



# Nationalism in the 1800s: Independence for British Colonies

Ch. 23, Sec. 2 and Ch. 25, Sec. 3



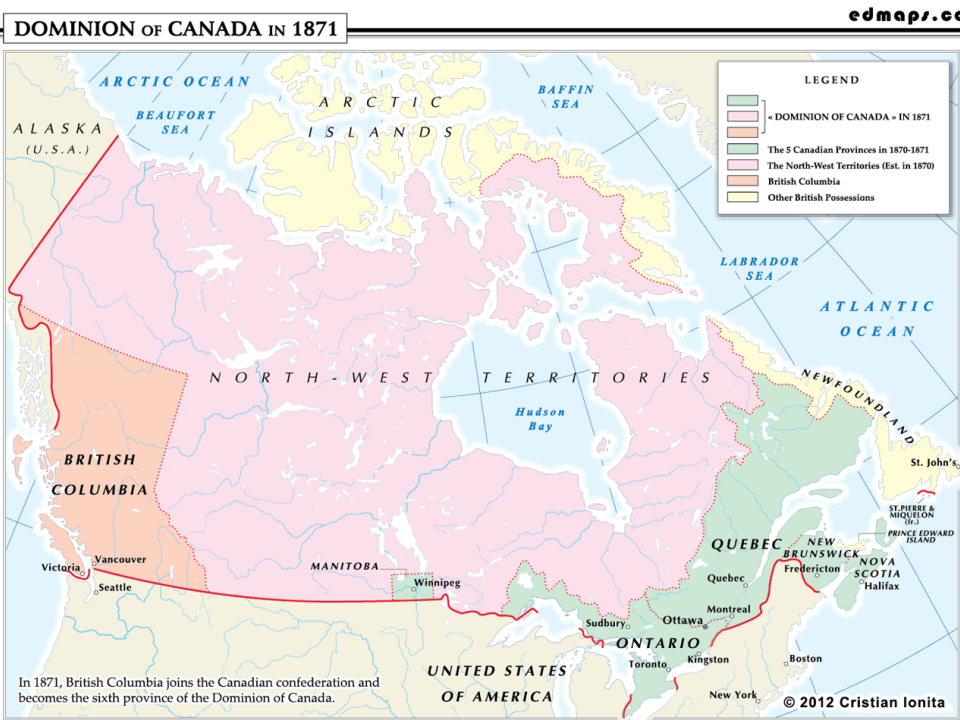
# Ireland

- Issues with England:
  - while England was Anglican (Protestant)
  - Had to pay rent to landlords living in England (AKA )
- Tipping point: (1845)
  - A disease destroyed the entire potato crop, Ireland's keep food source
  - For 4 years over Irish starved to death while the British
  - 4.6 mil. immigrate to escape the famine
- Nationalists become so influential that they slowly gain , and then in 1914 (delayed until 1921 due to WWI)



# Canada

- 2 parts to Canada defined by culture:
  - Upper Canada ( ):
  - Lower Canada ( ):
- Unification happens in steps:
  - After a rebellion, joins Upper and Lower Canada
  - To resist US ambition, unified all of eastern Canada and gave it self-rule
  - Over time the North America Act extended to include and give self-rule to all of modern Canada



Constitutional Act

North America Act

# Australia

- Was set up by the British as a penal colony after the American Revolution
  - Place where criminals are sent to be punished
  - Old penal colony was no longer an option ( )
  - Many different colonies set up around Australia
- Got regular colonists by giving them land for free
- To avoid interference by other countries, England declared Australia and gave it independence in 1901 so it could defend itself
- Remained loyal since everyone there

# New Zealand

- 1<sup>st</sup> colonists were spreading Christianity to the native
- Normal settlers followed for the leading to conflict with the Maori
- Once conflict with the Maori was ended, there was no need for
- Without need for England, nationalists began rebelling for independence
- Given dependence because, like Australia, it remained loyal since everyone there was British