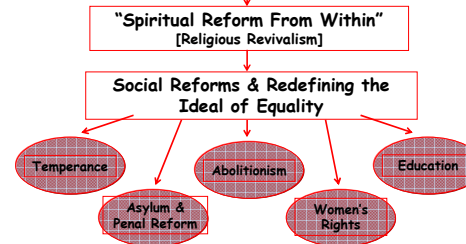


Antebellum Revivalism & Reform

What are their “hot button” issues
And WHY????

1. The Second Great Awakening



The Rise of Popular Religion

In France, I had almost always seen the spirit of religion and the spirit of freedom pursuing courses diametrically opposed to each other; but in America, I found that they were intimately united, and that they reigned in common over the same country... Religion was the foremost of the political institutions of the United States.

-- Alexis de Tocqueville, 1832

“The Pursuit of Perfection”

In
Antebellum America

The “Burned-Over” District in Upstate New York



Second Great Awakening Revival Meeting



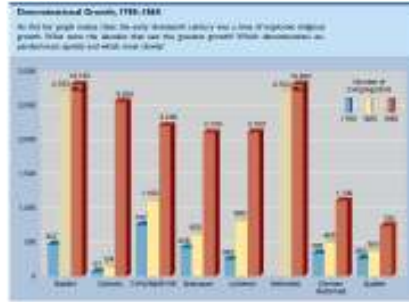


Charles G. Finney
(1792 – 1895)

The ranges of tents, the fires, reflecting light...; the candles and lamps illuminating the encampment; hundreds moving to and fro...; the preaching, praying, singing, and shouting... like the sound of many waters, was enough to swallow up all the powers of contemplation.

"soul-shaking" conversion

R1-2



American Bible Society

The Mormons

(The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints)



Joseph Smith (1805-1844)

- 1823 --> Golden Tablets
- 1830 --> Book of Mormon

The Mormons

(The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints)



Brigham Young
(1801-1877)

- Deseret community.
- Salt Lake City, UT

Mother Ann Lee (1736-1784)

The Shakers

- *If you will take up your crosses against the works of generations, and follow Christ in the regeneration, God will cleanse you from all unrighteousness.*
- *Remember the cries of those who are in need and trouble, that when you are in trouble, God may hear your cries.*
- *Didn't last long—No sex allowed*

R1-4

2. Temperance Movement

1826 - American Temperance Society
"Demon Rum"!

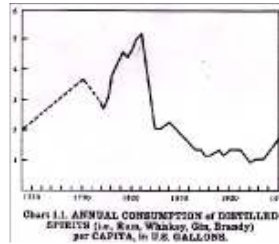


Frances Willard



The Beecher Family

Annual Consumption of Alcohol



3. Penitentiary Reform



Dorothea Dix
(1802-1887)

Played a major role in founding:

- 32 mental hospitals.
- 15 schools for the feeble minded.
- a school for the blind, and numerous training facilities for nurses.
- established libraries in prisons, mental hospitals and other institutions.

4. Social Reform → Prostitution The “Fallen Woman”

Sarah Ingraham
(1802-1887)

- 1835 → *Advocate of Moral Reform*
- Female Moral Reform Society focused on the “Johns” & pimps, not the girls.

5. The Anti-Masonic Movement

Freemasons



Anti-Masons

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ secretive about its internal working ■ international brotherhood ■ middle- and upper-class appeal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ farmers and skilled craftsmen. ■ anti-elitist ■ Anti-urban ■ evangelical with ties to the temperance movement |
|---|--|

The Decline of Anti-Masonry

1828 → they supported J. Q. Adams and not Andrew Jackson.

1831 → hosted their political convention in Baltimore.

1832 → ran William Wirt for President.

Their pol. strength → New England, NY, Ohio, Michigan

By mid-1830s their influence declined.

- Long-Term
1. National Nominating Convention instead of caucuses.
 2. Introduced the party platform.
 3. Brought lower- and lower-middle class into the political process.

6. Abolitionist Movement

- 1816 → American Colonization Society created (gradual, voluntary emancipation).



British Colonization Society symbol

Abolitionist Movement

- Create a free slave state in Liberia, West Africa.
- No real anti-slavery sentiment in the North in the 1820s & 1830s.

Gradualists



Immediatists

William Lloyd Garrison (1801-1879)



- Slavery & Masonry undermined republican values.
- Immediate emancipation with NO compensation.
- Slavery was a moral, not an economic issue.

The Liberator



Premiere issue → January 1, 1831

Other White Abolitionists



Lewis Tappan



James Birney



Arthur Tappan

- Liberty Party.
- Ran for President in 1840 & 1844.

Black Abolitionists

David Walker (1785-1830)

1829 --> *Appeal to the Coloured Citizens of the World*

Fight for freedom rather than wait to be set free by whites.

Frederick Douglass (1817-1895)



1845 → *The Narrative of the Life Of Frederick Douglass*
 1847 → "The North Star"

Sojourner Truth (1787-1883) or Isabella Baumfree



1850 --> *The Narrative of Sojourner Truth*

Harriet Tubman (1820-1913)



"Moses"

- Helped over 300 slaves to freedom.
- \$40,000 bounty on her head.
- Served as a Union spy during the Civil War.

The Underground Railroad



The Underground Railroad

- "Conductor" ===== leader of the escape
- "Passengers" ===== escaping slaves
- "Tracks" ===== routes
- "Trains" ===== farm wagons transporting the escaping slaves
- "Depots" ===== safe houses to rest/sleep

7. "Separate Spheres" Concept

"Cult of Domesticity"

- A woman's "sphere" was in the home (it was a refuge from the cruel world outside).
- Her role was to "civilize" her husband and family.
- An 1830s MA minister:
The power of woman is her dependence. A woman who gives up that dependence on man to become a reformer yields the power God has given her for her protection, and her character becomes unnatural!

Early 19c Women

1. Unable to vote.
2. Legal status of a minor.
3. Single → could own her own property.
4. Married → no control over her property or her children.
5. Could not initiate divorce.
6. Couldn't make wills, sign a contract, or bring suit in court without her husband's permission.

Cult of Domesticity = Slavery

The 2nd Great Awakening inspired women to improve society.



Angelina Grimké



Sarah Grimké



Lucy Stone

- Southern Abolitionists

- American Women's Suffrage Assoc.
- edited *Woman's Journal*

R2-9

R2-67

8. Women's Rights

1840 --> split in the abolitionist movement over women's role in it.

London --> World Anti-Slavery Convention



Lucretia Mott



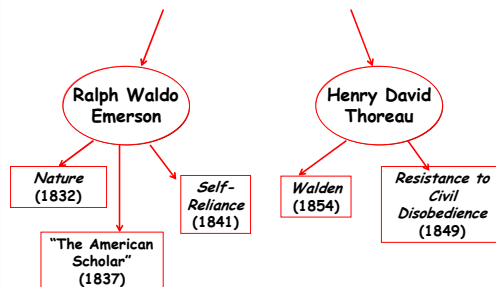
Elizabeth Cady Stanton

1848 --> Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiments

9. Transcendentalism (European Romanticism)

- "Liberation from understanding and the cultivation of reasoning."
- "Transcend" the limits of intellect and allow the emotions, the SOUL, to create an original relationship with the Universe.

Transcendentalist Intellectuals/Writers Concord, MA

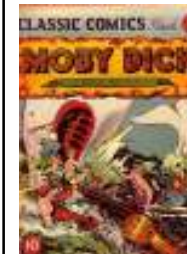


The Anti-Transcendentalist: Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-1864)



- pursuit of the ideal led to a distorted view of human nature and possibilities:
 - * *The Blithedale Romance*
- accept the world as an imperfect place:
 - * *Scarlet Letter*
 - * *House of the Seven Gables*
- Good friend to Melville

The Anti-Transcendentalist: Herman Melville (1819-1891)



- *Moby Dick*
 - deliberately cast his tale in an epic and allegorical mode
 - It can be seen as the clash of idealism and pragmatism
 - The white whale itself, for example, has been read as symbolically representative of good and evil, as has Ahab.

The Other New York Writer: Edgar Allen Poe (1809-1849)



- American poet, short story writer, editor, critic and one of the leaders of the American Romantic Movement.
- Best known for his tales of the macabre
- Creator of detective fiction, crime fiction, and major contributor to the emergent science fiction genre
- Anti-morality tales:
 - * *The Raven*
 - * *Tell Tale Heart*

ART

10. Utopian Communities



The Oneida Community New York, 1848



John Humphrey Noyes
(1811-1886)

- Everyone had to endure Mutual Criticism: except for Noyes
- Humans were no longer obliged to follow the moral rules of the past.
- "Ascending Fellowship": older members introduce carnal knowledge to teenage members
 - all residents married to each other.
 - carefully regulated "free love."
 - Male Continence: sex w/o ejaculation led to 40 children??

Utopian element Ends

- 1879 Noyes retired
- Son turns it into a capitalist venture
- Today it still makes silverware, etc



Secular Utopian Communities

Individual Freedom

- spontaneity
- self-fulfillment



Demands of Community Life

- discipline
- organizational hierarchy

One American writer who did not believe in human goodness and social progress was

- A. Walt Whitman.
- B. Edgar Allan Poe.
- C. James Russell Lowell.
- D. Henry David Thoreau.
- E. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

George Ripley



Brook Farm

Robert Owen



Utopian Socialist



Theriac Lodge House, with State Street
designed by Ralph Waldo Emerson



Labyrinth
designed by Ralph Waldo Emerson



New Harmony Inn
designed by Ralph Waldo Emerson

11. Educational Reform

Religious Training → Secular Education

- MA → always on the forefront of public educational reform
 - * 1st state to establish tax support for local public schools.
- By 1860 every state offered free public education to whites.
 - * US had one of the highest literacy rates.

Horace Mann (1796-1859)



"Father of American Education"

- children were clay in the hands of teachers and school officials
- children should be "molded" into a state of perfection
- discouraged corporal punishment
- established state teacher-training programs

The McGuffey Eclectic



- Used religious parables to teach "American values."
- Teach middle class morality and respect for order.
- Teach "3 Rs" + "Protestant ethic" (frugality, hard work, sobriety)

Women Educators



Emma Willard
(1787-1870)

- Troy, NY Female Seminary
- curriculum: math, physics, history, geography.
- train female teachers

- 1837 → she established Mt. Holyoke [So. Hadley, MA] as the first college for women.



Mary Lyons
(1797-1849)