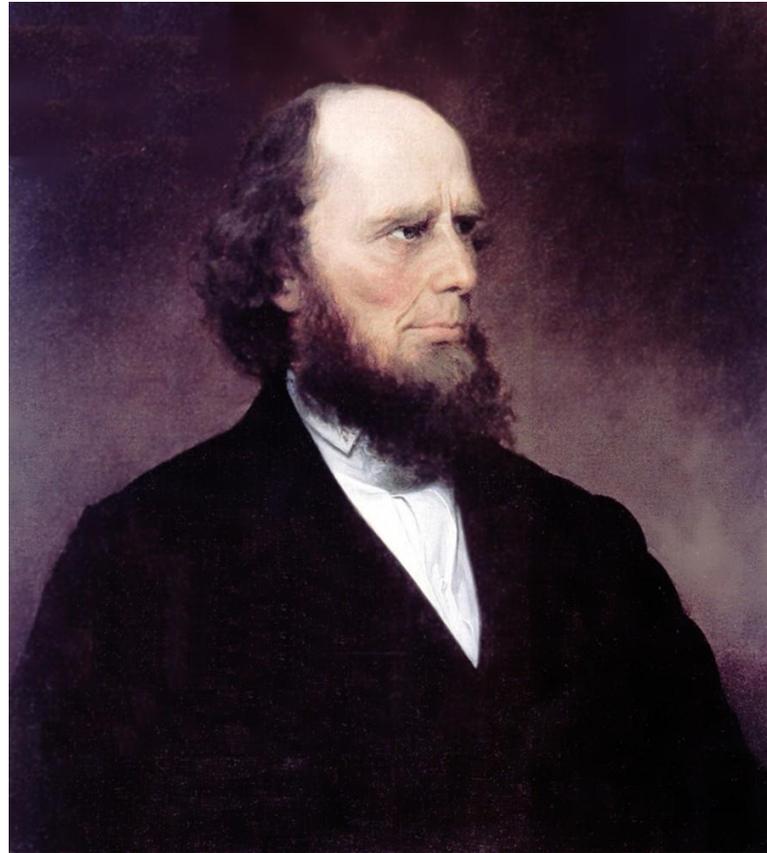


RELIGION AND REFORM

1812-1860

THE SECOND GREAT AWAKENING

- New wave of religion in America.
- “Revivals” – large, traveling religious festivals
- Stimulated church membership in ALL parts of the country.
- Focused message on living a moral life: influenced many social reform movements.



Charles G. Finney



- “The optimistic promises of the Second Great Awakening inspired countless souls to do battle against earthly evil.”



RELIGION DIVIDES THE NATION

- Northerners and Southerners accepted different religious beliefs.
- North: tended to be Presbyterians, Unitarians
- South: tended to be Baptists, Methodists
- “First the churches split, then the political parties split, then the Union splits.”



MORMONS FIND REFUGE IN UTAH



- Joseph Smith
- Founder of the Mormon faith
- Oppression from those disapproving of Mormons forced them to constantly relocate
- Shot and killed by mob
- Brigham Young takes over
- Moves Mormons west to Salt Lake City, Utah



REFORMING EDUCATION

- Supporters of the public school movement believed a free education would:
 - 1) allow citizens to make educated decisions within the democracy.
 - 2) promote economic growth by supplying knowledgeable workers.
 - 3) help keep the wealthy from exploiting the uneducated poor.



REFORMING EDUCATION



- Horace Mann
- Secretary of Board of Education, MA
- Campaigned for more and better schoolhouses, better teachers, higher teacher pay, expanded curriculum
- Influence spread to other states (Constitution leaves education up to states)

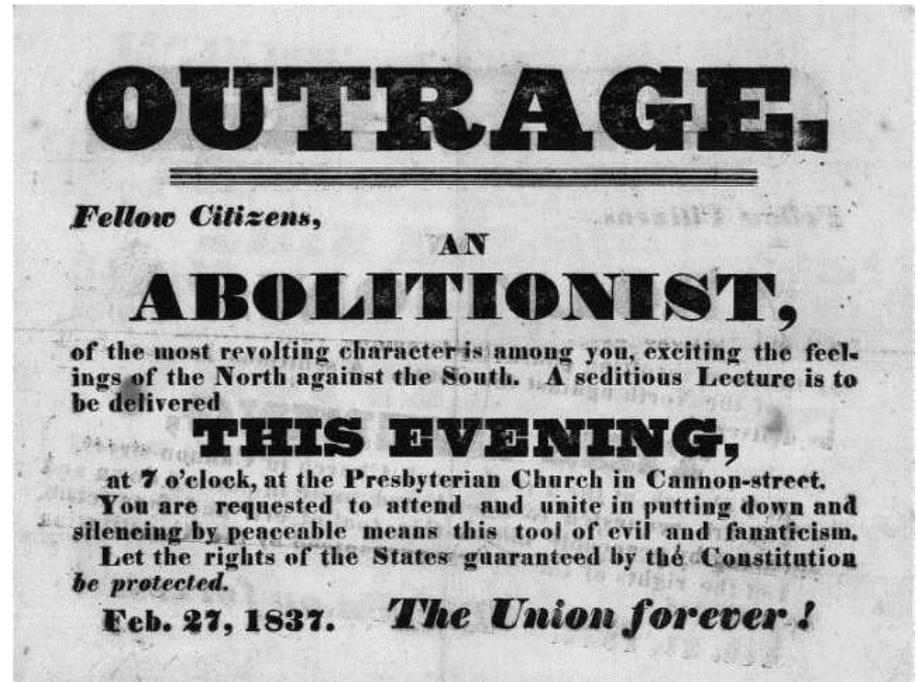


- “A civilized nation that was both ignorant and free never was and never will be” – Thomas Jefferson



THE ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENT

- Abolitionists pushed for the end of slavery.
- The movement steadily increased the tensions between the North and the South.



BEGINNINGS OF ABOLITION

- From 1777 to 1807, every state north of Maryland passed laws abolishing slavery.
- The importing of slaves ended in 1808.
- By the end of the 1820s, nearly 50 African American antislavery groups had formed throughout the nation.



REFORMING PRISONS

- Dorothea Dix
- New England teacher
- Fought for rights of incarcerated prisoners and mentally ill



THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT



- Temperance – an effort to end alcohol abuse and the problems it created
- Excessive alcohol consumption caused: fights, decrease in efficiency of labor, work accidents, sanctity of the family (safety of the children)

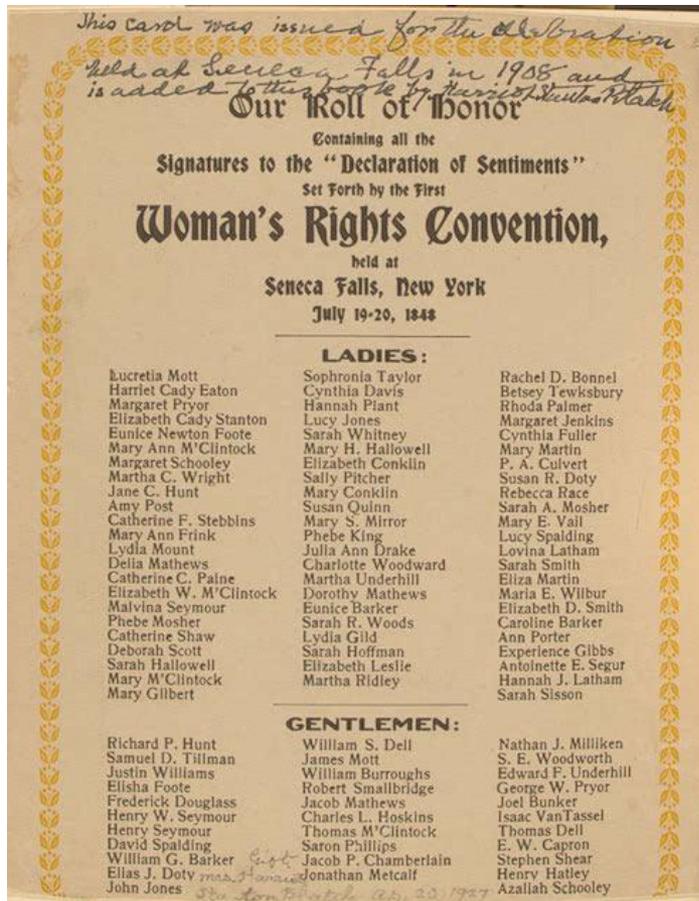


WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

- At this time women were not allowed the right to vote (suffrage).
- Their increase in public life due to involvement in other reform movements left many women with desire to attain more rights.
- Led by activists such as Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. (right)



SENECA FALLS CONVENTION (1848)



- Stanton and Mott organized the first Women's Rights convention in New York in 1848.
- Known as the Seneca Falls Convention
- Issued the "Declaration of Sentiments" which modeled language from the "Declaration of Independence" to remind readers of the principles of equality upon which on nation was founded.

TICKET OUT THE DOOR

- Choose a reform movement. (Temperance, Abolition, Public Schools or Women's Suffrage)
- On a blank piece of paper, I want you to divide the page in half.
- In each half I want you to draw a large outline of a face.
- In each face, I want you to draw opposing side REACTIONS to these reform movements.
- Include text "bubbles" if you want.
- These are due at the end of class!

