

Apush Chapter 12

Chapter 12 - Age of Reform Outline

The Reform Impulse

- Abolitionism was only one of many efforts to improve American society.
- Americans political and social activities were organized through voluntary associations.
- Many people wanted to prevent the manufacture and sale of liquor, improve conditions in prisons, expand public education, improve the condition of wage laborers, and reorganize society on the basis of cooperation rather than individualism.
 - All groups wanted the public's support for their cause. They gave speeches, created petitions, and published pamphlets. Some causes flourished throughout the country, but others like women's rights did not have a strong following in the south.

Utopian societies

- Others wanted to create small communities that could prove to the whole of America that the community was the ideal way to live.
 - They all differed greatly in structure and motivation.
- All wanted to show that their way of life was the best way, and that meant some democracies, and some iron rulers.
 - Some religious and some for economic reasons.
- Most wanted to create a cooperative basis, and restore social harmony to a world of excessive individualism.

The Shakers

- The Shakers were the most successful of the religious communities and had a significant impact on the outside world.
- They were trying to escape from a society that was very sinful.
- They had a significant impact on the outside world.
- At their peak, their communities included more than 5,000 members.
- They kept sexes divided for the most part, and did not acknowledge individual accumulation of land.
 - Shakers believed men and women were spiritually equal
 - They abandoned private property and traditional family life. (Celibacy)

Oneida

- Founded by John Humphrey Noyes in 1848.
- He wanted to create a society that was a "holy family" of equals.
 - Any man could propose sex to a woman who could decline or accept, and it would be registered in the public record book.
- They abandoned private property and traditional marriage
- It was a strict system, regulating things like child birth, and sex.
- To become a member of the community one had to accept Noyes's teachings, and follow his rules.
- The founder of Oneida, John Noyes, preached that he and his followers had become so perfect that they had achieved a state of complete —purity of heart, or sinlessness.

Worldly Communities

APUSH Chapter 12, titled "The Second Great Awakening and the Antebellum Reform Movements," delves into a transformative period in American history characterized by religious revivalism and significant social reform efforts. Spanning the early 19th century, this chapter examines how the Second Great Awakening ignited various movements aimed at addressing societal issues, ultimately shaping the nation's moral and cultural landscape. This article will explore the key themes, major movements, and influential figures of this pivotal era.

The Second Great Awakening: An Overview

The Second Great Awakening was a widespread religious revival that began in the late 18th century and gained momentum throughout the early 19th century. It emphasized personal faith, emotional expression, and the importance of individual piety, significantly influencing American society.

Key Features of the Second Great Awakening

1. Emotionalism: The revivals were characterized by passionate preaching and emotional experiences. Camp meetings, where large groups gathered for worship, became popular.
2. Inclusivity: Unlike prior religious movements, the Second Great Awakening appealed to a broader audience, including women, African Americans, and the working class.
3. Denominational Growth: New denominations emerged, and existing ones, such as Methodism and Baptism, expanded rapidly due to their emphasis on personal conversion experiences.
4. Social Implications: The revivalist spirit inspired individuals to tackle social issues, leading to various reform movements.

Antebellum Reform Movements

The fervor of the Second Great Awakening spurred a series of reform movements aimed at improving American society. These movements sought to address issues such as education, women's rights, abolition of slavery, and temperance.

1. Education Reform

Education reformers believed that a well-educated populace was essential for a healthy democracy.

Key figures and initiatives included:

- Horace Mann: Often called the "Father of American Public Education," Mann advocated for universal public education, improved teacher training, and standardized curricula.
- Public School Movement: The movement sought to establish free public schools funded by taxes, ultimately leading to the establishment of a more educated citizenry.

2. Women's Rights Movement

The early 19th century saw women increasingly advocating for their rights. Key events and figures included:

- Seneca Falls Convention (1848): This landmark gathering marked the beginning of the organized women's rights movement. The "Declaration of Sentiments," authored primarily by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, outlined the grievances and demands of women, including the right to vote.
- Notable Figures: Other prominent advocates included Susan B. Anthony and Lucretia Mott, who worked tirelessly for women's suffrage and equality.

3. Abolition Movement

The abolition movement aimed to end slavery in the United States, fueled by moral and religious imperatives. Significant aspects included:

- Abolitionist Leaders: Figures such as Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth, and William Lloyd Garrison played crucial roles in advocating for the end of slavery, using speeches, publications, and grassroots organizing to galvanize support.
- Underground Railroad: A network of secret routes and safe houses helped enslaved individuals escape to free states and Canada, symbolizing resistance against the institution of slavery.

4. Temperance Movement

The temperance movement sought to curb the consumption of alcohol, believing that it was a significant cause of social problems. Key elements included:

- American Temperance Society: Founded in 1826, this organization aimed to promote abstinence from alcohol through education and moral persuasion.
- Legislative Efforts: The movement eventually led to various states implementing laws to limit alcohol sales and consumption, culminating in the Prohibition era in the early 20th century.

Impact of the Reform Movements

The various reform movements of the antebellum period had lasting effects on American society and were indicative of a broader desire for social change. They laid the groundwork for future activism and significantly altered public discourse on civil rights and social justice.

1. Changing Social Norms

The movements challenged traditional social norms and hierarchies:

- **Women's Roles:** The push for women's rights began to redefine women's roles in society, laying the foundation for future feminist movements.
- **Racial Equality:** The abolition movement not only brought attention to the plight of enslaved individuals but also sparked conversations about racial equality and civil rights.

2. Political Change

The reform movements began to intersect with political life:

- **Political Parties:** The rise of the abolitionist movement contributed to the formation of the Republican Party, which opposed the expansion of slavery.
- **Legislative Reforms:** Many of the social reforms initiated during this period eventually influenced legislation in the latter half of the 19th century, including the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments.

3. Cultural Shifts

The period also saw significant cultural shifts, with literature, art, and philosophy reflecting the reformist spirit:

- **Transcendentalism:** Influenced by the revivalist movement, transcendentalist thinkers like Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau emphasized individual intuition and the connection to nature, promoting ideas of self-reliance and social reform.
- **Literature:** Writers such as Harriet Beecher Stowe, whose novel "Uncle Tom's Cabin" highlighted the horrors of slavery, played a crucial role in shaping public opinion.

Conclusion

APUSH Chapter 12 encapsulates a critical juncture in American history, marked by the Second Great Awakening and its extensive reform movements. These movements not only addressed pressing social issues but also transformed the American landscape, fostering a culture of activism and advocacy that continues to resonate today. As the nation moved toward the Civil War, the groundwork laid during this period would prove essential in the ongoing struggle for civil rights and social justice. Understanding the complexities and interconnections of these movements is vital for comprehending the broader themes of American history and the evolution of its democratic ideals.

Frequently Asked Questions

What major events are covered in APUSH Chapter 12?

APUSH Chapter 12 primarily covers the events surrounding the War of 1812, including the causes of the war, key battles, and its consequences on American society and politics.

How did the War of 1812 impact American nationalism?

The War of 1812 fostered a sense of nationalism in the United States, as it was seen as a second war of independence against Britain, leading to increased pride in American identity and unity.

What were the economic consequences of the War of 1812?

The War of 1812 disrupted trade and led to economic hardship, but it also spurred American manufacturing due to the need for domestic production, ultimately paving the way for the Industrial Revolution.

What role did Native Americans play during the War of 1812?

Native Americans played a significant role in the War of 1812, often aligning with the British in hopes of stopping American expansion into their territories, which led to significant losses for many tribes.

What was the significance of the Treaty of Ghent?

The Treaty of Ghent, signed in 1814, ended the War of 1812 and restored relations between the U.S. and Britain, but it did not address the issues that caused the war, such as impressment and trade restrictions.

How did the War of 1812 influence future U.S. foreign policy?

The War of 1812 influenced U.S. foreign policy by promoting a more assertive stance against European powers and leading to a period of isolationism known as the 'Era of Good Feelings.'

What were the main causes of the War of 1812?

The main causes of the War of 1812 included British impressment of American sailors, trade restrictions, British support for Native American resistance against American expansion, and national pride.

How did the outcomes of the War of 1812 affect political parties in the U.S.?

The outcomes of the War of 1812 weakened the Federalist Party, which opposed the war, while the Democratic-Republican Party gained strength, leading to a period of one-party dominance in American politics.

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