

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

18. Horace Mann and Henry Barnard were important innovators in
- prison reform
  - abolitionism
  - reform for the mentally ill
  - religious reform
  - school reform**
19. Which of the following groups was most likely to have public schools in the 1830s?
- Westerners
  - Northerners**
  - Southern whites
  - Southern blacks
  - yeoman farmers
20. Celibacy, sexual equality and social discipline are values most closely associated with which early 19th century group?
- Transcendentalists
  - Shakers**
  - Mormons
  - Baptists
  - Utopians
21. What other early 19<sup>th</sup> century group had the most in common with the Shakers?
- Transcendentalists
  - Mormons
  - Methodists
  - Utopians**
  - Abolitionists
22. One key objective of the Utopians at communities such as Oneida was
- unity with nature
  - free love and open marriage**
  - security and order
  - obtaining salvation through their own efforts
  - avoiding predestination
23. What Transcendentalist and author of *Walden* used civil disobedience to stand up against unjust laws?
- Ralph Waldo Emerson
  - Nathaniel Hawthorne
  - Herman Melville
  - Henry David Thoreau**
  - Henry Longfellow
24. What was a major theme of Transcendentalism?
- redeeming one's self from sin
  - attaining unity with nature**
  - recovering the rationality of the enlightenment
  - rediscovering classical Greek and Latin
  - searching for the American frontier
25. Which mid-19<sup>th</sup> century reform movement was most responsible for overshadowing the women's movement?
- abolitionism**
  - temperance
  - prison reform
  - transcendentalism
  - school reform
26. Brook Farm and New Harmony are examples of what type of community?
- Utopian**
  - Mormon
  - Catholic
  - Integrated
  - Prison
27. Horace Mann pushed for reform in
- prostitution
  - gambling
  - education**
  - slavery
  - prison conditions
28. The Shakers believed that
- sex was essential in gaining spiritual enlightenment
  - women should be relegated to lesser duties than men
  - other churches paid too much attention to the after life
  - other churches were not interested enough in the material world
  - women can attain priesthood**
29. In *Walden*, Henry David Thoreau stressed his belief that people
- should live as one with nature**
  - should let rationality rise above emotion
  - should take advantage of new technology
  - are fated to serve a certain role
  - must join the church
30. Which group stressed the kindness of God and that humans were not inherently depraved, but were rather capable of great works and eligible for salvation?
- Universalists
  - Methodists
  - Transcendentalists
  - Catholics
  - Unitarians**
31. The publisher of *The Liberator* was
- Harriet Beecher Stowe
  - William Lloyd Garrison**
  - Garrison Hearst
  - Fredrick Douglas
  - Elizabeth Cady Stanton
32. The two social movements most closely linked in the 1840's were
- prison reform and temperance
  - higher education and reform for the mentally ill
  - evangelism and urbanization
  - feminism and abolition**
  - prison reform and evangelism
33. The following are all true of the temperance movement EXCEPT
- the movement contained more than a million members by the 1840s
  - it argued alcoholism was a disease
  - members felt that alcohol was a social evil
  - supporters tried to persuade drinkers to take a pledge of total abstinence
  - it was composed primarily of Catholic immigrants**
34. The importance of the Seneca Falls Convention is that it
- forced the legalization of women's suffrage
  - began the modern feminist movement**
  - propelled female candidates into office
  - was a precursor to abolition
  - began the use of birth control
35. Which of the following groups would be most likely to oppose the temperance movement?
- Protestants
  - Evangelists
  - Abolitionists
  - Catholics**
  - Feminists
36. An important improvement Dorothea Dix worked towards was
- women's right to vote
  - higher education for women
  - reform for the mentally ill**
  - ending the sale of alcohol
  - the beginning of widespread public school education
37. All of the following social movements were prominent in the antebellum era EXCEPT
- Eugenics**
  - Abolition
  - Temperance
  - Higher education
  - Feminism
38. The modern feminist movement can be traced to the
- Seneca Falls Convention**
  - 19<sup>th</sup> amendment
  - National Organization for Women
  - popularization of birth control
  - right for women to divorce

39. A central belief of the Transcendentalists was that
- A) **people can rise above reason**
  - B) morals are relative
  - C) salvation can be found in good works
  - D) peoples' fates are predestined
  - E) people can earn their way into heaven
40. Which belief system held faith in the innate goodness of man and in emotions over rationality?
- A) Empiricism
  - B) Neo-classicism
  - C) Realism
  - D) **Romanticism**
  - E) Existentialism
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
-

**Answer Key**  
**Second Great Awakening Review**

1. **B**
  2. **D**
  3. **C**
  4. **C**
  5. **D**
  6. **C**
  7. **D**
  8. **A**
  9. **C**
  10. **C**
  11. **D**
  12. **C**
  13. **B**
  14. **B**
  15. **D**
  16. **C**
  17. **B**
  18. **E**
  19. **B**
  20. **B**
  21. **D**
  22. **B**
  23. **D**
  24. **B**
  25. **A**
  26. **A**
  27. **C**
  28. **E**
  29. **A**
  30. **E**
  31. **B**
  32. **D**
  33. **E**
  34. **B**
  35. **D**
  36. **C**
  37. **A**
  38. **A**
  39. **A**
  40. **D**
  41. **E**
  42. **A**
  43. **A**
  44. **A**
  45. **E**
  46. **A**
  47. **A**
-