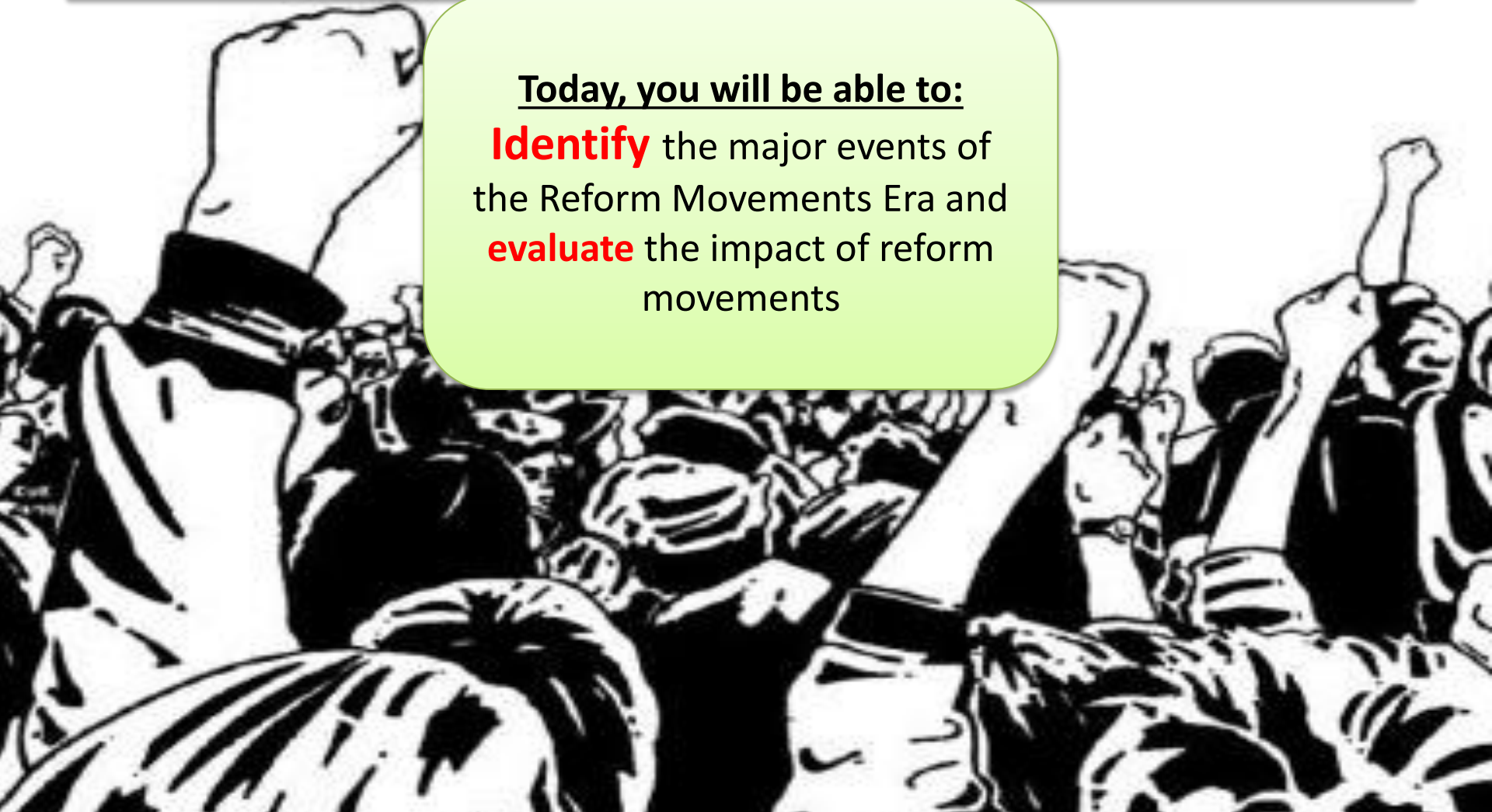


Reform Movements

Today, you will be able to:

Identify the major events of the Reform Movements Era and **evaluate** the impact of reform movements





Directions:

- 1. Write vocabulary words on page 91**
- 2. Read each slide**
- 3. Summarize by answering the guided questions**

Reform Movements

Vocabulary

Reform Movements Vocabulary Page



Timeline Voc.

Reform

Temperance

Public Schools

Suffrage

Abolition

Reform

Pages 91-92

☐ To change



Temperance

Pages 91-92

❑ To ban (get rid of) the drinking of alcohol



Public Schools

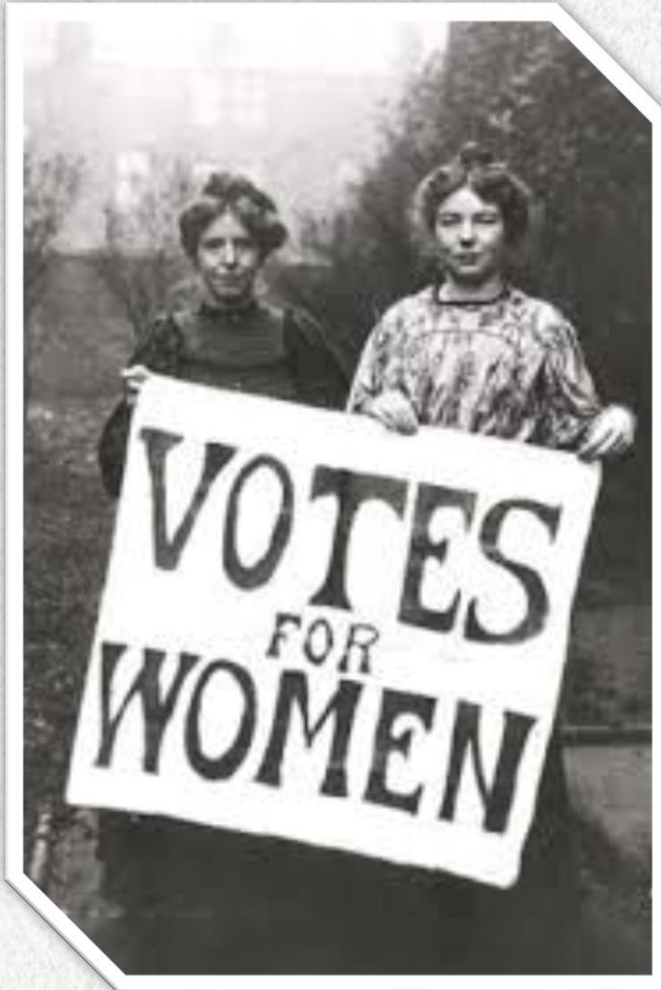
- ❑ Schools that are paid by taxes and managed by local government



Suffrage

Pages 91-92

☐ The right to vote



Abolition

Pages 91-92

☐ To get rid of (EX: slavery)



Union with Freemen--No Union with Slaveholders.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS!

Anti-Slavery Meetings will be held in this place, to commence on _____ at _____ in the _____

To be Addressed by

Agents of the Western ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Three millions of your fellow beings are in chains--the Church and Government sustains the horrible system of oppression.

TURN OUT!

AND LEARN YOUR DUTY TO YOURSELVES, THE SLAVE AND GOD.

EMANCIPATION or DISSOLUTION, and a FREE NORTHERN REPUBLIC!



Reform Movements Timeline

- Listen to the Story of Reform
- Follow instructions to complete the Reform Timeline



**CHANGE
AHEAD**

Reform Movements Timeline



dreamstime.com

Reform Movements

8.1A Identify major eras and events in US history including reform movements



Temperance Movement



Prison Reform



Education Reform



Women's Suffrage



Seneca Falls Convention



Abolition



Art & Literature



Temperance Movement

- What caused women to create the temperance movement?

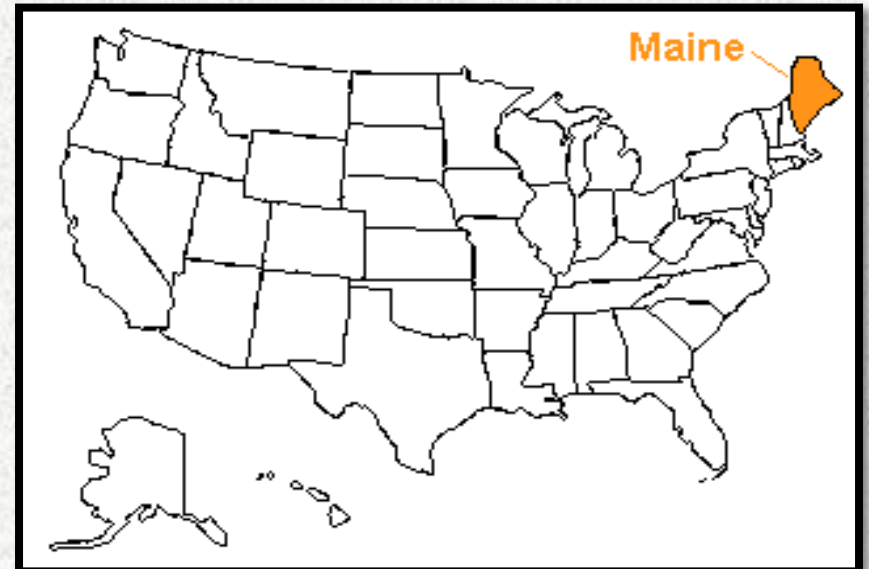
Women in churches began the temperance movement. The temperance movement was a campaign to stop people from drinking alcohol. The church women argued that men were spending all their money on alcohol and it was leading to abuse, poverty, and crime.



Temperance Movement

- How did the state Main contribute to the Temperance Movement?

In 1826, the American Temperance Society was founded. The state Maine became the first state to ban the drinking of alcohol. The temperance movement against alcohol was just the start. During the 1800s, ideas of reform stretched into every area of society.



Prison Reform

- How were the prisoners grouped?
- What established in prisons to create a better treatment?

Most city and country jails punished criminals by simply placing drunks, thieves, murderers, and the mentally ill together in one room. Prisons were often dirty and unhealthy. Reformers believed in treating prisoners fairly and helped established a library and school to teach prisoners how to read and write.



Prison Reform

- Who created the idea of prison reform?
- How were the mentally ill protected?

Most people lacked the knowledge needed to care for those with mental illness. In these dark, dirty prisons, the mentally ill were chained, beaten and forgotten. Dorothea Dix believed this was no way to treat people with mental illnesses and led the fight for better treatment. Dix help established separate buildings to house the mentally ill.



Education Reform

- Which types of families could afford to educate their children?
- What happened to the poor families?

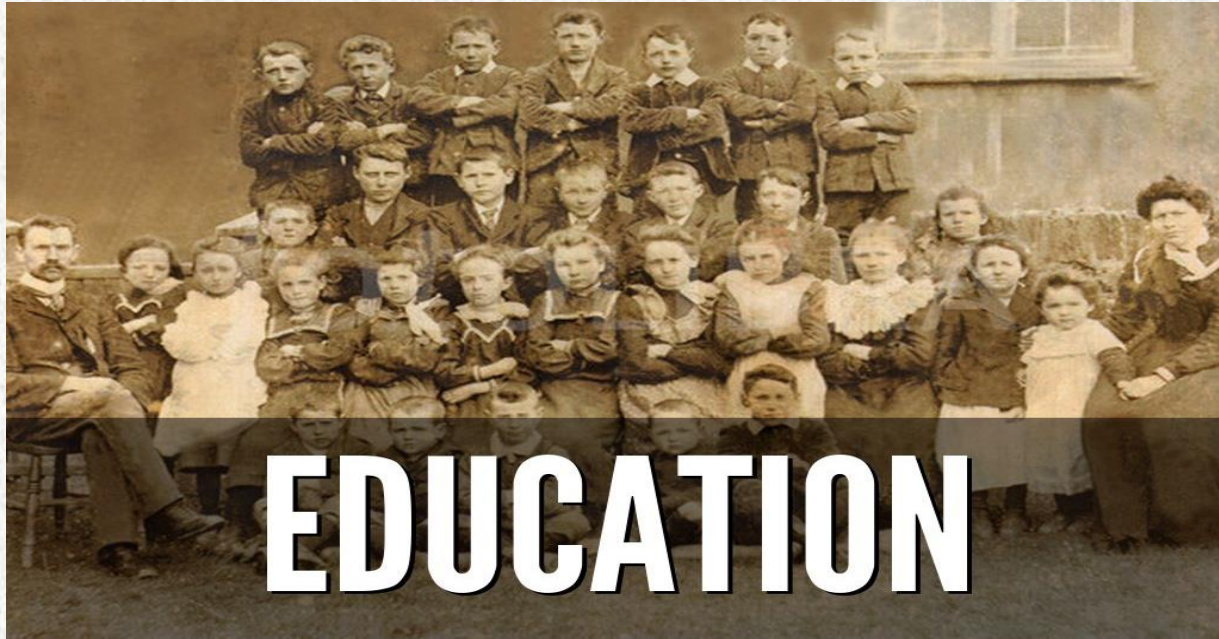
Until the 1830s, only families with money could afford to send their kids to school. There was no such thing as free public school. Therefore, many poor families remained uneducated and few could read and write.



Education Reform

- Why did the reformers believe in free public school for everyone?

Most children did not go to school at all. Reformers believed that education would help these children escape poverty and become good citizens. Influenced by big cities, New York set up public elementary schools in every town.



Women's Suffrage

- Why did women had few freedoms?

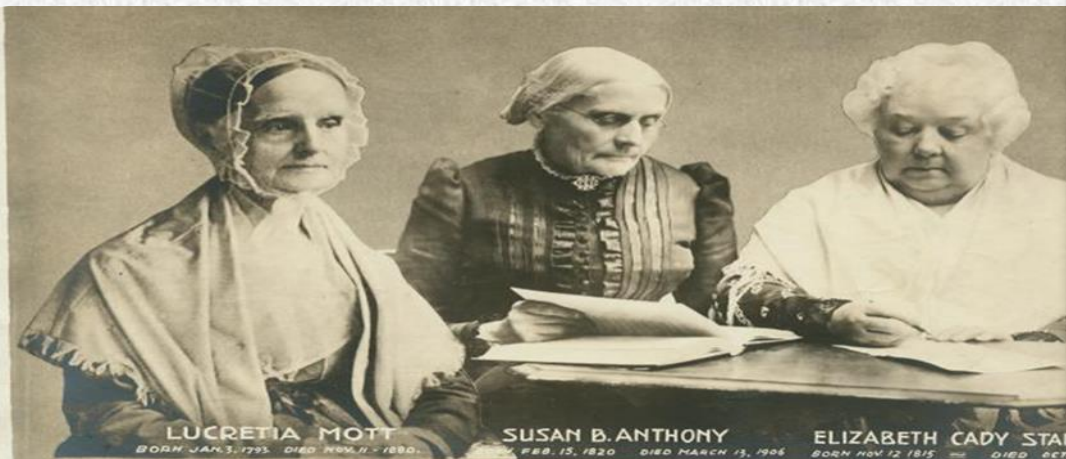
Women in the 1800s had few freedoms. They could not vote, they could not buy property, and all their wages (money) belonged to their husband. Women were excluded from public life and left in charge of the home and children.



Women's Suffrage

- What rights were women denied?
- What did the women fought for?

Women were denied equality of citizenship: they lacked the right to vote or to hold public office. Many women like Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott argued that they needed to fight for women's suffrage. They believed this was the best way to get power in society and create change.



Seneca Falls Convention

- Where was the convention take place?
- What was the main issue that was discussed at the convention?

Women reformers began to organize themselves in the struggle for equality. Although men believed it was not a woman's place to speak in public, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and Lucretia Mott held a convention (meeting) in New York called the Seneca Falls Convention to discuss women's rights.



Seneca Falls Convention

- Who wrote the Declaration speech at the convention?
- What did the Declaration of Sentiments listed?

Elizabeth Cady Stanton wrote a speech that she called “The Declaration of Sentiments.” The new declaration listed acts of tyranny (cruelty) by men over women. This was the major turning point as it launched the movement to change women’s role in American life.



Abolition

- What did the abolitionists believed in?

Abolitionists believed that slavery was morally wrong and wanted to end it. Many believed slavery should be abolished (to abolish= to get rid of). Abolitionist groups lead anti-slavery movements throughout the U.S.



"Without a struggle,
there can be no progress."

-Frederick Douglass



Abolition

- How did the abolitionists help change the views about slavery?

Abolitionists effortlessly help changed the northerners' attitudes toward slavery. They published anti-slavery writings and delivered speeches throughout the North. This helped paved the way the fight for anti-slavery.

FREE LECTURE!

SOJOURNER TRUTH,

Who has been a slave in the State of New York, and who has been a Lecturer for the last twenty-three years, whose characteristics have been so vividly portrayed by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, as the African Sybil, will deliver a lecture upon the present issues of the day,

At

On

And will give her experience as a Slave mother and religious woman. She comes highly recommended as a public speaker, having the approval of many thousands who have heard her earnest appeals, among whom are Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and other distinguished men of the nation.

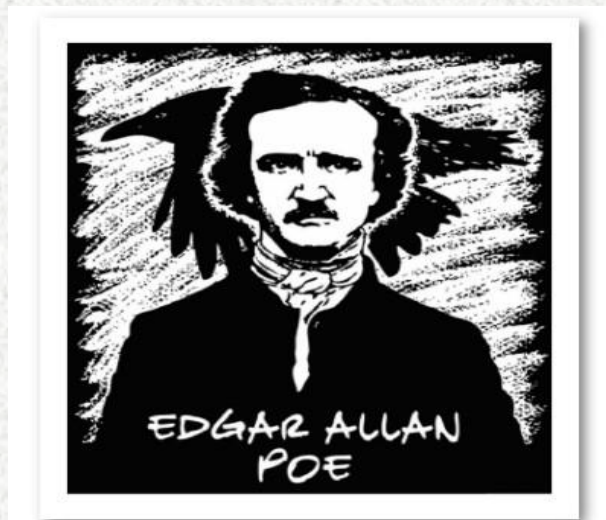
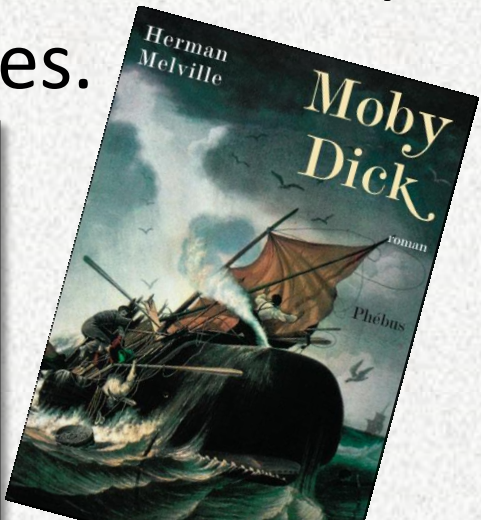
At the close of her discourse she will offer for sale her photograph and a few of her choice songs.



Art & Literature

- How was the art and literature during this period considered as?
- Explain one novelists masterpiece on how it help shaped American culture.

During this period, is considered the era of the greatest American novelists and artists. Novelist masterpieces such as Hawthorne's *The Scarlett Letter* as he wrote about Puritan New England, Melville's *Moby Dick* is considered to be the greatest novel ever written and Edgar Allen Poe that perfected the art of suspenseful short stories.



Art & Literature

- What inspired the artist to paint?
- How did the artist encouraged western expansion?

The New York Hudson River School was inspired by the natural beauty of American's wilderness. American artists drew birds, mammals, plants, and other object of nature. Their art interpreted themes of discovery and exploration, and may have even encouraged further Western expansion.

