

Monday, November 16

DJ: Would your reformer approve of the woman in the watercolor depicting "night life in Philadelphia"? Explain.

HW: 1) Unit Theme Chart T 11/17

2) APPARTS Slavery Docs F 11/20

ANN.: 1) Unit Test & Notebook W 11/18

2) Analyze Political Candidates (Cont. & Change) Due F 12/4

Today:

1) Discussion Groups

2) pre-writing outline



Night Life in Philadelphia
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Chapter 11, *America's History*, Eighth Edition and *America: A Concise History*, Sixth Edition
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Global Context for Reform Era

- Industrial Revolution
- Market Economy
- Second Great Awakening

Discussion Questions

- 1) Why did many religious people feel compelled to remake society? Do you see any parallels with social movements today?
- 2) The word *reform* had a positive connotation, as an effort to make things better. Yet many mid-19th century Americans viewed some "reforms" such as abolitionism & women's rights as destructive to the social order, and other "reforms" such as Sabbatarianism and temperance, as threats to individual freedom. What was the apparent conflict among reform, social order and liberty?
- 3) Did the era of reform (1820-1860) increase or diminish the extent of social and cultural freedom that existed during the Revolutionary era?

To what extent did individualism, new religions, sects, abolitionism, and women's rights change American culture between 1820 and 1860?

Thesis: Taken together, individualism, new religious sects, abolitionism, and women's rights served as divisive forces between 1820 and 1860.

TS: Individualism was understood to be both an isolating and a liberating phenomenon in America.

TS: The emergence of new religious sects, such as the Shakers and Mormons, inspired criticism from some and faith from others.

TS: The movements for equality, for both slaves and women, fostered communities of men and women eager to extend the founding tenets of the nation to all Americans.

“Oh Carry Me Back to Ole Virginny,” 1859

