

BE:2—Height of Empire—Q/A

The primary references for the following questions are The Reign of Queen Victoria by M.B. Syngé and the Story of England by Samuel Harding (chapters 36-40).

- 1) This was the most famous liberal statesman of the Victorian age in Great Britain, and was elected Prime Minister four times.
- 2) Once the Reform Bill of 1832 passed, this political party controlled Parliament for the following 35 years.
- 3) This was the term for a British voting district that had shrunk in size or disappeared, but still had the right to elect a member of Parliament.
- 4) This English reformer worked tirelessly to outlaw the slave trade and to free all slaves in British colonies.
- 5) The East India company was finally dissolved and its assets nationalized and merged into the British government after this disaster.
- 6) This imperial war was fought in order to force China to open its ports to British trade.
- 7) This Imperial war, one of the most difficult and deadly in British history, was still being fought when Queen Victoria died.
- 8) These laws laid heavy tariffs on imported grains, enriching land lords, but greatly increasing the cost of food for the poor.
- 9) This Tory leader divided his party by supporting reform of the Corn Laws and laid the foundation for a new 'Conservative' political party.
- 10) In this Imperial War, fought from 1853 to 1856, Britain took the side of the Mohammedan Turks against Christian Russia.
- 11) This English heroine served as a nurse during the Crimean War and reformed the organization of war time hospitals.
- 12) This failed British offensive became the most famous conflict of the Crimean war and the subject of the poem, 'Charge of the Light Brigade.'

- 13) In 1875, this statesman arranged a loan which enabled Britain to purchase rights to the Suez Canal from the Egyptian Khedive.
- 14) This was the title of Benjamin Disraeli, the first Prime Minister of England of known Jewish descent.
- 15) Against great opposition, Prime Minister Gladstone promoted this law, which would have restored an Independent Parliament in Ireland.
- 16) These laws aimed at regulating the working conditions in manufacturing facilities and in reducing the abuse of child laborers.
- 17) This city in Northwest England grew rapidly as a textile manufacturing center during the Industrial Revolution.
- 18) These vandals who targeted automated spinning machines were mostly home-based textile workers threatened by loss of their livelihoods.
- 19) This popular poet, author of 'The Jungle Book'; and 'Gunga Din' was born in India and often wrote on themes associated with British Imperialism
- 20) In 1858 the Princess Royal, eldest daughter of Victoria and Albert, married a German prince and became the mother of this influential monarch.
- 21) This structure was built in Hyde Park for the Great Exposition of 1851.
- 22) While this Victorian era statesman dominated Britain's foreign policy, he promoted revolution throughout Europe and imperial wars in Asia.
- 23) These were reformers that sought to reduce political corruption by advocating for universal suffrage, frequent elections, and secret ballots.
- 24) This series of 19th century electoral laws expanded voting rights for working men and increased the representation of urban areas in Parliament.
- 25) This African country became a protectorate in 1882 when the British navy intervened to prevent a coup and restored the Khedive to power.