**The Second Great Awakening**

* **1790s – 1830s**
* **Protestant revival movement**
* **Increased the number of Baptists & Methodists**
* **Believers thought a new age of humanity was beginning -millennialism**
* **Revivals & camp meeting were popular in the west**
  + **‘Burned over’ district of western NY**
  + **Cane Ridge, KY**
  + **TN, Southern OH,**
* **Stimulated reform movements**
  + **The nation must be free from the evils of society before the Second Coming of Jesus Christ**
* **Most reform movements were started by Congregationalists**
  + **Expressed the values of white, Protestant, middle class, northeast urban culture**
  + **Benevolent Empire**
    - **Worked to institutionalize charity & battle social evils in a systematic way**
* **Major Reform Movements**
  + **Abolition**
  + **Temperance**
  + **Women’s Rights\***
  + **Asylum(Hospital)**
  + **Prisons**
  + **Education**

**Cultural Conflicts**

* **Immigration**
  + **Between 1840 -1860 , millions settle permanently; majority are:**
    - **Irish in the northeast, NY & Boston**
    - **Germans, Midwest states**
  + **Most were Catholic**
    - **Growth of Catholic Churches**
    - **Acceptance of alcohol**
    - **Irish were typically illiterate; didn’t want to send children to public schools**
    - **Church (Pope) was more important than American political leaders**
  + **Gives rise to Nativism**
    - **Mob violence of unemployed natives vs. Irish**
    - **Publication of anti-Catholic stories**
    - **Anti-immigration laws advocated**

**Abolition in the early republic**

* **Slavery was a political issue during the Revolutionary War**
* **GB promised freedom to slave who fought for them**
* **However, slaves did fight in local colonial militias to raise their status**
* **Some states began to pass manumission laws**
  + **VA 1782**
* **Religious beliefs (Quaker & Methodist) & intellectual currents advocated legal change**
  + **1784 MA Supreme Court abolished slavery**
  + **Other Northern states legalized gradual emancipation**
* **South of Delaware, slavery was considered a property rights issue & ‘a necessary evil’**
* **Most southern states will only allow emancipation by permission of the legislature**

**Abolitionists**

* **Early Efforts**
  + **American Colonization Society (1816 – 1967)**
    - **Henry Clay, Robert Finley**
  + **Founded Liberia on west coast of Africa, 1822 –few agreed to settle there (13,000 total)**
* **3 pronged approach (1830 – 60’s)**
  + **Appeal to religious believers & Testimonials**
  + **Aid to fugitive slaves –Underground RR, Harriet Tubman**
  + **Political campaign to Congress**
* **William Lloyd Garrison 1831, *The Liberator* (newspaper)**
  + **Immediate Abolition -Unpopular even in the North, mobbed in the streets of Boston**
  + **Founded the American Anti-Slavery Society, 1833**
  + **David Walker -1829-*Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World***
    - ***‘*radicalized’ slaves called for violent revolt if necessary**
* **Frederick Douglass**
  + **Narrative Life of Frederick Douglass**
  + ***The North Star* (newspaper)**
* **Sojourner Truth – ‘Ain’t I a Woman?’**
* **Harriet Beecher Stowe –humanizing the slave in novel form**
  + **1852, Uncle Tom’s Cabin**

**Slave Uprisings**

* **Gabriel Prosser Rebellion -Richmond, VA 1800 -Prosser & 30 slaves hung for planning rebellion** 
  + **Greater restrictions of free blacks**
  + **prohibitions on gathering, education & travel on slaves**
* **Denmark Vesey Rebellion -Charleston, SC 1822**
  + **AME Zion church shut down for 2 years, b/c it was seen as the origin of the conspiracy to rebel**
* **Nat Turner’s Rebellion –killed 55 whites**
  + **South Hampton County, VA 1830 -Blamed on abolitionist David Walker’s “Appeal”**
  + **White ministers were required by law to be present at black religious services**