

Religious and Moral Reform

What problems arose as a result of industrialization in the first half of the 19th century? _____

Religious, Social, and Moral Reform

Becoming "Better" Americans- Fixing Our Faith- Religious Revival and Reform

Religious Rebels

- Church attendance still common
 - _____
- Deism: Rejected the divinity of Christ; evidence of a Supreme Being found in nature
 - Sprung from the ideals of the Enlightenment (reason rather than faith)
- Unitarianism: Believed that God existed in only one personage (not in the orthodox Trinity).
 - Believed people were essentially good, not born under "original sin", and saved through good works, not faith in Christ.
 - Appealed to mostly intellectuals (e.g. Ralph Waldo Emerson).

Reviving Religion

- _____
 - Reaction to _____ (the MR)
 - More widely spread than the First Great Awakening, both _____ and by variety of participants
 - Spread by "_____"
 - Attempted to _____
 - Believed the second coming of Christ was near
 - Encouraged vivacious evangelicalism
 - _____: prison reform, temperance, abolition, women's suffrage, etc.

Meet the Preacher

- _____
 - "*Sinners Bound to Change Their Own Hearts*"
 - _____
 - "_____": Nickname given to area of Western NY that had been so heavily evangelized as to have no "fuel" (unconverted population) left over to _____. (the Converted District)

Denominational Diversity

- The gap between the classes and regions were widened by religion
 - Poor, rural, less-educated, Southern or Western became Baptist or Methodist
 - Wealthier, urban, more-educated, Eastern became/stayed Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Unitarians
- The _____
- _____ left from the First Great Awakening.

THE END IS NEAR!

- "Millerites": Predicted the second coming of Christ would occur on October 22, 1844
 - Lost credibility when it didn't happen
 - _____

Latter Day Saints (AKA: _____)

- _____
- Ran into trouble with their neighbors
 - Drilled a militia

- Voted as a block
- _____

• _____
 A Desert Zion

- The State of Deseret was proposed in 1849 by Latter-day Saint settlers in Salt Lake City.
 - Never recognized by the U.S. government
 - _____
 - More and more land in the proposed state was absorbed into other Western States (would have been the largest state in the Union)

Wilderness Utopias

- _____
- Inspired by the book Utopia by Sir Thomas Moore
- _____ created through industrialization
- New Harmony (IN), Brook Farm (MA), Oneida Community (NY) The Shakers (LOL)

Transcendentalism

- _____
- One should learn to _____ to reach the “Oversoul” (akin to Enlightenment)

Social Norms today: _____

- Believed in the inherent goodness and godliness of both people and nature, thus no need for churches or adherence to the Bible
- Believed that society and its institutions—particularly _____ and _____—ultimately _____
- Believed people are at their best when truly “self-reliant,” _____, and independent
- Human “intuition” (conscience/truth) is strengthened through nature, as it is uncorrupted by society; Poets speak the language of nature, and thus are the most “religious”

Ralph _____

- _____
- Best known for writing “_____,” which stressed the need for individuals to _____ and false consistency, and _____
- *“A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds, adored by little statesmen and philosophers and divines.”*
- _____: Believed that one should reduce his bodily wants so as to _____
- Spent two years living in the woods living off only what he could produce (“*Walden: Or Life in the Woods*”).
 - *“I went to the woods because I wished to live deliberately, to front only the essential facts of life, and see if I could not learn what it had to teach, and not, when I came to die, discover that I had not lived.”*
- _____ – greatly influenced _____
- Margaret Fuller: _____, esp. the need for social and psychological independence
- Walt Whitman: *Leaves of Grass*; encouraged people to holler out a “barbaric yawp”

Social Reform Movements- Educational Reform (The Three R’s)

Public Education

- Free public education not popular in the early 1800s (why should I pay for someone else’s kid?)

- Jacksonian Democracy began to change opinions

○ _____

○ _____

- Teachers were ill-educated and ill-trained themselves
- African Americans were largely ignored

Educational Reformers

- Horace Mann – _____
 - Pushed for _____
 - Focus on hands on education and the 3R's, remove "dead languages"
- Noah Webster's Blueback Speller and dictionary
 - Most textbooks came from England; Webster thought that Americans should learn from American books
 - _____
- William H. McGuffey's *McGuffey's Reader*
 - _____

Changes to Higher Education

- Higher education for women had been taboo
 - _____ corrupt children and families
 - New colleges for women began opening; Mount Holyoke Seminary (1837)
- Working class Americans found less formal education in libraries, lyceums (public lectures), and magazines.

Moral Reform- Becoming Better Americans

The Victorian Era

- _____.
- It was a period of peace, prosperity, refined sensibilities, and nationalism, that spread far beyond the borders of Great Britain.

The Reform Movement

- The reform movement sought to eliminate a multitude of sins:
 - _____
- _____
- Felt it their duty as rulers of morality in the home to rid society of these vices.

An Age of Reform

- Gradual abolishment of debtors' prisons
- Criminal codes and penalties were softened – _____
 - Reduction of capital offenses
 - Penitentiaries

Dorothea Dix

- _____
- Traveled the country, visiting different asylums; her protests resulted in improved conditions for the mentally ill.

"I proceed, Gentlemen, briefly to call your attention to the present state of Insane Persons confined within this Commonwealth, in cages, stalls, pens! Chained, naked, beaten with rods, and lashed into obedience."

Demon Rum- The "Old Deluder"

- Reformers wanted to ban alcohol and end drunkenness
 - Mostly women, clergymen, and members of Congress
- _____
 - Remove the desire to drink (temperance over teetotalism) (Wizard of Oz- TOTO)
 - Punish those who did drink – strengthening laws

- Maine Law of 1851 which prohibited alcohol's sale or manufacture. Other states followed suit.

Women in Revolt

- Catharine Beecher encouraged women _____ (until they married), and advocated the _____ (a German tradition).
- Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell became the first female doctor
- _____
- Amelia Bloomer wore short skirts
- _____
- _____
- “_____” argued that all men *and women* were created equal
- It _____

Scientific Advancement

Dawn of Scientific Achievement

- Medicine in America was still primitive by modern standards
 - Bleeding, purging, “cure-all” medicines
 - Barber or butcher as surgeon
 - _____
 - Ether and laughing gas used as anesthesia in 1840s

Studying Our World

- John Audubon: An early naturalist who painted birds with precise details
 - _____ gets its name from the ornithologist
- Smithsonian Institution created (1846)

Defining American Culture- Philosophy, Art, and Literature

Artistic Achievements

- Art
 - Not copies of European styles of art
 - _____
 - Greek Revival in architecture. e.g. Monticello
- Music
 - _____
 - Stephen Foster’s “Old Folks At Home” (AKA: Swanee River)
 - "Dixie" written in 1859

National Literature

- Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, *Ride of Paul Revere*
- Louisa May Alcott, *Little Women*
- Nathaniel Hawthorne, *The Scarlet Letter*
- Herman Melville, *Moby Dick*
- Emily Dickinson – Poetry
- Edgar Allen Poe

1920s Movement Successes

Temperance Movement	
Nativist Movement	
Women’s Rights Movement	