

Chapter 11

The Ferment of reform, 1820-1860

The Second Great Awakening was characterized by all of the following EXCEPT

- A)** efforts to counter the rationalism and disbelief of the Revolutionary era
- B)** belief in free will in combination with the doctrine of original sin
- C)** efforts to appeal to people's emotions
- D)** growing unity among Protestant churches
- E)** widespread belief that the second coming of Christ was near

Which of the following is true of the American transcendentalist?

- A)** supported government actions and regulations as the solution to social problems
- B)** argued for the importance of human intuition and individualism
- C)** persecuted for their radical religious views
- D)** belonged to an experimental commune that practiced plural marriage
- E)** played a leading role in the Second Great Awakening

According to the cult of domesticity, a woman's proper role was

- A)** teaching in the growing number of free public schools
- B)** balancing the obligations of family and career
- C)** striving toward social and economic equality with men
- D)** leading the movement for political and social reform
- E)** acting as moral leader and educator of the family

The leading spokesperson for the tax-supported public school

- A) Neal Dow
- B) Joseph Smith
- C) Charles Finney
- D) Horace Mann
- E) Timothy Dwight

All of the following were true of the temperance movement EXCEPT

- A)** it was largely restricted to the southern states
- B)** German and Irish immigrants often opposed the movement
- C)** By the 1850's, the movement advocate the legal prohibition of alcohol
- D)** The early leaders of the movement were Protestant clergymen
- E)** It was the most popular of the Jacksonian era reform movements

Dorothea Dix was inspired to dedicate her life to a humanitarian crusade by

- A)** the mistreatment of women factory workers
- B)** conditions in the poorly funded public schools
- C)** discovery of the confinement of the mentally ill in local jails
- D)** the lack of schools for the blind and deaf
- E)** the increased suicide rate in Pennsylvania and New York prisons

The abolitionist movement had the effect of

- A)** weakening white southerners' attachment to slavery
- B)** converting most Americans to the abolitionist position
- C)** increasing the chances for compromise between North and South
- D)** providing moral persuasion was more effective than political action
- E)** bringing the issue of slavery to the forefront of the reform movement

William Lloyd Garrison and the American Antislavery Society supported

- A) gradual emancipation of slaves without compensation to owners
- B) immediate emancipation of slaves without compensation emigration
- C) gradual emancipation of slaves with compensation to owners
- D) immediate emancipation of slaves with compensation to owners
- E) violent overthrow of slavery in the South

The Seneca Falls Convention was significant because it

- A)** initiated the religious revivals in the "burned-over district"
- B)** demanded the immediate abolition of slavery
- C)** issued a historic declaration of women's rights
- D)** addressed concerns for the education of children
- E)** concluded that the Auburn system was a failure

Perfectionist aspirations to create a utopian society are best reflected in

- A) the Hudson River School
- B) Thoreau's experiment at Walden Pond
- C) American Colonization Society
- D) The organization of revivalist camp meetings
- E) The founding of New Harmony, Brook Farm, and Fourier

