

Chapter 12- Antebellum Culture and Reform

Name: _____

1. The Romantic Impulse

Americans had no culture so they embrace Europe's romanticism in literature, philosophy & art as a way to commit to the liberation of the human spirit.

a. Nationalism and Romanticism in American Painting

1. Hudson River School

b. Literature and the Quest for Liberation

1. James Fenimore Cooper

2. Walt Whitman

3. Hermann Melville

4. Edgar Allen Poe

c. Literature in the Antebellum South

d. The Transcendentalists

1. Reason

2. Understanding

3. "transcend"

4. Ralph Waldo Emerson

5. Henry David Thoreau

e. The Defense of Nature

f. Visions of Utopia

1. Brook Farm

2. Nathaniel Hawthorne

3. New Harmony

- g. Redefining Gender Roles
 - 1. Margaret Fuller
 - 2. Onieda Community
 - 3. Shakers

- h. The Mormons (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints)
 - 1. Joseph Smith
 - 2. Book of Mormon
 - 3. Brigham Young
 - 4. Success of Salt Lake City and the Mormon religion

2. Remaking Society

Reform Movements – temperance; education; peace; the care of the poor, the handicapped, and the mentally ill; the treatment of criminals; the rights of women

Personal liberty & social order

- a. Revivalism, Morality, and Order
 - 1. Second Great Awakening
 - 2. Charles Grandison Finney
 - 3. Burned-Over District

- b. The Temperance Crusade

- c. Health Fads and Phrenology

- d. Medical Science

- e. Reforming Education
 - 1. Interest in public education
 - 2. Horace Mann
 - 3. Elementary schools

4. School Aged Children enrolled in 1860

5. Native Americans

6. Literacy Rates

1. North

2. South – White

3. South - total

7. Benevolent Empire

8. Social Values

f. Rehabilitation

1. Asylums

2. Dorothea Dix

3. Prison Reform

4. “penitentiary”

5. Orphanages & Other Institutions

g. The Indian Reservation

h. The Emergence of Feminism

1. Women in reform movements

2. List the reformers

3. Seneca Falls Convention 1848 – Declaration of Sentiments

4. Accomplishments

3. The Crusade Against Slavery

Slave trade outlawed in 1808, abolitionist movement gains support in 1830's.

a. Early Opposition to Slavery

1. American Colonization Society (ACS) – Liberia

2. Define manumission
3. Failure of Colonization
- b. Garrison and Abolitionism
 1. William Lloyd Garrison
 2. *The Liberator*
 3. American Anti-Slavery Society
- c. Black Abolitionism
 1. Free Blacks
 2. David Walker – *An Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World*
 3. Sojourner Truth
 4. Frederick Douglass
 1. *North Star*
 2. *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass (1845)*
 3. “What, to the American slave, is your 4th of July?”
- d. Anti-Abolitionism
 1. Critics of abolitionism
 2. Violent reprisals
 3. Characteristics of Abolitionists
- e. Abolitionism Divided
 1. Garrison/Extremists
 2. Moderates
 3. Accomplishments of Abolitionists
 4. 1840 Liberty Party
 5. Harriet Beecher Stowe – *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*