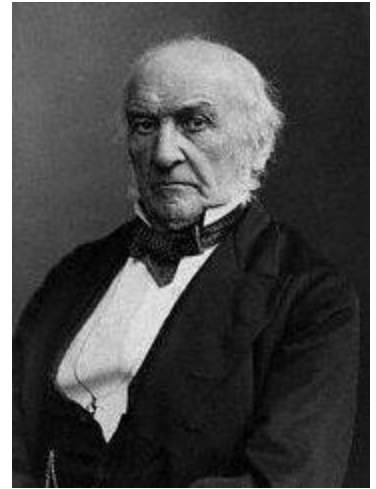
- The Crimean War

- 1854
- Ended long term peace
 - Had existed since Napoleon
- Supported Turks against the Russians
- Poor performance by British army
 - Poor leadership
 - 600,000 men dead
 - Mostly disease
- Sevastopol fell in 1855
 - British protection interests in Black Sea
- Florence Nightingale
 - Daughter of a wealthy family



- Decided to become a nurse
 - Low job
 - Served in Crimean War hospitals
 - Called for more supplies
 - Basic sanitation and comfort
 - First time they built army hospitals near the battlefield
 - **Peace of Paris**
 - 1856
 - Autonomy of Moldavia and Wallachia
 - Became Romania in 1878
 - Independence of Turkey
 - Neutrality of Black Sea
- Victorian Politics
 - No Revolution
 - Political reform followed compromise
 - Slow reforms
 - Generally in consensus
 - Middle-class did not want dissatisfied workers
 - Afraid of revolts
 - Social harmony
 - Repeal of Corn Laws in 1846
 - Hard work and savings would be rewarded
 - Army suppressed Irish nationalism
 - **Chartism**
 - Petition movement of the 1840s
 - Last push in 1848
 - Universal male suffrage, new voting districts, annual parliament
 - Army put down demonstrations
 - **“Friendly Societies”**
 - Workers unions
 - Assistance in hard times
 - Decent burials
 - Individual self-help and respectability
 - Discouraged militancy
 - Model Unions
 - Promote self-help
 - Skilled workers of specific crafts
 - People bought membership
 - National Unions
 - Sparse
 - No talk of revolution or restructuring of economy or politics
 - Political parties
 - Whigs
 - Liberal party
 - 18502-1860s
 - Henry John Temple
 - Viscount **Palmerston**
 - “Lord Cupid”
 - Laissez-faire

- **William Gladstone**
 - Leader of Whigs
 - Morals
 - Victorian Christianity
 - Laissez-Faire
 - Reduce role of monarch
 - Against income tax
 - Against waste and corruption
 - Opposed colonization
 - Too expensive
 - Constantly fighting with Queen Victoria
 - Conservatives
 - Robert Peel
 - Conservative
 - Supported repeal of Corn Laws
 - **Benjamin Disraeli**
 - Leader of conservatives
 - Got along well with the queen
 - Served as advisor
 - **Reform Bill of 1867**
 - Extended suffrage
 - Passed
 - Conservatives feared Bill
 - Workers were liberal
 - Disraeli
 - Thought that electoral reform was inevitable
 - Would benefit part
- Beginning of “**Welfare State**”
 - Both conservatives (Disraeli) and Liberals made liberal reforms
 - Redistribution Act of 1885
 - Got rid of rotten boroughs
 - Poor Laws
 - Resources for those who did not work
 - Age of Statistics
 - Experts to gather information about life
 - Health Act 1848
 - National General Board of Health
 - Public Health Act
 - Cleaner water supply
- Growth of state
 - Originally very un-centralized
 - Government employed huge amount of people
 - Municipalities responsible for education, health, housing, roads, police
 - Civil service professionals
 - Expanded
 - Laissez-faire liberalism ended
- Mass Politics – Conservatives
 - Appeal to the masses
 - Disraeli wanted to attract more masses
 - Nationalism
 - Imperialism



- Ended split between city and country
- New conservative culture
 - Mostly wealthy
- **Irish Home Rule**
 - Bill passed to disestablish Church of Ireland
 - Home rule
 - Ireland would have its own parliament
 - **Irish Land Act of 1870**
 - Gave rights to the Irish tenants
 - Wanted more
 - In favor
 - Gladstone's personal crusade
 - Charles Stuart Parnell
 - Parliamentary coalition
 - Irish Catholic Church
 - Land War
 - Irish push for independence
 - Started by Irish farmers
 - British suspended habeas corpus
 - Gladstone protected tenants from eviction if could pay one year's rent
 - Liberals split
 - Gladstone
 - In favor of Home Rule Bill
 - Joseph Chamberlain
 - Home Rule would start chain reaction of collapse of British Empire
- Trade Unionism
 - Aggressive phase
 - Failed
 - "New unionism"
 - Organization of semiskilled workers
 - Workers protest in the street
 - First time since 1848
 - Led by dockworkers
 - State response
 - **Taff Vale Decision**
 - Made unions and officers responsible for losses
 - Led to beginning of **Labour Party**
- **Elimination of House of Lords**
 - Liberals upset by House of Lords veto
 - Act to take away veto power
 - Final blow to noble privilege
 - Limited veto
 - Suspensive veto
 - King made House of Lords approve it

