

Directions: Using your textbook, please complete the following chart.

The Second Great Awakening	
<i>What was it?</i>	Christian renewal (revival) movement) during the 1790's and early 1800's that swept through upstate / western New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee & the Carolinas.
<i>Who was Charles G. Finney?</i>	Leader of the 2 nd Great Awakening Challenged many traditional Protestant beliefs Each individual was responsible for his / her own salvation Sin was avoidable
<i>Lyman Beecher's opinion of Finney</i>	Did not like the teachings of Finney Tried to prevent Finney from holding revivals in large cities (Boston)
<i>Impact of the 2nd Great Awakening</i>	Church membership grew New denominations Renewal of religious faith

What types of people became involved in the reform movements beginning to spread across the country?

African Americans, women, middle class, educated

The Temperance Movement

What was it?

A social reform effort to discourage the consumption of alcohol
(Belief that liquor was the cause of most of society's problems)

Influential Groups / Members

American Temperance Society (Union)
Lyman Beecher

Additional Reform Movements

Type of Reform	Important People	What Did They Do?
Prison reform	<i>Dorthea Dix</i> <i>Josiah Quincy</i>	Provided for hospitals for the mentally ill instead of prisons/jails Asked to give different punishments for juvenile offenders

Education	<i>William Holmes McGuffey</i>	<p>Created the first textbooks (<i>McGuffey Readers</i>) used in schools</p> <p>Made up of lessons, excerpts from literature, & Bible verses</p> <p>One of the first to teach “teacher education” (Miami University)</p>
	<i>Horace Mann</i>	<p>Common School Movement</p> <p>First Secretary of Education</p> <p>Called for increased funding for education</p>
	<i>Common-School Movement</i>	<p>Lengthened school year</p> <p>Called for compulsory education</p> <p>All students of a community should be taught in the same place</p>
	<i>Catherine Beecher</i>	<p>Started all-female academy in Hartford, CT</p>

Visually-Impaired	<i>Samuel Gridley Howe</i>	Opened the Perkins School for the Blind (Massachusetts)
Hearing-Impaired	<i>Thomas Galludet</i>	Provided the first FREE school for the hearing impaired

African-American Communities	<i>Richard Allen</i>	First Bishop of the AME church Founder of the Free African Religious Society
	<i>Alexander Crummel</i>	Pushed for the creation of schools for African Americans
	<i>The Quakers</i>	Believed in equality for African Americans Created schools for African American kids (Friends' Schools)
	<i>Oberlin College (OHIO)</i>	First college to accept African Americans