**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**