

## Chronological Reasoning & Change Over Time ... Religion

Many people came to the U.S. solely for religious reasons, primarily to escape persecution by government officials. Religion flourished in the colonies, and although it began as strict and intolerant, Americans embraced rationalism and rejected Calvinism in the long run which helped the U.S. become less dogmatic. Today, America is a religiously tolerant nation with a majority following some sort of Catholicism or Protestantism. The following review and analysis activity traces some key events in American history with this theme in mind. Complete it by adding notes on the significance/impact of each item to/on American culture and liberty. Some items have been completed for you.

1513 Spanish claim Florida  
*Gold, Glory.*

*Catholicism was one of the Spaniards' three goals in the New World. God,*

1517 Martin Luther, 95 Theses, beginning of Protestant Reformation

*After nailing this to the doors of the Catholic Church, hoping to inspire reform, the Reformation began which resulted in new churches including the Lutherans, Calvinists, and Anabaptists. Many colonists came to the New World to escape persecution from the Catholic Church, as absolutism prevented religious tolerance. Eventually England becomes Protestant (Church of England/Anglican).*

1565 St. Augustine, Florida; Spanish mission and city

*The first permanent town/city in what became the United States was founded by the Spanish as a Catholic mission. Converting the natives to Catholicism.*

1620 Puritan Separatists arrive in the New World, Plymouth

*Separatists wanted a new life in the New World, where they could worship as they chose without persecution from the Anglican Church in England. They did not support religious tolerance.*

1630 Puritans arrive and settle Massachusetts Bay

*New England culture is predominately based on Puritanism; the Congregational Church dominates.*

1635 Roger Williams banished

1636 Harvard established, Cambridge, Massachusetts

1638 Anne Hutchinson banished

1649 Maryland Act of Toleration

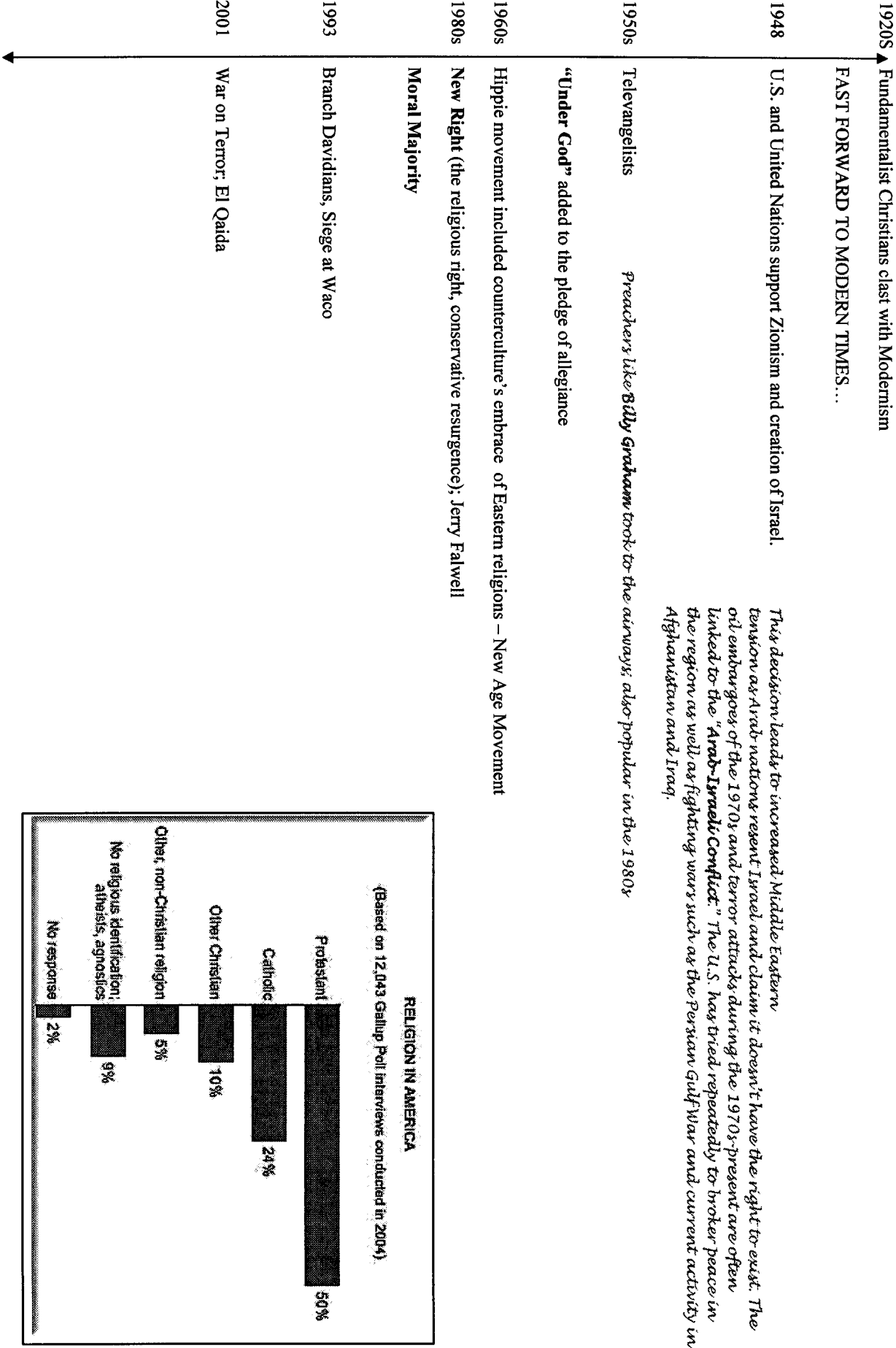


## **Chronological Reasoning & Change Over Time Continued ... Religion**

1662	Halfway Covenant	
1681	Pennsylvania, William Penn, Quakers	
1740s	First Great Awakening	
1774	Quebec Act	<i>Colonists were outraged when Britain passes this act allowing Catholicism in the Ohio Valley. Although it was a positive move for transition to "official" religion to tolerance, it was lumped in with the "Intolerable Acts" and seen as bad faith and pro-Canada.</i>
1777	Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom; Thomas Jefferson	
1786	Virginia enacts religious freedom legislation	
1791	Bill of Rights added to the Constitution, 1 <sup>st</sup> Amendment	<i>Established Churches end in this Revolutionary era as state legislatures begin to establish "liberty of conscience." Then the Constitution separated church and state. The Bill of rights was added two years later to define rights including: "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States." The definition of the separation of church and state found in the U.S. Constitution has caused more disagreement than any other in the nation's history.</i>
1790-1860	Second Great Awakening Benevolent Reform Movements	<i>Partially in response to Deism and partially an attempt to quell disorder in a changing nation, the second great awakening sought to restore "the moral government of God." (Lyman Beecher). Inspired parishioners led movements to make the world a better place; trying to remedy the evils of society such as alcohol abuse. Societies were formed in addition to traditional "preaching" as a wave of reform movements swept the nation. Benevolent reforms including abolition and temperance.</i>
1830	Joseph Smith founded Mormonism	



**Chronological Reasoning & Change Over Time Continued ... Religion**



Sources include the 2012 and 2015 Revised College Board APUSH Framework and other sources as cited in document.

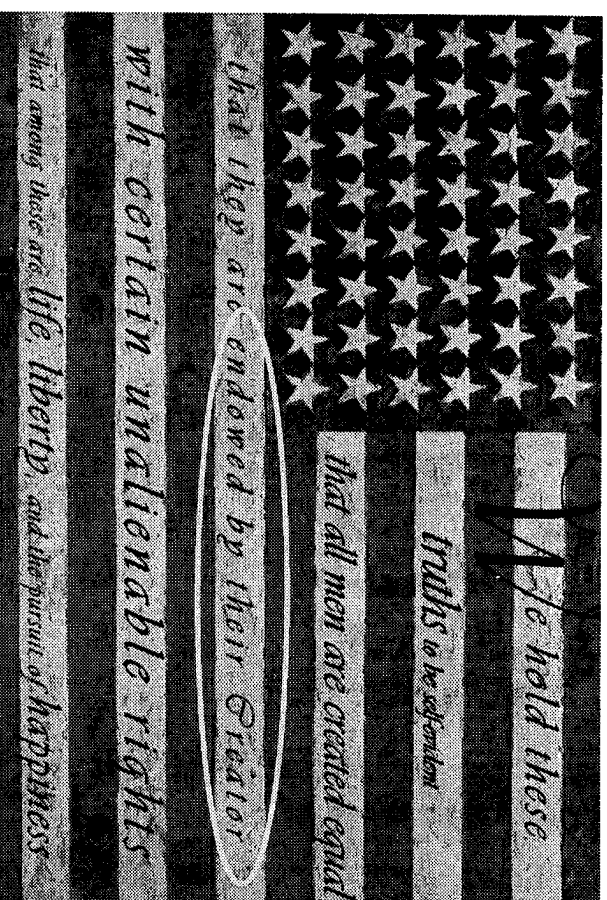
Rebecca Richardson, Allen High School



# \* Reviewing the Content Outline... Impact of Religion ... continued...

The American Revolution's democratic and republican ideals inspired new experiments with different forms of government. The ideals that inspired the revolutionary cause reflected new beliefs about politics, religion, and society that had been developing over the course of the 18th century. Enlightenment ideas and philosophy inspired many American political thinkers to emphasize individual talent over hereditary privilege, while *religion strengthened Americans' view of themselves as a people blessed with liberty*. The colonists' belief in the superiority of republican forms of government based on the natural rights of the people found expression in Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* and the **Declaration of Independence**. The ideas in these documents resonated throughout American history, shaping Americans' understanding of the ideals on which the nation was based.

(image captured from etsy.com)



While Americans embraced a new national culture, various groups developed distinctive cultures of their own. The rise of democratic and individualistic beliefs, a response to rationalism, and changes to society caused by the market revolution, along with greater social and geographical mobility, contributed to a *Second Great Awakening among Protestants that influenced moral and social reforms and inspired utopian and other religious movements*. A new national culture emerged that combined American elements, European influences, and regional cultural sensibilities. Liberal social ideas from abroad and Romantic beliefs in human perfectibility influenced literature, art, philosophy, and architecture. Enslaved blacks and free African Americans created communities and strategies to protect their dignity and family structures, and they joined political efforts aimed at changing their status.





## Reform Movements of the Antebellum Era... Influence of Second Great Awakening and other Ideas

REFORM	LEADER	CAUSES	GOAL
Abolition	Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth, William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet	Slavery as a moral wrong vs. white supremacy in the South	Emancipation (gradual by moderates, immediate by radicals)
United States Temperance Union:	Various	Excessive consumption of alcohol was widespread among all classes.	Abstinence from liquor including prohibition
Health	Dorothea Dix	Inhumane treatment of the insane in prisons; physical punishment & isolation	Prison Reform: Rehabilitation & treatment instead of punishment; build asylums for the mentally ill.
Women's Rights - Seneca Falls Convention (1848)	Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott	Lack of rights concerning property; suffrage; education.	Overcome inferior status with a focus on women's suffrage
Education	Horace Mann	Concern for creating intelligent voters who could support & perpetuate democracy.	Free public education (tax-supported); longer school year; teacher training; broad curriculum

William Lloyd Garrison fought for immediate and uncompensated emancipation using Biblical reasoning, southern slave owners responded by quoting other verses which defend "slaves obeying masters." Religious beliefs were then used to defend both viewpoints.

The Temperance movement was inspired by the Second Great Awakening, as many people—especially women—wanted to make the world a better place by combating the sources of immorality. Alcohol was blamed for many issues including spousal abuse and unproductivity. By reducing alcohol consumption, passing dry laws and/or blue laws, and eventually banning alcohol this movement sought to improve the morality of the American people. This movement eventually succeeded with the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment, however it was repealed with the 21<sup>st</sup> Amendment (Progressive Era).

The women's movement, spearheaded by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton (among others), fought against the status quo beliefs that women were inferior and incapable of making decisions (voting). They fought for the right to control their own finances, to go to school or work, or to generally rebel against the Cult of Domesticity. The movement began at Seneca Falls in 1848 where the Declaration of Sentiments was written and signed declaring that "all men and women are created equal." Those against changing gender roles or increasing liberty for women often cited Biblical verses which stated women should "submit" to their husbands. This movement eventually led to the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment in 1920 (Progressive Era).

These and other movements such as prison reform and mentally ill reform were largely inspired by the Second Great Awakening in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (Antebellum Era). Other reforms such as utopias were inspired by transcendentalism as well as religion. Some Utopias such as the Shakers had strict religious and cultural beliefs. This era also saw the creation of new Churches such as the Mormon Church and Jehovah's Witnesses.

Source: Early 19th Century movement comparison chart (apushcanvas.pbworks.com)

Reform movements challenged the status quo, introduced liberal thought including some in support of deism and some rejecting deism, and worked to increase democracy and equality by challenging the very beliefs that the nation was founded on... Declaration of Independence & "all men are created equal."

The Abolition movement was not new to the Antebellum Era but it definitely surged following the Second Great Awakening. Organizations lobbied Congress, published anti-slavery literature, or even set up a colony in Africa to recolonize African Americans in Liberia.

Many abolition movements sprang from Christian Churches. As abolitionists like



## Stop and Write!

Briefly explain how religious ideas affected the development of American identity and political thought in the eighteenth century.



Briefly explain how the First Great Awakening compared to the Second Great Awakening in its impact on the development of United States culture.

Briefly explain how religious beliefs impacted abolition, utopias, temperance, and the women's movement during the early nineteenth century.

## Reviewing the Content Outline... *Impact of Religion ... continued...*

The Gilded Age produced ***new cultural movements***, public reform efforts, and political debates over economic and social policies. New cultural and intellectual movements both buttressed and challenged the social order of the Gilded Age. Social commentators advocated theories later described as Social Darwinism to justify the success of those at the top of the socioeconomic structure as both appropriate and inevitable. Some business leaders argued that the wealthy had a moral obligation to help the less fortunate and improve society, as articulated in the idea known as the Gospel of Wealth, and they made philanthropic contributions that enhanced educational opportunities and urban environments. A number of artists and critics, including agrarians, utopians, socialists, and advocates of the ***Social Gospel***, championed alternative visions for the economy and U.S. society.

This ***Social Gospel*** believed that Christianity and American Churches had an important role to play in American society including providing services to the poor and speaking up for those in need. This was part of a vision to create a “kingdom of God” on earth. They did support some government action in society, and they believed that individuals had the ability to manipulate and direct society onto a path of higher morality. They challenged some traditional beliefs of capitalism as they espoused cooperation was more important than competition. This movement was primarily made up of Protestants and Progressive reformers. Jane Addams’ Settlement House Movement and the anti-child labor movements stemmed from this belief system. It increased public support for intervention in social issues—progressivism—and it connected the concepts of morality and poverty and social injustice.

Innovations in communications and technology contributed to the ***growth of mass culture***, while significant changes occurred in internal and international migration patterns. Popular culture grew in influence in U.S. society, even as ***debates increased*** over the effects of culture on public ***values, morals***, and American national identity. New forms of mass media, such as radio and cinema, contributed to the spread of national culture as well as greater awareness of regional cultures. Migration gave rise to new forms of art and literature that expressed ethnic and regional identities, such as the Harlem Renaissance movement. Official restrictions on freedom of speech grew during World War I, as increased anxiety about radicalism led to a Red Scare and attacks on labor activism and immigrant culture. In the 1920s, ***cultural*** and political ***controversies*** emerged as Americans debated gender roles, modernism, science, ***religion***, and issues related to race and immigration.



## Reviewing the Content Outline... *Impact of Religion ... continued...*

Post World War II economic and demographic changes had far-reaching consequences for American society, politics, and **culture**. New demographic and **social developments**, along with anxieties over the Cold War, changed U.S. culture and led to significant political and **moral debates** that sharply divided the nation. Mass culture became increasingly homogeneous in the postwar years, inspiring challenges to conformity by artists, intellectuals, and rebellious youth. Feminists and young people who participated in the counterculture of the 1960s rejected many of the **social**, economic, and political values of their parents' generation, introduced greater informality into U.S. culture, and advocated changes in sexual norms. The rapid and substantial growth of **evangelical Christian churches and organizations** was accompanied by greater political and social activism on the part of **religious conservatives**.

### *Stop and Write!*

Briefly explain how religious ideas and groups affected American culture in the early nineteenth century.

Briefly explain how religious ideas and groups affected American culture in the late nineteenth century.

Briefly explain ONE way the Social Gospel movement impacted social and political beliefs during the Progressive Era.

Briefly explain ONE way religious beliefs created culture conflict in the 1920s.

Briefly explain how religious beliefs and groups impacted the culture of the 1950s.

Briefly explain how religious beliefs and groups affected political beliefs from the 1960s through the 1980s.





## Liberalism vs Conservatism in the Early Republic

The terms "liberalism" and "conservatism" are used mainly to describe 20<sup>th</sup> century political thought such as the New Deal and Great Society (liberalism) or the conservative resurgence of the Republican Party marked by the election of Ronald Reagan. When you are comparing or explaining beliefs, values, ideas of any era, however, it is useful to consider these two terms and what they mean for an era. The chart below compares the ideals and philosophy of government for Thomas Jefferson with that of Alexander Hamilton. Review the notes, highlight cues, and then consider the validity (opposing views?) of the comparison. Remember that **liberalism challenges the status quo** and **conservatism preserves it**. Remember that what is "normal" or "status quo" changes over time, so the beliefs, values, and ideals may be the same between a liberal of one era and a conservative in another. Who is the liberal, and who is the conservative?

Thomas Jefferson	Alexander Hamilton
<p>Challenged the status quo by challenging the new, stronger central government under the Constitution. He supported states' rights rather than central power, supported farmers rather than business, and favored laissez faire style government.</p> <p>As President, he repealed the Whiskey tax, reduced the size of the military, but he left the Bank of the United States alone, which he saw as unconstitutional.</p> <p>Later, Andrew Jackson and the Democrat Party would embrace these ideals and fight against things like internal improvements, westward expansion, the Second Bank of the United States, and high tariffs.</p>	<p>Supported the status quo by defending and increasing the power of the central government. He supported a national bank, the "necessary and proper" clause over the 10<sup>th</sup> Amendment, supported taxes and tariffs as means for government to manipulate and guide economic development, and believed in a strong national defense.</p> <p>Following the death of the Federalist Party (1815; Hartford Resolutions), the next party system conservatives were the Whigs. Henry Clay led this movement which challenged power of the president, pushed for internal improvements, supported the Second Bank and tried to extend its charter</p>
<p><b>"strict constructionists"</b></p> <p>-follow exactly what was stated and allowed in the Constitution. Anything not given to the federal government in the Constitution would be given to the states and the people... 10<sup>th</sup> Amendment... no loopholes... (until you want to buy Louisiana...)</p>	<p><b>"loose constructionists"</b></p> <p>-take whatever action you want, as long as the document did not specifically say you couldn't do it... find the loopholes... use the "necessary and proper" clause to defend it</p>
<p><b>Tensions over political theories aligned with parties but also with regions. Federalists/North = contract theory of government South/Democratic-Republicans = compact theory of government</b></p> <p><b>The Compact Theory</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The states, not the people, created national government</li><li>• The laws of the states are supreme when in conflict with the laws and actions of the federal government. For example, in the antebellum North, personal liberty laws were passed to counteract federal fugitive slave laws</li><li>• The states can declare the laws of the federal government null and void if they deem it necessary and appropriate</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The logical conclusion of this theory if taken to its extreme is secession</li></ul> <p><b>The Contract Theory</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The people, not the states, created the Union</li><li>• The federal government is supreme</li><li>• Thus, federal laws and actions take precedence over state laws and actions</li></ul>



## Stop and Write!

Briefly explain how philosophical ideas of the European Enlightenment impacted the development of United States republicanism. Briefly explain how democratic and republican ideals helped shape the development of United States culture. Briefly explain how philosophical and scientific ideas impacted the development of United States political parties.





## Reviewing the Content Outline... *Artistic, Philosophical, and Scientific Ideas*

The United States began to develop a modern democracy [following the War of 1812 and into the Era of the Common Man and Antebellum Eras] and celebrated a ***new national culture***, while Americans sought to define the ***nation's democratic ideals*** and change their society and institutions to match them. While Americans embraced a ***new national culture***, various groups developed distinctive cultures of their own. The rise of ***democratic and individualistic beliefs***, a response to ***rationalism***, and changes to society caused by the market revolution, along with greater social and geographical mobility, contributed to a Second Great Awakening among Protestants that influenced ***moral and social reforms and inspired utopian*** and other religious movements. A ***new national culture*** emerged that combined American elements, European influences, and regional cultural sensibilities. ***Liberal social ideas*** from abroad and ***Romantic beliefs in human perfectibility*** influenced ***literature, art, philosophy, and architecture***.

## Early Republic through Antebellum Era Philosophical Thought

(Source: *American Philosophical and Intellectual Thought: A Survey and History*)

**The Counter-Revolution in America (1800 – 1850):** “No sooner had America reached its apogee in brilliance than a conservative reaction set in – political, religious, moral, and philosophic. The liberal stream of the Enlightenment was overwhelmed by a conservative undercurrent, which now rose to the surface.” (Kurtz, *American Thought Before 1900*)

**Southern Racial Aristocracy** (1800 – 1850): An immediate reaction against the **Declaration of Independence** was stimulated by a **fear of “the mob”** inspired to some extent by the Jacobin excesses of the French Revolution. The south was unable to reconcile itself to **Jeffersonian democracy**. Is the principle **all men are created equal** defensible? There rose a group of men, dedicated to defending the status quo of the **Southern way of life** – which included the **institution of slavery** and the economic interests that it supported. Attacked were the **notions of liberty, equality, natural rights, democracy, and strong federal government**. John C. Calhoun (1782 – 1850) was the most serious southern philosophical writer of this period, **denied that there were natural rights** prior to society – such rights were metaphysical abstractions – and he attempted to defend a **hierarchical and organic conception of society**. **Order and security**, rather than **scientific reason or democratic reform**, were to be valued and preserved.

**Academic Philosophy – Scottish Realism** (1800 – 1850): A similar conservatism was evident in **religion** in the early nineteenth-century. The **radical deistic spirit of the Age of Reason** was lost in the general subservience of **science to religion**. The earlier confidence in the powers of human intelligence was replaced by a failure of courage and a sense of human dependence. Remarkable during this period were the numerous scholarly attempts to rationalize **traditions and values**. Colleges played a big role in promoting these ideas – the purpose of many colleges was to provide **moral discipline** and an ordered conception of the universe. The college thus had the conservative function of **preserving a cultural tradition and, in effect, of justifying the status quo**. The **Scottish philosophers**, Thomas Reid, Dugald Stewart, Adam Ferguson, and others, seemed to many in America to offer a powerful answer to Hume’s skepticism. Scottish realism was first introduced at Princeton before 1800 by John Witherspoon and Samuel Stanhope Smith. It was popularized by James McCosh (1811 – 1894), a late arrival to the American shores. **Realism** was based on the doctrine that “real objects” existed independently of man and were perceivable as such. Real objects were neither unknowable nor reducible to phenomena or ideas. All of this seemed self-evident and gave to inductive intuition. The realists believed that such intuition might establish **moral, political and religious truths** – indeed, all fundamental truths could be known in the same way. There were **self-evident certitudes of right and wrong, standards of justice and injustice, truth of God’s existence and of immortality of the soul, mathematical objects, and basic scientific universals**. This method could be extended indefinitely and was conveniently used to instill a whole set of orthodox **ideas and values**, giving them sanction of philosophical necessity. **Realism** became a means of rationalizing the **unquestioning acceptance of traditional values which appealed to “common sense.”**



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### **\* Transcendentalism (1820 – 1860):**

Initially the transcendentalists were Unitarians, who liberal in sentiment, transformed Calvinistic pessimism to optimism; God was loving and just, not arbitrary or vindictive; man was not necessarily sinful but capable of moral virtue and goodness. The Unitarians also reacted against the mechanistic universe and rational religion of the deists. Nature manifested divine purpose, and man might know and appreciate its full beauty. But man must transcend ordinary understanding or experience, and his soul must have direct contact with divinity; this might be done largely without benefit of clergy. The Unitarians, like the Deists, wished to use reason to interpret the Bible but, unlike the Deists, many accepted revelation.

**Transcendentalists were ...** reacting against the limitations of Lockean conception of experience; believed there is a transcendental realm over and beyond the phenomenal appearances and ultimate reality which only reason and intuition could penetrate; **criticized the dependence of knowledge based on empirical and scientific facts** – such evidence was only probable, and ended in skepticism; poets and seers who proclaimed truth as they saw it and were not interested in rational proof; there are two worlds – (a.) the unreal world of sensations, which are the objects of physical science, and (b.) the unseen world, a religious, moral, and aesthetic universe, which only poetry and philosophy could discover; this movement stimulated by **moral idealism**, and had a goal to **liberate the individual and to free him from the blind hold of custom and convention**. The transcendentalists were humanitarians deeply concerned with **moral progress**, with **political and social justice and equality**. Each individual possessed an implicit dignity, which was also a claim to **equality**, for each person had both the ability and the right to consult his private intuition. They fought against acquiescence to injustice and defended **liberalism in social action**.

**\* Utopias**-During this era, several utopias were religious communities... but some were experimental communities inspired by the Second Great Awakening, yet **were rebelling against religion**, OR **were inspired by transcendentalism**; they were created with the **belief in human perfectibility**. Three examples are outlined below.

Utopia inspired by Religion	Utopia inspired by Secularism	Utopia inspired by Transcendentalism
<b>Shakers</b> Mother Ann Lee founded this society which lasted for 30 years. It ended because they embraced celibacy. It was based on the religious belief that God was both father and mother, men and women were equal in God's eyes, and strove to create a community that was productive (famous for Shaker furniture) while also keeping men and women separate and rejecting materialism.	<b>New Harmony</b> Robert Owen founded this society based on socialistic beliefs in communal living. It only lasted 3 years	<b>Brook Farm</b> George Ripley founded this society based on transcendentalism which combined hard work with education in hopes of creating a communal society in which a "higher level" of understanding would be reached. It only lasted 6 years due to disease/epidemic and the resistance of its intellectuals to do hard labor.



# The Development of American Culture... American Art

**Early American art was based on portraiture and European styles.** Only those who could afford it were captured in this art form. In general, American art during the Early Republic was just an extension of European style. A truly American art form did not emerge until the Era of Good Feelings and Antebellum periods during which time nationalism increased and a truly unique and "American" culture developed with its own styles and subjects independent from Europe. **America began to create new styles of art, architecture, and literature which took pride in the growing nation. This movement began after the War of 1812 as illustrated with the surge of nationalism and Francis Scott Key's Star Spangled Banner.** As you review and contextualize the examples of American art, consider the significance of each piece to American culture and identity. Context... What does each represent? What era was it produced? What era is it portraying? Purpose, Audience, or Point of View... What style is used? What event/era is portrayed? What bias is present? Is something being celebrated? Romanticism or Realism? (images are public domain captured from Wikipedia and ushistory.org, review activity inspired by John P. Irish, Carroll High School)

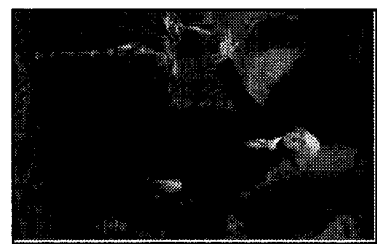
Jonathan Singleton Copley,  
Paul Revere , 1768



Charles Wilson Peale  
Portrait of George Washington 1772



Gilbert Stuart  
George Washington 1797



Benjamin West  
Peace Negotiations with Great Britain, 1783



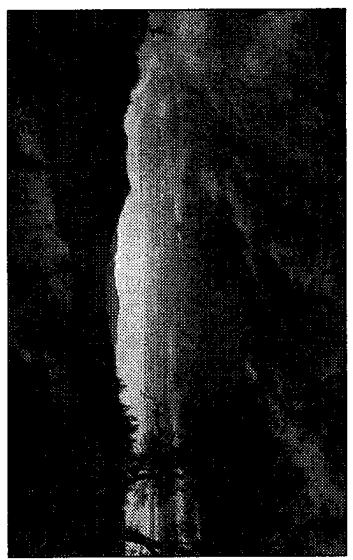
## Truly American Art...

Art	Literature	Architecture
Hudson River School-Landscape painting, celebrating beauty of America. Romantic images of "noble savages" (American Indians), and romantic portrayal of founding moments (American history)	writing tales of American characters in American settings Ralph Waldo Emerson - Wrote as well as travelled giving lectures, Washington Irving - The Legend of Sleepy Hollow and Twas the Night Before Christmas, James Fenimore Cooper - Last of the Mohicans, Nathaniel Hawthorne - Scarlet Letter	New style based on ancient Greece and Rome, columns and domes illustrated American pride in a Republic (Roman Republic) and democratic ideals (Athens - democracy)

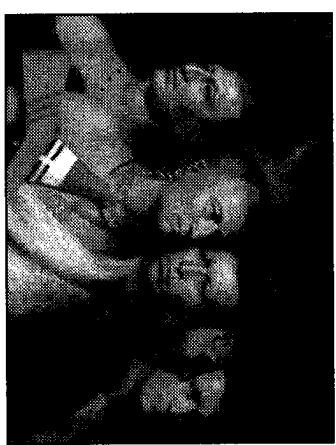
Thomas Cole's The Oxbow, 1836



Frederick Church Twilight in the Wilderness, 1860



Charles Bird King Young Omaha, War Eagle, Little Missouri, and Pawnees 1831



John Audubon  
1830s Morning Dove





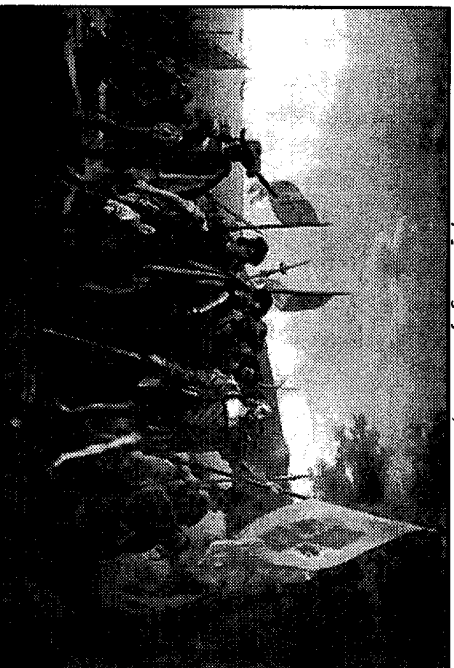


## American Art Antebellum... continued...

### Romanticism – American History

(images are public domain captured from Wikipedia and ushistory.org)

Some of the most iconic scenes in United States [American] history were captured in the art of the Antebellum Era. Many of these are on display in the U.S. Capitol and/or Smithsonian in Washington D.C. What do they reflect about culture and identity?



John Vanderlyn, *Landing of Columbus*, 1847



Robert W. Weir, *Embarking of the Pilgrims*, 1843

Peter F. Rothammel, 1851,

*Patrick Henry Before the Virginia House of Burgesses*



John Trumbull, 1819, *The Signing of the Declaration of Independence*



Emanuel Leutze, 1851, *Washington Crossing the Delaware*

