UNIT 4- SOCIETY, CULTURE, AND REFORM 1820-1860

This period is known as the antebellum (before Civil War).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| RELIGION | \*2nd Great Awakening- anti rationalism revivalists that led to evangelical preaching.  \*Baptists and Methodists attract thousands of followers mostly in South and West.  \*Joseph Smith and Mormons (1830) escape persecution for ideas of polygamy and migrate to Great Salt Lake, Utah. |
| CULTURE (IDEAS, ART, LITERATURE) | \*Transcendentalists- ideas of Romanticism, looking inward and finding God through nature.  \*Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau two most famous.  \*Criticized ideas like slavery, materialism, and Thoreau’s Walden and On Civil Disobedience help shape conservationism/non violent protest.  \*Communal Experiments began (Shakers, New Harmony, Oneida).  \*Novelists like Cooper (Last of the Mohicans), Hawthorne (The Scarlet Letter) and Melville (Moby Dick) portray American society. |
| REFORM | \*Temperance- states begin movement of Prohibition- no alcohol.  \*Mental asylums, deaf/blind schools, and prisons undergo reforms.  \*Cult of Domesticity affects middle class women, but many take charge in women’s rights (Grimke sisters, Stanton, Anthony etc.) and meet at Seneca Falls Convention in 1848. |
| ABOLITIONISTS | \*American Colonization Society- Move to Africa- Liberia.  \*Anti-slavery Society- William Lloyd Garrison wrote The Liberator.  \*Black abolitionists lead the way like Douglass, Tubman, Truth.  \*Many slaves fight for their freedom based on Stono Rebellion (1739) including Nat Turner (1831). |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Key Terms/People from this lesson:

