Chapter 15 Study Guide Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

“The Ferment of Reform and Culture”

**Reviving Religion** (pages 320-322)

1. What factors influenced American religion in the early 1800s?

2. What views were held by the Unitarians?

3. What characterized the Second Great Awakening?

4. What innovation did Charles Grandison Finney bring to religious gatherings?

5. What factors encouraged the feminization of religion?

**Denominational Diversity** (pages 322-323)

6. Where was the “Burned–Over District” and why was it called that?

7. Which religions attracted the more prosperous classes of society?

8. Which religions attracted the less prosperous and less “learned”?

9. What effect did the issue of slavery have on churches?

**A Desert Zion in Utah** (pages 323-324)

10. Why were Mormons the target of violence?

11. What type of society did the Mormons establish in Utah?

**Free Schools for a Free People** (pages 324-327)

12. What factors led to the rise of tax-supported schools?

13. What educational reforms did Horace Mann encourage?

14. For what is Noah Webster noted?

**Higher Goals for Higher Learning** (pages 327-328)

15. What type of curriculum was generally available at the new colleges established in the early 1800s?

16. What educational opportunities were available for women?

**An Age of Reform** (pages 328-329)

17. What factors gave rise to the reform movements of the early 1800s?

18. What were the targets of these early reform movements?

19. What reforms were brought about because of the work of Dorothea Dix?

**Demon Rum—The “Old Deluder”** (pages 329-330)

20. What tactics were used in the temperance movement?

**Women in Revolt** (pages 330-332)

21. How did the rise of the market economy affect women’s roles in society?

22. How was this expressed in the “cult of domesticity”?

23. What prompted Lucretia Mott to become involved in the women’s rights movement?

24. What did Elizabeth Cady Stanton advocate?

25. For what is each of the following women known?

Elizabeth Blackwell

Margaret Fuller

Sarah and Angelina Grimké

Lucy Stone

Amelia Bloomer

26. What was accomplished at the Seneca Falls Conference?

**Wilderness Utopias** (page 333)

27. What was distinctive about each of the following?

New Harmony (Robert Owen)

Brook Farm

The Oneida Community (Note the Makers on America inset on pages 336-337.)

The Shakers

**The Dawn of Scientific Achievement** (pages 333-335)

28. What was the major focus of each of the following scientists?

Nathaniel Bowditch

Matthew Murray

Benjamin Silliman

Asa Gray

John J. Audubon

29. What was the state of medical care in the early 1800s?

**Artistic Achievements** (pages 335-339)

30. What architectural influences were common in the early 1800s?

31. What challenges did painters face in this era?

**The Blossoming of a National Literature** (pages 339-340)

32. For what is Washington Irving noted?

33. What topics did James Fenimore Cooper explore in his writing?

**Trumpeters of Transcendentalism** (pages 340-342)

34. What influences brought the rise of the transcendentalism?

35. What were the underlying tenets of transcendentalism?

36. What did Ralph Waldo Emerson emphasize in his writings?

37. What long-lasting influence did Henry David Thoreau have?

38. For what is Walt Whitman noted?

**Growing Literary Lights** (pages 342-344)

39. What were the biggest contributions of each of the following?

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

John Greenleaf Whittier

James Russell Lowell

Oliver Wendell Holmes

Louisa May Alcott

Emily Dickinson

Edgar Allen Poe

**Portrayers of the Past** (page 345)

40. Why were early American historians usually New Englanders? What was the effect on the history they wrote?

**Varying Viewpoints: Reform: Who? What? How? and Why?** (pages 346-347)

41. How did post-World War II historians tend to view reformers of the early 1800s?

42. When and why did that interpretation change?

43. How did feminist historians view the role of women in the early 1800s?