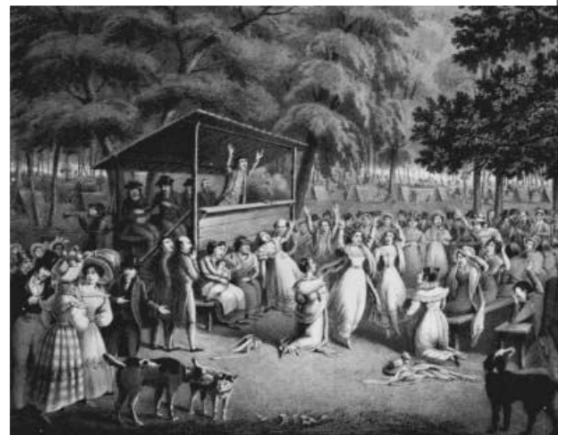


Chapter 9: Working for Reform

Section 1: Religious Zeal and New Communities

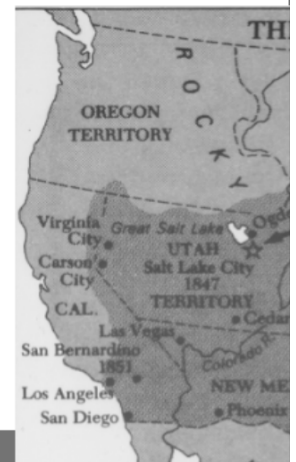
The Second Great Awakening

- New evangelical movement--renewed passion in religion
- Focused in upstate New York & spread
- Huge crowds @ church services (20,000 people)
- **Revivals:** large gatherings of hymns/sermons
- Goal of earning moral perfection & salvation
- Preachers travelled trying to help sinners
- Told people all sinners can be helped
- Blacks & women
- Slaveowners were torn about permitting slaves to be Christian--does it encourage rebellion
 - Led to misteachings of Christ
 - Discouraged slaves to read Bible



New Religious and Utopian Communities

- Many evangelicals started new towns
- **Utopia:** town designed to create a "perfect" society
- 90 utopian communities in US btw 1800-1850
- Idealistic experiments
- Organize family life, property, and work
- **Shakers:** religious group known to shake bodies during worship
 - 5,000 members by 1830
 - Small towns through eastern US
 - Equal roles for men/women
 - Whole town owned all property
 - Did not marry or have children--caused lack of membership
- **Mormons:** Church of Jesus Christ & the Latter Day Saints
 - Joseph Smith--founder--western NY
 - Found golden plates w/ religious teachings--wrote **Book of Mormon**
 - Taught importance of hard work & community
 - Encourage **polygamy**--unpopular--faced violent mobs at times
 → more than 1 wife
 - **Brigham Young:** new leader that moved Mormon church to Utah (owned by Mexico) to start own communities



Transcendentalism

- **Transcendentalism:** belief that people can rise above (transcend) material things & reach higher level of understanding
- Only gain perfection by learning about God, themselves, & universe
- Pushed by American poets & writers
- People should seek direct spiritual inspiration w/ God through nature
- **Brook Farm** founded in 1841 in MA
 - Farming community
 - Withdrew from society
 - Lived "with nature"
 - Dedicated to education & self-development
 - Experiment ended in 1846--fire destroyed part of farm

Section 2: Movements for Social Reform

The Crusade Against Alcohol

- Goal to gain perfection in society
- Evangelicals began preaching about evils of alcohol
 - Avg. American drank 7 gallons/year
 - Neglected God, family, education, and corrupted morals
 - Led to crime, family violence, and poverty
- **Temperance Movement**--get people to quit drinking
- Mostly women--wanted to preserve the family
- **American Temperance Society**--5000 state/local organizations
- Businesses supported--helped make better workers
- German/Irish immigrants saw it as attack on their customs
- **Prohibition**: total legal ban on alcohol
 - 1846: Maine was 1st to ban
 - Many towns banned
 - Many states created "**blue laws**"
 - By 1850 alcohol consumption dropped



Women and Reform

- Wives/daughters in new middle class pushed reforms to help people
- Desire to expand roles outside of the home
- Many demanded more chances @ education
- Many women turned to teaching
- 1821: Troy Female Seminary in NY--1st female college
- Goal wasn't to participate in public life--no care for voting or working
 - Goal was to learn how to influence/help the family & community

Reforming Education

- Before 1840: most schools were private--most people couldn't afford
- Few public schools--had little \$ & few supplies/teachers
- Basic curriculum--reading, writing, math, some history/geography
- Push for gov't/tax supported public education to give free education to all
- **Horace Mann**: created 1st state education system in MA in 1837
 - United all local districts into 1 large system
 - Only elementary schools at 1st
 - Paid teachers more
 - Influenced gov't to spend more \$
 - Longer school year
 - More classes
 - Teacher training classes
 - Southern states resisted--threat to slavery
- Colleges were open to few people
 - 1833: Oberlein College (OHIO) 1st to allow men & women
 - 1835: accepted African Americans



Reforming Institutions

- Wish to help criminals, mentally ill, and poor
- **Mentally ill**
 - **Dorothea Dix**--angry @ MA prisons/poorhouses
 - Insane locked in "dungeons" & abused
 - Needed **rehabilitation**
 - Convinced MA gov't to create hospitals--led to over 100 being built nationwide
- **Prisons**
 - Early 1800s--most criminals given fines or **corporal punishment**
 - Wanted to rehabilitate criminals
 - **Penitentiary**: lock criminals up to help criminal & keep community safe
 - "Penance"
 - Removed children from prisons--stopped treating kids same as adults
- **Poorhouses**
 - Cities littered w/ poor and homeless
 - Poor used to be auctioned off for work
 - Poorhouses built to give poor place to live & give them work to do
 - Taught morals and values
 - Earn basic education



Section 3: The Crusade for Abolition

Early Opponents of Slavery

- Great Awakening pushed anti-slavery ideas
- God was opposed to slavery
- Quakers in PA were loudest/earliest **abolitionists**
- Slavery banned in most of North by early 1800s
- **American Colonization Society**: northern group w/ goal of sending freed slaves to Africa (**Monrovia--LIBERIA**)
 - White Southerners liked idea--get rid of troublemakers
 - Most Northerners were still racist
 - Not popular w/ free blacks--only 1400 went back by 1830
- 143 black anti-slavery groups
- Anti-slavery newspapers started

Abolitionists Call for Action

- Increase in abolitionist newspapers
- Spread anti-slavery news
- **William Lloyd Garrison:** white New England journalist
 - **Liberator:** newspaper started in 1831
 - Attacked racism in America
 - Insisted slavery was a sin and crime
 - Contradicted Bible and Declaration of Independence

Voices of the Anti-Slavery Society

■ American Anti-Slavery Society

- 1833
- 1st national abolitionist group
- 200 branches through midwest & northeast
- Wrote anti-slavery books & pamphlets
- Petition drives to convince politicians
- Lecture tours

■ Frederick Douglass

- Runaway slave & conductor on Underground Railroad
- Author, newspaper writer, and speaker
- Most famed abolitionist

■ Sojourner Truth

- Isabella Baumfree
- Tall, skinny, and Dutch accent
- Runaway slave--went to NYC
- Joined religious group & changed name
- Travelled as a preacher

■ Sarah Grimke & Angelina Grimke

- Lived in SC but left for Philly
- Quakers--hated slavery
- Writers/speakers
- Tried to convince Southern women--men too thick-headed

Problems for Abolitionists

- **1840: 200,000 abolitionists nationwide**
- Southern slaveholders felt threatened
- Many in North opposed abolition
 - Fear & racism
- Attacks on anti-slavery newspapers through 1830s
- **William Lloyd Garrison** nearly murdered in 1835
- Movement splits into 2
 - Moderates
 - More radical members demanded faster action
 - Garrison's support for equal rights of women angered many Northern men
- Late 1840s: over 2,000 local anti-slavery groups

Section 4: The Cause of Women's Rights

Abolition & Women's Rights

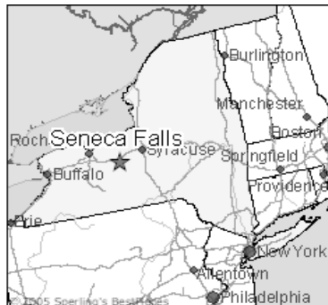
- Earliest calls for equality after Revolution
- Church work & abolition caused women to push for more rights
- Active in fundraising, public speaking, and pushing petitions
- ***If women are to create change they need rights***
- Sojourner Truth & Grimke sisters' success inspired
- Many preachers were upset w/ Truth & Grimke's
 - Belief that women should have "private influence"
 - Create change through prayer & in home
 - Women shouldn't speak to "mixed audiences"



Women Declare Their Rights

- **Suffrage:** right to vote
- Property rights--can a woman own land? Can a woman inherit land?
- Most states gave men custody of kids in divorce
- Most colleges refused women
- **Seneca Falls Convention:** 1848 meeting in Seneca Falls, NY
 - Over 300 men & women
 - Chance to "voice discontent"
 - **Declaration of Sentiments:** copied Declaration of Independence;
 - Demanded right to inherit & gain child custody in divorce
 - Demanded right to vote--**MOST ARGUED POINT IN MOVEMENT**

New York



Women's Rights Activism

- **Lucy Stone**
 - Influential speaker--powerful style--dealt w/ violent hecklers
 - Inspirational speaker for women
 - Refused to change her name after marriage
- **Elizabeth Cady Stanton**
 - Helped organize Seneca Falls Convention
 - Excelled in school--inspired by her disappointed father ("...should have been a boy.")
 - Balanced family & protesting
 - Abolitionist, Feminist, & Temperance
- **Susan B. Anthony**
 - Most famous
 - Quaker
 - Remained single--didn't need man/family to define her--rejected multiple proposals
 - Gave speeches, raised \$, pushed petitions
 - Demanded **suffrage**, equal pay, allowed to earn "male jobs" and property rights
- 1848: NY passed **Married Women's Property Act**
 - Allowed married women to own property
 - Other states soon copied law

