

1. Why was Charles Finney so successful as a religious reformer?
 - a. He made people feel guilty for their sinfulness.
 - b. He had the money to finance his career.
 - c. He had political connections
 - d. He addressed his listeners as equals.[d]
2. What did the leaders of the Second Great Awakening have in common?
 - a. They promoted social reform.
 - b. They tended to leave emotions out of preaching
 - c. They used the threat of hell as a conversion tactic.
 - d. They preferred to preach in settled communities.[a]
3. In America, where did the Second Great Awakening get its start?
 - a. Ohio
 - b. Boston
 - c. New York
 - d. Kentucky[c]
4. Which of the following was a side product of evangelical revivalism in the mid 19th century?
 - a. establishment of many new religious sects
 - b. Christians tended to reject established rituals
 - c. stricter enforcement of traditional religious practices
 - d. concern for too much democracy in politics[d]
5. Which of the following religions did not embrace the evangelical revivalism of the 1840s?
 - a. Methodists
 - b. Baptists
 - c. Presbyterians
 - d. Catholics[c]
6. In what year did the last American state eliminate state-sponsored religion?
 - a. 1776
 - b. 1789
 - c. 1833
 - d. 1850[c]

7. Ann Lee founded the religious sect known as the
- Mormons.
 - Shakers.
 - Quakers.
 - Revivalists.
- [b]
8. Finney argued that people should reject sin by using
- free will.
 - the teachings of educated ministers.
 - the Bible.
 - their conscience.
- [a]
9. How did changes caused by the revivals of the mid 19th century affect traditional religious beliefs?
- Revivalists did not embrace the use of the vernacular.
 - Revivalists wanted to keep the idea of predestination.
 - Revivalists were concerned about the practice of immediate church membership after conversion.
 - Revivalists accepted the notion of free will.
- [d]
10. Why were northerners initially more involved with reform movements than Americans from other areas of the country?
- Religion was an important part of northern culture.
 - Northerners had more available resources to fund reform movements.
 - Northerners witnessed first-hand the effects of industrialization.
 - Northern men had more political connections.
- [c]
11. Which of the following was one of the biggest challenges during the reform era?
- friction between religious and secular reformers
 - women's role in reform movements
 - funding the projects
 - dealing with those who were opposed to reform
- [b]
12. The first major reform movement involved the desire of reformers to
- improve factory working conditions.
 - provide adequate housing for orphans.
 - prohibit alcohol consumption.

d. improve sanitation.

[c]

13. Phrenologists were interested in which of the following?

- a. size of the skull
- b. lines on the palms of the hands
- c. shape of the feet
- d. length of the fingers

[a]

14. Which was the first group to support the abolitionist movement of the 1830s and 1840s?

- a. Westerners
- b. mainstream religious denominations
- c. minority religious communities
- d. Northerners

[c]

15. Why was William Lloyd Garrison often criticized by fellow abolitionists?

- a. He was too radical.
- b. He did not want to include women in the movement.
- c. He promoted gradual emancipation.
- d. He would not involve free blacks.

[a]

16. Abolitionist violence resulted in the death of

- a. Angelina Grimké.
- b. Catherine Beecher.
- c. Elijah Lovejoy.
- d. Frederick Lloyd Garrison.

[c]

17. Leading abolitionists were opposed to which of the following ideas?

- a. emancipation
- b. deportation and colonization of freed slaves
- c. full racial equality
- d. black abolitionist leaders

[b]

18. What strategy did reformers use to successfully legitimize their platforms?

- a. They passed appropriate legislation.
- b. They connected their causes with those of European reformers.
- c. Many reformers published books and articles.
- d. They used the pulpits to promote their ideas.

[b]

19. Why did the women's reform movement eventually split?

- a. There was a disagreement over which of the many reform movements women would support.
- b. Not all women agreed on the extent and nature of the reforms proposed.
- c. There was some concern that female leadership would hinder the cause.
- d. Women reformers did not agree on the role of black women in the movement.

[b]

20. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the women's rights movement of the mid-19th century?

- a. Most reform minded men supported the cause.
- b. Middle class white women generally supported female public activism.
- c. There were no men present at the first women's rights convention in western New York.
- d. A number of white upper-class women did not support gender equality in the public arena.

[d]

21. In what year was the "Declaration of Sentiments" issued?

- a. 1840
- b. 1848
- c. 1850
- d. 1860

[b]

22. A major monetary contributor to evangelical causes during the 1830s was

- a. Angelina Grimké.
- b. Arthur Tappan.
- c. Catherine Beecher.
- d. John Moffit.

[b]

23. Which of the following statements best describes the experience of blacks who attended church?

- a. They attended black-only churches.
- b. Morally, more was expected from black church goers.
- c. Morally, less was expected from black church goers.
- d. Efforts by whites to control Christianity among blacks failed.

[d]

24. What spiritual component of Christianity appealed to blacks?

- a. Black religious leaders were welcomed by white Christians.
- b. Most Christians welcomed integration in churches.
- c. Christianity advocated equality before God.
- d. Christians supported immediate emancipation.

[c]

25. What percentage of blacks attended church by the end of the 1850s?

- a. 25%
- b. 50%
- c. 75%
- d. 90%

[a]

26. What lesson did many white southerners take from Nat Turner's rebellion?

- a. Teaching Christianity to blacks led to rebellion.
- b. Southerners needed to treat their slaves better.
- c. Slaves should be kept illiterate.
- d. Slaves must not be allowed to leave the plantations.

[b]

27. Besides both being abolitionists, what else did David Walker and Angelina Grimké have in common?

- a. Both were white.
- b. Both were from the South and considered "traitors."
- c. Both advocated violence as a form of resistance.
- d. Neither of them considered full equality for slaves as a viable solution.

[b]

28. How did the nature of newspaper publishing change in the 1830s?

- a. Newspapers relied on political parties for financial support.
- b. Editors turned away from sensationalism.
- c. Funding came from mass readership.
- d. Reporters shied away from exposing political scandals.

[c]

29. America's first major song writer was

- a. Nathaniel Hawthorne.
- b. Walt Whitman.
- c. Herman Melville.
- d. Stephen Foster.

[d]

30. Although Hawthorne's novel *The Scarlet Letter* was situated in the late 17th century, what contemporary theme did it explore?

- a. democracy
- b. morality
- c. segregation
- d. temperance

[b]

1. The area in Upstate New York renowned for its massive religious conversions during the Second Great Awakening, was known by what name?

- a. Finney's Revival
- b. Burned Over district
- c. Revivalist Corridor
- d. Upstate Revivals

[b]

2. What was the last state to break the connection between the state and religion?

- a. New York
- b. Connecticut
- c. Rhode Island
- d. Massachusetts

[d]

3. Which of the following was one of the first colleges to train evangelical ministers?

- a. Harvard
- b. Oberlin
- c. Dartmouth
- d. Yale

[b]

4. Why were itinerant ministers more likely to challenge the authority of propertied elites?

- a. Their education encouraged outspokenness.
- b. Because they traveled, they were less likely to suffer the social repercussions of criticism.
- c. They were jealous of elites.
- d. They believed the rich were more sinful.

[b]

5. In general, which of the following best describes the Second Great Awakening?

- a. Evangelicalism only affected Protestants.
- b. The reform movement hurt established religions.
- c. Gender equality was never a part of the reform ideology.

d. There was an increase in denominational institutions.

[d]

6. What contributions did Ann Lee make to the Second Great Awakening?

a. She promoted a life of charitable works.

b. Her followers believed in a lifestyle of procreation.

c. Lee taught the honorable accumulation of earthly wealth would lead to heavenly rewards.

d. She and her followers believed in gender equality.

[d]

7. What principle was unique about the original teachings of the Mormons?

a. celibacy

b. plural marriages

c. patriarchy

d. belief in divine visions

[b]

8. Why did Protestant Christians view Mormons as a threat to society?

a. Because they had an alarmingly large number of followers.

b. They embraced a theocratic hierarchy that did not adhere to the democratic practice.

c. They were willing to accommodate to regional influences in their religion.

d. They believed in gender equality.

[b]

9. The interpretation of revivalist teachings quickly evolved into _____, especially in the north.

a. the quest for religious power

b. a desire to improve society

c. political reforms

d. diminishment of active participation of church goers

[b]

10. How did the U.S. government help the reform movement gain energy?

a. Religion was viewed as a component of good government.

b. The government recognized that ministers were gaining political clout.

c. Many new legal decisions gave reformers additional rights.

d. Politicians became reformers to gain popularity.

[c]

11. Why were many of the reforms of the Second Great Awakening disruptive to society?

- a. Reformers advocated violence.
- b. Reforms often challenged previously entrenched opinions and customs.
- c. Reformers often disobeyed local laws.
- d. Reformers were intent on changing the political process.

[b]

12. An early health reform led by Sylvester Graham promoted

- a. frequent sex.
- b. exercise.
- c. vegetarianism.
- d. frequent hand washing.

[c]

13. The 1830s campaign against slavery gained national attention through

- a. the establishment of the American Anti-Slavery Society.
- b. the use of violence.
- c. restrictive legislation.
- d. presidential campaigns.

[a]

14. Why was it so difficult for reformers to change the status of women's rights?

- a. The proposed changes often challenged traditional Christian society.
- b. None of the major leaders were women.
- c. There was little financial support for the movement.
- d. There was no precedent for change.

[a]

15. How did reform movements help to protect businesses?

- a. Employers devised ways to regulate the morality of employees.
- b. There were tax advantages to businesses who made charitable contributions.
- c. Legislation was devised to support business owners who accepted reforms.
- d. Business owners were often coerced into charitable actions.

[a]

16. Arthur Tappan played instrumental roles in all of these organizations EXCEPT

- a. the American Bible Society
- b. the Home Missionary Society
- c. the Seneca Falls Convention
- d. the American Tract Society

[c]

17. American evangelicals who found appreciative audiences in Great Britain included

- a. William Lloyd Garrison and Frederick Douglass

- b. Catherine Beecher and Angelina Grimké
 - c. Arthus and Lewis Tappan
 - d. Charles Grandison Finney and James Caugher
- [d]

18. One of the few religions to remain intact in Great Britain following the American Revolution was

- a. Calvinism.
- b. Anglicanism.
- c. Methodist.
- d. Presbyterians.

[b]

19. What part of evangelicalism did southerners most easily accept?

- a. the concept of Christian slavery
- b. temperance
- c. elimination of violence in the southern code of honor
- d. the unimportance of worldly possessions

[a]

20. How did the southern approach to reforms benefit southerners?

- a. Communities could control the recipients of charitable aid.
- b. It broke the hierarchy of the social order.
- c. Women were given more respect.
- d. It broke the southern code of honor.

[a]

21. How did southern evangelicals deal with the issue of slavery?

- a. They ignored it.
- b. They called for immediate emancipation.
- c. They criticized slaveholders.
- d. They sought ways to accommodate slavery.

[d]

22. What facilitated acceptance of Christianity among black slaves?

- a. similarity between Christian and African beliefs
- b. good examples set by white Christians
- c. Christian slaves getting an easier workload
- d. getting Sundays off to attend church services

[a]

23. In what year did the Nat Turner rebellion occur?

- a. 1820

- b. 1831
 - c. 1836
 - d. 1850
- [b]

24. What argument did Angelina Grimké use to denounce slavery?

- a. It was not economically efficient.
- b. It caused a cultural rift between north and south.
- c. It was illegal.
- d. It would delay the millennium.

[d]

25. Why did religious leaders condemn the rise of secularism?

- a. It challenged spirituality.
- b. They considered it vulgar.
- c. Secularism led to sin.
- d. It questioned traditional American cultural values.

[b]

26. Even though he considered himself an evangelical, what was unique about Emerson's approach to reform?

- a. He appealed only to men.
- b. He did not believe in the ideology of individualism.
- c. He criticized industrialization.
- d. He wanted to reform the American mind.

[d]

27. Thoreau and Emerson embraced the new American philosophy of

- a. Romanticism.
- b. Transcendentalism.
- c. Enlightenment.
- d. Rationalism.

[b]

28. What themes did American authors such as Hawthorne and Melville tend to write about?

- a. distinctly American themes
- b. themes that reflected European culture
- c. universal themes
- d. themes that were mostly appealing to women

[c]

29. How did Melville's *Moby Dick* fit into contemporary society?

- a. It exposed the whaling industry of the Northeast.

- b. It reflected America's diversity.
- c. It exposed the negative aspects of industrialization.
- d. It glamorized the life of a sailor.

[b]

30. How did authors such as Whitman, Poe and Dickinson pioneer a distinctly American body of literature?

- a. by incorporating Asian literary devices
- b. by using American communities as inspiration
- c. by referencing American icons
- d. by adhering to strict rules of prose and grammar

[a]

1. Which of the following was a source of tension between reformers and other Americans?

- a. creating a society with Christian values in a diverse population
- b. ensuring that individual rights were not hindered in the process of reform
- c. determining the proper role of religion and politics
- d. deciding which reform needed the most attention

[c]

2. Which of the following groups of people were more likely to embrace the temperance movement?

- a. Catholics
- b. Democrats
- c. immigrants
- d. evangelicals

[d]

3. How did black worship change after the Civil War?

- a. Blacks built "black only" churches.
- b. The desire to worship diminished.
- c. The desire to worship increased.
- d. Blacks attended bi-racial churches but sat in separate areas.

[a]

4. Compared to other abolitionists, what was unusual about David Walker's argument against slavery?

- a. his passion
- b. his religious zeal
- c. his historical knowledge of slavery
- d. his southern origins

[c]

5. Who was the founder of the Mormon religion?
- a. Ann Lee
 - b. Charles Finney
 - c. Joseph Smith
 - d. Brigham Young
- [c]
6. The main vehicle of expression for Emerson and Thoreau was
- a. books.
 - b. newspapers.
 - c. poetry.
 - d. essays.
- [d]
7. Which Calvinist doctrine was rejected by revivalists?
- a. the Bible as an authoritative source of knowledge
 - b. predestination
 - c. grace as a necessary means of salvation
 - d. free will
- [b]
8. In what year did Denmark Vesey attempt a slave revolt?
- a. 1815
 - b. 1822
 - c. 1833
 - d. 1844
- [b]
9. How did black Americans feel about the colonization movement?
- a. They fully accepted it.
 - b. They were adamantly opposed.
 - c. They objected to it but were willing to compromise.
 - d. They accepted it but wanted to choose the destination.
- [b]
10. Which of the following statements is true about Frederick Douglass?
- a. He never experienced slavery first hand but he wrote about it extensively.
 - b. He was a former slave who used his newspaper to open people's eyes to the evils of slavery.
 - c. He was a former slave who did not support full emancipation.
 - d. Although illiterate, he was still able to become a major player in the abolitionist movement.

[b]

1. What was the main focus of the early reform movement?
 - a. moral reforms
 - b. educational reforms
 - c. political reforms
 - d. economic reform[a]
2. Which of the following organizations led the movement for immediate abolition?
 - a. Pennsylvania Abolition Society
 - b. Quakers
 - c. Northeast Antislavery Society
 - d. American Methodist Society[c]
3. Prior to the 19th century abolitionist movement, slavery was opposed by the
 - a. Quakers.
 - b. elite merchants.
 - c. Southern Baptists.
 - d. Congress.[a]
4. Why were British evangelicals drawn to America?
 - a. Economic opportunities to expand their reform movement
 - b. Religious persecutions in England
 - c. Scarcity of U.S. religious denominations
 - d. Conversion of Indians[c]
5. Southern women generally supported reforms that
 - a. challenged southern patriarchal society.
 - b. stabilized the institution of slavery.
 - c. improved their social standing.
 - d. made changes on a national level.[b]
6. What was Emerson's main criticism of evangelical reformers?
 - a. They were too religiously motivated.
 - b. Their morality hindered their actions.
 - c. They relied too heavily on the written argument instead of action.

d. They tended to embrace individualism.

[b]

7. In his arguments regarding slavery, David Walker claimed that

- a. all the problems in America were caused by slavery.
- b. blacks were not ready for self-rule.
- c. black Americans would need help from whites to educate themselves.
- d. the abolition movement should be solely in the province of freed blacks.

[a]

8. What was Thoreau's relationship with the natural world?

- a. He promoted the maximization of land use.
- b. He believed man and nature should be separate from each other.
- c. Materialism was necessary to sustain growth, even if it meant the diminishment of natural resources.
- d. He encouraged men and women to respect nature.

[d]

9. In his observations of American life, Alexis de Tocqueville

- a. condemned American politics.
- b. was skeptical about democracy.
- c. believed majority rule would cause tyranny.
- d. criticized American's investment in the public world.

[b]

10. Which of the following groups of people were most likely to belong to the Whig Party?

- a. Catholics
- b. Residents of the deep south
- c. Voters who wanted the government to ease its control over businesses
- d. Protestants

[d]