

What problems arose as a result of industrialization in the first half of the 19th century? _____

Becoming "Better" Americans Fixing Our Faith
Religious Revival and Reform

Religious Rebels

- Church attendance still common
 - $\frac{3}{4}$ attending regularly; most _____
- Deism : _____ ; evidence of a Supreme Being found in nature
 - Sprung from the ideals of the Enlightenment (_____)
- Unitarianism: Believed that God existed in _____ personage (not in the orthodox _____ [3]).
 - Believed people were _____, NOT born under " _____ ", and saved through _____, not _____ in Christ.
 - Appealed to mostly _____ (e.g. _____).

Reviving Religion

- The _____ : A _____ during the _____
 - _____ to religious liberalism and _____
 - More _____ than the First Great Awakening, both _____ of participants
 - Spread by "camp meetings" (1730s-40s)
 - Attempted to appeal to _____
 - Believed the _____ was near
 - Encouraged vivacious _____
 - Led to reform of several areas of life: _____, etc.

Meet the Preacher

- _____ - considered the _____
 - "Sinners Bound to Change Their Own Hearts"
 - Denounced both _____
 - " _____ over district": Nickname given to area of Western NY that had been so heavily evangelized as to have no "fuel" (_____) left over to "burn" (convert)

Denominational Diversity

- The gap between the classes and regions were widened by religion
 - _____, Southern or Western became Baptist or Methodist
 - Wealthier, urban, more-educated, Eastern became/stayed Episcopalians, _____, Congregationalists, and _____
- The _____ the _____ apart
- _____ evolved to fill in the gaps left from old churches and ideals left from the First Great Awakening.

The End is Near!

- " _____ ": Predicted the second coming of Christ would occur on October 22, 1844
 - Lost credibility when it didn't happen
 - Rebuilt and _____ into the Seventh-day Adventist Church

Latter Day Saints (_____)

- _____
- Ran into trouble with their neighbors
 - Drilled a militia
 - Voted as a block
 - _____
- _____ in a skirmish in IL; _____ Mormons to Utah

A Desert Zion- _____

- The _____ was proposed in _____. ©- _____
 - Never _____ by the U.S. government
 - _____, but was delayed over the _____
 - More and more land in the _____ into other Western States (would have been the largest state in the Union)

Wilderness Utopias

- Utopia: _____
 - Inspired by the book Utopia by Sir Thomas Moore
- Many were _____; all were a _____ industrialization

Rediscovering Eden

New Harmony, Indiana

New Harmony: Established by the Harmony Society in 1814, revived by Robert Owen in 1825; New Harmony became known as a center for advances in education and scientific research. New Harmony's residents established the first free library, a civic drama club, and a public school system open to men and women.

Brook Farm: Founded by former Unitarian minister George Ripley in 1841; Founded as a joint stock company, it promised its participants a portion of the profits from the farm in exchange for performing an equal share of the work. Brook Farmers believed that by sharing the workload, ample time would be available for leisure activities and intellectual pursuits. Nathaniel Hawthorne was an original resident. It failed when a major building burnt down and the community fell into debt.

Oneida Community: started in NY in 1848; Communal, embraced free love, birth control, and selecting parents to have planned children. Started communal, saved by capitalism: sold baskets, later sold cutlery

The S

- United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing (AKA: Shakers): religious _____
 - Emphasis on _____
 - Known for _____ and quality of products

Transcendentalism

- Transcendentalism: A _____
 - One should learn to "transcend" _____ to reach the "Oversoul" (akin to Enlightenment)
 - Believed in the _____, thus _____ or adherence to the Bible
 - Believed that society and its institutions— _____—ultimately corrupt the purity of the individual
 - Believed people are at their best when truly "self-reliant," _____
 - Human "intuition" (conscience/truth) is strengthened through nature, as it is uncorrupted by society; _____ speak the language of nature, and thus are the most "religious"

RWE _____

- _____
- Best known for writing "*Self-Reliance*," which stressed the need for individuals to avoid conformity and false consistency, and follow his or her own instincts and ideas
 - "*A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds, adored by little statesmen and philosophers and divines.*"

"To laugh often and much;

*To win the respect of intelligent people
and the affection of children;*

*To earn the appreciation of honest critics
and endure the betrayal of false friends;*

To appreciate beauty;

To find the best in others;

*To leave the world a bit better,
whether by*

a healthy child, a garden patch

or a redeemed social condition;

To know even one life has breathed

easier because you have lived;

This is to have succeeded."

- Henry _____: Believed that one should reduce his bodily wants so as to gain time for a pursuit of truth through study and meditation
 - Spent two years living in the woods living off only what he could produce ("*Walden: Or Life in the Woods*").
 - ✱ "*I went to the woods because I wished to live deliberately, to front only the essential facts of life, and see if I could not learn what it had to teach, and not, when I came to die, discover that I had not lived.*"
 - _____
- Margaret Fuller: Applied the ideals of transcendentalism to women, esp. the need for _____
- _____; encouraged people to holler out a "barbaric yawp"

Social Reform

Readin', 'Ritin, and 'Rithmetic

Public Education

- _____ (why should I pay for someone else's kid?)
- Jacksonian Democracy began to change opinions
 - _____
 - _____ to educate now than rehabilitate prisoners
- _____ and ill-trained themselves
- _____ were largely _____

Educational Reformers

- _____
 - Pushed for free _____
 - Focus on hands on education and the 3R's, remove "dead languages"
- Noah Webster's Blueback Speller and dictionary

- Most textbooks came from England; Webster thought that Americans should learn from American books
- _____
- William H. McGuffey's *McGuffey's Reader*
 - Patriotic and moral lessons

Changes to Higher Education

- Higher education for women had been taboo
 - Were afraid it would _____
 - New colleges for women began opening; Mount Holyoke Seminary (_____)
- Working class Americans found less formal education in libraries, lyceums (public lectures), and _____.

How might the Second Great Awakening inspire other social movements of the early 19th century? _____

Moral Reform

- The _____
- The "Victorian Era" refers to _____ (_____)
 - It was a period of _____, and _____ that spread far beyond the borders of Great Britain.

The Reform Movement

- The _____:
 - Cruelty, war, alcohol, discrimination, and slavery
- _____ were often the motivation behind these movements
- Felt it their _____ to rid society of these vices.
- Gradual abolishment of _____
- Criminal codes and penalties were softened – reform, not punish
 - Reduction of capital offenses
 - _____

D.D. _____

- Brought _____ in caring for _____
- Traveled the country, visiting different _____; her protests resulted in improved conditions for the mentally ill.

"I proceed, Gentlemen, briefly to call your attention to the present state of Insane Persons confined within this Commonwealth, in cages, stalls, pens! _____ obedience."

Demon Rum

- Reformers wanted to _____
 - Mostly women, clergymen, and members of Congress
- The _____ (1826)
 - Remove the desire to drink (temperance over _____)
 - Punish those who did drink – strengthening laws
- Maine Law of 1851 which _____ or manufacture. _____ followed suit

Social Reform

- Catharine Beecher encouraged women to become teachers (until they married), and advocated the benefits of _____.
- Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell became the first _____

- The _____
- Amelia Bloomer wore short skirts

Women in Revolt

- _____ met at _____, New York in a Woman's Rights Convention in 1848. (S)-_____
 - Lucretia Mott, _____, and Elizabeth _____
- "The Declaration of Sentiments" argued that _____ and _____
- It _____

Scientific Advancement- **Modernizing Science and Technology**

Dawn of Scientific Achievement

- Medicine in America was still primitive by modern standards
 - _____ medicines
 - _____ as surgeon
 - _____ was lacking
 - _____ used as anesthesia in _____

Studying Our World

- John Audubon: An early _____ who painted birds with precise details
 - Audubon Society: _____ organization dedicated to conservation that gets its name from the ornithologist
- _____

Defining American Culture

Philosophy, Art, and Literature

Artistic Achievements

- Art
 - Not copies of European styles of art
 - Hudson River School: A group of painters whose works portrayed American landscapes
 - Greek Revival in architecture. e.g. Monticello
- Music
 - American folks songs emerge
 - Stephen Foster's "Old Folks At Home" (AKA: Swanee River)
 - "Dixie" written in 1859

National Literature

- Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, *Ride of Paul Revere*
- Louisa May Alcott, *Little Women*
- _____
- Herman Melville, *Moby Dick*
- Emily Dickinson - Poetry