

## Reform Movements 1820s-1850s

# Reform Movements

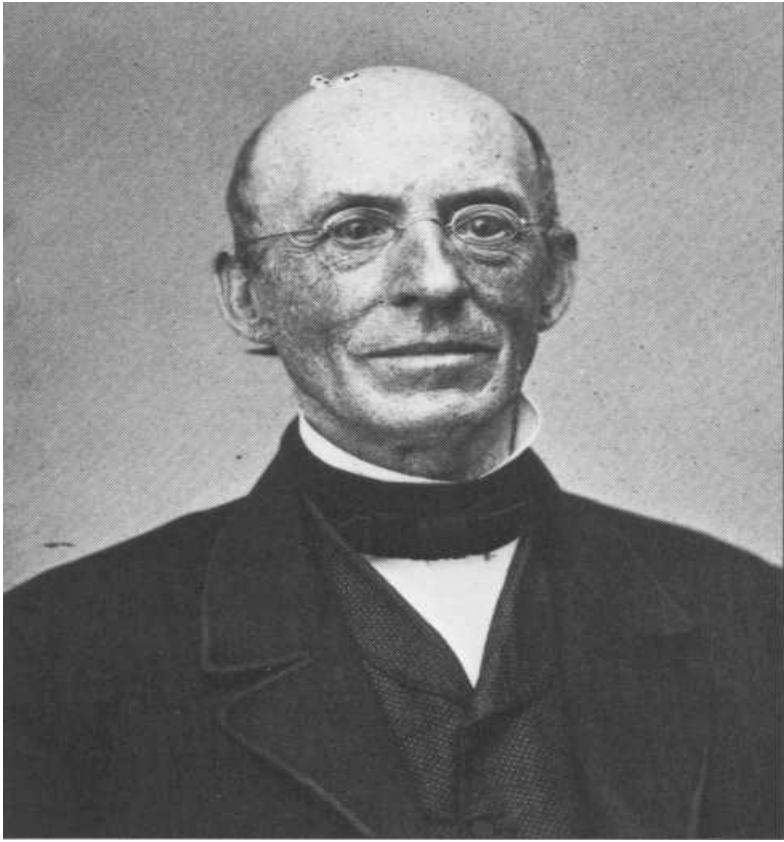
- A series of movements from the 1820s to the 1850s that tried to make a positive change in society.

# Abolition

- **abolition** - the movement to end slavery
- Abolitionists worked in the North to convince others that slavery was wrong.

# Famous Abolitionists

- William Lloyd Garrison - published abolitionist newspaper *The Liberator*
- Grimke sisters - daughters of a plantation owner who turned against slavery; lectured against slavery



# Former Slaves

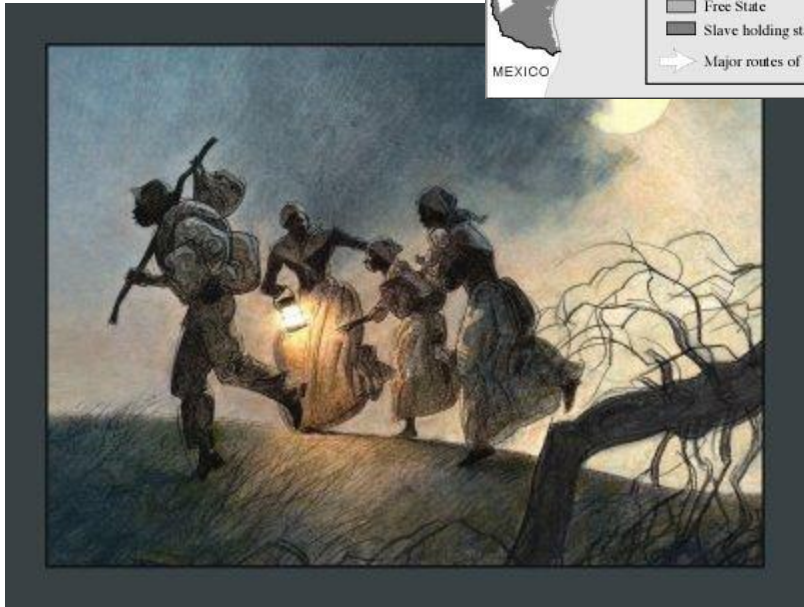
- Frederick Douglass and Sojourner Truth
- Both used their experience as slaves to convince others to end slavery



# Underground Railroad

- a series of above ground escape routes from the South to the North
- abolitionists would help runaway slaves escape hiding them and smuggling them into the North
- Anywhere from 30,000 to 100,000 slaves traveled the underground railroad from 1830 to 1860.





# Harriet Tubman

- most famous "conductor" of the underground railroad
- She was an escaped slave returned to the South 19 times to help slaves escape.
- \$40,000 was offered for capture.



# Women Reformers

- Many women abolitionists realized they were fighting for rights they themselves did not possess.
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton - an abolitionist who also fought for more rights for women
- Susan B. Anthony - emerged as leader of the women's rights movement



# Women's Rights

- In the 1800s, women could not vote, sit on juries, or hold public office.
- Married women had the fewest rights since all property was managed by the husband.

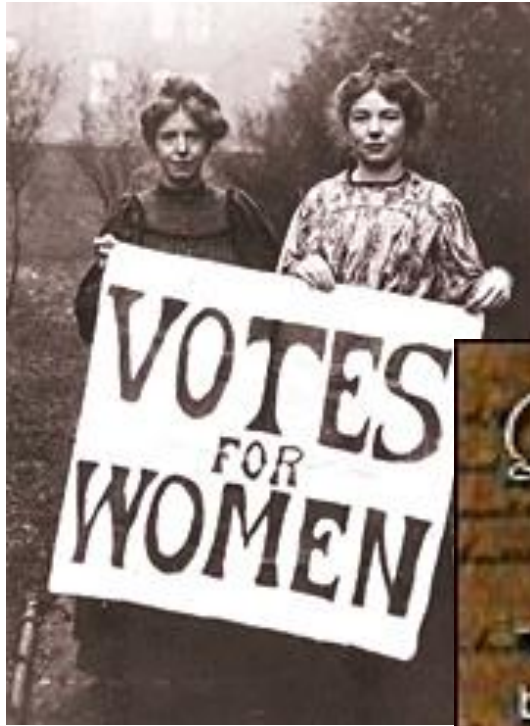
# Seneca Falls Convention

- A convention in 1848 that called for rights for women
- Declaration of Sentiments (based on the Dec. of Ind.) listed complaints and demanded rights

# Seneca Falls Convention

- Every resolution passed the convention with a unanimous vote, except suffrage.
- **suffrage** - the right to vote





# Not Yet!!

- Despite their efforts...
- Slavery was not abolished until 1865
- Women did not get the right to vote until 1920.

# Temperance Movement

- the campaign to stop the drinking of alcohol
- Mainly led by women (including Stanton and Anthony) because they believed alcohol was to blame for many of society's problems.



# Temperance Movement

- Many states passed laws making it illegal to sell alcohol, but they were soon repealed.

# Workers' Rights

- the movement to improve working conditions, mainly in factories
- labor union - a group of workers who band together to seek better working conditions

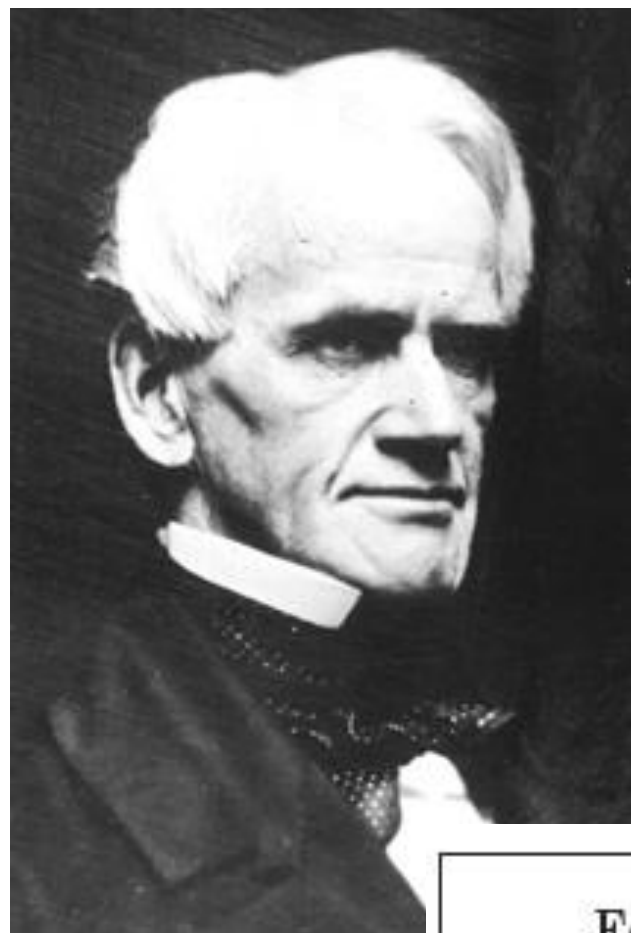
# Workers' Rights

- Many unions used strikes - stop working until they received better conditions.
- Many workers wanted shorter hours and higher wages, but they did not achieve this for some time.

# Education

- Some Americans demanded better schools.
- Horace Mann - known as the father of public education.
- Over time, schools were opened to all groups in society, including women and African-Americans.



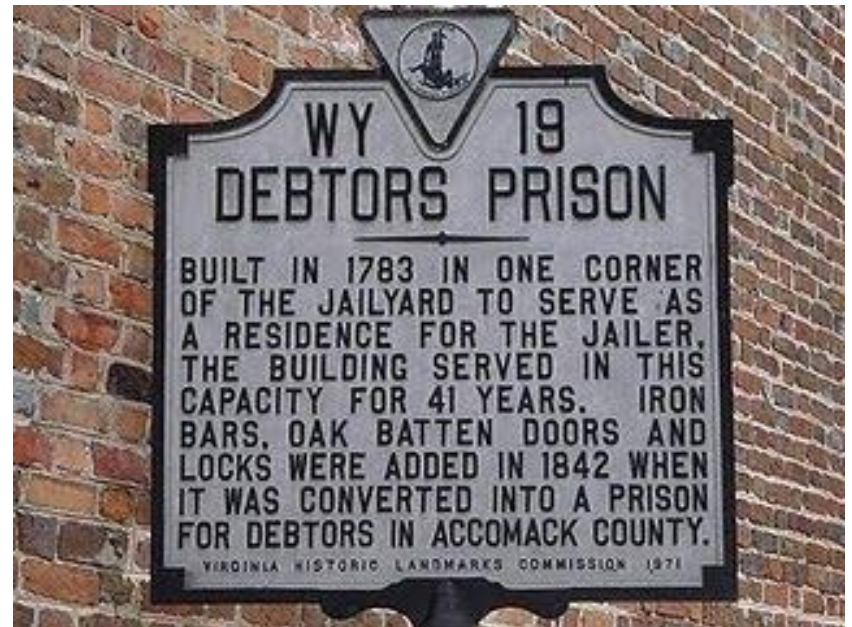


Education, then, beyond all other devices of human origin, is the great equalizer of the conditions of men. . . .

—*Horace Mann, 1848*

# Treatment of Prisoners and the Mentally Ill

- In the early 1800s, many people were jailed for years for two reasons:
- Debt
- Mental Illness



# Treatment of Prisoners and the Mentally Ill



- Dorothea Dix - campaigned for reform
- By her death, many states had created special hospitals for the mentally ill.
- Also, many states stopped putting debtors in prison and stopped using cruel punishments.