

Exercise walk-through

4.11

An Age of Reform

AP United States History

How could revival encourage reform?

Teaching evidence, paraphrased from CED Topics 4.10–4.11

Democratic and individualistic beliefs, responses to rationalism, market changes and greater mobility contributed to the **Second Great Awakening** among Protestants.

Revival emphasised personal salvation and the possibility of moral improvement. Reformers formed **voluntary organizations** to change behaviour and improve society.

Try it: Explain a link from belief to action in **temperance**, which sought to reduce or end alcohol use. Why does naming a revival and a movement not yet explain their connection?

Worked link: belief, organisation and action

Belief: If people can change morally, harmful behaviour need not be accepted as permanent.

Organisation and action: Some reformers joined voluntary groups to persuade people to change. Temperance campaigns applied this approach to alcohol use and its perceived social harms.

Wider aims: Abolitionist and antislavery movements

challenged slavery; a **women's rights movement**
equality and opportunity.

demanded greater

Revival was one influence on reform. Rights arguments, reform experience and social conditions also mattered; not every campaign had one identical cause.

Did voluntary reform exclude government action?

Evidence, paraphrased from the CED's source descriptions

Dorothea Dix, 1845

Addressed Pennsylvania's legislature about jail and poorhouse conditions while advocating humane treatment and asylum reform.

Seneca Falls, 1848

The **Seneca Falls Convention** expressed demands for greater equality and opportunities for women.

Try it: Use Dix to test “voluntary reform meant reform without the state”. Why does a convention's demand for equality not prove equality had already been achieved?

Worked distinction: demands, methods and outcomes

Dix's method: Addressing a legislature sought public action. Reform outside government could try to change government policy or institutions; “voluntary” did not mean refusing state involvement.

Seneca Falls: The convention expressed a demand for change. A declaration of ideals is evidence of activists' aims, not proof that all legal and political barriers disappeared.

Another limit: Northern emancipation increased the free African American population, even while many states restricted African Americans' rights.

Separate what reformers wanted, how they acted and what changed. Evidence for one is not automatically evidence for the others.

Exam transfer: compare explanations of women's activism

2024 AP US History, Set 1, Question 1(a), adapted practice

Melder Religious and reform activity brought women together, gave them experience and encouraged challenges to restrictions.

Lerner Class differences shaped activism. Middle-class women's frustration with political exclusion helped drive the rights movement.

Try it: Describe one major difference between the explanations. These are teaching paraphrases; consult the exam's full excerpts for the original task.

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State what voluntary organizations aimed at.

[2]

2.2 State what abolitionist movements achieved and what accompanied it.

[2]

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State what voluntary organizations aimed at. [2]

2.1

- changing individual behaviors and improving society through temperance and other reform efforts

2.2 State what abolitionist movements achieved and what accompanied it. [2]

2.2

- gradual emancipation in the North, growing the free African American population, even as many state governments restricted African Americans' rights

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 The women's rights movement faced an internal argument.

(a) State it.

[2]

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 The women's rights movement faced an internal argument.

(a) State it.

[2]

(a)

- arguments emerged over whether to narrow the goals to white women

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 The women's rights movement faced an internal argument.

(b) State what the Awakening inspired besides moral and social reform.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 The women's rights movement faced an internal argument.

(b) State what the Awakening inspired besides moral and social reform.

[1]

(b)

- utopian and other religious movements

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Emancipation in the North was accompanied by

[1]

☐

A many state governments restricting African Americans' rights

B full equality

C no change

D federal protection

3.2 The women's rights movement expressed its ideals at

[1]

☐

A the Seneca Falls Convention

B the Constitutional Convention

C the Hartford Convention

D Philadelphia

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Emancipation in the North was accompanied by

[1]

☐

- A many state governments restricting African Americans' rights
- B full equality
- C no change
- D federal protection

3.1 A

- restriction accompanied emancipation

3.2 The women's rights movement expressed its ideals at

[1]

☐

- A the Seneca Falls Convention
- B the Constitutional Convention
- C the Hartford Convention
- D Philadelphia

3.2 A

- Seneca Falls

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A movement gains legal freedom for a group whose rights are then restricted.

(a) State what this shows.

[1]

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3.3 A movement gains legal freedom for a group whose rights are then restricted.

(a) State what this shows.

[1]

(a)

- that legal freedom and civil rights are separate achievements

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A movement gains legal freedom for a group whose rights are then restricted.

(b) Explain why both belong in one account.

[2]

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[2]

(b)

- the CED states both in one sentence, and an account of either alone misdescribes what the movement accomplished