
Growing Division and Reform

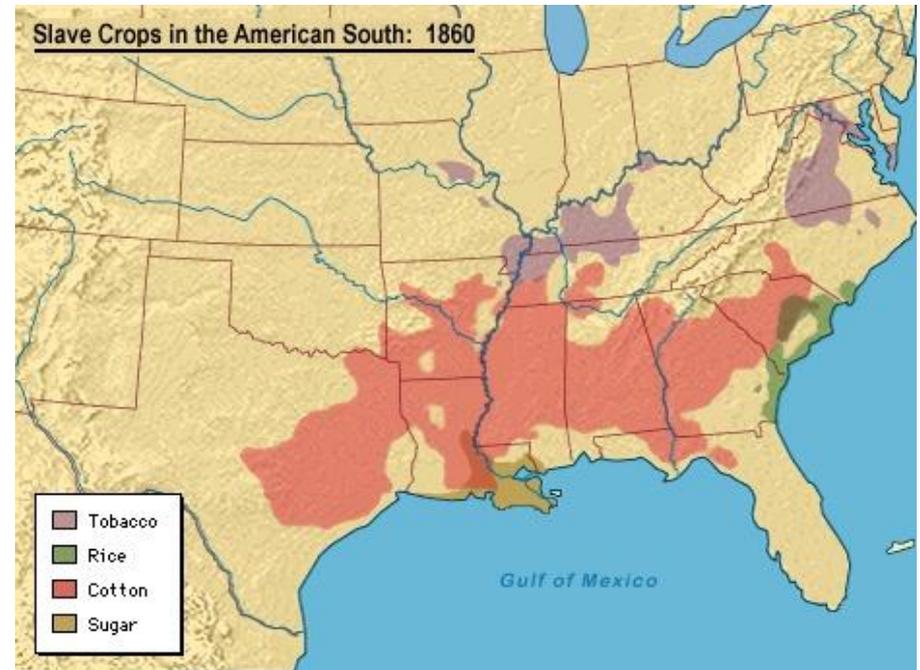
- Focus Questions 2-2
 - Identify at least two factors that lead to the division among the northern and southern states.
 - Describe the purpose of the Second Great Awakening.
 - What are some examples of religious intolerance?
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Growing Division

- New territories gained from the Louisiana Purchase, begin to apply for statehood.
 - Disagreement over the number of slave states and non-slave states.
 - States were worried of either side upsetting the balance of power. (11 free, 11 slave)
 - Missouri Compromise; settled the dispute, everything south of the 36°30'N would be allowed to have slaves, everything north was not.
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Southern Economy

- Southern economy begins to face problems.
- South blames the nation's tariffs and taxes on imports. Making items more expensive.
- South heavily depends on imports, its more focused on agriculture.
- Congress introduces new tariffs in 1828.



Nullification Crisis

- Southern states respond with the idea of nullification.
 - Nullification; argued that states had the right to declare a federal law not valid.
 - Again in 1832 Congress yet again passes a new tariff, making the situation even more explosive.
 - Southern states respond with a special legislative session to nullify the new taxes.
 - They also stepped up their call for secession.
 - President Jackson considered nullification as an act of treason and he sent warships to Charleston.
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The Second Great Awakening

- Purpose;
- Bring people back to the Christian faith.
- They used large meetings, revivals in order to encourage people to follow god.
- Most importantly they did this in response of the challenges brought for by both knowledge and science.



Religious Intolerance.

- Discrimination against Catholics. (Industrialization)
- Nativism; shift to favor U.S born and Protestant.
- Discrimination against Mormons, forced them west to Utah.
- Challenged both the Catholic and Protestant ideologies.

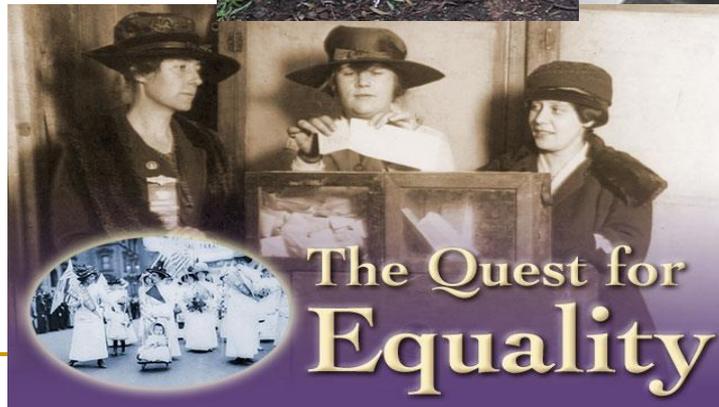


Focus Questions 2-2

- Identify at least two factors that lead to the division among the northern and southern states.
 - Describe the purpose of the Second Great Awakening.
 - What are some examples of religious intolerance that take place during this period?
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Focus Questions 2-2-2

- Describe the Social Reform inspired by religious communities.(p.187)
- Describe the goals of the women's movement.
- Describe the purpose of the Second Great Awakening.
- Describe the goal of the Abolitionist Movement.



Social Reform

- Is inspired by both religion and utopian communities.
- They called for temperance, or moderate consumption of alcohol.
- Other called for prison reforms and educational reform.



Reform Outcome

- Some states banned alcohol sales.
- States begin to rehabilitate prisoners.
- States begin to fund education



Women's Movement

- Reasons for reform;
- They were left out of the educational reform.
- Women believed that they did not just belong at home.
- Goal;
- Women wanted equality.
- Right to vote.



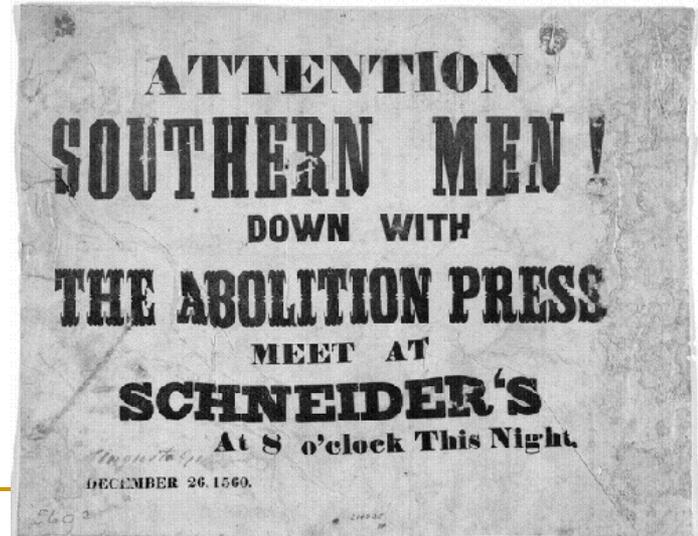
The Second Great Awakening

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Abolitionist Movement

- Goal:
- Abolition, which called for the immediate end to slavery.
- Resistance:
- Many saw this as a dangerous threat to the existing social system.
- Many believed that the southern economy would crumble.
- Censorship of abolitionist materials, newspapers, pamphlets and posters.



Focus Questions 2-2-2

- Describe the Social Reform inspired by religious communities.

Answer: They called for temperance, or moderate consumption of alcohol. Others called for prison and educational reform.

- Describe the goals of the women's movement.

Answer: Women wanted equality and the right to vote.

- Describe the purpose of the Second Great Awakening.

Answer: Bring people back to the Christian faith. Most importantly they did this in response of the challenges brought for by both knowledge and science.

- Describe the goal of the Abolitionist Movement.

Answer: Abolition called for the immediate end to slavery.
