

Reform Movements; the Age of Reform

Second Great Awakening

_____ revival that took place in the _____ century

Inspired Americans to live more _____ and _____ based lives

Gave spark to many _____ movements, or _____, to improve _____

Abolition Movement

Abolish: to _____, remove, get rid of

Abolitionists: sought the _____ of _____

Frederick Douglass: outspoken _____ who was a former _____, made many speaking appearances _____ for the _____ of _____

William Lloyd _____: started anti-slavery newspaper called _____

_____: former slave who was influential in speaking out against the institution of slavery

John _____ used _____ to try to bring an end to slavery, some consider him a hero, others consider him a terrorist

_____ Railroad: network of _____ used to assist runaway slaves

Women's Movement

_____ did _____ have the _____ or many other freedoms that men had

_____: the right to vote

Seneca Falls Convention: meeting organized to promote _____

Declaration of Sentiments: mirrored the Declaration of Independence, proclaimed need for change in society to give _____

Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Susan B. Anthony

Lucretia Mott

Education Reform

Many people did not believe in _____ or the value of _____

Horace _____: _____ for the importance of _____

_____ begin to _____ schools, universities and colleges begin to flourish

Temperance

Temperance: drinking little or no alcohol

Temperance movement was sparked by the Second Great Awakening

Many people thought that consuming alcohol was immoral

Several states banned the manufacturing and sale of alcohol