History Essay 1

Your Name (First M. Last)

School or Institution Name (University at Place or Town, State)

**Purpose of Temperance movement:**

This was a social movement in which efforts were made to encourage people for having a moderate way of consuming liquor in the beginning of this movement The purpose of this movement was to make people realize that taking intoxicating drinks is one of the leading causes for incorporating demerits in the society that were common in the 19th century (Fletcher,et,al,2007). **This movement significantly moved** the people and it was seen that people were giving upon drinking by considering more their religious teachings.
**Purpose of abolitionism:**

This was one of the major social reform movements that were started in America for making sure the end of the slavery, this term was used both for formal and informal use. It could be seen that the slave trade was one of the most common things worldwide since long. Mainly this social movement was started to end the slavery of African and Indian slaves. This movement also made sure that there would be no future slave trade as all humans has full freedom and the right to live their life freely. The **influence** of this movement was that those who were having slaves, most of them let them free.

**Purpose of prison and asylum reform movement:**

This was a reform movement in which Dorothea Dix raised her voice for the ones who were treated with no difference then the animals and caged birds in prisons. She argued that the prison was a kind of asylum for them. She notably raised her voice for the mentally sick people living in prisons. **Because of this movement**, mentally ill prisoners were being given some additional comforts and were given more care than other prisoners.

**Purpose of Women’s suffrage:**

It was another significant social reform movement that talked about the rights of women that were not given to them just for being women. One of the main purposes of this movement was that women should have the right to cast vote (Kraditor,et,al,1965). The **influence** of this movement was that women had been given few of the rights in the beginning and they were given the right to vote.

**Two main leaders:**

* **Ralph Waldo Emerson**
* **Henry David Thoreau**

Both these leaders **emphasized** the view that individual is at their best when they are independent and self-reliant. The purpose of this movement was to make people realize about the triangular relationship of God, men, and nature.

**Transcendentalism**

Transcendentalism was a philosophical, political and literary movement that arose as a reaction against the intellectual and spiritual hold of that time. This movement was entirely about the inherent goodness in people and nature (Rose,et,al,1981). This encouraged many social changes in the 19th century as it was emphasizing on the subjects’ intuition rather than the objective empiricism. Emergence of Transcendentalism was all about the relation that there exist a close relationship among God, men and nature which gave an insight to the all the followers and believers of this movement through the preaching and argumentation of founders of this movement. He believed that God has created everything for man so that he could have a satisfied and contented life on earth so all the social hurdles should be broken down by taking ethics in account.

The society was indulged in many immoral and religiously corrupt affairs that needed to be changed, so this movement led to the genesis of many of 19th century social reforms that focused more on how God wants to see man living life on earth (Boller,et,al,1974). This movement was the source of inspiration for other social reforms as it could be seen that this movement emphasized more upon on the point that all individuals should be equal despite any discrimination. For example, women suffrage movement was started when people got inspired by the vision of Transcendentalism. This movement incorporated the social sense in people as it could be seen that transcendentalist from the start had this sense that society that exists around them was deficient of morality and ethics.

References:

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Kraditor, A. S. (1965). *The Ideas of Women Suffrage Movement* (pp. 1890-1920). New York: Columbia University Press.

Fletcher, H. B. (2007). *Gender and the American temperance movement of the nineteenth century*. Routledge.