

American Reformers of the 19th Century

(Chapter 16)

GOAL	REFORMER(S)	IMPACT ON SOCIETY
Religious revival	<u>Second Great Awakening</u> Led by Charles Grandison Finney	Encouraged a new spirit of reform to improve society. It brought changes to religion, education, and literature/arts.
Reforms for the mentally ill	Dorothea Dix	Improved treatment of the mentally ill—placing them in hospitals and treating them as patients, not criminals.
Prison reform	Dorothea Dix	Improved prison conditions and stopped treatment of debtors as criminals.
Curb alcohol abuse	Temperance Movement	Sought to limit or end drinking—Maine and eight other states banned the sale of alcohol.
Improve education	Horace Mann	By the 1850s, most northern states set up free tax-supported elementary schools. South improved more slowly. Education usually ended in 8th grade. Schools for deaf (Gallaudet) and blind (Howe).
Free enslaved people	<u>Abolitionist Movement</u> Frederick Douglass, William Lloyd Garrison, the Grimké Sisters, and Harriet Tubman	Demanded that slavery be abolished in the U.S. and backed it up with courageous actions. Mid-1800s: Slavery exists only in South. (H. Tubman / <u>Underground Railroad</u>)
Women's rights	Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Sojourner Truth, Lucretia Mott, and Susan B. Anthony	<u>Seneca Falls Convention (1848):</u> Women demanded equality at work, at school, at church, and right to vote. <i>Declaration of Sentiments</i> similar to Jefferson's Decl. of Independence.
Labor reform	Trade unions (Group of workers with the same trade or skill)	1840: Long hours, poor/dangerous working conditions, child labor—no laws. Reformers called for laws to regulate child labor, shorten work hours, and improve conditions in factories.