

## Reflect

Answer the Qs in the margin.

Why do you think that religious revival led to social reform attempts?

What effect did expanding the electorate to include poor people have on public education?

List some reformers and their cause.

Explain Transcendentalism in your own words.

Focus Question: What trends in reform were taking shape in the United States by 1850?

# Religion and Reform

## The Second Great Awakening

- Church attendance was high (1850 = ..... pop.)
- Political democratization led to religious democratization in US in early .....
- The Second Great Awakening was a religious revival of the 1820s and .....
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Great Awakening encouraged Christians to ..... the world (this conservative social reform called the “Benevolent Empire”)
- This religious revival led to prison reform, church reform, temperance cause, women’s movement, ..... of slavery
- Religious revival spread to the masses through huge “..... meetings”
- Peter Cartwright was best known of the “circuit riders” (travelling .....
- Charles Grandison Finney was a famous preacher who led massive ..... in Rochester & NYC

## Education for a Free People

- Tax-supported primary school was ..... because poor people might benefit without paying
- Public education gained support once the poor allowed to ..... (they needed to be educated)
- Horace Mann fought for better ..... (improve quality of teachers)
- Schools too ..... for many communities (blacks exempted from education)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Great Awakening led to building of small ..... s in South and West
- Women were ..... from becoming too educated
- Emma ..... established Tory Female Seminary (1821) and Mount Holyoke Seminary (1837) to promote women’s education
- Libraries, public lectures, magazines .....

## An Age of Reform

- 2<sup>nd</sup> Great Awakening inspired reformers to ..... tobacco, alcohol, profanity, transit of mail on Sabbath, women’s rights, polygamy, medicines
- Reformers were optimistic that society could be ..... (Perfectionism)
- Women were important part of many ..... movements
- Reformers successfully helped close debtor’s .....
- Criminal codes were softened & reformatories .....
  - Dorothea Dix fought to improve treatment of ..... insane
  - American Peace Society sought to ..... fighting and war
  - (1826) American Temperance Society formed to oppose ..... in US (caused disease, domestic abuse, financial ruin of families). Temperance movement was the most widely active of early 19<sup>th</sup> century reform movements. Temperance (an individual’s will to ..... ) aided by local or state laws prohibiting alcohol (Maine briefly banned alcohol in 1851)

## Women in Revolt

- Women stayed ..... without voting rights (but better than European women in 1800s)
- Gender differences existed in the workplace (women seen as physically & emotionally weak)
- Home considered a woman’s sphere (even reformer Catherine ..... argued that but some women wanted more)
- Women were very ..... in abolitionist movements (Grimke sisters)
- Women’s movement led by Lucretia ....., Susan B Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Elizabeth Blackwell (1<sup>st</sup> female med. graduate), Margaret Fuller, Amelia Bloomer (semi-short skirts)
- (1848) Women’s Rights Convention in ..... Falls, NY demanded voting rights : Declaration of Sentiments (spirit of Dec. of Ind. = “all men & women created equal”)
  - Seneca Fall’s Convention launched the modern women’s ..... movement

## Transcendentalism

- Literature of ..... heavily influenced by transcendentalist movement
- Rejected John Locke’s idea of knowledge through reason and experience (lacked .....
- Transcendentalists stressed individualism, search for inner ..... (non-conformity)
- Ralph Waldo Emerson very popular because his ideals paralleled American ..... (self-reliance, self-government)
- Henry David Thoreau opposed slavery, promoted ..... disobedience against unjust laws

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### Answer the Qs in the margin.

List some abolitionists and their cause.

How did Frederick Douglass contribute to the abolitionist movement?

Describe an example of the abolitionist movement becoming radical.

What is meant by “war is the price of emancipation”?

## Reflect

### The Abolitionist Movement

- (1817) the American Colonization Society founded to transport blacks back to Africa (.....)
  - Most Americanized blacks had no desire to return to Africa
- Despite no slavery in the ..... free blacks faced prejudice and hostility
  - Several states denied blacks entrance, right to vote, and ..... them from public schools
- Abolitionism was stunted because many feared ending slavery would cause economic ..... (emancipation plans often included financial compensation to slave owners for their losses)
  - The South owed northern banks \$ ..... million by the late 1850s (northern factories depended on southern cotton)
- By 1840 abolitionism took off with ..... Great Awakening
- Abolitionists (a minority even in North) mounted a highly visible campaign against slavery (resistance included fierce arguments, aiding escaped slaves and violence)
  - Theodore Dwight ..... preached against slavery (wrote *American Slavery As It Is*)
  - (.....) William Lloyd Garrison published *The Liberator* (an abolitionist newspaper that triggered a 30-year war of words over slavery)
    - Many dedicated abolitionists rallied around Garrison and his paper
  - Famed abolitionist speaker Wendell ..... refused to eat sugar or wear cotton cloth (made by slaves)
  - (1829) David Walker (black abolitionist) wrote ..... to the *Colored Citizens of the World* calling for bloody end to slavery
  - Sojourner ..... (freed black woman) fought for black emancipation and women’s rights
  - Martin Delaney seriously reconsidered black relocation to .....
  - Frederick Douglass: Frederick Douglass was ..... black abolitionist. Douglass was an escaped slave who became a renowned speaker and ..... of black cause despite being beaten and harassed. The *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass* depicted his remarkable struggle and his origins. While Garrison seemed concerned with his own righteousness Douglass increasingly looked to ..... to solve the slavery problem .Douglass (and other blacks) supported the Liberty Party (1840), the Free Soil Party (1848) and the Republican Party (1850s)
- The Underground Railroad was a secret organization that led runaway slaves to .....
  - Harriet Tubman freed more than ..... slaves during 19 trips to the South
  - The ..... demanded a stricter fugitive slave laws
- For many years radicals like Garrison were unpopular (many people were raised valuing the slavery compromises in the Constitution)
- By the ..... abolitionists were impacting minds in the north and beginning to sway more people toward their side
  - (1852) Harriet Beecher Stowe published *Uncle Tom’s* ..... (popular book that awakened the passions of North towards evils of slavery)
  - Hinton R. .... wrote *The Impending Crisis of the South*. Helper (a Southerner) showed how non-slave owning Southerners were hurt by slavery
- Once abolition became a widespread position in the North the ..... objection to slavery no longer allowed for compromises that extended its reach or existence
- John Brown: John Brown clearly reflected the radicalization of the abolitionist movement. Brown planned to invade the South, seize weapons, encourage slaves to ....., take over the South and free the slaves. He led a raid on Harper’s Ferry, ..... (slaves didn’t revolt, he was captured, convicted of treason and sentenced to death). Brown became martyr for abolitionists (Northerners rallied around his memory). The South applauded his execution and grew nervous about the ..... turn of abolitionism
- In the end, many abolitionists supported war as the ..... of emancipation

SUMMARY- Summarize your notes using at least 4 complete sentences:

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