

# AP<sup>®</sup> UNITED STATES HISTORY

## 2007 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Question 3

In what ways did the Second Great Awakening in the North influence TWO of the following?

Abolitionism  
Temperance  
The cult of domesticity  
Utopian communities

#### The 8–9 Essay

- Contains a clear, well-developed thesis that explains how the Second Great Awakening influenced TWO societal aspects.
- Develops the thesis with considerable, relevant historical information.
- Provides strong analysis and effectively links the Second Great Awakening to TWO topics; coverage may be somewhat uneven.
- May contain minor errors that do not detract from the overall quality of the essay.
- Is well organized and well written.

#### The 5–7 Essay

- Contains a thesis that partially explains how the Second Great Awakening influenced TWO societal aspects.
- Supports the thesis with some relevant historical information.
- Provides some analysis and some linkage of the Second Great Awakening to TWO topics; coverage may be unbalanced.
- May contain errors that do not seriously detract from the quality of the essay.
- Has acceptable organization and writing.

#### The 2–4 Essay

- Contains a confused or unfocused thesis or simply paraphrases the question with little or no explanation.
- Provides minimal relevant information or lists facts with little or no application to the question.
- May address one topic or describe TWO topics in a general way.
- May contain major errors.
- May be poorly organized and/or written.

#### The 0–1 Essay

- Lacks a thesis or paraphrases the question.
- Demonstrates an incompetent or inappropriate response.
- Has little or no understanding of the question.
- Contains substantial errors.

#### The — Essay

- Is blank or completely off task.

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### Question 3 Fact Sheet

#### Second Great Awakening: Beliefs and Ideals

Many Americans experienced uncertainty and anxiety as they confronted a rapidly changing society that saw the rise of the Market Revolution and the increase of urbanization and immigration. The Second Great Awakening addressed these feelings.

Movement preached spiritual rebirth, individual self-improvement, and perfectionism  
Ignited a spirit of change with its idea that moral rectitude could lead to salvation  
Its emphasis on the ability of individuals to amend their lives engendered a wide variety of reform movements—not only as a means of personal salvation but as a mandate for reform and control of the larger society  
Combined a more active piety with a belief in God as an active force in the world whose grace could be attained through faith and good works

Evangelical Christianity  
Coming of the millennium  
Salvation possible to everyone through conversion and personal faith  
Readmit God into life  
Holiness resided in the individual  
Equality before God  
Challenged indifference; devote yourself to the moral well-being of others  
Faith demonstrated through moral behavior  
Observed the Sabbath, practiced sobriety  
At least rhetorically, racial and gender equality

#### Second Great Awakening: People and Events

Lyman Beecher  
Charles Finney  
Peter Cartwright (Father Cartwright)  
American Bible Society (1816)  
American Sunday School Union (1824)  
American Home Missionary Society (1826)  
Lane Theological Seminary  
Cane Ridge Meeting

“Burned-over district”  
Camp meetings  
Market Revolution  
“Anxious seat”  
Relevant religious denominations: Baptists, Deists, Methodists, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Unitarians

#### Abolitionism

American Colonization Society (1817)  
New England Anti-Slavery Society  
William Lloyd Garrison, *The Liberator* (1831)  
Garrison founded the American Anti-Slavery Society (1833), which by 1838 had 1,350 chapters and 250,000 members; rejects gradualism; calls for the immediate, unconditional, universal abolition of slavery  
Founding of the Liberty Party (1840)

Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society:  
Lucretia Mott  
Angelina and Sarah Grimke  
Sojourner Truth  
Frederick Douglass: *North Star* (newspaper); *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass* (1845) (autobiography)  
Harriet Beecher Stowe, *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* (1852)  
John Brown  
Lyman Beecher

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## Question 3 Fact Sheet (continued)

### Temperance

Timothy Shay Arthur, *Ten Nights in a Barroom*  
Deacon Robert Peckham (artist): “Woe of Liquor,”

“Happy Abstinence Family”

American Society for the Promotion of  
Temperance (1826), which by the 1830s had  
5,000 state and local temperance groups, for  
example, Daughters of Temperance

Lyman Beecher

“Demon rum”/“devil juice”/“devil’s nectar”

“The Drunkard’s Progress”

Maine Law (1851): first state to prohibit the sale  
and consumption of alcohol statewide;

sponsored by temperance advocate Neal S.  
Dow

Strongly anti-immigrant in its message (targeting  
Irish Catholics and Germans)

Provided the Protestant middle class with a  
means to attack out-of-favor groups (laborers,  
immigrants, and Catholics)

Know-Nothing Party

Consumption of liquor substantially declined  
during the 1830s (by 50 percent)

### The Cult of Domesticity

The first phase of women’s reform activities reflected women’s unique moral qualities, for example, as  
“social mother.” The second phase challenged male prerogatives and moved beyond moral suasion. As  
women became more involved in reform movements (especially temperance and abolition), some women  
increasingly resented and began to defy the cult of domesticity.

Catharine Beecher: Hartford Female Seminary  
(1823)

Female Charitable Society

American Female Moral Reform Society (1839)

Sarah and Angelina Grimke

Harriet Beecher Stowe, *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*

Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society

Lucy Stone

Lucretia Mott

Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Susan B. Anthony

Seneca Falls Convention (1848): *Declaration of  
Sentiments and Resolutions*

### Utopian Communities

Brook Farm: George Ripley, Nathaniel

Hawthorne, Bronson Alcott

Transcendentalists: Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry

David Thoreau

New Harmony: Robert Owen

Oneida Community: John Humphrey Noyes

Millerites: William Miller

Shakers: Mother Ann Lee

Mormons: Joseph Smith, *Book of the*

*Mormon*/Brigham Young/Latter Day Saints

Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

Mandatory <b>1</b>	Part B — Circle one <b>2 or (3)</b>	Part C — Circle one <b>4 or 5</b>
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3 A  
(1 of 2)

The Second Great Awakening was, like its predecessor, a religious revival of Protestant churches in the United States. However, unlike its predecessor, the Second Great Awakening opened the doors for several reform movements. Two movements greatly influenced by the Second Great Awakening was the temperance movement, capitalized by a concern for the morality of the American people, and the increase in Utopian communities, which was influenced by the spirituality of the times.

The temperance movement gained momentum during the Second Great Awakening due to the religious aspects and concerns for morality. Those who favored the prohibiting the manufacturing and sale of liquor often cursed the "demon rum" for its ability to cause conflict within families and keep people from performing their duties effectively. Coming from this desire for prohibition were such influential leaders as Carrie Nation, who would actually go into bars and smash liquor bottles, and Neal Dow who was known as the "father of prohibition." Under Dow, the Maine Law of 1851 was passed, prohibiting the manufacturing and sale of alcoholic beverages. Works of literature such as "Ten Nights in a Barroom and What I Saw There" were written to open the public's eyes about the evils liquor can cause. The temperance movement even led to the formation of several prohibition groups such as the Anti-Saloon League. However, as much momentum the temperance movement gained, the Second Great Awakening ~~did~~ was not a strong enough influence; the majority of Americans,

Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

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3A  
(2 of 2)

usually living in eastern cities, ignored the efforts of the temperance movement and the laws that were passed were repealed on grounds such as unconstitutionality. However, the efforts of the temperance movement would pave the way several years later for passage of the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment when a mood very similar to the Second Great Awakening would take hold of the United States.

The emergence of utopian communities in the United States was influenced by the spiritual mood of the Second Great Awakening. Because of the mood the awakening offered, several groups felt the need to create idealistic communities, very similar to what the Puritans desired centuries before. However, unlike the Puritans, these communities were not always necessarily religious. The Oneida community was one such that was founded on the principles of "free love" -- that is, it was alright to have sex with more than one person, but marriage was not allowed. On the opposite end were the Shakers, who prohibited sexual practices altogether. The Second Great Awakening also impacted writers, especially transcendentalists such as Ralph Waldo Emerson, who believed in unity among humans, God, and nature. This would lead to the founding of the Brook Farm Community, which acted as a haven for transcendentalist writers. Though utopian communities generally did not last a long time, they demonstrated a sense for the idealistic that was brought about by the Second Great Awakening.

Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

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3 B  
(1 of 3)

The second Great Awakening in the North greatly influenced the Temperance and Abolitionist movements in America. The new religious and moral fervor brought on the American people by the second great awakening led to Americans taking stands against the problems they now strongly opposed from a moral and religious standpoint.

Abolitionism was increasingly popular after the second great awakening with Christians seeing the injustices in the slaveholding way of life of the south. The movement gained growth after the awakening and newspapers and organizations started flourishing under the religious view.

Newspapers such as William Lloyd Garrison's "The Liberator" published works speaking out against slavery, and calling for an end to its practice and for people to see the wrong in slavery. The second great Awakening in the North caused many people who had before not considered the issue of slavery wrong to take a religious perspective on it. The bible and many preachers and ministers began preaching sermons toward fair treatment of all races, and an end to the cruelty of slavery. While some slave holding Christians ~~did~~ continued to use the bible as a way to justify slavery, the second-great awakening

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3 B  
(2 of 3)

instilled a new morality on a great number of Americans, increasing the power of the Northern Abolitionist movement.

The second of Great Awakenings in the North influenced temperance a great deal as well. Religious fervor created by it led to an increase in the movement to limit and ban alcohol. Many women's groups advocated the limitation of alcohol in the country, because of the new morality found in religion. Alcohol was seen as something that caused people to commit crimes, engage in violence, and be lazy and not go to or perform well at work. The new religious power from the second great awakening brought the bible and some of its verses to speak out against alcohol. With the growing amount of factories in the North and growing agricultural industry alcohol was considered a threat to workers' effectiveness. Farmers falling over drunk at the plow or factory workers staying out late drinking damaged production and efficiency. The second Great Awakening fueled the Temperance movement with new vigor.

With the coming of the Second Awakening, Temperance and Abolition drew power from the new moral and religious feelings of the American citizens. The movements became popular outlets for people

Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

3B  
(3 of 3)

Mandatory <b>1</b>	Part B — Circle one <b>2</b> or <b>3</b>	Part C — Circle one <b>4</b> or <b>5</b>
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expressing their religious and moral virtues and  
convictions.



Circle the Section II question number you are answering on this page.

Mandatory 1	Part B — Circle one 2 or ③	Part C — Circle one 4 or 5
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3C  
(1 of 2)

Religion has a large effect on human lives. The natural ~~had~~ tendency to look up to a higher being has changed many lives throughout the development of America. Although many in America concerned themselves with other ~~matter~~ matters rather than religion, the issues of the time brought about a Second Great Awakening of religion which spread ~~th~~ throughout the North. Two major issues concerning this revival of thought were abolition and temperance.

The Second Great Awakening occurred due to religious minded individuals that felt something needed to be changed. This Great Awakening describes the rapid spread of religious thoughts among others. The Northern area of America had always been a religious minded ~~group~~ organization, and now issues such as temperance arose. The issue of temperance arose due to recent ~~abolition~~ laws. ~~The Second Great Awakening spread to change attitudes.~~ Many people during this time lived a fun and fancy free lifestyle by going to ~~spots~~ bars, and doing exhilarating activities. The Second Great Awakening affected these ones by turning their minds to Gods will and the Bible. Although drinking is not strictly forbidden in the bible, it should be done in moderation, unlike many in this time. Therefore many would change their ways due to the morals and viewpoints introduced by the Second Great Awakening.

Abolition was another issue ~~introduced~~ that concerned many of this time. Once again, the Second Great Awakening turned ~~new~~ many ones thoughts to that of a spiritual kind. The ideals that were forgotten by some were reintroduced by the advocates of this

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Mandatory <b>1</b>	Part B — Circle one <b>2 or 3</b>	Part C — Circle one <b>4 or 5</b>
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3C  
(2 of 2)

Second Great Awakening.

Although morals and basic ideals seemed to be on the decline in America, the Second Great Awakening effected many in the North by changing their ways and submitting themselves to a spiritual lifestyle.

# AP<sup>®</sup> UNITED STATES HISTORY 2007 SCORING COMMENTARY

## Question 3

### Overview

The question was designed to measure students' knowledge of the way the Second Great Awakening influenced two of the four selected topics (abolitionism, temperance, the cult of domesticity, and utopian communities). The prompt permitted broad latitude in discussing the influences and central beliefs of the Second Great Awakening and connecting it to two of these subjects.

**Sample: 3A**  
**Score: 8**

This well-organized and well-written essay has a clear thesis that is developed with considerable historical information. It provides a balanced treatment of both topics. The student identifies various elements of the Second Great Awakening (e.g., morality, spirituality, and idealism) and makes some linkages to the temperance and utopian communities. The references to Carrie Nation and the Anti-Saloon League do not detract from the overall excellence of the essay.

**Sample: 3B**  
**Score: 5**

This essay's thesis only partially explains the impact of the Second Great Awakening on two antebellum reform movements. The essay describes how the growth of abolitionism and temperance was due in part to the revival of religion and cites a limited amount of specific information. It also notes that industrialists had an interest in maintaining a sober workforce.

**Sample: 3C**  
**Score: 3**

This student's thesis lacks focus. The essay mentions the linkage between the Second Great Awakening and two reform movements, but the descriptions of the movements are very general. Specific information is not provided.