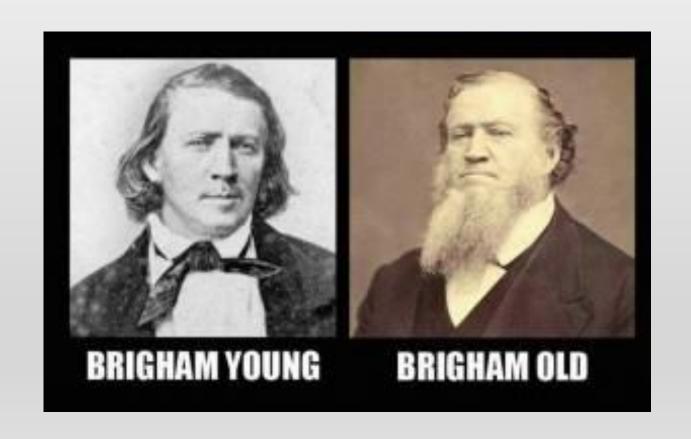
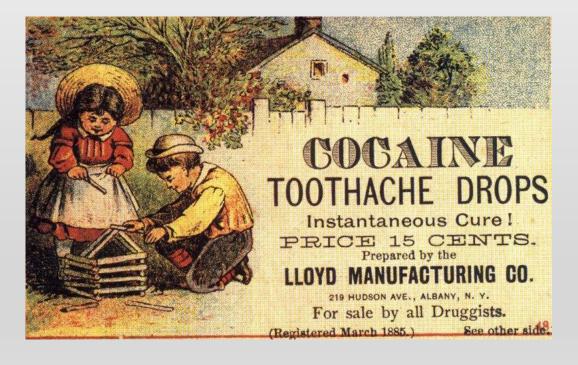
# **APUSH**

Chapter 15: Ferment of Reform and Culture





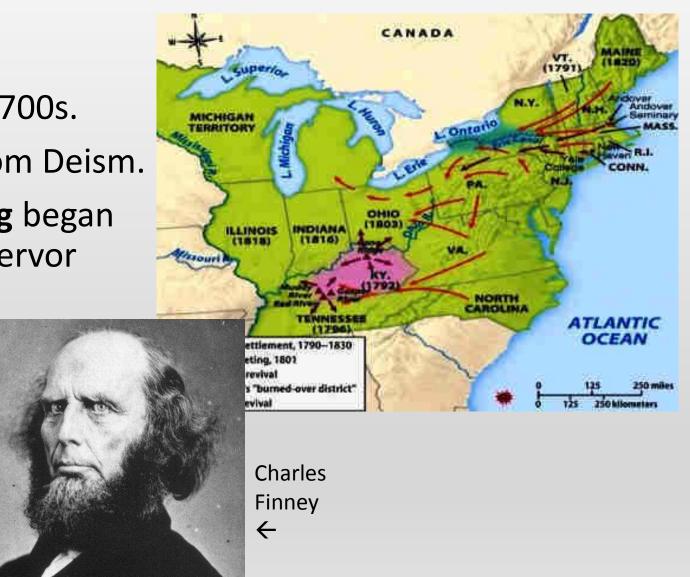
## Reviving Religion

• Spread of Deism in the late 1700s.

• Unitarianism was derived from Deism.

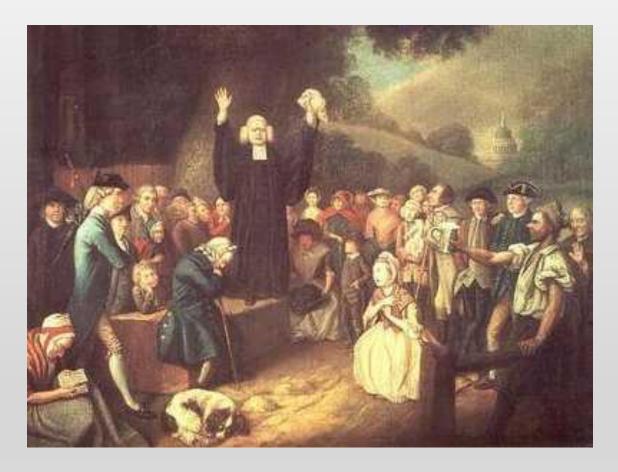
• The **Second Great Awakening** began in **1800**. A wave of religious fervor swept over the country.

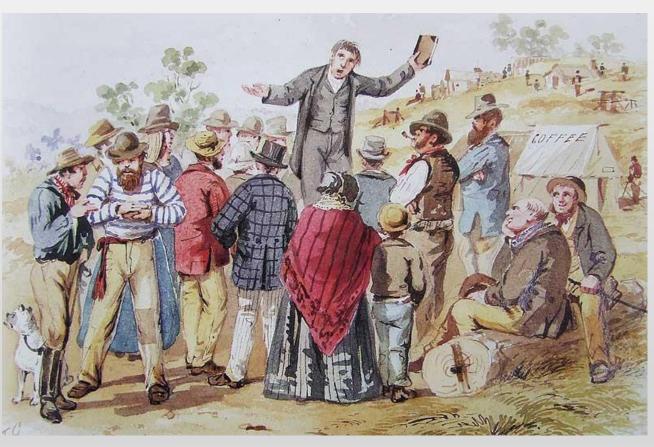




# First Great Awakening

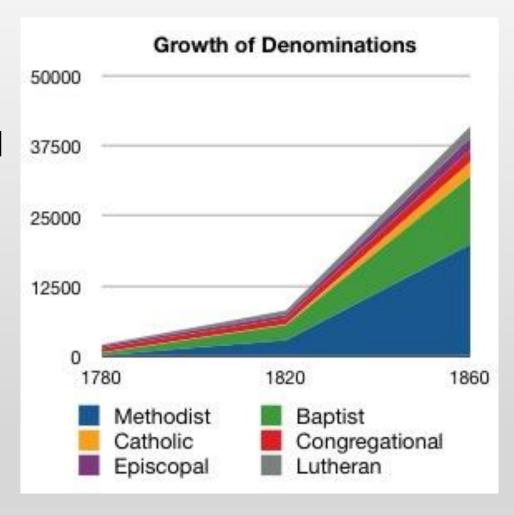
# Second Great Awakening





### Denominational Diversity

- Episcopalians, Presbyterians,
   Congregationalists, and Unitarians derived
   its members from the wealthier parts of
   society, while Methodists and Baptists
   came from less prosperous communities
   in the South and West.
- The issue of slavery split the churches apart.



#### Desert Zion in Utah

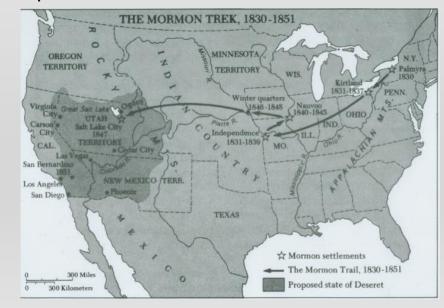
- Joseph Smith: formed the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons) in 1830 - deciphered the Book of Mormon from golden plates given to him by an angel.
- After Joseph Smith was killed 1844, <u>Brigham Young</u> led the Mormons from Illinois to Utah to avoid persecution.



Joseph Smith

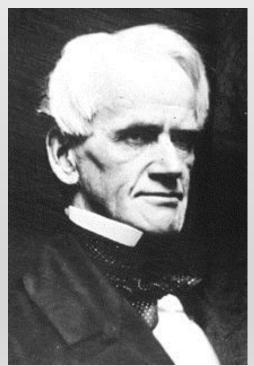


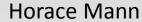
Brigham Young



### Free Schools for a Free People

- Tax-supported **public education** came about between **1825-1850**.
- Horace Mann advocated for better school systems

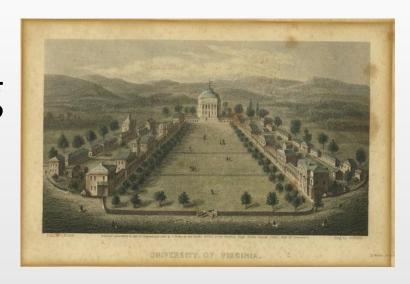






## Higher Goals for Higher Learning

- The first statesupported **universities** showed up in the South in **1795**.
- The University of Virginia was founded by Thomas Jefferson.
- Women's schools at the secondary level came in the 1820s. Still widely believed that a women's place is in the home.





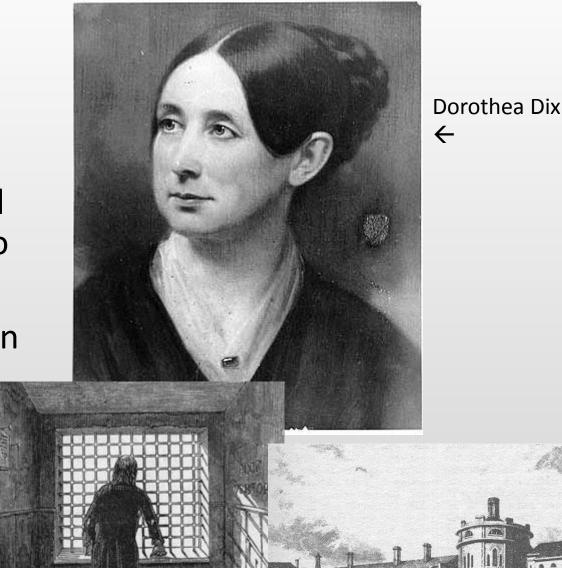
### An Age of Reform

• States removed debtors prisons and criminal sentences became softer to reform criminals.

• Dorothea Dix examined conditions in asylums and advocated for better care of the mentally ill.

Tranquilizing
Chair



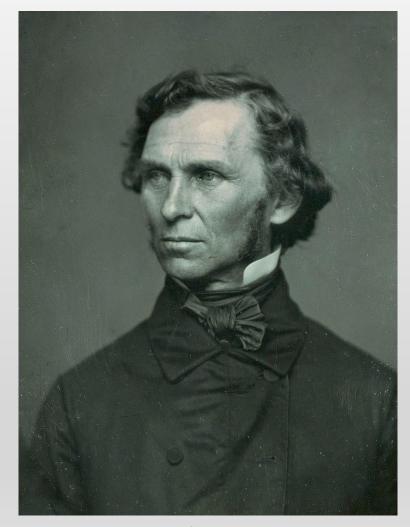


#### Demon Rum – The "Old Deluder"

- People developed drinking problems due to social norms and hard/monotonous life.
   American Temperance Society (1826).
- Drinking decreased worker efficiency and threatened the family structure.
- Neal S. Dow: thought that alcohol should be outlawed; "Father of Prohibition"







Neal S. Dow

#### Women in Revolt

• The 19<sup>th</sup> Century role of women.

Feminists met at Seneca Falls, New York in a Woman's Rights
 Convention in 1848 to rewrite the Declaration of Independence to

include women.



Elizabeth
Cady
Stanton



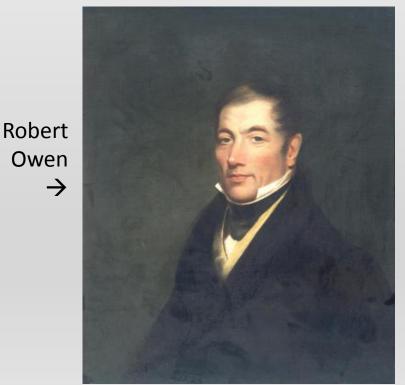


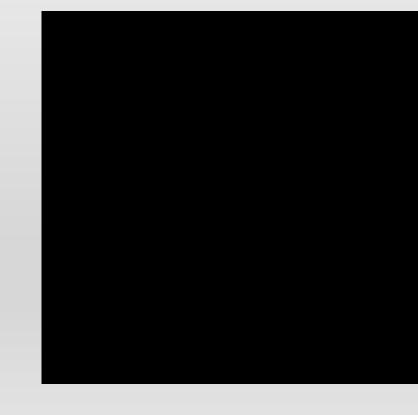
#### Wilderness Utopians

• Utopian communities fail.

• Robert Owen: founded a communal society in New Harmony, Indiana

in 1825 to seek human betterment.





#### New Harmony: Utopian Experiment

Examiner.com (2012)

C

A

No colonist at New Harmony was to own real estate, but of course, Owen and his business partners essentially owned everything, as in Russia, where the "party" owned everything. Colonists with special skills were assigned the former workshops and farms of the German colonists. However, the New Harmony artisans did not directly benefit from the commodities they grew or fabricated. They received the same material returns no matter how much or how little they produced.

P

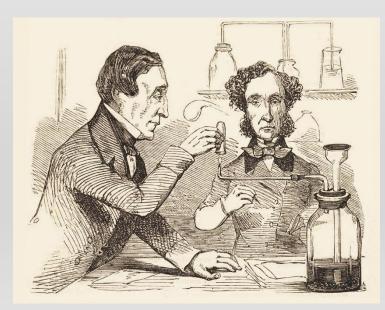
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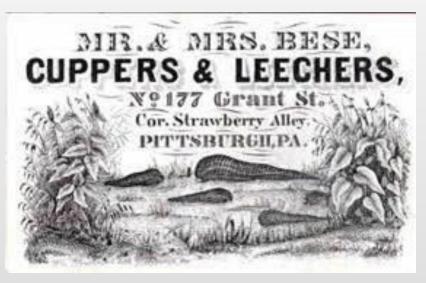
Although he was married, Owen discouraged marriage among New Harmony colonists. Owen coined the term "free love" to describe his alternative to marriage. It was essentially serial monogamy. Children were to be raised by dorm supervisors, so that their values and behavior could be altered to a desired state. Food was prepared in a large kitchen and then distributed to households. People were given allowances, clothing and tools according to their assumed needs, no matter how much or how little they worked.

#### The Dawn of Scientific Achievement

- Most science in America was borrowed from European discoveries.
- **Medicine** in America was still primitive by modern standards.









#### **Artistic Achievements**

- American architects used a **Federal Style** that emphasized symmetry, balance, and restraint (columns, domes, pediments).
- 1820 1850, Greek revival



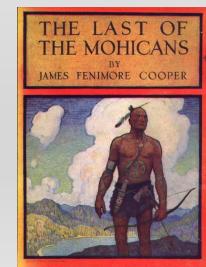


## The Blossoming of a National Literature

- American literature improved from the wave of nationalism after 1812.
- <u>Washington Irving:</u> the first American to win international recognition as a literary figure.

• <u>James Fenimore Cooper:</u> the first American novelist to gain world

fame.



### Trumpeters of Transcendentalism

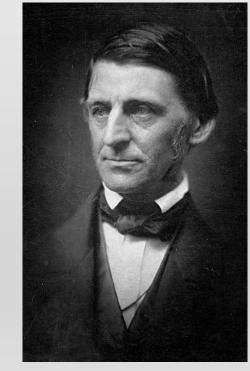
• The transcendentalist movement came about in the 1830s.

• Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau – Inherit goodness of

people and nature.



Thoreau



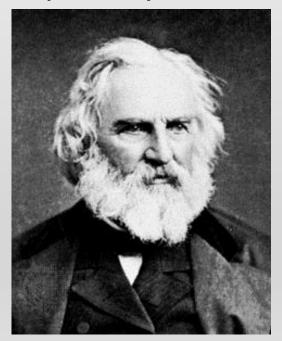
**Emerson** 

## Glowing Literary Lights

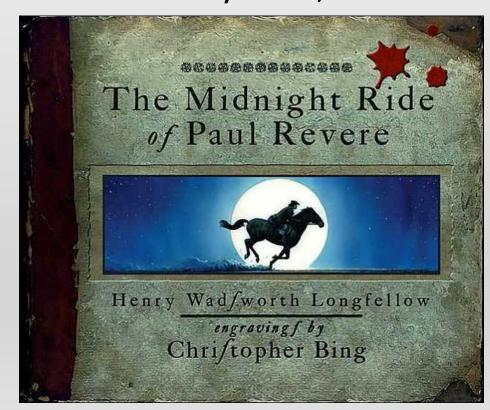
Not all poets and writers of the time were transcendentalists.

• Henry Wadsworth Longfellow: wrote for the wealthy class; was

adopted by the less-cultured class.

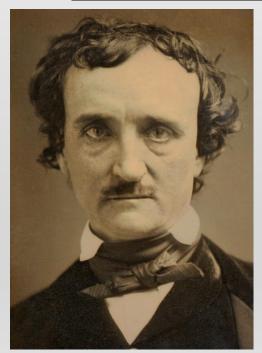


Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

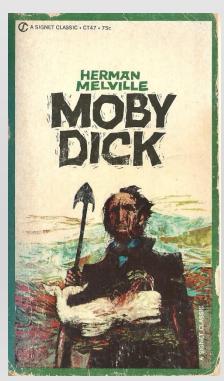


## Literary Individuals and Dissenters

- Edgar Allan Poe: wrote with a pessimistic tone, unlike the literature at the time.
- Herman Melville: wrote the novel *Moby Dick*.



Edgar Allan Poe





## Portrayers of the Past

• In the mid-1800s, American historians began to emerge.



#### History

is WHO we are and
WHY we are the way we are.
History is not the Past.
History is the PRESENT.



"Those who don't study history are doomed to repeat it. Yet those who do study history are doomed to stand by helplessly while everyone else repeats it."