

**STUDY  
GUIDE****THE MAKING OF MIDDLE CLASS AMERICA**

## CHAPTER 10

**Multiple Choice: (1 point each)**

1. The leading evangelist of the Second Great Awakening was
  - (a) William Lloyd Garrison.
  - (b) Charles Grandison Finney.
  - (c) James G. Birney.
  - (d) Theodore Dwight Weld.
2. The Second Great Awakening evangelists expressed the belief that
  - (a) each individual could make a personal choice for his or her own salvation.
  - (b) infants were born in innate sin.
  - (c) God predetermined who would receive His grace.
  - (d) God revealed his Word by divine revelation.
3. The most important and long-lasting religious communitarian movement of the nineteenth century
  - (a) was the utopian socialists.
  - (b) was the Shakers.
  - (c) was the Mormons.
  - (d) was the abolitionists.
4. Robert Owen's New Harmony was an experiment in
  - (a) economic classicism.
  - (b) utopian socialism.
  - (c) religious communalism.
  - (d) evangelical revivalism.
5. The most widely supported and successful reform movement in the early nineteenth century was
  - (a) temperance.
  - (b) abolition.
  - (c) women's rights.
  - (d) communalism.
6. Immediate abolitionists argued that the best way to end slavery was by
  - (a) persuading Americans that slavery was a moral evil.
  - (b) colonizing freed slaves back to Africa.
  - (c) freeing slaves' children as they reached maturity.
  - (d) compensating slaveowners for freeing their slaves.
7. The principles of the women's rights movement that were formulated at the Seneca Falls convention came in a document patterned after the
  - (a) Magna Carta.
  - (b) Constitution.
  - (c) Declaration of Independence.
  - (d) The Liberator.
8. Besides their practice of polygamy, the Mormons aroused hostility from many Americans because
  - (a) their cooperative economic practices ran contrary to American economic individualism.
  - (b) their attempt to infiltrate other denominations caused continuing religious controversy.
  - (c) their independent settlement in Utah posed the threat of foreign intervention in the West.
  - (d) their religious indifference ran contrary to the passions of the Second Great Awakening.

9. The major promoter of an effective tax-supported system of public education for all children was
  - (a) Joseph Smith.
  - (b) Horace Mann.
  - (c) Noah Webster.
  - (d) Susan B. Anthony.
10. Reformer Dorothea Dix worked for the cause of
  - (a) women's rights.
  - (b) peace.
  - (c) better treatment of the mentally ill.
  - (d) temperance.
11. One cause of women's subordination in nineteenth century America was
  - (a) the sharp division of labor that kept women at home and men working outside the home.
  - (b) women's primary concern for causes other than women's rights.
  - (c) the higher ratio of females to males in many communities.
  - (d) the prohibition against women's participation in religious activities.
12. Many of the American utopian experiments of the early nineteenth century focused on
  - (a) communal economics and alternative sexual arrangements.
  - (b) temperance and diet reforms.
  - (c) advanced scientific and technological systems.
  - (d) free-enterprise economics and trade.
13. Which of the following is *least* related to other three?
  - (a) Brigham Young
  - (b) Theodore Weld
  - (c) Mormons
  - (d) Salt Lake City
14. The Mormon religion was developed by
  - (a) Europeans.
  - (b) Brigham Young.
  - (c) Charles Grandison Finney.
  - (d) Joseph Smith.
15. One of the most prominent groups participating in the reform movements of pre-1860 America was
  - (a) women.
  - (b) blacks.
  - (c) Native Americans.
  - (d) none of the above.
16. Women became involved in the reform campaigns of the 1800s for all of the following *except*
  - (a) they provided women with an opportunity to escape the confines of the home.
  - (b) an entrance into the public arena.
  - (c) a means to find a husband.
  - (d) a way to improve the world in which they lived.
17. By 1850, organized religion in America
  - (a) retained the rigor of colonial religions.
  - (b) was ignored by three-fourths of the people.
  - (c) had lost some of its austere Calvinist rigor.
  - (d) had grown more conservative.
18. The Maine Law of 1851 called for
  - (a) abolishing capital punishment.
  - (b) outlawing war.
  - (c) prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor.
  - (d) women's suffrage.

19. William Lloyd Garrison pledged his dedication to
  - (a) shipping freed blacks back to Africa.
  - (b) outlawing the slave trade.
  - (c) preventing the expansion of slavery beyond the South.
  - (d) the immediate abolition of slavery in the South.
20. Which of the following statements about William Lloyd Garrison is *incorrect*?
  - (a) He favored removal of free blacks from the United States to colonies in Africa.
  - (b) He opposed abolitionists who wanted to start a political party and run candidates for office.
  - (c) He favored giving women equal positions and influence with men in the anti-slavery movement.
  - (d) He insisted that slavery was sinful and its continued existence unacceptable.
21. The “gag rule” was repealed in 1845 largely due to the efforts of
  - (a) Theodore Weld.
  - (b) Horace Mann.
  - (c) John Quincy Adams.
  - (d) Andrew Jackson.
22. The Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiments called for
  - (a) state tax support for public schools.
  - (b) equal rights for women.
  - (c) immediate abolition of slavery.
  - (d) humane treatment of the mentally ill and establishment of insane asylums for their care.
23. Which of the following individuals is incorrectly matched with his or her reform movement?
  - (a) Horace Mann—public schools
  - (b) Dorothea Dix—abolition
  - (c) Elizabeth Cady Stanton—women’s rights
  - (d) All of the above are correctly matched.
24. Temperance became an important issue because
  - (a) factory owners saw it as the destroyer of good work habits.
  - (b) revivalist preachers saw it as a destroyer of family life.
  - (c) many reformers were appalled how working class husbands squandered their pay in taverns.
  - (d) all of the above.
25. The actions of the American Colonization Society indicated
  - (a) its realization of the economic realities of slavery.
  - (b) the power of racial prejudice.
  - (c) its desire to help slaves return to what it thought was the right cultural environment.
  - (d) all of the above.
26. The stand of \_\_\_ on women’s rights led to an open break in the abolitionist movement in the 1840s.
  - (a) William Lloyd Garrison
  - (b) Ralph Waldo Emerson
  - (c) Henry Thoreau
  - (d) Charles Grandison Finney
  - (e) Timothy Dwight
27. Historians have evaluated abolitionism as
  - (a) successfully turning most Americans against slavery.
  - (b) having little effect on the South.
  - (c) successfully bringing slavery to the forefront of the American consciousness.
  - (d) winning powerful supporters throughout the country.
  - (e) a peaceful solution to the problem of slavery.

28. An important consequence of the abolitionist movement was
- the American Colonization Society.
  - the development of the women's rights movement.
  - the birth of socialism in America.
  - the immediate death of slavery.
  - the end of the states' rights movement.
29. \_\_\_ became one of the most significant leaders of the women's rights movement.
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton
  - Angela Grimké
  - Dorothea Dix
  - Harriet Beecher Stowe
  - Louisa May Alcott
30. Utopian socialism was founded in the 1820s, as a result of the visit to the United States by
- John Wesley.
  - Theodore Weld.
  - Robert Owen.
  - Lyman Beecher.
  - William Whipper.
31. What religions advocated sexual equality, communal ownership, and strict celibacy?
- Mormon
  - Shaker
  - Protestant
  - Oneida
  - Quaker
32. In 1821, the American Colonization Society established which colony as a refuge for former slaves returned to Africa?
- Zambia
  - Senegal
  - Chad
  - Namibia
  - Liberia
33. Prior to 1850, Americans worked to bring about reform in all of the following areas *except*
- child labor.
  - women's rights.
  - treatment of the mentally ill.
  - public education.
  - abolitionism.
34. Before the reform efforts of Dorothea Dix, the mentally ill were treated like
- valued members of society.
  - hardened criminals.
  - irresponsible children.
  - people with physical illnesses.
  - slaves.
35. The settlement of Nauvoo is associated with what utopian community?
- New Harmony
  - Oneida
  - Mormons
  - Shakers
  - utopian socialists

**Multiple-Answer Multiple Choice:** Each of the following questions may have two, three, or four correct answers. Mark all correct answers for each question. (1 point each)

36. The Mormons were advocates of
  - (a) polygamy.
  - (b) free enterprise.
  - (c) theocracy.
  - (d) pacifism.
  
37. In early nineteenth century America,
  - (a) male and female roles in society were becoming less distinguishable.
  - (b) women could not vote.
  - (c) married women could not retain ownership of property.
  - (d) women were growing less aware of themselves as individuals and as one another.
  
38. In early nineteenth century America, men usually regarded women as
  - (a) social and political equals.
  - (b) having a sharply distinctive economic role in society.
  - (c) physically and emotionally weak, but morally superior to men.
  - (d) having their proper place in the home.
  
39. Among the leaders of the women's right movement in the early nineteenth century were
  - (a) Lucretia Mott.
  - (b) Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
  - (c) Susan B. Anthony.
  - (d) Jane Addams.
  
40. After 1830, the abolitionist movement took a new, more energetic tone, encouraged by the
  - (a) success of the British abolitionists in getting slavery abolished in the British Empire.
  - (b) religious spirit of the Second Great Awakening.
  - (c) success of the American Colonization Society.
  - (d) success of several southern slave insurrections.

**True/False:** Answer "A" for true and "B" for false.

41. The Mormons migrated to Utah to escape persecution and to establish its tightly organized cooperative social order without interference.
42. The common public schools aimed at the goal of educating all citizens for participation in democracy without regard to wealth.
43. Women quickly achieved equality with men in higher education before the Civil War.
44. The temperance movement first attempted to prohibit the consumption of all liquor.
45. Most early American communal experiments involved attempts to create a perfect society based on brotherly love and communal ownership of property.
46. Most of the early converts in the Second Great Awakening were from the middle class.
47. Although Americans praised the need for education in the nineteenth century, public schools really did not have their beginning until the twentieth century.
48. The reformed prisons and asylums of the nineteenth century failed because they were too effective at reforming deviants and releasing them into the community.

49. Abolitionists like William Lloyd Garrison quickly attained great popularity in the North.
50. William Holmes McGuffey was the leading voice for education reform in the mid-1800s.
51. Sarah Grimké, Lucretia Mott, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton were the most important leaders of the women's movement in the mid-1800s.
52. The American Colonization Society was formed to send freed African Americans to start colonies in Africa.
53. Frederick Douglass published *The Liberator* and helped found the American Anti-Slavery Society.
54. Elijah P. Lovejoy was the publisher of the abolitionist newspaper *The Observer* who was killed by a mob in Alton, Illinois, defending his newspaper.
55. The "gag rule" was a procedural rule adopted in House to table or postpone all petitions, bills, and matters dealing with slavery rather than inflame the situation by debating the issue.