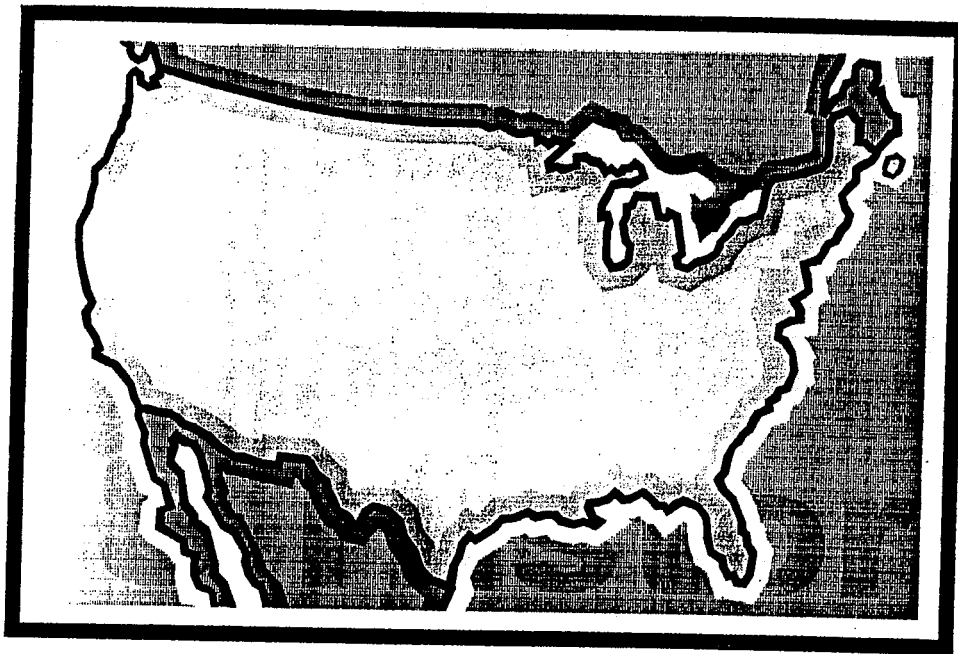


US History



Chapter 8: Reforming American Society

Section 1: Religion Sparks Reform

Section 2: Slavery and Abolition

Section 3: Women and Reform

Section 4: The Changing Workplace



School + Prison Reform

Second Great Awakening

SHAKER Communities

UTOPIAN Communities

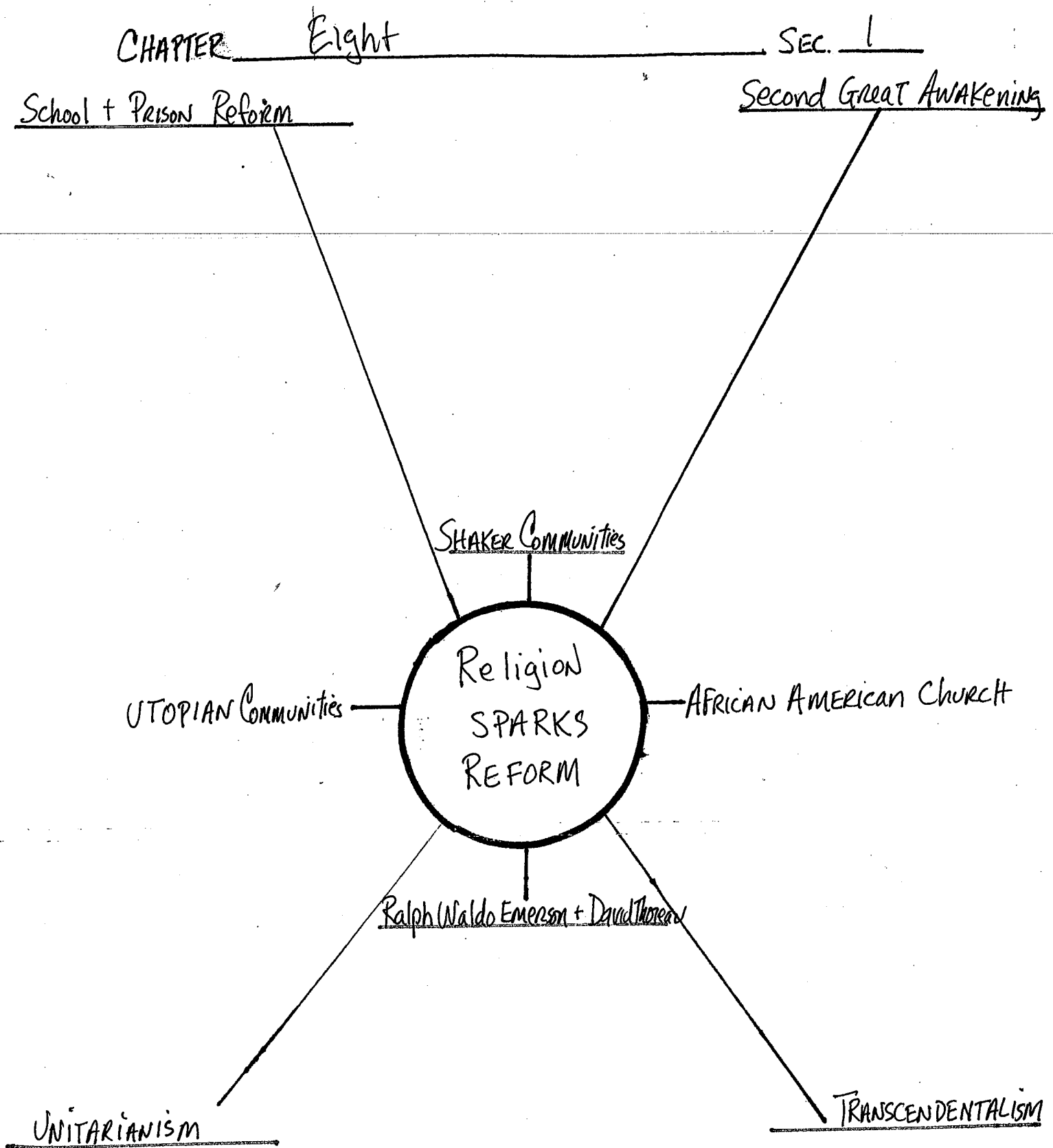
Religion
SPARKS
REFORM

AFRICAN AMERICAN Church

Ralph Waldo Emerson + David Thoreau

UNITARIANISM

TRANSCENDENTALISM



Chapter 8: Reforming American Society

Section 1: Religion Sparks Reform

Second Great Awakening _____

revival _____

Charles Grandison Finney _____

Ralph Waldo Emerson _____

transcendentalism _____

Henry David Thoreau _____

civil disobedience _____

utopian community _____

Dorothea Dix _____

Slave Owners Defend Slavery

William Lloyd Garrison

NAT TURNER Rebellion

Urban SLAVERY

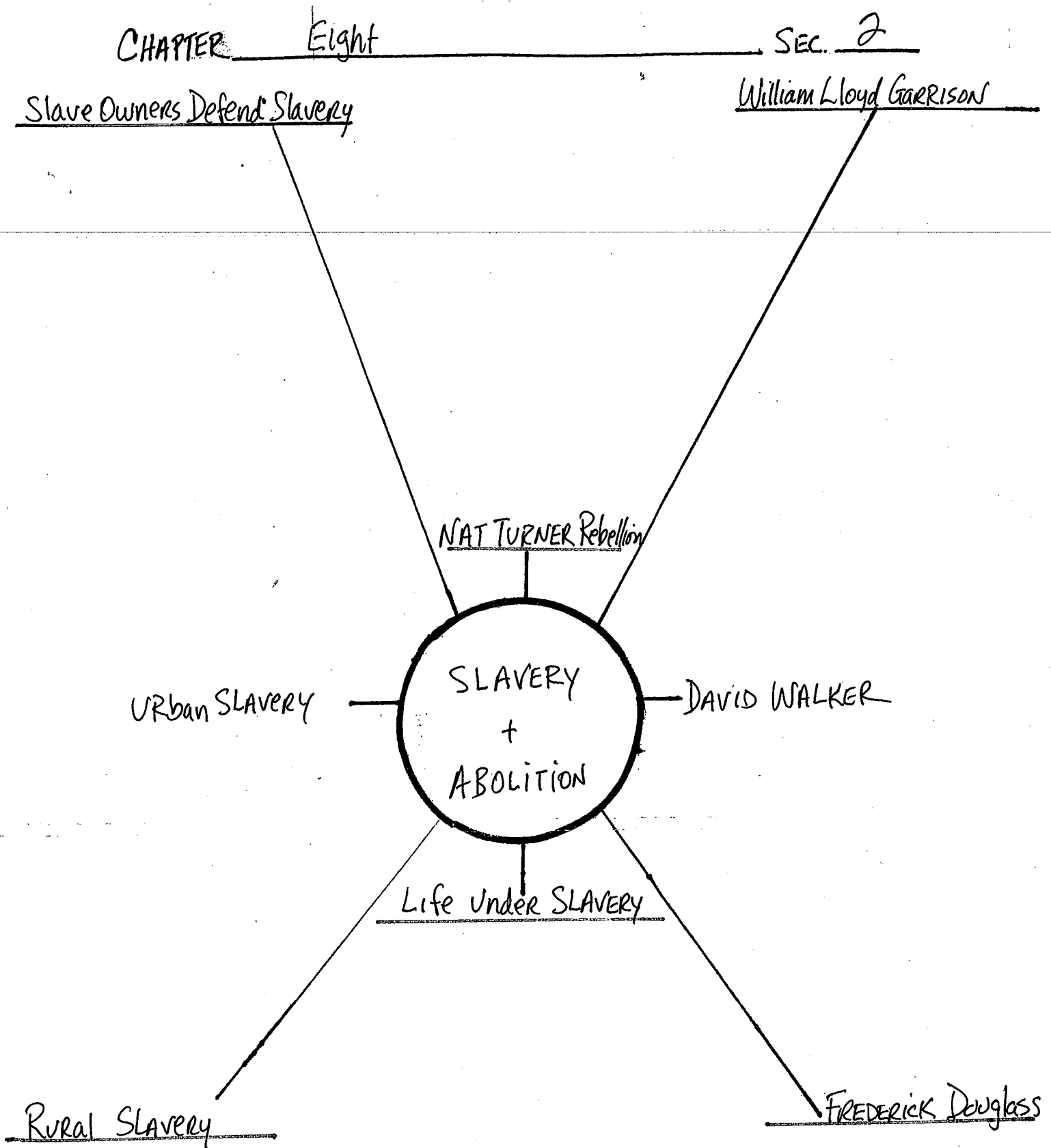
SLAVERY
+
ABOLITION

DAVID WALKER

Life Under SLAVERY

Rural Slavery

FREDERICK Douglass



Section 2: Slavery and Abolition

abolition

William Lloyd Garrison

emancipation

David Walker

Frederick Douglass

Nat Turner

antebellum

gag rule

Declaration of Sentiments

Women's Role

SOJOURNER TRUTH

Women's Rights Movement

WOMEN
AND
REFORM

Temperance Movement

Women + Health Reform

Education for Women

W

Section 3: Women and Reform

cult of domesticity_____

Sarah and Angelina Grimké_____

temperance movement_____

Elizabeth Cady Stanton_____

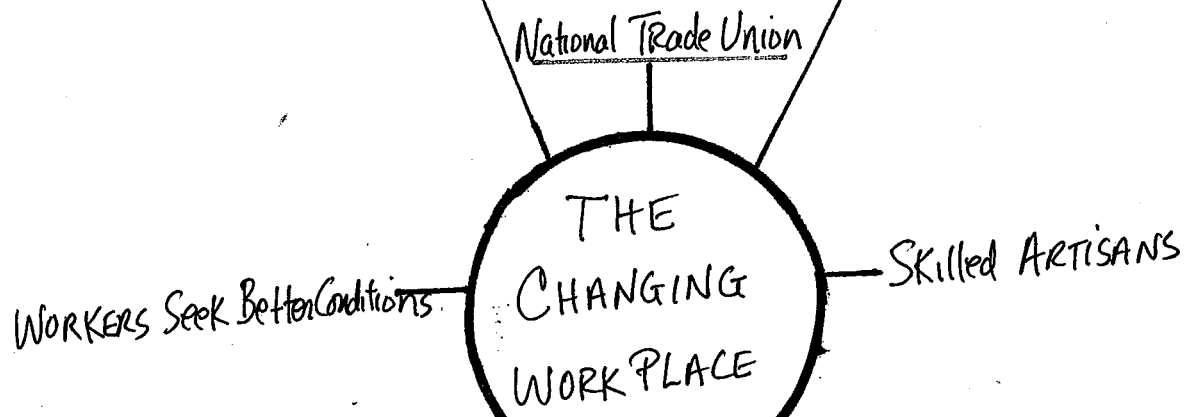
Lucretia Mott_____

Seneca Falls Convention_____

Sojourner Truth_____

European Immigration Increases

Industry Changes Work



Conditions at Lowell Mill

The Lowell Mill

Section 4: The Changing Workplace

cottage industry _____

master _____

journeyman _____

apprentice _____

strike _____

National Trades' Union _____

Name _____

Date _____

Glossary**CHAPTER 8 Reforming American Society****artisan** Skilled worker who make products by hand**controversy** a major dispute or disagreement**literary** Relating to books**plight** A condition of difficulty or adversity**prejudice** Irrational suspicion or hatred of a particular group**prompt** To press into action or cause to do**repeal** To officially withdraw or annul**salvation** The deliverance of a person's soul from sin; redemption**self-reliance** Confidence in one's own abilities and resources**wage** Payment for a job, a salary**AFTER YOU READ****Terms and Names****A.** Fill in the blanks with the letter of the name or term that best completes the sentence.

- a. abolition
- b. Nat Turner
- c. temperance movement
- d. transcendentalism
- e. strike
- f. Dorothea Dix
- g. Sojourner Truth

1. _____ is a philosophy that says that people could find truth by looking at nature and within themselves.
2. _____ worked for reform in the treatment of mentally ill people.
3. In the 1800s, more and more whites began to support _____, or the movement to end slavery.
4. _____ led a slave rebellion that failed.
5. Some women in the 1800s joined the _____, the effort to ban the drinking of alcohol.
6. _____, a former slave, spoke out for abolition and women's rights.
7. In a _____, workers stop working in order to improve their working conditions.

B. Write the letter of the name or term next to the description that explains it best.

- a. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- b. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- c. cottage industry
- d. Charles G. Finney
- e. transcendentalism
- f. Frederick Douglass

- _____ 1. Religious leader who preached in revivals
- _____ 2. A New England writer and philosopher who started transcendentalism
- _____ 3. A former slave who became an important abolitionist
- _____ 4. Worked for abolition and women's rights
- _____ 5. A way of making goods in which manufacturers provide materials for goods to be made in the home

Name _____ Date _____

FTER YOU READ (continued) **CHAPTER 8** Reforming American Society

Main Ideas

1. What was the Second Great Awakening?

2. How was life different for urban and rural slaves?

3. How did some Southern slave owners defend slavery?

4. For which reform movements did women work?

5. What brought an end to cottage industries?

Think Critically

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

- 1. Which reform movement in the 1800s do you think was most important? Why do you think so?**
- 2. What problems resulted from the changes in the American workplace?**

US History Chapter 8 essay test

1. The abolitionist movement gained support from a variety of people. At the same time, those who favored slavery took actions to defend the institution. Who were several leading abolitionists and what methods did they use? What attempts were made to stop or resist the abolitionist movement? Include:
 - a. leaders of both movements
 - b. types of organizations involved in the movements
 - c. reactions of Southern states, groups, individuals
 - d. Nat Turner, Frederick Douglass, William Lloyd Garrison
 - e. Sojourner Truth

2. Discuss the role of women in the reform movements of 1800's. Where did they invest their energies? How did their activism contrast with the social customs that governed women's lives at that time? Include:
 - a. Women's usual sphere of activity at the time
 - b. Reforms that women focused on
 - c. Emergence of women's rights movement
 - d. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Dorothea Dix, Grimke sisters
 - e. Temperance movement, Seneca Falls Convention