

Reforming American Society

In the early 1800's, a religious revival sweeps the United States, referred to as the Second Great Awakening. In its wake, many people press for reforms (changes) including the end of slavery (abolition), the granting of rights to women, and increased rights for workers.



Important People: Charles Grandison Finney, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, Horace Mann, Dorothea Dix, William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Elizabeth Cady Stanton & Lucretia Mott

• "cult of domesticity"

• restricted to caring for home, earned 1/2 of what men made in workplace, could not vote or serve on juries & property goes to husband.

Problems Faced By Women:

What were women pushing for at the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848?

the campaign for women's rights begins

"Declaration of Sentiments" - equal rights of women, including → right to vote



Elizabeth Cady Stanton & Lucretia Mott

Reform means Change

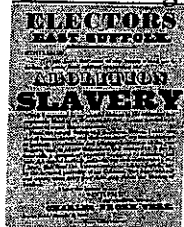
Someone who wants to →

Questioning Slavery:

Abolitionist = end slavery

The slave population doubled as the slavery debate grew

- slave rebellions: Gabriel Prosser's & Nat Turner's Rebellion
- The Liberator - newspaper based in Rochester NY whose goal was to end slavery



Other Areas of Reform:

1. Dorothea Dix - treatment of mentally ill and improvement of nations prisons
2. Public Education - tax supported public schools - Horace Mann by 1850's every state had law creating public schools
3. Working Conditions - shift from skilled workers making products by hand to unskilled workers using machines to make goods - low pay - harsh conditions - strikes

REFORM MOVEMENTS

What is it?	Names you should know	Problems Faced	Effects
★ Abolition	9	14	5
★ Women's Rights	3	4	12
Public Schools	13	8	7
Working Conditions	X	11	1
Care of the Mentally Ill and in prison	6	2	10

Reform Movements

Directions: Determine where the following People, Problems and Effects fit on the REFORM MOVEMENTS chart

1. job competition, manufacturing centered in the North, traditional values change, urbanization, nativism
- ~~2. mentally ill were kept locked up in prisons~~
- ~~3. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony~~
- ~~4. "cult of domesticity" Restricted to caring for home, earned half of what men made in workplace, could not vote or serve on juries & property goes to husband~~
- ~~5. Underground Railroad organized; *The Liberator* - newspaper based in Rochester, NY whose goal was to end Slavery~~
- ~~6. Dorothea Dix~~
- ~~7. by 1850's, every state had laws creating public schools~~
- ~~8. young people not receiving an education → uneducated political leaders~~
- ~~9. Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, Sojourner Truth, Angelina and Sarah Grimke and William Lloyd Garrison~~
- ~~10. Mental hospitals were created~~
- ~~11. low pay, harsh conditions~~
- ~~12. Seneca Falls Convention; "Declaration of Sentiments" - equal rights of women, including right to vote~~
- ~~13. Horace Mann~~
- ~~14. Cotton production leads to more slavery in the South; horrible living conditions and forced labor; gross injustice for African Americans~~