

## REFORM MOVEMENTS PRACTICE

**DIRECTIONS:** Circle the correct answer. Explain why each answer is wrong next to the answer choice OR use "See Know Infer". ALL the questions MUST look like my examples. "IDK, no, x, ?" are NOT ACCEPTABLE!

1. Following the battles of Lexington and Concord in 1775, the Second Continental Congress created the Continental army. The commander in charge of uniting American militias under this new army was--

- A. Baron von Steuben
- B. Benjamin Franklin
- C. Thomas Jefferson
- D. George Washington

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1. One of the most popular and influential American novels of the 1800s was Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. It addresses the topic of —

- A. women's suffrage
- B. industry
- C. slavery
- D. westward movement

**Use the quotation and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.**

That man over there says that women need to be helped into carriages, and lifted over ditches. . . . Nobody ever helps me. . . . And ain't I a woman?

— *Sojourner Truth, 1851*  
*Women's Rights Convention*

2. In this quotation, Sojourner Truth is emphasizing the—

- A. need for equal treatment of immigrants
- B. unequal treatment of women
- C. difference between the rich and poor
- D. importance of education for women

**Use the excerpt and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.**

Education, then, beyond all other devices of human origin, is the great equalizer of the conditions of men. . . .

— *Horace Mann, 1848*

3. Based on this excerpt, which statement would Horace Mann most likely agree with regarding public education?

- A. Public education promotes knowledge and skills that open the doors to opportunity.
- B. Public education guarantees each person a government job.
- C. Public education enables everyone to become wealthy.
- D. Public education benefits the wealthy more than the poor.

4. As the primary author of the Declaration of Sentiments, Elizabeth Cady Stanton helped advance the —

- A. temperance movement
- B. women's suffrage movement
- C. prison-reform movement
- D. education-reform movement

5. The main goal of the abolitionist movement was to —

- A. secure for women the right to vote
- B. eliminate slavery
- C. establish public schools
- D. prohibit the consumption of alcohol

Use the information in the box and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

- Lucretia Mott
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- Sarah and Angelina Grimke

6. These women gained national attention by encouraging women to —

- A. become politically involved and economically independent
- B. supervise family-oriented activities
- C. participate in church revivals and the temperance movement
- D. join labor unions

Use the information in the box and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

- William Lloyd Garrison — published an abolitionist newspaper
- John Brown — raided the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry
- Harriet Tubman — worked as a “conductor” for the Underground Railroad
- Harriet Beecher Stowe — wrote the novel *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*

7. The actions taken by these people were aimed at —

- A. protecting states’ rights
- B. passing fugitive-slave laws
- C. stopping the South from seceding
- D. ending slavery

8. Elizabeth Cady Stanton is best known for—

- A. participating in social movement in support of women’s suffrage, temperance, and abolition
- B. advocating the use of technological innovations such as the steam engine
- C. promoting economic development through tariffs and public-works projects
- D. supporting the creation of utopian religious communities

- Frederick Douglass—*The North Star*
- Harriet Beecher Stowe—*Uncle Tom’s Cabin*
- William Lloyd Garrison—*The Liberator*

9. The individuals listed above are most closely associated with the—

- A. abolitionist movement
- B. temperance movement
- C. expansionist movement
- D. women’s suffrage movement

So you’re the little woman who wrote the book that made this great war!

—Abraham Lincoln to Harriet Beecher Stowe,  
1862

10. To which book is President Lincoln referring in the excerpt above?

- A. *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*
- B. *The Wealth of Nations*
- C. *Democracy in America*
- D. McGuffey’s Eclectic Reader

11. Why did Elizabeth Cady Stanton oppose the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the U.S. Constitution?

- A. Public Education was not addressed
- B. Women were still excluded from voting
- C. Slavery was still allowed in the territories
- D. Native Americans gained citizenship

12. Who was William Lloyd Garrison?

- A. The leader of a slave uprising in Virginia
- B. The first abolitionist elected to public office
- C. A former slave and the most famous black abolitionist
- D. A radical abolitionist who published an antislavery newspaper

13. The education reformers of the early 1800s believed that—

- A. Education was the family's responsibility
- B. Schools should be built only in poor communities
- C. Education was not necessary for most boys and girls
- D. Democracy depended on citizens that could read and write

14. The main demand of the Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiments (1848) was—

- A. an immediate end to slavery
- B. free public schools for all children
- C. equal rights and privileges for women
- D. better treatment for mentally ill people

15. Members of the American Temperance Union worked to—

- A. stop imports of alcohol from Europe
- B. stop the sale of alcohol to young people
- C. encourage the responsible use of alcohol
- D. end the production, sale, and use of alcohol

16. Which group was responsible for some of the earliest anti-slavery movements?

- A. Nativists
- B. Pilgrims
- C. Plantationists
- D. Quakers

17. Horace Mann is best known for his efforts to—

- A. improve public education
- B. begin education for the blind
- C. provide care for poor children
- D. improve treatment of criminals

18. How did participation in the anti-slavery movement affect many women abolitionists?

- A. they accepted their traditional roles as mothers and wives
- B. They contributed to the other reform movements of the time
- C. They realized that total freedom for slaves as an impossible goal
- D. They became aware of their own need for freedom from oppression

19. Which of the following men is known for delivering anti-slavery speeches and publishing an anti-slavery newspaper called *The North Star*?

- A. John Adams
- B. Frederick Douglas
- C. Benjamin Franklin
- D. Dred Scott

20. Susan B. Anthony is best known for work to—

- A. improve factory conditions
- B. abolish slavery in the South
- C. gain equal rights for women
- D. increase the number of public schools

21. After gaining her own freedom, this woman led hundreds of slaves to freedom in the North. Her name is—

- A. Anne Hutchinson
- B. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- C. Harriet Beecher Stowe
- D. Harriet Tubman

22. Sojourner Truth was a former slave who spoke out against slavery. She also spoke out in favor of—

- A. freedom of religion
- B. equal rights for women
- C. better schools for children
- D. the Underground Railroad

23. Dorothea Dix is best known for her work to—

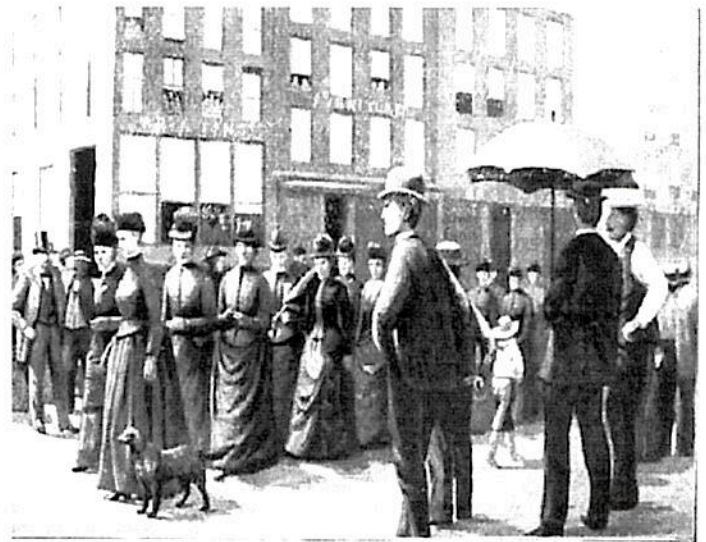
- A. reform public schools
- B. protect homeless children
- C. provide schools for the blind
- D. improve treatment of the mentally ill

It is a downright mockery to talk to women of their enjoyment of the blessings of liberty while they are denied the use of the only means of securing them provided by this democratic-republican government. . . .

— Susan B. Anthony, 1872

54 According to the excerpt above, Susan B. Anthony believed the only way for women to acquire the “blessings of liberty” was by —

- F voting in elections
- G working in factories
- H becoming missionaries
- J studying economics



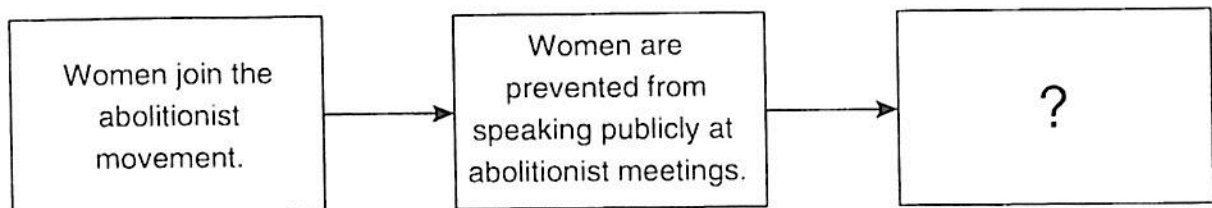
PROCESSION ON FIVE THIRTY STREET, N.Y.

Source: Ohio State University

37 This illustration of an 1873 anti-saloon demonstration shows that women

- A had little interest in reform campaigns
- B preferred to exercise free speech in private
- C were active in reform movements
- D rejected male support for female suffrage

Use the diagram and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.



12 Which of these best completes the diagram above?

- F Women organize in support of temperance.
- G Women organize in support of education reform.
- H Women organize in support of women’s suffrage.
- J Women give up political organizing.