

<p>The Second Great Awakening</p>	<p>What was the Second Great Awakening? When did it begin? after 1780, a broad religious after 1790, a broad religious movement</p> <p>What was emphasized? - individual responsibility - people can improve society + themselves</p> <p>What emphasized the same ideals? Jacksonian Democracy</p> <p>What is a revival? emotional religious meetings</p> <p>Where were the most intense revivals? western New York</p> <p>What did the Second Great Awakening do to African American churches? - brought Christianity at a large scale - Democratic impulse - all people can belong to the same God</p> <p>What did enslaved Africans think of the Christian message? a message of freedom for their people</p> <p>The African American church developed a political voice for those who felt discriminated against.</p>
<p>Transcendentalism and Reforms</p>	<p>What are the ideas of Transcendentalism? - simple life - truth in nature - personal emotion + imagination</p> <p>What two writers are examples of this idea? - Ralph Waldo Emerson - Henry David Thoreau</p> <p>Thoreau believed in two ideas; What were they? - civil disobedience - self-reliance</p> <p>What is civil disobedience? What was Thoreau thrown in jail for? ↳ see vocab</p> <p>- Not paying taxes because he was against the Mexican-American war</p>

	<p>What is a Unitarian? - a philosophy about - a philosophy about reason + appeals to conscience</p> <p>Where was this concentrated? New England</p>
Americans form Ideal communities	<p>What is a perfect community called? Utopia</p> <p>What is a Shaker? Where were they located? What was their major beliefs? A religion concentrated in New York, New England, & the frontier. Believed in sharing goods, equality among the genders, & refusal to fight.</p>
Schools and Prison Reform	<p>What did Alexis de Tocqueville say about American prisons? (Need quote and what it means.) "While society in the United States gives the example of the most extended liberty, the prisons of the same country offer the spectacle of the most complete despotism."</p> <p>- The U.S. is very free, but the prisons are rigid.</p> <p>What did Dorothea Dix do? Why was this important to her? - she reformed jails to improve conditions and began to open mental hospitals for those who are mentally ill. : liberties are removed.</p> <p>- Her family had a tradition of mental illness.</p> <p>What was the education system like prior to the mid 1800s? - No uniform educational policy existed.</p> <p>Why did some people oppose tax payer funded public schools? - wealthy did not want to spend their taxes on schools their children would not attend - German immigrants feared their children would lose their culture + language</p> <p>Who was Horace Mann? What is his quote? What did he create? (Note: These are at times known as Normal Schools.) - a school reformer - "If we do not prepare children to become good citizens, ... then our republic must go down to destruction." - Created teacher training schools + curriculum reforms</p> <p>By the 1850s every state had publicly funded schools.</p>