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Socio religious reform, movement of 19th century

The 19th century was a period of significant socio-religious reform movements in various parts of the world. These movements were characterized by efforts to bring about social and religious change in response to changing societal norms, colonial influences, and the need to address inequalities and injustices. Some of the notable socio-religious reform movements of the 19th century include:

1. **Indian Reform Movements:**

- **Brahmo Samaj (1828):** Founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in India, this movement aimed to reform Hinduism by advocating for monotheism, rationalism, and social reforms such as the abolition of sati (widow burning) and child marriage.
- **Arya Samaj (1875):** Founded by Swami Dayananda Saraswati, this movement focused on reviving Vedic principles and rejecting idol worship, caste system, and other perceived corruptions in Hinduism.
- **Aligarh Movement (founded in 1875):** Led by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, this movement aimed to modernize Muslim education and promote a rational and scientific approach to religious teachings.

2. **Chinese Reform Movements:**

- **Taiping Rebellion (1850-1864):** Led by Hong Xiuquan, this was a large-scale revolt against the Qing Dynasty in China. Although primarily a political and economic movement, it also had religious aspects with a blend of Christianity and local beliefs.

3. **American Second Great Awakening (early 19th century):**

- This Christian revival movement in the United States emphasized personal salvation, social reform, and the pursuit of moral excellence. It led to the rise of new denominations, increased social activism, and the fight against issues like slavery and alcohol consumption.

4. **Mormonism (founded in the 1820s):**

- Founded by Joseph Smith, the Latter-day Saint movement (Mormonism) emerged in the United States. It brought about significant theological innovations and social practices, including polygamy (which was later discontinued), and established a unique religious community.

5. **British Abolitionist Movement (late 18th to 19th century):**

- This movement sought to abolish the transatlantic slave trade and later, slavery itself. It was driven by religious and humanitarian motivations, and various religious groups played a role in advocating for the abolition of slavery.

These movements were diverse in their goals and impacts, but they shared a common desire to address perceived shortcomings in societal norms and religious practices. They aimed to bring about moral, ethical, and social improvements and often had a lasting impact on the cultures and societies in which they emerged.