



The First Great Awakening

The First Great Awakening occurred in the early 1700s.

- Was a growth in enthusiasm among
- Featured , sermons by traveling preachers
- Led to new traditions and the idea of being

Effects of the First Great Awakening

The First Great Awakening changed life in the .

- Created divisions within churches
- Resulted in the growth of new
- Led to more of different religions
- Led to the creation of new



Lesson Objectives

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

- Describe the characteristics of American society in the Era.
- Explain the causes of the , and describe its effects on American .
- Describe reformers' responses to issues during the early 1800s.



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 <input type="text"/>
temperance	the drinking of little or no <input type="text"/>
utopia	an attempt at an <input type="text"/> or <input type="text"/> society

?

Lesson
Question

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The Second Great Awakening

The Second Great Awakening was a movement to and churches in America.

- Began in
- Emphasized changing to a new and being
- Brought new energy and more people to church through revival meetings
- Emphasized people's to do what was right

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Charles Grandison Finney (1792–1875)

- Became a key figure in the
- Held meetings across the country that became very popular
- Believed that was necessary to promoting
- Became of Oberlin College in Ohio

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African American Religious Revival

Many African Americans converted at [] and [] revivals.

- [] persons held their own worship services.

Free blacks in [] created the

[] Church.

- They protested [] and [].
- They also established the first African American [].

Female Preachers

Some African American churches had [] preachers.

Not everyone agreed that women should [].

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Effects of the Second Great Awakening

The Second Great Awakening had three important effects.

- Increased [] attendance
- Increased emphasis on [] behavior
- Increased attention to [] and [] society

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The Temperance Movement

In the 1800s, people drank than they do today.

- Excessive drinking caused problems with work and family.

began the temperance movement to combat these problems.

- is the drinking of little or no alcohol.
- Many joined the movement.

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Labor Reform

In the 1830s, a movement to improve in New England began.

The went on strike.

- They formed a labor .
- They pushed for better working conditions and higher pay.

Instruction | Reform Movements

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Dorothea Dix (1802–1887)

- Was concerned with the treatment of the , especially those who had illnesses
- Visited and for the mentally ill in Massachusetts
- Discovered conditions and argued for
- Helped improve conditions across the nation

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Utopias

Some people formed , or attempts at ideal or perfect societies.

- Some were based on .
- Some were based on new for society.
- Most utopias .

The Search for an Ideal Way of Life

The and communities were two famous utopias.

- The Shakers believed in . They are known today for their , architecture, and .
- The Oneida Community believed in social . They called themselves .

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The Movement to End Slavery

The movement also gained strength from the Second Great Awakening.

- Abolitionism was the movement to end .
- Supporters came from different walks of life.

The American Society was founded in 1833.

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Horace Mann (1796–1859)

Horace Mann wanted to improve .

- Believed that education was the key to individual
- Believed that everyone should have access to education
- Believed that education should be and paid for by the
- Founded the movement

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Connect to Today: Public Schools**Real-World Connection**

Today's schools came from the movement,

which said that schools should be:

- for all children to attend.
- paid for with dollars.
- open to all faiths, creeds, and social classes.
- run by the .

This is the system we have today.

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Noah Webster and American English

Noah Webster was another key figure in the spread of American .

- Created the first American English .
- Believed that language changed based on how and where people used it
- Helped English gain respect as a .

His dictionary is still used today.

Summary

Reform Movements

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**Lesson
Question**

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

✓

Answer

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Review: The Second Great Awakening

The Second Great Awakening was a revival movement.

- Featured meetings led by preachers such as

- Called on people to turn away from and to improve

- Led to the growth of new churches such as the ,

Methodist, and AME

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Review: Reforming Society

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

- The movement.
- A reform movement.
- a movement to reform the care of people with illnesses.
- the formation of communities.

Review: Other Reforms

fought to end slavery.

Horace Mann fought for public .

Noah Webster published the first of American English.



Summary

Reform Movements

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