

Reform Movements of the 1800s

Lesson Objectives

Content:

I can **analyze** the reform movements of the 1800s **by comparing their goals and leaders** in my thinking map.

Language:

I can **write to analyze** the reform movements of the 1800s using the sentence stem:

The _____ Movement and the _____ Movement were similar because ...

Content: I can **analyze** the reform movements of the 1800s **by comparing their goals and leaders** in my thinking map. **Language:** I can **write to analyze** the reform movements of the 1800s using the sentence stem: *The ... Movement and the ... Movement were similar because ...*

The Second Great Awakening

- **Christian Religious Movement (1820s-1830s)**
 - Inspired people to become “better Christians”
 - New teaching of optimism
- Everyone can be forgiven of their sins
 - No more predestination (fate)
 - Build “heaven on Earth”
- Inspired men and women to become:
 - Preachers, missionaries
 - Work to improve society

What else happened in the 1820s-1830s?

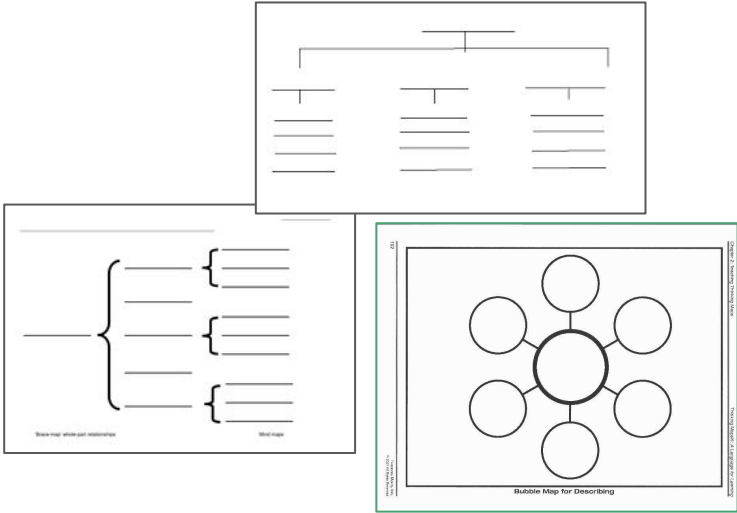


Content: I can **analyze** the reform movements of the 1800s **by comparing their goals and leaders** in my thinking map. **Language:** I can **write to analyze** the reform movements of the 1800s using the sentence stem: *The ... Movement and the ... Movement were similar because ...*

Reform Movements Thinking Map

You will be taking notes about different **Reform Movements** on a thinking map. Define each movement and describe its goals and leaders.

- 1. Temperance Movement
- 2. Prison Reform Movement
- 3. Education Reform Movement
- 4. Abolitionist Movement
- 5. Women's Rights Movement



Summary: *The ____ Movement and the ____ Movement were similar because ...*

Prison Reform Movement

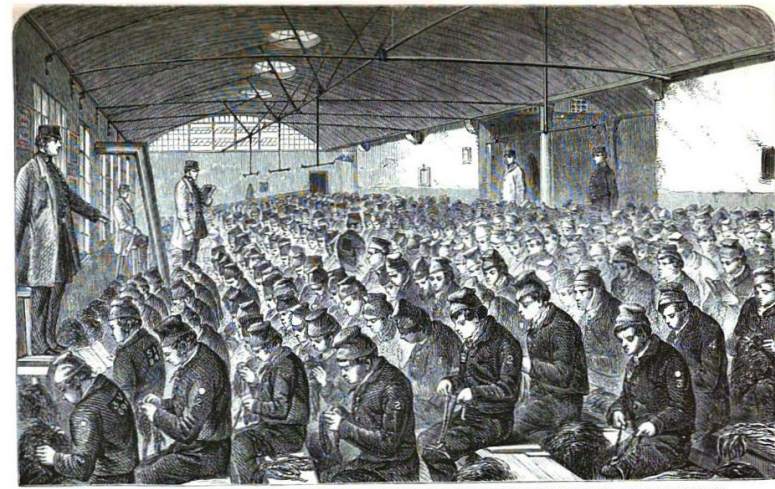
- Dorothea **Dix** began to teach Sunday School in a **prison**
- Horrified by what she saw:
 - Inmates bound in **chains** and in **cages**
 - **Children** jailed with adults
 - Dirty, crowded conditions
 - People with **mental** illnesses
 - **Debtors** prisons (people jailed for owing money, but couldn't earn to pay it back!)

- Dorothea Dix presents her findings to the Massachusetts lawmakers
 - MA **Laws** change: Public **asylum** for people with mental illness (you don't have to pay)
 - Dorothea goes to other states to make change
 - By her death in 1887:
 - No more debtors prisons
 - Special laws about children in **trouble**
 - Many **cruel** punishments outlawed

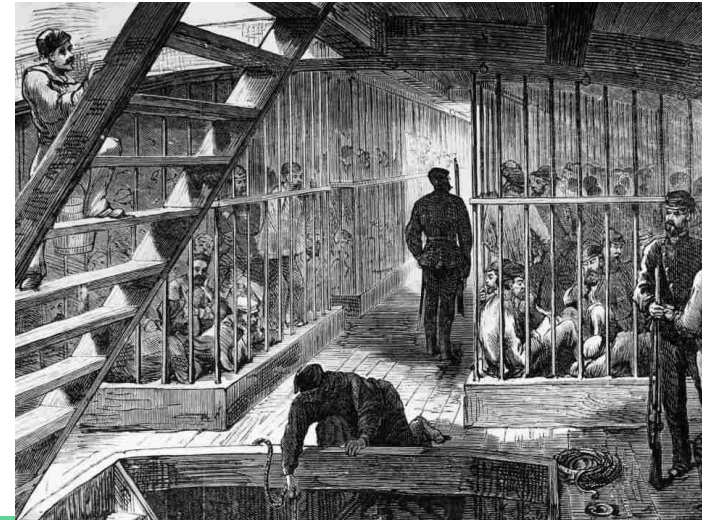
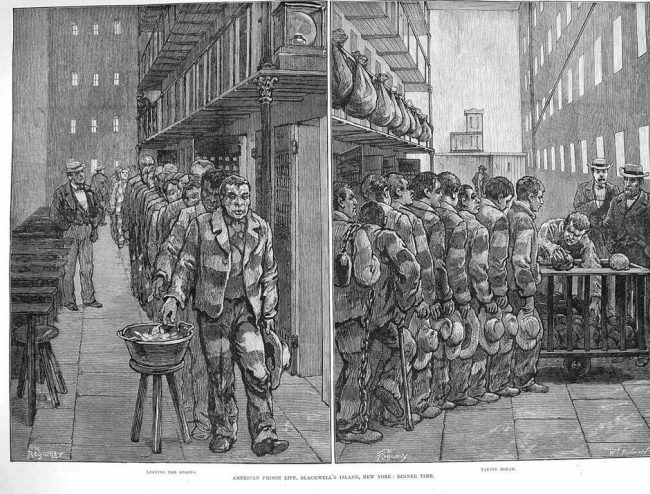
Prison Reform Movement



Dorothea Dix



LARGE OAKUM-ROOM (UNDER THE SILENT SYSTEM) AT THE MIDDLESEX HOUSE OF CORRECTION, COLDBATH FIELDS.



Education Reform Movement

➤ Education in New England:

- Most **boys** went to school when they weren't needed on farms
- Public (**tax**) money paid for education

➤ Everywhere else:

- Schools were for **wealthy** people
- Most children ran around getting into trouble or working

➤ Horace **Mann**, educator from Massachusetts

- Tries to get people to **pay** taxes for education
- Teach children to be good **citizens**

➤ Problems in education

- By 1850s, many places in the North and West have public elementary school
- Still have to pay for **high** school and college
- **Girls** are not allowed in most high schools and colleges
- **African** Americans are not allowed in most schools

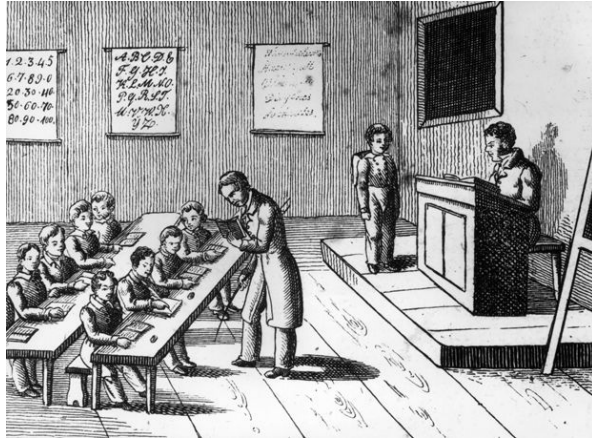
➤ **Oberlin** College (Ohio) allows women in 1837

➤ Horace Mann opens **Antioch** College (Ohio) for men and women

Education Reform Movement



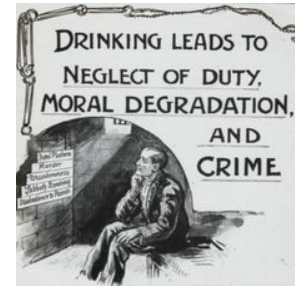
Horace Mann



Temperance Movement

- Alcohol abuse was widespread
 - Drinking at political rallies, weddings, funerals
 - Men, women, and sometimes children drank
 - Could buy alcohol at candy stores and barber shop
- Temperance Movement was against alcohol abuse

- 1820s Women began the movement
 - Wanted to end wife beating
 - Wanted to end child abuse
 - Wanted to keep families together
- Some groups said don't drink too much, some said don't drink at all
- Nine states ban alcohol during this time



Abolitionist Movement

We will learn more
about this next unit!

- Wanted to end slavery in America, a “free” country
- There had always been anti-slavery groups across the US
- Different ways they tried to end slavery:
 - Slave revolts (rebellions)
 - Newspapers, education
 - Invent new ways to farm to make slavery less important to Southern economy
- African Americans and white Americans worked together (and separately)
- Some Leaders:

William Lloyd Garrison,
white newspaper editor

Frederick Douglass,
escaped slavery and
became a speaker

Angelina and Sarah
Grimke, white
Southern women who
became speakers

Sojourner Truth,
formerly enslaved,
became a religious
leader

Abolitionist Movement

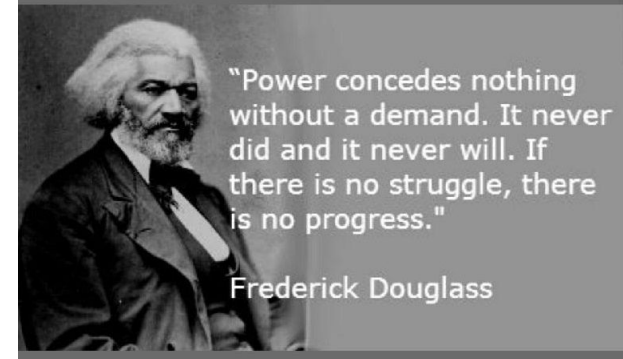
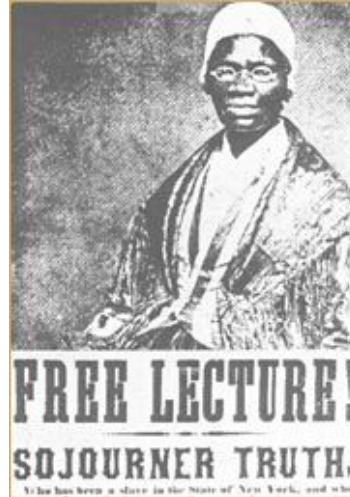
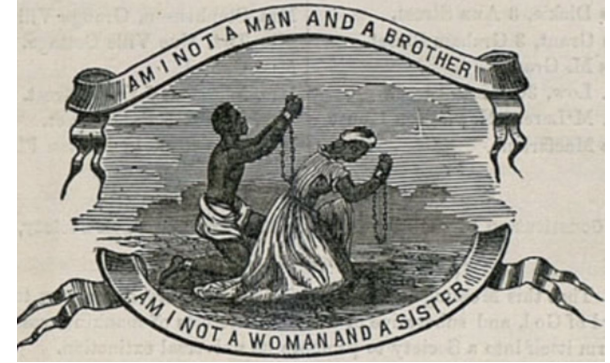


Sarah Moore Grimké (1792–1873) and Angelina Grimké Weld (1805–1879) were both born in Charleston to a large, wealthy, slave-holding family. Part of their year was spent in Charleston and the other at Belmont Plantation in Union County. These women were crusaders for the abolition of slavery and for equality for women; they were the first Southern white women to be crusaders for those causes. They moved from South Carolina to Philadelphia in the 1820s. Their views and actions were attacked not only by Southerners, but also by other abolitionists for bringing women's rights into the fight. They were inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame in Seneca Falls, New York, on July 11, 1998.



There must be **no compromise with slavery** - none whatever. Nothing is gained, everything is lost, by subordinating principle to expedience.

– William Lloyd Garrison



Women's Rights Movement

- Women in reform movements were trying to convince politicians to change the law, but they could not vote or hold office themselves!
- Inequality:
 - Women worked to raise money for cause, but their money belonged to their husbands
 - Women had to pay taxes, but couldn't vote
 - Women could go to college (at Oberlin), but couldn't get jobs

- Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton
 - Start a women's convention in Seneca Falls, New York, 1848. 300 women, 40 men
 - Write a Declaration of Sentiments (a proposal for women's rights)
 - Modeled after the Declaration of Independence
 - Listed grievances of men against women (no vote, no property rights, no profession)
- Legacies of the convention:
 - Created an organized movement for women's rights
 - Allowed African American women a voice
 - Slowly women began to gain rights (one at a time)

Women's Rights Movement



Statue of Mott, Anthony, and Stanton that we will see in the Capitol Building!