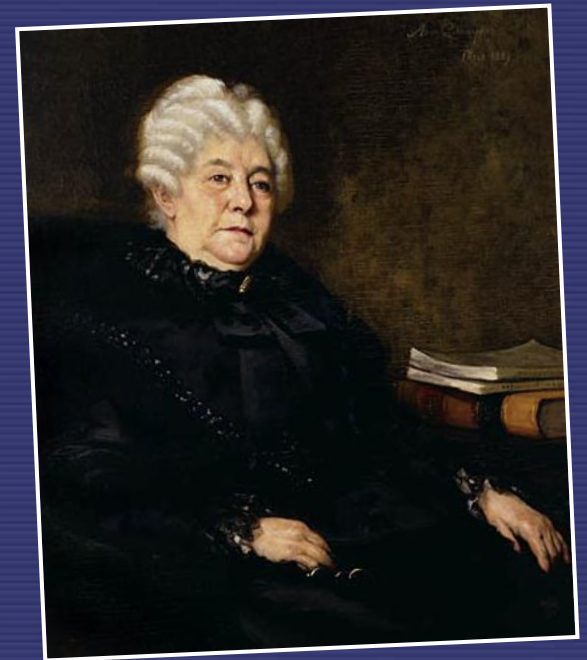
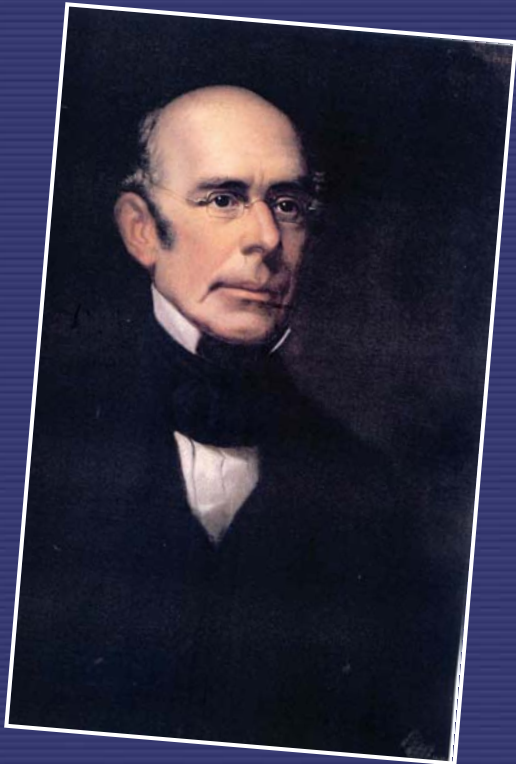
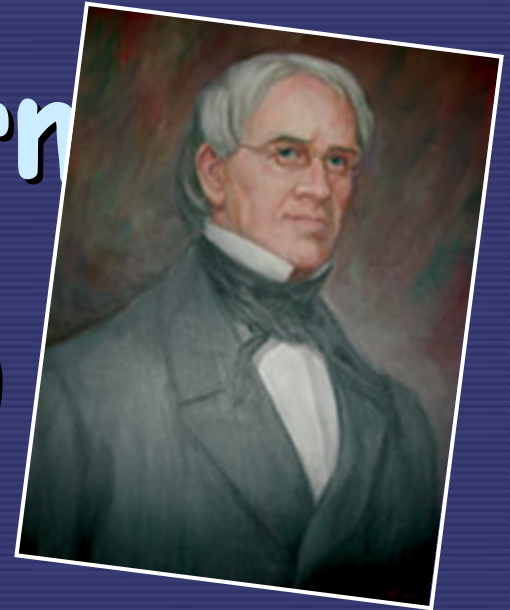


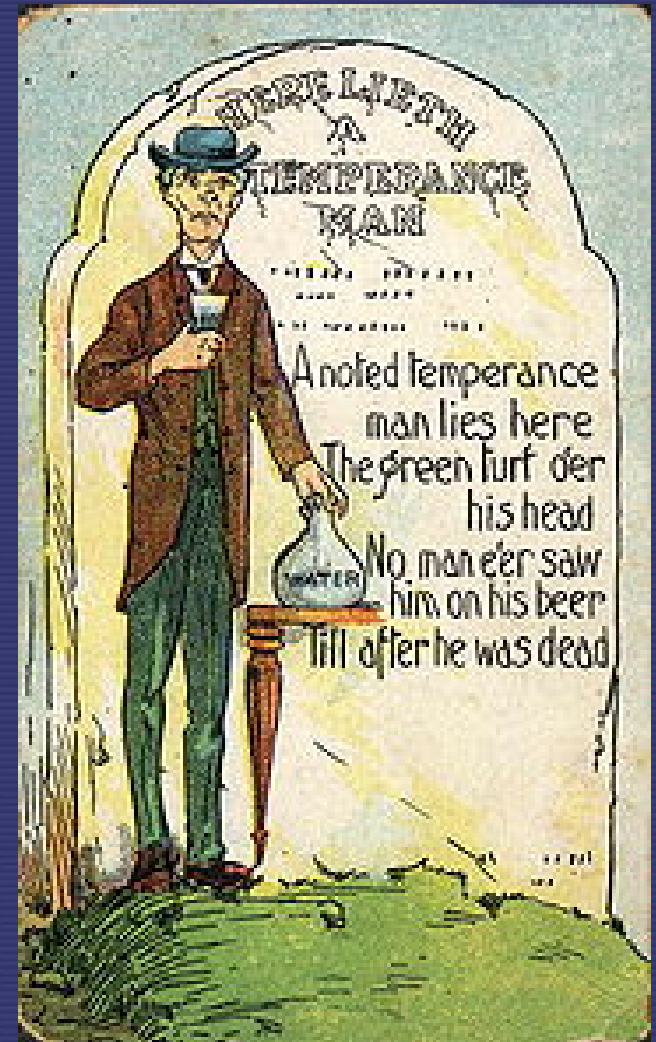
Age of Reform

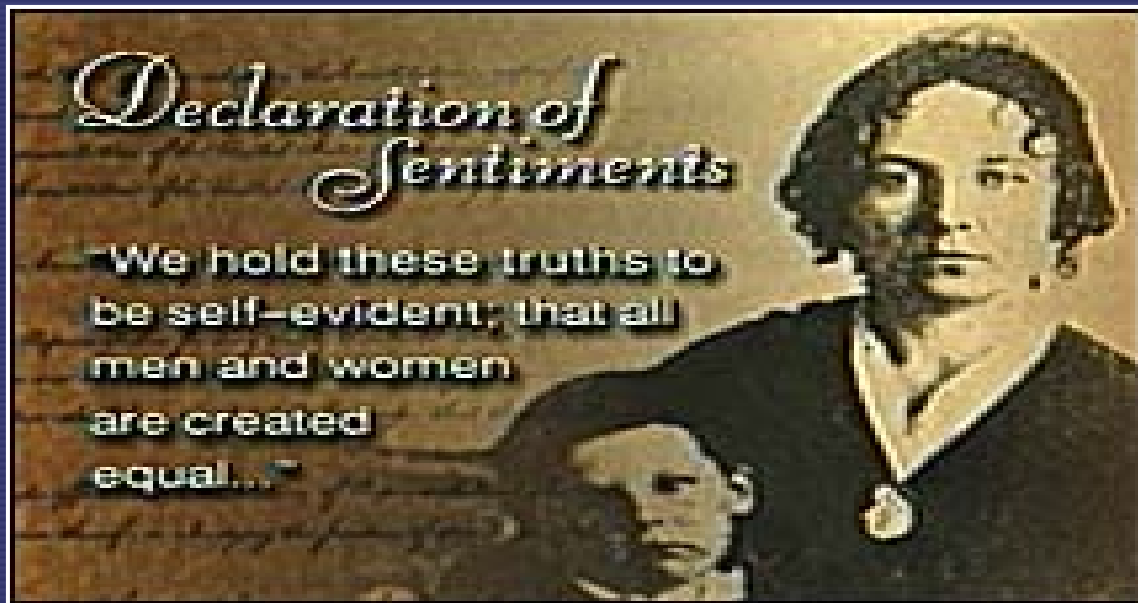
1820-1860



An Era of Reform

- By 1830s several reform movements had sprung up in America
- Individually or through organizations, thousands of Americans set out to fight a variety of social ills.
- Most reformers were middle-class Northerners: farmers, homemakers, educators, and a variety of professionals





- Many of them became interested in reform for religious reasons.
- People believed that social reform could help to eliminate sin and create a better more moral world

The Second Great Awakening

"Spiritual Reform From Within"

Man can control his destiny

Moral, Ethical Behavior with God's Help

Social Reforms & Redefining
the Ideal of Equality-
Democratization

Temperance

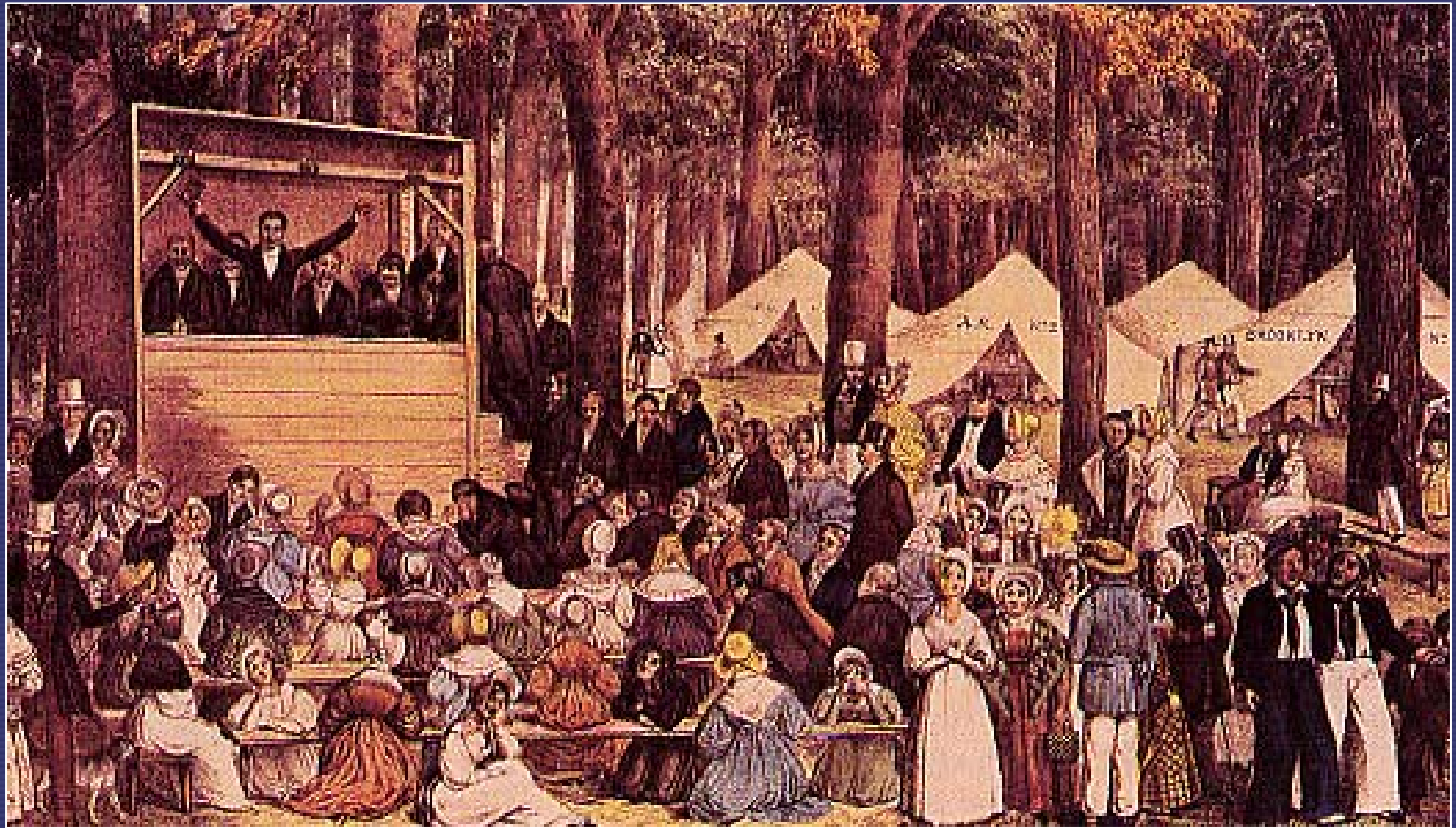
Asylum &
Penal Reform

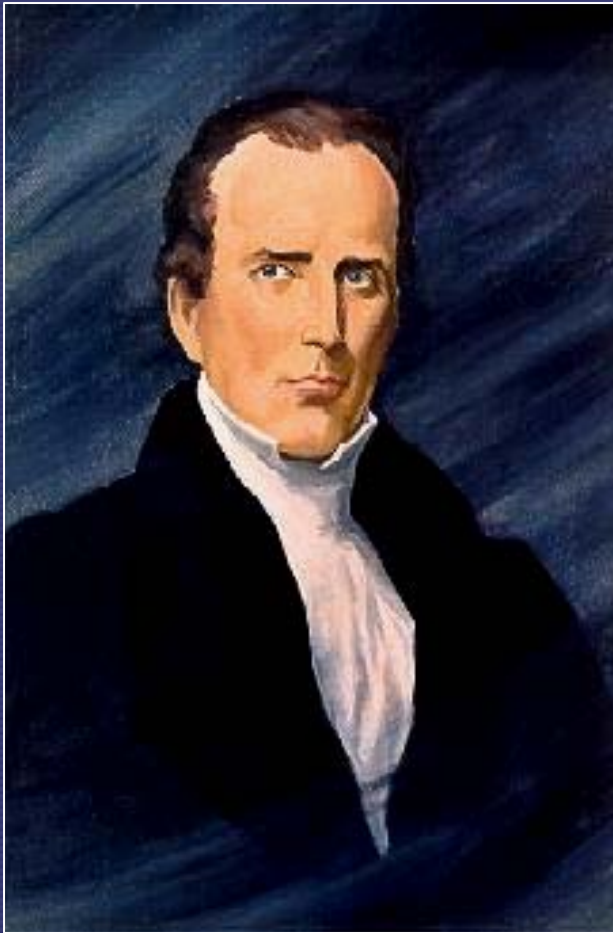
Abolitionism

Women's
Rights

Education

Second Great Awakening Revival Meeting





**“soul-shaking”
conversion**

Charles G. Finney

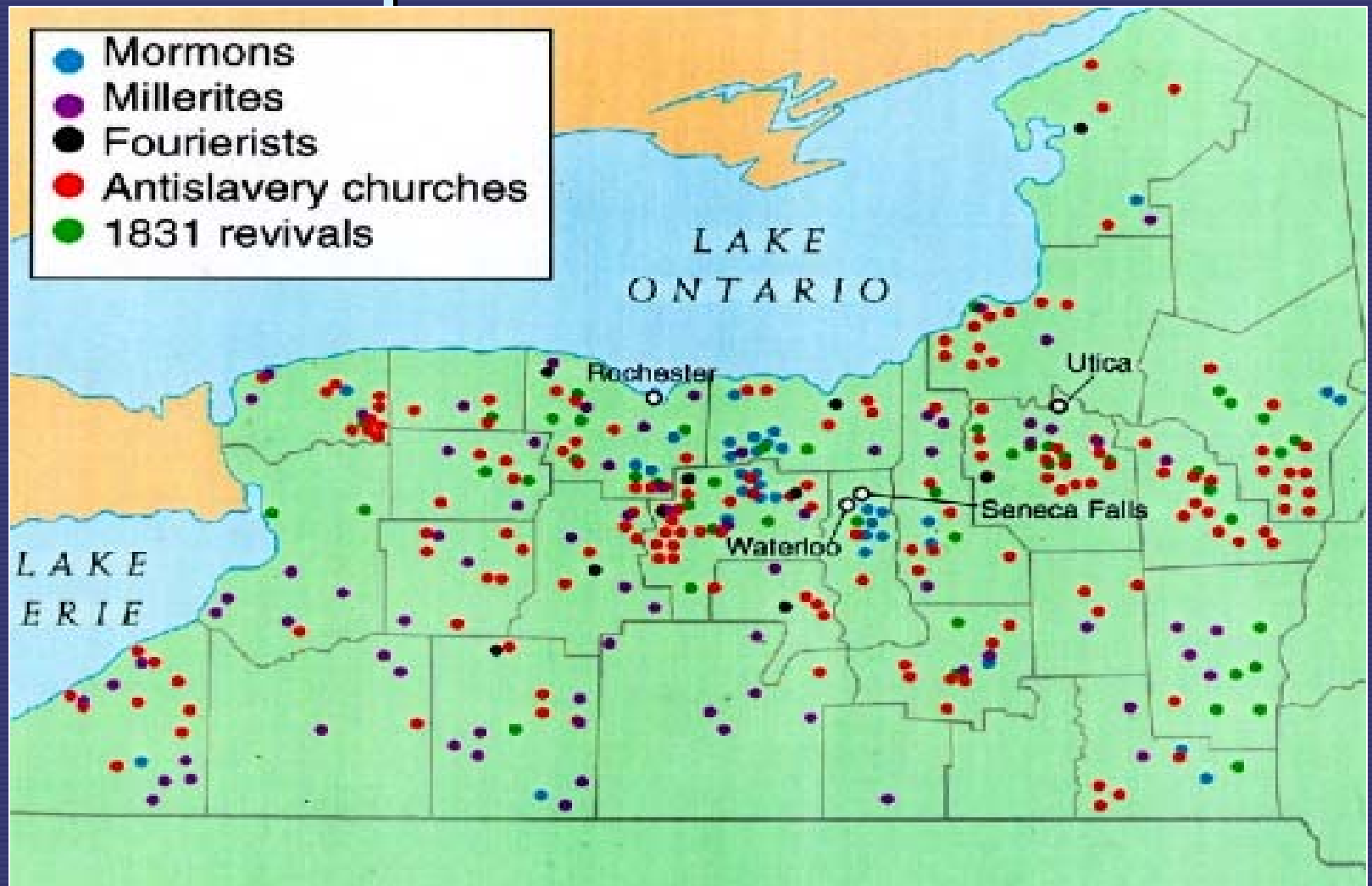
(1792 - 1875)

The ranges of tents, the fires, reflecting light...; the candles and lamps illuminating the encampment; hundreds moving to and fro...; the preaching, praying, singing, and shouting, ... like the sound of many waters, was enough to swallow up all the powers of contemplation.

"The Benevolent Empire": 1825 - 1846



The "Burned-Over" District in Upstate New York



Mother Ann Lee (1736-1784)

*℣ If you improve in one talent,
God will give you more. Shaker
Proverb*

The Shakers

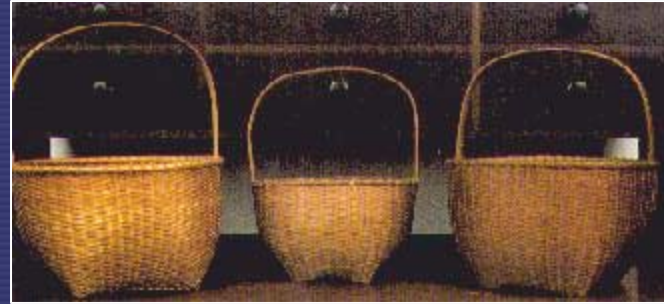
Shakers have no written creed but at various times throughout their history they have embraced certain belief and practices:

1. Duality of the Deity, composed of a male and a female element
2. Ann Lee as the Second Appearance of Christ
3. Equality of men and women
4. Celibacy
5. Community of Property
6. Withdrawal from the World
7. Pacifism
8. Spiritualism
9. Open confession of sin
10. Worship expressed in dance and in march

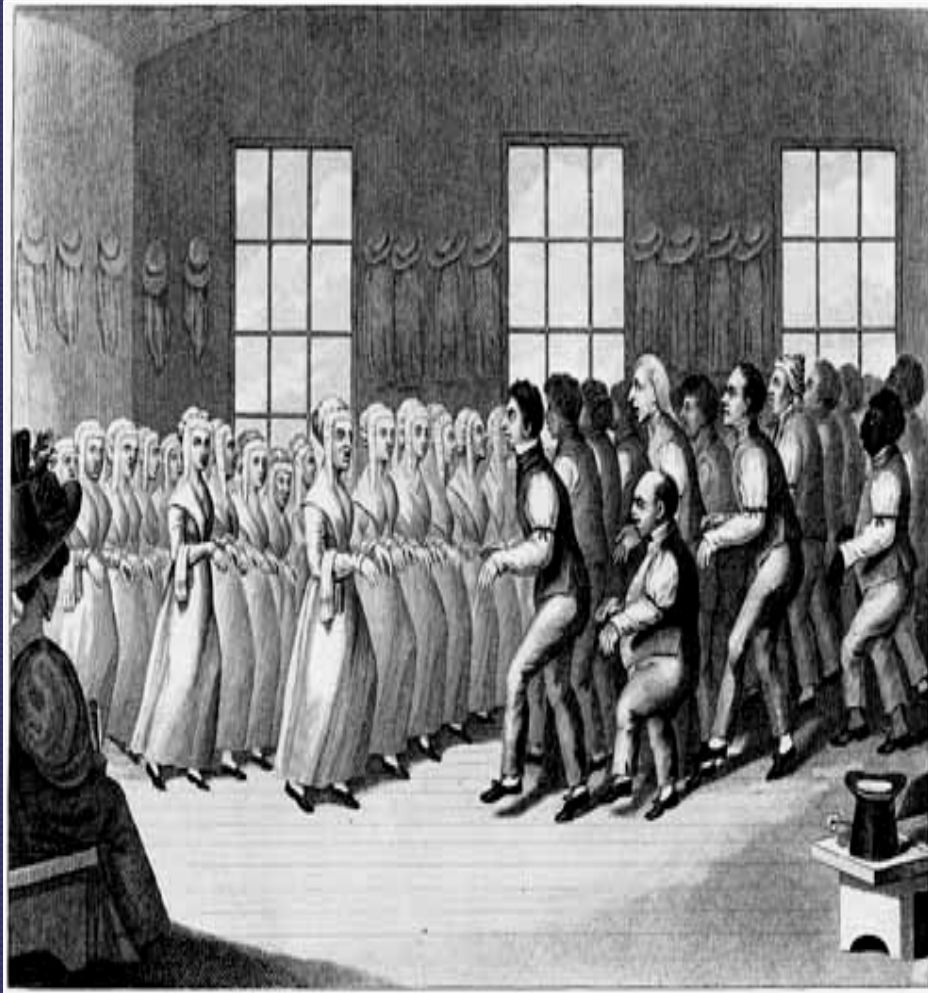


Eldress Annie Walker

Shaker Simplicity & Utility



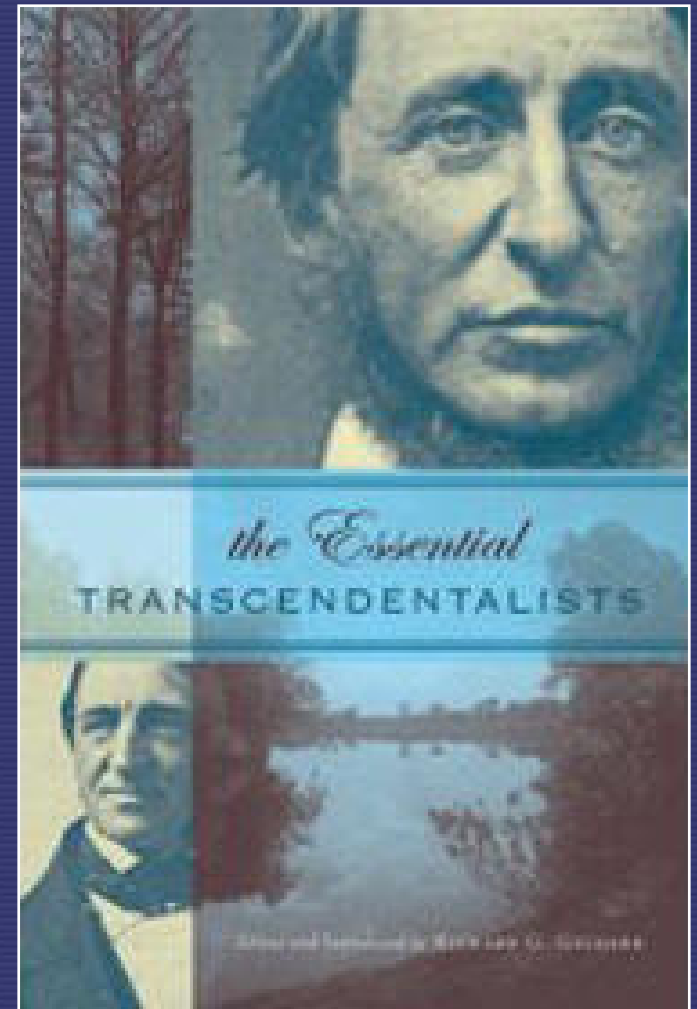
Shaker Meeting



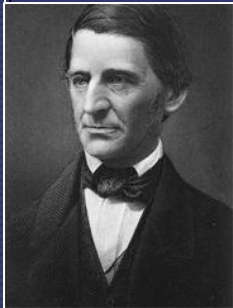
1. Because the founder of the religion, Ann Lee, was illiterate and died in 1784, the Shakers were a community that passed down their doctrines and beliefs orally, through the male and female elders of the church.
2. The spiritual communications added new inspiration and vitality to the religion and led members to create the divinely inspired art and music that have captivated generations.

Transcendentalism

- Transcendentalism was a group of new ideas in literature, religion, culture, and philosophy that emerged in New England in the early to middle 19th century.
- Transcendentalism began as a protest against the general state of culture and society



Two Most Famous Transcendentalist Writers

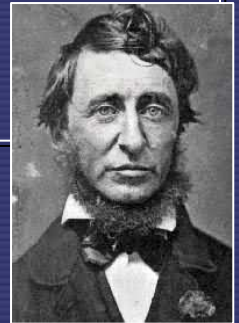


Ralph Waldo
Emerson

Nature
(1832)

Self-Reliance
(1841)

*"The American
Scholar"* (1837)



Henry David
Thoreau

Walden
(1854)

*Resistance to Civil
Disobedience*
(1849)





©Tom Brosnahan

Emerson's grave is marked by a great uncarved marble boulder, natural and without religious symbolism, a fitting monument to the foremost Transcendentalist.

Among transcendentalists' core beliefs was an ideal spiritual state that 'transcends' the physical and empirical and is only realized through the individual's intuition, rather than through the doctrines of established religions.

Transcendentalism

(European Romanticism)



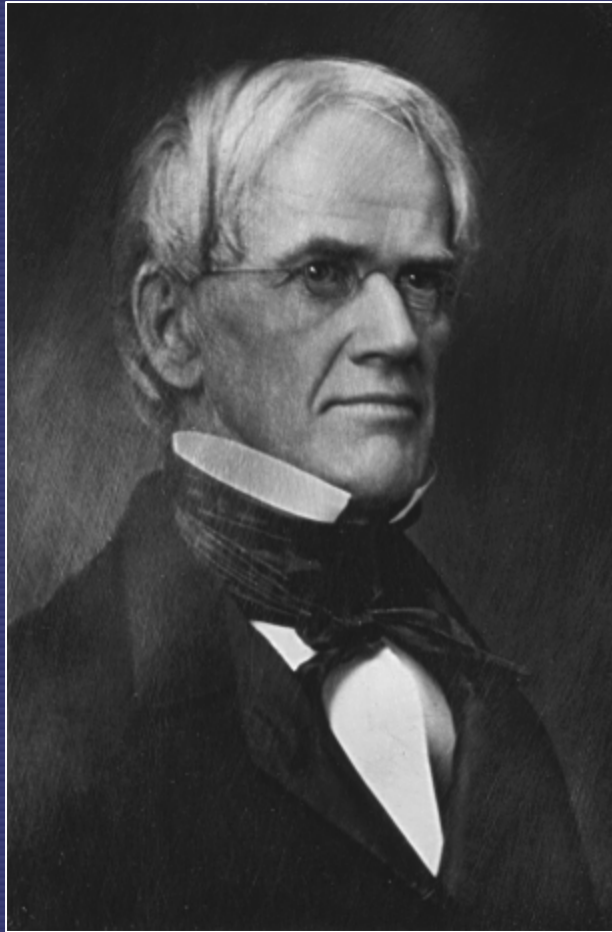
- § Therefore, if man was divine, it would be wicked that he should be held in slavery, or his soul corrupted by superstition, or his mind clouded by ignorance!!
- § Thus, the role of the reformer was to restore man to that divinity which God had endowed them.

The Transcendentalist Agenda

- § Give freedom to the slave.
- § Give well-being to the poor and the miserable.
- § Give learning to the ignorant.
- § Give health to the sick.
- § Give peace and justice to society.

Horace Mann (1796-1859)

"Father of American Education"



♫ children were clay in the hands of teachers and school officials

♫ children should be "molded" into a state of perfection

♫ discouraged corporal punishment

♫ established state teacher-training programs

Educational Reform

Religious Training □ Secular Education

m, Massachusetts always on the forefront of public

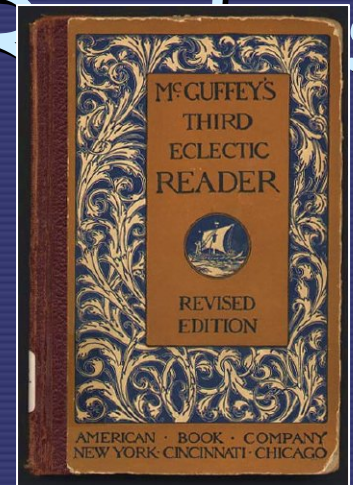
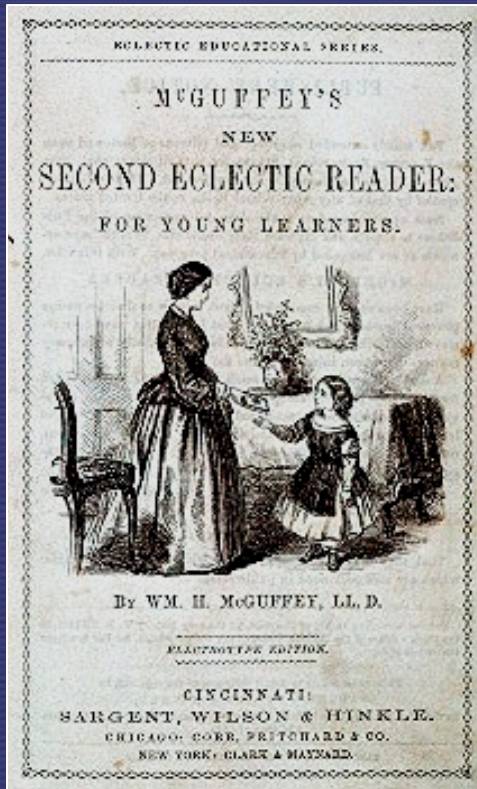
educational reform

- * 1st state to establish tax support for local public schools.

m, By 1860 every state offered free public education to whites.

- * US had one of the highest literacy rates.

The McGuffey Eclectic



Used religious parables to teach "American values."

Teach middle class morality and respect for order

Teach "3 Rs" + "Protestant ethic" (frugality, hard work, sobriety)

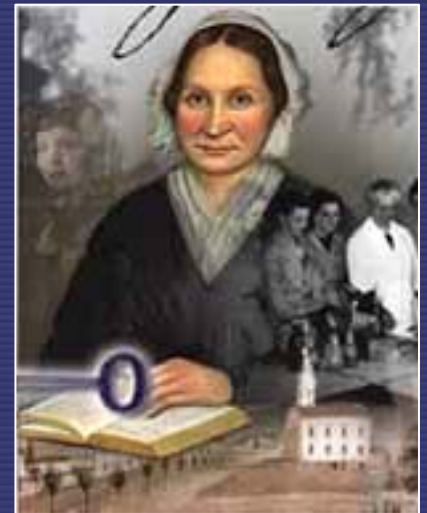
Women Educators



Emma Willard
(1787-1870)

- ℳ **Troy, NY Female Seminary**
- ℳ curriculum: math, physics, history, geography.
- ℳ train female teachers

- ℳ 1837 □ she established **Mt. Holyoke** [So. Hadley, MA] as the first college for women.



Mary Lyons
(1797-1849)

"Separate Spheres" Concept

"Cult of Domesticity"

ℳ A woman's "sphere" was in the home (it was a refuge from the cruel world outside).

ℳ Her role was to "civilize" her husband and family.

ℳ An 1830s MA minister:

The power of woman is her dependence. A woman who gives up that dependence on man to become a reformer yields the power God has given her for her protection, and her character becomes unnatural!

Early 19th Century Women

- Unable to vote.
- Legal status of a minor.
- Single could own her own property.
- Married no control over her property or her children.
- Could not initiate divorce.
- Couldn't make wills, sign a contract, or bring suit in court without her husband's permission.



What It Would Be Like If Ladies Had Their Own Way!

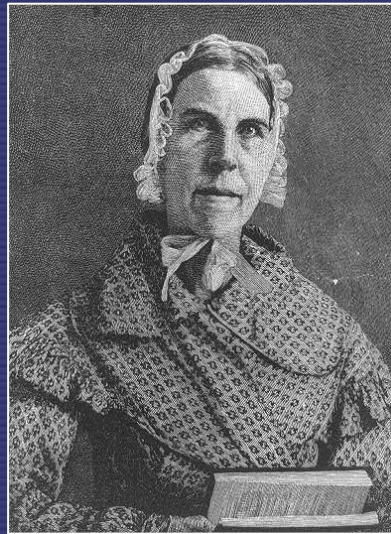


Cult of Domesticity = Slavery

The 2nd Great Awakening inspired women to improve society.



Angelina Grimké



Sarah Grimké



Lucy Stone

Ⓜ Southern Abolitionists

Ⓜ American Women's Suffrage Assoc.

Ⓜ edited *Woman's Journal*

Women's Rights

1840 □ split in the abolitionist movement over women's role in it.

London □ **World Anti-Slavery Convention**



Lucretia Mott



Elizabeth Cady Stanton

1848 □ **Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiments**

Seneca Falls Declaration



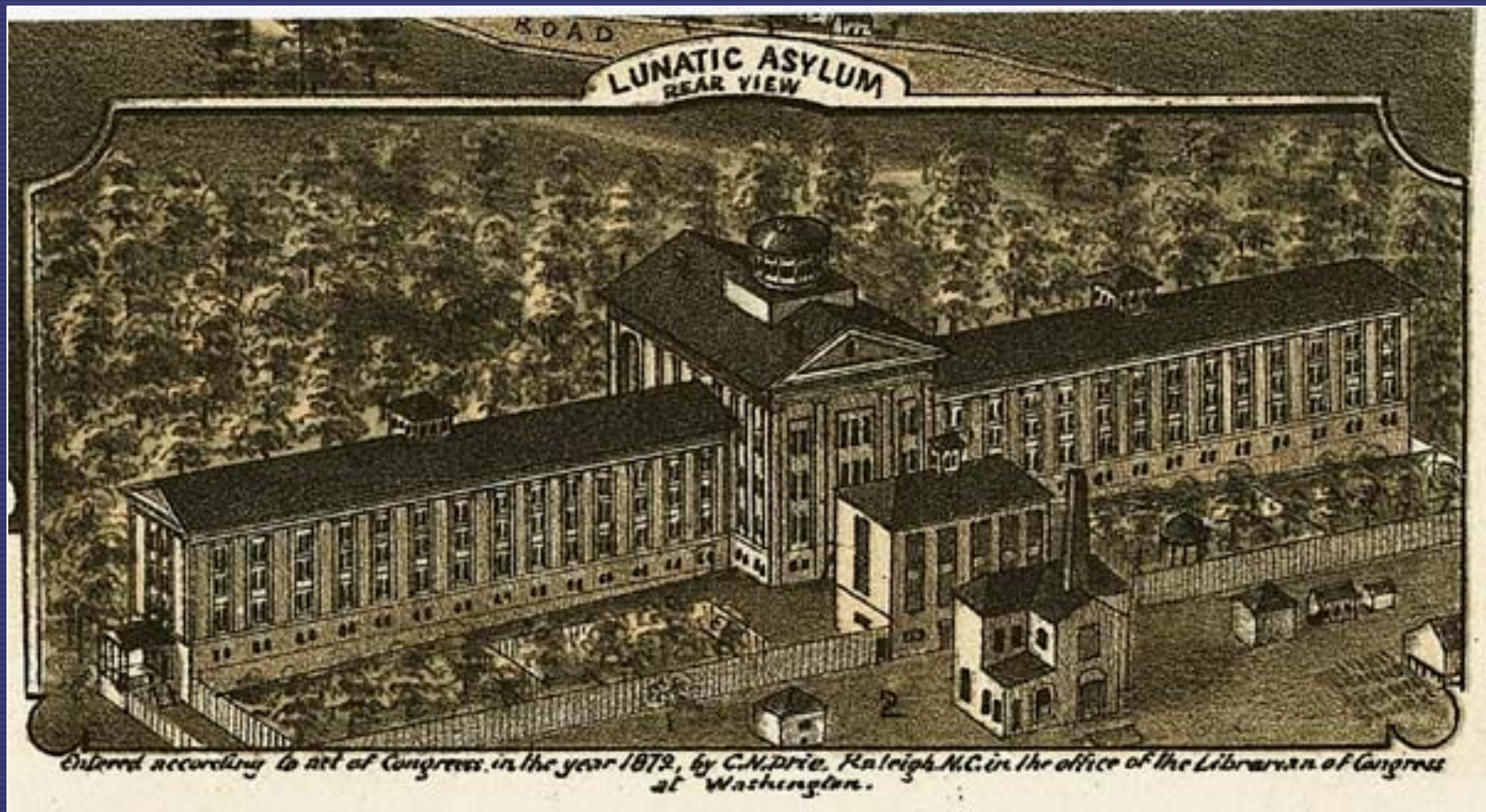
Penitentiary Reform



Dorothea Dix
(1802-1887)

1821 □ first
penitentiary founded
in Auburn, NY

Dorothea Dix Asylum - 1849



Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1872, by C.N. Price, Raleigh N.C. in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

Temperance Movement

1826 - American Temperance Society
"Demon Rum"!

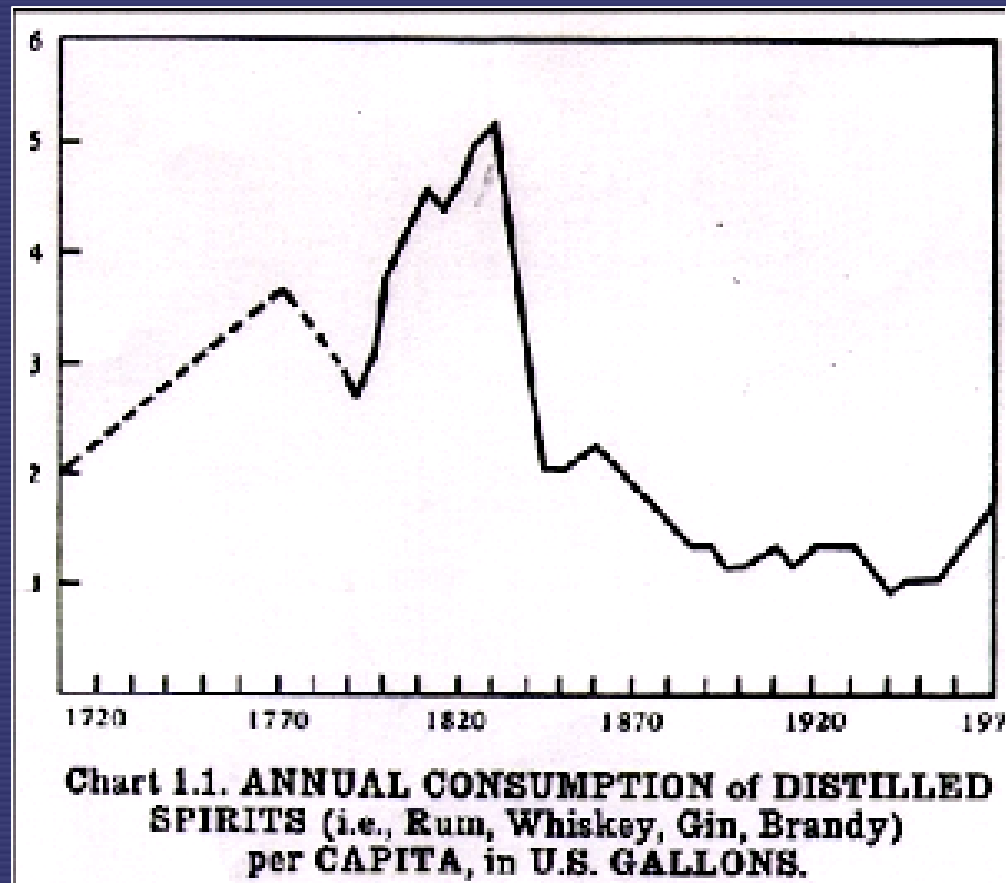


Frances Willard



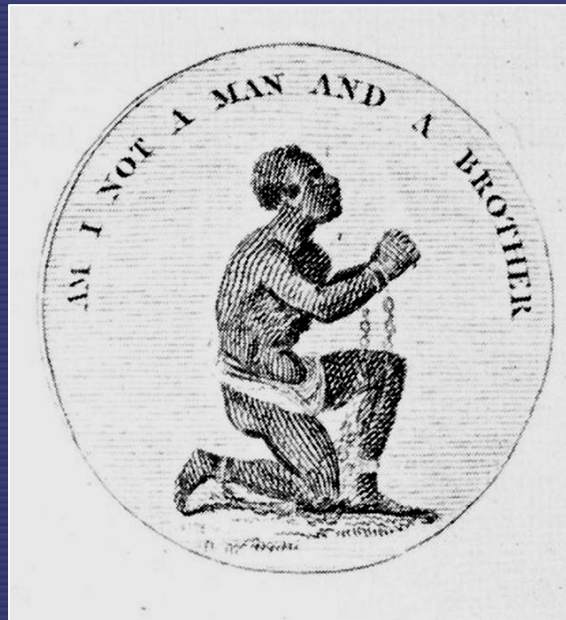
The Beecher Family

Annual Consumption of Alcohol



Abolitionist Movement

1816 □ **American Colonization Society**
created (gradual, voluntary
emancipation.

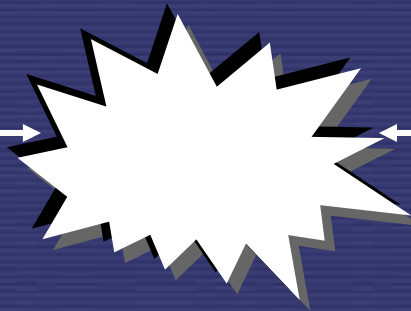


British Colonization Society symbol

Abolitionist Movement

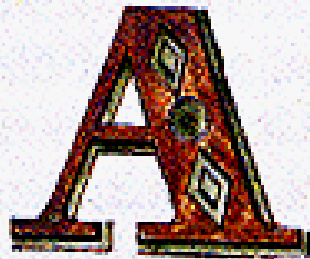
- Ⓜ Create a free slave state in Liberia, West Africa.
- Ⓜ No real anti-slavery sentiment in the North in the 1820s & 1830s.

Gradualists

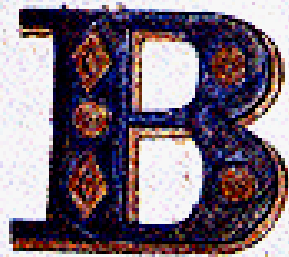


Immediatists

Anti-Slavery Alphabet

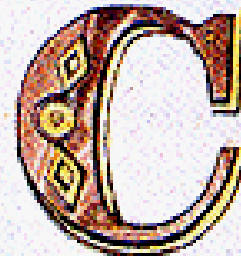


A is an Abolitionist—
A man who wants to free
The wretched slave—and give to all
An equal liberty.

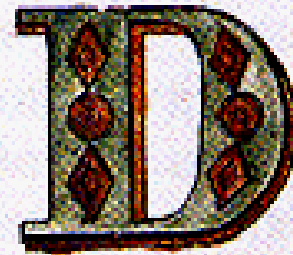


B is a Brother with a skin
Of somewhat darker hue,
But in our Heavenly Father's sight,
He is as dear as you.

5



C is the Cotton-field, to which
This injured brother's driven,
When, as the white man's slave, he toils
From early morn till even.



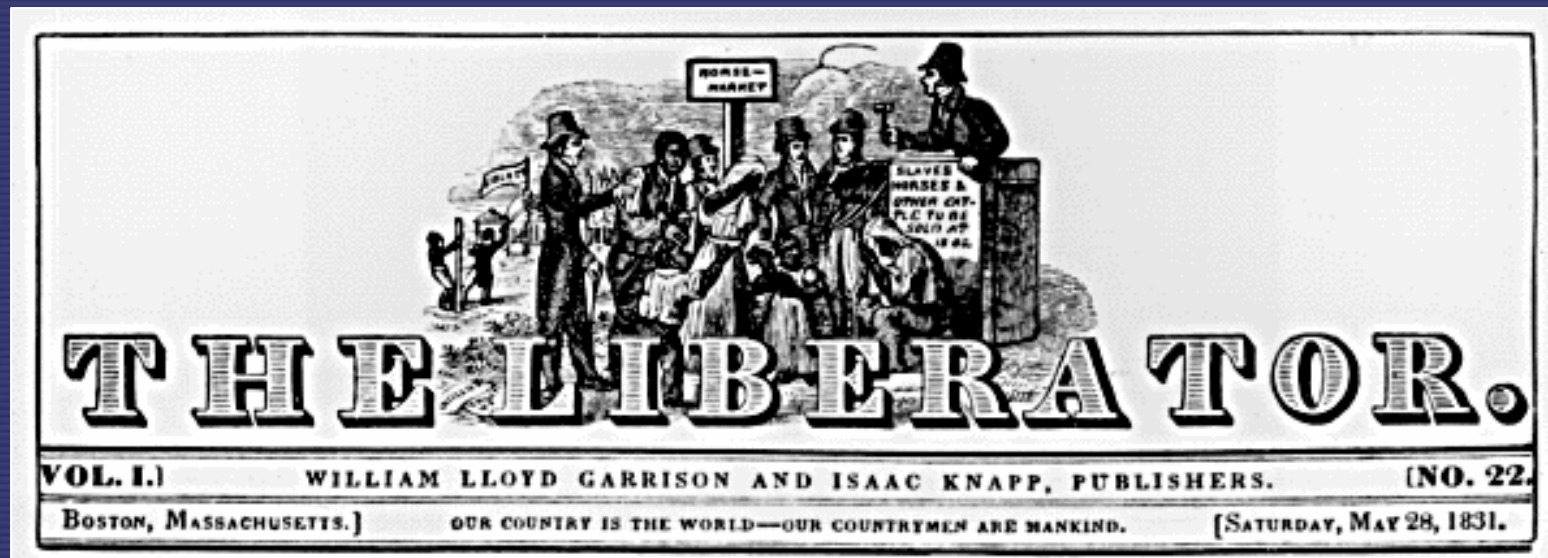
D is the Driver, cold and stern,
Who follows, whip in hand,
To punish those who dare to rest,
Or disobey command.

William Lloyd Garrison (1801-1879)



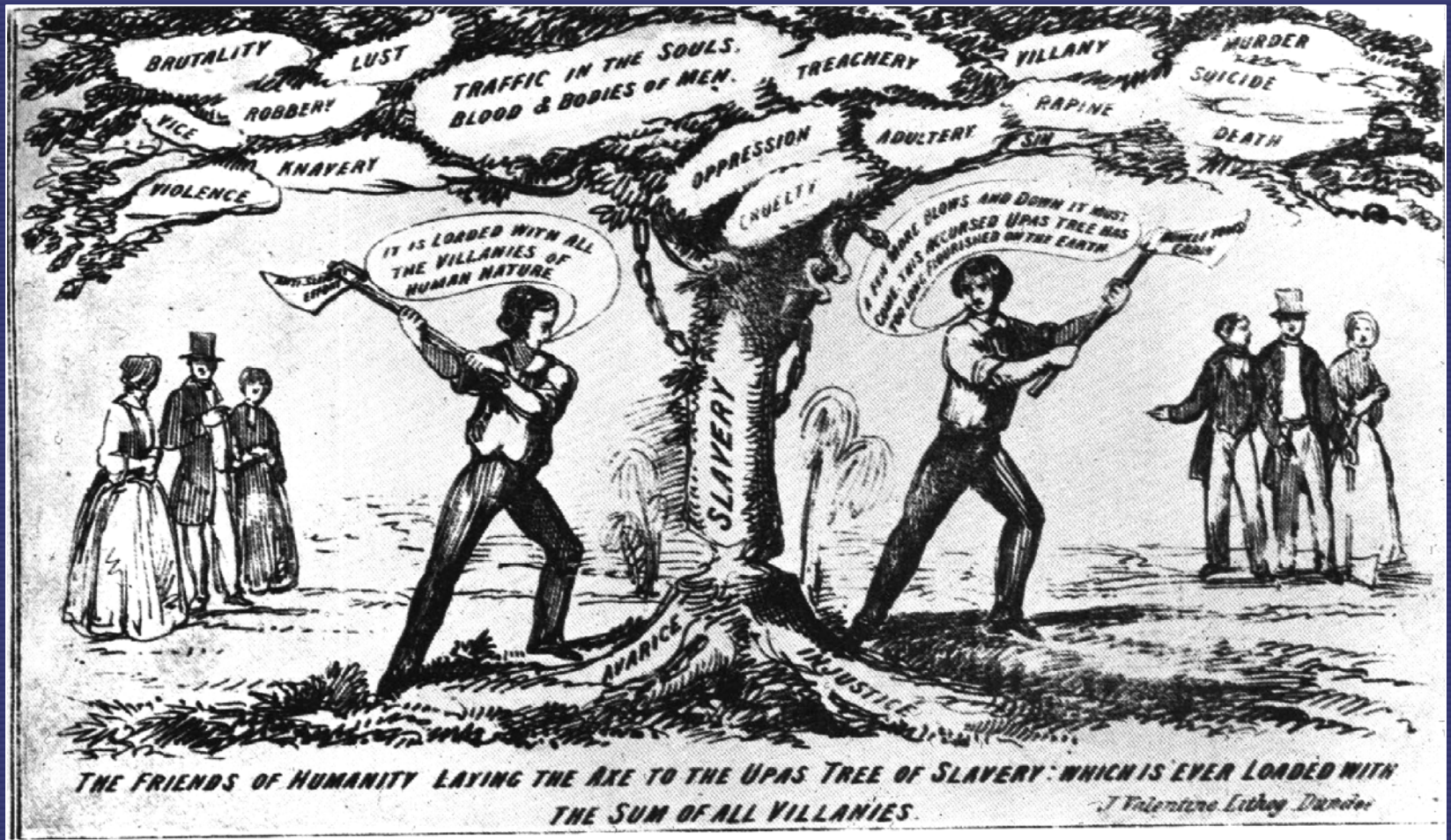
- Ⓜ Slavery undermined republican values.
- Ⓜ Immediate emancipation with NO compensation.
- Ⓜ Slavery was a moral, not an economic issue.
- Ⓜ Found and Editor of The Liberator

The Liberator



Premiere issue □ January 1, 1831

The Tree of Slavery—Loaded with the Sum of All Villanies!

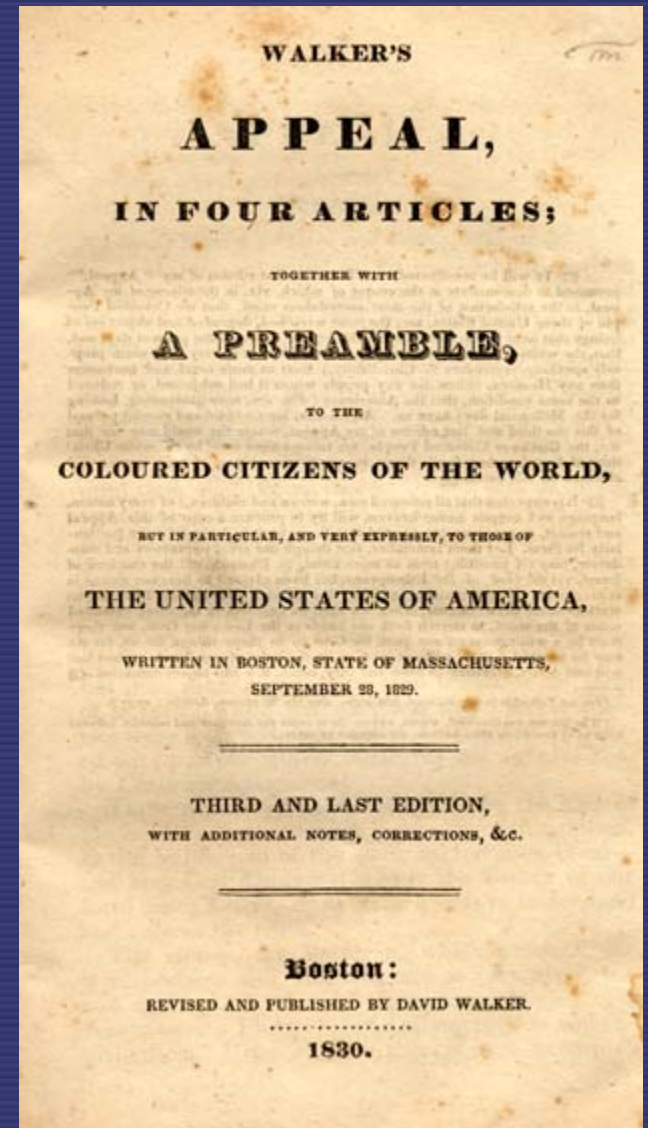


Black Abolitionists

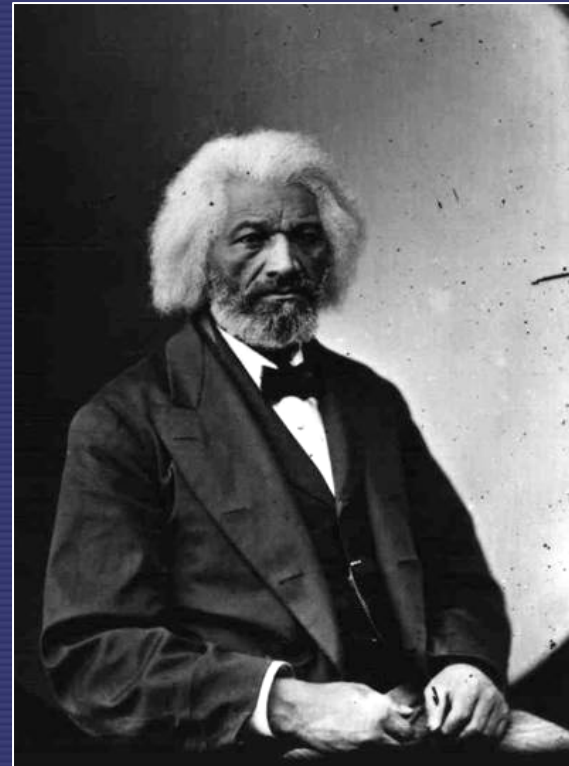
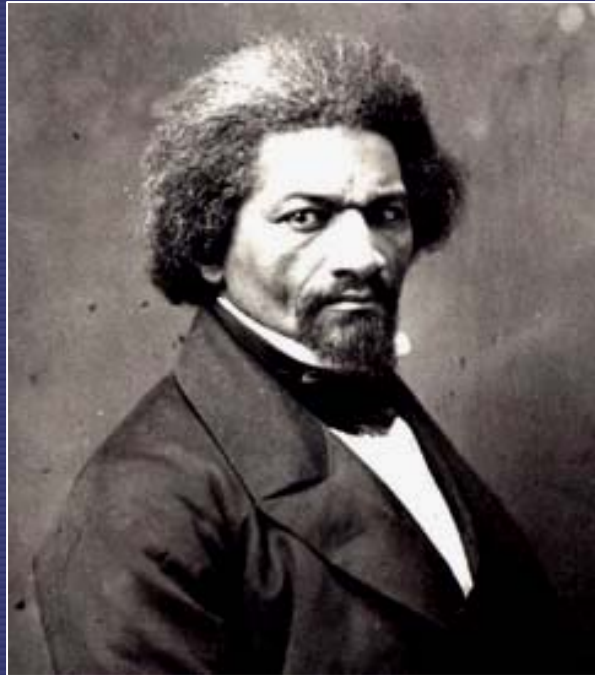
David Walker
(1785-1830)

1829 □ *Appeal to the Coloured
Citizens of the World*

Fight for freedom rather than
wait to be set free by whites.



Frederick Douglass (1817-1895)

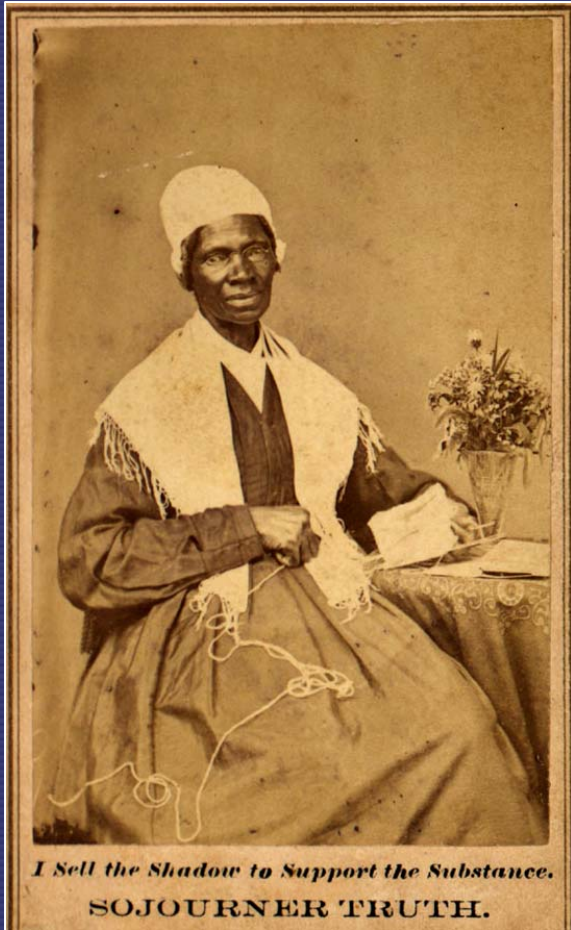


1845 □ *The Narrative of the Life
Of Frederick Douglass*

1847 □ **"The North Star"**

Sojourner Truth (1787-1883)

or Isabella Baumfree



1850 □ *The Narrative of Sojourner Truth*

Harriet Tubman (1820-1913)

- Helped over 300 slaves to freedom.
- \$40,000 bounty on her head.
- Served as a Union spy during the Civil War.

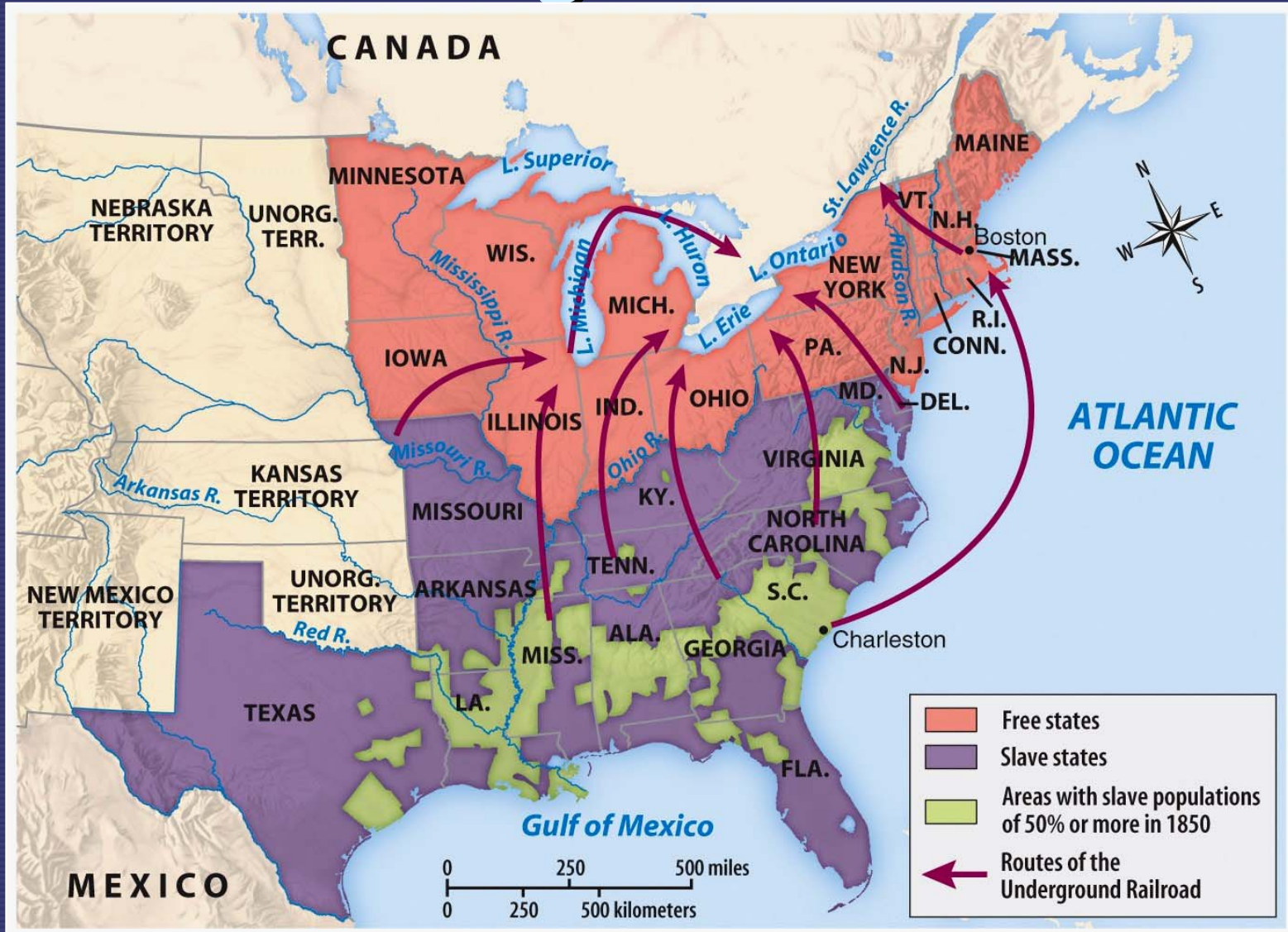


"Moses"

Leading Escaping Slaves Along the Underground Railroad



The Underground Railroad



The Underground Railroad

m, "Conductor" ===== leader of the escape

m, "Passengers" ===== escaping slaves

m, "Tracks" ===== routes

m, "Trains" ===== farm wagons transporting
the escaping slaves

m, "Depots" ===== safe houses to rest/sleep

Thank You, Thank you!

Special Thanks to Susan Pojer
for the many graphics I
"borrowed" from her wonderful
Age of Reform PowerPoint!