

The Second Great Awakening

A wave of religious fervor (intensity) in the early 1800s; increased church membership and encouraged people to reform both their own lives and the world

Transcendentalist

Stressed the importance of the individual conscience; included Emerson, Thoreau, Longfellow, Whitman, Dickinson, and Beecher Stowe

Lyman Beecher

A minister and a crusader against alcohol; blamed alcohol for poverty, the breakup of families, crime, and insanity

Temperance Movement

Movement to limit or ban alcohol;
somewhat successful, but the laws
that were created were later repealed

Horace Mann

“Father” of public education;
improved education by:

- lengthening the school year to six months
- improving the school curriculum
- doubling teachers’ salaries
- developing better ways of training teachers

Basic principles of education

- Schools should be free and supported by taxes
- Teachers should be trained
- Children should be required to attend school

Not immediately accepted – schools not funded, teachers lacked training, some people opposed to required education, and some thought a women's place was in the home

Gallaudet

Developed a method to educate
people who are hearing impaired

Howe

Developed books that allowed
people who were visually impaired
to read

Dix

Educated the public about the
mentally ill and those people in
prison

Abolitionism

The goal to end (abolish) slavery

American Colonization Society

A group of white Virginians who worked to free enslaved workers by buying them and sending them abroad (mainly Liberia) to start new lives; the society did not stop the growth of slavery – slavery continued to increase, could only settle a small number (too costly), and most African Americans did not want to go to Africa

William Lloyd Garrison

Founded *The Liberator*, an
antislavery newspaper; created the
American Antislavery Society in
1833

Frederick Douglass

A runaway slave who later bought his freedom; edited the *North Star*, an antislavery newspaper

Sojourner Truth

A runaway slave who later gained
freedom; spoke against slavery

Sarah and Angelina Grimke

Sisters who lectured and wrote
against slavery

Underground Railroad

A system that helped enslaved African Americans follow a network of escape routes out of the South to freedom in the North

Harriet Tubman

Famous “conductor” on the Underground Railroad

North

Opposed abolitionism because:

- a threat to the nation's social order
- could lead to war (N. vs. S.)
- African Americans could never blend into American society
- take jobs from white workers

South

Oppose abolitionism because:

- threatened way of life (depended on cotton plantations – effect of the cotton gin)
- slaves were treated well – provided with food, clothing, shelter, and medical care
- better off under white care

Leaders of the Women's Rights Movement

Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady
Stanton, Susan B. Anthony,
Catherine Beecher, Emma Hart
Willard, and Mary Lyon

Seneca Fall Convention

Held in 1848; important because it was the first major meeting for women's rights and paved the road for the reform movement; wrote the *Declaration of Sentiments*

Goals of the Women's Rights Movement

- Women allowed to enter the all-male world of business
- End to all laws that discriminated against women
- Allow women to vote

Achievements Made by Women by the Late 1800s

- Opened Troy Female Seminary and Mount Holyoke Female Seminary (education for girls)
- Some states allowed women to own property after marriage
- Some states gave equal “ownership” to husbands and wives over their children