Part I: Vocabulary (1 point each)

1. Predestination vs. free will (p. 289):
2. Temperance movement (p. 290):
3. Abolitionist (p. 297):
4. Women suffrage (p. 302):
5. Transcendentalism (p. 306):
6. Civil disobedience (p. 307):

Part II: Free Response (2 points)

1. What was the goal of the Second Great Awakening? (p. 289)
2. How is free will tied to democracy (reform)? (p. 290)
3. What was the American Colonization Society’s solution to slavery? What was the result? (p. 296)
4. How did the slavery movement change from the early 1800s to the mid-1800s? (p. 296)
5. Why did some northerners oppose the end of slavery (abolition)? (p. 300)
6. What was the goal of the Declaration of Sentiments? Women’s Rights Movement? (p. 302-3)
7. List rights women gained after the Seneca Falls Convention (p. 303)
8. What was the goal of transcendentalists? (p. 306)
9. By the mid-1800’s, what themes did American painters focus on? (p. 309)
10. Explain the similarities between abolitionists and the Women’s Movement.

Part III: Chart (20 points)

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| Abolitionist | Movement | Accomplishments/Contributions |
| Dorothea Dix  (p. 290) | Prison & Mental Hospitals |  |
| Horace Mann  (p. 292) | Education |  |
| William Lloyd Garrison  (p. 297) | Abolitionist |  |
| Frederick Douglass  (p. 298) | Abolitionist |  |
| Harriet Tubman  (p. 298) | Abolitionist |  |
| Sojourner Truth  (p. 301) | Abolitionist |  |
| Elizabeth Cady Stanton  (p. 302) | Women’s Right & Abolitionist |  |
| Susan B. Anthony  (p. 303) | Women’s Right & Abolitionist |  |
| Henry David Thoreau  (p. 306) | Transcendentalist |  |