Reform Movements of the 1800's

The “Movers and Shakers” of Change
Reform Movements of the 1800’s

- The Second Great Awakening sparked Religious Revival (1790’s - 1840’s)
  - A Social Gospel promoting a Social Conscience
  - Heaven obtained through “Good Deeds” and Helping Others
  - Individuals could Control Their Destiny
  - Middle Class should be models of Behavior
  - Women could be a driving force for Reform

The “Movers and Shakers” of Change
Reform Movements of the 1800’s

- The Second Great Awakening sparked Religious Revival (1790’s - 1840’s)
  - Father of Modern Revivalism
  - Rejected Calvinist Predestination
  - Advocate of Christian Perfectionism
  - Pioneer of the Social Reform Movement
  - Promoter of Abolition and Education for Women and African-Americans
  - 2nd President of Oberlin College

Charles Finney (1792 - 1875)

The “Movers and Shakers” of Change
Reform Movements of the 1800’s

- The Second Great Awakening sparked Religious Revival (1790’s – 1840’s)

  - Became the “Wild Fire” of New Denominations
  - 1816: African Methodist Episcopal Church founded by Rev. Richard Allen
  - 1827: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints founded by Joseph Smith

The “Movers and Shakers” of Change
Reform Movements of the 1800's

- The Second Great Awakening sparked Religious Revival (1790's - 1840's)

**BURNED OVER DISTRICT**
- Located in Central and Western New York
- Named by Charles Finney
- Heavily Evangelized Region
- Center for Social Radicalism & Reform

The “Movers and Shakers” of Change
Reform Movements of the 1800's

- The Second Great Awakening created a New Society of Morality Minded Activists
  - People who saw injustices in American society and worked to abolish them:
    - Prisons and Insane Asylums
    - Temperance movement
    - Abolition of slavery
    - Education Reform
    - Women’s rights

The “Movers and Shakers” of Change
Reform Movements of the 1800’s

- Prison Reforms for the Mentally Ill and Cruelly Treated

- Sunday School Teacher in Boston’s Prison for Women

- Observed the poor conditions for prisoners and mentally ill people in the prison

- Dedicated her life to making a change in the nation’s prisons

- Investigated over 800 Prisons during a two year period

Dorthea Dix (1802 - 1887)

The “Movers and Shakers” of Change
Reform Movements of the 1800’s

Prison Reforms for the Mentally Ill and Cruelly Treated

- 1843: Appealed to the Massachusetts State Legislature for help
- Helped pass new laws to build Hospitals for the Mentally Ill
- Helped establish new policies to Reform Prisoners and prepare them to re-enter society
- Persuaded 11 States to open Hospitals for the Mentally Ill and Reform Prison Policies

Dorthea Dix (1802 - 1887)

The “Movers and Shakers” of Change
Reform Movements of the 1800’s

- The American Temperance Movement against Alcohol

- Alcohol Abuse was widespread in the U.S.
  - Especially out West and among the Urban Working Class

- Alcohol was blamed for many Social Ills
  - Crime
  - Poverty
  - Insanity
  - Domestic Abuse
  - Divorce

The “Movers and Shakers” of Change
Reform Movements of the 1800’s

- The American Temperance Movement against Alcohol

  - Religious Leaders stood at the forefront of the Temperance Movement

    - Presbyterian Preacher who co-founded the American Temperance Society in 1826

    - Quaker who became known as “Napoleon of Temperance”

    - Neal Dow sponsored the first Prohibition Laws in Maine between 1837 and 1851

The “Movers and Shakers” of Change

- Lyman Beecher (1775 - 1863)

- Neal S. Dow (1804 - 1897)
Reform Movements of the 1800's

- The American Temperance Movement against Alcohol

- Prominent Women also became active in the Temperance Movement
  - Outspoken supporter of the Temperance Movement became the first president of the Women's Temperance Society (1852 - 1853)
  - A Quaker who co-founded the Women's Temperance Society with Stanton

Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815 - 1902)

Susan B. Anthony (1820 - 1906)

The “Movers and Shakers” of Change
Reform Movements of the 1800’s

- The American Temperance Movement against Alcohol

- The Temperance Movement gained momentum
  - By 1831: 2,220 Local Chapters of the American Temperance Society formed
  - The American Temperance Society had approximately 170,000 members in the U.S.
  - In 1836: The American Temperance Society merged with other organizations to form the American Temperance Union
  - By 1857: Several States had passed Prohibition Laws (to be repealed later)

The “Movers and Shakers” of Change
Reform Movements of the 1800’s

- The Drunkard’s Progress (Published in 1846)

1) A Glass with a Friend
2) A Glass against the Cold
3) A Glass too much
4) Drunk and Riotous
5) The Summit Attained: Jolly Companions and a Confirmed Drunkard
6) Poverty and Disease
7) Forsaken by Friends
8) Desperation and Crime
9) Death by Suicide

The “Movers and Shakers” of Change
Reform Movements of the 1800’s

- The Abolitionist Movement to put an end to Slavery
  
  - The First American Abolitionist Society was started in Philadelphia, PA., by Quakers in 1775
  
  - In 1785: Benjamin Franklin served as its first President following the Revolution
  
  - The American Colonization Society was founded in 1817 with Henry Clay as one of its organizers
  
  - During the 1820’s & 1830’s the society promoted allowing freed blacks to return to Africa

The “Movers and Shakers” of Change
Reform Movements of the 1800’s

- The Abolitionist Movement to put an end to Slavery
  - The American Colonization Society established a colony in West Africa between 1821 - 1822
  - Liberia officially became an independent Nation in 1848
  - Abolitionists William Lloyd Garrison founded *The Liberator* in 1831
    - It was the nation’s primary abolitionist newspaper

The “Movers and Shakers” of Change
Reform Movements of the 1800’s

The Abolitionist Movement to put an end to Slavery

- They were Southern Abolitionists
- They published an “Appeal to the Christian Women of the South in 1836”
- They traveled throughout the North lecturing about Slavery on their Family Plantation
- They were criticized for their public speaking in a letter by Catherine Beecher in 1837

Angelina Grimke (1805 - 1879)  
Sarah Grimke (1792 - 1873)
Reform Movements of the 1800’s

- The Abolitionist Movement to put an end to Slavery

- Former Slaves became the Voices of Reason
  - He escaped slavery in Maryland and she came from New York
  - They both were inspired by William Lloyd Garrison when they met him in 1844
  - They became the two leading African-American orators for the Abolitionist Movement

Frederick Douglass (1818 - 1895)

Sejourner Truth (1797 - 1883)

The “Movers and Shakers” of Change
Reform Movements of the 1800’s

- The Abolitionist Movement to put an end to Slavery

- Building a Railroad to Freedom
  - The Underground Railroad was operated from about 1817 to 1865
  - It was designed to assist slaves in escaping to freedom in Canada
  - Conductors were the most important people along the Underground Railroad
  - She became the most famous and hunted conductor of the railroad

Harriet Tubman (1820 - 1913)

The “Movers and Shakers” of Change
Reform Movements of the 1800's

- Activists Promoted Education Reform
  - Developing well informed U.S. Citizens
    - Voting males needed to be properly educated
    - Educated women supported the ideals of the "Republican Motherhood" or the "Cult of Domesticity"
  - Spearheaded the Campaign for Common Schools
  - Headed the first State Board of Education in Massachusetts from 1837 - 1848
  - Founded and Edited *The Common School Journal*
  - Established the first Common School for Teachers

The "Movers and Shakers" of Change

- Horace Mann (1796 - 1859)
Reform Movements of the 1800’s

Activists Promoted Education Reform

- Established Troy Female Seminary in 1814
- First School to train Female Teachers / Tutors in basic subjects of math, physics, and history
- Oberlin College founded in 1833
- First to admit African-Americans
- Founded Wheaton Female Seminary (Mass.) in 1834
- Established Mt. Holyoke College for Women in 1837

Emma Willard (1787 - 1870)

Mary Lyon (1797 - 1849)

The “Movers and Shakers” of Change
Reform Movements of the 1800's

2nd Great Awakening Inspired Women to Improve Society

Abolitionists

Education Reformers

Prison Reformer

Temperance Leaders

The “Movers and Shakers” of Change
Reform Movements of the 1800’s

- Women begin focusing on Improving their Own Status

- Women’s activities in Reform Movements gave them roles outside of the home and their family

- Women learned and expanded their skills of organization, teamwork, and public speaking

- Women realized that they could not effectively bring about public reforms and change if they themselves lacked social and political rights

The “Movers and Shakers” of Change
Reform Movements of the 1800’s

The Beginning of the Women’s Rights Movement

Elizabeth C. Stanton
1815 - 1902

Lucretia C. Mott
1793 - 1880

Susan B. Anthony
1820 - 1906

1830’s - 1840’s: These ladies were active in Abolitionist & Temperance Movements (Being acquainted with William Lloyd Garrison and Frederick Douglass)

1848: Mott Organized the first Women’s Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, NY

Stanton presented the Declaration of Sentiments promoting Women’s Suffrage

The “Movers and Shakers” of Change