

The background features a stylized industrial landscape. On the left, a three-masted sailing ship is on the water. In the center, a factory with a tall chimney emitting smoke stands against a blue sky with striped clouds and a yellow sun. On the right, a row of houses with chimneys is visible. Four stylized human figures are positioned around the central text box: two on the left (one older man in a top hat, one woman in a long dress and hat) and two on the right (one man in a vest and trousers, one woman in a long dress and hat).

Today, you will be able to:

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

REFORM MOVEMENTS

A decorative border at the bottom of the page consists of a series of overlapping scalloped shapes in red, white, and blue, resembling bunting or a patriotic ribbon.



REFORM MOVEMENTS

Directions:




- 1. Write vocabulary words on page 91-92**
- 2. Read each slide**
- 3. Summarize by answering the guided questions**



Reform Movements In Detail

- Scan the QR Codes
- Read the passage to answer the guiding questions
- Complete the Reform Movement organizer



Reform Movements In Detail

Name of the Reform Movement	Who were the Reformers/ Movement Supporters	Reform Movement Details
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ What was the temperance movement try to prohibit? ○ What did people believe alcohol led to? ○ What motivated the temperance movement?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What was prison reform meant to address? ○ How were the conditions for people in prison? ○ Why were insane asylums created?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What did Horace Mann established? ○ What was Horace Mann known as? ○ What did education look like for African Am

Name of the Reform Movement	Who were the Reformers/ Movement Supporters	Reform Movement Details
	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ What was the movement about? ➤ What did the movement help change? ○ What were the women fighting for? ○ What was established at the Seneca Falls Convention? ○ What did the Declaration of Sentiments passed?
	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What did the abolitionists worked hard to end? ○ How did the abolitionists expressed their views of anti-slavery? ○ What kind of reformers were there?
<p>Present Day:</p> <p>How did the education reform affect the present day of public schools? (What is given to the students?)</p> <p>What is the impact of women's rights today as far as the workforce and their role at home?</p>		

Temperance Movement



Temperance Movement

- What did the temperance movement try to prohibit?
- What did people believe alcohol led to?

Many Americans, such as women that attended church, worried that drinking alcoholic beverages ruined people's health, disrupted family life, led to unemployment, and promoted "ungodly" behavior. Some Protestant preachers accused drinking alcohol as a sin.



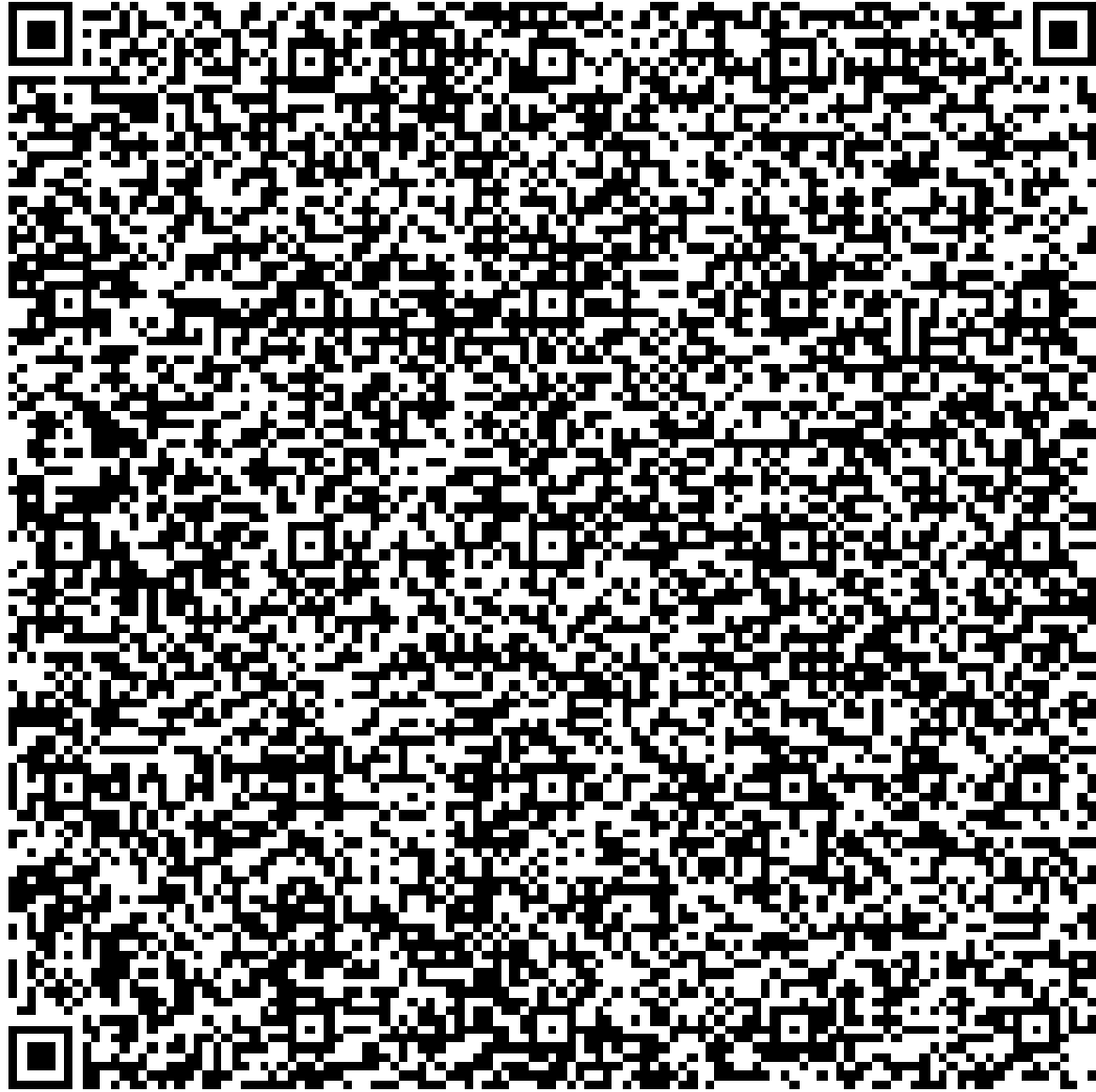
Temperance Movement

- What motivated the temperance movement?

The church women argued that men were spending all their money on alcohol and it led to abuse, poverty, and crime. In 1836, the American Temperance Society was founded. Its main objective changed from drinking occasionally to total abstinence (none at all) from alcoholic drinks.



Prison Reform



Prison Reform

- What was prison reform meant to address?
- How were the conditions for people in prisons?

America's prisons generally did not try to reform their prisoners. Most city and county jails punished criminals by simply placing drunks, thieves, murderers, and the mentally ill together in one large room.



Prison Reform

- What was prison reform meant to address?
- How were the conditions for people in prisons?

Prisons were unhealthy and dirty; some prisoners required their inmates to keep a strict silence; guards beat prisoners; and food was of poor quality. Reformers campaigned for better prison treatment and conditions. By the 1840's, prisoners were allowed to talk, learn to read and write in a prison library.



Prison Reform

- Why were insane asylums created?

What also improved were those of the mentally ill. Many mentally ill patients were locked in unheated rooms, chained to their beds, and beaten into obedience. A reformer, Dorothea Dix, led the fight for better treatment and reported the horrible treatment of the mentally ill.



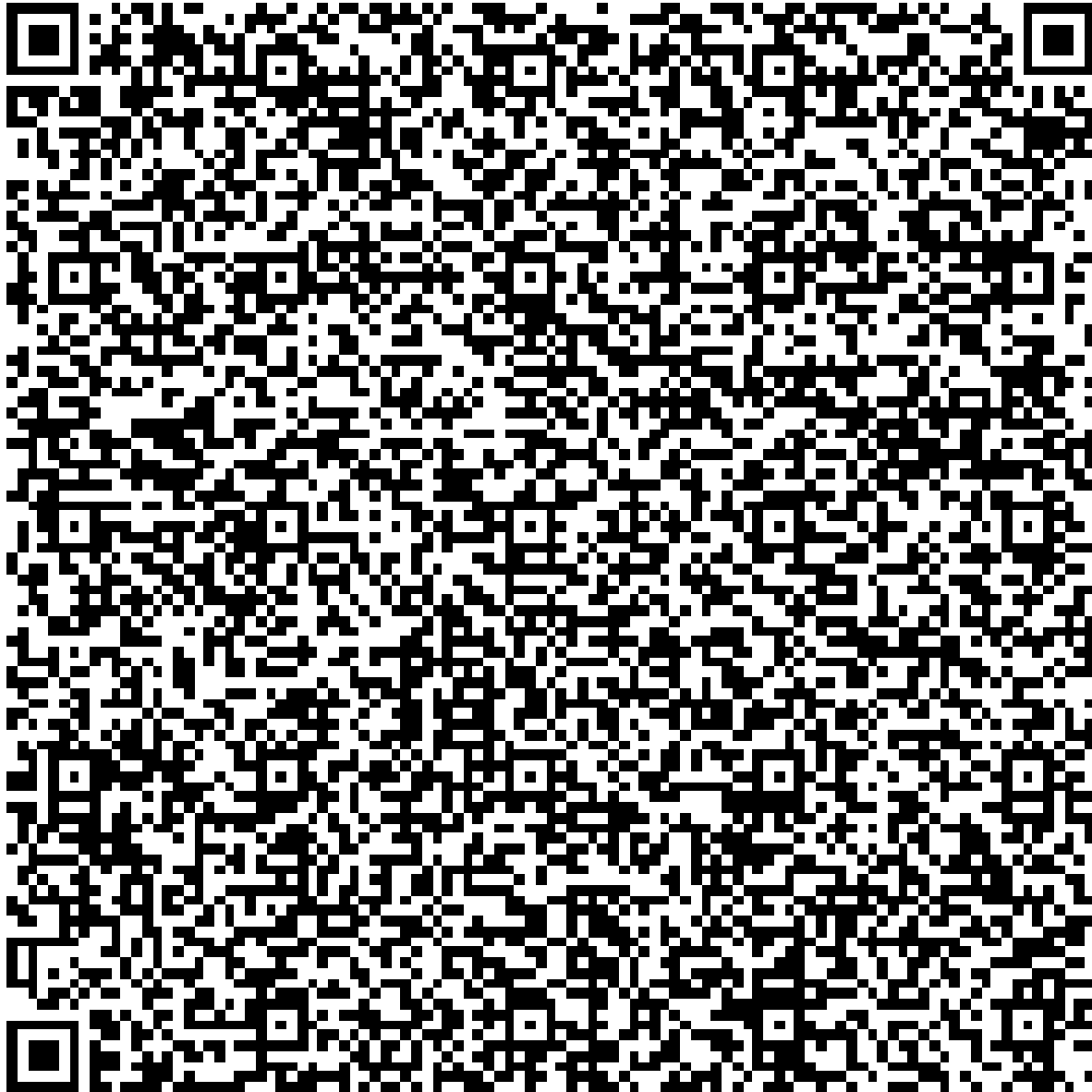
Prison Reform

- Why were insane asylums created?

Dix helped campaign for general prison reform and help create insane asylums. The insane asylums were created by establishing separate buildings to house those with mental disorders. These patients were permitted to work outdoors and to enjoy recreation.



Education Reform



Education Reform

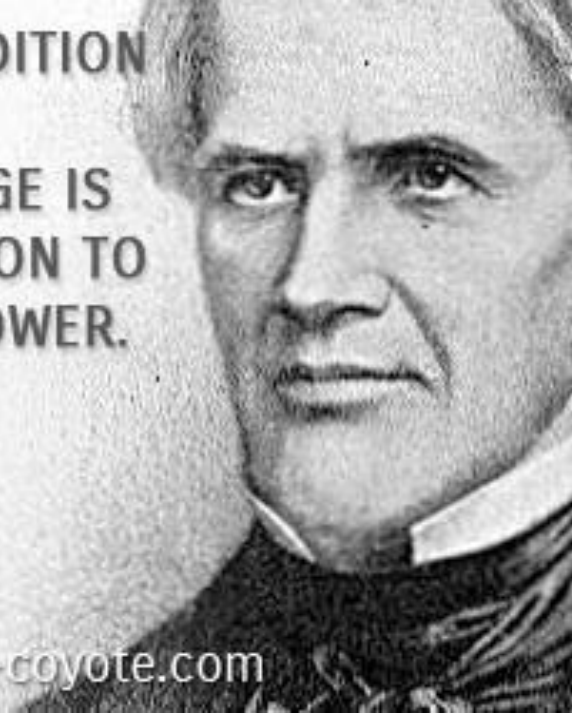
Before the Industrial Revolution, most American children received little formal schooling. Wealthy children were taught reading, writing, mathematics, foreign languages, and prayers by a private tutor. There for many of the poverty families were not educated and outcast from society.



Education Reform

- What did Horace Mann established?
- What was Horace Mann known as?

Reformers like Horace Mann of Massachusetts fought to provide free public elementary school to every child. Mann was known as the "Father of Education" that schools should be both free and social classes to be mix together.



EVERY ADDITION
TO TRUE
KNOWLEDGE IS
AN ADDITION TO
HUMAN POWER.

Horace Mann
www.quote-coyote.com

Education Reform

- What did education look like for African Americans?

However free African Americans lived in an atmosphere of racial prejudice. Most children were not allowed to attend a all-white school. Free African Americans end up creating their own centers of education and community life. Discrimination against free blacks increased as education was available.



Women's Rights Movement



Women's Rights Movement

- What were women fighting for?

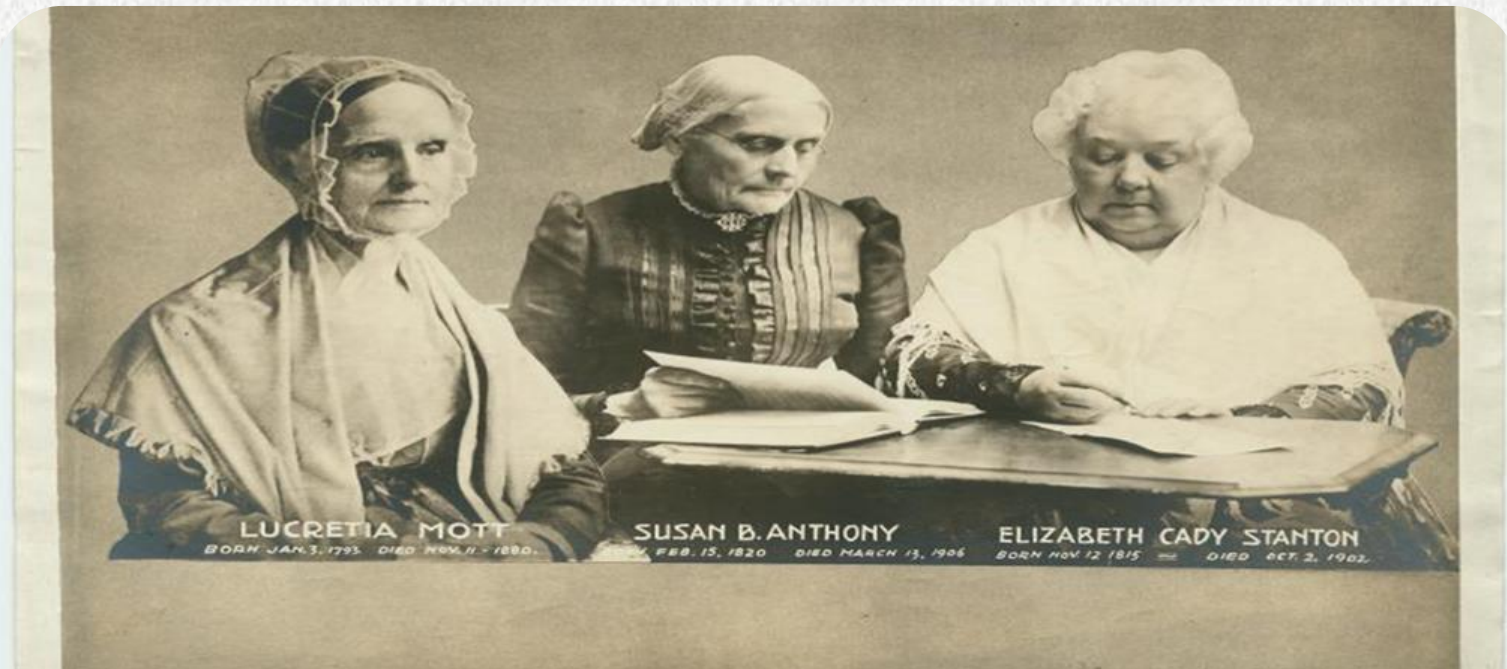
In the middle of the 1800's, men held most positions of authority in American society. Women were denied equality of citizenship: they lacked the right to vote or to hold public office.



Women's Rights Movement

- What was established at the Seneca Falls Convention?

Some women began to organize themselves in the struggle of equality, especially the right to vote. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, and Susan B. Anthony organized the Seneca Falls Convention in New York in 1848.



Women's Rights Movement

- What did the Declaration of Sentiments passed?

This convention passed the Declaration of Sentiments. It called on men not to withhold a women's rights, take her property, or refuse her the right to vote. The Declaration of Sentiments launched the movement to change women's role in American life.



THE FIRST CONVENTION
EVER CALLED TO DISCUSS THE
Civil and Political Rights of Women,
SENeca FALLS, N. Y., JULY 19, 20, 1848.
—
WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.
—

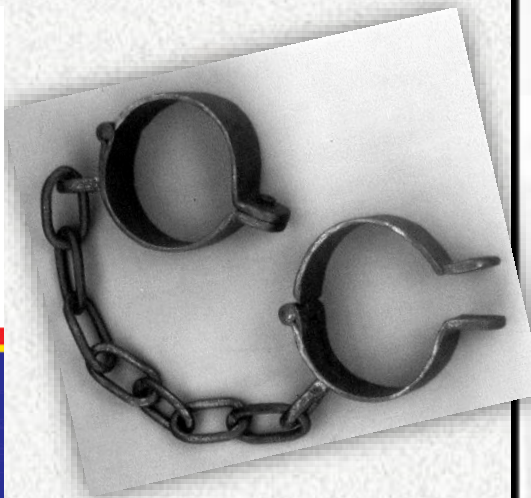
Abolition Movement



Abolition

- What did the abolitionists worked hard to end?

Abolitionists believed that slavery was morally wrong and wanted to end it. Abolition leaders, such as the Quakers, had the courage to make the issue of slavery a focus of national politics. More than 1,350 anti-slavery societies existed in America with almost 250,000 members.



Abolition

- How did the abolition expressed their views for anti-slavery?
- What kind of reformers were there?

William Lloyd Garrison started his own newspaper called The Liberator that published writings of anti-slavery awareness. Other abolitionists that included former slaves, Sojourner Truth and Fredrick Douglass, delivered speeches throughout the North and active in the "Underground Railroad", which helped many fugitive slaves to escape the South.

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 Nybil.

