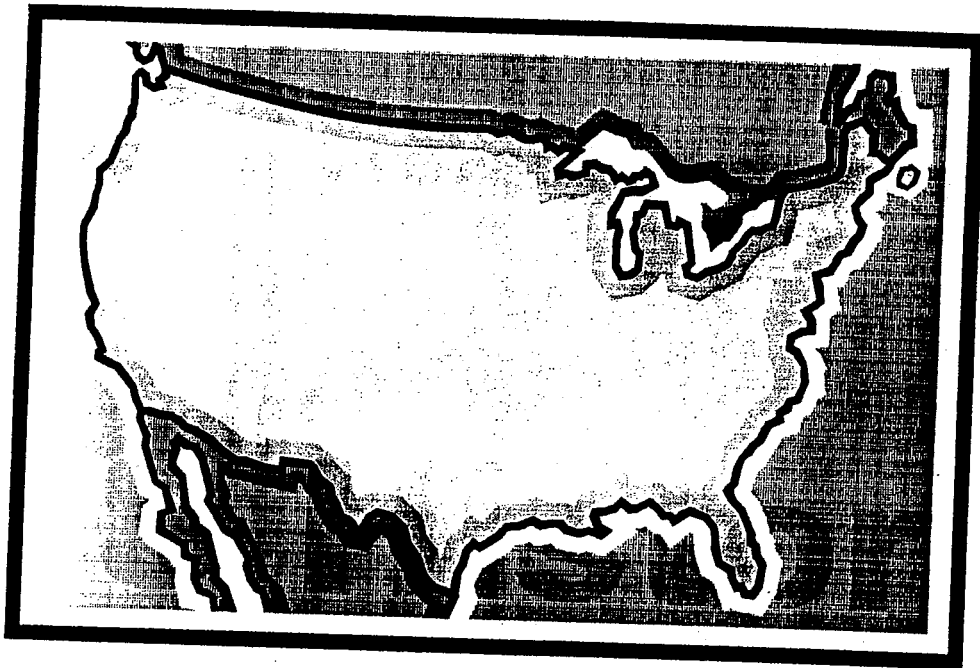


US History



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

Schools + Prisons Reform

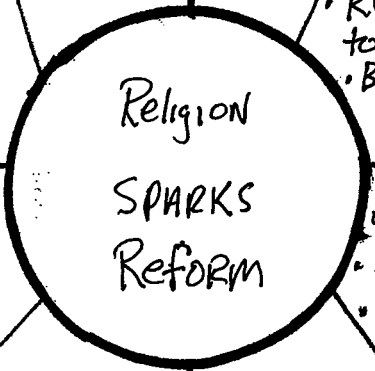
- Prison Reform was inspired by Dorothea Dix
- She started in Mass. + persuaded 9 Southern States to set-up public hospitals for mentally ill
- Stress Idea of Rehabilitation
- Education Reform: There was no uniform educational policy
- Demand for Tax-Supported Public Schools
- Horace Mann of Mass. became 1st Sec. of the Mass. Board of Ed.
- He established teacher training, Curriculum Reforms + doubled money state spent on schools

The Second Great Awakening

- Revivals of broad religious movements swept US after 1790
- Charles Finney was most famous preacher of personal salvation + evangelism or religious activism
- Concerned Reform movements for women, school + abolition
- Preachers reject Calvinistic belief of predetermined salvation
- They promoted individualism, responsibility + Jacksonian Democracy
- Belief in Democratic God + salvation for all
- Revivals are emotional meetings designed to awaken religious faith with prayers
- By 1850 1 in 6 Americans belong to a church

SHAKER COMMUNITIES

- 1999 only 7 Shakers in USA.
- Depended on Adoption + Converts
- Members vowed not to marry or have children
- Believe Men + Women are Equal + Refuse to fight for any reason
- Ann Lee sets up 1st Shaker Community in NY + N. Eng.



UTOPIAN Communities

- Optimism of religious + social reform inspire experimental groups who try to create a Utopia or perfect society with common goal of self-sufficiency
- New Harmony + Brook Farm were best known
- 1841 George Ripley established Brook Farm
- Most last only a few years

African American Church

- Brought Christianity to slaves
- Appeal of Democratic impulse for equality
- Baptist or Methodist Churches open to all
- Richard Allen's African Episcopal Church became a political, social + cultural center for slaves
- Develops political voice + organized 1st Black National Convention
- Brought sense of community

Ralph Waldo Emerson + David Thoreau

- Emerson, a New England writer nurtured the idea of Transcendentalism.
- Thoreau his friend put idea of self-reliance into practice + built cabin on shore of Walden Pond
- Develop form of protest called Civil Disobedience or Refuse to obey laws peacefully that are unjust
- Thoreau was jailed for refusing to pay taxes to Govt that supported Slavery + Mexican War.

Transcendentalism

- Mid 1800's was philosophical + literary movement that stresses living a simple life + celebrating the truth in nature + in personal emotion + imagination

UNITARIANISM

- Emphasized Reason + appeals to conscience as path to perfection
- Attracted wealthy + educated
- Agreed with revivalists that individual + social reform is possible

Slave Owners Defend Slavery

- 1832 Virginia debated a motion for Abolition + lost Closing the debate on Slavery in the Antebellum or pre Civil War South.
- Slave Codes tighten Control over Slaves because of fear of future Slave Revolts
- In South Free Blacks lost Right to vote, own guns purchase alcohol + assemble, testify in court + own property
- Pro Slavery Defense = use Bible to defend Slavery, Myth of happy Slave, Cared for Life, Slaves benefit from Christian Civilization

- 1836 Southerners use gag rule or limit on debate to stop petitions in Congress to End Slavery

- Southern Whites Resolve to defend Slavery and Control Their Slaves.

- Turner is Captured + hanged while 200 Blacks mostly Innocent Killed

- 80 followers attack 4 plantations + Kill 60 whites

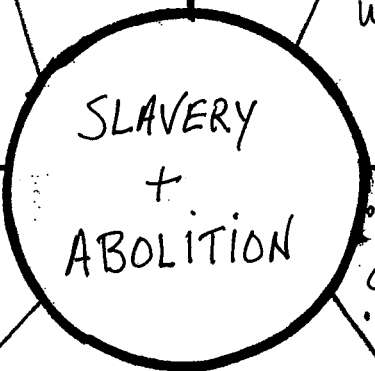
- 1831 ECLIPSE of Sun was divine signal for Action for TURNER

- He was gifted preacher who thought he was chosen lead his people out of Slavery

NAT TURNER'S Rebellion

William Lloyd GARRISON

- 1820's OVER 100 anti-Slavery Societies advocating Resettlement of blacks in Africa
- William Lloyd Garrison Starts "The Liberator" newspaper for Immediate Emancipation or freeing of slaves w/out Compensation
- He also founded New England Anti Slavery Society 1832. + Anti-Slavery Society year later
- GARRISON alienated whites when he attacked churches + got + for failing to condemn Slavery + supported David Walker, a fiery abolitionist



URBAN SLAVERY

- Labor Shortage for Mining + lumber
- Demand for Slaves on Ships + in Mills
- Especially Slaves with specialized Skills
- Most slaves live Rurally 2.8 million by 1850
- Slave Owners "hired out" their slaves to factories
- Slaves Suffer less Cruelty

DAVID WALKER

- He published "Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World." 1829
- Advised blacks to fight for freedom rather than wait for freedom

Life under Slavery

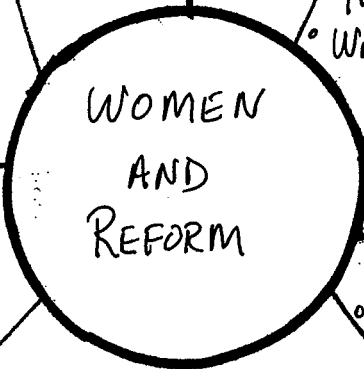
- 1830 = 2 million Slaves in America
- Before Most Slaves arrived From outside US. + worked on Small Farms
- By 1830 Most Born in US + work on large Plantations.

FREDERICK Douglass

- Born 1817 + Taught early to Read + WRITE by wife of Slave owner
- Douglass studied harder when he realized Knowledge could Free Him.
- 1838 He held skilled job as ship caulker in Baltimore
- Earned Top Wages + allowed to Keep his wages
- After Disagreement w/owner he escapes to NY to become free
- William Lloyd Garrison Sponsored him as lecturer for American Anti-Slavery Society
- 1847 Douglass Starts The North Star

Rural Slavery

- 1850 most slaves work on plantations w/ 10 or more Slaves
- Many live on Small farms
- Others worked in Cities



WOMEN AND REFORM

Declaration of Sentiments

- Both Composed an agenda + detailed Statement of grievances
- Stanton Modeled it after Declaration of Independence
- 300 Women gathered at Wesleyan Methodist Church for the Convention
- Declaration Unanimously approved Including Right of women to participate equally in all public Issues
- Right to Vote for Women narrowly Passed

- Attended Convention + feared for making their cause less popular
- Travel Country to preach for Abolition after her freedom
- a slave for 30yrs
- Real name Isabella Baunfrees

Sojourner Truth

Women's Role Mid-1800's

- Cult of Domesticity was tradition of restricting women to the home
- By 1850 1 in 10 single women worked outside home for 1/2 the pay of men.
- They could not vote, sit on jury or have guardianship rights over their children
- Her property + money became her husband's even as a taxpayer
- Sarah + Angelina Grimke daughters of S.C. slaveholder spoke for Abolition
- Publish "An Appeal to Christian Women of South"
- William Lloyd Garrison supported Reform

Women's Rights Movement

- 1848 Seneca Falls N.Y. is site of Women's Rights Convention
- Organized by Elizabeth Cady Stanton + Lucretia Mott and known as Seneca Falls Convention

Temperance Movement

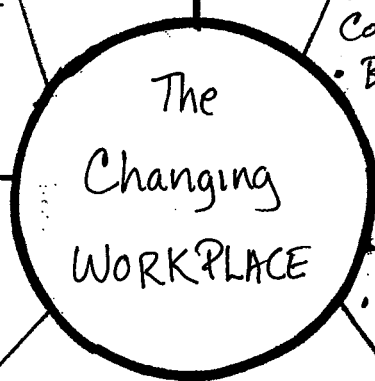
- Lyman Beecher, a minister lectured against use of liquor 1825
- 1826 She founds American Temperance Society to stop the use of alcohol
- Believed Domestic Violence came from Drunken Men
- They held rallies, made pamphlets + lectured
- Brought decline in consumption of Alcohol into 1860's

Women + Health Reform

- 1849 Elizabeth Blackwell becomes 1st woman to graduate from Medical School
- Later opens Infirmary in NYC
- Catharine Beecher's Survey of Women's health found 3 out of 4 women sick because they rarely bathed or exercised + wore tight corsets
- Amelia Bloomer published Temperance paper + developed loose-fitting pants called "Bloomers"

Education for Women

- 1821 Emma Willard opens 1st school for girls in Troy N.Y. known as The Troy Female Seminary
- 1837 Mary Lyon founds Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary in Mass.
- 1831 White Quaker Prudence Crandall opens school for Black girls but forced to close in 1834



European Immigration Increases

- 1830-60 3 million come to US with majority from Germany + Ireland
- Most Immigrants avoid the South because Slavery limited their economic opportunity
- Southerners were hostile to Immigrants especially Catholics
- 1845-54 Great Potato Famine brought 2nd wave of Irish
- They faced discrimination because they were Catholic + poor
- Employers used Irish for cheap labor

Commonwealth v. Hunt upheld the Rights of labor

Court Decisions declaring Strikes illegal hunt Unions

Trade Unions Unite to form Federations = N.T.U.

Journeymen form Trade Unions

National Trade Union

Industry Changes Work

- Before 1800's most clothes made at home
- Factories split families, created new Communities, Change traditional Relationship between Boss + Worker
- Rural Manufacturing based on Cottage Industry or goods produced in the home mostly spin Cotton into thread.
- By 1830's Lowell Weaving owns 8 factories + 6,000 employees
- Textiles lead the way as manufacturing shifts from home to factories. making cost of making good drop dramatically
- Brings decline of skilled of Skilled Artisans

Workers Seek Better Conditions

- Skilled Artisans join unskilled workers for higher wages + 10 hr day
- 1-2% US workers were organized

1830-50 = Dozens of Strikes with Employers winning most strikes

They used strikebreakers or Immigrants from Europe to replace strikers

CONDITIONS AT Lowell Mill

- Long hours, Heat, Darkness, Poor Air,
- Managers forced Fast Pace Working
- 1834 Millgirls begin to organize after 15% wage cut.
- STRIKE OR WORK STOPPAGE FOR BETTER WAGES
- Criticized by Press + Clergy Millgirls return to work + strike leaders are fired
- 1836 Millgirls strike again over increase in their boarding charges + lose again as strike leaders fired

SKILLED ARTISANS

ARTISANS typically worked in shops attached to their home

Path of ARTISANS TO BECOME MASTERS

- MASTER = MOST Experienced
- Journeyman = skilled worker employed by master
- Apprentice = learning the craft

Factories replaced skilled artisans w/ unskilled workers

Handcrafted products begin to disappear.

The Lowell Mill

- Women lived boarding houses under strict curfew control
- Millgirls make up 9/10 of workforce + most under 30 yr old
- Hired because they could pay lower wages to women
- For women, it was better pay than teaching, sewing + domestic work