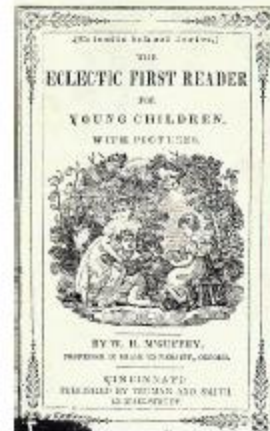


# Antebellum Reform Movements

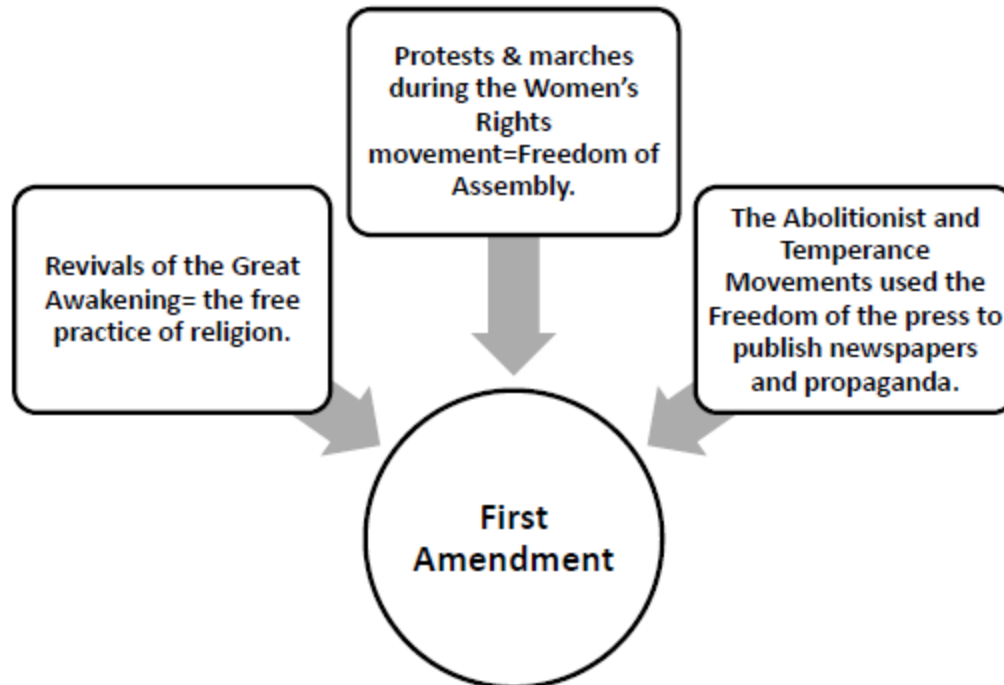
The term given to reform movements that occurred during the antebellum era in response to the Second Great Awakening. During this time period people believed they had a moral obligation to improve and reform their society from the evils of slavery and alcohol as well as fight to improve the areas of education, prisons and asylums.



Reformers used the rights given in the First Amendment: Religion , Press, Petition, Speech , and Assembly to push for changes in areas they saw social injustices.

# Reform Movements and the First Amendment

The First Amendment to the United States Constitution prohibits the making of any law respecting an establishment of religion, impeding the free exercise of religion, abridging the freedom of speech, infringing on the freedom of the press, interfering with the right to peaceably assemble or prohibiting the petitioning for a governmental redress of grievances.



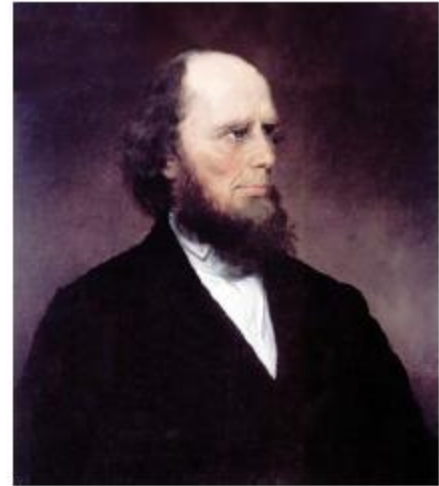
# Second Great Awakening

A religious revival that reached its peak in the early 1800's.

As a result millions of Americans joined churches and they began to look for ways to reform society and fix the problems they saw such as slavery, problems with prisons and the need for schools.



Best known for its large camp meetings where thousands converted to Christianity .



Charles Finney was one of the leaders of the Second Great Awakening. He is known as the father of modern revivals. He promoted social reforms.

# Reform Movements

As a result of the Second Great Awakening, social reformers began to look at areas in society that needed to be changed. They began to work for ways to change society that would have lasting impacts.



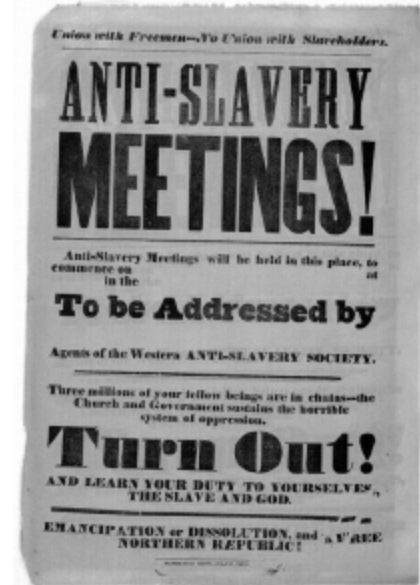
Abolitionist Movement	Temperance Movement	Prison Reform	Education Reform	Women's Rights
Wanted to abolish slavery and the slave trade.	Wanted to end the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages.	Wanted to remove the mentally ill and non criminals from prisons.	Wanted to establish schools for all students in order to produce good citizen.	Wanted equal rights for women and fought for the right to vote.

# Abolitionist Movement

A political movement whose goals were to end the slave trade of Africans and Indians, free all slaves in the United States, and fight for the equal rights for former slaves.



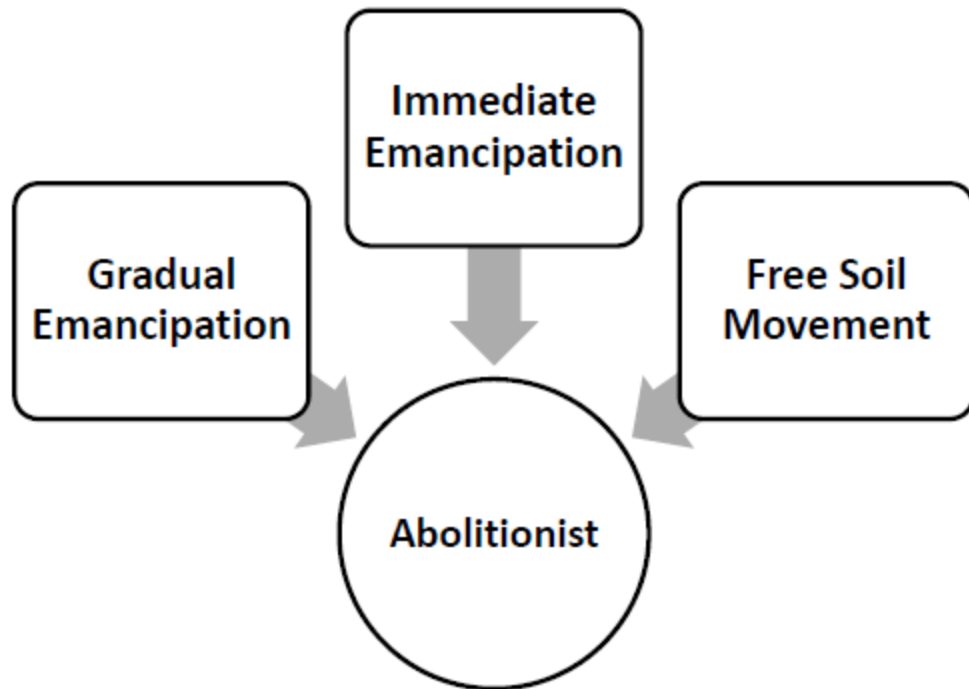
The Abolitionist Movement used both face to face meetings and published propaganda to convince northerners that slavery was not just a southern problem. The abolitionist movement was not unique to the United States. After the successful abolition of slavery in England, forces moved to the United States.



Abolitionist received their name because they wanted to abolish slavery.



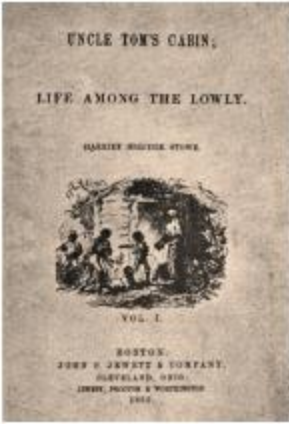
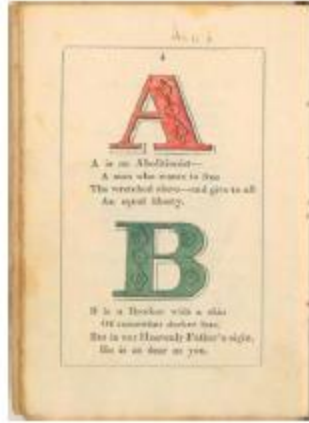
# Types of Abolitionists

Not all abolitionist agreed on slavery should end. There were disagreements over whether or not slavery should end immediately or gradually, others advocated for the prevention of slavery spreading to other parts of the United States.



# Abolitionist Publications

Abolitionists used the power of the printed word to get their message out. There were many publications dedicated to the abolitionist cause.

The Liberator	The North Star	Uncle Toms Cabin	Abolitionist ABC books for Children
Newspaper produced by William Lloyd Garrison	Newspaper produced by Frederick Douglas	A novel written by Harriet Beecher Stowe that depicted slave life	Books parent could give children to teach the alphabet with abolitionist messages
			

# Terminology of the Underground Railroad

The Underground Railroad was not an actual railroad but a network of individuals who would work to help slaves runaway to freedom. To be able to discuss the network in front of others not involved participants used railroad terminology.

- Conductor** → Leaders of the underground railroad. They would guide slaves between safe houses and give them directions.
- Passengers** → Run away slaves trying to make it to the north and eventually Canada.
- Trains** → Wagons and other modes of transportation used to moves slaves in between safe houses.
- Depots** → Safe houses that would provide food and shelter for passengers. Many locations would have secret rooms for hiding runaways.
- Tracks** → The routes followed by runaway slaves to the north.



# Harriet Tubman



Known as the Moses of her people.

Was an escaped slave who made over 13 trips back to the South to help runaway slaves make it to freedom.

Was an abolitionist, suffragette, and assisted John Brown as he planned the raid on Harper's Ferry.

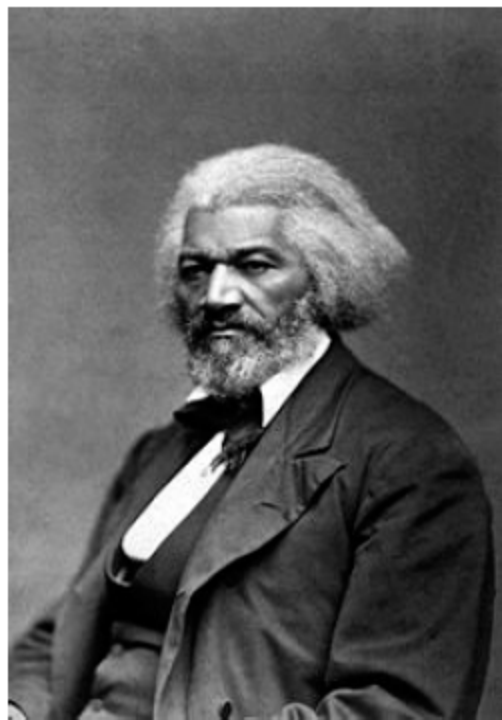
Harriet Tubman was the most famous conductor on the Underground Railroad. As a result of her trips down south to assist other runaways there was a large bounty placed for her capture. After the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, Tubman extended her assistance and helped fugitives make it to Canada where the law would not apply and slavery was abolished.

# Fredrick Douglass

After escaping from slavery, Fredrick Douglass became a leader in the abolitionist movement.

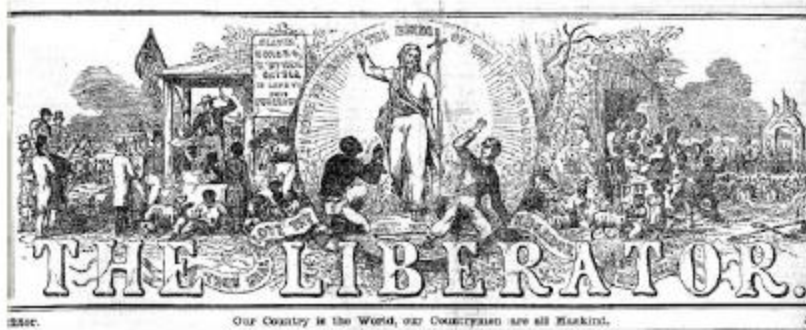
Douglass was a well known orator and writer for abolitionist views. He wrote and published several books on his life and an abolitionist newspaper. He was a firm believer in the rights of ALL people. After the Civil War he was active in the women's suffrage movement.

Douglass was a living example that slaves had the intellectual ability to think, rationalize and learn. His life represented the opposite of the arguments of pro-slavery forces that slaves could not function in society if they were free.



# William Lloyd Garrison & The Liberator

Helped found the American Anti-Slavery Society and promoted the immediate emancipation of all slaves in the United States.



The Liberator was a weekly abolitionist newspaper that was founded and published by William Lloyd Garrison.



William Lloyd Garrison was an American Journalist , Suffragette, and Social Reformer

# Sojourner Truth



Was an American abolitionist and women's right activist. She was born a slave in New York but escaped to freedom and later went to court and won the right to her son. She was the first black woman to win a lawsuit against a white man.

During the Civil War Sojourner Truth actively recruited black troops for the Union Army. After the war she fought for desegregation, worked to help former slaves transition to freedom and met both Presidents Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant. After being turned away from trying to vote in a presidential election, Sojourner Truth became an advocate for women's suffrage.

Most famous speech was titled "Ain't I a Woman".

# Temperance Movement

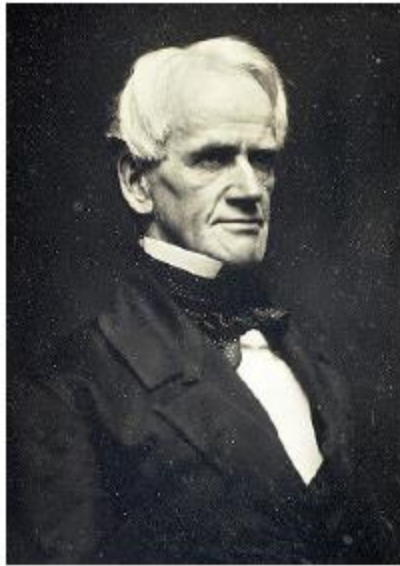
A social movement in the United States aimed at getting people to stop purchasing and consuming alcoholic beverages. Lyman Beecher was a minister who encouraged his congregation to not use alcohol and was influential in the movement.



The Temperance movement was able to benefit from the spirit of reform sweeping the United States and had a close association with the Abolitionist Movement.

# Education Reform

The educational reform movement sought to provide all students in the United States with the same level of education that focused on character development in order to create the next generation of democratic citizens.



Horace Mann was the founder of the Common School movement. He wanted education in the United States to be universal and not dependent on social status. His belief is that by having all children educated in a “common school” they would become good citizens.



# Prison and Asylum Reform

Before the age of reform, prisons were built as institutions to house the poor, criminals and the insane (mentally ill). All of these individuals with extremely different needs were housed in one building. These institutions were used for rehabilitation to try to teach them how to become useful citizens.

Dorothea Dix was an activist and reform leader who pushed to have the mentally insane removed from prisons and placed in mental asylums where they could receive treatment. She also fought to have juvenile facilities built to deal specifically with children.



# Women's Rights



Fought for the equal treatment of women and men under the law and for the voting rights of women.



Activist like Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott were influential during the 1800's Women's Rights Movement.



The Women's Rights Movement, like other reform movements had participants who were active in more than one of the causes during the 1800's. After the Civil War, many abolitionist supporters, became suffragettes and began to fight for equal rights and the right to vote.



# Seneca Falls Convention

The FIRST women's rights convention that was organized by women to discuss the social, civil and religious conditions and rights of Women in the United States. It was held in Seneca Falls, New York in 1948. During this time the Declaration of Sentiments was published and signed. The meeting had different lectures and speakers, many of which were women. This convention set the example for future women's rights convention throughout the United States.



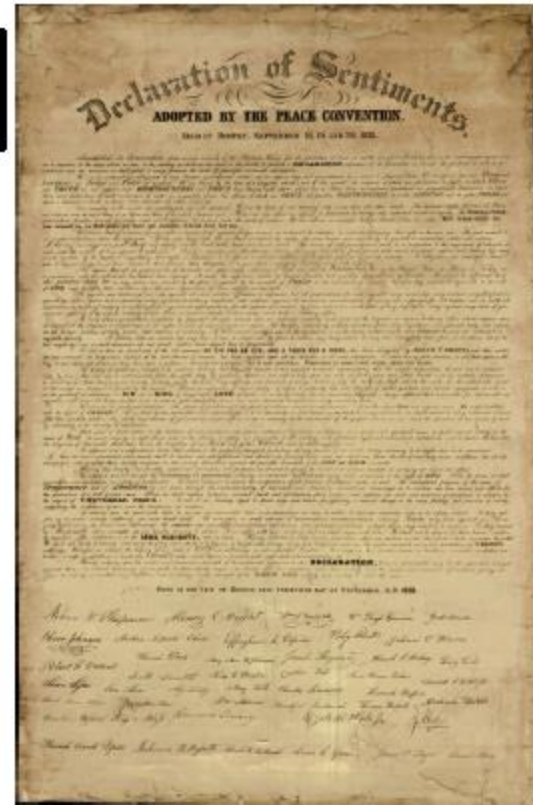
# Declaration of Sentiments

“We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal...”

The Declaration of Sentiments was signed in 1848 during the Seneca Falls Convention.



It was based off the Declaration of Independence and uses some of the same phrases seen in Thomas Jefferson's document.



It was signed by 68 women and 32 men

# Labor Movement

The Labor movement in the United States began before the Antebellum Reform Movements and lasted into the 1900's. The goal of this movement was to increase worker's rights, address safety concerns in factories, and petition for fair wages.



Legislation  
limiting child  
labor



The  
establishmen  
ts of labor  
unions and  
collective  
bargaining



Increased  
safety in  
factories



Increased  
wages ad the  
establishmen  
t of an 8 hour  
work day



Outcomes of  
the Labor  
Movement