19th Century Reforms: Crash Course US History #15

1. So one response to the massive changes brought about by the shift to an industrialized market economy was to create Utopian communities where people could separate themselves from the worst aspects of this "Brave New _____"

2. So while some of these communities were based in religion, others were more worldly attempts to create new models of society, like _____Farm.

3. And behind most of those reform movements was religion, particularly a religious revival called the Second Great Awakening. This series of revival meetings reached their height in the 1820s and 1830s with Charles Grandison Finney's giant camp meetings in New York. And, in a way, the _____Great Awakening made America a religious nation.

4. The Awakening stressed individual _____ in salvation and a personal relationship with Jesus Christ, and it was deeply influenced by the Market Revolution.

5. Secondly, many of these reformers believed in _____: the idea that individuals in society were capable of unlimited improvement.

6. They also needed to perfect their communities, and that leads us to America's great national nightmare: _____

7. [Thought Bubble]

   _____ was the biggest reform movement in the first half of the 19th century, probably because--sorry, alcohol and fast dancing--slavery was the worst.

8. So, needless to say, not all Americans were quite so thrilled about abolitionism, which is why _____remained unabolished.

9. But while based on a black man's story, Uncle Tom's _____was written by a white woman, which shows us that black abolitionists were battling not only slavery, but near ubiquitous racism.

10. Author of the Mystery document? _____

11. And, in the end, the sophistication and elegance in the black abolitionists' arguments became one of the strongest arguments for _____.

12. But I just want to note here at the end that it's no coincidence that so many abolitionists' voices like Harriet Beecher _____, for instance, were female.