

# AP United States History

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## 2nd Great Awakening and Reforms

- Causes of The Second Great Awakening
  - The rise of democratic and individualistic beliefs, response to rationalism
  - Changes in society by the market revolution, greater social + geographical mobility
- Effects of The Second Great Awakening
  - Protestant evangelical religious fervor similar to the first
  - Strengthened the belief of many American understandings of themselves as chosen people blessed with liberty
  - Belief in human perfectibility and salvation for all
  - Moral argument against slavery develops
    - Enslaved African Americans create communities + strategies to protect dignity
    - In the north, they joined political efforts aimed at changing their status
- William Lloyd Garrison — Called for the immediate abolition of slavery
  - Wrote *The Liberator*, a newsletter advocating for the end of slavery
  - Believed in equal rights for these former slaves
    - This made him a radical for his time, and isolated many people
- Frederick Douglass — Born into slavery and escaped to the north
  - During the 1840s, he was the most prominent figure in the abolitionist movement
  - Advocates for political and direct action to end slavery and racial prejudice
- Split between Garrison and Douglass — Douglass was more moderate
  - Douglass believes constitution condemns slavery, so political approach
  - Garrison thought the constitution condoned slavery, so he frequently burns them
  - Douglass believed Garrison was too radical to relate to the public
- 19th Century Women — Unable to vote, legal status of a minor
  - Industrial revolution frees up time for women (to partake in Second GA)
- Seneca Falls Convention (1848), led by Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton
  - Focus of lack of women's rights as well as abolition with little success