

## Chapter 15

### The Ferment of Reform and Culture

#### A. True or False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- \_\_\_ 1. The Second Great Awakening largely reversed the trends toward religious indifference and rationalism of the late eighteenth century.
- \_\_\_ 2. The religious revivals of the Second Great Awakening tended to break down regional, denominational, and social-class divisions in favor of a common Christianity.
- \_\_\_ 3. The Mormon church migrated to Utah to escape persecution and to establish its tightly organized cooperative social order without persecution.
- \_\_\_ 4. The common public schools aimed at the goal of educating all citizens for participation in democracy, without regard to wealth.
- \_\_\_ 5. Women quickly achieved equality with men in higher education before the Civil War.
- \_\_\_ 6. Many early American reformers were middle-class idealists inspired by evangelical Protestantism.
- \_\_\_ 7. The temperance movement first attempted to prohibit all liquor by law but then turned to an emphasis on individual pledges of moderate consumption.
- \_\_\_ 8. The key role of women in American reform movements was undergirded by a growing “feminization” of the churches that spawned many efforts at social improvement.
- \_\_\_ 9. A major demand put forward by the more advanced women’s-rights advocates was women’s suffrage.
- \_\_\_ 10. Most early American communal experiments involved attempts to create a perfect society based on brotherly love and communal ownership of property.
- \_\_\_ 11. Early American science was stronger in biology, botany, and geology than it was in basic theoretical science or medicine.
- \_\_\_ 12. The first American national literature written by Washington Irving and James Fenimore Cooper came in the aftermath of the American Revolution.

- \_\_\_ 13. Although it rejected most American' materialism and emphasis on practical concerns, transcendentalism strongly reflected American individualism, love of liberty, and hostility to formal institutions and authority.
- \_\_\_ 14. Ralph Waldo Emerson taught the doctrines of simple living and nonviolence, while his friend Henry David Thoreau emphasized self-improvement and the development of American scholarship.
- \_\_\_ 15. The works of Walt Whitman, such as *Leaves of Grass*, revealed his love of democracy, the frontier and the common people.
- \_\_\_ 16. Most early American imaginative writers and historians came from the Midwest and the South.

### B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- \_\_\_ 1. The tendency toward rationalism and indifference in religion was reversed about 1800 by
  - a. the rise of Deism and Unitarianism.
  - b. the rise of new groups like the Mormons and Christian Scientists.
  - c. the revivalist movement called the Second Great Awakening.
  - d. the influx of religiously traditional immigrants.
- \_\_\_ 2. Two denominations that especially gained adherents among the common people of the West and South were
  - a. Episcopalians and Unitarians.
  - b. Congregationalists and Mormons
  - c. Transcendentalists and Adventists.
  - d. Methodists and Baptists.
- \_\_\_ 3. The Second Great Awakening derived its religious strength especially from
  - a. intensely organized "prayer groups" of lay believers.
  - b. the efficient institutional organization of the major American churches.
  - c. the popular preaching of evangelical revivalists in both the West and eastern cities.
  - d. the frontier interest in religious pilgrimages and religious art.
- \_\_\_ 4. Evangelical preachers like Charles Grandison Finney linked personal religious conversion to
  - a. the construction of large church buildings throughout the Midwest.
  - b. the expansion of American political power across the continent.
  - c. the Christian reform of social problems.
  - d. the organization of effective economic development and industrialization.
- \_\_\_ 5. The term "Burned-Over District" refers to
  - a. those parts of the West where fires were used to clear the land for farming.
  - b. those areas that were fiercely contested by both Baptist and Methodist revivalists.
  - c. the region of western New York State that experienced especially frequent and intense revivals.
  - d. the area of Illinois where the Mormon settlements were attacked and destroyed.

- \_\_\_ 6. The major effect of the growing slavery controversy on the churches was
- a major missionary effort directed at converting African-American slaves.
  - the organization of the churches to lobby for the abolition of slavery.
  - an agreement to keep political issues out of the religious arena.
  - the split of Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians into separate northern and southern churches.
- \_\_\_ 7. Besides their practice of polygamy, the Mormons aroused hostility from many Americans because
- their cooperative economic practices ran contrary to American economic individualism.
  - their efforts to convert members of other denominations to Mormonism.
  - their independent settlement in Utah posed the threat of foreign intervention in the West.
  - their practice of baptizing in the name of dead ancestors.
- \_\_\_ 8. The major promoter of an effective tax-supported system of public education for all American children was
- Joseph Smith.
  - Horace Mann.
  - Noah Webster
  - Susan B. Anthony
- \_\_\_ 9. Reformer Dorothea Dix worked for the cause of
- women's rights.
  - peace.
  - better treatment of the mentally ill.
  - temperance
- \_\_\_ 10. One cause of women's subordination in nineteenth-century America was
- the sharp division of labor that separated women at home from men in the workplace.
  - women's attention to causes other than women's rights.
  - the higher ratio of females to males in many communities.
  - the prohibition against women's participation in religious activities.
- \_\_\_ 11. The Seneca Falls Convention launched the modern women's rights movement with its call for
- equal pay for equal work.
  - an equal rights amendment to the Constitution
  - equal rights, including the right to vote.
  - access to public education for women.
- \_\_\_ 12. Many of the American utopian experiments of the early nineteenth century focused on
- communal economics and alternative sexual arrangements.
  - temperance and diet reforms.
  - advanced scientific and technological ways of producing and consuming.
  - free-enterprise economics and trade.
- \_\_\_ 13. Two leading female imaginative writers who added to New England's literary prominence were
- Sara Orne Jewett and Kate Chopin
  - Louisa May Alcott and Emily Dickinson
  - Sarah Grimké and Susan B. Anthony.
  - Harriet Beecher Stowe and Abigail Adams.

- \_\_\_ 14. The Knickerbocker Group of American writers included
- Henry David Thoreau, Thomas Jefferson, and Susan B. Anthony.
  - George Bancroft, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Herman Melville.
  - Washington Irving, James Fenimore Cooper, and William Cullen Bryant.
  - Walt Whitman, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and Edgar Allan Poe
- \_\_\_ 15. The transcendentalist writers such as Emerson, Thoreau, and Fuller stressed the ideas of
- inner truth and individual self-reliance.
  - political community and economic progress.
  - personal guilt and fear of death.
  - love of chivalry and return to the medieval past.

### C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Liberal religious belief, held by many of the Founding Fathers, that stressed rationalism and moral behavior rather than Christian revelation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Religious revival that began on the frontier and swept eastward, stirring an evangelical spirit in many areas of American life
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The *two* religious denominations that benefited from the evangelical revivals of the early nineteenth century.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Religious group founded by Joseph Smith that eventually established a cooperative commonwealth in Utah.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Memorable 1848 meeting in New York where women made an appeal based on the Declaration of Independence.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Commune established in New Harmony, Indiana by Scottish industrialist Robert Owen.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Intellectual commune in Massachusetts based on “plain living and high thinking
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Thomas Jefferson’s stately self-designed home in Virginia that became a model of American architecture.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. New York literary movement that drew on both regional and national themes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Philosophical and literary movement, centered in New England, that greatly influenced many American writers of the early nineteenth century.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The doctrine, promoted by writer Henry David Thoreau in an essay of the same name, that later influenced Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Walt Whitman's shocking collection of emotional poems.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. A disturbing New England masterpiece about adultery and guilt in the old Puritan era.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The great but commercially unsuccessful novel about Captain Ahab's obsessive pursuit of a white whale.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The masterpiece of New England writer Louisa May Alcott.

#### D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

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|-------------------------------|--|
| ___ 1. Dorothea Dix           | A. Novelist whose tales of family lie helped economically support her own struggling transcendentalist family                            |
| ___ 2. Brigham Young          | B. Bold, unconventional poet who celebrated American democracy   |
| ___ 3. Elizabeth Cady Stanton | C. The "Mormon Moses," who led persecuted Latter-Day Saints to their promised land in Utah   |
| ___ 4. Lucretia Mott          | D. Influential evangelical revivalist of the Second Great Awakening  |
| ___ 5. Emily Dickinson        | E. New York writer whose romantic sea tales were more popular than his dark literary masterpiece   |
| ___ 6. Charles G. Finney      | F. Pioneering women's educator, founder of Mount Holyoke Seminary in Massachusetts   |
| ___ 7. Robert Owen            | G. Idealistic Scottish industrialist whose attempt at communal utopia failed   |
| ___ 8. Louisa May Alcott      | H. Second-rate poet/philosopher, but first-rate promoter of transcendentalist ideas and American culture & scholarship                   |
| ___ 9. Mary Lyon              | I. Eccentric southern-born genius whose tales of mystery, suffering, and the supernatural departed from general American literary trends |
| ___ 10. Washington Irving     | J. Quietly determined reformer who substantially improved conditions for the mentally ill  |
| ___ 11. James Fenimore Cooper | K. Reclusive New England poet who wrote about love, death, and immortality   |
| ___ 12. Ralph Waldo Emerson   | L. Leading feminist who wrote the "Declaration of Sentiments" in 1848 and pushed for women's suffrage                                    |
| ___ 13. Walt Whitman          | M. First American to win international literary fame with his tales of old Dutch New York  |
| ___ 14. Edgar Allan Poe       | N. Path-breaking American novelist who contrasted the natural person of the forest with the values of modern civilization                |
| ___ 15. Herman Melville       | O. Quaker women's rights advocates who also strongly supported abolition of slavery  |

**E. Matching Cause and Effect**

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Effect</u>
___ 1. The Second Great Awakening	A. Created the first literature genuinely native to America
___ 2. The Mormon practice of polygamy	B. Captured in one long poem the exuberant and optimistic spirit of popular American democracy
___ 3. Women abolitionists' anger at being ignored by male reformers	C. Caused most utopian experiments to decline or collapse in a few years
___ 4. The women's rights movement	D. Inspired writers like Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, and Margaret Fuller
___ 5. Unrealistic expectations and conflict within perfectionist communes	E. Aroused hostility and scorn in most of the male press and pulpit
___ 6. The Knickerbocker and transcendentalist use of new American themes in their writing	F. Made their works little understood in their lifetimes by generally optimistic Americans
___ 7. Henry David Thoreau's theory of "civil disobedience"	G. Aroused persecution from morally traditionalist Americans and delayed statehood for Utah
___ 8. Walt Whitman's <i>Leaves of Grass</i>	H. Inspired a widespread spirit of evangelical reform in many areas of American life
___ 9. Herman Melville's and Edgar Allan Poe's concern with evil and suffering	I. Led to expanding the crusade for equal rights to include women
___ 10. The Transcendentalist movement	J. Inspired later practitioners of nonviolence like Gandhi and King