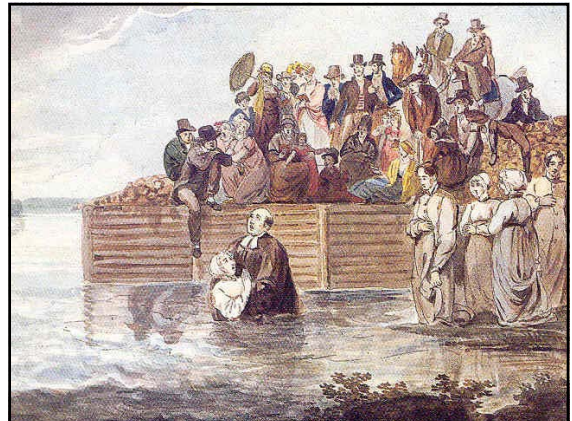
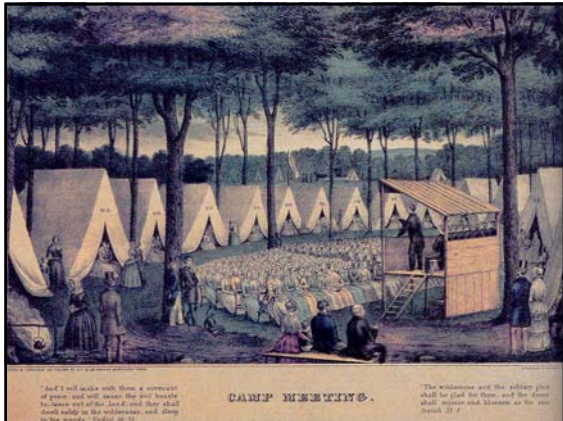


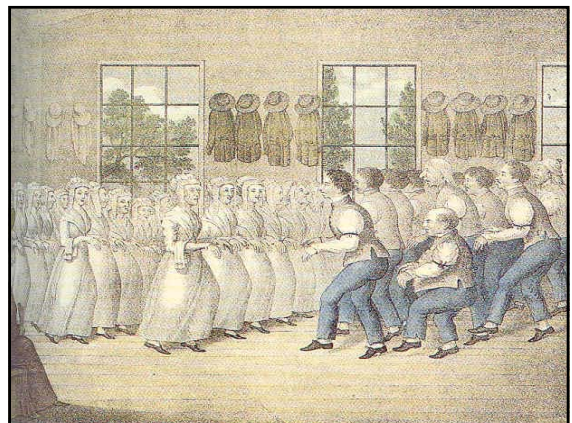
2nd Great Awakening

- Period of widespread religious revivalism
- Rejected Puritan belief of predestination
- Promoted the idea that people make their own destinies
- Charles Grandison Finney
 - Central figure in 2nd Great Awakening
 - Converted lawyer
 - Set out to be entertaining w/ his sermons
- Renewed religious faith in the U.S.
 - 1 in 15 belonged to a church in 1800.
 - 1 in 6 belonged to a church in 1850.
- Linked w/ the ideals of Jacksonian democracy
 - Emphasized importance and power of the individual
- Helped motivate the reform movements
 - If a person can improve themselves, they can improve society.



Utopian Communities

- Group working to est. a perfect society
- Rejected the rapid urbanization and industrialization
 - By w/drawing from society into self-contained communities
- Shakers
 - Est. by Ann Lee in 1774
 - So-named b/c of their tendency to shake during worship
 - Believing they would be able to force sins from their bodies
 - Practiced celibacy
 - W/ the millennium around the corner, why perpetuate humanity?
 - Stressed full equality btw. the sexes



Mormons

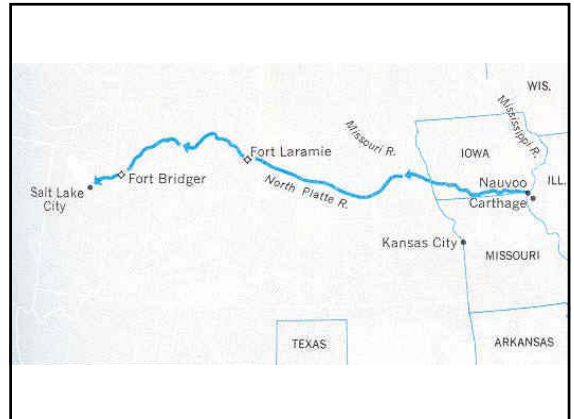
- Church of Jesus Christ and Latter Day Saints
- Founded in 1823 by Joseph Smith
- Book of Mormon
 - Written in unknown ancient language on gold plates
 - Translated by Smith
 - Who claimed God revealed the language to him
 - Contained religious beliefs of Mormonism
- Est. religious communities in Ohio and Missouri
 - But driven out of both
- Eventually est. a community in Nauvoo, IL in 1839

Nauvoo

- Became largest city in IL at the time
- Nauvoo Legion
 - Independent branch of IL militia
 - Commanded by Smith
- Controlled by Smith as virtual dictator
- Concerned neighboring communities
 - Esp. their practice of polygamy
 - Practice of having more than 1 wife
 - Led to Smith's arrest and murder by a mob

Exodus to Utah

- Brigham Young
 - Led the Mormons out of Nauvoo to Utah
 - Still controlled by Mexico
 - To escape religious persecution
- Salt Lake City
 - Founded by the Mormons
 - Located in a desert
 - So who would bother them, b/c who wanted it?
 - Supported by massive irrigation projects



New Harmony

- Est. by Robert Owen
- Consisted of an industrial community
- Guaranteed workers education, housing, and food
 - Paid for w/ company profits
- Failed after just a few years

Prison Reform

- Colonial practice punished criminals w/ either death or infliction of physical pain.
 - Whipping, branding, mutilation, etc.
 - By the 1840s, only Delaware continued this practice.
- Philadelphia (Penn.) Prison System
 - Based on strict solitary confinement
 - Allowed prisoners to reflect on their sins and repent
 - Hence, the name penitentiary
- Auburn (NY) Prison System
 - Allowed prisoners to work w/ one another
 - Made prisons more economical
 - Required prisoners to maintain strict silence



Reform for the Mentally Ill

- Had been imprisoned w/ regular criminals
 - From medieval perception they were deranged and perverted and to be treated as beasts
 - "out of sight, out of mind"
- Became the goal and life's work of Dorothea Dix
 - Traveled 60,000 mi. over 8 yrs. visiting prisons and institutions for the mentally ill
- Resulted in the creation of separate hospitals
 - To be treated rather than punished or forgotten



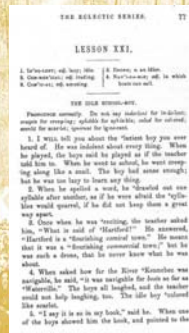
Education Reform

- Led by Horace Mann
- Encouraged women to become teachers
 - They can be pd. less.
- Sought to est. institutions to train teachers
 - Called normal schools
 - Illinois State Normal University (ISNU) → Illinois State University (ISU)
- Sought to provide free elementary education
 - Est. in all states outside of the S. by 1850



Education Reform

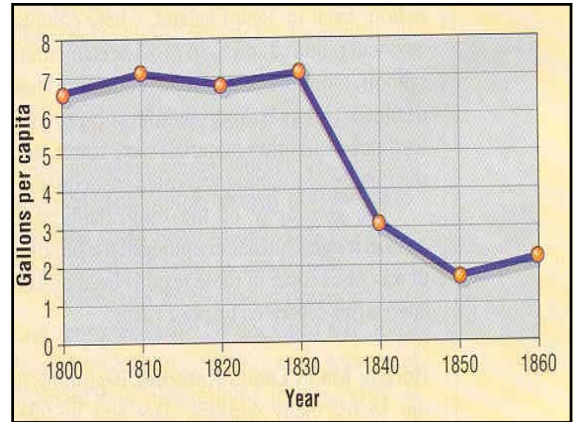
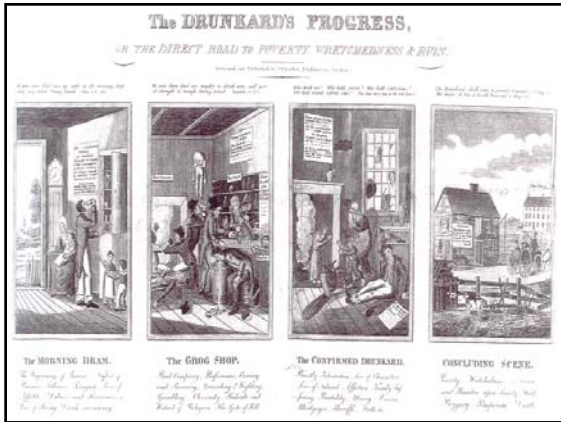
- Led by Horace Mann
- Centered around the common school movement
 - Educating all children, regardless of class or background, in a common place
 - Needed to provide literate, informed voters and morally upright citizens
 - Promoted moral education
 - Thru the McGuffey's Reader
 - Standard textbook
 - Written by Wm. Holmes McGuffey
 - Promoted Protestant values
 - ♦ Thrift, obedience, honesty, temperance



Temperance Movement

- Dangers of "Demon Rum"
 - Problems at Work
 - Less efficient workforce
 - Accidents w/ poorly safeguarded machines
 - Problems at Home
 - Wife beating
 - Child abuse
 - Squandering of family income
- Avg. consumption of alcohol per person was more than 7 gal. per yr.





Temperance Movement

- Alcohol was associated w/ immigrants.
 - Irish → whiskey
 - Germans → beer
- Led by the American Temperance Society
 - Founded in Boston in 1826
 - Sought to prohibit the drinking of hard liquor and to limit beer and wine to small amts.
- "Maine Law" (1851)
 - Sought by Neal Dow
 - Prohibited the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor
 - Ultimately passed by 12 other states by 1857