

Chapter 14: A New Spirit of Change
Study Guide

Susan B. Anthony: National Feminist whose famous idea was “women and men should have equal pay”.

Frederick Douglass: Former slave; wrote autobiography; publisher of The North Star, abolition paper.

Dorothea Dix: Reformer of the treatment of the mentally ill.

Lucretia Mott: Co-organizer of the first women’s rights convention in 1848 after London snub.

Horace Mann: “Father of Public Education” who saw it as the great equalizer.

William I. Garrison: White publisher of The Liberator, an abolition newspaper—wrote “I will be HEARD!”.

Sojourner Truth: She was involved in both the abolition and women’s rights movement. She was a former slave whose powerful voice used wit and honest insight into the slave conditions of the South. Her “Am I Not a Woman?” speech wowed them.

David Walker: He encouraged slaves to revolt through pamphlets.

Grace Stanton: She wrote the Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions for the first women’s rights convention in 1848.

temperance: movement to get rid of drinking.

abolition: movement to get rid of slavery.

Harriet Tubman: former slave and famous “conductor”; made at least 19 rescue trips to free slaves.

John Quincy Adams: Former U.S. President who became known for his fight against the gag rule in order to read petitions to the House of Representatives, his defense of the Amistad slaves, and his proposed amendment to ban slavery.

Mary Lyon: She was the leader in the field of women’s college education.

Peter Cartwright and Charles G. Finney: They were famous for being revivalist preachers.

strike: a work stoppage in protest of bad work conditions, poor wages or long hours.

test
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utopia: a perfect or ideal society; some people set up isolated communities to try to achieve this.

Underground Railroad: the general term for escape routes of enslaved African-Americans seeking freedom in the North.

suffrage: the right to vote.

Shaker Movement: The Shaker Movement allowed no marriage or children; all sexes had equal rights, common property and deep religious emotion.

Know Nothing Party: the nickname of the American Party which was against immigration, especially the Irish Catholics.

emigrant: a person who leaves a country with the intent of moving permanently to another.

Seneca Falls, NY: the town and state in which the first women's rights convention took place in the United States in 1848.

Germans: the immigrant group influenced American culture with kindergartens, hamburgers, and the Christmas tree.

crop failure: this caused immigration during the Great Irish Migration of 1848.

In Steerage: most immigrants to the United States in the mid-1800s made the ocean voyage in steerage.

Nativist: a person who wants to eliminate foreign influence from his or her country.

"Push" factors: Factors that forced many people out of their native land. Mass killing of an ethnic group was a push factor.

"Pull" factors: Factors that drew many people to the United States. Religious freedom was a pull factor.

potato: This is the item most associated with the Irish immigration to the United States in the 1840s.

Declaration of Independence: The women's movement used this document as its guide to create their Declaration of Sentiments.

Quakers: the religious group which once allowed slavery but condemned it in 1684.

Abolitionists: In the middle of the 19th century, many of the women involved in the struggle for women's rights were also abolitionists.

10 hours: the maximum number of hours per day for a federal worker in the late 1830s.

Chinese immigrants: Most of these people came to the California after the 1849 gold rush.

Immigration: Immigration caused cities to become overcrowded and lead to unhealthy conditions.

Irish Immigrants: The Irish found jobs in the port cities where they arrived.

Second Great Awakening: Promoted the idea that selfishness was sin and faith led one to help others.

Southern States: Most southern states in the 1830s became illegal to teach the slaves to read.

Oberlin College: African-American women received a college education in the United States in the 1830s at this college.

Maine: the first state to legally ban the sale of alcohol.

Poor Economic Conditions: Poor economic conditions like the Panic of 1837 stopped labor reforms because people needed jobs and did not want to cause trouble at work.

11

12