

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 _____.