Chapter 12 Quiz

1. Which one of the following was NOT a prominent reform cause of the Antebellum era?

A. temperance

B. public schools

C. "proper" behavior

D. abolition

E. removal of Native Americans

2. The approach viewed by many American religious leaders as the best way to extend religious values was called

A. "spreading the Gospel."

B. orthodoxy.

C. secularism.

D. revivalism.

E. spiritualism.

3. Which one of the following individuals was NOT a major figure in the nineteenth-century reform movements?

A. Horace Mann

B. Lyman Beecher

C. Alexis de Tocqueville

D. William Lloyd Garrison

E. Dorothea Dix

4. The reform movement in New England began as

A. an effort to defend Calvinism against Enlightenment ideas.

B. a rejection of Catholicism.

C. an outgrowth of Deism.

D. a result of the actions of social radicals in religion.

E. an attempt to maintain the status quo in religion.

5. Which one of the following individuals was NOT a prominent preacher of the Second Great Awakening?

A. Charles Finney

B. Theodore Dwight

C. Lyman Beecher

D. Nathaniel Taylor

E. Henry David Thoreau

6. The first great practitioner of evangelical Calvinism was

A. Timothy Dwight.

B. John Wesley.

C. Cotton Mather.

D. Nathaniel Taylor.

E. Lyman Beecher.

7. Lyman Beecher was most closely associated with which one of the following reform movements?

A. public school reform

B. abolition

C. prison reform

D. mental asylum reform

E. temperance

8. The most influential spokesman for the common school movement was

A. Lyman Beecher.

B. Henry James.

C. John Harward.

D. Terrance Knox.

E. Horace Mann.

9. The leader of the movement to reform asylums and prisons was

A. Frederick Douglass.

B. Henry C. Wright.

C. Dorothea Dix.

D. Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

E. Mary McLeod-Bethune.

10. In 1821, the American Colonization Society established which colony as a refuge for former slaves returned to Africa?

A. Zambia

B. Namibia

C. Chad

D. Senegal

E. Liberia

11. The actions of the American Colonization Society indicated

A. the power of racial prejudice.

B. its realization of the economic realities of slavery.

C. its fears of race wars in the South.

D. its desire to help freed slaves return to what it thought was the right cultural environment.

E. all of the above

12. The founder of the radical anti-slavery movement was

A. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

B. Frederick Douglass.

C. William Whipper.

D. William Lloyd Garrison.

E. Harriet Tubman.

13. An important consequence of the abolitionist movement was

A. the development of the women's rights movement.

B. the end of the states' rights movement.

C. the birth of socialism in America.

D. the death of slavery.

E. the American Colonization Society.

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became one of the most significant leaders of the women's rights movement.

A. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

B. Harriet Beecher Stowe

C. Louisa May Alcott

D. Dorothea Dix

E. Angela Grimke

48. Which one of the following was NOT a popular fad of the early 1800s?

A) spiritualism

B) bloomers

C) dietary reform

D) cocaine

E) phrenology