The Shaker Movement

- Origins dated back to the Revolutionary era
- Ann Lee Stanley, known as Mother Ann, had a vision which led to the creation of the Shakers
 - She dreamed that she was incarnated as christ and that Adam and Eve were bansished from Eden because of lust
 - Led a band of followers to Albany NY, and established a church
 - Took the name of Shakers,
 which was a simplified version of "Shaking Quakers"





Shaker Society

- Believed that the second coming of Christ was to come soon, and Shakers withdrew from society
 - Left society and formed strict communities of believers
- Society was ruled by a strict government of the church
 - Eliminated marriage and encouraged celibacy
 - Celibacy-the state of being unmarried.
 - Members abstained from:
 - Alcohol
 - Tobacco
 - Politics
 - War



Shaker Beliefs

- It was a belief that God was a dual person with both a male and female side
 - Some believed that Mother Ann was the representation of the female side
- This dual person doctrine provided a base for the eliminiation of the distinctions between women and men
 - The governing of the community was the responsibility of both men and women
 - The Elder and Eldress
- In Labor respects, traditional distinction was stil maintained

Shaker Communities

- Communities were formed within-
 - New England
 - New York
 - Ohio
- Their labor and craftsmanship gave the Shakers a reputation in society
 - Agriculture
 - Crafts
 - Fruniture Making
- Many communities were able to become comfortable selfsustaining areas
- Because of stable economy and the belief of sexual equality, many people converted to and joined Shakers in their communities
 - Attracted both whites and African Americans

End of Shaker Movement

- Converts and adopted orphans were the only source of gaining new members
 - Because families did not have children, orphans were taken in
 - Eventually sources of gaining new converts vanished
- By the end of the 19th Century, the Shaker Community had disappeared



