

I. Introduction

A. Two waves of reformers – the three factors that inspired people to want reform; compare the first and second wave of reformers (what they wanted, and how they wanted to achieve it)

II. Individualism: The Ethic of the Middle Class

A. **Individualism** – define; causes; Alexis de Tocqueville's view on individualism

B. **American Renaissance** – define

C. Ralph Waldo Emerson and Transcendentalism – define **transcendentalism**; the lyceum movement

D. Emerson's Literary Influence – significance of Thoreau's *Walden* and Margaret Fuller's work

III. Rural Communalism and Urban Popular Culture

A. **Utopias** – define

B. The Utopian Impulse – reasons for the rise of utopias

C. **Socialism** – define

D. **Perfectionism** – define

E. Historical significance of the Shakers, Fourierists, and Oneidians

F. Joseph Smith and the Mormon Experience – define **Mormonism**

G. Urban Popular Culture – compare cities in the early and mid-1800s; rise of prostitution

H. **Minstrelsy** – define

IV. Abolitionism

A. **Abolitionist** – define

B. Black Social Thought: Uplift, Race Equality, and Rebellion – significance of David Walker's *Appeal... to the Colored Citizens of the World*

C. Nat Turner's Revolt – what happened; consequences

D. Evangelical Abolitionism – significance of William Lloyd Garrison; role of women

E. The American Anti-Slavery Society – tactics (3); define **Underground Railroad**

F. Opposition and Internal Conflict – fears different groups had about abolition; define **amalgamation**

G. **Gag rule** – define

V. The Women's Rights Movement

A. Origins of the Women's Movement – define **separate sphere**

B. Redefining the domestic sphere – significance of *Godey's Lady's Book* and Catherine Beecher's *Treatise on Domestic Economy*; ways women got involved in the public sphere

C. From Black Rights to Women's Rights – define **domestic slavery**

D. **Married women's property laws** – define

E. **Seneca Falls Convention** – define