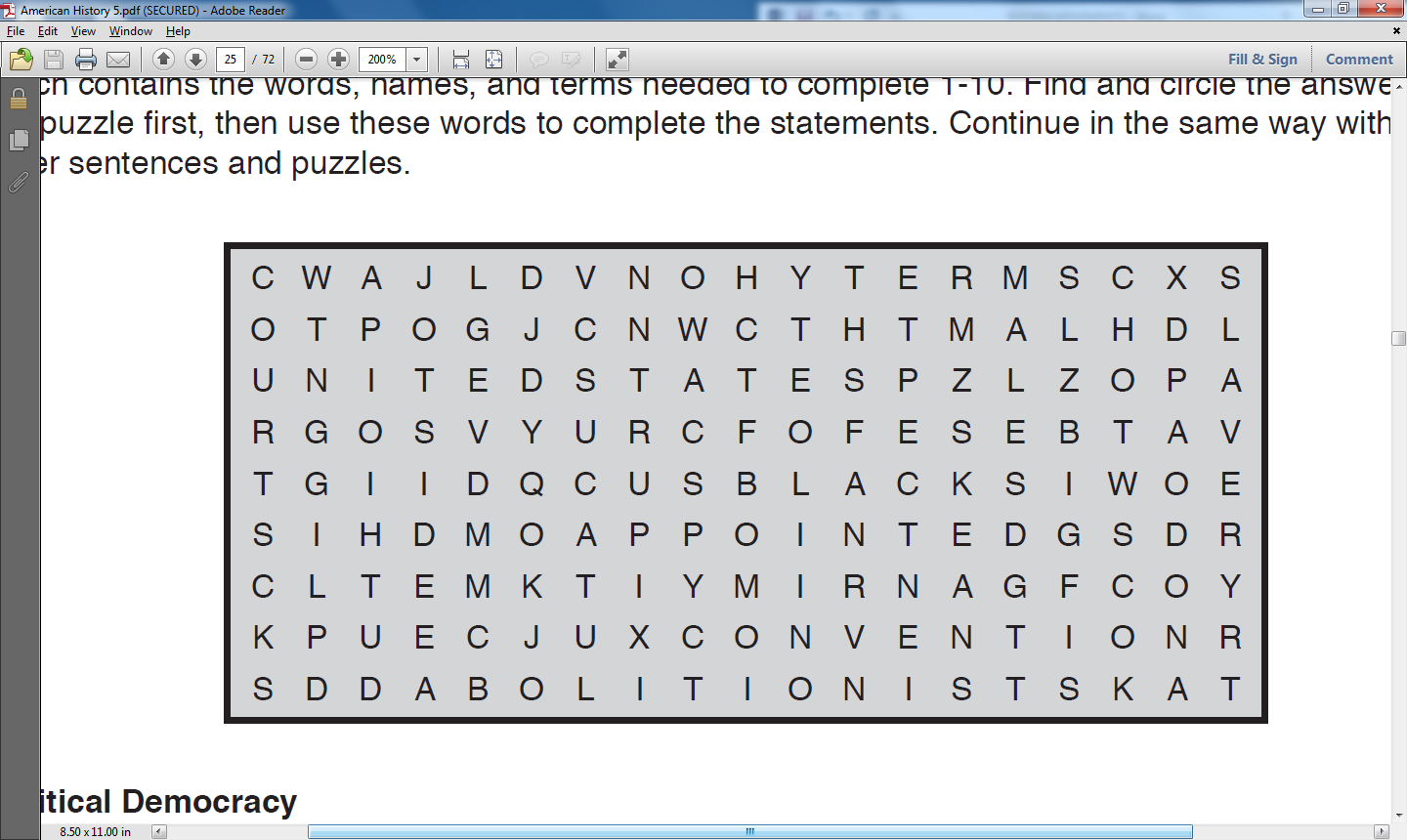
**REFORM MOVEMENTS**

During the 1830s, many reform movements began in the United States. They focused on various political, economic, and social problems faced by workers, women, and other groups. Most of the changes brought about by these early reform movements came gradually over a long period of time. Some issues are still being dealt with today, even though much progress has been made through the years.

Directions: Fill in the missing words, names, and terms in the following sentences. All the answers are hidden on the word search puzzles, either horizontally, vertically, or diagonally. Begin with Puzzle 1, which contains the words, names, and terms needed to complete 1-10. Continue in the same way with the other sentences and puzzles.

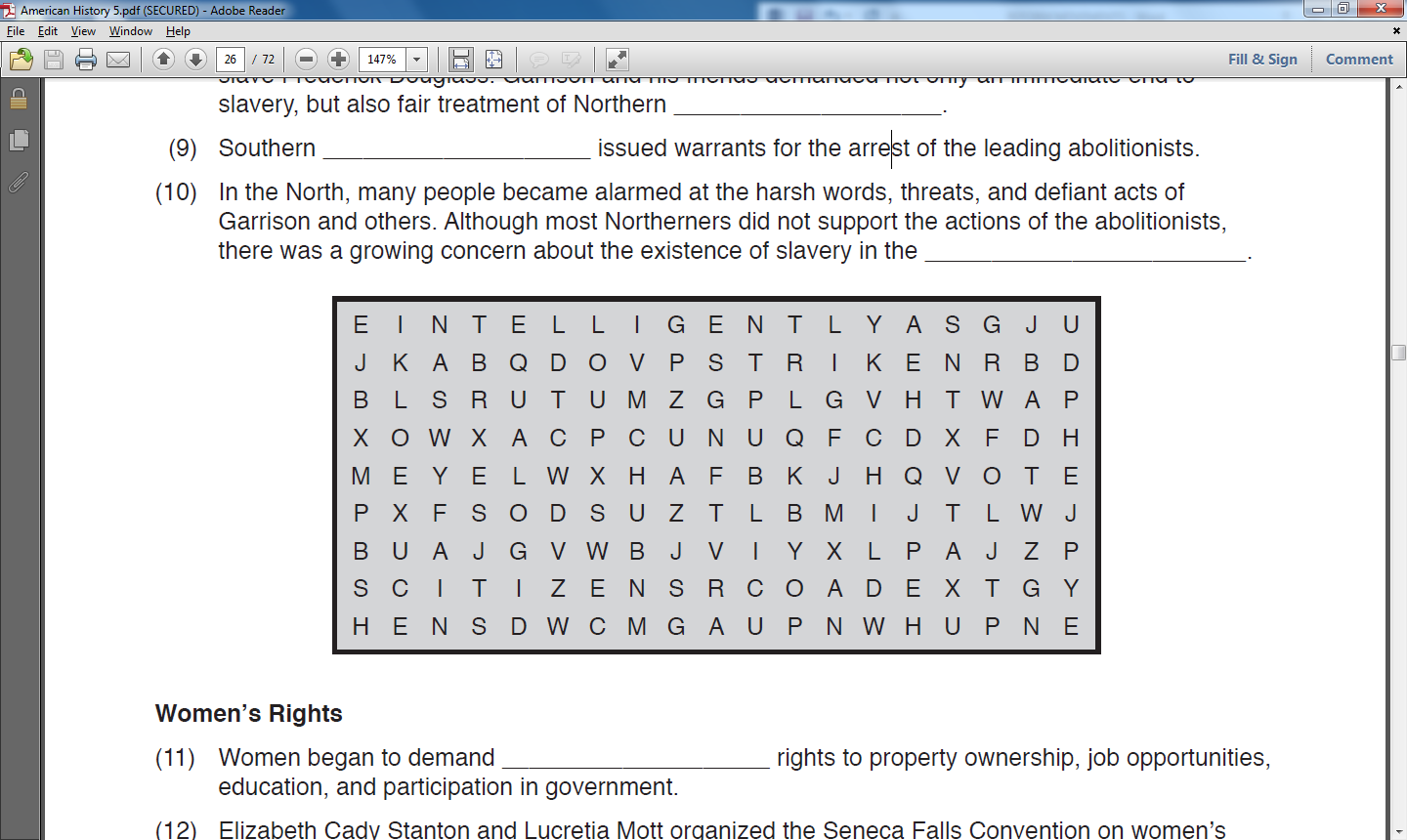


Political Democracy

1. A spirit of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spread across the United States during the administration of Andrew Jackson.
2. Many states did away with religious and property qualifications for voting. This made it possible for most adult white \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to vote.
3. Property qualifications for holding office were lowered or removed, giving more people a chance to become government officials. More state officeholders were elected, rather than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to office.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of office were shortened so that voters could remove unwanted officials sooner.
5. Presidential electors, previously chosen by state legislatures, were now selected by the people. Candidates for President were picked by delegates attending a nominating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rather than by party leaders at a caucus.

Abolition of Slavery

1. Reformers who wanted to end slavery in the United States were called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. William Lloyd Garrison, the best-known abolitionist, founded an anti-slavery newspaper called The Liberator. He played an active part in organizing the American Anti- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Society.
3. Other leaders of the abolitionist movement included Theodore Weld, Wendell Phillips, and escaped slave Frederick Douglass. Garrison and his friends demanded not only an immediate end to slavery, but also fair treatment of northern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Southern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ issued warrants for the arrest of the leading abolitionists.
5. In the North, many people became alarmed at the harsh words, threats, and defiant acts of Garrison and others. Although most Northerners did not support the actions of the abolitionists, there was a growing concern about the existence of slavery in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

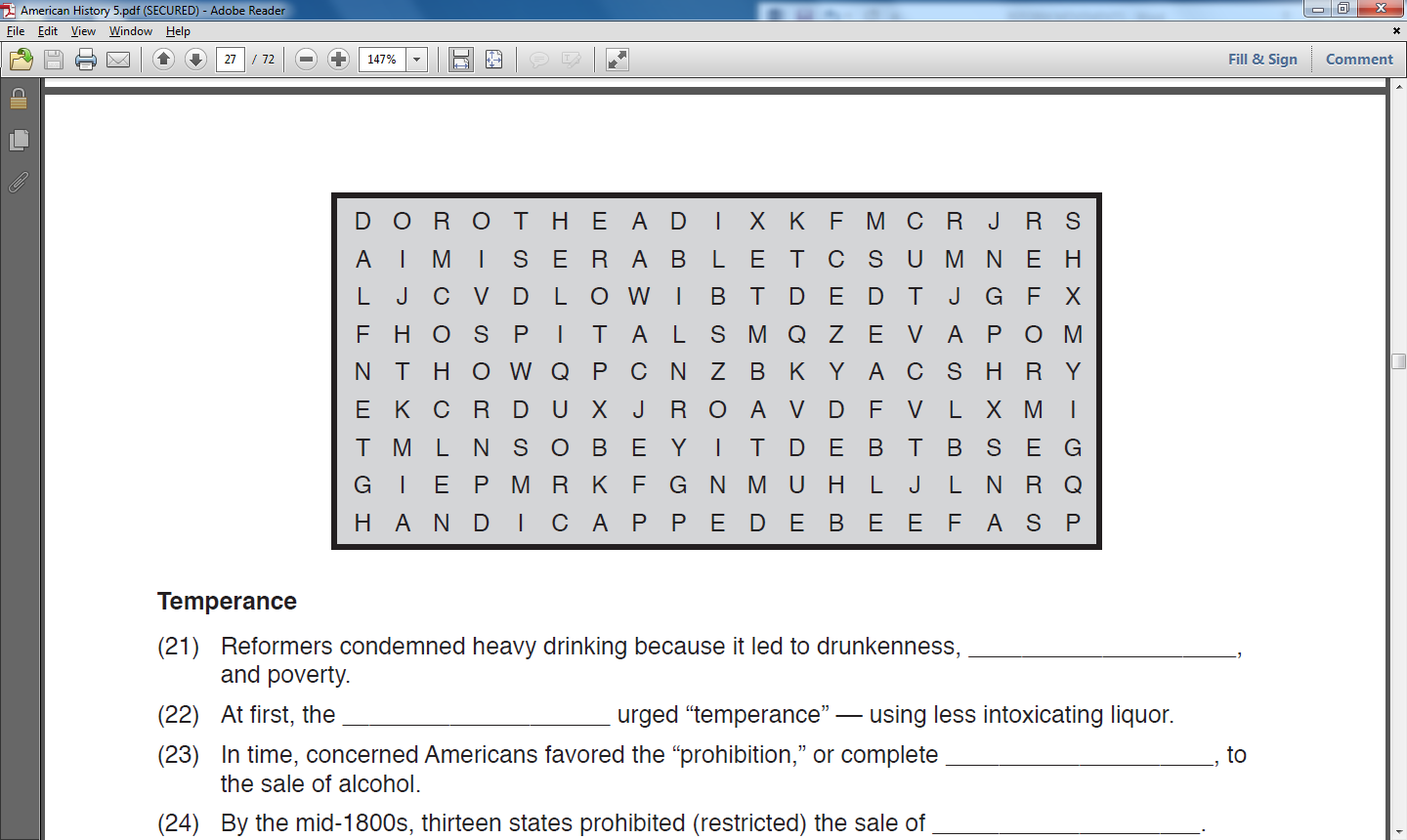


Women’s Rights

1. Women began to demand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rights to property ownership, job opportunities, education, and participation in government.
2. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott organized the Seneca Falls Convention on women’s rights. The delegates issued a declaration demanding “all the rights and privileges which belong to them as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the United States.”
3. Mrs. Stanton joined forces with Susan B. Anthony to lead the movement for women’s rights, especially the right to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Working Conditions

1. The labor movement had many successes during the 1830s. it helped eliminate property requirements for voting, and earned the right to form labor unions and go on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The labor movement ended imprisonment for debt, reduced working hours to ten, and placed some restrictions on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ labor.
3. Few children received a good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before the 1830s.
4. Most schoolchildren were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with wealthy parents who could afford to send them to private schools.
5. During the Age of Jackson, thoughtful Americans pointed to the need to educate people so that they could vote \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and take part in the affairs of government.
6. A system of public schools was created which offered an education to children regardless of their parents’ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Horace Mann established a modern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school system in Massachusetts that other states eventually copied.



Temperance

1. Reformers condemned heavy drinking because it led to drunkenness, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and poverty.
2. At first, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ urged “temperance” – using less intoxicating liquor.
3. In time, concerned Americans favored the “prohibition,” or complete \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, to the sale of alcohol.
4. By the mid-1800s, thirteen states prohibited (restricted) the sale of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Care for the Less Fortunate

1. Prisoners, the mentally ill, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Americans were badly treated during the early 1800s.
2. Dorothea Dix and others worked to end the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ conditions in American prisons.
3. Efforts were made to stop imprisonment for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Prisons contained large numbers of insane persons who were commonly put into chains and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. A campaign led by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ encouraged many states to give proper treatment to the mentally ill.
6. Eventually, 32 mental \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were founded in 15 states, Canada, Great Britain, Europe, and Japan.

Dorothea Dix Addresses the Massachusetts Legislature

The best known reformer of this period was Dorothea Dix. She became concerned about the treatment of prisoners and the insane while teaching a Sunday school class at a jail in East Cambridge, Massachusetts. She was horrified by the conditions at the jail, and was especially alarmed by the mixing of prisoners and the mentally ill. Dix began a careful check of Massachusetts prisons, poor-houses, and insane asylums, then delivered a shocking summary of her findings to the Massachusetts Legislature. Her report is given below. It caused lawmakers to vote in favor of spending money for improvements at the state insane asylum at Worcester.

GENTLEMEN: I come to present the strong claims of suffering humanity. I come to place before the Legislature of Massachusetts the condition of the miserable, the desolate, the outcast. I come as the representative of helpless, forgotten, and insane men and women; of beings sunk to a condition from which the most unconcerned would be moved with horror; of beings wretched in our prisoners, and more wretched in our poorhouses.

I must confine myself to a few examples, but am ready to furnish other and more complete details, if required.

I proceed, gentlemen, briefly to call your attention to the present state of insane persons confined within this state, in cages, closets, cellars, stalls, pens! Chained, naked, beaten with rods, and lashed into obedience.

I offer the following extracts from my notebook and journal.

Springfield: In the jail, one lunatic woman, furiously mad, whose keepers disregard all the decencies of life. In the poorhouse of the same town is a woman apparently only needing some care and a job to make it unnecessary to confine her alone in a dreary, unfurnished room. Her appeals for work and companionship are most touching, but the mistress replied “she had no time to attend to her.”

Lincoln: A woman in a cage. Medford: One crazed subject chained, and one in a close stall for seventeen years. Pepperelli: One often doubly chained, hand and foot; another violent; several peaceable now. Brookfield: One man caged, comfortable. Granville: One often closely confined, now losing the use of his limbs from want of exercise. Charlemont: One man caged. Savory: One man caged. Lenox: Two in the jail, against whose unfit condition there the jailer protests.

Dedham: The insane disadvantageously placed in jail. In the poorhouse, two females in stalls, situated in the main building, lie in wooden bunks filled with straw; always shut up. One of these subjects is supposed curable. The overseers of the poor have declined giving her a trial at the hospital, as I was informed, on account of expense.

Besides the above, I have seen many who, part of the year, are chained or caged. The use of cages is widespread. Chains are less common; willful abuse less frequent than sufferings resulting from a lack of caring and attention. I encountered during the last three months many poor creatures wandering reckless and unprotected through the country. In traveling around the state, I have found hundreds of insane persons in every variety of circumstance and condition, many whose situation could not and need not be improved; a less number, but that very large, whose lives are the saddest pictures of human suffering.

Men of Massachusetts, I beg, I implore, I demand pity and protection for these of my suffering, outraged people. Raise up the fallen, restore the outcast, defend the helpless, and for your eternal and great reward receive the benediction, “Well done, good and faithful servants, become rulers over many things!”

Injustice is also done to the convicts. It is certainly very wrong that they should be doomed day after day and night after night to listen to the ravings of madmen and madwomen. This is a kind of punishment that is not recognized by our laws and is what the criminal ought not to be called upon to undergo. The confinement of the criminal and of the insane in the same building is against the good order and discipline which should be observed in every well-regulated prison. I do most sincerely hope that more permanent provision will be made for the insane by the state, either to restore Worcester Insane Asylum to what it was originally designed to be or else to make better arrangements for the benefit of this very unfortunate class of our fellow beings.

Gentlemen, I commit to you this sacred cause. Your action upon this subject will affect the present and future condition of hundreds and of thousands. In this legislation, as in all things, may you exercise that “wisdom which is the breath of the power of God.”

Answer the following questions in COMPLETE SENTENCES:

1. Which two reform movements of the Age of Jackson did the most to improve the quality of life in the United States? Explain your answers.
2. What were the main concerns expressed by Dorothea Dix in her address to the Massachusetts Legislature?
3. What did Dorothea Dix want the lawmakers of Massachusetts to do?