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Objectives Sought By Reformers in the Following Movements: Temperance, Education, Prison, Womens Rights, and Antislavery Introduction

The second quarter of the 19th century was characterized by emergence of several number of institutions and some social movements that were dedicated in the improvement of individualistic and social morals. The emergence of the idealistic philosophy led to the idea that fate was not in anyway predetermined and that an individual had to strive so as to live a blessed life. The other reform on the institutions was concerned with the asylums and the prisons. People from the evangelicals in the north proposed new reforms that did not focus on improving the souls of the prisoners but aimed at punishing them (Blassingame 34). The state of Pennsylvania introduced a prison with the prisoners stayed alone and were given bibles to keep them company. The Auburn system was adapted by most of the states where the prisoners slept in solitary cells and were allowed to work in groups and the prisons products were sold to the outside market (Zinn 20).

The middle class evangelicals had an assumption that crime; family violence, poverty, poverty and most of the social ills were linked to massive alcoholism (Douglass, Blassingame and McKivigan 17). They argued that a country with sober citizens would lead to a crime free society with minimal or no violence at all. The country will be characterized with happy homes and less noisy streets.

Other reformed includes those from the utopians; it became radical to abolitions and feminists. Most of the members who formed the first convention on women rights were all from the antislavery and missionary societies in the world. They attacked hierarchy and patriarchy in all the possible forms (Stanton et al. 12). Majority of the women started from

realizing their personal perspective that the social reforms applied mostly to them and started thinking of themselves as humans and women respectively. Then there was the convention of the Seneca Falls that recognized noted the teachings of Jesus that made distinction between the roles of men and women (Moses 20).

Women at the convention came up with a manifesto known as The Declaration of Sentiments that was based on the declaration of independence. They specifically wanted to be given their rights to vote and complained that the political system of the American people separated those people who count from those who don't. The ideology of the northern social reforms applied to slavery more clearly than to any other institution. The talk of the American Revolution of universal natural rights lead to the creation of conundrum regarding the institution, most of the institutions thought more about liberating their slaves (Ngai and Gjerde 56). The American colonization society requested to let the African slaves to their continents though it aimed more at liberating than deporting them.

Conclusion

The Grimké sisters helped to spark a major revolution in the American republic perception. They worked a lot in the advancement of women rights and slavery. They later realized the parallels that existed between the roles of women and slaves in the society. One of the sisters concluded by writing the Equality of sexes that was the first document to link women and slavery.

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