

# 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

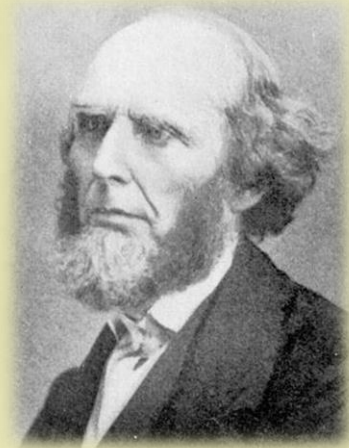
- The Frontier Phase

- 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

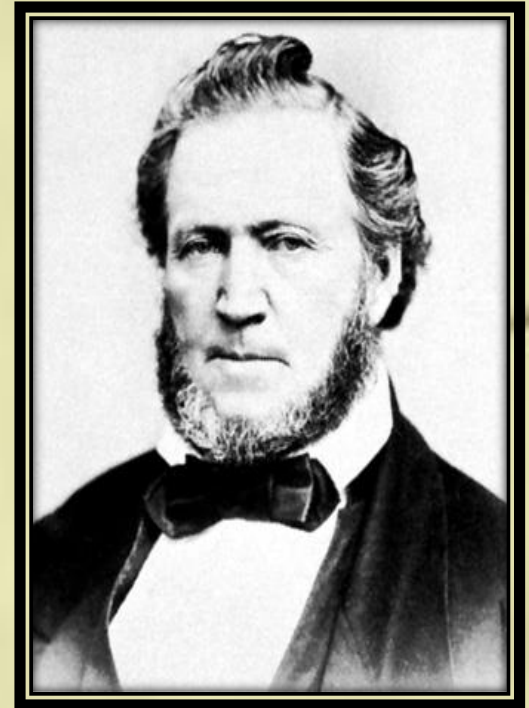
- a. Joseph Smith (founder and preacher) who moved his followers from New England to western New York and then to Nauvoo, Illinois.
- b. Smith was attacked for practicing polygamy and was arrested by neighboring non-Mormons (and killed in 1844).



## 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

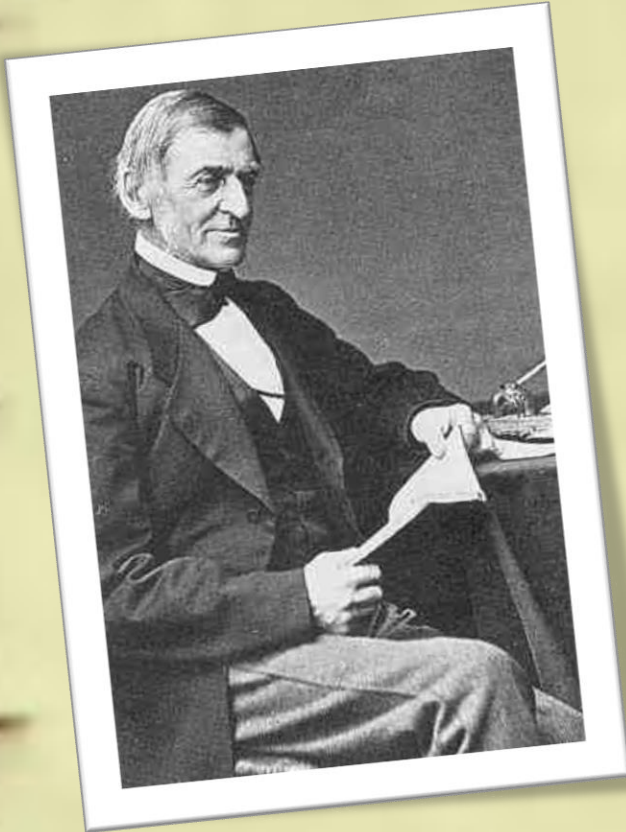
# A. Nature of the Romantic Revolt

- 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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

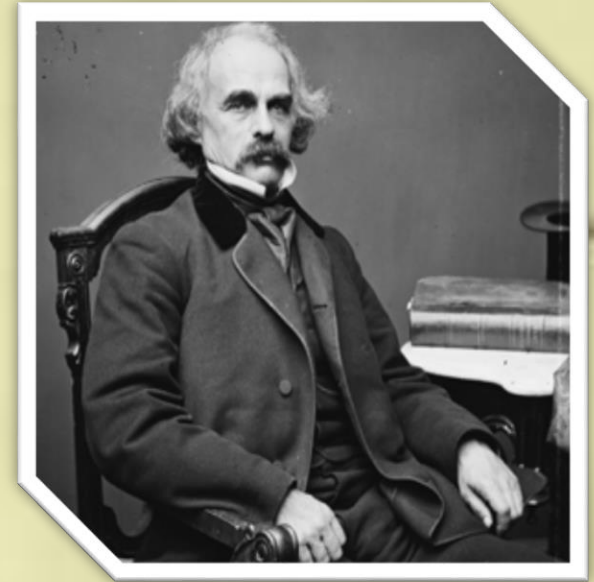
- a. *The Scarlett Letter* (1850)

- b. *The House of the Seven Gables* (1851)

- Fame

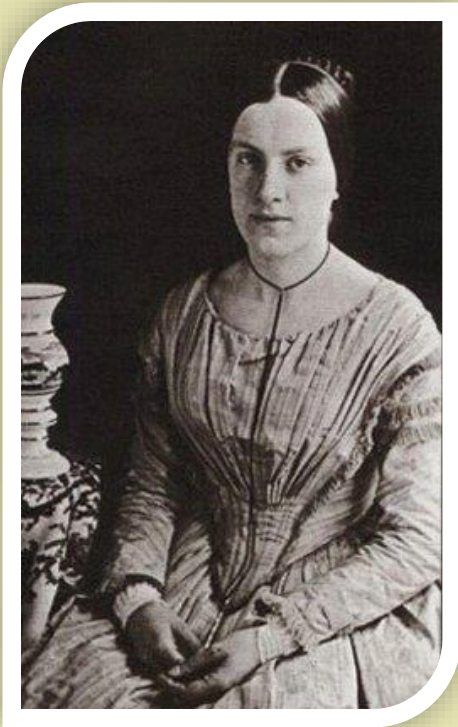
- a. Wrote of the evil in the world.

- 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

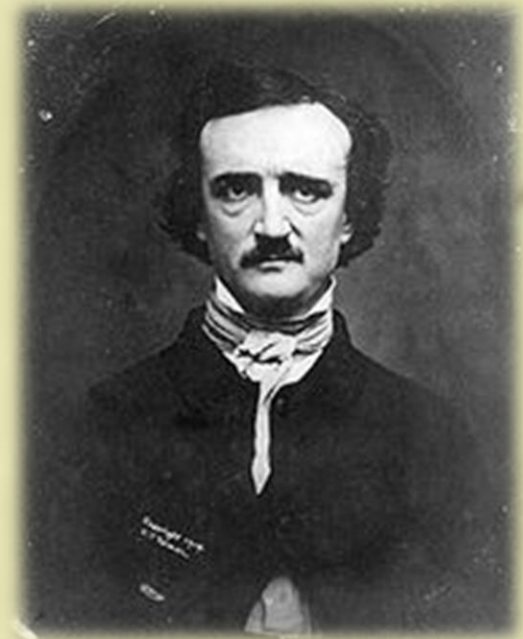
- Works

- 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)

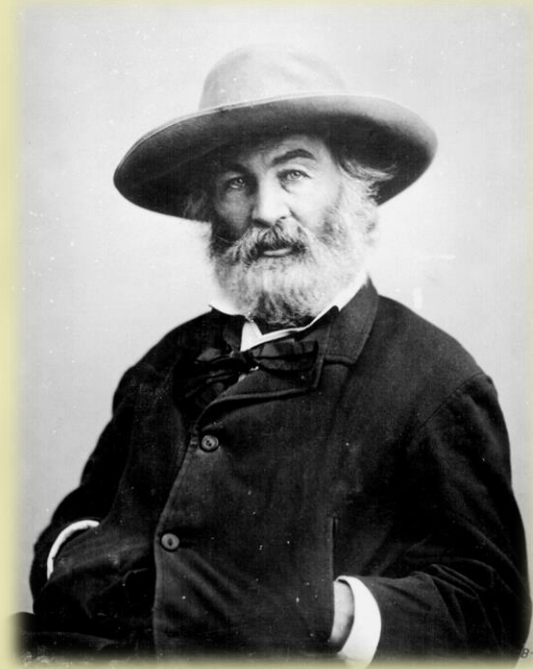
- b. Billy Budd (1924)

- 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

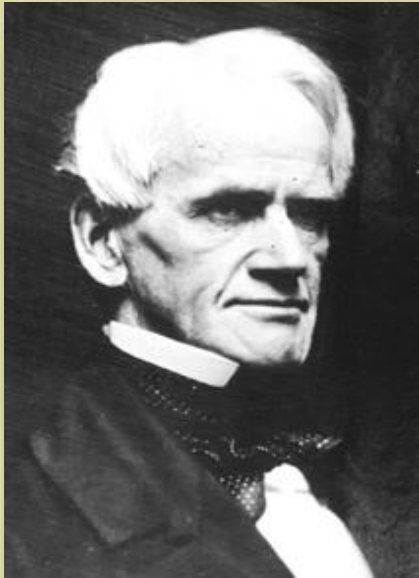
- a. Increased during the "Age of Jackson."
- b. By 1840, nearly 80% of the total population was literate.
- c. Generally was popular in the North as public schools were set up at taxpayer expense.
- d. The South had small numbers of public schools

## 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

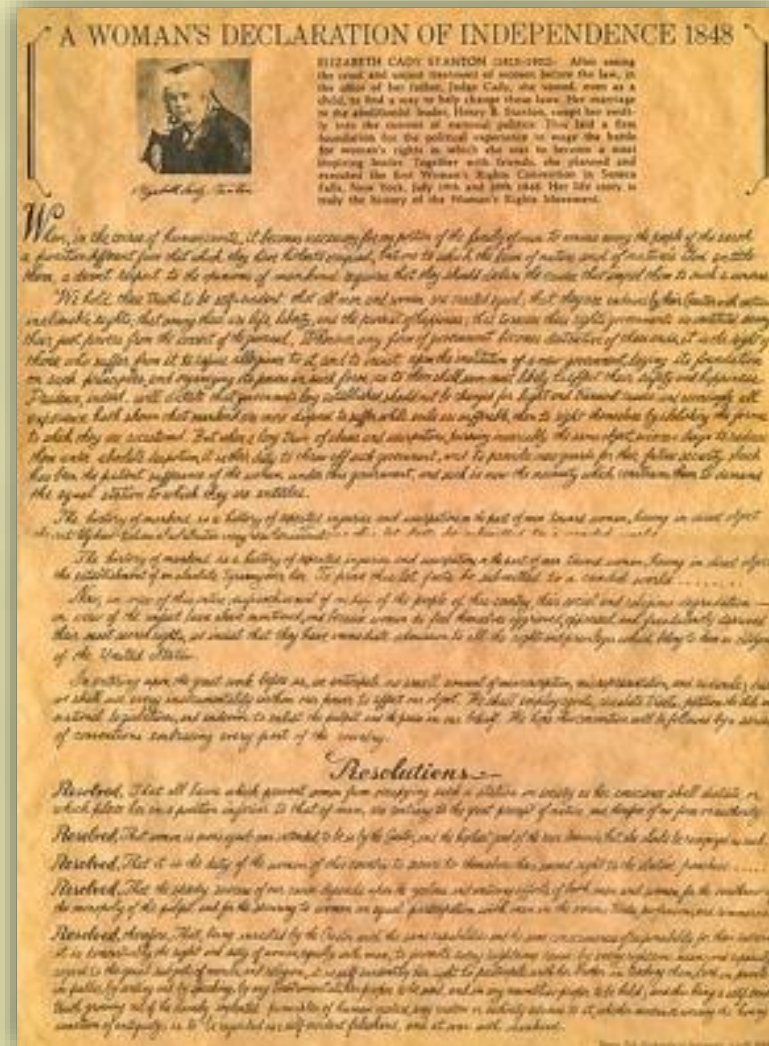
- Status of Women in the Antebellum Period
- Seneca Falls Conference, 1848
- Hindrances to Success
- Evidences of Success
- Women in Education, Nursing, & Other Professions



## 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.