

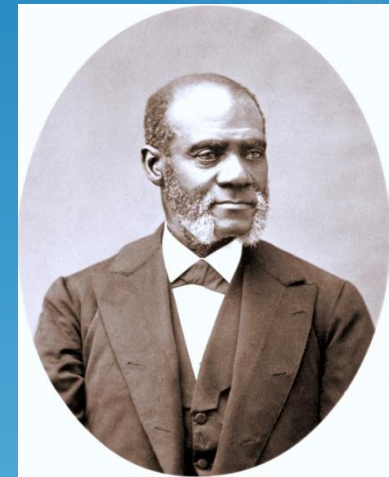
Reform Movements

Spurred by the Second Great Awakening

CA 8th Grade US History Standard 8.6.6, 8.6.5, 8.9.1

Abolitionists

- Abolitionists were people fighting against slavery.
 - They believed the United States needed to end slavery to fulfill its promise of liberty and equality.
 - Abolitionists believed slavery was wrong for political and religious reasons
- Henry Highland Garnet
 - Escaped slave
 - Great speaker who inspired African Americans to fight against slavery.
 - One of the first to speak often about abolition.
- African Americans tried many ways to stop slavery
 - Lawsuits
 - Anti-slavery newspapers telling the horrors of slavery
 - Books encouraging slaves to resist slavery.

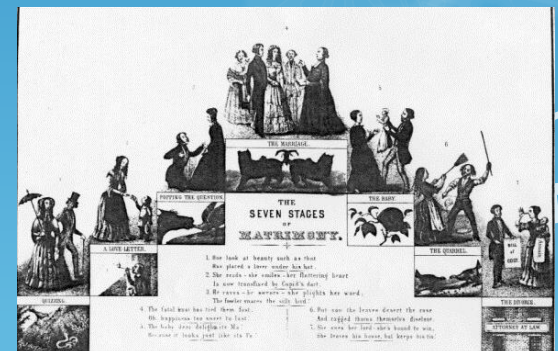


Abolitionists used illustrations like this one to show the horrendous conditions under which slaves lived.

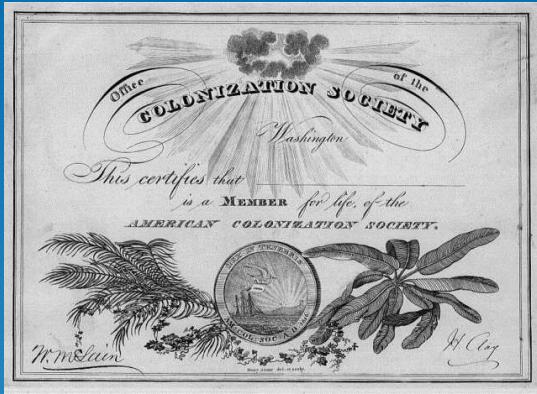
Second Great Awakening



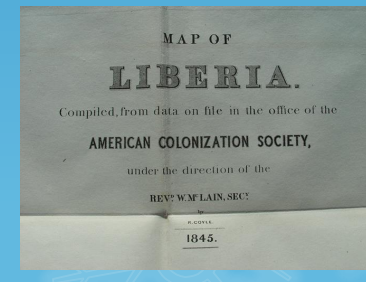
- Charles Grandison Finney was one of the leaders of the second great awakening.
 - Asked his followers to purify their lives and give up sin.
 - Asked them to take up the banner of reform
 - Argued it was their duty to end slavery.



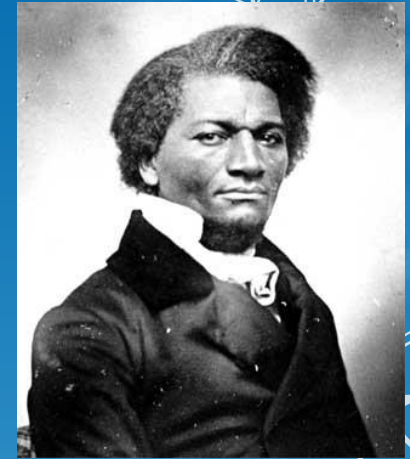
The American Colonization Society



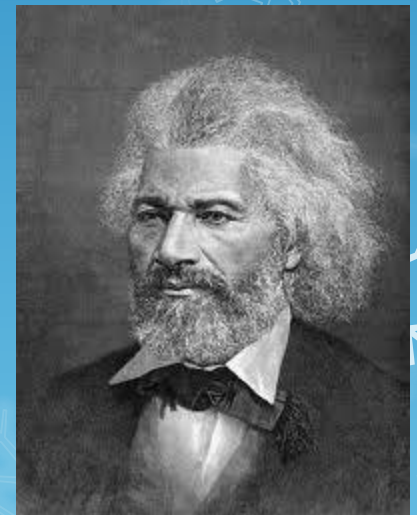
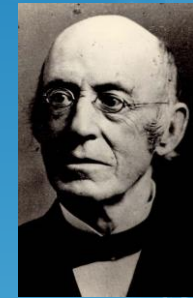
- In 1817, the society created a plan to end slavery by starting a colony for American slaves in Africa.
- President Monroe helped them establish the colony of Liberia
- The plan called for Southerners to voluntarily free slaves in exchange for payment.
- Most African Americans opposed the idea as they had been born and raised in the United States.
- One Free African American, Paul Cuffe, supported the plan and paid \$4,000 to resettle free African Americans in Liberia



Frederick Douglass

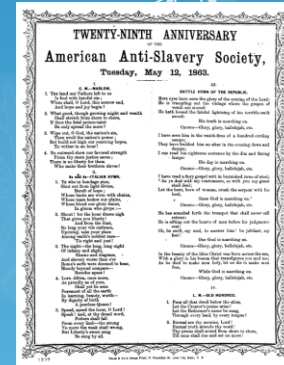
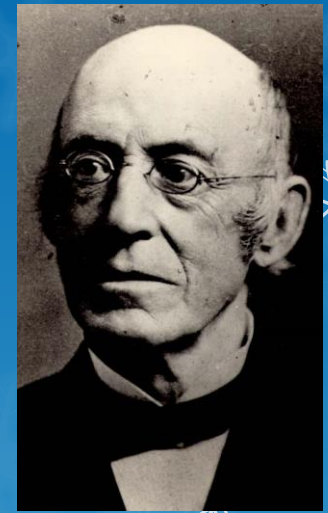


- Born a slave in Maryland
- Taught himself to read
- Escaped by train to Boston, Massachusetts
- In 1838 while addressing an audience of abolitionists he met William Lloyd Garrison.
- Garrison asked Douglass to go on tour to bring his message to others.
- After traveling for a few years he hear his former owners had petitioned for his return so he fled to Britain.
- After his friends purchased Douglass, he returned to the U.S., now free.
- He published an abolitionist newspaper called the North Star
- He later became an advisor to Abraham Lincoln.



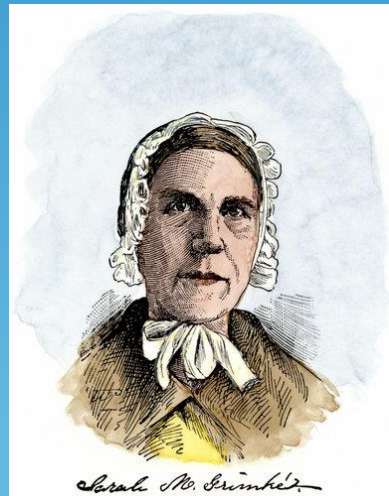
William Lloyd Garrison

- Most outspoken white abolitionist.
- Published an anti-slavery newspaper called The Liberator in 1831.
- Garrison was once attacked and dragged through the streets of Boston because of his abolitionist ideas.
- Founded the New England Anti-Slavery Society
- Theodore Weld , a preacher, was a member.
 - Weld held abolitionist meetings in New York.
 - He was a captivating speaker
 - Converted many to the abolitionist cause including Harriet Beecher Stowe.
 - Wrote pamphlets for the Society called
 - The Bible Against Slavery (1837)
 - Slavery As It is (1839)



Sarah and Angelina Grimke

- Many women were involved in the abolitionist movement.
- The Grimke sisters lived on a slave plantation and moved to Philadelphia to fight for abolition.
- Their speeches drew large crowds (despite some arguing that women should not speak publicly).
 - Sarah replied to the criticism "to me , it is perfectly clear that whatsoever it is morally right for a man to do, it is morally right for a woman to do."



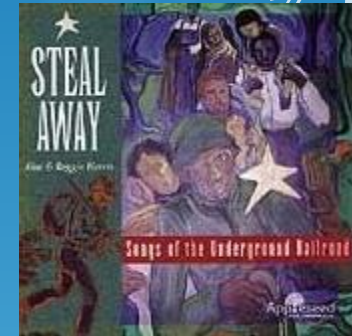
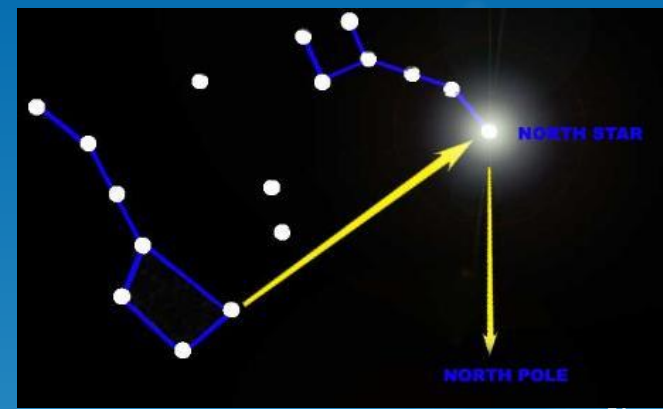
Harriet Tubman

- Harriet Tubman was an escaped slave.
- She escaped with the help of local abolitionists on the Underground Railroad in 1850.
- The Underground railroad was a network of abolitionists that secretly helped runaway slaves reach freedom.
- Harriet became a conductor on the Underground Railroad.
- She led approximately 300 slaves (including her parents) to freedom in St. Catherine, Canada.
- By 1852, there was a \$40,000 bounty for Tubman's capture.
- During the Civil War she became a nurse and a scout for the Union.
- After the war she worked to obtain women's rights.



Spiritual Songs

- Spiritual songs became very important in the fight against slavery.
- Many of the songs were coded to teach slaves escape routes and when to run.
 - Some examples of coded spirituals were:
 - Steal Away
 - Wade in the Water
 - Follow the Drinking Gourd
 - And Swing Low, Sweet Chariot
- Quilts were also used as coded messages to let slaves know if it was safe to approach a station.



Defenders of Slavery Fight Back

- Many northerners, like merchants, depended on the South for their livelihood and considered the abolitionist movement a threat.
- Some feared freed African Americans would move North and take jobs from the whites.
- Pro-slavery groups argued that if slaves were well fed and clothed they would happily serve their masters.
- Non-slave owners in the South defended slavery because they hoped to have slaves some day.
- Southerners saw the abolitionist movement as a threat to their way of life.





Women's Rights

Equality for men and women

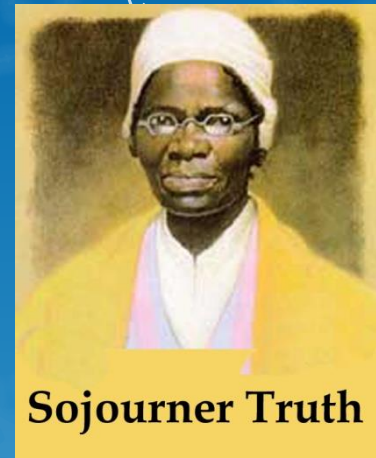


Abolition to Women's Rights

- In the mid 1800s women were not allowed to:
 - Vote
 - Hold office
 - Retain ownership or control of property
- The fight for abolition often encouraged women to fight for their own rights.
 - Many outspoken women were scolded for boldness.



Sojourner Truth

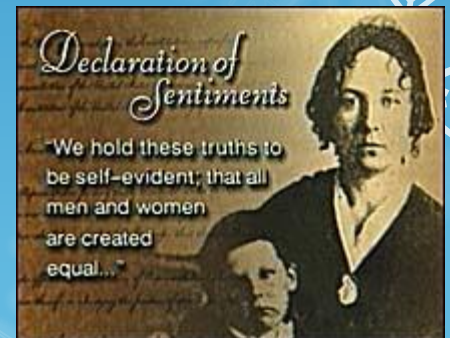


- Born Isabella Baumfree
- Fought for abolition and women's rights and Christianity
- She was an escaped slave.
- Changed her name after having a vision from God
- Made the famous "Ain't I a Woman" speech at an abolitionist meeting in 1851.
 - "The man over there says women need to be helped into carriages and lifted over ditches, and to have the best place everywhere. Nobody ever helps me into carriages, or over puddles, or gives me the best place. And ain't I a women? I have ploughed and planted and gathered into barns.... And ain't I a women?... I have borne 13 children, and seen most of 'em sold into slavery, and when I cried out with my mother's grief, none but Jesus hear me! And ain't I a women"
- During the Civil War she fought against segregated transportation.
- She wrote a narrative of her life and worked with Frederick Douglass and William Lloyd Garrison to end slavery.



Elizabeth Cady Stanton

- After the 1840 World Anti-slavery Convention Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott decided to hold the first national women's rights convention.
- In 1848 in Seneca Falls, New York over 200 women and 40 men gathered to discuss issues relating to women's rights.
- It was called the Seneca Falls Convention and they wrote the Declaration of Sentiments which said, among other things:
 - "We hold these truths to be self evident: that all men and women are created equal."
- Many resolutions about work, school and church were passed.
- The resolution demanding the right to vote was considered too bold but eventually it passed too.
- The Convention inspired many women.

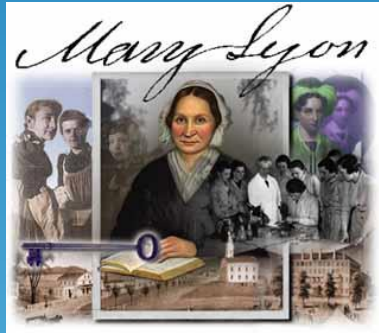




Emma Willard

- Opened an all girls high school which taught “men’s subjects” like math, physics and philosophy.

Mary Lyon



- Opened the first female college in the country, Mount Holyoke female seminary in Massachusetts in 1837.
- Several other colleges in the United States followed suit and allowed women into classes.



Elizabeth Blackwell

- Entered medical school at Geneva College in New York. She graduated first in her class.

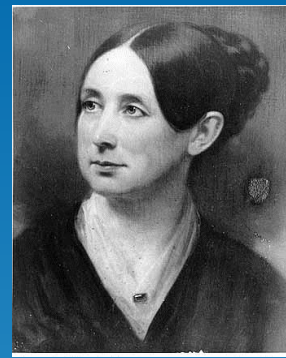




Prison and Mental Health Reform

Better conditions for prisoners and the mentally ill.

Dorothea Dix



- Teacher – received teaching certificate at age 14 and opened her own school.

- She was a strict disciplinarian and very hard working.

Prison Reformer – in 1841 she took a position at a Cambridge Women’s prison in Massachusetts

- She learned a majority of prisoners were in for petty crimes like theft and public drunkenness.

- Mental Health Crusader – She was disturbed by the large number of mentally ill people in prison.

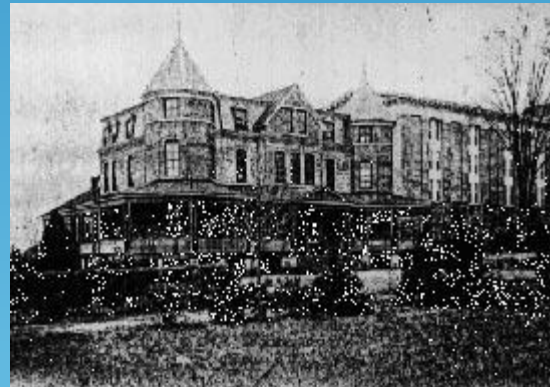
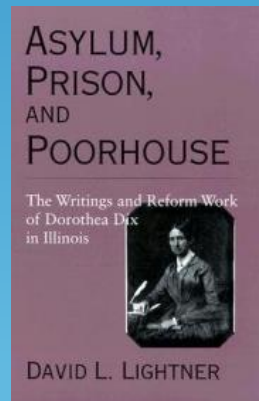
- She saw them horribly mistreated , isolated and abused.

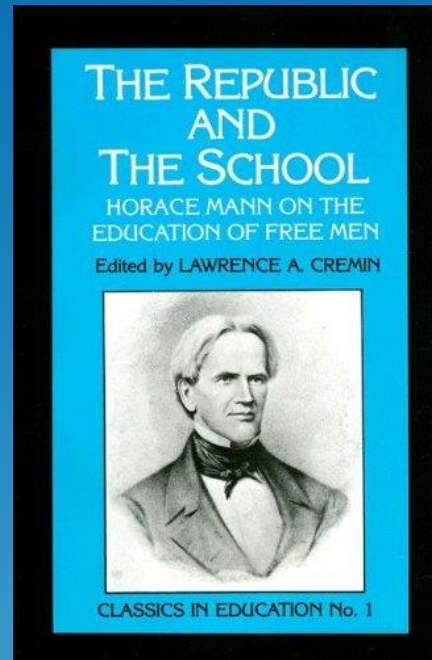


Dorothea Dix



- Dix brought her concerns to the Massachusetts State Legislature asking for the creation of a state mental hospital. She was ignored.
- So she took her concerns to the newspapers and legislators agreed to build the hospital.
- She convinced most states to build mental hospitals, shorten sentences for minor offences, stop cruel punishments and deal with other crowding
- She also stopped the imprisonment of debtors in the United States.



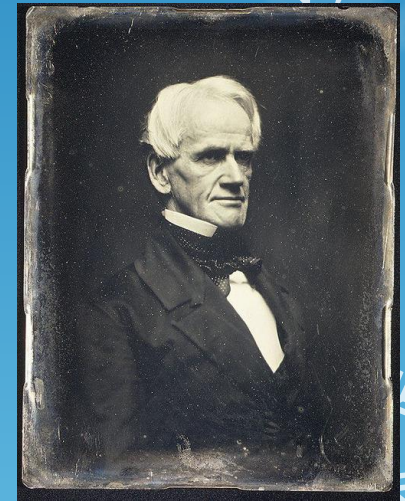


School Reform

Education Reform

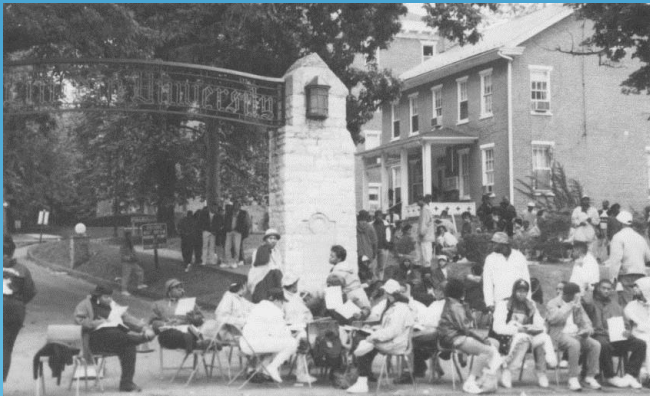


- Before 1820 public schools were rare and teachers were poorly trained and poorly paid.
- New York led the way in education reform by requiring every town to build a grade school.
 - However, attending school required a small fee.
- In Massachusetts, Horace Mann led education reform as head of the State Board of Education.
 - He got states to provide more money for schools
 - Higher teacher pay
 - Created three teacher colleges
- By 1850 most northern states had tax-payer funded elementary schools.



Education Reform

- The South was making some reforms but more slowly.
- African American children were not given the same educational opportunities as white children.
 - Boston and New York both created schools for African American children but they were very under funded.
- Some African Americans did go on to schools like Harvard, Dartmouth, and Oberlin.
- In the 1850's the first all African American college , Lincoln University, opened in Oxford, Pennsylvania



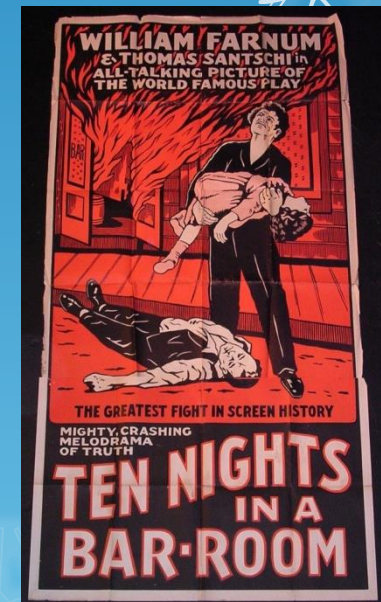


Temperance Movement

Fight against the manufacture and consumption of alcoholic beverages

Alcoholic Beverages

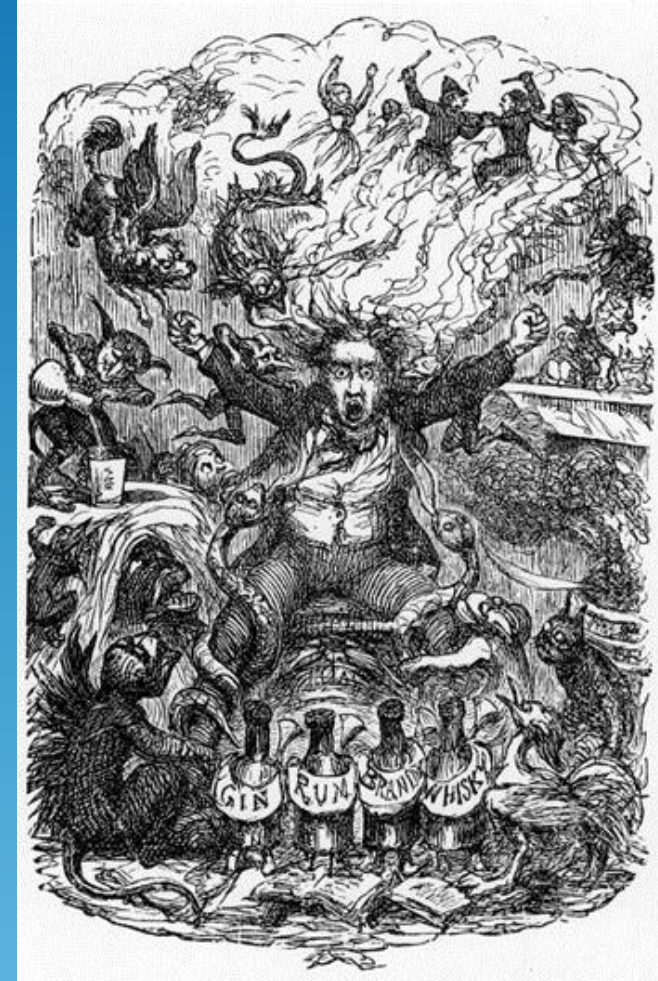
- Alcohol was used widely in the U.S. during the 1800s.
- Many argued that alcohol use led to the breakdown of the family, mental illness, and crime.
- As a result the Temperance Movement (a campaign against the sale or use of alcohol) had a great deal of success.
- Timothy Shay Arthur wrote a book called "Ten Nights in a Barroom and What I Saw There"
- His book was written to demonstrate the evils of alcohol consumption.



Alcoholic Beverages

Maine Laws

- In the 1850's the Temperance Movement won a major victory when the state of Maine banned alcohol.
- Eight other states followed Maine's lead and passed "Maine Laws"
- Most states repealed the "Maine Laws" after seeing how unpopular they were with their citizens.



18th Amendment



- Temperance leaders fought for an end to alcohol and won more and more victories in the late 1800s.
- In 1919, the 18th Amendment to the Constitution was ratified.
 - It prohibited the use or sale of alcoholic beverages.
- However, it was very unpopular and in 1933 the 21st Amendment was passed repealing the 18th Amendment.

