

Reforms

| Reform Movement | Leaders | Mission/Goal |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Art (Painting) | | |
| American Literature | | |
| Abolitionism | | |
| Temperance | | |
| Prison Reform | | |
| Women's Rights | | |
| Education | | |
| Religion | | |
| Political Reform | | |
| Agricultural Inventions | | |
| Electrical Inventions | | |
| Communications Inventions | | |

Notes on Reform Movements

2nd Great Awakening: During the early 1800s many Christians changed their ideas about _____. Many quit believing in _____ and instead adopted the idea that Christians should show the love of God by doing _____ and helping society.

_____ : The reform movement that tried to end slavery in America.

- William Lloyd Garrison was the best-known abolitionist and he used the power of his newspaper, _____, to publicize the movement. He believed that slavery had to be ended _____, using whatever means, including violence.
- Frederick Douglass was a former slave who spoke of his ordeal and pushed for a peaceful end to slavery.
- _____ was a former slave who used her writing to attract attention to her many causes. She was interested in not only abolition, but also the women's movement and temperance.
- Nat Turner led a revolt of several fellow slaves, which ended up a disaster. Turner and his followers were caught and the backlash by outraged slaveholders led to the execution of over ___ innocent slaves. Another result of this failed rebellion was a tightening of control over slaves. The few freedoms that they did have were now taken away with the _____.

Public Education: _____ started this movement in America. He believed that the only way we were going to have a democracy that could work would be if the voters were _____.

Mental Health: _____ started the movement to help those people who were insane. People who were mentally ill were often locked away in the same prisons as regular criminals. They were often abused or pushed aside. Her work is going to lead to hospitals for the mentally ill and better conditions in prisons.

_____ : _____ who were concerned with the effects that their husband's drinking had on the family campaigned to see that drinking alcoholic beverages was made illegal. Many women used _____ to shame men away from saloons and this reform movement had the backing of the church as well.

Women's Rights: Women were treated in many of the same ways as _____. They were considered the _____ of their husbands and could be used and abused without any legal consequences. Because of these similarities, many women joined the _____ movement.

- A woman could not _____, have her own _____, sit on juries, or earn the same wages as a man for the same job or sue in many courts.