13-3 – Reforming Society- Pages 410-415

Essential Question: How did reform movements in the early 1800s affect religion, education, and society?

Main Idea 1:
The Second Great Awakening sparked interest in religion.

- Second Great Awakening: __________ renewal and __________ movement during 1790s and early 1800s that began in the __________ U.S.
- Swept upstate __________ and __________ regions and later __________ to New England and the __________
- Grandison Finney was important __________
  • Believed __________ was in the __________ of the __________.
  • Should prove __________ by doing __________ works
- These ideas __________ some __________ ministers, like Boston’s Lyman Beecher.
- Church membership __________ significantly during this __________.
  • Renewed religious __________ of people throughout __________
  • Second Great Awakening affected __________ __________ society in the __________
  • Many African Americans became __________ and their churches __________ across the __________

Main Idea 2:
Social reformers began to speak out about temperance and prison reform.

- Reform Movements
  • Renewed __________ faith led to __________ to __________ society.
  • Urban __________ had __________ problems.
  • Members of the __________ class, especially __________, led the __________.
  • They tackled __________ abuse, __________ and education __________, and __________.

Temperance Movement

- Many __________ thought __________ abuse caused __________ violence, __________, and __________ behavior.
- Temperance Movement was a __________ movement that set out to __________ the __________ of __________ in America.
- Message spread by American __________ Society and American __________ Union

Prison Reform

- __________ Dorothea Dix contributed to the __________ reform movement in the early __________
  • She spoke of the __________ conditions of __________ and inspired the __________ of separate __________ for the __________ ill.
  • Reformers __________ to remove the __________ ill, runaway __________, and orphans from __________.
  • As a result of prison __________, mental __________, reform __________ for children, and houses of __________ that provided __________ for prisoners were built.
Main Idea 3:
Improvements in education reform affected many segments of the population.

Education in the Early 1800s
- Few ________ were ____________, and schoolhouses were ____________ and had only one ____________ for all students.
- Social ____________ and ____________ affected education ____________.

Common-School Movement
- Common-School Movement ____________ believed that ____________ children should be ____________ in the same place ____________ of their ____________.
- ____________ was a leader in this ____________.
  - Became Massachusetts’s first ____________ of ____________
  - Convinced the state to ____________ the school ____________, raise teachers’ ____________, lengthen the ____________ year, and begin the first ____________ for ____________ training

More Educational Reforms
- Education ____________ created ____________ for ____________.
- Catherine ____________ contributed to the ____________ reform movement in the ____________ in the mid-1800’s.
- She ____________ an all-female ____________ and wrote many ____________ stressing the importance women’s ____________.
- Women’s colleges ____________, the first in ____________.
- Education ____________ also helped ____________ with ____________ needs.
- Thomas Gallaudet opened a ____________ for the hearing ____________ in 1817; a school for the ____________ opened in 1831.

Main Idea 4:
Northern African American communities became involved in reform efforts.
- Free African Americans usually lived in ____________, or ____________, communities in the ____________.
- Northern African Americans ____________ their communities ____________ the growing number of African American ____________ in the mid-1800’s.
- The Free African Religious Society, founded by former slave ____________ ____________, became a ____________ for other ____________ that worked for ____________ equality and ____________ for blacks.
- Many ____________ African Americans pushed for the ____________ of ____________ for black Americans.
- The ____________ reform movement in ____________ affected ____________ for African Americans in the mid-1800’s.
  - In many U.S. ____________ public schools were ____________ for African American ____________.
  - New York, ____________, and ____________ opened ____________ schools for African American ____________.
  - Few ____________ would ____________ African Americans, however.
- In the ____________, laws ____________ most ____________ people from ____________ any ____________.