

The American Yawp

Chapter 10 – Religion and Reform

Quiz

1. Which of the following denominations benefitted the least from the Second Great Awakening?
 - a. Methodists
 - b. Baptists
 - c. Presbyterians
 - d. Episcopalians
2. What was the term for a region greatly affected by the revivals of the Second Great Awakening?
 - a. Bible Belt
 - b. Burned Over District
 - c. Zion
 - d. Promised Land
3. Which of the following statements best describes the status of Calvinism during the Second Great Awakening?
 - a. Americans were turning toward Calvinism during the Second Great Awakening
 - b. Americans were turning away from Calvinism during the Second Great Awakening
 - c. Calvinism had disappeared before the American Revolution, but it began to make a comeback during the revivals of the Second Great Awakening
 - d. The Second Great Awakening only took place among Calvinist churches
4. How did the Second Great Awakening promote “spiritual egalitarianism?”
 - a. Occasionally providing women with opportunities to openly express themselves and participate in spiritual communities
 - b. Expressing equal concern for white and black people’s spiritual salvation
 - c. Flouting the codes of self-restraint prescribed by upper-class elites
 - d. All of the above
5. Transcendentalism initially began among which group?
 - a. German theologians
 - b. English poets
 - c. American clergymen
 - d. Irish reformers
6. Which of the following ideals represented an American innovation in nineteenth-century Atlantic intellectual trends?
 - a. Artistic appreciation
 - b. Orientation toward the future rather than the past
 - c. Spiritual experience
 - d. Aspects of human existence not easily explained by reason or logic

7. Which of the following social changes enabled women to take prominent roles in social reform movements?
 - a. Women participated in reform, but they did not hold positions of prominence until after the Civil War
 - b. The return of Calvinism led to a loosening of gender roles
 - c. As women moved outside the household, they were able to devote time to other causes
 - d. The growth of racism elevated white women as necessary bulwarks against the dangers of black communities

8. Which of the following descriptions most accurately describes “disinterested benevolence?”
 - a. Truly redeemed Christians should be motivated to live free of sin and reflect the perfection of God himself
 - b. Christianity requires that a person give up self-love in favor of loving others
 - c. It was the duty of converted Christians to improve the world around them in order to pave the way for Christ’s redeeming return
 - d. The Celebration of individual artistic inspiration, personal spiritual experience, and aspects of human existence not easily explained by reason or logic

9. Which benevolent movement enjoyed the most success during the 1820s?
 - a. Temperance
 - b. Antislavery
 - c. Women’s Rights
 - d. Prison Reform

10. American antislavery shifted from gradualism to immediatism during which decade?
 - a. 1810s
 - b. 1830s
 - c. 1860s
 - d. 1780s

11. Which of the following had the greatest influence on William Lloyd Garrison’s move from gradualism to immediatism?
 - a. A religious conversion at a revival led by Charles Graddison Finney
 - b. His first meeting with Frederick Douglass
 - c. Reading fiery tracts penned by black northerners David Walker and James Forten
 - d. His marriage to a radical abolitionist

12. The “Gag Rule” was designed to eliminate the voice of which group in Congress?
 - a. Proslavery advocates
 - b. Abolitionists
 - c. Suffragettes
 - d. Slaves

13. What was the primary cause of the 1839 division in the American Antislavery Society?
 - a. Theological disputes
 - b. Personal rivalries

- c. Tensions between abolitionists in the Midwest and abolitionists in the Northeast
 - d. Disagreements over the usefulness of electoral politics and the importance of women's rights
14. Female activists used which of the following expectations of gender to justify social activism?
- a. Women were expected to produce wages for the purpose of family stability, and slavery drove wages down
 - b. Women were some of the most vocal supporters of manifest destiny and many feared that slave holders were consuming too much land in the West
 - c. Women were expected to be the moral caretakers of the home and therefore it was their duty to speak out on moral issues
 - d. Most teachers were women; therefore women were understood to be more educated than men. Because of this education, women spoke with authority on social issues
15. Which of the following came first?
- a. Women organized petition writing campaigns
 - b. Women began forming antislavery societies
 - c. Questions over the role of women activists divided the World Antislavery Convention
 - d. Women held the Seneca Falls Convention