

In the South the death rate was even higher because of malaria + yellow fever. One of constant concerns of parents was children's health.

Parents death rate was high, too. There were some households who had children not related to either parent ^{because of} death + remarriages.

include verbs

Discipline in southern homes ^{was} not so strict ~~as the north~~. By the time of the revolution the death rate had dropped. Children knew grandparents. Kinship networks formed + were more important in the South.

By time of Revolution there were girls schools ^{that} ~~who~~ taught from "simplified" (for weak women mind) reading, writing, a smattering of French (for show) dancing, music, handicraft - "Lady Arts" - so she could be a cultivated lady -

~~Education~~ of Southern Schools were not as good as Northern ones. Wealthy parents sent children North or to England. Education somewhat laughed at - a man should be "manly".

I unaguis expected to be wild + raucy. Spoiled Southern gentleman syndrome.

In Europe before the Revolution Rousseau began writing against original sin concept. His theory that the child was innocent and only became sinful because of his environment began to catch on in the U.S.

Finney preached possibility of universal salvation.

Charles Finney, a famous revival minister who was connected with the great revivals which influenced Joseph Smith taught that man could do something about his own salvation. The revivalists didn't come right out