

Welcome Back! Bell Ringer...

This transformation of the condition of the country from gloom and distress to brightness and prosperity, has been mainly the work of American legislation, fostering American industry, instead of allowing it to be controlled by foreign legislation, cherishing foreign industry....”

-Excerpt from the American System by Henry Clay 1832

1. In the above quote, what action did Congress take to foster American industry?

- a. Passing of tariffs
- b. A renewal of the National Bank
- c. Develop foreign trade relationships
- d. Federal regulations of interstate trade

2. Why would the South be least supportive of Henry Clay's American System?

- a. The Second National Bank was not open to make loans to common man
- b. Tariffs interfered with their trade of cotton in the world market
- c. Canals and road systems did not extend to the South
- d. State governments were required to raise interstate taxes

3. What was the effect of the roads and canals system such as Cumberland Road to the American markets?

- a. Urbanization of the western territory and movement of big business
- b. Movement of eastern industry to western areas closer to natural resources
- c. Closer Ties between the western resources and eastern industry
- d. An economic recession due to the increased amount of consumer goods



Antebellum Society and Reform

Chapter 15

Welcome Back!

- Bell Ringer: With your neighbor, answer the following questions in outline form
- Agenda and Objective: through note review, students will identify important cultural and societal shifts occurring in Antebellum America.

GUIDING QUESTION

- **How did the Second Great Awakening influence the development of American society during the nineteenth century?**

GUIDING QUESTION

- **In what ways and to what extent did social reform movements significantly change American society between 1820 and 1860?**

Consider the following: temperance, education, prison reform, antislavery /abolitionism, women's rights, utopian experiments/communitarianism.

Motivations and Sources for Antebellum Reform

1. Second Great Awakening – Finney and other religious revivals
2. Social Changes due to the rise of the market economy (anxiety over changing relationships between men and women, masters and workers, social classes)
3. Social Changes resulting from immigration
4. Puritan and revolutionary traditions of America to remake the world
5. Republican and Enlightenment ideology of virtue and good citizenship
6. Transcendentalism and other Romantic literary influences

A. RELIGION

EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT
REVIVALISM & THE SECOND
GREAT AWAKENING



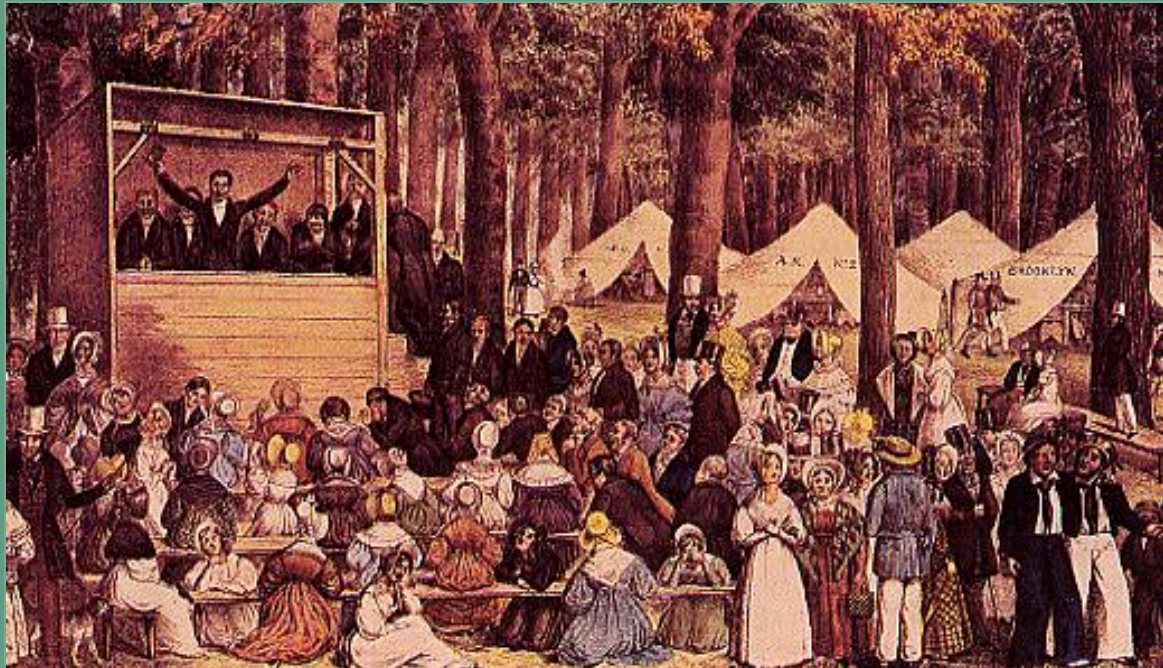
Question #1

GUIDING QUESTION

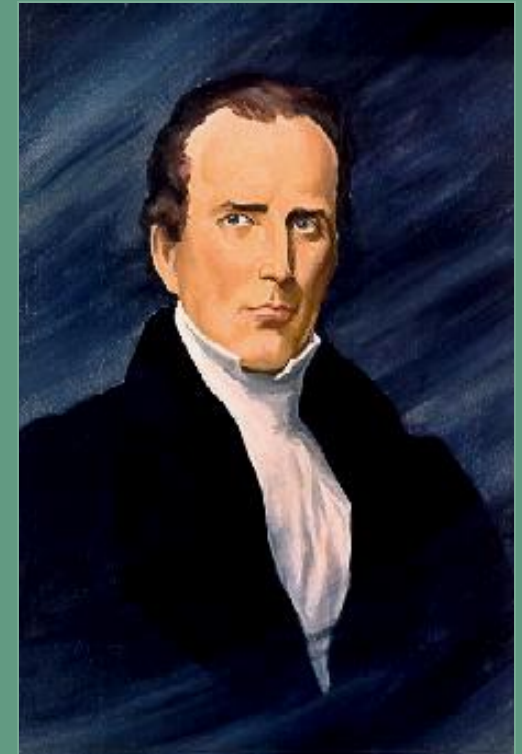
- **How did the Second Great Awakening influence the development of American society during the nineteenth century?**

RELIGION

- Second Great Awakening (1806-40s)
- Charles Grandison Finney



Second Great Awakening Revival Meeting

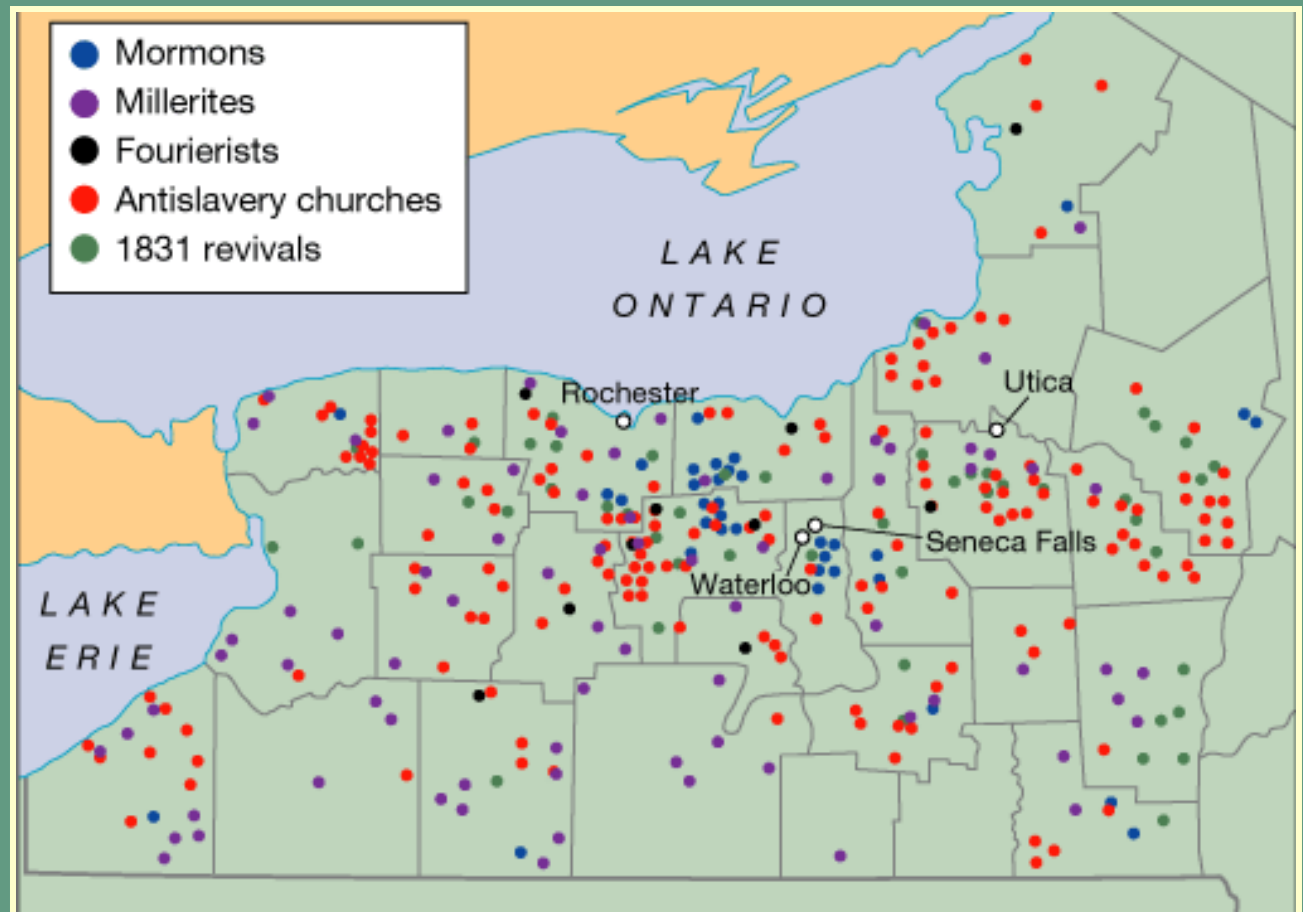


Charles G. Finney
(1792 – 1895)

RELIGION

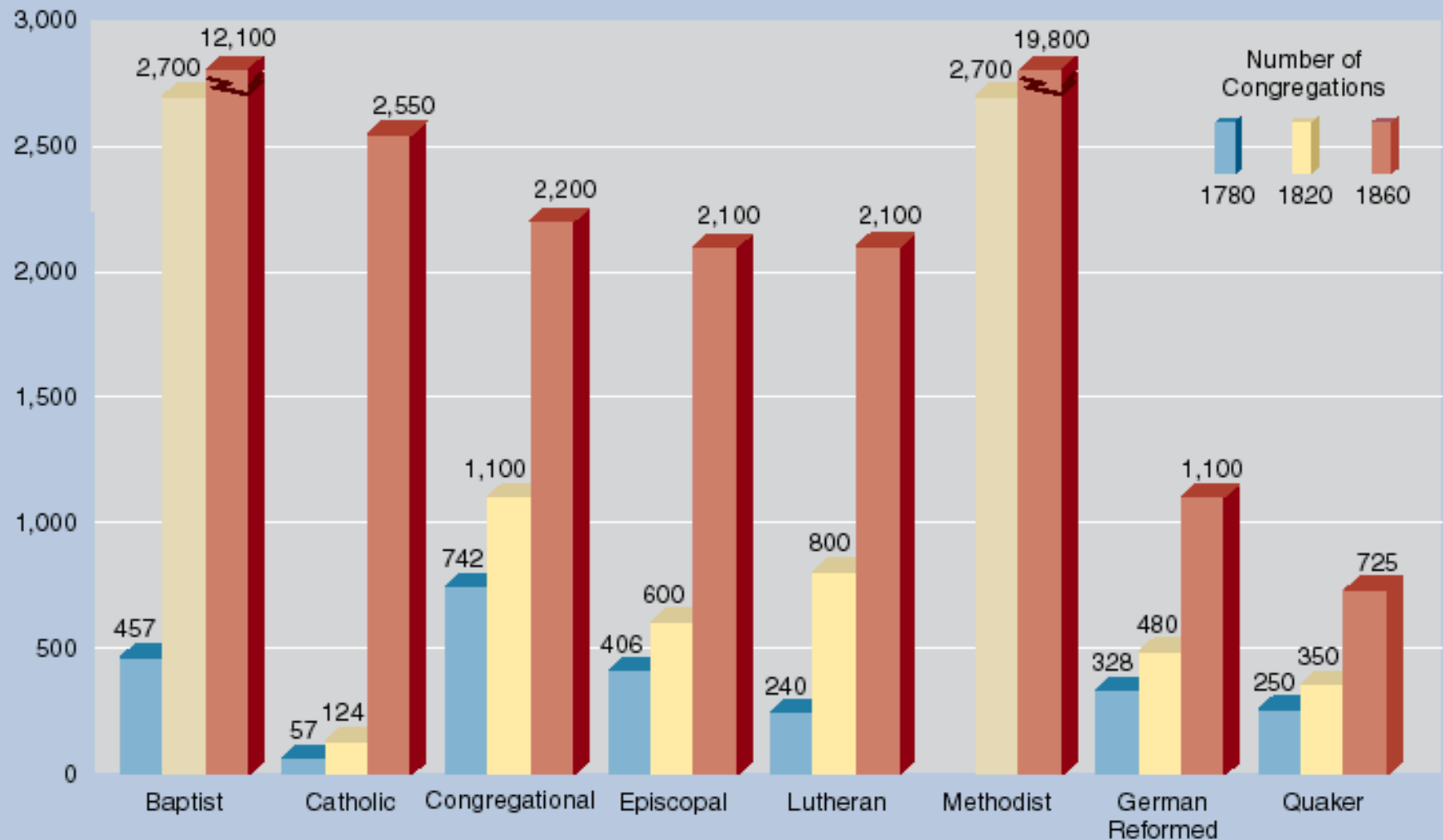
- New Lights
- “burned over district”

Reform
Movements in
the Burned-
Over District



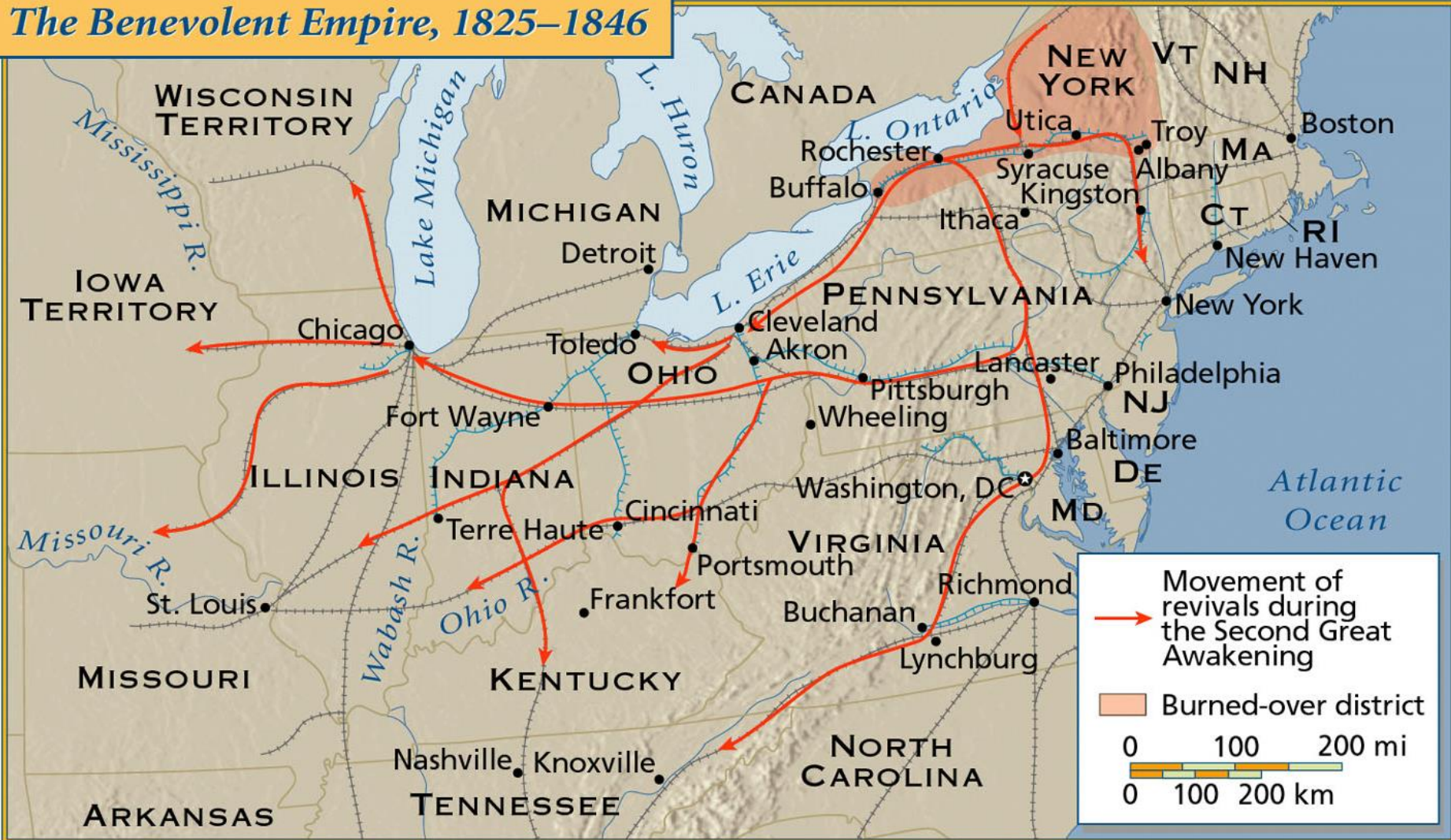
Denominational Growth, 1780–1860

As this bar graph makes clear, the early nineteenth century was a time of explosive religious growth. What were the decades that saw the greatest growth? Which denominations expanded most quickly and which most slowly?



Spread of the Second Great Awakening

The Benevolent Empire, 1825–1846



The Second Great Awakening

“Spiritual Reform From Within”
[Religious Revivalism]

Social Reforms & Redefining the Ideal
of Equality

Temperance

Asylum &
Penal Reform

Abolitionism

Women's
Rights

Education

RELIGION

- Society of Friends
- Unitarianism

RELIGION

■ Shakers



Shaker
Meeting

Shaker Simplicity & Utility



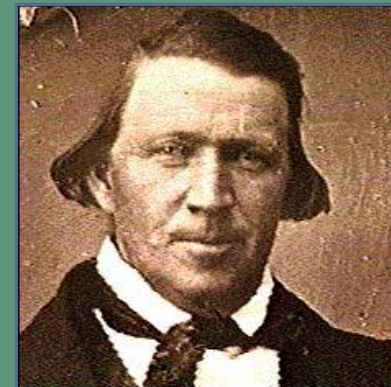
RELIGION

■ Church of Jesus Christ of LDS (“Mormons”)

- Joseph Smith
- Brigham Young



Joseph Smith
(1805-1844)



Brigham Young
(1801-1877)





Questions #2 and #3

B. SOCIAL REFORMS

ABOLITIONISM,
TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION,
PENAL REFORM

GUIDING QUESTION

- **In what ways and to what extent did social reform movements significantly change American society between 1820 and 1860?**

Consider the following: temperance, education, prison reform, antislavery /abolitionism, women's rights, utopian experiments/communitarianism.

ANTEBELLUM REFORM MOVEMENTS

Primary Motivations (Why)

- 1) Human liberation
- 2) Social order

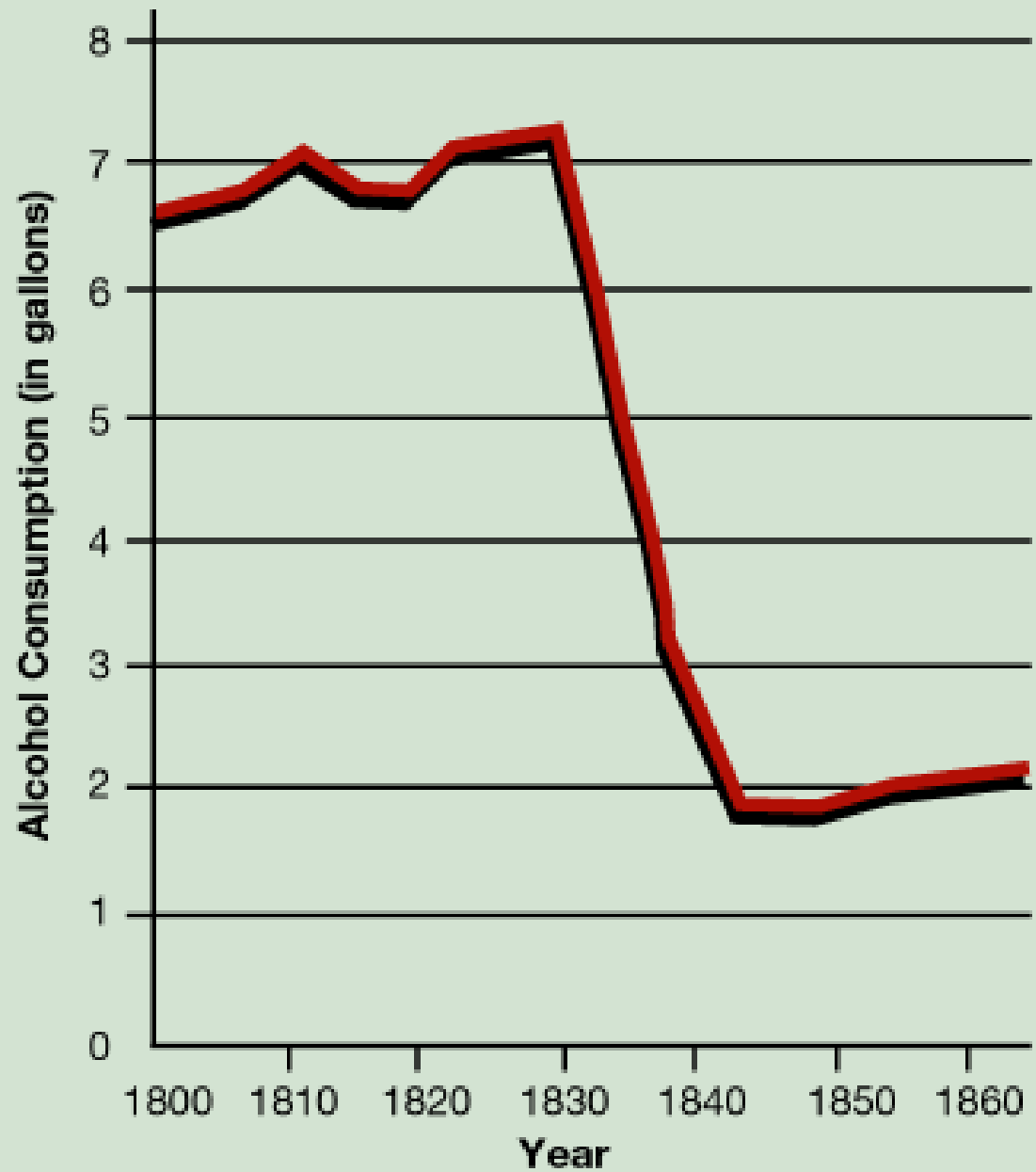
1. Temperance Movement

- American Temperance Society (1826) – “Demon Rum”



“The Drunkard’s Progress” (1846) “From the first glass to the grave”

Per Capita Consumption of Alcohol, 1800–1860

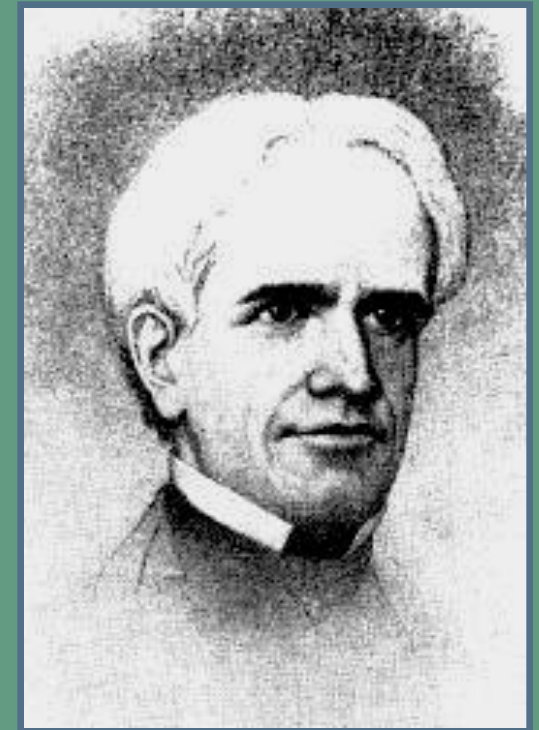


ANTEBELLUM REFORM MOVEMENTS

2. Education

- Modern public school movement
 - Religious Training → Secular Education
- Massachusetts - forefront of public educational reform
 - 1st state to establish tax support for local public schools.
 - Horace Mann

- Universal public education:
 - By 1860 every state offered free public education to whites.
 - US had one of the highest literacy rates in the world (80%).



Horace Mann (1796-1859)
“Father of American Education”

ANTEBELLUM REFORM MOVEMENTS

3. Penal Institutions

- Benevolent Empire
- Early Penal Institutions
- Asylums
- Penitentiaries
- Dorothea Dix



Dorothea Dix
(1802-1887)

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ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENTS

1830

CANADA

MAINE

L. Superior

MICH. TERR.

MICH. TERR.

NEW YORK

VT.

N.H.

MASS.

R.I.

CONN.

PA.

N.J.

MD.

DEL.

UNORG. TERR.

ILLINOIS

IND.

OHIO

VIRGINIA

KENTUCKY

NORTH CAROLINA

TENNESSEE

SOUTH CAROLINA

MISSOURI

ARK. TERR.

MISS.

ALABAMA

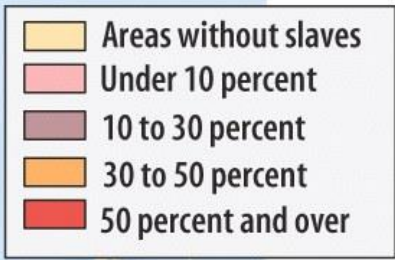
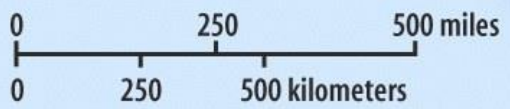
GEORGIA

LA.

FLA. TERR.

Gulf of Mexico

ATLANTIC OCEAN



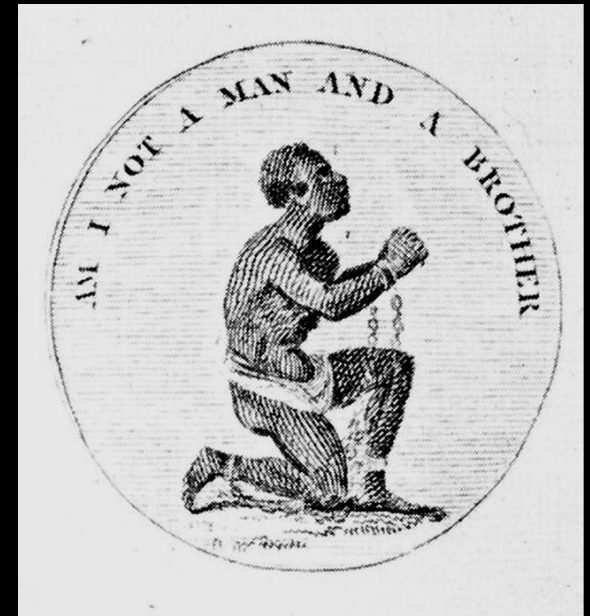
Distribution of the Slave Population, 1830

Distribution of the Slave Population, 1860



ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENTS

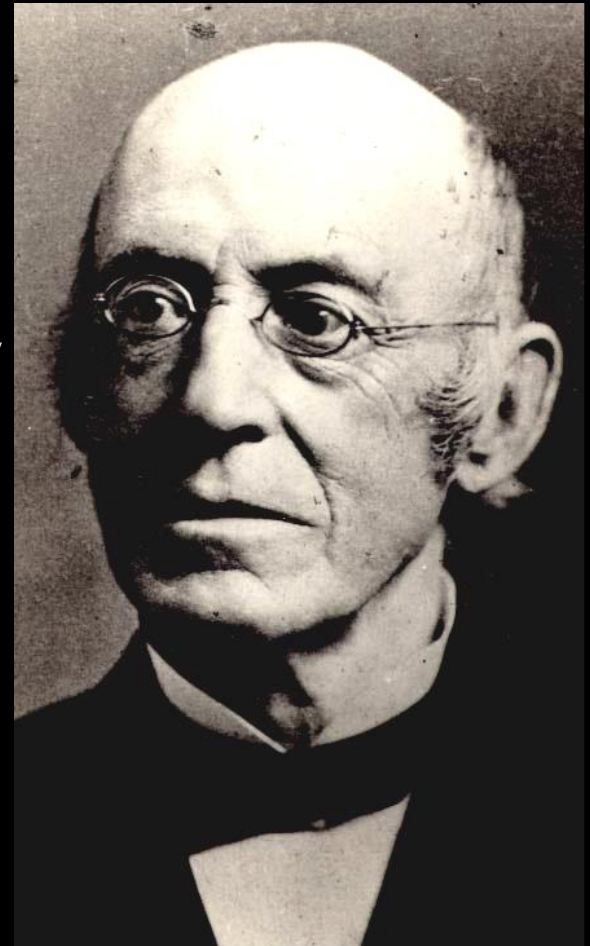
- Colonization
- American Colonization Society (1816)
 - Create a free slave state in Liberia, West Africa.
 - No real anti-slavery sentiment in the North in the 1820s & 1830s.



British Colonization Society symbol

ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENTS

- Abolition Movement
- William Lloyd Garrison
- *The Liberator*
- American Antislavery Society
 - Slavery undermined republican values.
 - Immediate emancipation with NO compensation.
 - Slavery was a moral, not an economic issue.



William Lloyd Garrison (1801-1879)

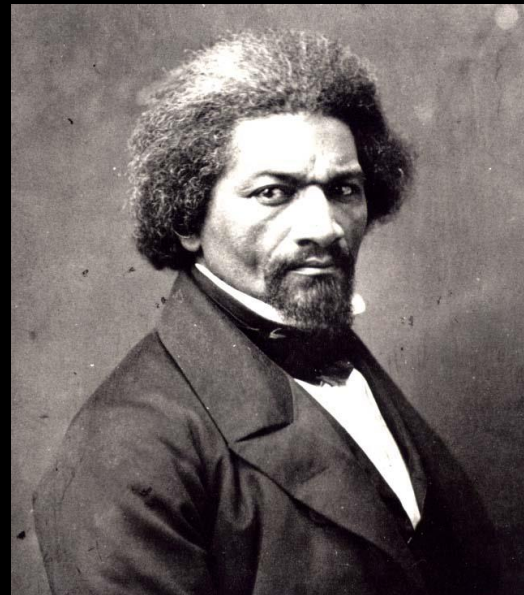
The Liberator



ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENTS

- David Walker (1785-1830) - *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”

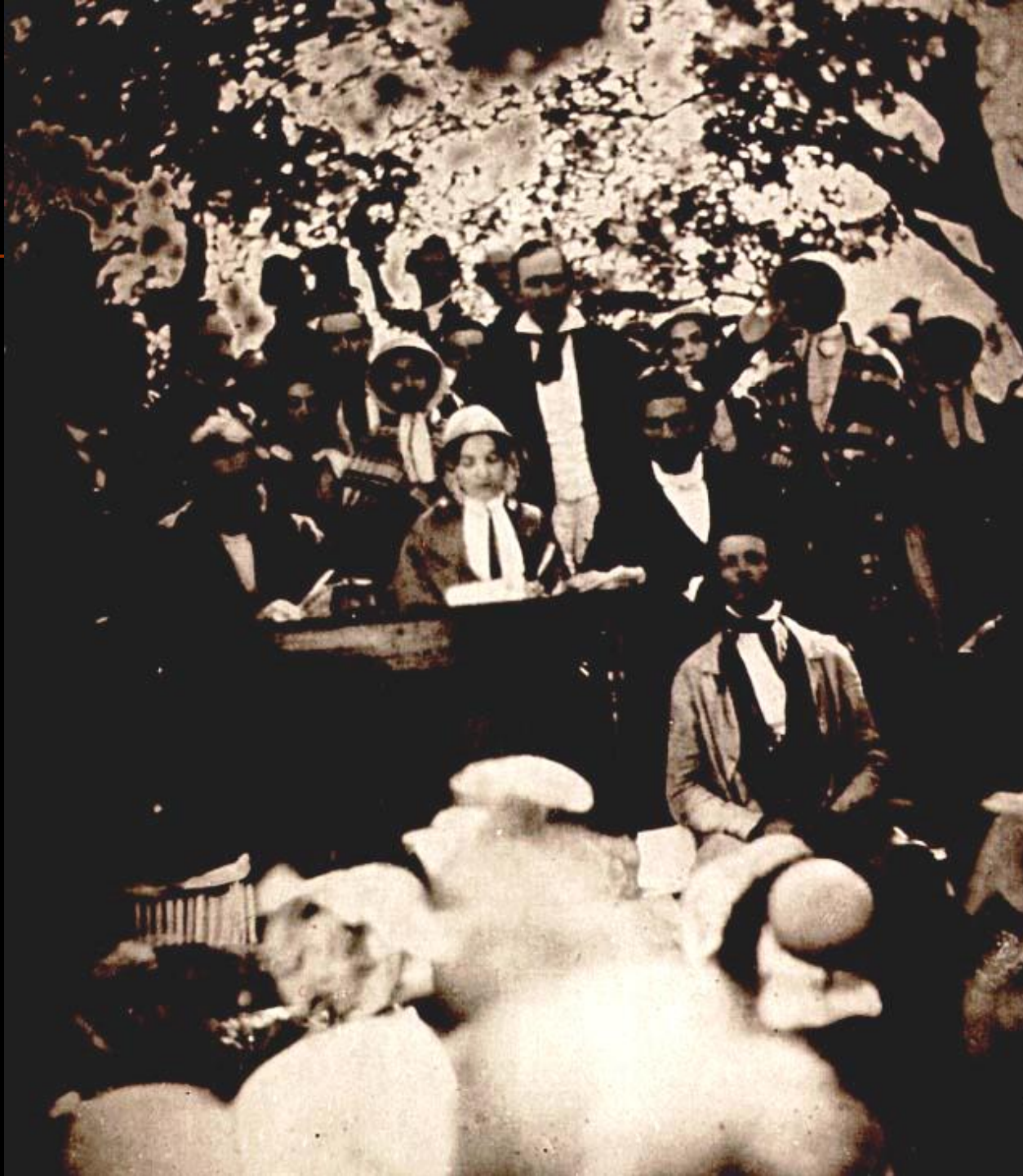
Frederick Douglass
(about 1866)



Anti-Slavery Convention

Around 1845,
probably held in
Cazanovia, New
York.

Frederick Douglass
at center right



Sojourner Truth (1787-1883) or Isabella Baumfree



1850 - *The Narrative of Sojourner Truth*

Harriet Tubman (1820-1913)

Ⓜ Helped over 300 slaves to freedom.

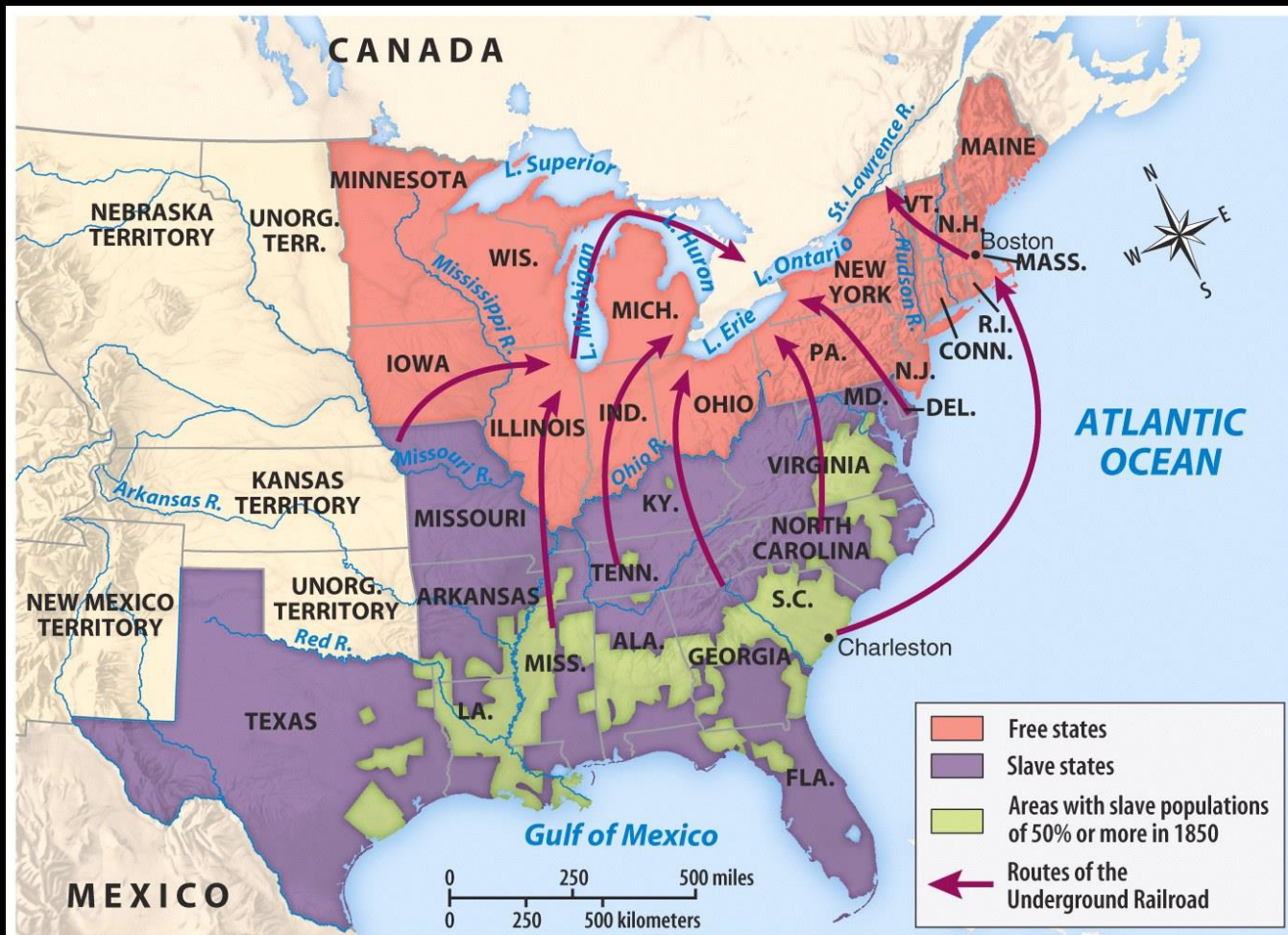
Ⓜ \$40,000 bounty on her head.

Ⓜ Served as a Union spy during the Civil War.



ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENTS

■ Underground Railroad





Charles T. Webber, *The Underground Railroad*, 1893, depicting fugitives arriving at Levi Coffin's Indiana farm

National Underground Railroad Freedom Center



National Underground Railroad Freedom Center



OUTRAGE.

Fellow Citizens,

AN

ABOLITIONIST,

of the most revolting character is among you, exciting the feelings of the North against the South. A seditious Lecture is to be delivered

THIS EVENING,

at 7 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church in Cannon-street.

You are requested to attend and unite in putting down and silencing by peaceable means this tool of evil and fanaticism.

Let the rights of the States guaranteed by the Constitution be protected.

Feb. 27, 1837. *The Union forever!*

Antislavery Movements

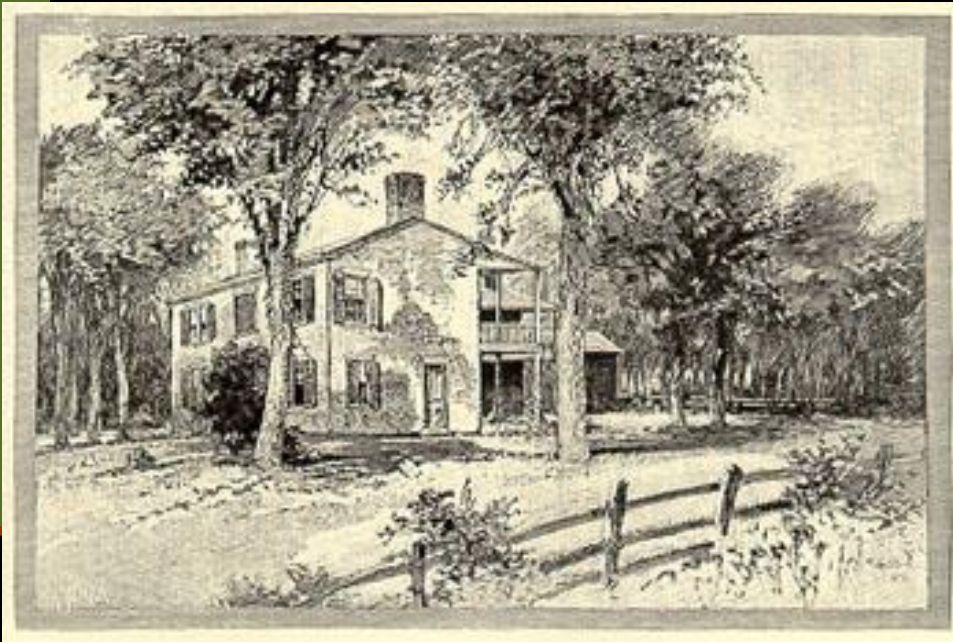
Varieties of Antislavery Reform Movements

Type	Definition	Examples/Leaders	Notes
Gradualist	Accepts black inferiority and seeks to end slavery in a gradual way by freeing slaves and in some cases, then establishing colonies in Africa	American Colonization Society. Henry Clay, James Madison, and James Monroe were early leaders.	Colonization never succeeds, sending only 1400 freed slaves to Africa in the 1920s while the American slave population grew by 700,000 in the same decade..
Immediatist (abolitionist)	Denounces slavery as a sin. Demands immediate steps to end slavery.	American Anti-Slavery Society., Liberty Party. William Lloyd Garrison, Arthur & Lewis Tappan, Theodore Weld, Angelina Grimké, Frederick Douglass	Few organizational and financial resources. Membership grows to of 200,000 by 1840. Split occurs over issue of antislavery women being treated as equals.
Political antislavery forces	Practices containment: recognize slavery where it exists in Southern states but prevent its spread to the territories	Conscience Whigs. Free Soil Party. In the mid-1850s the new Republican Party became the voice for free soil advocates.	Former Whigs rally to cries of "free soil, free speech, free labor, free men"

*Based on *The American Journey: A History of the United States* by Goldfield, et al.

ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENTS

■ *Uncle Tom's Cabin*



C. WOMEN

AND IDEALS OF
DOMESTICITY

Welcome Back!

- Bell Ringer: With your individual reading, identify the reformer.
- Agenda and Objective: Through note review, students will identify major reform movements of the 19th century.
- Fredrick Douglass “What to the slave is the 4th of July
- Dortehea Dix, Addressing the State of Illinois, 1847
- Joseph Smith, *The Book of Mormon*
- Henry David Thoreau, *Civil Disobedience*
- Henry Clay “On American Industry” (The Tariff of 1824)
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton, on Woman’s Rights, 1848
- Louisa May Alcott, *Little Women*

Essay due Wednesday! Test on
Friday!

6. Women's Rights

Women's Position in 18th Century Society

- Unable to vote.
- Legal status of a minor.
- Single – could own her own property (*“femme seule”*)
- Married - no control over her property or her children (*“Femme covert”*)
- Could not initiate divorce.
- Could not make wills, sign a contract, or bring suit in court without her husband's permission.



Seneca Falls Declaration..

6. Women's Rights

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

- World Anti-Slavery Convention - London



Lucretia Mott



Elizabeth Cady Stanton

1848 - Seneca Falls Convention

- Declaration of Sentiments

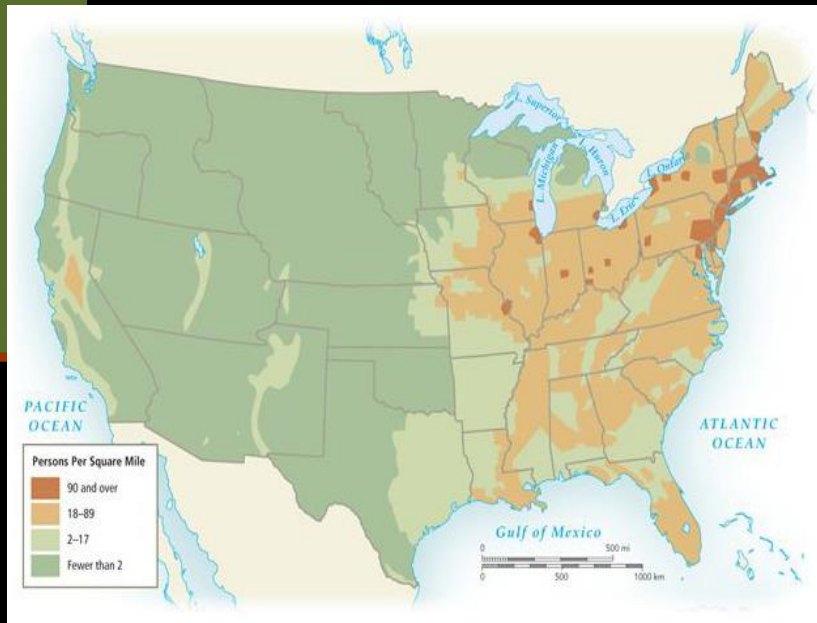


Bell Ringer Review and Period 4 review

Question #1



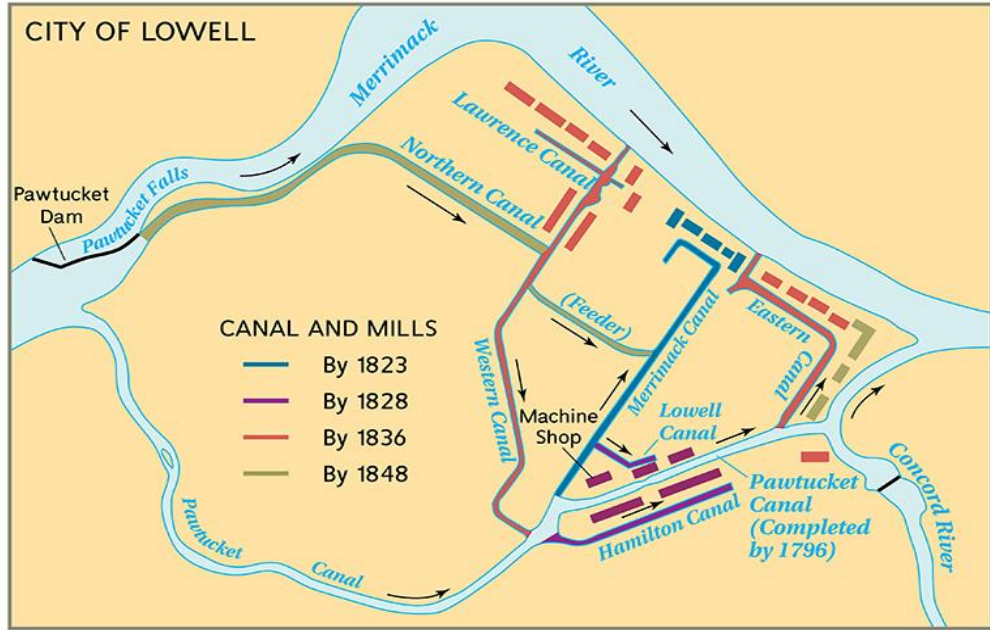
AMERICAN POPULATION DENSITY, 1820



AMERICAN POPULATION DENSITY, 1860



CANALS IN THE NORTHEAST, 1823-1860



QUESTION #2



Question #5



D. TRANSCENDENTALISM & UTOPIAN COMMUNITIES

ANTEBELLUM REFORM MOVEMENTS

1. Transcendentalists

■ Transcendentalists

■ “Liberation from understanding and the cultivation of reasoning.”

ℳ “Transcend” the limits of intellect and allow the emotions, the SOUL, to create an original relationship with the Universe.

ANTEBELLUM REFORM MOVEMENTS

1. Transcendentalists

■ Transcendentalists

■ Ralph Waldo Emerson

- ***Nature* (1832)**
- *Self Reliance* (1841)



Ralph Waldo
Emerson

ANTEBELLUM REFORM MOVEMENTS

1. Transcendentalists

- Henry David Thoreau
 - *Resistance to Civil Disobedience* (1849)
 - “civil disobedience”
“passive resistance”
 - *Walden* (1854)



Henry David Thoreau

The Anti-Transcendentalist: Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-1864)



↳ pursuit of the ideal led to a distorted view of human nature and possibilities

↳ accept the world as an imperfect place:

- * *Scarlet Letter*
- * *House of the Seven*

ANTEBELLUM REFORM MOVEMENTS

2. Utopian Communities

- Utopian Communities
- Brook Farm
- Robert Owen
 - New Harmony
- Margaret Fuller



Major Communal Experiments before 1860

George Ripley (1802-1880)



Brook Farm
West Roxbury, MA

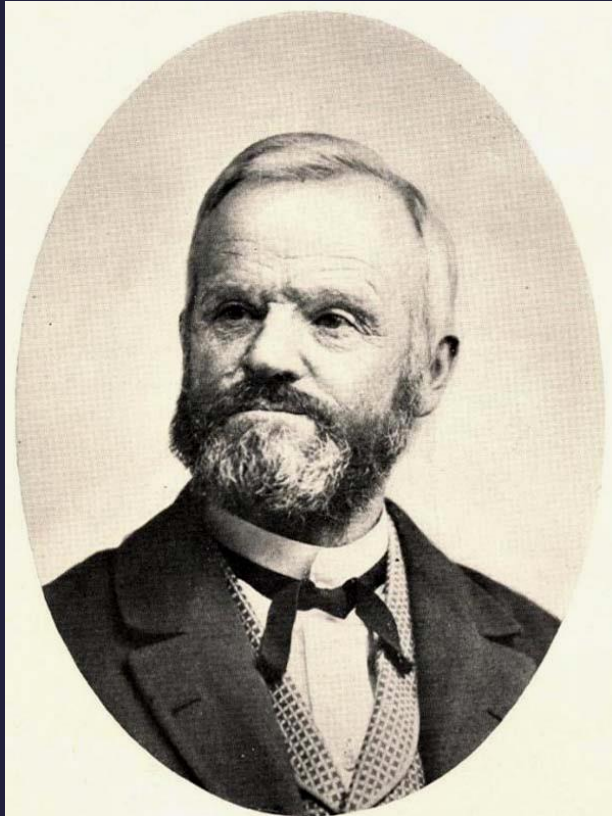
The Hive at Brook Farm



"THE HIVE"

The Oneida Community

New York, 1848



John Humphrey Noyes
(1811-1886)

↳ **Millenarianism** -the 2nd
coming of Christ had
already occurred.

↳ Humans were no longer
obliged to follow the moral
rules of the past

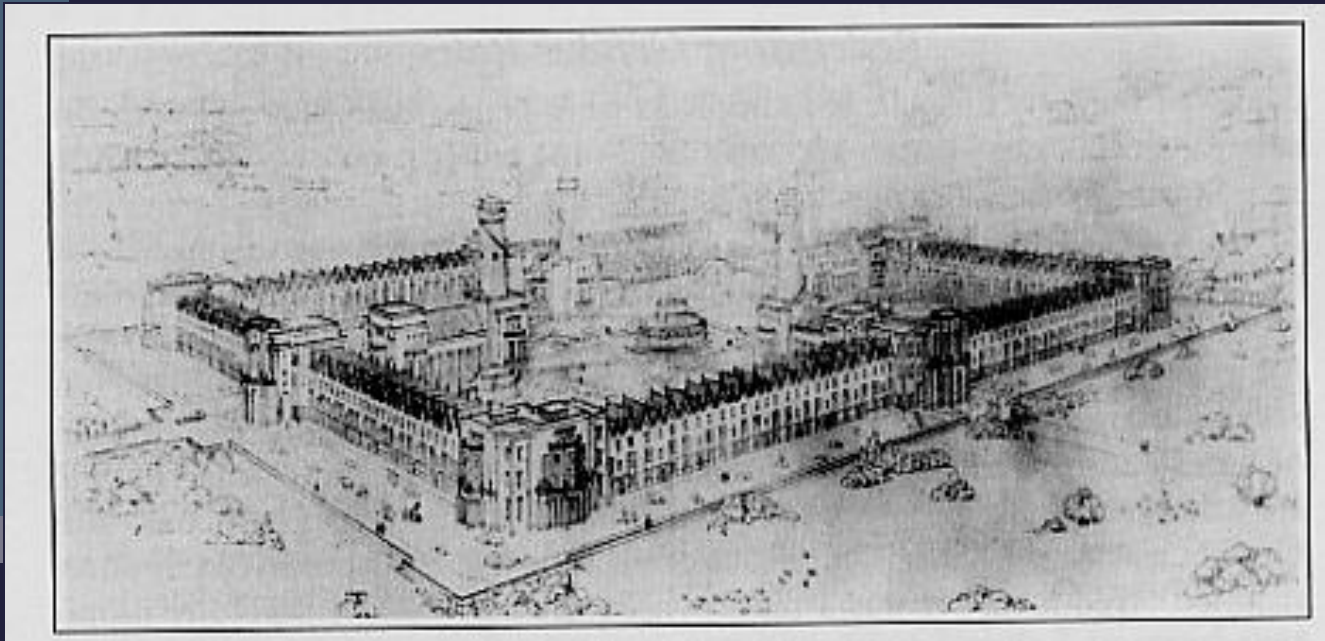
- all residents married
to each other.
- carefully regulated
“free love.”

Robert Owen (1771-1858)



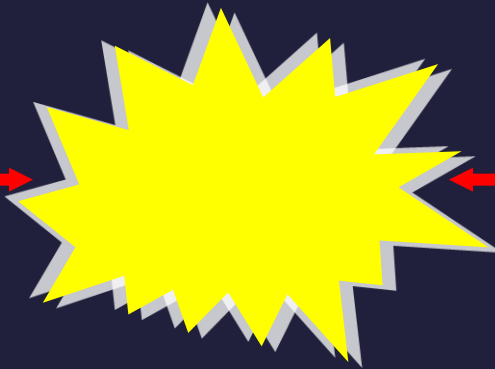
Utopian Socialist

Original Plans for New Harmony, IN



Secular Utopian Communities

Individual
Freedom



Demands of
Community Life

↳ spontaneity

↳ self-
fulfillment

↳ discipline

↳ organizational
hierarchy

REVIEW: Guiding Question

- **Analyze the causes and effects of American economic growth in the first half of the nineteenth century.**

Include: developments in transportation, manufacturing and agriculture.

REVIEW: Essential Question

- **To what degree was the South developing as a distinctively different region from the rest of the United States during the period 1820 to 1860?**
- **(To what degree did slavery shape life in the South during this period?)**

(Consider political, economic, social and intellectual aspects of life in the South)

REVIEW: GUIDING QUESTION

- **In what ways and to what extent did social reform movements significantly change American society between 1820 and 1860?**

Consider the following: temperance, education, prison reform, antislavery /abolitionism, women's rights, utopian experiments/communitarianism.