

Chapter Fifteen

The Ferment of Reform and Culture, 1790-1860

The Second Great Awakening was in part an evangelical religious reaction against

- 1. the growing influence of Catholicism in America.
- 2. widespread secularism and atheism.
- 3. the growth of liberal religious movements like Unitarianism and Deism.
- 4. the loss of political and social influence by the clergy.

The Second Great Awakening was in part an evangelical religious reaction against

3. the growth of liberal religious movements like Unitarianism and Deism.

Hint: See page 321.

Methodists and Baptists were large denominational winners in the Second Great Awakening largely because of their doctrines of

- 1. predestination and the perseverance of the saints.
- 2. liturgical renewal and frequent reception of holy communion.
- 3. strong clergy leadership and religious education.
- 4. personal religious conversion and democratic church governance.

Methodists and Baptists were large denominational winners in the Second Great Awakening largely because of their doctrines of

4. personal religious conversion and democratic church governance.

Hint: See pages 321–322.

Before their great migration to Utah in 1846–1847, the Mormons had lived in all the following places except

- 1. upstate New York.
- 2. Illinois
- 3. Kentucky.
- 4. Illinois.

Before their great migration to Utah in 1846–1847, the Mormons had lived in all the following places except

3. Kentucky.

Hint: See page 323.

The best American painting before the Civil War increasingly turned to

- 1. portraits.
- 2. realistic social depiction.
- 3. natural landscapes.
- 4. impressionism.

The best American painting before the Civil War increasingly turned to

3. natural landscapes.

Hint: See pages 338-339.

America's first internationally recognized writers, Washington Irving and James Fenimore Cooper, were greatly stimulated in their work by

- 1. the upsurge of American nationalism following the War of 1812.
- 2. the religious revivals of the Second Great Awakening.
- 3. the spirit of social reform, especially the antislavery movement.
- 4. their criticism of what they saw as Americans' naïve innocence and idealism.

America's first internationally recognized writers, Washington Irving and James Fenimore Cooper, were greatly stimulated in their work by

1. the upsurge of American nationalism following the War of 1812.

Hint: See page 340.

The greatest difficulty that Horace Mann and other reformers faced in creating universal, free public education was

- 1. the widespread belief that education should be privately supported.
- 2. hostility from religious groups who feared secular education.
- 3. adequate funding.
- 4. the image of elementary education as a women's field.

The greatest difficulty that Horace Mann and other reformers faced in creating universal, free public education was

3. adequate funding.

Hint: See pages 324–325.

The first American college to admit both women and blacks was

- 1. Harvard.
- 2. the University of North Carolina.
- 3. Oberlin College.
- 4. Mount Holyoke College.

The first American college to admit both women and blacks was

3. Oberlin College.

Hint: See page 327.

The energetic pre—Civil War religious reformers attacked all of the following social evils except

- 1. excessive drinking of liquor.
- 2. slavery.
- 3. cruel treatment of the mentally ill.
- 4. the harsh conditions of industrial laborers.

The energetic pre—Civil War religious reformers attacked all of the following social evils except

4. the harsh conditions of industrial laborers.

Hint: See pages 328–329.

The most daring demand put forward by the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 was

- 1. women's right to vote.
- 2. an immediate end to slavery.
- 3. complete access of all occupations to women at the same rate of pay as men.
- 4. coeducation in all public colleges and universities.

The most daring demand put forward by the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 was

1. women's right to vote.

Hint: See pages 331–332.

Which of the following was not among the prominent utopian communal experiments launched in early nineteenth-century America?

- 1. Brook Farm
- 2. Blithesdale
- 3. New Harmony
- 4. Oneida

Which of the following was not among the prominent utopian communal experiments launched in early nineteenth-century America?

2. Blithesdale

Hint: See pages 332–334.