

13-3 – Reforming Society- Pages 410-415

Essential Question: *How did reform movements in the early 1800s affect religion, education, and society?*

Main Idea 1:

The Second Great Awakening sparked interest in religion.

- ★ Second Great Awakening: **Christian** renewal and **revival** movement during 1790s and early 1800s that began in the **northeastern** U.S.
 - Swept upstate **New York** and **frontier** regions and later **spread** to New England and the **South**
 - **Charles** Grandison Finney was important **leader**
 - ★ Believed **salvation** was in the **hands** of the **individual**.
 - Should prove **faith** by doing **good** works
 - These ideas **angered** some **traditional** ministers, like Boston's Lyman Beecher.
 - Church membership **increased** significantly during this **period**.
 - Renewed religious **faith** of people throughout **America**
 - Second Great Awakening affected **African American** society in the **U.S.**
 - ★ Many African Americans became **ministers** and their churches **spread** across the **Middle Atlantic States**.

Main Idea 2:

Social reformers began to speak out about temperance and prison reform.

- **Reform Movements**
 - Renewed **religious** faith led to **movements** to **reform** society.
 - Urban **growth** had **caused** problems.
 - Members of the **middle** class, especially **women**, led the **efforts**.
 - They tackled **alcohol** abuse, **prison** and education **reform**, and **slavery**.

Temperance Movement

- Many **Americans** thought **alcohol** abuse caused **family** violence, **poverty**, and **criminal** behavior.
- ★ Temperance Movement was a **reform** movement that set out to **limit** the **consumption** of **alcohol** in America.
 - Message spread by American **Temperance** Society and American **Temperance** Union



Prison Reform

- **Reformer** Dorothea Dix contributed to the **prison** reform movement in the early **1800s**
- ★ She spoke of the **horrid** conditions of **prisons** and inspired the **building** of separate **facilities** for the **mentally** ill.
 - Reformers **worked** to remove the **mentally** ill, runaway **children**, and orphans from **prisons**.
 - As a result of prison **reformers**, mental **hospitals**, reform **schools** for children, and houses of **correction** that provided **education** for prisoners were built.

Main Idea 3:

Improvements in education reform affected many segments of the population.

Education in the Early 1800s

- Few **teachers** were **trained**, and schoolhouses were **small** and had only one **room** for all students.
- Social **background** and **wealth** affected education **quality**.

Common-School Movement

- ★ Common-School Movement **reformers** believed that **all** children should be **taught** in the same place **regardless** of their **background**.
- **Horace Mann** was a leader in this **movement**.
 - Became Massachusetts's first **secretary** of **education**
 - Convinced the state to **double** the school **budget**, raise teachers' **salaries**, lengthen the **school** year, and begin the first **school** for **teacher** training

More Educational Reforms

- Education **reform** created **opportunities** for **women**.
- Catherine **Beecher** contributed to the **education** reform movement in the **U.S.** in the mid-1800's.
- ★ She **founded** an all-female **academy** and wrote many **essays** stressing the importance women's **education**.
- Women's colleges **opened**, the first in **1821**.
- Education **reform** also helped **people** with **special** needs.
- Thomas Gallaudet opened a **school** for the hearing **impaired** in 1817; a school for the **blind** opened in 1831.

Main Idea 4:

Northern African American communities became involved in reform efforts.

- Free African Americans usually lived in **segregated**, or **separate**, communities in the **North**.
- ★ Northern African Americans **centered** their communities **around** the growing number of African American **churches** in the mid-1800's.
- The Free African Religious Society, founded by former slave **Richard Allen**, became a **model** for other **groups** that worked for **racial** equality and **education** for blacks.
- Many **influential** African Americans pushed for the **creation** of **schools** for black Americans.
- The **education** reform movement in **America** affected **education** for African Americans in the mid-1800's.
 - ★ In many U.S. **cities** public schools were **opened** for African American **children**.
 - New York, **Philadelphia**, and **Boston** opened **elementary** schools for African American **children**.
 - Few **colleges** would **accept** African Americans, however.
- In the **South**, laws **barred** most **enslaved** people from **receiving** any **education**.