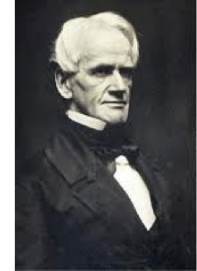
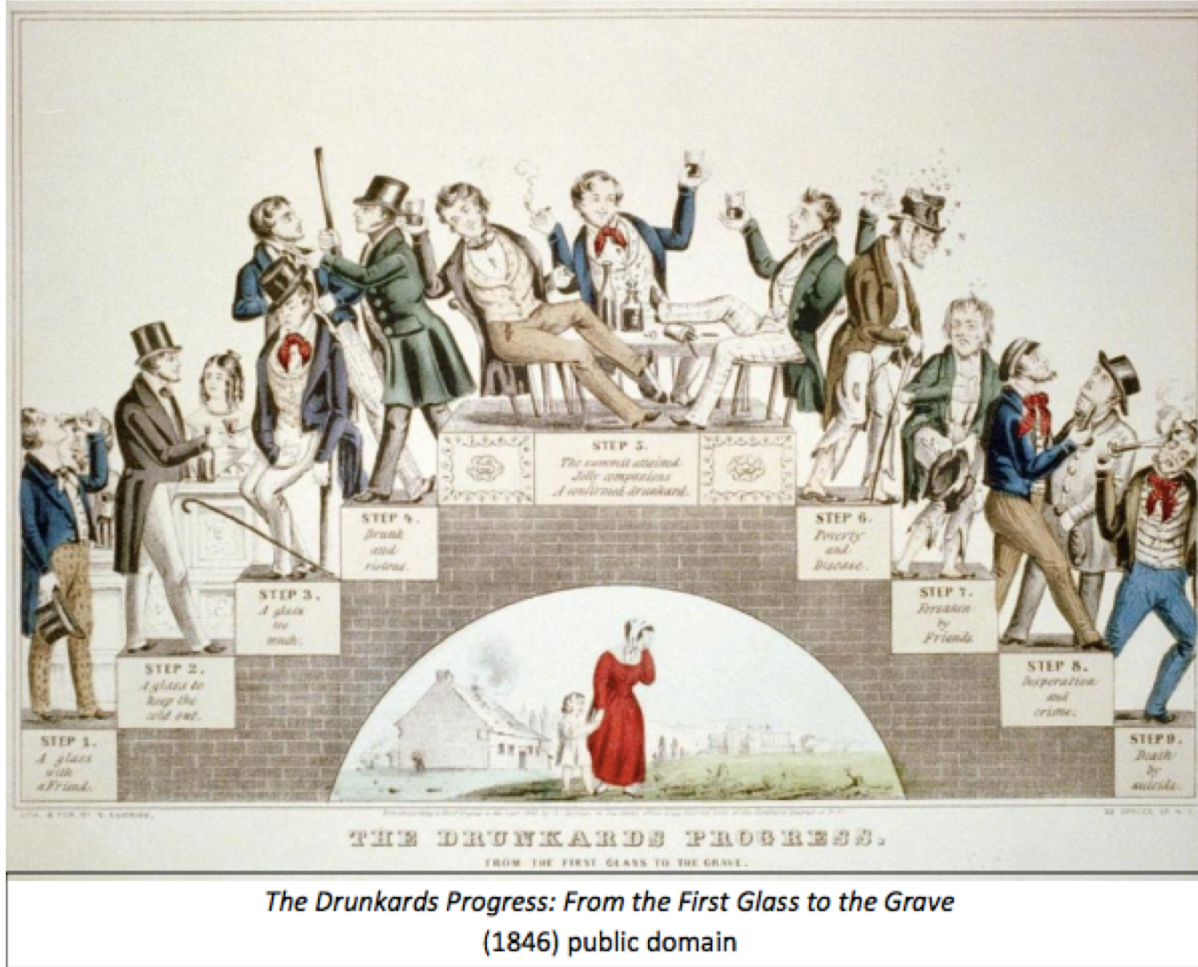


# SSUSH7: INVESTIGATE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE AGE OF JACKSON.



"Habit is a cable; we weave a thread of it each day, and at last, we cannot break it."  
—Horace Mann



**Our Roll of Honor**  
Given to the "Declaration of Sentiments"  
for Worth to the Free  
**Woman's Rights Convention,**  
held at  
Seneca Falls, New York  
July 19-20, 1848

**LADIES:**

Lucretia Mott	Stephania Taylor	Wesley D. Board
Elizabeth Cady Stanton	Elizabeth Ingham	Henry Brewster
Ann Burleigh	Louisa Wright	Mary Ann Parker
Mary Ann Chapman	Mary M. Hayward	Paula Cooper
Maria C. Weston	Elizabeth Johnson	Lucy M. Kelly
Jane F. Bart	Mary Condit	Robert A. Hunt
Elizabeth C. Burleigh	Lucy Mott	John A. Bennett
Elizabeth F. Matthews	Phoebe King	Samuel J. May
Ruby Ann Follen	Elizabeth Cady	Lucy Southwick
Lizzie Burleigh	Charlotte Woodford	Lucy Southwick
Elizabeth M. Follen	Ann Weston	Ann Weston
Maria Weston	Elizabeth Cady	Elizabeth Cady
Elizabeth Cady	Elizabeth Cady	Elizabeth Cady
Elizabeth Cady	Elizabeth Cady	Elizabeth Cady

**GENTLEMEN:**

Richard P. Wood	William B. Miller
Samuel B. Tilden	John W. Wood
John B. Adams	William B. Miller
Frederick H. Douglass	John W. Wood
Henry D. Thompson	John W. Wood
Henry D. Thompson	John W. Wood
Henry D. Thompson	John W. Wood
Henry D. Thompson	John W. Wood
Henry D. Thompson	John W. Wood
Henry D. Thompson	John W. Wood

**ELEMENT C:** Explain the influence of the Second Great Awakening on social reform movements, including temperance, public education, and women's efforts to gain suffrage.

# Second Great Awakening



- ❑ In the 1820s, a Second Great Awakening arose in the United States.
- ❑ The Jacksonian Democracy's emphasis on the common man bolstered the religious revival that swept the nation.
- ❑ Revivalist ministers preached sermons that appealed to all classes and spread a message of salvation for all.
  - One of the effects of the Second Great Awakening was a desire by Christians to attack perceived social ills in 19th century America.
    - Temperance, public education, and women's efforts to gain suffrage were all areas of reform that emerged from the religious focus of the period.



*The Drunkards Progress: From the First Glass to the Grave*  
(1846) public domain

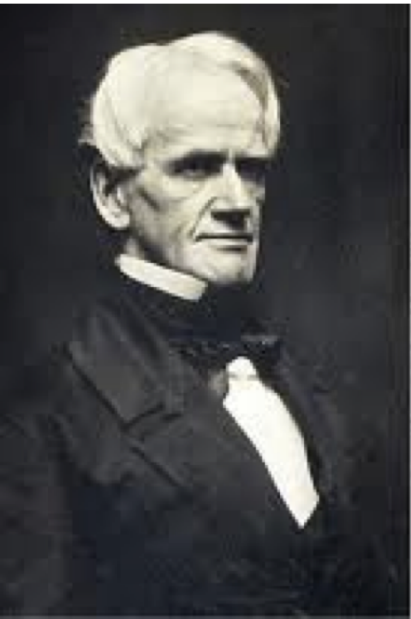
# Temperance Movement

- ❑ The stress of an industrial environment, poor quality water, and cheapness of liquor all contributed to an increase in alcohol consumption during the early 19th century.
- ❑ The temperance movement grew out of a desire to protect women and children from abuse and general poverty associated with the workingman spending his pay on drink.

- They used moral arguments to target the dangers of alcohol.
- The temperance movement originally attempted to get people to drink less (temper their drinking) but quickly moved to pledges of abstaining from drinking.
- In the beginning of the period there were many temperance societies, but around 1835 most merged into the American Temperance Society.
  - The movement was successful in reducing the amount of alcohol consumed but fell short of gaining a total ban on drinking in the United States.



# Public Education Movement



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—Horace Mann

- ❑ Public education was another area of reform that Second Great Awakening religious followers supported.
- ❑ Until the 1840s, there was little public education. Only the wealthy educated their children.
- ❑ Reformers believed that in order for democracy to be effective an educated population would be needed.
  - Reformers wanted to teach civic responsibility and morality.
  - Horace Mann of Massachusetts, along with Henry Bernard of Connecticut, began the Common School Movement.
    - The Common School Movement hoped to create good citizens, unite society and prevent crime and poverty.
  - Mann advocated a free public education, financed by local funds and administered by a local school board and superintendent. This model is essentially the one used in America today.



# Women's Equality

- ❑ As industrialization progressed in the United States, men and women were beginning to redefine their roles in the family and society.
  - Some women from middle and upper class families had more leisure time, which allowed them to become more involved in the religious and reform movements of the period.
- ❑ Women in the early 1800s were legally and socially inferior to men.

- Women could not vote and, if married, could not own property or retain their own earnings.
- Women were leaders in the reform movements, such as the temperance and abolitionist movements.
- However, in the 1840s, a number of prominent women activists were denied access to the London World Anti-Slavery Convention because of their gender.
  - These women, including Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, and the Grimke Sisters (Angelina and Sarah) became outspoken advocates for women's equality. With the advent of universal male suffrage, women began to hope that suffrage would be extended to them.



# Women's Equality



- ❑ To push forward their ideas, Stanton and Mott organized a meeting "to discuss the social, civil, and religious condition and rights of woman."
  - The conference was held in Seneca Falls, New York on July 19-20, 1848.
  - The meeting was attended by 300 people- including 40 men.
    - Curiously, none of the women felt that they should preside over the meeting, so Mott's husband initially led the conference.
  - Stanton drafted the Declaration of Sentiments, modeling her work after the Declaration of Independence.
    - Stanton's Declaration called for an end to the unequal treatment of women and purposely chose to model her work after the document that gave America its freedom and independence from Britain.
      - In addition, Stanton drafted eleven other resolutions dealing with women's equality.
      - Her ninth resolution, which called for women to have the right to vote, nearly failed.
        - However, Frederick Douglass gave a speech, which persuaded the delegates to vote for the proposal.
    - One hundred men and women signed the Declaration of Sentiments.
- ❑ The Seneca Falls Conference marked the beginning of the Women's Rights Movement.

