Chapter 13

An American Renaissance:
Religion, Romanticism & Reform
APUSH
PowerPoint #4.5
(Part 1 of 1
Unit #4 – Overlapping Revolutions
Chapter 10
BFW Textbook
TOPIC
1. *Antebellum Religion*
A. Effects of the Enlightenment

- **Deism**
  - a. Roots of rationalism and Calvinism
  - b. Nature of the beliefs

- **Unitarianism & Universalism**
  - a. William Ellery Channing (Unitarian minister)
  - b. John Murray (founder, Universalist Church)
A. Effects of the Enlightenment Cont’d…

- **Unitarianism**
  a. Oneness and benevolent God
  b. Goodness of Mankind
  c. Primacy of reason

- **Universalism**
  a. Salvation of all women and men
  b. Taught that “God was too good to damn man”
  c. Working-class roots
B. The Second Great Awakening

- **Origins of Revivalism**
  
a. Religion competed with secularism by 1800
b. Timothy Dwight (grandson of Jonathan Edwards)
c. New England was ground-zero for revivalism

- **The Frontier Phase**
  
a. Camp Meetings
b. Reception among sects (Baptists, Methodists, etc.)
c. Spread of democracy on the frontier
B. The Second Great Awakening

- "Burned-over District"
  a. Western areas of New York State
  b. Charles Grandison Finney (lawyer-turned-preacher)
  c. Taught about faith and good works or deeds
  d. Oberlin College (organized by Finney in Ohio)
  e. The SGA affected all aspects of society
     (primarily in the North and helped spawn increased anti-slavery rhetoric)
B. The Second Great Awakening (Cont’d…)

- The Mormon Church

  a. Joseph Smith (founder and preacher) who moved his followers from New England to western New York and then to Nauvoo, Illinois.

  b. Smith was attacked for practicing polygamy and was arrested by neighboring non-Mormons (and killed in 1844).
B. The Second Great Awakening (Cont’d…)

- The Mormon Church
  
c. Brigham Young became leader of the Church and moved to Utah following the murder of Smith.

d. The movement west to the Great Salt Lake in 1847 allowed the Mormons to set up a theocracy.
B. The Second Great Awakening

(Cont’d.)

Mormon Trail
II. Romanticism in America
A. Nature of the Romantic Revolt

- Change in Thought, Literature, & the Arts
- Individualism & Virtues of the Commoner
B. Transcendentalism as a Romantic Expression

- Roots of Transcendentalism (New England)
- Nature of Transcendentalism (emphasized those things that “rose above” the limits of reason)
- The Impact of Transcendentalism
  a. Taught that people must follow their conscience
  b. Inspired future writers
Transcendentalism

Ralph Waldo Emerson-

- Former minister and father of "Transcendentalism."
- Believed people should find God by "transcending the material world and embracing the natural world".
B. Transcendentalism as a Romantic Expression

- The Role of Henry David Thoreau
  a. American writer of the 19th century.
  b. Author of *Walden* (a two-year subsistence living) who believed in “civil disobedience” which supports an individuals right to break the law if the law goes against that person’s belief.
III. The Flowering of American Literature
A. Nathaniel Hawthorne

- **Background**

- **Works**
  a. *The Scarlet Letter* (1850)
  b. *The House of the Seven Gables* (1851)

- **Fame**
  a. Wrote of the evil in the world.
  b. Themes included sin, pride, secret guilt and selfishness.
B. New England Poets
c. Emily Dickinson

- **Background**
  a. Born in Amherst, Massachusetts.
  b. Isolated life.
  c. Never married.

- **Works (Poetry)**
  a. Themes included life, death, fear, and nature.
D. Edgar Allan Poe

- **Background**
- **Works**
  a. “The Tell-Tale Heart”
  b. “The Pit & the Pendulum”
- **Themes**
  a. Focused on fear and used detailed descriptions.
E. Herman Melville

- **Background**

- **Works**
  a. *Moby-Dick* (1851)
  b. *Billy Budd* (1924)

- **Themes**
  a. Adventure stories and individual psychological issues.
F. Walt Whitman

- **Background**

- **Works (Poetry)**
  a. *Leaves of Grass* (1855)
G. Feminine Fiction
H. The Popular Press

- Impact of Advances in Printing Technology
- Daily Newspapers
  a. Grew from just over 1,000 in 1830 to nearly 3,000 in 1860.
  b. Magazine readership also increased (most popular was Harper’s Illustrated Weekly (1857–1916).
IV. Education
A. Demography

- **Level of Literacy**
  
a. Increased during the “Age of Jackson.”

b. By 1840, nearly 80% of the total population was literate.

c. Generally was popular in the North as public schools were set up at taxpayer expense.

d. The South had small numbers of public schools
B. Early Public Schools

- **Rising Demand in 1830s**

- **North Carolina Leadership**

- **Hindrances**
  
  a. Lack of funds
  
  b. Underpaid teachers
B. Early Public Schools

- **Work of Horace Mann**
  a. Horace Mann helped create the state Board of Education in Massachusetts.
  b. The concept quickly spread to other areas of the United States.
  c. His accomplishment gave rise to the nation’s literacy rate (primarily in the North) and educated populace.
C. Higher Education

- Post-Revolutionary Surge in Colleges
- Education for Women
V. Movements for Reform
A. Roots of Reform

- Societal Evils
- Reformers & Issues
- Crusaders’ Challenges
B. Varieties of Reform

- Temperance
- Prisons & Asylums
- Women's Rights
- Utopian Societies
C. Temperance

- Heavy Consumption of Alcohol in the United States
- Arguments for Temperance
- Early Effects at Reform
- Development of the American Temperance Union, 1833
- State Actions Restricted Alcohol
D. Prison Reform

- Growth of Public Institutions to Treat social Ills
- Prevention & Rehabilitation Versus Punishment for the Crime
- Auburn Prison System (1816)
- Elimination of Prison for Debtors
E. Reform in Treatment of the Insane

- Early State Institutions for the Insane
- Work of Dorothea Lynde Dix
F. Crusade for Women’s Rights

- Status of Women in the Antebellum Period
- Seneca Falls Conference, 1848
- Hindrances to Success
- Evidences of Success
- Women in Education, Nursing, & Other Professions
F. Crusade for Women’s Rights

Margaret Fuller
G. Utopian Societies

- Proliferation of Utopian Communities
- Nature of the Shaker Communities
- Development & Contributions of the Oneida Community
- Concept of New Harmony
- The Importance of Brook Farm
- The Impact of Utopian Communities
Making Connections - Topic 13

- The anti-slavery campaign, especially its abolitionist aspect, was related to the reform movements discussed in this chapter. It is discussed again in Topic 15, following the section on slavery.
Making Connections - Topic 13

- Topic 17 will show how the Civil War had a significant impact on the status of women in American society, a continuation of the theme discussed here.