

◀ CASE STUDIES ▶ Oral presentations

CS1 - A new economy : two industrial nations

How did Britain and then the USA become the world's first industrial powers?

- Britain and the first Industrial Revolution
- The USA and the second Industrial Revolution

CS2 - New societies : two urban societies

How did the British and American populations adapt to new living conditions?

- Urban growth and inequalities in Britain
- Urban growth and inequalities in the USA

CS3 - New societies : two fairer societies?

How did the British and Americans fight for more rights?

- Social and political reform in Britain
- Social and political reform in the USA

CS4 - New territories : two expanding peoples

How did the British and Americans settle in and control new land?

- British emigration and empire
- American immigration and empire

Online resources @ <http://www.evoltairehg.fr> - Mail to euro@evoltairehg.fr ;
 Translation & pronunciation @ <https://www.linguee.fr> ; Dictionary @ <https://simple.wiktionary.org> ; Encyclopaedia @ <https://simple.wikipedia.org>


◀ FACT FILES - Major leaders ▶

Queen Victoria was Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 20 June 1837 until her death on 22 January 1901. On 1 May 1876, she adopted the additional title of Empress of India. Known as the Victorian era, her reign was longer than that of any of her predecessors. It was a period of major changes within the United Kingdom and marked by a great expansion of the British Empire.

Abraham Lincoln served as the 16th president of the United States from March 1861 until his assassination in April 1865. He founded the Republican Party and led the nation through the American Civil War (1860-1865), its bloodiest war and its greatest moral, constitutional, and political crisis. Lincoln has been remembered as the "Great Emancipator" because he abolished (1865) slavery in the United States.


Theodore Roosevelt Jr. was assistant secretary of the Navy, joined the US Army, served as vice-president and then president of the USA (1901-1909). He worked to make the U.S. a world power by building up its military power and supporting the expansion of its empire and influence. His face is depicted on Mount Rushmore alongside Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln. The popular stuffed animal doll, the Teddy bear, was named after him.

◀ METHOD 1 ▶ Comment on the following sources

GUIDELINE	THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPACT OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION
	<p>Were we required to characterise our age by a single epithet, we should call it [...] the Mechanical Age. It is the Age of Machinery, in every sense of that word [...]. Nothing is now done directly, or by hand. [...] Our old modes of exertion are all discredited. The living artisan is driven from his workshop [...]. The shuttle drops from the fingers of the [textile] weaver [...]. There is no end to machinery. The sailor furls his sail, and lays down his oar [...]. Even the horse is stripped of his harness, and finds a firehorse used in his stead [finds a steam engine used instead]. [...] For all purposes, we have machines. [...]</p> <p>How much better fed, clothed, lodged and, in all outward respects, accommodated men now are, or might be, by a given quantity of labour! What changes, too, this addition of power is introducing into the Social System; how wealth has more and more increased, and at the same time increased the distance between the rich and the poor!</p> <p>Thomas Carlyle, <i>Signs of the Times: The Mechanical Age</i>, 1829.</p>

An Allegory of Steam Power or James Watt's Dream, circa 1850.

◀ METHOD 2 ▶ Comment on the following sources

GUIDELINE	EMPIRES : JUSTIFICATIONS & EXPANSION
	<p>Shall the American people continue their march toward the commercial supremacy of the world? [...] And shall we reap the reward [...] of our high duty ; shall we occupy new markets for what our farmers raise, our factories make, our merchants sell, our ships shall carry ? Yes.</p> <p>If England can govern foreign lands, so can America. [...] If any man tells you that trade does not depends on government influence, ask him why England does not abandon South Africa, Egypt, India. [...] So, we see England, the greatest strategist of history, plant her flag and her cannon on Gibraltar, at Quebec, in the Bermudas, at Vancouver, everywhere.</p> <p>So Hawaii furnishes us a naval base in the heart of the Pacific; [...] Manila another, at the gates of Asia — Asia, [...] whose commerce with the United Kingdom alone amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars every year ; [...] Asia, whose doors must not be shut against American trade. Within five decades the bulk of Oriental commerce will be ours.</p> <p>"The March of the Flag", speech, Albert J. Beveridge, September 16, 1898.</p>

The white man's burden's, Victor Gillam, *Judge magazine*, 1 April 1899.