

Chapter 11

Religion and Reform, 1800-1860

APUSH – Mr. Muller

Aim: How is American society changing in the *Antebellum* period?

Do Now: "We would have every path laid open to Woman as freely as to Man... As the friend of the Negro assumes that one man cannot by right hold another in bondage, so should the friend of Woman assume that Man cannot by right lay even well-meant restrictions on Woman."

-Margaret Fuller, 1845



Source: "King Andrew the First," 1833,
Library of Congress

2. Using the cartoon, answer a, b, and c.
- a) Explain the point of view reflected in the cartoon above regarding ONE of the following:
- presidential powers
 - American Indians
 - economic policy
 - states' rights

Big Idea

- The Second Great Awakening, liberal social ideas from abroad, and Romantic beliefs in human perfectibility fostered the rise of voluntary organizations to promote religious and secular reforms, including abolition and women's rights.
- Various groups of American Indians, women, and religious followers developed cultures reflecting their interests and experiences, as did regional groups and an emerging urban middle class.

NEW IDEAS: Liberalism in Religion

DEISM

- Less revelation, more reliance on reason
- Less Bible, more science
- But they believe in God
 - Gave human beings capacity for moral behavior

UNITARIANISM

- Spinoff from less extreme Puritanism of the past
- Humans have free will and the possibility of salvation by good works
 - God not as stern Creator, but loving father
- Contrast with hellfire doctrines of Calvinism
 - Reject Predestination and human wickedness

Second Great Awakening

Reasons:

- Concern over lack of religious zeal
- Ideas of Deism and Unitarianism

Wave of revivals spread across the country

- Frontier “camp meetings”
- Charles Finney- revival preacher who leads revivals in New York area in 1830s
 - Against slavery and alcohol
- Numerous citizens converted
 - “Born again Christians”
 - Boosted church attendance
- New religious sects formed Methodists and Baptists huge increase in numbers
- Stressed personal conversion (not predestination)
- Democratic control of church affairs
- Emotionalism in worship

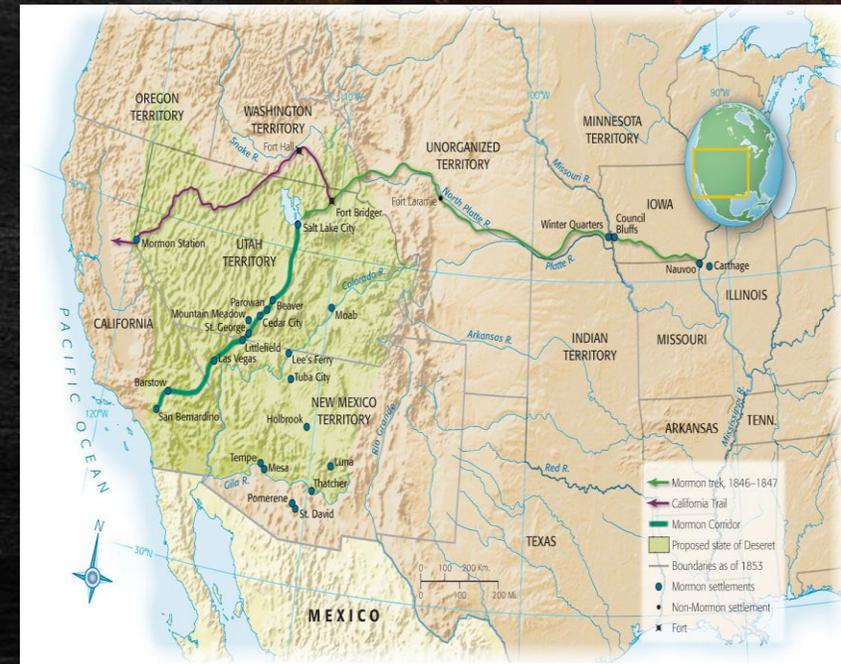
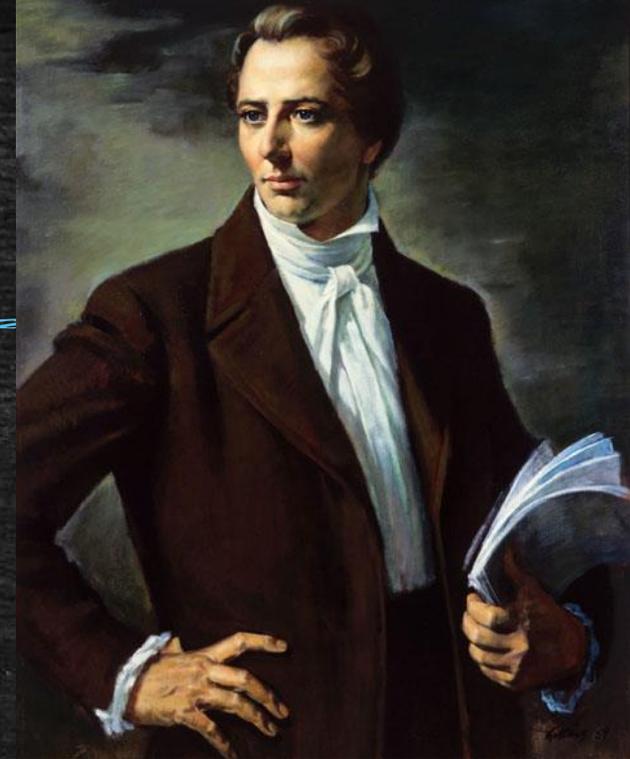


Second Great Awakening

- Increase in evangelicalism inspire reform efforts- Age of Reform
 - Prison Reform
 - Temperance
 - Women's movement
 - Anti-slavery
- Key part of Second Great Awakening was the key role of women in religion
 - Majority of new church members
 - Women role of bringing family back to God
 - Inspired involvement in various other reform efforts

Mormons

- Joseph Smith- Creates Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
 - Travels to Illinois
 - Murdered in 1844
- Brigham Young leads the followers to Utah in 1846-47
 - Develops a separate community (“New Zion”)
 - Prosperous cooperative frontier community
 - Settlement increases by birthrate and immigrants from abroad (Missionary)
- Will not be admitted into the union until 1896
 - Issue of polygamy



The Age of Reform!

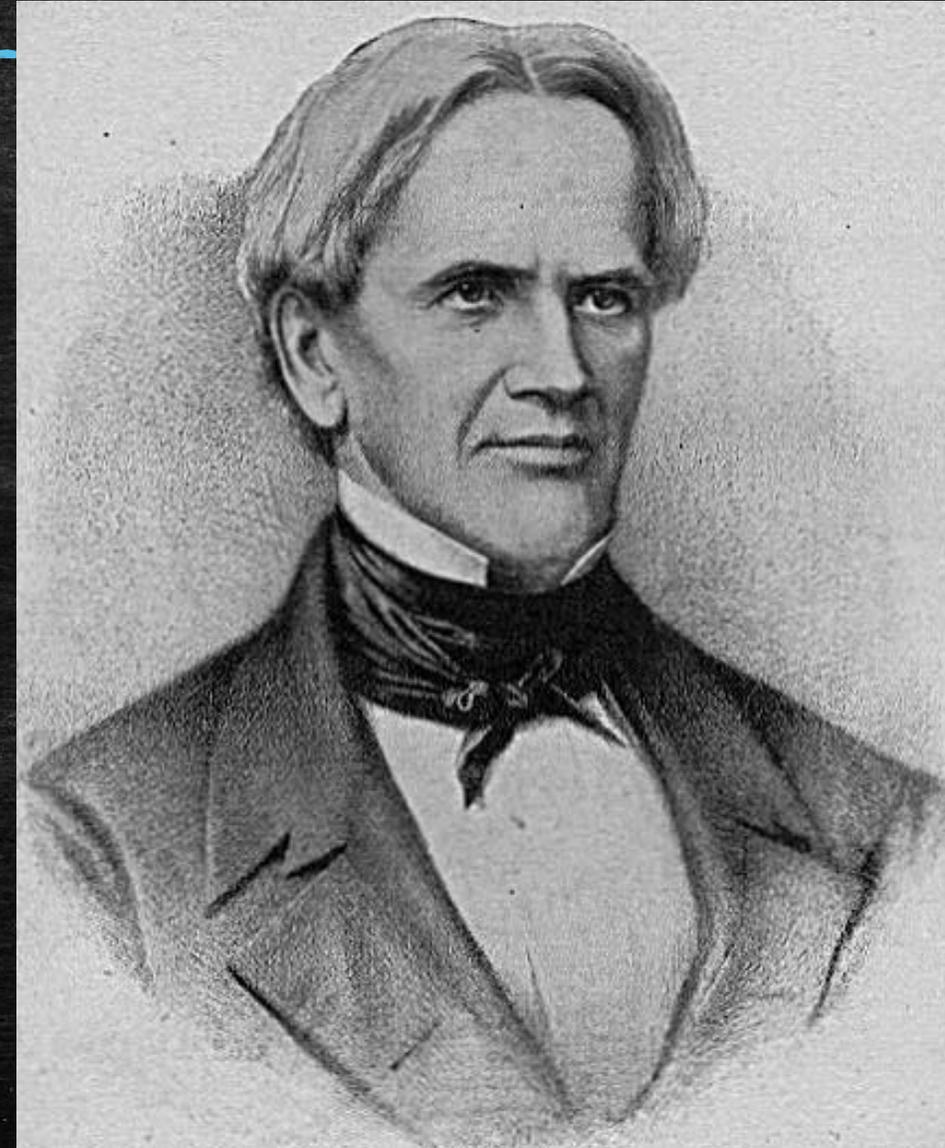
Dorothy Dix

- Dorothy Dix- worked tirelessly to reform mental health treatment
- Traveled the country to document the problem
- Leads to professional treatment for the mentally ill



Education Reform

- Tax supported schools were rare in early years of the republic
- Benefits of Public Education
 - Instill republican values
 - Instill values: discipline, hard work, etc.
 - Americanize immigrants
- Horace Mann- Secretary of Mass. Board of Education
 - Longer school terms
 - Compulsory attendance
 - Expanded curriculum
 - More schools
- North benefitted far more from education reforms
 - Illegal for black slaves to learn to read and write



Temperance Problems

- Drinking Problems
 - Factory system needed efficient labor
 - Family life
 - Seen as immigrant issue (Irish and Germany drinking)
- American Temperance Society created in 1826
 - Urged members to stop drinking
 - Created propaganda to spread their “dry” message
- Move from temperance to legal prohibition
- Maine Law of 1851
 - Prohibited the manufacture and sale of liquor
 - Nationwide with 18th Amendment



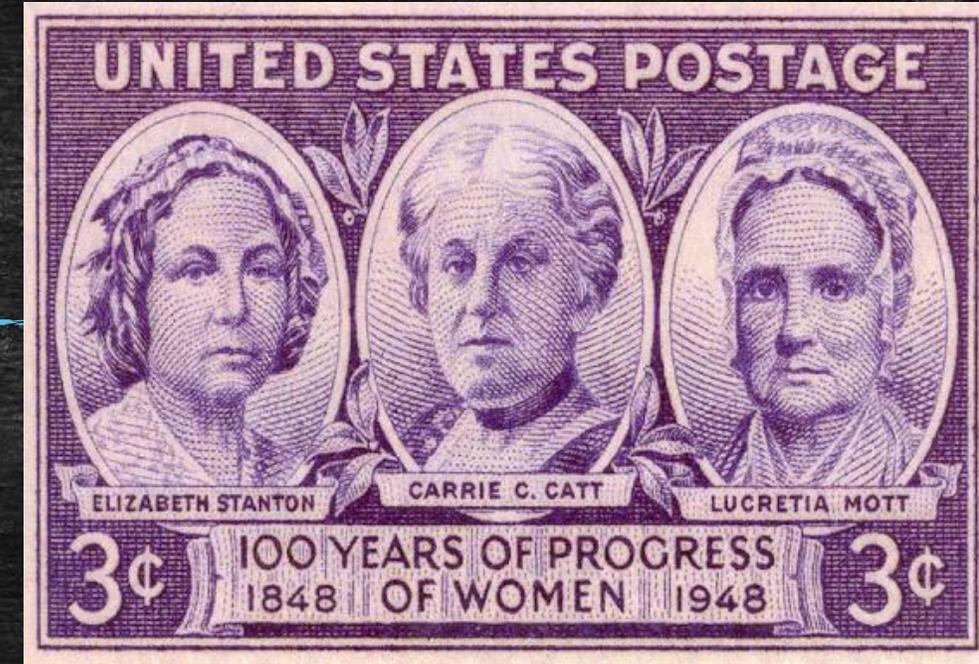
Women Resist

- ~~Women were treated like second class citizens~~
 - Democratization did not apply to women
 - “Age of Common Man”
- “Cult of domesticity”
 - the home was a woman’s special sphere
- Idea of “republican motherhood”
 - Mothers should raise children to be good citizens



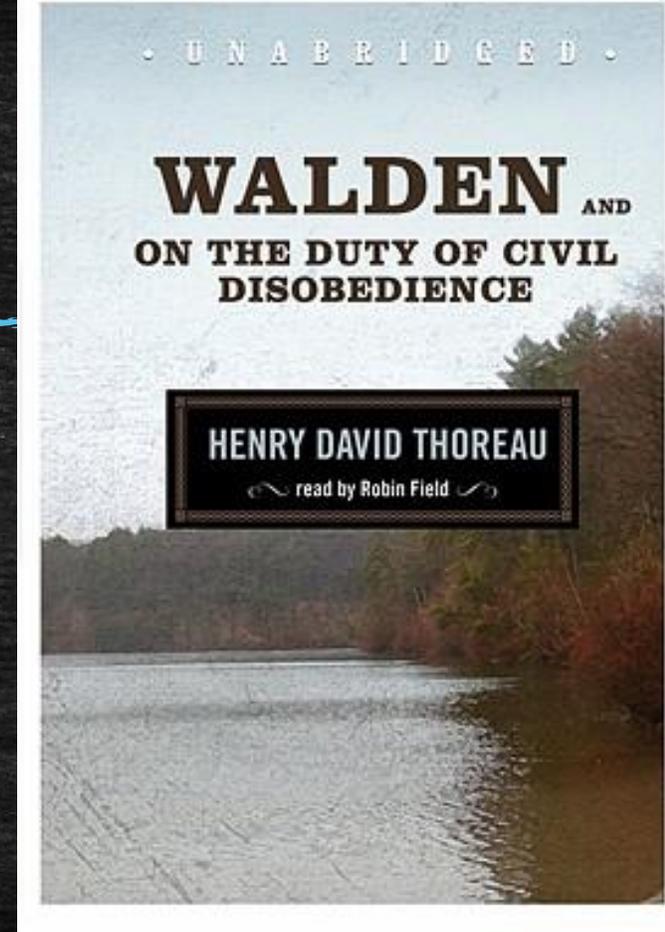
Women Resist

- Women Reformers:
 - Inspired by Second Great Awakening
 - Demand rights for women, temperance movement, and the abolition of slavery
- **Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton** both advocated for suffrage for women
- Women's Rights: **Seneca Falls Convention** (1848)
 - Stanton read "Declaration of Sentiments"
 - "All men and women are created equal"
 - Demand right to vote for women
 - Launched the modern women's rights movement
- Women's rights was overshadowed by abolitionist movement



Transcendentalism

- Truth, “transcends” the senses
 - Not just found by observation alone
- Every person possess an inner light that can illuminate the highest truth
- Ralph Waldo Emerson- stress self reliance, self improvement, and freedom.
 - “The American Scholar” in 1837 at Harvard challenged Americans to make their own art and culture
- Henry David Thoreau- “On the Duty of Civil Disobedience” (1849) & “Walden”



Utopian Communities

- Various movements to move away from conventional society and create a utopian community.
- Mormons: religious communal effort
- Brook Farm: communal transcendentalist experiment in Mass.
 - Secular, humanistic
- New Harmony: create a socialist type community that would be an answer to the problems presented by industrialization.

VOCABULARY

- UNDERGROUND RAILROAD:

The secret way in which abolitionist (anti-slavery people) helped slaves escape from the south to the north



Escaping from slavery: the Underground Railroad



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Neither "underground" nor a "railroad," this informal system was a loosely constructed network of escape routes which originated in the South, intertwined throughout the North and eventually ended in Canada. Escape routes were not just in the North, but also extended into Western territories, Mexico and the Caribbean. From 1830 to 1865, the Underground Railroad reached its peak as abolitionists and sympathizers who condemned slavery helped large numbers of slaves win their freedom. Workers on the Underground Railroad did more than speak out against slavery they helped slaves get out of slavery. There was no formal organization. It relied upon individuals cooperating to help the enslaved escape to freedom.

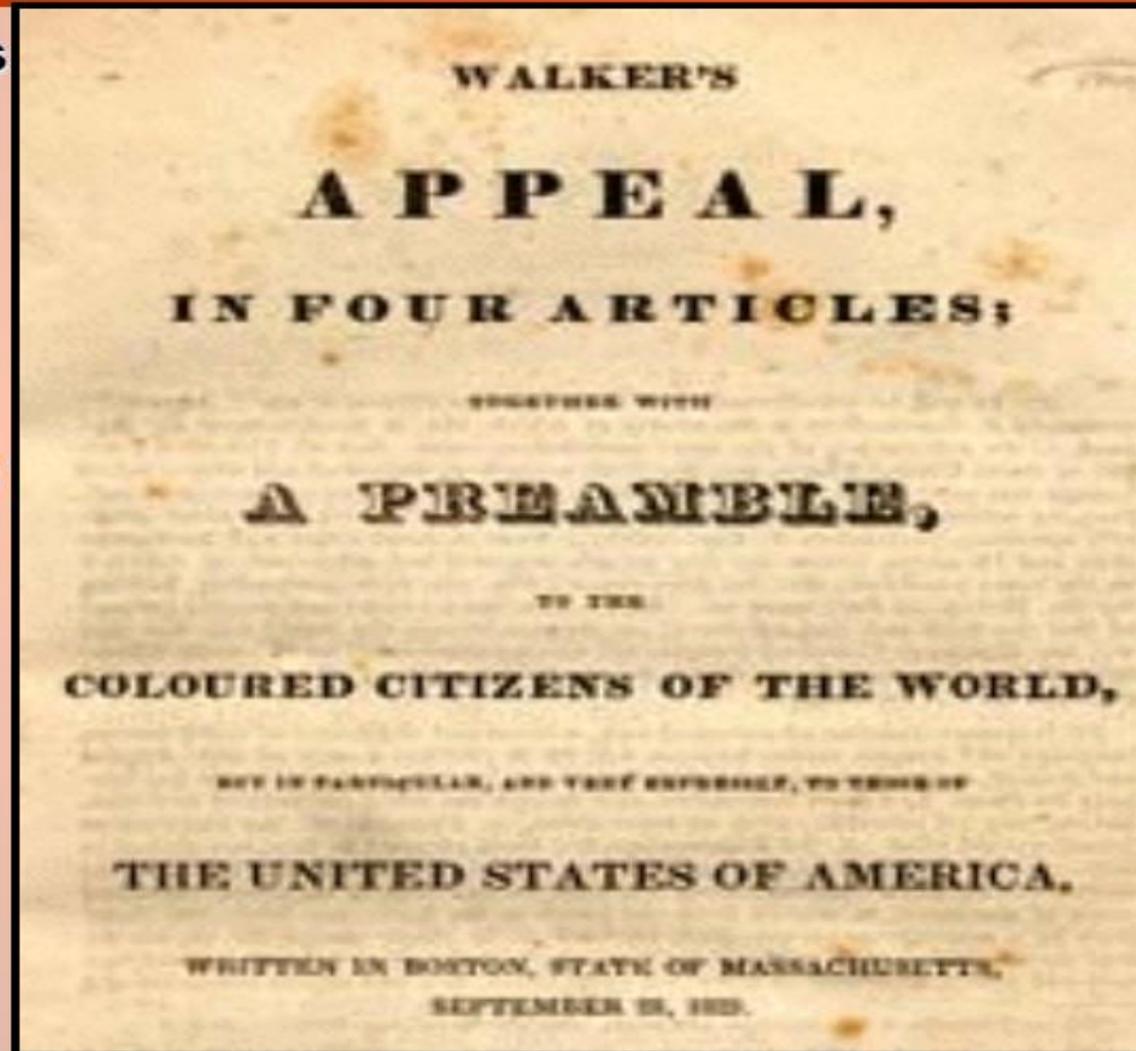


This picture of a poor fugitive is from one of the stereotype cuts manufactured in this city for the southern market, and used on handbills offering rewards for runaway slaves.
THE RUNAWAY.

100 DOLLS. REWARD.
RAN AWAY
From me, on Saturday, the 19th inst.,
Negro Boy Robert Porter,
aged 19; heavy, stoutly made;
dark chesnut complexion;
rather sullen countenance,
with a down look; face larger head low on the
shoulders. I believe he entered the City of
Washington on Sunday evening, 20th inst. He
has changed his dress probably, except his
boots, which were new and heavy.
I will give \$50 if taken and secured in the
District of Columbia, or \$100 if taken north
of the District, and secured in each case and
delivered before the reward shall be good.
Dr. J. W. THOMAS.
Pomunky P. O., Charles Co., Md.

Abolitionist Movement

- Quakers were earliest opponents slavery
- American Colonization Society: transport freed slaves back to Africa (1822 Monrovia, Liberia)
- David Walker- “Appeal to the Colored Citizens of World” (1829) called for violent uprising
- William Lloyd Garrison (1833) American Anti-Slavery Society called for immediate uncompensated emancipation.
 - Published “The Liberator”
- Sojourner Truth & Frederick Douglas: former slaves who advocated for abolitionism.
- Liberty Party (1840)



SOUTHERN REACTION: DEFENSE OF SLAVERY

- **Gag Resolution** in Congress (1836-1844)
 - Ban on anti-slavery petitions being discussed in Congress
 - Repealed by **John Quincy Adams** in 1844
- Bans on teaching slaves to read or write
- Southern states adopt strict **slave codes**
 - Nat Turner revolt
- Anti-slavery messages banned from Southern mail
- **Pro-slavery argument** by **George Fitzhugh**
 - Slaves as family
 - Better than “wage slavery”
 - Civilized inferior people



"The gentleman . . . has been anxious to proclaim the death of native Americanism. Sir, it is a principle that can never die . . . Native Americanism seeks to defend every institution that exists under that glorious Constitution. . . .

"But we have been told that we belong to a party of "one idea." . . . Our great object is to attain to unity of national character; and as necessary to that end, we embrace every measure and policy decidedly American . . . we go for everything American in contradistinction to everything foreign. That . . . may be called "one idea"; but it is a glorious idea. . . .

"No alien has a right to naturalization . . . To prevent this universal admission to citizenship, we frame naturalization laws, and prescribe forms that operate as a check upon the interference of foreigners in our institutions . . .

"We are now struggling for national character and national identity . . . We stand now on the very verge of overthrow by the impetuous force of invading foreigners."

—Rep. Lewis C. Levin, Speech in Congress, December 18, 1845

4. Which of the following caused the movement described in the excerpt?
 - (A) War of 1812
 - (B) Immigration
 - (C) Importation of slaves
 - (D) Naturalization laws

5. The opposition to foreigners is most similar to the view that many had toward which of the following in America at this time?
 - (A) Free African Americans
 - (B) Southerners
 - (C) Unions
 - (D) Women

6. The development of which of the following best demonstrates the growing power of the nativist movement in the mid-19th century?
 - (A) A belief in nationalism
 - (B) A series of restrictive laws
 - (C) A secret society
 - (D) A political party