traditions and the idea of being

* Led to new

sermons by traveling preachers

,

* Featured

enthusiasm among

* Was a growth in

**The First Great Awakening**

The First Great Awakening occurred in the early 1700s.

* Led to the creation of new

of different religions

* Led to more
* Resulted in the growth of new
* Created divisions within churches

.

**Effects of the First Great Awakening**

The First Great Awakening changed life in the

**W**

**2K**

1800s.

issues during the early

* Describe reformers’ responses to

.

describe its effects on American

, and

* Explain the causes of the
* Describe the characteristics of American society in the

Era.

**Lesson Objectives**

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

**Words to Know**

*Fill in this table as you work through the lesson. You may also use the glossary to help you.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| abolition | the end of |
| temperance | the drinking of little or no |
| utopia | an attempt at an or society |

**?**

**Lesson Question**

**Slide**

**2**

**4**

of Oberlin College in Ohio

* Became

was necessary to promoting

* Believed that

meetings across the country that became very popular

* Held

**Charles Grandison Finney (1792–1875)**

* Became a key figure in the

to do what was right

* Emphasized people’s
* Brought new energy and more people to church through revival meetings

and being

* Emphasized changing to a new
* Began in

churches in America.

and

**The Second Great Awakening**

The Second Great Awakening was a movement to

**6**

**9**

.

Not everyone agreed that women should

preachers.

**Female Preachers**

Some African American churches had

society

and

* Increased attention to

behavior

* Increased emphasis on

attendance

* Increased

**Effects of the Second Great Awakening**

The Second Great Awakening had three important effects.

**Slide**

.

* They also established the first African American

.

and

* They protested

Church.

created the

Free blacks in

persons held their own worship services.

•

revivals.

and

**African American Religious Revival**

Many African Americans converted at

[ working conditions]

**Slide**

joined the movement.

* Many

is the drinking of little or no alcohol.

•

began the temperance movement to combat these problems.

* Excessive drinking caused problems with work and family.

than they do today.

**The Temperance Movement**

In the 1800s, people drank

**9**

**11**

* They pushed for better working conditions and higher pay.

.

* They formed a labor

went on strike.

The

began.

England

in New

**Labor Reform**

In the 1830s, a movement to improve

**11**

**13**

.

* Most utopias

for society.

* Some were based on new

.

* Some were based on

, or attempts at ideal or perfect societies.

**Utopias**

Some people formed

.

themselves

. They called

* The Oneida Community believed in social

.

, architecture, and

their

. They are known today for

* The Shakers believed in

communities were two famous utopias.

and

The

**The Search for an Ideal Way of Life**

**Slide**

* Helped improve conditions across the nation

conditions and argued for

* Discovered

for the mentally ill in Massachusetts

and

* Visited

illnesses

, especially those who had

**Dorothea Dix (1802–1887)**

* Was concerned with the treatment of the

**Slide**

Society was founded in 1833.

The American

* Supporters came from different walks of life.

.

* Abolitionism was the movement to end

Awakening.

movement also gained strength from the Second Great

The

**The Movement to End Slavery**

**16**

**18**

movement

* Founded the

the

and paid for by

* Believed that education should be
* Believed that everyone should have access to education
* Believed that education was the key to individual

.

**Horace Mann (1796–1859)**

Horace Mann wanted to improve

**Slide**

This is the system we have today.

.

* run by the
* open to all faiths, creeds, and social classes.

dollars.

* paid for with

for all children to attend.

•

which said that schools should be:

movement,

schools came from the

Today’s

**Connect to Today: Public Schools**

**Real-World Connection**

**18**

**20**

His dictionary is still used today.

English gain respect as a

* Helped
* Believed that language changed based on how and where people used it
* Created the first American English

.

**Noah Webster and American English**

Noah Webster was another key figure in the spread of American

[

[society]

[sin]

What efforts were made to change American society in the early 1800s?

**Lesson Question**

**Slide**

**2**

[revival

**?**

Methodist, and AME

,

* Led to the growth of new churches such as the

and to improve

* Called on people to turn away from

meetings led by preachers such as

* Featured

revival movement.

The Second Great Awakening was a

**Review: The Second Great Awakening**

**Answer**

**Slide**

communities.

* the formation of

illnesses.

* a movement to reform the care of people with

reform movement.

* A

movement.

* The

**Review: Reforming Society**

The Second Great Awakening led to many reform movements, including:

**2**

of American English.

Noah Webster published the first

.

Horace Mann fought for public

**Review: Other Reforms**

fought to end slavery.

*Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.*