

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

1. Which political party was most supportive of government involvement in the market developments of the period from 1820 to 1840?
 - a. Republican
 - b. Democratic
 - c. Whig
 - d. Know-Nothing
 - e. Federalist

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Introduction; The Politics of Progress; Markets and Governments

2. Who was most interested in creating a public school system?
 - a. William Lloyd Garrison
 - b. Lydia Maria Child
 - c. Dorothea Dix
 - d. Horace Mann
 - e. Alexander Hamilton

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Public Schools

3. Many Catholic parents refused to send their children to public school because
 - a. they felt that the education received there was inadequate.
 - b. the teachers were not qualified.
 - c. students were forced to recite Protestant prayers and read the Protestant Bible.
 - d. they believed their children would be persecuted.
 - e. they were too poor to buy their supplies.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Ethnicity, Religion, and the Schools

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

4. The leading advocate of humane treatment of the insane was
- a. Dorothea Dix.
 - b. Lydia Maria Child.
 - c. Sarah Josepha Hale.
 - d. Caroline Kirkland.
 - e. Andrew Jackson.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Asylums

5. All of the following statements regarding the Auburn System of prisons are true except
- a. prisoners were forbidden to speak to one another at any time.
 - b. prisoners were required to work to provide their own keep.
 - c. prisoners were assigned to rooms with multiple inmates bunking together.
 - d. prisoners were regimented in military-type formation.
 - e. prisoners were kept in solitary cells to encourage discipline and contemplation.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Prisons

6. One of the leading crusaders against the use of alcohol was
- a. Horace Mann.
 - b. Lyman Beecher.
 - c. Stephen Douglas.
 - d. Lydia Maria Child.
 - e. Andrew Jackson.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Temperance Movement

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

7. By the 1830s, in the northern states
- a. many free blacks were openly questioning their subordinate position in society.
 - b. radical Whig evangelicals questioned racism.
 - c. official segregation by race was illegal.
 - d. Quakers were the strongest critics of racial segregation.
 - e. black children were not allowed to attend school.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Politics of Slavery and Race

8. Before the 1830s, the largest organization opposed to slavery was
- a. American Anti-Slavery Society.
 - b. William Lloyd Garrison Society.
 - c. New England Anti-Slavery Society.
 - d. American Colonization Society.
 - e. Free Labor Society.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Antislavery before 1830

9. The American Colonization Society's opposition to slavery can best be described as
- a. courageous and dedicated.
 - b. noble.
 - c. half-hearted.
 - d. hypocritical.
 - e. nonexistent.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Antislavery before 1830

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

10. The leader of the slave uprising in Saint-Domingue that led to that nation's independence in 1804 was
- a. Toussaint L'Ouverture.
 - b. Gabriel.
 - c. Denmark Vesey.
 - d. Simon Bolivar.
 - e. Stono

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Abolitionists

11. Support for abolitionists came from which of the following regions?
- a. western New York
 - b. southern New England
 - c. northern Ohio
 - d. northeastern cities.
 - e. all of these choices

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Abolitionists

12. The American Colonization Society focused on which aspect of slavery?
- a. morality
 - b. the escalating slave population
 - c. the psychological affect on the slave population
 - d. inherent racism
 - e. all of these choices

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Antislavery before 1830

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

13. The first Women's Rights Convention (1848) was held in
- a. Philadelphia.
 - b. Seneca Falls.
 - c. Boston.
 - d. Charleston.
 - e. New York City.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Women's Rights

14. The Declaration of Sentiments was modeled most closely on the
- a. Declaration of Rights and Grievances.
 - b. Rights of Man.
 - c. Declaration of Independence.
 - d. Declaration of Man and the Citizen.
 - e. the Bible.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Women's Rights

15. In the 1830s Democrats viewed blacks
- a. as potential voters.
 - b. as non-threatening.
 - c. as racist caricatures.
 - d. with sympathy.
 - e. as potential equals.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Democratic Racism

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

16. The political party most suspicious of federal attempts to promote internal improvements (canals and turnpikes) was the
- a. Federalist.
 - b. Whig.
 - c. Democratic.
 - d. Republican Party of the 1850s.
 - e. Know Nothing.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Banks, Roads, Canals

17. Outside of religious issues, which of the following was another reason the Irish and German immigrants did not want to send their children to school?
- a. They did not speak English.
 - b. These immigrants tended to be poor and needed their children to work.
 - c. Their children never performed well.
 - d. They did not have any institution that was similar back home.
 - e. all of these choices

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Ethnicity, Religion, and the Schools

18. The Whig party supported all of the following except
- a. public suspicion and mistrust of the influence of privileged economic groups on federal policies.
 - b. moral legislation regulating alcohol consumption.
 - c. government-supported internal improvements.
 - d. an active government role in encouraging the expansion of the market economy.
 - e. public schools.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Introduction; Markets and Governments

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

19. To Whigs, markets were
- a. likely to inhibit moral and social progress.
 - b. designed to inspire selfishness and greed.
 - c. the source of class tension.
 - d. inclined to discourage laziness and encourage ambition.
 - e. none of these choices.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Markets and Governments

20. During the 1820s through the 1840s, the Democrats
- a. trusted the government to do what was best for the country.
 - b. favored limitations on government power.
 - c. called for immigration restrictions in order to protect the jobs of native-born workers.
 - d. believed the government should legislate to encourage "correct" religious behavior.
 - e. called for religious training in public schools.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Introduction; Markets and Governments

21. In the U.S. banking system of the 1830s and 1840s,
- a. the federal government issued paper money and controlled interest rates.
 - b. paper money was eliminated and specie was the only currency in circulation.
 - c. only gold and silver circulated as money.
 - d. Democrats in Congress passed laws increasing the amount of paper money and expanding credit for speculators.
 - e. state-chartered and state-owned banks controlled the amount of money in circulation

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Banks, Roads, Canals

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

22. On the issue of internal improvements, the Democrats
- a. opposed funding projects that would raise taxes and increase state debts.
 - b. favored increased spending as a means of helping isolated manufacturers reach bigger markets.
 - c. believed that "good roads and good morals" were interrelated.
 - d. encouraged "partial" policies that aided certain areas and were paid for by other areas.
 - e. did not take a stand on the issue.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Banks, Roads, Canals

23. The "common" schools of the 1820s and 1830s
- a. were private, tuition-based church schools.
 - b. were tax-supported public schools that promoted citizenship and moral standards.
 - c. were popular with immigrant Irish Catholics who had positive memories of similar institutions set up by the English in Ireland.
 - d. carefully followed the concept of separation of church and state.
 - e. caused no controversy, as they enjoyed near unanimous support from both political parties.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Public Schools

24. Many nineteenth-century northern social reformers believed that criminals, the mentally ill, and poor people
- a. were lazy, sinful, devil worshippers.
 - b. could not be helped by government policies or institutions.
 - c. should either be drafted into the army or employed in federal work camps.
 - d. should be deported.
 - e. had been mistreated as children and could be rehabilitated as adults.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Prisons

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

25. The temperance crusade of the mid-nineteenth century
- a. was primarily a middle-class movement that was strongest in the Northeast.
 - b. was ignored by the U.S. Army, which continued to issue each soldier a weekly liquor ration.
 - c. targeted Catholics because they used "real wine" in their services.
 - d. was promoted by the Democratic Party, which called for a constitutional prohibition amendment.
 - e. led to more widespread drinking.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Temperance Movement

26. In the early nineteenth century, whites stereotyped blacks as
- a. loyal and self-sacrificing.
 - b. ignorant.
 - c. thieves.
 - d. drunks.
 - e. all of these choices

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Democratic Racism

27. All of the following statements regarding the Washington Temperance Society are true except it
- a. identified its members as the laboring classes.
 - b. only accepted short-term drinkers and rejected "hopeless drunks."
 - c. was avowedly nonreligious.
 - d. rejected politics and legislation.
 - e. called for restoring male authority within the family.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Washingtonians

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

28. In the nineteenth century supposedly "scientific" theories on racial differences indicated that
- a. blacks and whites were intellectually and morally equal.
 - b. blacks were less likely than whites to become drunkards and thieves.
 - c. whites and blacks were actually two separate species.
 - d. it was impossible to determine the causes of the physical and mental variations among human beings.
 - e. All races are equal.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Democratic Racism

29. The "national drink" was
- a. whiskey.
 - b. beer.
 - c. rum.
 - d. wine.
 - e. vodka.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Alcoholic Republic

30. The New York Magdalen Society
- a. was a Roman Catholic School for girls.
 - b. set up missions to save and reform prostitutes.
 - c. blamed social ills on the innate sinfulness of women.
 - d. encouraged women to set up female-owned and controlled factories and businesses.
 - e. started orphanages.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Moral Reform

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

31. Sarah Grimke argued that
- a. women and African Americans were equal.
 - b. white men and African American men were equal.
 - c. men and women were equal.
 - d. immigrants and American citizens were equal.
 - e. Protestants and Catholics were equal.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Women's Rights

32. The most overwhelmingly Democratic group in the country were
- a. northern free blacks.
 - b. immigrant Chinese.
 - c. native Protestant wage earners.
 - d. native-born farmers.
 - e. immigrant Irish Catholics.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Ethnicity, Religion, and the Schools

33. Which of the following launched the Postal Campaign?
- a. temperance movement
 - b. women's movement
 - c. abolitionists
 - d. prison reformers
 - e. public education reformers

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Women's Rights

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

34. The New York Magdalen Society sought to eliminate
- a. prostitution.
 - b. alcohol use.
 - c. poverty.
 - d. childhood disease.
 - e. capitalism.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Moral Reform

35. America's increasing alcohol consumption in the antebellum period was the result of
- a. mass marketing campaigns that included free samples of alcohol.
 - b. the growing number of communal occasions that prompted social drinking.
 - c. the cheap cost of alcohol.
 - d. a rising number of women who consumed alcohol.
 - e. an increasing desire to be intoxicated.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Alcoholic Republic

36. Horace Mann is most well known for which of the following issues?
- a. abolition of slavery
 - b. support of slavery
 - c. educational reform
 - d. prison reform
 - e. temperance

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Public Schools

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

37. Democrats feared that government would
- a. fail to control the rising crime rates.
 - b. concentrate power and wealth in the hands of a few.
 - c. admit too many immigrants.
 - d. discourage the growth of the market economy.
 - e. abolish the national bank.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Introduction; Markets and Governments

38. Elizabeth Cady Stanton is most well known for advocating in behalf of
- a. the insane.
 - b. free African Americans.
 - c. political prisoners.
 - d. women's rights.
 - e. immigrants.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Women's Rights

39. The Whig Party believed that government
- a. was an agent of moral reform.
 - b. was a necessary evil.
 - c. was a corrupting influence on political leaders.
 - d. offered the most the most effective means of ending slavery.
 - e. should strengthen the military and embark on overseas expansion.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Introduction; Banks, Roads, Canals; The Politics of Alcohol; The Origins of Prohibition; Conclusion

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

40. Whigs differed from Democrats in their approach to public schools in that Whigs believed
- a. religious instruction should not be included in public schools.
 - b. schools should be centralized and controlled by state boards of education.
 - c. schools should be locally controlled.
 - d. women should not be allowed to teach in the public schools.
 - e. schools should be integrated.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Politics of Social Reform: Schools and Asylums; Public Schools

41. Beer was introduced into America by the
- a. English.
 - b. Germans.
 - c. Irish.
 - d. Africans.
 - e. Italians.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Ethnicity and Alcohol

42. The primary membership of the American Colonization Society came from the northern working classes.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Antislavery before 1830

43. The Female Moral Reform Society attempted to teach prostitutes morality and household skills.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Moral Reform

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

44. The term "normal school" referred to state teachers' colleges.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Public Schools

45. Of the two major political parties between 1820 and 1840, the Whigs and Democrats, the Democrats were far more likely to promote racism.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Democratic Racism

46. The abolitionist newspaper edited by William Lloyd Garrison was *The North Star*.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Abolitionists

47. In the 1830s, the major complaint of Democrats regarding canal projects was there were not enough of them to benefit the "common folk."

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Banks, Roads, Canals

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

48. Political debates over public schools focused more on organization than what was taught.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Public Schools; Ethnicity, Religion, and the Schools

49. In the 1830s and 1840s, the Whig Party argued that the government should support economic growth and social progress.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Markets and Governments; Banks, Roads, Canals

50. Most Democrats in the period from 1820 to 1840 were suspicious of any type of paper currency.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Banks, Roads, Canals

51. Democrats were the ones most in favor of private banks chartered by state governments.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Banks, Roads, Canals

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

52. Almost all Catholic parents wanted their children in public schools.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Ethnicity, Religion, and the Schools

53. Democrats in the mid-nineteenth century saw the government as a potentially dangerous concentration of power in the hands of selfish and greedy businessmen.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Markets and Governments; Banks, Roads, Canals

54. Democrats often doubted the value of commerce.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Conclusion

55. Dorothea Dix advocated the use of flogging and cold showers in the treatment of the insane.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Asylums

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

56. Irish and German immigrants strongly supported the temperance movement.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Temperance Movement ; Ethnicity and Alcohol

57. Democrats believed in a limited government.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Introduction; Markets and Governments

58. The market revolution seemed to increase the number of those dependent upon the state.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Markets and Governments

59. The New York Magdalen Society blamed prostitution on the brutality and lust of men.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Moral Reform

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

60. Whigs first sought to curb alcohol consumption by focusing on the licenses that permitted retailers and taverns to sell liquor.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Origins of Prohibition

61. Southern political divisions had little to do with religion.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The South and Social Reform

62. Harriet Beecher Stowe's husband was involved in the movement for public schools in Ohio.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Public Schools

63. Democrats saw government as a tool of progress.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Markets and Governments; Banks, Roads, Canals

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

64. Democrats trusted and supported banks.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Banks, Roads, Canals

65. A majority of middle-class evangelicals supported abolition.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Abolitionists

66. Whig educators taught that social questions could be reduced to questions of individual character.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Public Schools

67. Whig education reformers cared more about character building than about traditional academic subjects.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Public Schools

68. The Democrats' approach to prisons emphasized rehabilitation.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Prisons

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

69. Democrats were more likely than Whigs to approve appropriations for the more expensive and humane moral treatment centers.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Asylums

70. The first temperance organization was originally called the American Society for the Promotion of Temperance.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Temperance Movement

71. William Lloyd Garrison viewed slavery as America's greatest national sin.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Abolitionists

72. Washingtonians openly identified themselves as members of the working class.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Washingtonians

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

73. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* portrayed slavery as incompatible with Christianity.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Abolitionists

74. Many Americans believed there were natural differences based in sex and race.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Politics of Slavery and Race; Conclusion

75. Whigs and Democrats encouraged the aspirations of slaves and free blacks.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Politics of Slavery and Race; Democratic Racism

76. Herman Melville, a lifelong Democrat, wrote a novel about slave violence and treachery.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Democratic Racism

77. The American Anti-Slavery Society demanded gradual emancipation of slaves.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Abolitionists

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

78. Lyman Beecher and Charles Finney supported the abolitionists in the 1830s.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Agitation

79. Many of the reforms urged by Whig evangelicals had to do with domestic and personal life rather than with politics.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Introduction; The Origins of Prohibition; Moral Reform

80. Democrats believed that because government rested in the hands of imperfect individuals, it had to be limited.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Markets and Governments

81. Whigs based their argument for internal improvements on as assumed connection between market society and moral progress.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Banks, Roads, Canals

82. Horace Mann was most interested in the establishment of _____.

ANSWER: public schools

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Public Schools

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

83. The _____ Temperance Society was primarily a working-class organization opposed to the abuse of alcohol.

ANSWER: Washington

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Washingtonians

84. _____ a New York doctor declared the whites and blacks were different species.

ANSWER: John Van Evrie

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Democratic Racism

85. In response to the American Anti-Slavery Society's postal campaign, President _____ permitted southern postal workers to censor the mail.

ANSWER: Andrew Jackson

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Agitation

86. One of the most prominent forms of prison reform, attempting to both reform and reduce expenses, was the _____.

ANSWER: Auburn System

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Prisons

87. America's "national drink" was _____.

ANSWER: whiskey

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Alcoholic Republic

88. Tax-supported public schools were known as _____.

ANSWER: common schools

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Public Schools

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

89. The only state to imitate Pennsylvania's prison system was _____.

ANSWER: New Jersey

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Prisons

90. Hierarchy based on sex was _____ questioned in public before 1830.

ANSWER: seldom

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Politics of Slavery and Race

91. Evangelicals in the _____ were most likely to push for moral legislation on such issues as Sabbath observance or temperance.

ANSWER: North

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Temperance Movement

92. Both Democrats and Whigs wanted to keep _____ out of politics.

ANSWER: slavery

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Politics of Slavery and Race

93. The leading advocate of humane treatment for the insane was _____.

ANSWER: Dorothea Dix

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Asylums

94. The U.S. Army put an end to the liquor ration in _____.

ANSWER: 1832

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Temperance Movement

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

95. By 1860, the legislatures of _____ of the 33 states had established state-run insane asylums.

ANSWER: 28

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Asylums

96. Abolitionism found its greatest regional support in _____.

ANSWER: New England

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Abolitionists

97. The British outlawed the Atlantic slave trade in _____.

ANSWER: 1808

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Abolitionists

98. New York's Married Women's Property Act was passed in _____.

ANSWER: 1860

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Women's Rights

99. _____ political divisions had little to do with religion.

ANSWER: Southern

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The South and Social Reform

100. The New York Magdalen Society was formed by _____ in 1828.

ANSWER: Sunday School teachers

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Moral Reform

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

101. _____ believed that alcohol was an addictive drug that could turn even moderate drinkers into hopeless drunkards.

ANSWER: Lyman Beecher

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Temperance Movement

102. _____ became the first state to limit the sale of alcohol through passage in 1838 of the Fifteen Gallon Law.

ANSWER: Massachusetts

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Origins of Prohibition

103. The only male delegate at the Seneca Falls convention was _____.

ANSWER: Fredrick Douglass

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Women's Rights

104. _____ wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin.

ANSWER: Harriet Beecher Stowe

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Abolitionists

105. By 1860, every slave state except the Carolinas and _____ operated prisons on the Auburn model.

ANSWER: Florida

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The South and Social Reform

106. The abolitionists launched the _____ Campaign to flood the mails with their antislavery material.

ANSWER: postal

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Agitation

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

107. An organization that blamed prostitution on the brutality of men and sought to reform prostitutes was the _____ Society.

ANSWER: Magdalen

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Moral Reform

108. The Bank of the United States was ended under the administration of _____.

ANSWER: Andrew Jackson

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Banks, Roads, Canals

109. In the North the Whig party was grounded in the _____ revolution.

ANSWER: market

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Markets and Governments

110. Where Democrats proposed abolishing banks, Whigs defended the system of private banks that -- as authorized by state governments -- had the right to issue currency but had _____ to protect directors and stockholders from bank-incurred debts.

ANSWER: limited liability

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Banks, Roads, Canals

111. The political party most likely to support prohibition of alcohol was the _____ Party.

ANSWER: Whig

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Origins of Prohibition

112. **William Lloyd Garrison**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Abolitionists

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

113. **Dorothea Dix**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Asylums

114. **Elizabeth Cady Stanton**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Women's Rights

115. **Washington Temperance Society**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Washingtonians

116. **Horace Mann**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Public Schools

117. **Seneca Falls Convention**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Women's Rights

118. **Abolitionism**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Abolitionism

119. **Uncle Tom's Cabin**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Abolitionism

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

120. Lyman Beecher

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Temperance Movement ; Agitation

121. Auburn system

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Prisons

122. What was the temperance movement? How did it affect American society in the early national period?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Alcoholic Republic; Temperance Movement; The Origins of Prohibition; The Washingtonians; Ethnicity and Alcohol; The South and Social Reform

123. Describe the various approaches to prison reform during the period from 1820 to 1840. What were the goals and successes of those who wished to reform America's prisons?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Prisons; Asylums

124. Examine the movement for public-school reform in the United States.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Public Schools; Ethnicity, Religion, and the Schools

125. Why was the term "alcoholic republic" used to describe America in the early national and antebellum era? What did this term describe or convey about social relations?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

126. Analyze the antislavery movement in the United States in the years following the 1830s.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Antislavery before 1830; Abolitionists; Agitation

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

127. Examine the development of the Women's Rights Movement in post-1820 America.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Abolitionists; Moral Reform; Women's Rights

128. Describe the southern reaction to the middle-class social reforms of the early nineteenth century.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The South and Social Reform; The Politics of Slavery and Race

129. Explore the movement for reform in American society during the market revolution of the early nineteenth century.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Public Schools; Prisons; Asylums; Temperance Movement; The Origins of Prohibition; The Washingtonians; Abolitionists; Moral Reform; Women's Rights

130. Examine the demand for women's rights in the years between 1820 and 1850.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Abolitionists; The Politics of Gender and Sex Moral Reform; Women's Rights

131. Describe the differences between the two major political parties, the Democrats and the Whigs, between 1820 and 1840.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Introduction; The Politics of Progress; Markets and Governments; Banks, Roads, Canals

132. On the issue of race, the Democratic Party of the 1840s

- a. considered blacks unfit to be citizens.
- b. wanted to end slavery.
- c. wanted to grant equal opportunity to free blacks.
- d. wanted to expand slavery.
- e. thought that slavery should not be based on race but that it should extend to poor whites as well as blacks.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Democratic Racism

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 12—Antebellum Reform, 1820-1860

133. Discuss American views on slavery and racial differences along with the rise of abolitionism in the years from 1820 to 1840.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Politics of Slavery and Race; Democratic Racism; Antislavery before 1830; Abolitionists; Agitation