



CHAPTER  
**26**

Section 1

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Democratic Reform  
and Activism*

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**Reading Comprehension** Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer(s) in the blank.

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| _____ 1. British legislative body composed of a House of Commons and a House of Lords                                     | A. Third Republic     |
| _____ 2. Group that called for voting reform and the vote for all men in Britain in 1838                                  | B. Emmeline Pankhurst |
| _____ 3. British monarch who came to the throne in 1837 and served for nearly 64 years                                    | C. pogroms            |
| _____ 4. Formed the militant Women's Social and Political Union in Britain in 1903  | D. Zionism            |
| _____ 5. The period of time after the Franco-Prussian War when the National Assembly agreed on a new government           | E. Émile Zola         |
| _____ 6. Case in which a Jewish captain in the French Army was falsely accused of selling military secrets to the Germans | F. Parliament         |
| _____ 7. Prejudice against Jews   | G. Dreyfus affair     |
| _____ 8. French writer who wrote in support of Albert Dreyfus   | H. anti-Semitism      |
| _____ 10. Movement seeking a homeland for the Jews in Palestine   | I. Second Reich       |
|   | J. Chartist movement  |
|   | K. Victor Hugo        |
|   | L. Elizabeth I        |
|   | M. Queen Victoria     |

CHAPTER  
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Section 2

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Self-Rule for British Colonies*

**Determining Main Ideas** The following questions deal with the gradual development of self-rule in Britain's colonies. Answer them in the space provided.

1. How did Britain's relationship with its colonies in Africa and Asia differ from that with its colonies of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What conflict within Canada made it difficult for it to gain self-rule?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What reforms did Lord Durham recommend for Canada?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What relationship with Britain did Canada have when it joined with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in 1867? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Who were the original inhabitants of Australia and New Zealand?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. How did the British go about populating Australia? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. What industry developed into Australia's biggest business?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. What political reforms did Australia and New Zealand pioneer?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. What was the political impact of the Great Famine in Ireland?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. What would home rule for the Irish mean? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**CHAPTER**  
**26****Section 3****RETEACHING ACTIVITY*****War and Expansion  
in the United States***

**Multiple Choice** Choose the best answer for each item. Write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The idea that the United States had the right to rule North America from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean was called
- imperialism.
  - manifest destiny.
  - divine right.
  - westward expansion.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The Trail of Tears refers to
- the journey of the Cherokee from Georgia to Oklahoma.
  - the route westward followed by thousands of pioneers.
  - the slaughter of Native Americans in the West.
  - the eviction of Native Americans from their tribal lands.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. As a result of the Mexican-American War, Mexico ceded to the United States land including
- Texas.
  - New Mexico.
  - New Mexico and California.
  - California and a huge area in the Southwest.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. In 1853, the United States reached its present boundaries by gaining land through the
- Louisiana Purchase.
  - Mexican cession.
  - Gadsden Purchase.
  - treaty with Mexico.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Which of the following was NOT a difference between the North and the South before the Civil War?
- the source of labor for farms and factories
  - diversified economy vs. an economy based on a few cash crops
  - commitment to extending its own way of life
  - a belief in states rights vs. belief in a strong central government
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. At the time of his election in 1860, Abraham Lincoln's position on slavery was
- that slavery should not exist at all.
  - that the spread of slavery should be stopped.
  - that slavery should be legalized in the South.
  - that slavery should be allowed to spread into western territories.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Confederate States of America formed when
- Southern states seceded from the Union.
  - the Civil War started.
  - Jefferson Davis was elected president.
  - Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. After the war, the U.S. Congress abolished slavery in the United States in the
- Bill of Rights.
  - 14th Amendment.
  - Emancipation Proclamation.
  - 13th Amendment.



**CHAPTER**  
**26**

**RETEACHING ACTIVITY** *Nineteenth-Century Progress*

**Section 4**

**Summarizing** Complete the chart below by summarizing the contribution of each of the people, events, or inventions in the 19th century.

Person/Invention	Contribution
1. Thomas Edison	
2. Alexander Graham Bell	
3. Guglielmo Marconi	
4. Henry Ford	
5. Wright brothers	
6. Louis Pasteur	
7. Joseph Lister	
8. Charles Darwin	
9. Gregor Mendel	
10. Marie and Pierre Curie	
11. Sigmund Freud	
12. mass culture	