**Chapter 16: The Ferment of Reform and Culture (1790-1860)**

I. Reviving Religion

1. Church attendance were regular in 1850(3/4 pop)
2. Many relied on Deism (reason rather revelation); rejected original sin, denied Christ’s divinity but believed in supreme being that created universe
3. Puritans of the past now-Unitarian faith(New Eng.)

-god existed in only 1 person not in orthodox trinity; stressed goodness of human nature

-belief n free will & salvation through good work; pictured God as loving father

-appealed to intellectuals w/ rationalism & optimism

1. liberalism in relig started in 1800

-tidal wave of spiritual fervor that result prison, church reform, temperance cause, women’s movement, abolish slavery

-spread to mass through huge “camp meetings”

-E went to W to Christianize Indians

-Methodists & Baptist stressed personal conversion, demo in church affairs, emotionalism

-Peter Cartwright-best known of “circuit riders”

-Charles Grandison Finney were greatest of revival preachers

-led massive revivals in Rochester & New York

II. Denominational Diversity

1. revival furthered fragmentation of religious faith

-New York w/ Puritans preaching “hellfire” known as “Burned-out District”

-Millerites(Adventists)-Christ return to earth on Oct 22,1844 (didn’t come)

1. widen lines bet. classes & region(like 1st)

-conservatives, propertied-Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Congregationalists, Unitarians

-less learned of S & E-Methodists, Baptists

1. Religious further split w/ issue on slavery (Methodist, Presbyterians split)

III. A Desert Zion in Utah

1. Joseph Smith(1830) came up(NY) w. Mormon & Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

-antagonism toward Mormons for polygamy, drilling militia, voting as a unit

-Smith died but succeeded by Brigham Young who led followers to Utah

-grew quickly by 1850s by birth & immigration from Euro

-federal gov. marched to Utah when Young became govnr. But no bloodshed

-polygamy prevented Utah entrance to US till 1896

IV. Free School for a Free People

1. Tax-supported primary school was opposed bec, relate to pauperism & used by poor
2. Gradually support bec. “brats” might grow up to be rabbles w. voting rights
3. Free pub edu, triumphed in 1825 w/ vote power in Jackson elect

-ill taught & ill trained teachers

-Horace Mann fought for better school

-too expensive for many community; blacks exempt from edu.

1. imp people-Noah Webster(dictionary); (Ohioan William H. McGuffey-Mcguffey’s readers)

V. Higher Goals for Higher Learning

1. 2nd great awakening led to building of small schools in S & W (mainly for pride)

-mainly on Latin, Greek, Math, moral philosophy (boredom)

1. 1st state supported uni. in N. Carolina by Jefferson (dedication freedom from relig., poli)
2. women thought to be bad if too educated
3. Emma Willard-estab Tory Female Seminary (1821) &(Mount holyoke Seminary (1837)
4. Libraries, public lectures, magazines flourished

VI. An Age of Reform

1. reformers vs. tobacco, alcohol, profanity, transit of mail on Sabbath, women’s rights, polygamy, medicines
2. optimistic for a perfect society (women imp. in reforms)

-naïve & ignored problems of factory

-fought for no imprison for debt (poor lock in jail for less than $1)-gradually abolished

-criminal codes soften & reformatories added

-mentally insane treated badly (ex. Dorothea Dix fought-classic petition of 1843)

-agitation for peace(American Peace Society-1828)-William Ladd (had some impact till civil & Crimean war)

VII. Demon Rum-The “Old Deluder”

1. drunkenness were widely spread
2. American Temperance Society formed at Boston (1826)-“Cold Water Army”(children), sign pledges, pamphlets (anti-alcohol tract-*10 nights in a Barroom and What I Saw There-Arthur)*
3. Vs. Demon Drink adopt 2 major line attack

-stressed temperance(individual will to resist)

-legislature-removed temptation-Neal S Dow “Father of Prohibition”

-sponsored Maine Law of 1851-prohibited make, sale liquor(follow by others)

VIII. Women in Revolt

1. women stayed home, w/o voting rights, (19th century)-better than Euro
2. many women avoided marriage all together
3. gender diff sharply w/ raising eco role

-women weak phy. & emotionally but fined for teaching

-men strong but crude if not guided by women

1. home center of women(even in reformer Catharine Beecher) but many felt not enough
2. joined abolishing of slavery, touched by reform
3. women’s movement led by Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony(Suzy Bs), Elizabeth Candy Staton, Elizabeth Blackwell (1st female medical graduate), Margaret Fuller, Grimke sisters (anti-slavery), Amelia bloomer (semi-short skirts)
4. Women’s Rights Convention (1848)-Seneca Falls-NY

-Declaration of Sentiments-spirit of Decla of Inde- “all Men & Women are created equal”

-demanded ballot for women

-launched modern women’s rights movement

1. temperately eclipsed by slavery but conditions improved

IX. Wilderness Utopias

1. Robert Owen founded New Harmony (1825)🡪 confusion
2. Brook Farm-Massa(1841)-20 intellectuals committed to Transcendentalism (lasted till 46)
3. Oneida Community-practiced free love, birth control, eugenic selection of parents to produce superior offspring
4. Shakers-communistic community (led by Mother Ann Lee)-1770 (can’t marry so extinct)

X. The Dawn of Scientific Achievement

1. early American interested in practical science than pure

-Jefferson & the plow

-Nathaniel bowditch-practical navigation & oceanographer

-Matthew maury-ocean winds, currents

1. writers concerned basic science
2. most influential US scientists

-Benjamin Silliman(1779-1864)-pioneer in chemist, geologist (taught in Yale)

-Louis Agassiz(1807-1873)-served at Harvard, insist on original research

-Asa Gray (1810-1888)Harvard-Columbus of botany

-John Audubon(1785-1851)painted birds

1. medicine in US primitive, bleeding used for cure; smallpox, yellow fever kill many
2. life expectancy low
3. self-prescribed patent medicine common (often harmful)
4. surgery tied people down

XI. Artistic Achievement

1. Us imitated Euro on styles
2. 1820-50 was Greek revival (inde from turk)🡪 later gothic forms
3. Thomas Jefferson most ablest architect of generation (Montecello & Uni of Virginia)
4. Artists view bec. no leisure time; suffered from Puritan prejudice of art as sinful waste
5. Gilbert Stuart (1755-1828)-painted Washington & competed w/ Eng artists

Wilson Peale(1741-1827)painted 60 portraits of Washington

John Trumbull(1756-1843)-captured rev. war in paint

1. During nationalism upsurge after war of 1812-US painters portrayed human landscapes & romanticism
2. Music shaking off bec. puritans frowned on non-relig singing

-“darky” tunes popular-Stephen Foster-“Old Folk at Home”(most famous)

XII. The Blossoming of a National Literature

1. reading plagiarized from Eng
2. poured literature to practical outlet (ex. *Federalist*, *Common Sense*(Paine),Ben Franklin’s *autobiography*)
3. literature revived after war of inde & esp after war of 1812
4. Knickerbocker group in NY

-Washington Irving(1783-1859)-1st USn int’l recog- *The Sketch Book*)

-James Fenimore Cooper(1789-1851)-1st USn novelist*-leatherstocking tales*(pop in Euro)

-William Cullen Bryant(1794-1878)-*Thanatopsis*(1st highly quality poems in US)

XIII. Trumpeters of Transcendentalism

1. literature dawn in 2nd quarter of 19th century w/ transcendentalist movement (1830)

-vs. Locke (knowledge from reason); truth not by observation alone but w/ inner light

-individualism, black or white

-Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882)-popular bec. ideal reflected US

-lectured Phi Beta Kappa Address “The American Scholar”

-urged US writers throw off Euro tradition

-most influential as practical philosopher (stressed self-gov, reliance, etc.)

-Henry David Thoreau(1817-1862)-condemned slavery : *Wladen: Or life in the Woods*

-*On the Duty of Civil Disobedience*-further idealistic thought

-walth Whitman(1819-1892)-*Leaves of Grass*(poems) “Poet Laureate of Demo”

XIV. Glowing Literary Lights(not associated w/ transcendentalism)

1. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow(1807-1882)-wrote poems popular in Euro “Evangeline”
2. John Greenleaf Whittier(1807-1892)-poem cried vs. injustice, intolerance, inhumanity (social influence
3. James Russell Lowell (1819-1891)-political satirist-*Biglow Papers*
4. Oliver Wendell Holmes(1809-1894)-The last Leaf
5. Women writers

-Louisa May Alcott(1832-1888)-massa(w/ transcendentalism)-Little Women

-Emily Dickinson-theme of nature in poems

1. Southern literary figure-William Gillmore Simms (1806-1870)-“the cooper of the south”(many books-life in frontier, south in rev war)

XV. Literary Individualists and Dissenters

a. Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849)-“The Raven”

-invented modern detective novel

-fascinated by ghosts-reflect morbid sensibility (more prized by Euro)

1. reflection Calvinist obsession on original sin & struggle bet. good & evil

-Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-1864)-The Scarlet Letter (psychological effect on sin)

-Herman Melvile (1819-1891)-Moby Dick-bet. good & evil told in whale captain

XVI. Portrayers of the Past(historians)

1. George Bancroft(1800-1891)-found naval academy-published US history book

* “Father of American History”

1. Wiliam H. Prescott-pub conquest of Mexico, Peru
2. Francis Parkman-pub struggle bet. France & Eng in colonial of N. America
3. Historians All from New Eng bec. had most books (anti-south bias; antipathy w. slavery)