

- The popularity of the revivalism movement during the Second Great Awakening garnered the nickname the "burned-over district" for which of the following areas?
  - Ohio River Valley
  - Western New York
  - Southern Connecticut
  - Eastern Massachusetts
  - The South
- Which of the following traits of the Second Great Awakening was not shared by the First Great Awakening?
  - It caused divisions between old and new churches.
  - It favored emotional appeal over rationalism.
  - It affected all sections of the country.
  - It produced more social reform in the North than in the South.
  - It was fueled by the powerful sermons of numerous preachers.
- What is one reason anti-Catholic sentiment strengthened during the Second Great Awakening?
  - Americans had a sense of renewed hostility towards the traditional religion of Great Britain.
  - Catholicism was not rigid enough for Americans who wanted to return to traditional values.
  - Catholicism was the religion of many new immigrants from Ireland.
  - Preachers endorsed the penalty of death, which was opposed by Catholicism.
  - Catholicism was a religion popular only with the aristocracy in America.
- What was one important religious facet of the Second Great Awakening?
  - Methodism was formed as a new sect which embraced salvation through one's own efforts.
  - Baptists became a powerful force in evangelical Protestantism.
  - Anti-Catholic sentiment strengthened.
  - Mormonism enjoyed a sweeping popularity across the Midwest.
  - Deism experienced a revival from the revolutionary days.
- Joseph Smith is the founder of which religious sect?
  - Methodism
  - Baptism
  - Christian Science
  - Mormonism
  - Seventh-Day Adventism
- The Mormons of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints taught
  - fatalism
  - the role of the individual
  - the promise of a pure kingdom of Christ
  - that people did not convert because they were afraid
  - fear of damnation
- Which New York reverend preached that conversion was up to the individual?
  - Cotton Mather
  - George Fitzhugh
  - Timothy Dwight
  - Charles Finney
  - Joseph Smith
- The focus of the Second Great Awakening was on the
  - role of the individual
  - helplessness of the individual
  - predestination
  - religious toleration in America
  - sin of society
- Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton are most closely associated with the idea that
  - alcohol should be prohibited since it had a detrimental effect on society
  - settlement houses should be built to help educate immigrants
  - voting rights should be granted to women
  - conservation and the establishment of national parks should be a priority of Congress
  - there should be schools of higher education which would be exclusive to women
- The influence of antebellum reform movements such as temperance, women's rights, and abolitionism largely reflected
  - the popularity of theories for social improvement, especially by foreign intellectuals
  - the low political standing of German and Irish immigrants who opposed these reforms
  - the transformation of grassroots activism begun in the Second Great Awakening, but only in the North
  - the competition between leaders of each movement, as they rarely had overlapping ideas
  - the temporary nature of the issues, because reforms permanently died out with the Civil War
- Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and the Grimke sisters would have most agreed with the views expressed in
  - The Liberator*
  - "On Civil Disobedience"
  - The Feminine Mystique*
  - "Declaration of Sentiments"
  - The North Star*
- Which of the following statements about the women's movement during the antebellum era is true?
  - Only wealthy women joined the movement.
  - The movement pushed for equal working conditions.
  - The movement was tied to abolitionist groups.
  - The movement pushed for the legalization of contraceptives.
  - Dorthea Dix was the leader of the movement.
- Which of the following statements provides the best description of the mid-nineteenth century movement known as perfectionism?
  - It was virtually identical to transcendentalism.
  - It stressed that humans have the ability to improve their lives.
  - It pushed for an revival of traditional Christian values.
  - It was a byproduct of Jacksonian Democracy.
  - It stressed that humans must live perfect lives to go to heaven.
- The antebellum reform movement had the LEAST effect on
  - art and literature
  - the South
  - public education
  - the incarcerated
  - transcendentalism
- Attempts at reform during the antebellum era were associated with all of the following except
  - Dorothea Dix
  - alcohol temperance
  - the Seneca Falls convention
  - Upton Sinclair
  - Northern abolitionism
- The Transcendentalists did all of the following EXCEPT
  - reject religious spirituality
  - support a distinct American culture
  - approve of slavery
  - find trouble with the law
  - promote self-reliance and anti-materialism
- Who of the following was an important figure in school reform?
  - Dorthea Dix
  - Horace Mann
  - Henry David Thoreau
  - Joseph Smith
  - Charles Finney
- Horace Mann and Henry Barnard were important innovators in
  - prison reform
  - abolitionism
  - reform for the mentally ill
  - religious reform
  - school reform



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41. Landscapes by Thomas Cole and novels by James Fenimore Cooper shared themes about
- A) the horrors of slavery in the South
  - B) religious struggles set in New England
  - C) finding the inner self and truth in nature
  - D) how ordinary Americans lived
  - E) the myth of the Western frontier
42. What writer talked about the U.S. political system in *Democracy in America*?
- A) Alexis de Tocqueville      B) Emile Zola
  - C) Gustave Flaubert          D) Honore de Balzac
  - E) Jean-Baptiste Moliere
43. What writer wrote tales of the sea in such novels as *Typee* and *Billy Budd*?
- A) Herman Melville          B) Nathaniel Hawthorne
  - C) William Dean Howell      D) Washington Irving
  - E) James Fenimore Cooper
44. The statement which correctly describes the paintings of the Hudson River School is
- A) scenes displaying the awe of the American frontier
  - B) scenes of revolutionary war locales
  - C) scenes displayed the gruesome and vicious nature of the civil war
  - D) scenes of problems in America painted in efforts to reform
  - E) scenes of gunfights and cowboys in the American West
45. Alexis de Tocqueville published which philosophical treatise?
- A) Looking Backward          B) Progress and Prosperity
  - C) Walden                      D) Fear and Trembling
  - E) Democracy and America
46. The American author who wrote stories of ghosts and terror in the antebellum period was
- A) Edgar Allen Poe              B) Nathaniel Hawthorne
  - C) Herman Melville            D) James Russell Lowell
  - E) James Fenimore Cooper
47. James Fenimore Cooper's *Leatherstocking Tales* and Walt Whitman's *Leaves of Grass* best demonstrate
- A) the importance of individualism
  - B) the need for a rigid social order
  - C) original sin
  - D) the evils of slavery
  - E) the impact of the past on the present
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