

Guided Reading & Analysis: Society, Culture, and Reform 1820-1860

Chapter 11- *Social Changes in Antebellum America* pp 207-217

Reading Assignment:

Ch. 11 AMSCO; If you do not have the AMSCO text, use chapter 15 of *American Pageant* and/or online resources such as the website, podcast, crash course video, chapter outlines, Hippocampus, etc.

Purpose:

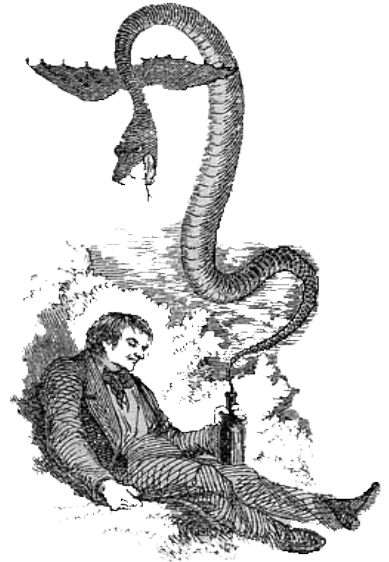
This guide is not only a place to record notes as you read, but also to provide a place and structure for *reflections and analysis* using your noggin (thinking skills) with new knowledge gained from the reading. This guide, if **completed in its entirety BOP (Beginning of Period) by the due date**, can be used on the corresponding quiz as well as earn up to 10 bonus points. In addition, completed guides provide the student with the ability to correct a quiz for ½ points back! The benefits of such activities, however, go far beyond quiz help and bonus points. ☺

Mastery of the course and AP exam await all who choose to process the information as they read/receive.

This is an optional assignment. *So... young Jedi... what is your choice? Do? Or do not? There is no try.*

Directions:

- Pre-Read:** Read the prompts/questions within this guide before you read the chapter.
- Skim:** Flip through the chapter and note titles and subtitles. Look at images and read captions. *Get a feel for the content you are about to read.*
- Read/Analyze:** Read the chapter. If you have your own copy of AMSCO, **Highlight key events and people as you read.** Remember, the goal is not to "fish" for a specific answer(s) to reading guide questions, but to **consider questions in order to critically understand what you read!**
- Write** Write (do not type) your notes and analysis in the spaces provided. Complete it in **INK!**



(image captured from <http://www.librarycompany.org>)

Key Concepts FOR PERIOD 4:

Main Idea: The new republic struggled to define and extend democratic ideals in the face of rapid economic, territorial, and demographic changes.

Key Concept 4.1: The United States developed the world's first **modern mass democracy** and celebrated a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation's democratic ideals and to reform its institutions to match them.

Key Concept 4.2: Developments in technology, agriculture, and commerce precipitated **profound changes** in U.S. settlement patterns, regional identities, gender and family relations, political power, and distribution of consumer goods.

Key Concept 4.3: U.S. interest in increasing **foreign trade**, expanding its **national borders**, and isolating itself from **European conflicts** shaped the nation's **foreign policy** and spurred government and private **initiatives**.

Section 1 Guided Reading, pp207-217

As you read the chapter, jot down your notes in the middle column. Consider your notes to be elaborations on the Objectives and Main Ideas presented in the left column. When you finish the section, analyze what you read by answering the question in the right hand column.

1. Religion: The Second Great Awakening pp 207-208

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>Concurrent with an increasing international exchange of goods and ideas, larger numbers of Americans began struggling with how to match democratic political ideals to political institutions and social realities.</p> <p>The Second Great Awakening, liberal social ideas from abroad, and Romantic beliefs in human perfectibility fostered the rise of voluntary organizations to promote religious and secular reforms, including abolition and women's rights.</p>	<p>Read the first paragraph on page 207. List the four causes for the Antebellum Era reform movements. Highlight the cause that is most significant.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Religion: The Second Great Awakening...</p>	<p>How did the Second Great Awakening illustrate the democratization of American society?</p>

Religion Continued...

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>Concurrent with an increasing international exchange of goods and ideas, larger numbers of Americans began struggling with how to match democratic political ideals to political institutions and social realities.</p> <p>The Second Great Awakening, liberal social ideas from abroad, and Romantic beliefs in human perfectibility fostered the rise of voluntary organizations to promote religious and secular reforms, including abolition and women's rights.</p> <p>While Americans celebrated their nation's progress toward a unified new national culture that blended Old World forms with New World ideas, various groups of the nation's inhabitants developed distinctive cultures of their own</p> <p>Various groups of American Indians, women, and religious followers developed cultures reflecting their interests and experiences, as did regional groups and an emerging urban middle class.</p>	<p>Revivalism in New York...</p> <p>Baptists and Methodists...</p> <p>Millennialism...</p> <p>Mormons...</p>	<p>Compare and contrast Antebellum Era Church doctrines among Mormons, Baptists, Methodists to those of Colonial Era Congregational and Calvinist.</p> <p>Explain the impact of this change in belief system on American identity.</p> <p>Explain one way government reaction to the Mormon Church contradicted the Antebellum Era trend of increased democratization.</p>


2. Culture: Ideas, the Arts, and Literature, pp 208-211

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>A new national culture emerged, with various Americans creating art, architecture, and literature that combined European forms with local and regional cultural sensibilities.</p>	<p>Culture: Ideas, the Arts, and Literature...</p> <p>The Transcendentalists...</p>	<p>How did Antebellum Era romanticism contrast with the culture of the Age of Reason in the previous Revolutionary Era?</p>

Culture: Ideas, the Arts, and Literature Continued...

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>The Second Great Awakening, liberal social ideas from abroad, and Romantic beliefs in human perfectibility fostered the rise of voluntary organizations to promote religious and secular reforms, including abolition and women's rights.</p> <p>While Americans celebrated their nation's progress toward a unified new national culture that blended Old World forms with New World ideas, various groups of the nation's inhabitants developed distinctive cultures of their own</p> <p>A new national culture emerged, with various Americans creating art, architecture, and literature that combined European forms with local and regional cultural sensibilities.</p>	<p>Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882)...</p> <p>Henry David Thoreau (1817-1862)...</p> <p>Brook Farm...</p> <div data-bbox="667 884 915 1020" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Communal Experiments... <i>(image from Fox TV Show, Utopia)</i> <i>What will last longer, the Shakers or Fox Network's "Utopia?"</i> ☺</p> <p>Shakers...</p> <p>The Amana Colonies...</p> <p>New Harmony...</p> <p>Oneida Community...</p> <p>Fourier Phalanxes...</p> <p>“Equality, as understood by the American Founders, is the natural right of every individual to live freely under self-government, to acquire and retain the property he creates through his own labor, and to be treated impartially before a just law. Moreover, equality should not be confused with perfection, for man is also imperfect, making his application of equality, even in the most just society, imperfect...” Mark R. Levin, 2012</p>	<p>How did transcendentalism differ from the mainstream American culture which was centered on capitalism and Church membership?</p> <p>How did transcendentalists impact reform movements?</p> <p>How did George Ripley combine religion and transcendentalism?</p> <p>How were Antebellum Era Utopian experiments similar to the Colonial Era Puritan settlers' vision of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay?</p> <p>Support, Refute, or Modify the assertion that liberty and utopia cannot co-exist.</p>

Culture: Ideas, the Arts, and Literature Continued...

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>A new national culture emerged, with various Americans creating art, architecture, and literature that combined European forms with local and regional cultural sensibilities.</p>	<p>Arts and Literature ...</p> <p>Painting...</p> <p>Architecture...</p> <p>Literature...</p>	<p>Additional Bonus Points Available For Completing the Gallery Walk! Gallery Walk slide show and worksheet are posted on Mrs. R.'s website. A thoughtfully completed gallery walk can earn an additional 10 bonus points!</p> <p>There is also a set of notes reviewing other cultural changes on this page!</p> <div data-bbox="1149 554 1442 842" style="text-align: center;">  </div>

3. Reforming Society, pp 212-217

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>The Second Great Awakening, liberal social ideas from abroad, and Romantic beliefs in human perfectibility fostered the rise of voluntary organizations to promote religious and secular reforms, including abolition and women's rights.</p>	<p>Reforming Society...</p> <p>Temperance...</p> <p>Movement for Public Asylums...</p> <p>Mental Hospitals...</p> <p>Schools for Blind and Deaf Persons...</p> <p>Prisons...</p>	<p>Explain how temperance inflamed nativism.</p> <p>Were goals of prison reform consistent with the goals of utopias? Explain your reasoning.</p>

Reforming Society Continued...

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>A new national culture emerged, with various Americans creating art, architecture, and literature that combined European forms with local and regional cultural sensibilities.</p> <p>The Second Great Awakening, liberal social ideas from abroad, and Romantic beliefs in human perfectibility fostered the rise of voluntary organizations to promote religious and secular reforms, including abolition and women's rights.</p>	<p>Public Education...</p> <p>Free Common Schools...</p> <p>Moral Education...</p> <p>Higher Education...</p> <p>Changes in Families and Roles for Women...</p> <p>Cult of Domesticity...</p> <p>Women's Rights...</p> <p>Seneca Falls Convention (1848)...</p> <p>Antislavery Movement...</p>	<p>To what extent did Antebellum Era reformers successfully "make the world a better place?"</p> <p>Explain how Horace Mann's work reflects ongoing impact of Puritan culture and beliefs.</p> <p>Explain how industrialization in some areas impacted the way of life for some women.</p> <p>To what extent was the Antebellum Era's Cult of Domesticity different from Revolutionary Era's Republican Motherhood? Explain clearly?</p> <p>To what extent was the Seneca Falls Convention a turning point in United States history?</p>

Reforming Society Continued...

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>The Second Great Awakening, liberal social ideas from abroad, and Romantic beliefs in human perfectibility fostered the rise of voluntary organizations to promote religious and secular reforms, including abolition and women's rights.</p>	<p>American Colonization Society...</p> <p>American Antislavery Society...</p> <p>Liberty Party...</p> <p>Black Abolitionists...</p> <p>Violent Abolitionism...</p> <p>Other Reforms...</p> <p>American Peace Society:</p> <p>New Laws:</p> <p>Dietary Reforms:</p> <p>Dress Reform:</p> <p>Phrenology:</p> <p>Southern Reaction to Reform...</p>	<p>Why did the American Colonization Society fail to solve the slavery "problem?"</p> <p>Compare William Lloyd Garrison's work as an abolitionist to that of Nat Turner.</p> <p>Why was Garrison deemed "radical?"</p> <p>What other Third Parties emerged in the Antebellum Era? (see page 7 of the chapter 10 reading guide)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. 4. <p>How did the Liberty Party differ from the other four?</p> <p>Compare the efforts of Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman to those of David Walker and Henry Highland Garnet.</p> <p>Support, Refute or Modify the assertion that violent abolitionists did <i>not</i> succeed in helping to increase equality in the United States. Explain your reasoning.</p>

4. Historical Perspectives: What Motivated Reformers?

Viewpoint: Motivated by Humanitarian Concerns Freedom's Ferment (1944)	Viewpoint: Motivated by Desire of Upper and Middle Class Citizens to Increase Conformity and Control the Masses
Temperance was a humanitarian effort because...	Temperance was an effort to control the masses because...
Prison Reform was a humanitarian effort because...	Prison Reform was an effort to control the masses because...
Public Schools were a humanitarian effort because...	Prison Reform was an effort to control the masses because...
Reform for the treatment of the mentally ill was a humanitarian effort because...	Reform for the treatment of the mentally ill was an effort to control the masses because...

What do you think? Were the reformers genuinely concerned about improving the welfare and happiness of others or were they more motivated by creating conformity and control of the masses?

Modern Day reforms include government programs to provide health care services such as the Affordable Care Act (aka: Obamacare) as well as new policies and laws aimed at either *providing humanitarian aid* or *control of the masses*. How do you judge each of these efforts?

- a) Government welfare programs such as Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, Food Stamps, Women-Infants-Children, etc.
- b) Laws limiting student access to soda, sugar, and fried foods or cities banning large size fast food and sodas.

What other reforms or policies impact modern day Americans that could be judged as either humanitarian or control?

Write one or two complete sentences contextualizing Antebellum Era reform efforts and comparing it to modern day reform.
Remember when you contextualize, consider local, broad, and other context.