

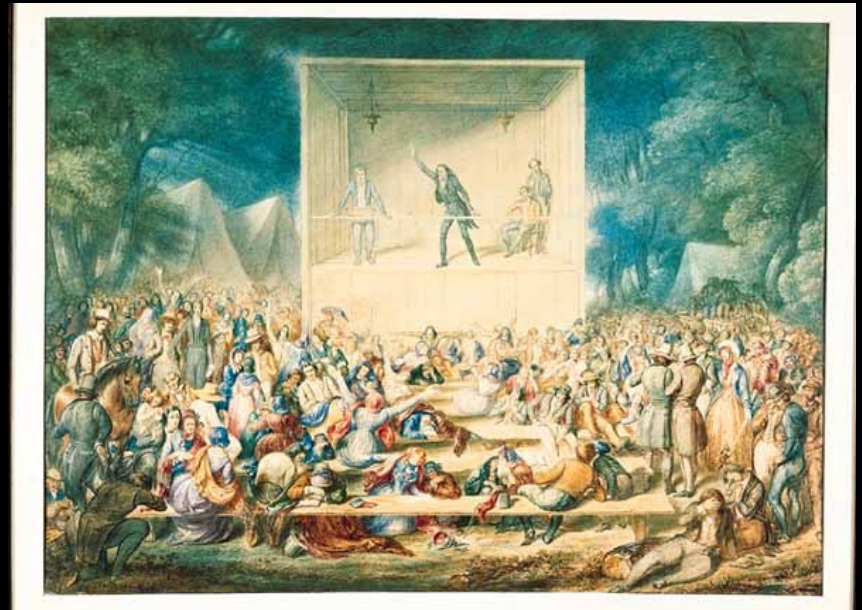
# second Great Awakening and Reform

# What comes from this time period?

1. Revivals
2. Utopian communities
3. Temperance movement
4. Prohibition
5. Prison reform
6. Mental hospitals
7. Public schools
8. Women's colleges
9. Abolitionism
10. Women's suffrage movement
11. American literature:  
Emerson,  
Thoreau, Melville,  
Hawthorne)

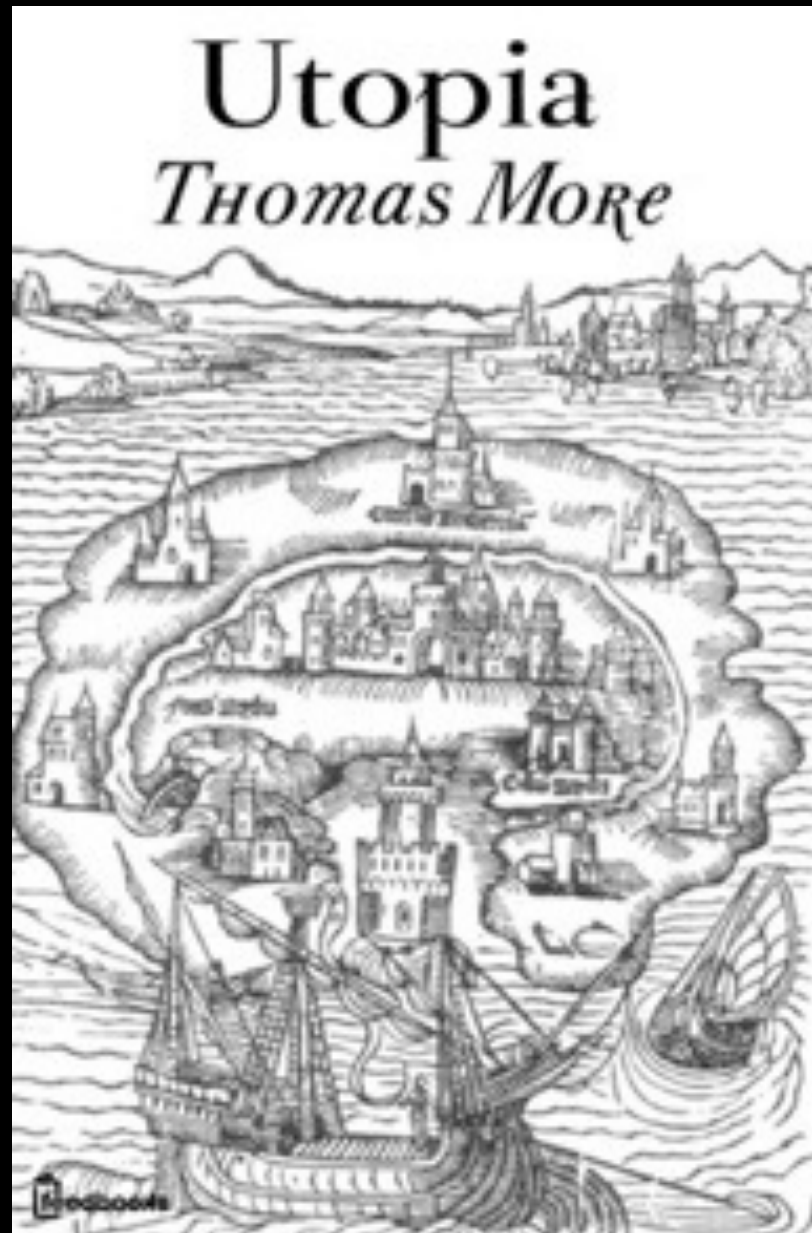
# Religious Revival

- First Great Awakening (colonial times) God decided the fate of each person's soul before their birth
- Second Great Awakening- each person determined the fate of their own soul
- Led by Charles Finney
- Revival: a huge outdoor religious meeting
- Churches still have revivals to remind the congregation of their moral roots and to encourage them to return to the ways of the church



# Utopia

- Fictional idea of a “perfect” community where everyone just works together and gets along in perfect harmony...
- New Harmony Indiana-based on common ownership of property and everyone just works together- it lasted two years before everyone fought and gave up



# Temperance movement

- An organized effort to end alcohol abuse and the problems created by it.
- Whiskey was cheaper than milk or beer and usually safer/more sanitary than water
- Movement led by women
- Several called for prohibition- a total ban on the sale and consumption of alcohol



# Prison Reform

- Prisons were harsh to make people want to stay out of them
- Poorly heated, inadequate food, cramped spaces, locked in chains and cages, children locked in with adults for theft, mentally ill being whipped
- Dorothea Dix taught Sunday school in a prison one week and began research/reform for US prisons



# public schools



- Originally school was for religious purposes (think Puritans)
- Public schools: free schools supported by taxes
- Education=informed voters
- Horace Mann- created colleges to train teachers, raise salaries for teachers, lengthen the school year
- By the 1850s all Northeastern states had public schools that required children to attend... meanwhile in the south...



# women

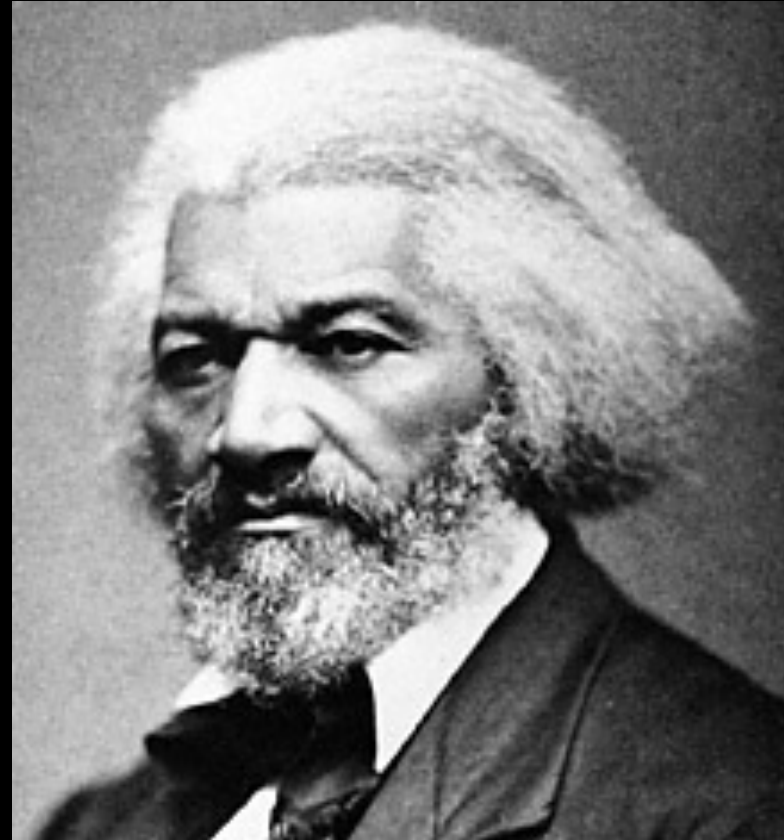
- Suffrage: right to vote
- Women also wanted education rights
- Women's colleges formed- Mount Holyoke
- Slowly, men accepted that women could be educated and could be teachers
- Sojourner Truth- abolition
- Cady Stanton- started women's rights
- Susan B. Anthony- suffragist





# Abolitionism

- To abolish, or end, slavery
- Called for an immediate and complete end to slavery
- Frederick Douglass- escaped slave and active abolitionist
- Underground Railroad- a network of people- black and white, northern and southern- who secretly helped slaves reach freedom- Harriet Tubman was the main “conductor”



# American Literature

- 1800s Americans developed their own cultural form of writing
- The Legend of Sleepy Hollow
- The Last of the Mohicans
- Ralph Waldo Emerson- be one with nature
- Henry David Thoreau- live simply
- Moby-Dick (1851) Herman Melville
- The Scarlet Letter (1850) Nathaniel Hawthorne
- Little Women (1868) Louisa May Alcott

# CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE



Henry David Thoreau

