**SECOND GREAT AWAKENING**

Enlighten: Give someone greater knowledge and understanding about a subject or situation, or give them spiritual knowledge or insight.

Ethics: the principles of conduct (behavior) governing an individual or a group; dealing with what is good and bad in society

Reform: to improve conditions; changing something that is wrong, corrupt, bad, etc

Reformers: people who work to correct injustices or improve conditions of others

Revival: a reawakening of faith or renewal of commitment to religion; an evangelistic meeting or service intended to effect such a reawakening in those present

Second Great Awakening: A revival of religious feeling and belief in the 1820’s and 1830’s that led to reforms in society

Transcendentalism: a philosophy that taught people to ‘transcend’ (go beyond) logical thinking to reach true understanding with the help of emotion and intuition

**TEMPERANCE**

Temperance: moderation in or abstaining (staying away) from the use of alcoholic beverages

Pledge: a promise to do something

Motto: a sentence, phrase, or word expressing the spirit or purpose of a person, organization, city, etc.,

Mission Statement: a statement of the purpose of a company, organization or person; its reason for existing.

**WOMEN’S RIGHTS**

Civil Rights: the rights that are guaranteed by the Constitution to all people as citizens, especially equal treatment under the law

Declaration of Sentiments: a formal statement of injustices or grievances suffered by women, written by the organizers of the Seneca Falls Convention

Enfranchise: give the right to vote to someone

Feminist: a person who advocates for social, economic, and political equality for women

Repressive: being overbearing or controlling

Sentiment: A thought, view, or attitude

Suffrage: the right to vote

**EDUCATION**

Common Schools: public schools who were funded by local property taxes, charged no tuition, and were open to all white children

Illiterate: unable to read or write

No Child Left Behind: a United States Act of Congress that supports education reform based on the idea that setting high standards and establishing measurable goals can improve student outcomes in education

Normal Schools: schools that were created to train teachers to teach in public schools

Public education: schools and instruction supported and run by the government

Tutor: to teach or instruct someone

**ABOLITION**

Abolitionist: a person who advocates getting rid (*abolition*) of slavery

Activism: action taken to bring about social change and reform

Advocate: someone that supports or promotes the interests of another person or group of people

Discrimination: unequal treatment based on a person’s race, gender, religion, place of birth, etc…

Emancipation: the act of freeing people from slavery

Prejudice: an unfavorable opinion or feeling formed beforehand or without knowledge, thought, or reason.

**PRISON & MENTAL HEALTH**

De-institutionalization: the policy of moving severely mentally ill people out of large state hospitals and then closing part or all of those hospitals

Institution: an organization, establishment, foundation, society, or the like, devoted to the promotion of a particular cause or program; example - state hospitals

Mental Illness: a medical disease or disorder that affects the mind and prevents a healthful life

Tolerance: sympathy or acceptance of beliefs or practices differing from or conflicting with one's own

**IMMIGRATION**

Ancestor: a person from whom one is descended; preceding generations

Assimilate: to adapt to the customs, attitudes, etc., of a group or nation; match your culture to the one in which you live

Bias: a distorted or one-sided view

Cultural Diffusion: the spread of ideas, technology, religion, and language

Diversity: being different; it can be different people and cultures, economic activities, etc.

Famine: severe lack of food in an entire region or area

Haven: a safe place

Heritage: the traditional beliefs, values, and customs of a family or country

Hostile: unfriendly, aggressive, or combative

Immigrant: someone who moves from one country or another, usually for political, economic, or social reasons

Migration Patterns: routes of movement for animals and people across a given area or countries

Nativism: an attitude of superiority and resentment towards immigrants and foreign people

Push Factors: things that make a person want to leave their home country; things that push people out of their homeland

Pull Factors: things that make a person want to go to a new country; things that pull people toward a new land

**INDUSTRIAL & TRANSPORTATION REVOLUTIONS**

Artisan: a person trained in a skill or trade

Incentive: something that motivates an individual to perform an action

Industrial Revolution: a major shift in economic activity in the 1800’s where machines and factories replaced hand tools and artisans

Industrialization: the large-scale introduction of manufacturing, advanced technical enterprises, and other productive economic activity into an area, society, country, etc.

Manufacture: to make raw materials and resources into finished and usable products

Mass Production: the use of interchangeable parts and assembly lines to make large quantities of goods for less money

Standard of living: the level of material comfort as measured by the goods, services, and luxuries available to an individual, group, or nation.

Urbanization: the growth of cities