



Name _____

Date: _____

Teacher: _____

US HISTORY #15-19TH CENTURY REFORMS

Directions: While watching the video, fill in the blanks.

abolitionists	utopian	awakening	abolitionism	racism
freedom	alcohol	Mormon	religion	common

- ☐ 1. One response to the massive changes brought about by the shift to an industrialized market economy was to create _____ communities
- ☐ 2. The LDS church holds the book of _____ as a holy scripture, which tells of the resurrected Jesus's visits to the Americas.
- ☐ 3. And behind most of those reform movements was _____, particularly a revival called the Second Great Awakening.
- ☐ 4. The _____ stressed individual choice in salvation and a personal relationship with Jesus Christ, and it was deeply influenced by the Market Revolution.
- ☐ 5. Third, many of the reform movements were based, ultimate, on a different view of _____ than we might be used to.
- ☐ 6. The feeling among reformers that we should limit, or ban, _____ appealed to those Protestant ideas of restraint and perfecting the social order.
- ☐ 7. These new schools were called "_____ schools," and education reformers like Horace Mann hoped that they would give poor students the moral character and body of knowledge to compete with upper-class kids.
- ☐ 8. _____ was the biggest reform movement in the first half of the 19th century, probably because slavery was the worst.
- ☐ 9. Uncle Tom's Cabin was written by a white woman, which shows us that black abolitionists were battling not only slavery, but near ubiquitous _____.
- ☐ 10. So black _____ like Frederick Douglass, Henry Highland Garnet, and apparently David Walker, were the most eloquent spokesmen for the idea of equal citizenship in the United States for black and white people.



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Directions: Write one thing you think you know about the topic.

1. _____

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- ☐ 1. One response to the massive changes brought about by the shift to an industrialized market economy was to create _____ communities
- ☐ 2. The LDS church holds the book of _____ as a holy scripture, which tells of the resurrected Jesus's visits to the Americas.
- ☐ 3. And behind most of those reform movements was _____, particularly a revival called the Second Great Awakening.
- ☐ 4. The _____ stressed individual choice in salvation and a personal relationship with Jesus Christ, and it was deeply influenced by the Market Revolution.
- ☐ 5. Third, many of the reform movements were based, ultimate, on a different view of _____ than we might be used to.
- ☐ 6. The feeling among reformers that we should limit, or ban, _____ appealed to those Protestant ideas of restraint and perfecting the social order.
- ☐ 7. These new schools were called "_____ schools," and education reformers like Horace Mann hoped that they would give poor students the moral character and body of knowledge to compete with upper-class kids.
- ☐ 8. _____ was the biggest reform movement in the first half of the 19th century, probably because slavery was the worst.
- ☐ 9. Uncle Tom's Cabin was written by a white woman, which shows us that black abolitionists were battling not only slavery, but near ubiquitous _____.
- ☐ 10. So black _____ like Frederick Douglass, Henry Highland Garnet, and apparently David Walker, were the most eloquent spokesmen for the idea of equal citizenship in the United States for black and white people.



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Answer Key

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Directions: While watching the video, fill in the blanks.

abolitionists	utopian	awakening	abolitionism	racism
freedom	alcohol	Mormon	religion	common

- ☐ 1. One response to the massive changes brought about by the shift to an industrialized market economy was to create Utopian communities
- ☐ 2. The LDS church holds the book of Mormon as a holy scripture, which tells of the resurrected Jesus's visits to the Americas.
- ☐ 3. And behind most of those reform movements was religion, particularly a revival called the Second Great Awakening.
- ☐ 4. The Awakening stressed individual choice in salvation and a personal relationship with Jesus Christ, and it was deeply influenced by the Market Revolution.
- ☐ 5. Third, many of the reform movements were based, ultimately, on a different view of freedom than we might be used to.
- ☐ 6. The feeling among reformers that we should limit, or ban, alcohol appealed to those Protestant ideas of restraint and perfecting the social order.
- ☐ 7. These new schools were called "common schools," and education reformers like Horace Mann hoped that they would give poor students the moral character and body of knowledge to compete with upper-class kids.
- ☐ 8. Abolitionism was the biggest reform movement in the first half of the 19th century, probably because slavery was the worst.
- ☐ 9. Uncle Tom's Cabin was written by a white woman, which shows us that black abolitionists were battling not only slavery, but near ubiquitous racism.
- ☐ 10. So black abolitionists like Frederick Douglass, Henry Highland Garnet, and apparently David Walker, were the most eloquent spokesmen for the idea of equal citizenship in the United States for black and white people.