The idea of reform—the drive to improve society and the lives of Americans—grew during the mid-1800s. Reformers set out to improve the lives of the disadvantaged, especially enslaved people and the urban poor.

The spirit of reform is alive and well in the modern world. Individual freedom became a key goal during the last half of the twentieth century. Civil rights movements have advanced racial equality. In many countries the women’s movement has altered traditional female roles and opportunities.

The American Republic to 1877 Video The chapter 14 video, “Women and Reform,” chronicles the role of women in the reform movements of the 1800s.

- 1825 • New Harmony, Indiana, established
- 1827 • New York bans slavery
- 1821 • Mexico becomes independent nation
- 1830 • Book of Mormon published
- 1836 • Texas gains independence
- 1837 • Victoria becomes queen of England
- 1840
The Country School by Winslow Homer  By the mid-1800s, the number of public elementary schools was growing.
Main Idea
During the early 1800s, many religious and social reformers attempted to improve American life and education and help people with disabilities.

Key Terms
utopia, revival, temperance, normal school, transcendentalist

Reading Strategy
Taking Notes As you read section 1, re-create the diagram below and identify these reformers’ contributions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lyman Beecher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horace Mann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Gallaudet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorothea Dix</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read to Learn
• how religious and philosophical ideas inspired various reform movements.
• why educational reformers thought all citizens should go to school.

Section Theme
Civic Rights and Responsibilities
Many reformers worked for change during this era.

Preview of Events
1820
1830
1840
1850
1825
Robert Owen establishes New Harmony, Indiana
1835
Oberlin College admits African Americans
1837
Horace Mann initiates education reform
1843
Dorothea Dix reveals abuses of mentally ill

AN American Story

According to folklore, Henry David Thoreau sat on the hard, wooden bench in the jail cell, but he did not complain about its stiffness. He felt proud that he had stood up for his beliefs. Thoreau had refused to pay a one-dollar tax to vote, not wanting his money to support the Mexican War. As he looked through the cell bars, he heard a voice. “Why are you here?” asked his friend Ralph Waldo Emerson. Thoreau replied, “Why are you not here?” He would later write, “Under a government which imprisons any unjustly, the true place for a just man is also a prison.”

The Reforming Spirit

Thoreau represented a new spirit of reform in America. The men and women who led the reform movement wanted to extend the nation’s ideals of liberty and equality to all Americans. They believed the nation should live up to the noble goals stated in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

The spirit of reform brought changes to American religion, politics, education, art, and literature. Some reformers sought to improve society by forming utopias, communities based on a vision of a perfect society. In 1825 Robert Owen established New Harmony, Indiana, a village dedicated to cooperation rather than competition among its members.
Founded on high hopes and sometimes impractical ideas, few of the utopian communities lasted more than a few years. The Shakers, the Mormons, and other religious groups also built their own communities. Only the Mormons established a stable, enduring community.

The Religious Influence

In the early 1800s, a wave of religious fervor—known as the Second Great Awakening—stirred the nation. The first Great Awakening had spread through the colonies in the mid-1700s.

The new religious movement began with frontier camp meetings called revivals. People came from miles around to hear eloquent preachers, such as Charles Finney, and to pray, sing, weep, and shout. The experience often made men and women eager to reform both their own lives and the world. The Second Great Awakening increased church membership. It also inspired people to become involved in missionary work and social reform movements.

War Against Alcohol

Religious leaders stood at the forefront of the war against alcohol. Public drunkenness was common in the early 1800s. Alcohol abuse was widespread, especially in the West and among urban workers. Lyman Beecher, a Connecticut minister and crusader against the use of alcohol, wanted to protect society against “rum-selling, tippling folk, infidels, and ruff-scruff.”

Reformers blamed alcohol for poverty, the breakup of families, crime, and even insanity. They called for temperance, drinking little or no alcohol. The movement gathered momentum in 1826 when the American Society for the Promotion of Temperance was formed.

Beecher and other temperance crusaders used lectures, pamphlets, and revival-style rallies to warn people of the dangers of liquor. The temperance movement gained a major victory in 1851, when Maine passed a law banning the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. Other states passed similar laws. Many Americans resented these laws, however, and most were repealed, or canceled, within several years.

The temperance movement would reemerge in the early 1900s and lead to a constitutional amendment banning alcohol.

Reading Check Analyzing What were the effects of the Second Great Awakening?

Reforming Education

In the early 1800s, only New England provided free elementary education. In other areas parents had to pay fees or send their children to schools for the poor—a choice some parents refused out of pride. Some communities had no schools at all.

The leader of educational reform was Horace Mann, a lawyer who became the head of the Massachusetts Board of Education in 1837. During his term Mann lengthened the school year to six months, made improvements in the school curriculum, doubled teachers’ salaries, and developed better ways of training teachers.

Partly due to Mann’s efforts, Massachusetts in 1839 founded the nation’s first state-supported normal school, a school for training high-school graduates as teachers. Other states soon adopted the reforms that Mann had pioneered.

Education for Some

By the 1850s most states had accepted three basic principles of public education: that schools should be free and supported by taxes, that teachers should be trained, and that children should be required to attend school.

These principles did not immediately go into effect. Schools were poorly funded, and many teachers lacked training. In addition, some people opposed compulsory, or required, education. Most females received a limited education. Parents often kept their daughters from school because of the belief that a woman’s role was to become a wife and mother and that this role did not require an education. When girls did go to school, they often studied music or needlework rather than science, mathematics, and history, which were considered “men’s” subjects.

In the West, where settlers lived far apart, many children had no school to attend. African Americans in all parts of the country had few opportunities to go to school.
CHAPTER 14 The Age of Reform

Higher Education

Dozens of new colleges and universities were created during the age of reform. Most admitted only men. Religious groups founded many colleges between 1820 and 1850, including Amherst and Holy Cross in Massachusetts and Trinity and Wesleyan in Connecticut.

Slowly, higher education became available to groups who were previously denied the opportunity. Oberlin College of Ohio, founded in 1833, admitted both women and African Americans to the student body. In 1837 a teacher named Mary Lyon in Massachusetts opened Mount Holyoke, the first permanent women’s college in America. The first college for African Americans—Ashmun Institute, which later became Lincoln University—opened in Pennsylvania in 1854.

People With Special Needs

Some reformers focused on the problem of teaching people with disabilities. Thomas Gallaudet (ga•luh•DEHT), who developed a method to educate people who were hearing impaired, opened the Hartford School for the Deaf in Connecticut in 1817.

At about the same time, Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe advanced the cause of those who were visually impaired. He developed books with large raised letters that people with sight impairments could “read” with their fingers. Howe headed the Perkins Institute, a school for the blind, in Boston.

When schoolteacher Dorothea Dix began visiting prisons in 1841, she found the prisoners were often living in inhumane conditions—
chained to the walls with little or no clothing, often in unheated cells. To her further horror, she learned that some of the inmates were guilty of no crime—they were mentally ill persons. Dix made it her life’s work to educate the public as to the poor conditions for both the mentally ill and for prisoners.

**Reading Check** Identifying How did Dr. Samuel Howe help the visually impaired?

**Cultural Trends**

The changes in American society influenced art and literature. Earlier generations of American painters and writers looked to Europe for their inspiration and models. Beginning in the 1820s American artists developed their own style and explored American themes.

The American spirit of reform influenced **transcendentalists**. Transcendentalists stressed the relationship between humans and nature as well as the importance of the individual conscience. Writers such as Margaret Fuller, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Henry David Thoreau were leading transcendentalists. Through her writings, Fuller supported rights for women. In his poems and essays, Emerson urged people to listen to the inner voice of conscience and to break the bonds of prejudice. Thoreau put his beliefs into practice through **civil disobedience**—refusing to obey laws he thought were unjust. In 1846 Thoreau went to jail rather than pay a tax to support the Mexican War.

The transcendentalists were not the only important writers of the period. Many poets created impressive works during this period. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote narrative, or story, poems, such as the *Song of Hiawatha*. Poet Walt Whitman captured the new American spirit and confidence in his *Leaves of Grass*. Emily Dickinson wrote simple, deeply personal poems. In a poem called “Hope,” written in 1861, she compares hope with a bird:

> ‘Hope’ is the thing with feathers—
> That perches in the soul—
> And sings the tune without the words—
> And never stops—at all—

Women writers of the period were generally not taken seriously, yet they were the authors of the most popular fiction. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote the most successful best-seller of the mid-1800s, *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*. Stowe’s novel explores the injustice of slavery—an issue that took on new urgency during the age of reform.

**Reading Check** Describing What was one of the subjects that Margaret Fuller wrote about?
What were people’s lives like in the past?
What—and who—were people talking about? What did they eat? What did they do for fun? These two pages will give you some clues to everyday life in the U.S. as you step back in time with TIME Notebook.

Profile
“My best friends solemnly regard me as a madman.” That’s what the artist JOHN JAMES AUDUBON (left) writes about himself in his journal. And he does seem to be a bit peculiar. After all, he put a band around a bird’s foot so he could tell if it returned from the South in the spring. No one’s ever done that before. Audubon is growing more famous thanks to his drawings. His love of the wild and his skill as an artist have awakened a new sense of appreciation for American animal life both here and in Europe. Here is what he wrote recently while on a trip to New Orleans:

“I TOOK A WALK WITH MY GUN THIS afternoon to see… millions of Golden Plovers [medium-sized shorebirds] coming from the northeast and going nearly south—the destruction… was really astonishing—the Sportsmen here are more numerous and at the same time more expert at shooting on the wing than anywhere in the United States.”

Personalities Meet Some Concord Residents
YEARS AGO, ONE OF THE FIRST BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR was fought at Concord, Massachusetts. But now the sparks that fly are of a more intellectual variety. If you want to visit Concord, you should read some of the works of its residents.

Nathaniel Hawthorne
This writer’s novel The Scarlet Letter moved some readers, and outraged others.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
Writes poems about Paul Revere, Hiawatha, and a village blacksmith.

Louisa May Alcott
Author of Little Women who published her first book at age 16.

AMERICAN SCENE
Americans Living on Farms
1790: 95% of Americans live on farms
1820: 93% live on farms
1850: 85% live on farms

S O P R T S
Baseball for Beginners
Want to take up the new game of baseball? Keep your eye on the ball—because the rules keep changing!

1845
- canvas bases are set 90 feet apart in a diamond shape
- only nine men play on each side
- pitches are thrown underhanded
- a ball caught on the first bounce is an “out”

1846
- at first base, a fielder can tag the bag before the runner reaches it and so make an out

1847
- players may no longer throw the ball at a runner to put him out
Letter From a Mill Worker

Mary Paul is a worker in her teens at a textile mill in Lowell, Massachusetts. Mary works 12 hours a day, 6 days a week. She sent this letter to her father:

Dear Father,

I am well which is one comfort. My life and health are spared while others are cut off. Last Thursday one girl fell down and broke her neck which caused instant death. Last Tuesday we were paid. In all I had six dollars and sixty cents, paid $4.68 for board [rent and food]...At 5 o’clock in the morning the bell rings for the folks to get up and get breakfast. At half past six it rings for the girls to get up and at seven they are called into the mill. At half past 12 we have dinner, are called back again at one and stay till half past seven... If any girl wants employment, I advise them to come to Lowell.
William Lloyd Garrison, a dramatic and spirited man, fought strongly for the right of African Americans to be free. On one occasion Garrison was present when Frederick Douglass, an African American who had escaped from slavery, spoke to a white audience about life as a slave. Douglass electrified his listeners with a powerful speech. Suddenly Garrison leaped to his feet. “Is this a man,” he demanded of the audience, “or a thing?” Garrison shared Douglass’s outrage at the notion that people could be bought and sold like objects.

**Early Efforts to End Slavery**

The spirit of reform that swept the United States in the early 1800s was not limited to improving education and expanding the arts. It also included the efforts of abolitionists like Garrison and Douglass—members of the growing band of reformers who worked to abolish, or end, slavery.

Even before the American Revolution, some Americans had tried to limit or end slavery. At the Constitutional Convention in 1787, the delegates had reached a compromise on the difficult issue, agreeing to let each state decide whether to allow slavery. By the early 1800s, Northern states had ended slavery, but it continued in the South.
The religious revival and the reform movement of the early and mid-1800s gave new life to the antislavery movement. Many Americans came to believe that slavery was wrong. Yet not all Northerners shared this view. The conflict over slavery continued to build.

Many of the men and women who led the antislavery movement came from the Quaker faith. One Quaker, Benjamin Lundy, wrote:

“I heard the wail of the captive. I felt his pang of distress, and the iron entered my soul.”

Lundy founded a newspaper in 1821 to spread the abolitionist message.

**American Colonization Society**

The first large-scale antislavery effort was not aimed at abolishing slavery but at resettling African Americans in Africa or the Caribbean. The **American Colonization Society**, formed in 1816 by a group of white Virginians, worked to free enslaved workers gradually by buying them from slaveholders and sending them abroad to start new lives.

The society raised enough money from private donors, Congress, and a few state legislatures to send several groups of African Americans out of the country. Some went to the west coast of Africa, where the society had acquired land for a colony. In 1822 the first African American settlers arrived in this colony, called Liberia, Latin for “place of freedom.”

In 1847 Liberia became an independent country. American emigration to Liberia continued until the Civil War. Some 12,000 to 20,000 African Americans settled in the new country between 1822 and 1865.

The American Colonization Society did not halt the growth of slavery. The number of enslaved people continued to increase at a steady pace, and the society could only resettle a small number of African Americans. Furthermore, most African Americans did not want to go to Africa. Many were from families that had lived in America for several generations. They simply wanted to be free in American society. African Americans feared that the society aimed to strengthen slavery.

**The Movement Changes**

Reformers realized that the gradual approach to ending slavery had failed. Moreover, the numbers of enslaved persons had sharply increased because the cotton boom in the Deep South made planters increasingly dependent on slave labor. Beginning in about 1830, the American antislavery movement took on new life. Soon it became the most pressing social issue for reformers.

**William Lloyd Garrison**

Abolitionist **William Lloyd Garrison** stimulated the growth of the antislavery movement. In 1829 Garrison left Massachusetts to work for the country’s leading antislavery newspaper in Baltimore. Impatient with the paper’s moderate position, Garrison returned to Boston in 1831 to found his own newspaper, *The Liberator*.

“I looked at my hands to see if I was the same person now that I was free . . . I felt like I was in heaven.”

—Harriet Tubman, on her escape from slavery, 1849
Is American Slavery Compassionate or Cruel?

More than any other factor, slavery isolated the South from the rest of the United States. While abolitionists cried out to bring the cruel practice to an end, Southern slaveholders defended the only way of life they knew.

Sojourner Truth, former slave, 1851

Look at me! Look at my arm! I have ploughed, and planted, and gathered into barns, and no man could head me! ... I could work as much and eat as much as a man — when I could get it — and bear the lash as well! And ain’t I a woman? I have borne thirteen children, and seen them most all sold off to slavery, and when I cried out with my mother’s grief, none but Jesus heard me! And ain’t I a woman?

Jeremiah Jeter, Southern slaveholder, c. 1820

I could not free them, for the laws of the State forbade it. Yet even if they had not forbidden it, the slaves in my possession were in no condition to support themselves. It was simple cruelty to free a mother with dependent children. Observation, too, had satisfied me that the free negroes were, in general, in a worse condition than the slaves. The manumission [setting free] of my slaves to remain in the State was not to be thought of. Should I send them to Liberia? Some of them were in a condition to go, but none of them desired to. If sent, they [would] be forced to leave wives and children belonging to other masters [on nearby plantations], to dwell in a strange land.

Learning From History

1. Why do you think Sojourner Truth was an effective speaker?
2. Why didn’t Jeremiah Jeter just free his slaves?
3. Do the two excerpts contradict each other? In what way?

Garrison was one of the first white abolitionists to call for the “immediate and complete emancipation [freeing]” of enslaved people. Promising to be “as harsh as truth, and as uncompromising as justice,” he denounced the slow, gradual approach of other reformers. In the first issue of his paper he wrote: “I will not retreat a single inch — AND I WILL BE HEARD.”

Garrison was heard. He attracted enough followers to start the New England Antislavery Society in 1832 and the American Antislavery Society the next year. The abolitionist movement grew rapidly. By 1838 the antislavery societies Garrison started had more than 1,000 chapters, or local branches.

The Grimké Sisters

Among the first women who spoke out publicly against slavery were Sarah and Angelina Grimké. Born in South Carolina to a wealthy slaveholding family, the sisters moved to Philadelphia in 1832.

In the North the Grimké sisters lectured and wrote against slavery. At one antislavery meeting, Angelina Grimké exclaimed,

“As a Southerner, I feel that it is my duty to stand up ... against slavery. I have seen it! I have seen it!”

The Grimkés persuaded their mother to give them their share of the family inheritance. Instead of money or land, the sisters asked for several of the enslaved workers, whom they immediately freed.

Angelina Grimké and her husband, abolitionist Theodore Weld, wrote American Slavery As It Is in 1839. This collection of firsthand accounts of life under slavery was one of the most influential abolitionist publications of its time.
African American Abolitionists

Although white abolitionists drew public attention to the cause, African Americans themselves played a major role in the abolitionist movement from the start. The abolition of slavery was an especially important goal to the free African Americans of the North.

Most African Americans in the North lived in poverty in cities. Although they were excluded from most jobs and were often attacked by white mobs, a great many of these African Americans were intensely proud of their freedom and wanted to help those who were still enslaved.

African Americans took an active part in organizing and directing the American Anti-slavery Society, and they subscribed in large numbers to William Lloyd Garrison’s *The Liberator*. In 1827 Samuel Cornish and John Russwurm started the country’s first African American newspaper, *Freedom’s Journal*. Most of the other newspapers that African Americans founded before the Civil War also promoted abolition.

Born a free man in North Carolina, writer David Walker of Boston published an impassioned argument against slavery, challenging African Americans to rebel and overthrow slavery by force. “America is more our country than it is the whites—we have enriched it with our blood and tears,” he wrote.

In 1830 free African American leaders held their first convention in Philadelphia. Delegates met “to devise ways and means for the bettering of our condition.” They discussed starting an African American college and encouraging free African Americans to emigrate to Canada.

Frederick Douglass

Frederick Douglass, the most widely known African American abolitionist, was born enslaved in Maryland. After teaching himself to read and write, he escaped from slavery in Maryland in 1838 and settled first in Massachusetts and then in New York.

As a runaway, Douglass could have been captured and returned to slavery. Still, he joined the Massachusetts Anti-slavery Society and traveled widely to address abolitionist meetings. A powerful speaker, Douglass often moved listeners to tears with his message. At an Independence Day gathering he told the audience:

“"What, to the American slave, is your Fourth of July? I answer: a day that reveals to him, more than all other days in the year, the gross injustice and cruelty to which he is the constant victim. To him, your celebration is a sham . . . your national greatness, swelling vanity; your sounds of rejoicing are empty and heartless . . . your shouts of liberty and equality, hollow mockery.”

For 16 years, Douglass edited an antislavery newspaper called the *North Star*. Douglass won admiration as a powerful and influential speaker and writer. He traveled abroad, speaking to huge antislavery audiences in London and the West Indies.

Douglass returned to the United States because he believed abolitionists must fight slavery at its source. He insisted that African Americans receive not just their freedom but full equality with whites as well. In 1847 friends helped Douglass purchase his freedom from the slaveholder from whom he had fled in Maryland.

Sojourner Truth

“I was born a slave in Ulster County, New York,” Isabella Baumfree began when she told her story to audiences. Called “Belle,” she lived in the cellar of a slaveholder’s house. She escaped in 1826 and gained official freedom in 1827 when New York banned slavery. She eventually settled in New York City.

In 1843 Belle chose a new name. “Sojourner Truth is my name,” she said, “because from this day I will walk in the light of [God’s] truth.” She began to work in the movements for abolitionism and for women’s rights.

Why did Frederick Douglass return to the United States?
The Underground Railroad

The Underground Railroad was neither “underground” nor a “railroad.” It was a secret organization to help African Americans escape from slavery. The escape of Henry Brown is one of the most remarkable stories in the history of the Underground Railroad.

Henry Brown

Henry “Box” Brown escaped slavery by having himself sealed into a small box and shipped from Richmond to Philadelphia. Although “this side up” was marked on the crate, he spent a good part of the trip upside down. When news of his escape spread, he wrote an autobiography and spoke to many anti-slavery groups.

After his wife and children were sold to a slaveholder in another state, Brown was determined to escape.

Another man transported the crate, with Brown in it, to a shipping company in Richmond, Virginia.

From there, the crate was sent to the Philadelphia Anti-Slavery Office.

Twenty-six hours later, the top of the crate was pried off and Brown emerged, a free man.

When the river ends in between two hills,
Follow the drinkin’ gourd,
For the Ole Man’s waitin’ for to carry you to freedom.
Follow the drinkin’ gourd.

During the day passengers rested at “stations”—barns, attics, church basements, or other places where fugitives could rest, eat, and hide until the next night’s journey. The railroad’s “conductors” were whites and African Americans who helped guide the escaping slaves to freedom in the North.

In the early days, many people made the journey north on foot. Later they traveled in wagons, sometimes equipped with secret compartments. African Americans on the Underground Railroad hoped to settle in a free state in the North.

Songs such as “Follow the Drinkin’ Gourd” encouraged runaways on their way to freedom. A hollowed-out gourd was used to dip water for drinking. Its shape resembled the Big Dipper, which pointed to the North Star.

“It all seemed a comparatively light price to pay for liberty.”
—Henry “Box” Brown

CHAPTER 14 The Age of Reform
or to move on to Canada. Once in the North, however, fugitives still feared capture. Henry Bibb, a runaway who reached Ohio, arrived at “the place where I was directed to call on an Abolitionist, but I made no stop: so great were my fears of being pursued.”

After her escape from slavery, Harriet Tubman became the most famous conductor on the Underground Railroad. Slaveholders offered a large reward for Tubman’s capture or death.

The Underground Railroad helped only a tiny fraction of the enslaved population. Most who used it as a route to freedom came from the states located between the northern states and the Deep South. Still, the Underground Railroad gave hope to those who suffered in slavery. It also provided abolitionists with a way to help some enslaved people to freedom.

**Clashes Over Abolitionism**

The antislavery movement led to an intense reaction against abolitionism. Southern slaveholders—and many Southerners who did not have slaves—opposed abolitionism because they believed it threatened the South’s way of life, which depended on enslaved labor. Many people in the North also opposed the abolitionist movement.

---

**The Underground Railroad**

Many enslaved African Americans escaped to freedom with the help of the Underground Railroad.

1. **Movement** Which river did enslaved persons cross before reaching Indiana and Ohio?
2. **Analyzing Information** About how many miles did an enslaved person travel from Montgomery, Alabama, to Windsor, Canada?

---

“I sometimes dream that I am pursued, and when I wake, I am scared almost to death.”

—Nancy Howard, 1855
Opposition in the North

Even in the North, abolitionists never numbered more than a small fraction of the population. Many Northerners saw the antislavery movement as a threat to the nation’s social order. They feared the abolitionists could bring on a destructive war between the North and the South. They also claimed that, if the enslaved African Americans were freed, they could never blend into American society.

Economic fears further fed the backlash against abolitionism. Northern workers worried that freed slaves would flood the North and take jobs away from whites by agreeing to work for lower pay.

Opposition to abolitionism sometimes erupted into violence against the abolitionists themselves. In the 1830s a Philadelphia mob burned the city’s antislavery headquarters to the ground and set off a bloody race riot. In Boston a mob attacked abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison and threatened to hang him. Authorities saved his life by locking him in jail.

Elijah Lovejoy was not so lucky. Lovejoy edited an abolitionist newspaper in Illinois. Three times angry whites invaded his offices and wrecked his presses. Each time Lovejoy installed new presses and resumed publication. The fourth time the mob set fire to the building. When Lovejoy came out of the blazing building, he was shot and killed.

The South Reacts

Southerners fought abolitionism by mounting arguments in defense of slavery. They claimed that slavery was essential to the South. Slave labor, they said, had allowed Southern whites to reach a high level of culture.

Southerners also argued that they treated enslaved people well. Some Southerners argued that Northern workers were worse off than slaves. The industrial economy of the North employed factory workers for long hours at low wages. These jobs were repetitious and often dangerous, and Northern workers had to pay for their goods from their small earnings. Unlike the “wage slavery” of the North, Southerners said that the system of slavery provided food, clothing, and medical care to the workers.

Other defenses of slavery were based on racism. Many whites believed that African Americans were better off under white care than on their own. “Providence has placed [the slave] in our hands for his own good,” declared one Southern governor.

The conflict between proslavery and antislavery groups continued to mount. At the same time, a new women’s rights movement was growing, and many leading abolitionists were involved in that movement as well.

Reading Check

Explaining Why did many Northerners oppose the abolition of slavery?
Main Idea
Women reformers campaigned for their own rights.

Key Terms
suffrage, coeducation

Reading Strategy
Taking Notes As you read the section, use a chart like the one below to identify the contributions these individuals made to women’s rights.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lucretia Mott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Cady Stanton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susan B. Anthony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Blackwell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read to Learn
• how the antislavery and the women’s rights movements were related.
• what progress women made toward equality during the 1800s.

Section Theme
Groups and Institutions Women in the 1800s made some progress toward equality.

Preview of Events

1830

1848
First women’s rights convention held in Seneca Falls, New York

1857
Elizabeth Blackwell founds the New York Infirmary for Women and Children

1869
Wyoming Territory grants women the right to vote

An American Story

Women who fought to end slavery began to recognize their own bondage. On April 19, 1850, about 400 women met at a Quaker meetinghouse in the small town of Salem, Ohio. They came together “to assert their rights as independent human beings.” One speaker stated: “I use the term Woman’s Rights, because it is a technical phrase. I like not the expression. It is not Woman’s Rights of which I design to speak, but of Woman’s Wrongs. I shall claim nothing for ourselves because of our sex. . . . [W]e should demand our recognition as equal members of the human family. . . .”

Women and Reform

Many women abolitionists also worked for women’s rights. They launched a struggle to improve women’s lives and win equal rights. Like many of the women reformers, Lucretia Mott was a Quaker. Quaker women enjoyed a certain amount of equality in their own communities. Mott gave lectures in Philadelphia calling for temperance, peace, workers’ rights, and abolition. Mott
also helped fugitive slaves and organized the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society. At the world antislavery convention in London, Mott met Elizabeth Cady Stanton. There the two female abolitionists joined forces to work for women’s rights.

Female reformers began a campaign for their own rights. In 1848 Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton organized the Seneca Falls Convention. One of the resolutions demanded suffrage, or the right to vote, for women. This marked the beginning of a long, hard road to gain equal rights.

The Seneca Falls Convention

Throughout the nation’s history, women had fought side by side with the men to build a new nation and to ensure freedom. Even though the Declaration of Independence promised equality for all, the promise rang hollow for women.

Female reformers began a campaign for their own rights. In 1848 Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton organized the Seneca Falls Convention. One of the resolutions demanded suffrage, or the right to vote, for women. This marked the beginning of a long, hard road to gain equal rights.

The Seneca Falls Convention

In July 1848, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, and a few other women organized the first women’s rights convention in Seneca Falls, New York. About 200 women and 40 men attended.

The convention issued a Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions modeled on the Declaration of Independence. The women’s document declared: “We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal.”

The women’s declaration called for an end to all laws that discriminated against women. It demanded that women be allowed to enter the all-male world of trades, professions, and businesses. The most controversial issue at the Seneca Falls Convention concerned suffrage, or the right to vote.

Elizabeth Stanton insisted that the declaration include a demand for woman suffrage, but delegates thought the idea of women voting was too radical. Lucretia Mott told her friend, “Lizzie, thee will make us ridiculous.” Frederick Douglass stood with Stanton and argued powerfully for women’s right to vote. After a heated debate the convention voted to include the demand for woman suffrage in the United States. (See page 617 of the Appendix for excerpts of the Seneca Falls Declaration.)
Maria Mitchell gained world renown when she discovered a comet in 1847. She became a professor of astronomy and the first woman elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Mary Ann Shadd Cary was the first African American woman in the nation to earn a law degree.

Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman to receive a medical degree in the United States.

Helen Keller overcame the challenges of an illness that left her deaf, blind, and mute to help others with similar disabilities.

Susette La Flesche was a member of the Omaha tribe and campaigned for Native American rights.

1893
Colorado adopts woman suffrage

1896
Utah joins the Union, granting women full suffrage

1910–1918
States including Washington, Kansas, and Michigan adopt woman suffrage

1919
House and Senate pass the federal woman suffrage amendment

1920
Tennessee ratifies the Nineteenth Amendment, called the Susan B. Anthony Amendment. It becomes law on August 26, 1920.

The Movement Grows

The Seneca Falls Convention paved the way for the growth of the women’s rights movement. During the 1800s women held several national conventions. Many reformers—male and female—joined the movement.

Susan B. Anthony, the daughter of a Quaker abolitionist in rural New York, worked for women’s rights and temperance. She called for equal pay for women, college training for girls, and coeducation—the teaching of boys and girls together. Anthony organized the country’s first women’s temperance association, the Daughters of Temperance.

Susan B. Anthony met Elizabeth Cady Stanton at a temperance meeting in 1851. They became lifelong friends and partners in the struggle for women’s rights. For the rest of the century, Anthony and Stanton led the women’s movement. They worked with other women to win the right to vote. Beginning with Wyoming in 1890, several states granted women the right to vote. It was not until 1920, however, that woman suffrage became a reality everywhere in the United States.

Reading Check Explaining What is suffrage?

Progress by American Women

Pioneers in women’s education began to call for more opportunity. Early pioneers such as Catherine Beecher and Emma Hart Willard believed that women should be educated for
their traditional roles in life. They also thought
that women could be capable teachers. The Mil-
waukee College for Women set up courses based
on Beecher’s ideas “to train women to be health-
ful, intelligent, and successful wives, mothers,
and housekeepers."

Education
After her marriage Emma Willard educated
herself in subjects considered suitable only for
boys, such as science and mathematics. In 1821
Willard established the Troy Female Seminary in
upstate New York. Willard’s Troy Female
Seminary taught mathematics, history, geog-
raphy, and physics, as well as the usual home-
making subjects.

Mary Lyon established Mount Holyoke
Female Seminary in Massachusetts in 1837. She
modeled its curriculum on that of nearby
Amherst College. Some young women began to
make their own opportunities. They broke the
barriers to female education and helped other
women do the same.

Marriage and Family Laws
During the 1800s women made some gains
in the area of marriage and property laws. New
York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Wisconsin, Mis-
sissippi, and the new state of California recog-
nized the right of women to own property after
their marriage.

Some states passed laws permitting women
to share the guardianship of their children
jointly with their husbands. Indiana was the first
of several states that allowed women to seek
divorce if their husbands were chronic abusers
of alcohol.

Breaking Barriers
In the 1800s women had few career choices.
They could become elementary teachers—
although school boards often paid lower salaries
to women than to men. Breaking into fields such
as medicine and the ministry was more difficult.
Some strong-minded women, however, suc-
ceded in entering these all-male professions.

Hoping to study medicine, Elizabeth Black-
well was turned down by more than 20 schools.
Finally accepted by Geneva College in New
York, Blackwell graduated at the head of her
class. She went on to win acceptance and fame
as a doctor.

Despite the accomplishments of notable
women, gains in education, and changes in state
laws, women in the 1800s remained limited by
social customs and expectations. The early femi-
nists—like the abolitionists, temperance workers,
and other activists of the age of reform—had just
begun the long struggle to achieve their goals.

Identifying Who established the
Troy Female Seminary?
Evaluating a Web Site

Why Learn This Skill?
The Internet has become a valuable research tool. It is convenient to use, and the information contained on the Internet is plentiful. However, some Web site information is not necessarily accurate or reliable. When using the Internet as a research tool, the user must distinguish between quality information and inaccurate or incomplete information.

Learning the Skill
There are a number of things to consider when evaluating a Web site. Most important is to check the accuracy of the source and content. The author and publisher or sponsor of the site should be clearly indicated. The user must also determine the usefulness of the site. The information on the site should be current, and the design and organization of the site should be appealing and easy to navigate.

To evaluate a Web site, ask yourself the following questions:
- Are the facts on the site documented?
- Is more than one source used for background information within the site?
- Does the site contain a bibliography?
- Are the links within the site appropriate and up-to-date?
- Is the author clearly identified?
- Does the site explore the topic in-depth?
- Does the site contain links to other useful resources?
- Is the information easy to access? Is it properly labeled?
- Is the design appealing?

Practicing the Skill
Visit the Web site featured on this page at www.nationalgeographic.com/features/99/railroad/ and answer the following questions.

1. Who is the author or sponsor of the Web site?
2. What links does the site contain? Are they appropriate to the topic?
3. Does the site explore the topic in-depth? Why or why not?
4. Is the design of the site appealing? Why or why not?
5. What role did William Still play on the Underground Railroad? How easy or difficult was it to locate this information?

Applying the Skill
Comparing Web Sites Locate two other Web sites about the Underground Railroad. Evaluate them for accuracy and usefulness. Then compare them to the site featured above.
Chapter Summary

The Age of Reform

Utopian communities
- Groups start small voluntary communities to put their idealistic ideas into practice.

Religion
- Great revival meetings, the building of new churches, and the founding of scores of colleges and universities mark the Second Great Awakening.

Temperance
- Reformers work to control consumption of alcohol.

Education
- A movement grows to improve education, make school attendance compulsory, and help students with special needs.

Abolition
- Reformers work to help enslaved people escape to freedom and to ban slavery.

Women’s rights
- Reformers call for equal rights, including the right to vote.

The Arts
- Writers and painters turn their attention to the American scene.

Reviewing Key Terms
On graph paper, create a word search puzzle using the following terms. Crisscross the terms vertically and horizontally, then fill in the remaining squares with extra letters. Use the terms’ definitions as clues to find the words in the puzzle. Share your puzzle with a classmate.

1. utopia
2. revival
3. temperance
4. normal school
5. transcendentalist
6. civil disobedience
7. abolitionist
8. Underground Railroad
9. suffrage
10. women’s rights movement
11. coeducation

Reviewing Key Facts
12. What were the founders of utopias hoping to achieve?
13. What problems in society did reformers in the temperance movement blame on the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages?
14. What were the basic principles of public education?
15. What was unique about the subject matter that American artists and writers of the mid-1800s used?
16. How did William Lloyd Garrison’s demands make him effective in the anti-slavery movement?
17. What was the purpose of the Underground Railroad?
18. What role did Catherine Beecher play in education for women?

Critical Thinking
19. Analyzing Information What role did Dorothea Dix play regarding prison inmates and people with mental illness?
20. Making Generalizations What was the significance of the Seneca Falls Convention?
21. Organizing Information Re-create the diagram below and describe the contributions Frederick Douglass made to the abolitionist movement.
Directions: Choose the best answer to the following question.

According to the graph above, the greatest increase in the percentage of school enrollment occurred between

F 1850 and 1880.
H 1900 and 1950.
G 1850 and 1900.

Test-Taking Tip
Use the information on the graph to help you answer this question. Look carefully at the information on the bottom and the side of a bar graph to understand what the bars represent. Process of elimination is helpful here. For example, answer F cannot be correct because this time period is not shown on the graph.

Practicing Skills
Evaluating a Web Site  Review the information about evaluating a Web site on page 429. Visit the Web site www.greatwomen.org/index.php and answer the following questions.

22. What information is presented on this Web site?
23. What categories are used to organize the information?
24. What links does the site contain? Are they appropriate to the topic?
25. Do you think the site explores the topic in depth? Explain.

Geography and History Activity
Use the map on page 423 to answer the following questions.

26. Region  What other country did passengers on the Underground Railroad travel to?
27. Location  From what Southern ports did African Americans flee by ship?
28. Location  What kinds of places were used as “stations” of the Underground Railroad?
29. Human-Environment Interaction  Why do you think the routes of the Underground Railroad included many coastal cities?

Technology Activity
30. Using the Internet  Search the Internet for a modern organization founded to support women’s rights. Write a brief description of the organization, including its name, location, and a description of its purpose or activities.

Citizenship Cooperative Activity
31. The Importance of Voting  Work with a partner to complete this activity. You know that the right to vote belongs to every United States citizen. In your opinion, what do citizens forfeit if they do not exercise their right to vote? Write a one-page paper that answers this question and share your paper with the other students.

Economics Activity
32. Goods are the items people buy. Services are activities done for others for a fee. List five goods you have purchased in the past month. List five services you purchased.