

## Chapter 12 Quiz

- Which one of the following was NOT a prominent reform cause of the Antebellum era?
  - temperance
  - public schools
  - "proper" behavior
  - abolition
  - removal of Native Americans
- The approach viewed by many American religious leaders as the best way to extend religious values was called
  - "spreading the Gospel."
  - orthodoxy.
  - secularism.
  - revivalism.
  - spiritualism.
- Which one of the following individuals was NOT a major figure in the nineteenth-century reform movements?
  - Horace Mann
  - Lyman Beecher
  - Alexis de Tocqueville
  - William Lloyd Garrison
  - Dorothea Dix
- The reform movement in New England began as
  - an effort to defend Calvinism against Enlightenment ideas.
  - a rejection of Catholicism.
  - an outgrowth of Deism.
  - a result of the actions of social radicals in religion.
  - an attempt to maintain the status quo in religion.
- Which one of the following individuals was NOT a prominent preacher of the Second Great Awakening?
  - Charles Finney
  - Theodore Dwight
  - Lyman Beecher
  - Nathaniel Taylor
  - Henry David Thoreau
- The first great practitioner of evangelical Calvinism was
  - Timothy Dwight.
  - John Wesley.
  - Cotton Mather.
  - Nathaniel Taylor.
  - Lyman Beecher.
- Lyman Beecher was most closely associated with which one of the following reform movements?
  - public school reform
  - abolition
  - prison reform
  - mental asylum reform
  - temperance
- The most influential spokesman for the common school movement was
  - Lyman Beecher.
  - Henry James.
  - John Harward.
  - Terrance Knox.
  - Horace Mann.
- The leader of the movement to reform asylums and prisons was
  - Frederick Douglass.
  - Henry C. Wright.
  - Dorothea Dix.
  - Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
  - Mary McLeod-Bethune.
- In 1821, the American Colonization Society established which colony as a refuge for former slaves returned to Africa?
  - Zambia
  - Namibia
  - Chad
  - Senegal
  - Liberia
- The actions of the American Colonization Society indicated
  - the power of racial prejudice.
  - its realization of the economic realities of slavery.
  - its fears of race wars in the South.
  - its desire to help freed slaves return to what it thought was the right cultural environment.
  - all of the above
- The founder of the radical anti-slavery movement was
  - Harriet Beecher Stowe.
  - Frederick Douglass.
  - William Whipper.
  - William Lloyd Garrison.
  - Harriet Tubman.
- An important consequence of the abolitionist movement was
  - the development of the women's rights movement.
  - the end of the states' rights movement.
  - the birth of socialism in America.
  - the death of slavery.
  - the American Colonization Society.
- \_\_\_\_\_ became one of the most significant leaders of the women's rights movement.
  - Elizabeth Cady Stanton
  - Harriet Beecher Stowe
  - Louisa May Alcott
  - Dorothea Dix
  - 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