

CHAPTER 15 'THE AMERICAN REFORM MOVEMENT'

Religion

**Women's
Rights**

Education

Labor

Temperance

Prisons

Abolition



Philosophy

Mental Illness

POVERTY

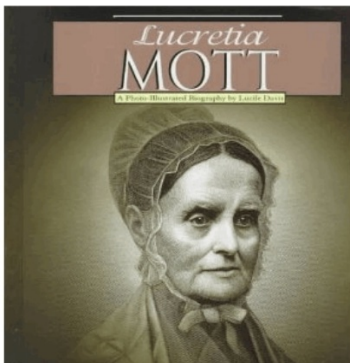
WOMEN'S RIGHTS



Susan B. Anthony



Elizabeth Cady Stanton

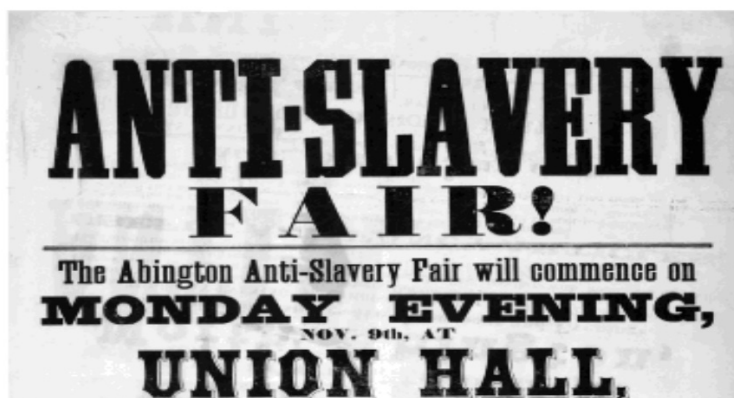


The 1848 Seneca Fall Convention met in New York to discuss rights for American women. Many members want abolition and temperance.

SOCIAL REFORM: **Attempt to improve society for the better**

Politics was not perfect....

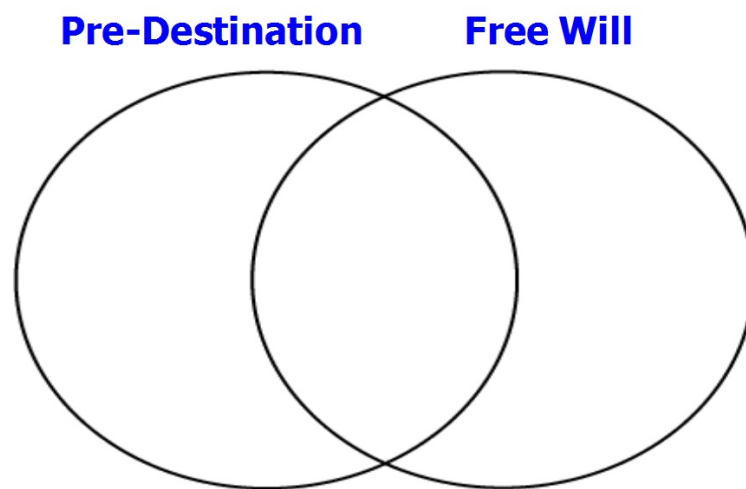
- 1. True democracy would not allow slavery**
- 2. Women had few rights**



Source: Library of Congress

2ND GREAT AWAKENING

- During the colonial era (1700s) believed that in advance God would determine your fate after death
- 2nd Great Awakening stressed free will (how you act in life determines if you will go to Heaven) rather than Pre-Destination Stressed fear of God!!



Reform for the Mentally ill

- Many who were mentally ill were put into prisons
- Dorothea Dix went across the country persuading states to treat mentally ill as patients not criminals



Prison Reform

- Dorothea Dix also joined the movement of prisoners mistreated in prisons
- Prisoners were cold, hungry, and lumped together in small, overcrowded rooms
- Many people were in prison because they owed money (debtors)
- Prisons improved conditions, gave minor crimes shorter sentences, and many states stopped treating debtors as criminals

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT

- Alcohol abuse was a major problem in the 1800s and often led to abuse in the family
- Women took a lead role to stop alcohol abuse
- The movement made improvements on alcohol abuse; some states went as far as banning alcohol sales all together.(Prohibition)



Education Reform

***HoraceMann was head of Massachusetts Board of Education.**

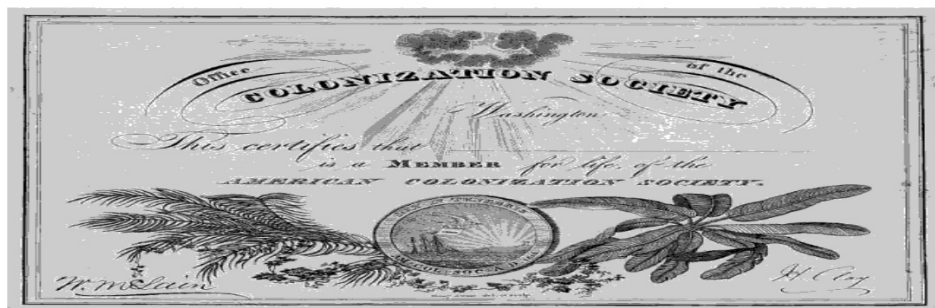
***1837-Mann opens up 'Teacher Colleges' to train teachers, made the school year longer, and raised teachers' pay.**

***Most states (north and south) only had children attend school through 8th grade.**

***Many states, by the 1850s, have public elementary education paid by taxes.**

Opposing Slavery

- "All men are created equal"
- What about enslaved African Americans... Are they equal?
- In the North, most slaves had been freed... In the 1800s there was 50,000 slaves in the North compared to one million slaves in the South
- American Colonization Society- proposed to end slavery by setting up an independent colony (Liberia) in west Africa for freed slaves



The Abolitionist Movement

- * **Maria Stewart**- First American woman to make public, political speeches. Speaks out against slavery.
- * **Frederick Douglass**- Former slave who escaped, began abolitionist lectures in U.S. and England, and published the antislavery newspaper *North Star*.
- * **William Lloyd Garrison**- white abolitionist who owns and published *The Liberator*.
- * **Grimke Sisters**- Sarah and Angelina, daughters of a S. Carolina slave owner, lectured against slavery.



Underground Railroad

- Not a real railroad
- Group of black and white abolitionists (people who wanted to end slavery), who helped slaves escape to the North and Canada



Harriet Tubman

- Escaped Slavery
- Returned to the South 19 times to help African Americans escape to freedom
- Helped more than 300 slaves

"Not everyone wanted to end slavery....."

North

- Many unskilled workers feared that African Americans would take their jobs if they became free.
- Northerners relied on cotton from the south and worried that supply would decrease.
- Mobs broke up anti-slavery movements which led to violence.

South

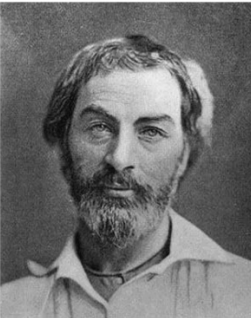
- Many accused abolitionists of preaching violence.
- Even southerners who owned no slaves defended slavery for economic reasons and a sense of States' Rights.

POETS



Dickinson

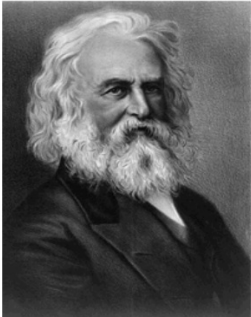
Emily Dickinson wrote love/romance poems. The large majority published after her death.



Whitman

Leaves of Grass

Walt Whitman published one book of poems but adds to it for the next 27 years.

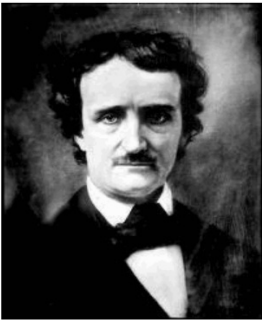


Longfellow

Paul Revere's Ride

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow writes poems about American history.

AMERICAN AUTHORS

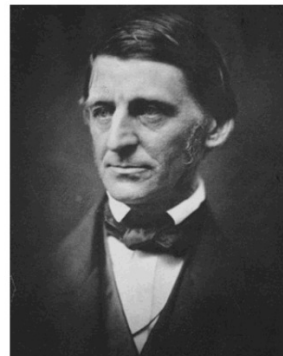


Poe



←
Thoreau

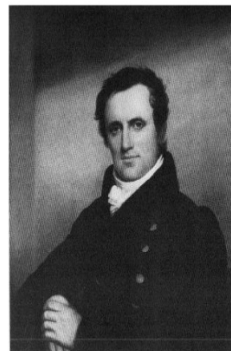
Emerson
→



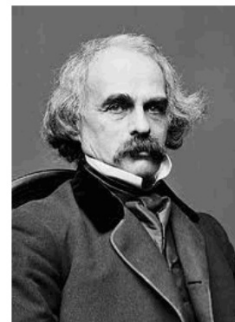
Irving



Melville



Cooper



Hawthorne

AMERICAN PAINTERS AND THE HUDSON RIVER SCHOOL



Thomas Cole

Asher Durand



George Catlin

