

Chapter 15: The Ferment of Reform and Culture, 1790-1860

Overview:

In early nineteenth century America, movements of moral and religious reform accompanied the democratization of politics and the creation of a national market economy. After a period of growing rationalism in religion, a new wave of revivals, beginning about 1800, swept out of the West and effected great change not only in religious life, but also in other areas of society. Existing religious groups were further fragmented, and new groups like the Mormons emerged. Women were especially prominent in these developments, becoming a major presence in the churches and discovering, in reform movements, an outlet for energies that were often stifled in masculinized political and economic life.

Among the first areas to benefit from the reform impulse was education. The public elementary school movement gained strength, while a few women made their way into still tradition-bound colleges. Women were also prominent in movements for improved treatment of the mentally ill, peace, temperance, and other causes. By the 1840s, some women also began to agitate for their own rights, including suffrage. The movement for women's rights, closely linked to the antislavery crusade, gained adherents even while it met strong obstacles and vehement opposition.

While many reformers worked to improve society as a whole, others created utopian experiments to model their religious and social ideals. Some of these groups promoted radical sexual and economic doctrines, while others appealed to high-minded intellectuals and artists.

American culture was still quite weak in theoretical sciences and the fine arts, but a vigorous national literature blossomed after the War of 1812 with the works of Washington Irving and James Fenimore Cooper. In New England, the literary renaissance encouraged truly "American" literature and was closely linked to the philosophy of transcendentalism promoted by Emerson, Henry David Thoreau and Margaret Fuller, the editor of the *Dial*. Many of the great American writers, such as Walt Whitman, reflected the national spirit of utopian optimism, but a few dissenters, such as Hawthorne and Melville, explored the darker side of life and of their own society.

Imitative portraiture and historical painting gave way to the emerging romanticism of the Hudson River School that glorified nature and began to examine human interaction with the environment.

Vocabulary Terms:

<i>The Age of Reason</i>	Emma Willard	John Audubon
Deism	Mary Lyon	Gilbert Stuart
Unitarians	Dorothea Dix	Charles W. Peale
Second Great Awakening	American Temperance Society	John Trumbell
"camp meetings"	Cold War Army	Transcendentalism
"circuit riders"	Neal S. Dow	Ralph Waldo Emerson
Peter Cartwright	Maine Law 1851	"Self-Reliance"
Charles Finney	Lucretia Mott	Henry David Thoreau
Richard Allen	Susan B. Anthony	"Walden"
Burned Over District	Suzy Bs	"Civil Disobedience"
Millerites	Elizabeth Cady Stanton	Walt Whitman
Mormons	Elizabeth Blackwell	Henry W. Longfellow
Book of Mormon	Grimke sisters	Louisa May Alcott
Church of the Latter Day Saints	Amelia Bloomer	Emily Dickinson
Joseph Smith	Seneca Falls Convention	Nathaniel Hawthorne
Brigham Young	Declaration of Rights and Sentiments	Herman Melville
Horace Mann	Robert Owen	'cult of domesticity'
Noah Webster	New Harmony	Hudson River School
Blueback Speller	Oneida Community	minstrel shows
William H MuGuffey	Shakers	daguerreotype
McGuffey Readers	Mother Ann Lee	Romanticism
<i>The American Scholar</i>	Neo-Classical Architecture	Greek Revival Architecture
Lyceums	Lucy Stone	Stephen Foster
Edgar Allen Poe	Brook Farm	Washington Irving
William Cullen Bryant	James Fenimore Cooper	Margaret Fuller

Chapter 15 - The Ferment of Reform and Culture

1. Describe the 3rd revolution that took place in the early 1800s.
2. How did the ideals of the French Revolution influence the growth of American religion, **Deism**, and the 19th century belief in perfectionism?
3. As the young republic grew what two things did Americans pour their energies into?
4. Reformers promoted what seven things?
5. Societies were formed against what?
6. What reform overshadowed all?

Reviving Religion

7. What was **De Tocqueville's** view on the importance of religion in America?
8. What did Thomas Paine's *The Age of Reason* promote?
9. What did **Deist** believe? What religion did they inspire?
10. Who were 2 of the most notable early Deists?
11. What did **Unitarians** believe? (Google answer)
12. What was the **Second Great Awakening**?
13. What four reforms did the Second Great Awakening promote?
14. What were "camp meetings"?
15. Why were Methodists and Baptists able "to reap the most abundant harvest of souls"?
16. Who was **Peter Cartwright**?
17. What were "circuit riders"?
18. Who was **Charles Finney**?
19. What was the "anxious bench"?
20. What did Finney encourage women to do?
21. Name two great Second Great Awakening preachers?
22. What was a key feature of the Second Great Awakening?
23. What was the "burned over district"?

24. Complete the T-Chart below to compare and contrast the 1st and 2nd Great Awakenings:

<u>1st Great Awakening</u>	<u>2nd Great Awakening</u>

Denominational Diversity

25. Explain the relationship between churches, political parties and then what caused them to split?
26. Who were the **Millerites** and what did they believe?
27. According to the **Millerites** think Christ was supposed to return to Earth?
28. Who was **Joseph Smith**? What did he found?
29. What happened to Joseph Smith and his brother in 1844?
30. Who brought the **Mormons** to Utah?
31. Looking at the map on page 313, what was **Deseret**? What area did it encompass?
32. What actions/beliefs did Mormons do that caused many Americans to dislike them?
33. What two phrases were used to describe the Mormons in Utah?
34. Why was statehood for Utah delayed until 1896?

Free Schools for a Free People

35. What became the shrine of American Democracy?
36. What was early education like?
37. **Horace Mann** campaigned for what? List 4.
38. What groups were excluded from public education?
39. What did **Noah Webster** and **William McGuffey** do?
40. Who was the "**Schoolmaster of the Republic**"?

Higher Goals for Higher Learning

41. Where state supported universities spring up? What courses were offered?
42. Where and when was the 1st state supported university established?
43. What did Thomas Jefferson dedicate **UVA** to?

44. Why was women's education frowned upon in the early 19th century?
45. According to men, too much education for women might lead to _____.
46. What did **Emma Willard** do?
47. Cite two early female colleges.
48. Why were **lyceums** helpful to educate the public?
49. What prompted the rise of tax-supported education from 1825-1850?
50. What magazines flourished in the pre-Civil War years?

An Age of Reform

51. Modern idealist wanted a society free from what five things?
52. What group led the reform movement? They wanted what for themselves?
53. What did **Dorothea Dix** promote?
54. What did the **American Peace Society** promote?

Demon Rum – The "Old Deluder"

55. What did the **American Temperance Society** promote?
56. What was the **"Cold Water Army"**?
57. What was **T.S. Arthur's** famous novel and what did it promote?
58. What was **temperance v. teetotalism** all about?
59. Who was the **"Father of Prohibition"**?
60. What were **Maine laws**?
61. According to reformers, what did blame alcohol consumption cause?

Women in Revolt

62. How were women treated in the early 1800s? Give specific examples.
63. What was the one crime against women that was punishable by death?
64. What was the woman's role and the woman's place in early 1800 society?
65. Why did women play such an important role in so many reform movements?
66. Why were gender differences strongly emphasized?
67. What was the **"cult of domesticity"**?

68. What was the center of the “cult of domesticity”?

69. Explain the role of each of the following women in the women’s rights movement:

a. **Lucretia Mott**

b. **Elizabeth Cady Stanton**

c. **Susan B. Anthony**

70. Who were “Suzy Bs”?

71. Who were **Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell** and **Margaret Fuller**?

72. What did **Angelina and Sarah Grimke** champion?

73. What did **Lucy Stone** and **Amelia Bloomer** do?

74. What was the **Seneca Falls Convention** all about? What was the **Declaration of Sentiments** all about?

75. What were 2 short and 2 long term results of the Seneca Falls Convention?

What reform movement eclipsed women’s rights movement?

Read page 321 – Dress as Reform

76. What 2 reasons are given for dress reform?

77. What medical reasons were given for dress reform?

78. Describe the “**Bloomer Costumes**”.

79. What was “*The Lily*”?

80. What groups adopted the “Bloomer” style?

Wilderness Reform

81. What did Robert Owen found?

82. Why did **New Harmony** fail?

83. What happened at **Brook Farm** in Massachusetts?

84. Why did Brook Farm fail?

85. What radical ideas did the **Oneida** community practice?

Be sure to read Makers of America: The Oneida Community on pages 336-337 to answer the questions 81-88:

86. Who was the founder?

87. What did the founder believe?
88. What was "**Bible Communism**"?
89. What was the Putney Association?
90. What was the purpose of the Mutual Criticism?
91. What did Sewall Newhouse contribute to the **Oneida Community**?
92. What practices of the Oneida Community received the most criticism?
93. Ironically what did the Oneida Community ultimately become?
94. Who were the **Shakers**?
95. Why did utopian communities spring up in the early to mid-nineteenth century?

The Dawn of Scientific Achievement

96. What were Professor **Benjamin Silliman**, Professor **Louis Agassiz** and Professor **Asa Gray** known for?
97. What was **John J. Audubon** known for?
98. What was health care like before 1850?
99. Describe surgeries in the 1840s.
100. In 1840s what was employed in medicine for the first time?

Artistic Achievements

101. Describe the Federal style of architecture.
102. Describe the **neo-classical** style of architecture.
103. Describe the **Greek Revival style** of architecture.
104. Who was the most able of early American architects? Give 2 specific examples of his work.
105. Who were the most famous painters of the **Hudson River School**?
106. What was the **daguerreotype**? How did this hurt painters?
107. What were minstrel shows?
108. Cite the artistic successes of the following:
 - a) **Gilbert Stuart**
 - b) **Charles Wilson Peale**

- c) **John Trumbell**
- d) **Hudson River School**
- e) **Louis Daguerre**

- 109. What was "Dixie"?
- 110. Who was **Stephen Foster**? What were his most famous works?

The Blooming of a National Literature

- 111. American literature received a boost from what?
- 112. Explain **romanticism**.
- 113. What was the **Knickerbocker Group**?
- 114. What did the Knickerbocker **Washington Irving** write?
- 115. Identify the literary success of **James Fenimore Cooper**.
- 116. What success did the Knickerbocker **William Cullen Bryant** have?

Trumpets of Transcendentalism

- 117. Define **transcendentalism**.
- 118. What were the three mystical doctrines of transcendentalism?
- 119. What did the transcendentalist **Ralph Waldo Emerson** stress?
- 120. What were **Henry David Thoreau's** famous works?
- 121. What 2 future leaders did Thoreau's works influence?
- 122. What was **Margaret Fuller's** contributions to the women's rights movement
- 123. What was **Walt Whitman's** work, and what was it about?
- 124. What was Whitman's nickname?

Glowing Literary Lights and Literary Individualists and Dissenters

	Works (books, essays, poems, etc.)	Achievements, subjects, nicknames
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow		
Henry Greenleaf Whittier		
James Russell Lowell		
Louisa May Alcott		
Emily Dickinson		
William Gilmore Simms		
Edgar Allen Poe		
Nathaniel Hawthorne		
Herman Melville		
George Bancroft		
William H. Prescott		
Francis Parkman		

125. If you were living in the early 1800s, which reform movement(s) would you have supported and why?
126. Look at the timeline at the end of the chapter. List any turning point events covered in this chapter. Justify your choices.

APUSH PERIOD FOUR (1800-1848) KEY CONCEPTS REVIEW

Use the space provided to write down specific details that could be used to discuss the key concepts.

Key Concept 4.1 The United States began to develop a modern democracy and celebrated a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation's democratic ideals and change their society and institutions to match them.	
II. While Americans embraced a new national culture, various groups developed distinctive cultures of their own.	
A) The rise of democratic and individualistic beliefs, a response to rationalism, and changes to society caused by the market revolution, along with greater social and geographical mobility, contributed to a Second Great Awakening among Protestants that influenced moral and social reforms and inspired utopian and other religious movements.	
B) A new national culture emerged that combined American elements, European influences, and regional cultural sensibilities.	
C) Liberal social ideas from abroad and Romantic beliefs in human perfectibility influenced literature, art, philosophy, and architecture.	
D) Enslaved blacks and free African Americans created communities and strategies to protect their dignity and family structures, and they joined political efforts aimed at changing their status.	
III. Increasing numbers of Americans, many inspired by new religious and intellectual movements, worked primarily outside of government institutions to advance their ideals.	
A) Americans formed new voluntary organizations that aimed to change individual behaviors and improve society through temperance and other reform efforts.	

<p>B) Abolitionist and antislavery movements gradually achieved emancipation in the North, contributing to the growth of the free African American population, even as many state governments restricted African Americans' rights. Antislavery efforts in the South were largely limited to unsuccessful slave rebellions.</p>	
<p>C) A women's rights movement sought to create greater equality and opportunities for women, expressing its ideals at the Seneca Falls Convention.</p>	