
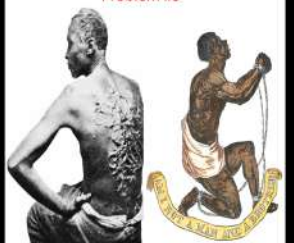



## Reforms in the Early Antebellum Era

During the early antebellum era from 1800 to 1840, a number of social reformers fought to bring an end to a wide variety of social evils

<p><b>Problem #1</b></p> <p>...[There are many people] who know that they ought to be religious, but they are afraid if they become [faithful] they shall be laughed at by their companions. Such persons never will give up their false shame...until they are so excited that they cannot contain themselves any longer.</p> <p>—Evangelist Charles Finney</p>	Notes about problem #1	Possible solutions to problem #1
<p><b>Problem #2</b></p> 	Notes about problem #2	Possible solutions to problem #2
<p><b>Problem #3</b></p> <p><i>"The elementary schools throughout the state are irresponsible institutions, established by individuals, from mere motives of private [profit], who are sometimes [lacking] character... and abilities. Ignorance, inattention, and even immorality, prevail to a [sad] extent among their teachers."</i></p> <p>—Working Man's Advocate, 1830</p>	Notes about problem #3	Possible solutions to problem #3
<p><b>Problem #4</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Women were unable to vote</li> <li>2. Single women could own her own property</li> <li>3. Married women had no control over her property or her children</li> <li>4. Women could not initiate divorce</li> <li>5. Women could not sign a contract or sue in court without her husband's permission</li> </ol>	Notes about problem #4	Possible solutions to problem #4
<p><b>Problem #5</b></p> 	Notes about problem #5	Possible solutions to problem #5
<p><b>Problem #6</b></p> 	Notes about problem #6	Possible solutions to problem #6

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Social Reform Notes	Critical Thinking Questions
<p>I. From 1800 to the 1830s, a series of religious revivals swept across America called the Second Great Awakening</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Evangelical ministers like Charles Finney used emotional, soul-shaking sermons to convert the masses</li> <li>B. Revivals involved highly emotional “camp meetings” with thousands of people in attendance</li> <li>C. The Second Great Awakening had an important impact on American history               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. By 1850, 1 in 6 Americans was a member of a church</li> <li>2. Joseph Smith created the Mormon Church</li> <li>3. New utopian communities were created as many people wanted to live</li> <li>4. Devout Christians were committed to reforming society</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Why do you think so many people who were caught up in the Second Great Awakening became social reformers?</li> <li>2. Name two similarities between the First Great Awakening and the Second Great Awakening</li> <li>3. What was one way the Second Great Awakening was different from the First Great Awakening</li> </ul>
<p>II. One of the first reform movements was to get people to stop drinking called temperance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Reformers convinced people to make a “pledge” to not drink</li> <li>B. The Women’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) played an important role in the temperance movement</li> <li>C. From 1820 to 1830, drinking fell from 7 gallons per person per year to 3 gallons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Why do you think the temperance movement is considered the most successful of the antebellum social reforms?</li> <li>2. Why is asking for pledges an effective reform tactic?</li> </ul>
<p>III. Education reformers demanded that states create public schools for children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Horace Mann helped create teacher-training and curriculum programs</li> <li>B. By 1850, every state had publically-funded schools (but schools in the South and West were not very good)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Why do you think that before Horace Mann’s reforms, most schools were one room, all-age school houses?</li> </ul>
<p>IV. In 1848, Elizabeth Cady Stanton organized the first women’s rights meeting, the Seneca Falls Convention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. The convention produced the <u>Declaration of Sentiments</u>, a list of demands including property rights for women and the right to vote               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. “We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men AND WOMEN are created equal”</li> <li>2. “The history of mankind is a history of repeated injuries on the part of men toward women, having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over her.”</li> </ul> </li> <li>B. This meeting was important, but failed to gain any major goals of the women’s rights movement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. For what reasons would men have opposed women’s rights?</li> <li>2. Why would modeling the Declaration of Independence be a good idea?</li> <li>3. When else in American history have women participated in important movements, reforms, or protests?</li> </ul>
<p>V. In the 1830s, abolitionism (the desire to emancipate all slaves) grew radical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Abolition grew more popular in the North, but was seen as a threat to the “Southern way of life”</li> <li>B. William Lloyd Garrison was America’s leading abolitionist               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. His American Anti-Slave Society and <i>The Liberator</i> newsletter demanded the immediate end to slavery without payment to slave owners</li> </ul> </li> <li>C. Frederick Douglass was a runaway slave, popular anti-slavery speaker, and author of the North Star newsletter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Some abolitionists wanted to gradually emancipate slaves and pay slave owners for their loss of “property.” What were the benefits of this approach?</li> <li>2. What problems would Garrison’s plan for immediate emancipation have possibly caused?</li> <li>3. Why would some Northerners have opposed abolition?</li> </ul>
<p>VI. From 1800 to 1840, democracy increased in America</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. By 1840, most states removed voting restrictions</li> <li>B. As a result, 90% of “common” white men could vote (“universal white male suffrage”)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Name three possible consequences of increased white, male suffrage in America.</li> </ul>