

## Chapter 8: An Age of Reform

**Chapter Preview:** Read "What You Will Learn" on p.285. For each section compose one question/prompt that you expect to be covered in that section.

- Section 1
- Section 2
- Section 3
- Section 4.

### Chapter 8 Section1: Improving Society

Read "Social Reformers at Work" on pp 288-293

*Finish these statements*

- A. Many women supported the Temperance Movement because...
- B. Some reformers supported prohibition which is .....
- C. Dorothea Dix worked to support the building of...
- D. Dorothea Dix urged the government to create \_\_\_\_\_ for the \_\_\_\_\_
- E. Public schools were supported as a way to create a more informed \_\_\_\_\_ and help new \_\_\_\_\_.
- F. Horace Mann, the reformer from Massachusetts, believed that in order for democracy to work...
- G. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first state to admit African Americans to public schools.
- H. The Northeast had the most public \_\_\_\_\_.



Think of an area in society today you would like to reform. List that area and describe how you might reform it.

## **Chapter 8 Section 2: The Fight Against Slavery**

### Lecture from pp.296-300

- 1 Slavery Ends in the North: Why are Pennsylvania and Ohio notable?
- 2 Colonization Movement: What was the goal of the American Colonization Movement? Was it successful? Why do you think this was?
- 3 Growing Opposition to Slavery: Define "abolitionist"
- 4 Garrison: Use the page below to create a thinking map that illustrates William Lloyd Garrison's role in the abolition movement.
- 5 African American Abolitionists: Who was Frederick Douglass? Use the page below to create a thinking map that describes his life.
- 6 The Underground Railroad: How did the Underground Railroad work? Explain the importance of Harriet Tubman.
- 7 Opposing Abolitionist: List the reasons why some Northerners were against abolition. Then identify why many Southerners wanted to keep slavery.

### Chapter 8 Section3: A Call for Women's Rights

Section Preview: in this section there are 4 notable women. Create a one sentence summary on the role each woman played in this time period.

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

Read "The Struggle Begins" p.301

1. **The Struggle Begins:** List three things a woman could NOT do in 1820.
  
2. How would these impact their progress/chances for improving their lives?

Read "Seneca Falls Convention" on p.302

3. Seneca Falls Convention: Describe the event that motivated Elizabeth Cady Stanton to join the suffrage movement.
  
4. What was the *Declaration of Sentiments*?
  
5. The Declaration of Sentiments demanded what?
  
6. Call for Suffrage: Define "suffrage"

Read "New Opportunities for Women" on pp.303-304

7. New Opportunities for Women: Complete the notes.
  - a. Emma Willard founded \_\_\_\_\_ which served as \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Mary Lyon founded \_\_\_\_\_, the first \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c. Margaret Fuller wrote, \_\_\_\_\_, which was about the need for \_\_\_\_\_ rights.
  - d. Elizabeth Blackwell: the first \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. Maria Mitchell: the first \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 8 Section 4: American Literature and Arts

Read "An American Culture Develops" on pp.305-307

American Themes: How did the writings of early American writers reflect "American" themes?

8. Use the page below to create 3 thinking maps (transcendentalism, Emerson, Thoreau). Use the maps to identify the main ideas for each topic/person
9. How did Thoreau want people to live? How did he demonstrate this in his own life?
10. Match the artist, writer, musician, or topic with the description. Draw arrow to connect.

Melville

Wrote "Little Women"

Hawthorne

Wrote about sea life in "Moby Dick"

Alcott

Explored the darker side of the Puritans

Longfellow

Poet wrote about American history

**Take Home Quiz #2:** *You may use your workbook and/or chapter 8 of your textbook to complete this quiz.*

## American Reforms and Ideas

### Society and Education

**Social reform:** organized attempts to improve conditions of life.

- Two factors encouraging reform:
  1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. \_\_\_\_\_
- The temperance movement was \_\_\_\_\_.

Prison reform

- Dorothea Dix convinced state legislatures to \_\_\_\_\_ and create \_\_\_\_\_.

Education reform

- \_\_\_\_\_ called for colleges to train teachers and higher teacher salaries.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the first state to admit African Americans to public schools.

### Slavery

**Abolitionists:** reformers who wanted to abolish slavery.

- William Lloyd Garrison cofounded the *Liberator*, an \_\_\_\_\_.

- Frederick Douglass: an escaped slave and powerful speaker

The Underground Railroad

- "Conductors" helped slaves move between "stations."
- \_\_\_\_\_, an escaped slave, escorted over 300 slaves to freedom.

Opposing Abolition

- Northerners relied on cotton produced by slaves.
- The "gag rule" blocked \_\_\_\_\_.