

11. Society, Culture, and Reform, 1820–1860

1. 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) opportunity for salvation offered to all
 - (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
2. Which of the following is true of the American transcendentalists?
 - (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
3. 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**
4. The leading spokesperson for the tax-supported public school movement was
 - (A) Neal Dow
 - (B) Joseph Smith
 - (C) Charles Finney
 - (D) Horace Mann**
 - (E) Timothy Dwight
5. 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 1850s, the movement advocated 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.
6. 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
7. 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) proving moral persuasion was more effective than political action
 - (E) bringing the issue of slavery to the forefront of the reform movement**
8. 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 or emigration**
 - (C) gradual emancipation of slaves with emigration to Asia
 - (D) immediate emancipation of slaves with compensation to owners
 - (E) violent overthrow of slavery in the South

9. 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
10. 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 organizing of revivalist camp meetings
 - (E) the founding of New Harmony, Brook Farm, and Fourier Phalanxes