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| **Ch 11: Religion and Reform, 1800-1860** | |
| **Period 1: 1491-1607**  Ch 1: Colliding Worlds  Ch 2: American Experiments  **Period 2: 1607-1754**  Ch 3: British Atlantic World  Ch 4:Growth, Diversity, and Conflict  **Period 3: 1754-1800**  Ch 5: Problem of Empire  Ch 6 Making War and Republican Governments  Ch 7: Hammering Out a Federal Republic  **Period 4: 1800-1848**  Ch 8: Creating a Republican Culture  Ch 9: Transforming the Economy  Ch 10: A Democratic Revolution  **Ch 11: Religion and Reform**  **Period 5: 1844-1877**  Ch 12: South Expands  Ch 13: Expansion, War, and Sectional Crisis  Ch 14: Two Societies at War  Ch 15: Reconstruction  **Period 6: 1865-1898**  Ch 16: Conquering a Continent  Ch 17: Industrial America  Ch 18: Victorians Make the Modern  **Period 7: 1890-1945**  Ch 19: Rise and Reform of Industrial Cities  Ch 20: Politics, Populists, and Progressives  Ch 21: Emerging World Power  Ch 22: Cultural Conflict, Bubble, and Bust  Ch 23: Managing the Great Depression  Ch 24: World at War  **Period 8: 1945-1980**  Ch 25: Cold War America  Ch 26: Triumph of the Middle Class  Ch 27: Walking into Freedom Land  Ch 28: Uncivil Wars  Ch 29: Search for Order in an Era of Limits  **Period 9: 1980-Present**  Ch 30: Conservative America in the Ascent  Ch 31: Confronting Global and National Dilemmas | **Essential Question**:  *(be able to write an essay based on these questions together)*  To what extent did individualism, new religious sects, abolitionism, and women’s rights change American culture between 1820 and 1860? |
| * **A. Essential Topics** (*be able to write a paragraph about each topic, using appropriate relevant vocabulary*):   + - Transcendentalism: definition, characteristics, leaders, supporters, Brook Farms     - Transcendentalism as a literary movement: themes of movement, popular writers and thesis of writings, impact on women     - Utopian communities: definition, cause for movement, leaders and communities     - Mormonism: causes, background of founder, holy book, characteristic, why were they persecuted, where did they go, role of Brigham Young, successes     - Minstrels shows: characteristics, message     - Immigration: where are they from, where do they go, US reaction     - Abolitionism: definition, David Walker and his message, Nat Turner and the impact on slavery, leadership and how they advocated for abolition     - Opposition to abolition: arguments for slavery, gag rule     - Women’s Rights: argument for, roles of women in time period, leaders of movement and their goals     - Horace Mann and Education     - Seneca Falls Convention: goal, leadership, successes, long term impact |
| 1. **Short identification**    1. (*be able to define and explain the significance of*):       * + Lyceum         + Mother Ann and the Shakers         + John Noyes and Oneida         + Joseph Smith         + Brigham Young         + Nativism         + William Lloyd Garrison and The Liberator         + Amalgamation         + Separate Sphere         + Dorothea Dix         + Declaration of Sentiments |