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UNIT IV (1800-1848) Ch. 11 Student Outline – SOCIETY, CULTURE, & REFORM

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>Concurrent with an increasing international exchange of goods and ideas, larger numbers of Americans began struggling with how to match democratic political ideals to political institutions and social realities.</p> <p>The Second Great Awakening, liberal social ideas from abroad, and Romantic beliefs in human perfectibility fostered the rise of voluntary organizations to promote religious and secular reforms, including abolition and women’s rights.</p>	<p>Read the first paragraph on page 207. List the four causes for the Antebellum Era reform movements. Highlight the cause that is most significant.</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>Religion: The Second Great Awakening...</p>	<p><i>How did the Second Great Awakening illustrate the democratization of American society?</i></p>

1. Explain how the **Second Great Awakening** was caused –
2. Explain how minister **Charles G. Finney** became a popular leader during the Second Great Awakening –
3. Describe how the **Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints** was founded –
4. Describe consequences of the Second Great Awakening on social reform –
5. Describe the difference between the movement toward religious awakening with the movement toward **transcendentalism** –
6. Describe the goals/ideas of American transcendentalists –

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7. Describe the impact that each of the following individuals had on American culture –

a. Ralph Waldo Emerson:

b. Henry David Thoreau:

c. George Ripley:

8. Describe how each of the following represent an attempt at utopia –

a. The Shakers:

b. New Harmony:

c. Oneida Community:

9. Explain how art, architecture and literature became more “American” –

10. Describe each of the following attempts at reform, the causes for them, important individuals involved, and whether they were successful or failures –

a. Temperance:

b. Public Asylums:

c. Prisons:

d. Public Education:

e. Women’s Rights:

f. Abolitionism:

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11. Describe difference between the **American Colonization Society** and the **American Antislavery Society** –

12. Explain how each of the following individuals affected the antislavery movement:

a. William Lloyd Garrison:

b. Frederick Douglass:

c. Nat Turner:

Viewpoint: Motivated by Humanitarian Concerns Freedom's Ferment (1944)	Viewpoint: Motivated by Desire of Upper and Middle Class Citizens to Increase Conformity and Control the Masses
Temperance was a humanitarian effort because...	Temperance was an effort to control the masses because...
Prison Reform was a humanitarian effort because...	Prison Reform was an effort to control the masses because...
Public Schools were a humanitarian effort because...	Prison Reform was an effort to control the masses because...
Reform for the treatment of the mentally ill was a humanitarian effort because...	Reform for the treatment of the mentally ill was an effort to control the masses because...

What do you think? Were the reformers genuinely concerned about improving the welfare and happiness of others or were they more motivated by creating conformity and control of the masses?

Answer the multiple-choice questions by writing the correct answer in the spaces below:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

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Please answer **Short Answer #3** in the spaces below:

Write your answer to **SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 3 or 4** on this page only. Do **NOT** write outside the box.

Q3

or

Q4