

Chapter 14: The Age of Reform (1820-1860)

Social Reform:

➤ Religion:

- _____ camp meeting (revivals) were common in the early 1800s.
 - Known as the _____.
 - This led to a new spirit of reform.
 - Brought changes to American religion, _____, and literature
 - Some reformers sought to improve _____ by forming _____ (perfect society).
 - Few were able to establish lasting communities (Mormons).
 - They were founded on _____ ideas.

➤ The Religious Influence:

- Attending _____ made men and women eager to reform both their lives and the world.
- Among these were people who wanted to ban _____.
- _____, a Connecticut minister, crusaded against the use of alcohol (temperance).
- Beecher and other reformers used _____, pamphlets, and revival style rallies to warn people of the dangers of _____.
- The _____ led to some victories when _____ and other states passed laws banning the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.
- Most of these laws were later _____.

➤ Reforming Education:

- In the mid-1850's, most _____ were poorly funded.
- _____ lacked training.
- Restrictions were placed on who could attend _____ (Girls and African Americans).
- Massachusetts lawyer _____ called for educational reforms.
- 1839- Massachusetts created the nation's first state-supported _____ to train teachers.
- During the age of reform, many new _____ and universities were created.
- Most accepted only _____.
- Gradually, higher education became available to groups that had been denied opportunity.
- _____ was founded in 1833.
- Oberlin admitted both women and _____.

➤ People With Special Needs:

- Some reformers focused on the problem of teaching people with _____.
- _____ developed a method to educate people who were hearing impaired.
- _____ developed books with large raised letters to help the visually impaired.
- School teacher _____ worked for prison reforms after seeing prisoners chained to walls.
- She also found that some people were not _____ of crimes, but were mentally ill.
- She made it her life's work to educate the public about poor conditions for _____ and the _____.

➤ Cultural Trends:

- Changes in American society also influenced _____ and _____.
- American _____ developed their own style and explored American themes starting in the 1820s.
- The spirit of reform influenced _____.
 - Stressed the relationship between _____ and _____ and the importance of the individual conscience.
 - The leading transcendentalists were _____, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Henry David Thoreau.
- _____ supported women's rights.

- _____ urged people to listen to the inner voice of conscience and to overcome _____.
- Thoreau practiced _____ by refusing to obey laws he considered unjust.
- 1846 _____ went to jail rather than pay a _____ to support the Mexican War.
- Many American _____ created great works (Henry Wadsworth, Walt Whitman, and Emily Dickinson).
- During this time, _____ were the authors of the most popular fiction.
- _____ wrote _____ which explored the injustice of slavery.

The Abolitionists:

➤ Early Efforts to End Slavery:

- _____ worked to abolish slavery.
- Before the American Revolution, some Americans tried to limit or end _____.
- At the _____, delegates compromised and allowed each state to decide whether to allow slavery.
- By the early 1800s, _____ had ended in the _____ states, but continued in the South.
- The reform movement gave new life to the _____ movement.
- The _____ led many of the antislavery groups.

➤ American Colonization Society:

- The _____ wanted to return African Americans to _____ and the Caribbean.
- Formed in 1816 by a group of white _____ - Bought their _____ and sent them abroad.
- The first African Americans settled in _____ (Latin for "place of freedom").
- Between 1822 and 1865 between 12,000 and 20,000 African Americans settled in _____.
- Despite their efforts, _____ grew during this time.
- Most African Americans did not want to go to _____ because their families were here.

➤ The Movement Changes:

- _____ realized that the gradual approach to ending slavery had failed.
- The number of enslaved persons increased because of the _____ in the Deep South.
- Plantation owners became increasingly dependent on _____.
- The slavery issue became the most pressing issue for reformers.

➤ William Lloyd Garrison:

- _____ abolitionist
- 1831- Started the antislavery newspaper, _____
- One of the first white _____ to call for immediate freeing of enslaved people
- States the _____ and the American Anti-Slavery Society
- By 1838, the antislavery societies Garrison started had more than 1,000 chapters.
- _____

➤ Grimke Sisters:

- Sarah and Angelina Grimke
- Born into a wealthy _____ family
- Moved to the North and began to lecture and write against _____
- They asked their mother for their _____, but not in money or land but in...
- _____, whom they immediately freed.
- The _____ sisters and Angelina's husband wrote _____
 - Firsthand accounts of life under _____
 - One of the most powerful abolitionist _____ of all time

➤ African American Abolitionists:

- Abolition of slavery was an important goal of _____ African Americans in the _____.

- Most African Americans in the North lived in _____.
- Excluded from _____
- White mobs often attacked them.
- Proud of their _____, many wanted to help those who were still enslaved.
- Helped organize and direct the _____
- _____ and John Russwurm started the first African American newspaper, _____.
- _____ - born a free man in North Carolina, went to Boston and challenged African Americans to rebel and overthrow slavery.
- 1830- Free African Americans met in _____ and encourages free African Americans to emigrate to _____.
- Frederick Douglas:
 - Born _____ in Maryland
 - Taught himself to _____ and escaped in 1838
 - Even though he could be captured and returned he joined the _____.
 - Traveled to abolitionist meetings telling his powerful tale about his life as a slave
 - Later became the editor of the antislavery newspaper _____
 - Traveled to London and West Indies to speak to huge antislavery audiences
 - Returned to the U.S. to fight against _____
- Sojourner Truth:
 - "I was born a slave in Ulster County, New York" Isabella Baumfree
 - Lived in the _____ of a slaveholders house
 - Escaped in 1826 and gained official _____ in 1827 when New York banned slavery
 - Quaker friends helped her find her son who had been sold as a _____.
 - 1842 Isabella chose a new _____: "The Lord [named] me Sojourner... Truth, because I was declared the truth to the people"
 - Worked with other _____ and traveled throughout the North speaking of her experiences as an enslaved person
 - Also an active supporter of the _____
- The Underground Railroad:
 - Some risked _____ and death by helping African Americans escape slavery.
 - The network of escape _____ from the South to the North was called the _____.
 - "Passengers" traveled at _____.
 - Rested at "stations" (Barns, basements, and attics).
 - The railroads "conductors" were white and African Americans who helped the runaways to _____ in Northern States and Canada.
 - _____ was the most famous conductor (At least 70 people were freed.).
 - The _____ helped only a tiny fraction of the enslaved population.
 - But it gave hope to people who suffered under _____ and abolitionists a practical way to help enslaved African Americans.
- Clashed Over Abolitionism:
 - Many _____ opposed the idea of ending slavery (duh).
 - Threatened the South's way of life which depended on _____
 - Only a small percentage of _____ were abolitionists.
 - Many Northerners saw the Antislavery movement as a threat to the nation's _____.
 - Many Northerners believed that once freed _____ could not blend into American society.
 - Other Northerners feared that the _____ could begin a war between the North and _____.

- Many Northerners feared they would lose their _____ to emancipate workers who would work for less money.
- Opposition to _____ sometimes became _____.
- Philadelphia's antislavery headquarters were _____.
- Then a bloody riot resulted.
- A Boston mob attacked and threatened to hang _____ (Authorities put him in jail to save his life.).
- Elijah Lovejoy:
 - From Illinois
 - Angry whites invaded his antislavery _____ offices three times.
 - Each time _____ installed new presses and resumed publication.
 - The fourth time the _____ set the building on fire.
 - Lovejoy came out of the burning building and was _____ and _____.
- The South Reacts:
 - Southerners defended _____.
 - Said that slavery was essential to the Southern _____ and allowed Southern whites to reach a high level of culture
 - Southerners said they treated slaves _____.
 - Southerners said Northern workers were worse off.
 - They said the system of slavery provided _____, clothing, and medical care to its workers.
 - Many whites in the South believed that African Americans were better off under white _____ their own their own.
- Women and Reform:
 - Many women reformers were _____.
 - _____ and other Quakers had some equality in their communities.
 - Mott helped _____ and formed an antislavery society.
 - Mott met _____ at the world antislavery convention in London.
 - They joined forces to work for women's rights.
- The Seneca Falls Convention:
 - July 1848
 - First women's rights _____ was in _____, New York
 - _____ women and _____ men attended.
 - The convention issued a Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions.
 - Called for an end to _____ that discriminated against women
 - The _____ also demanded that women be allowed to have _____ that men had.
 - The most controversial issue at the convention was about _____ (right to vote).
 - _____ wanted the Declaration to demand women suffrage.
 - The delegates thought the idea of _____ voting was too radical.
 - Stanton and Frederick Douglas argued powerfully for _____ to vote.
 - After a heated vote, the convention voted to include the demand for woman suffrage.
- Growth of the Women's Movement:
 - _____ paved the way for growth of the women's rights movement.
 - In the 1800s- Women held several national _____.
 - _____ worked for women's rights and temperance.
 - Anthony called for equal _____ for women, college training for girls, and _____.
 - Anthony organized the country's first women's temperance association, the _____.
 - Anthony met Elizabeth Cady Stanton at a _____ meeting in 1851.
 - They became _____ in the struggle for women's rights and suffrage.
 - They were the _____ and worked for the right to vote for women.

- 1890- _____ gave women the right to vote, others soon followed.
- Not until _____ would women officially be given the right to vote.
- Education:
 - Some women began to make their own _____.
 - They broke the barriers to female _____ and helped other women do the same.
 - _____ educated herself in subjects thought only suitable for _____ (math and science).
 - Willard set up the _____ in 1821.
 - Mary Lyon established _____ in Massachusetts in 1837.
- Marriage and Family Laws:
 - _____ made some gains in marriage and property laws in the mid to late 1800s.
 - NY, Penn., Indiana, Wisc., Mississippi, and California recognized the right of women to _____ property after their marriage.
 - Some states passed laws for _____ women.
 - Divorced women could share the _____ of their children with their husband.
 - _____ was the first to allow women to seek divorce if their husband were chronic abusers of alcohol.
- Breaking Barriers:
 - In the 1800s, women had few career choices.
 - They could be _____ (paid less than men).
 - _____ dominated professions like medicine and ministry.
 - Some strong minded women like _____ broke this barrier.
 - Blackwell became a _____.
 - Despite the accomplishments, women remained limited by social customs and expectations.
 - Women had just begun the long struggle to achieve their goal of _____.