

Liberty, Equality, Power

Name & Date: _____

Chapter 11 notes

Chapter 11: "Society, Culture, and Politics, 1820s-1840s

(Author of Chapter 11: Paul E. Johnson)

TERMS

Whig Party
Democratic Party (Jacksonians)
Second Party System
Horace Mann
Papism / popish
Dorothea Dix
temperance movement
American Temperance Society
prohibition
abolitionism
American Colonization Society
William Lloyd Garrison and <i>The Liberator</i>
American Anti-Slavery Society (1831)
feminism

Seneca Falls Convention (1848)
Married Women’s Property Act (1860)
Elizabeth Cady Stanton & Lucretia Mott

Questions

1. List the main supporters, or constituents, of the Whig and Democratic Parties, in the regions indicated below.

	Whig Party—Supporters	Democratic Party—Supporters
North & West		
South		

2. Fill in the charts below, briefly indicating what most members of the two major parties (Whigs and Democrats) thought of each of the issues listed in the leftmost column.

	Whig Party—Supporters	Democratic Party—Supporters
the market economy?		
banks (national and state)?		
Using government to impose morality?		
Public Education?		
Prisons & Insane Asylums?		
temperance legislation?		

3. In general, how did Southerners, both Whigs and Democrats, differ in their attitudes and approaches to education reform, prisons, and social reforms (like temperance)?

4. In general, *who* led and supported the **temperance movement**, *why* did they support temperance, and *how* did they push for temperance?

Who –

Why –

How –

5. How much freedom did free blacks in the North have (from 1800 to the 1840s)?
6. Did supporters of the Whigs or Democrats hold more racist attitudes toward blacks? Why?
7. Roughly how many northerners supported abolitionism and why did they support it?
8. What personal vices (or, immoral personal behavior) did evangelical reformers target for change?
9. What kinds of women got involved in the push for women's rights and why did they do so?