Assessment: An Era of Reform

Mastering the Content

Circle the letter next to the best answer.

1. Which of these describes a person who followed a philosophy that taught people to trust their emotions and intuition?
   A. suffragette
   B. abolitionist
   C. expansionist
   D. transcendentalist

2. Dorothea Dix dedicated her life to
   A. teaching religion.
   B. eliminating slavery.
   C. helping the imprisoned.
   D. establishing public schools.

3. Which of these describes Henry David Thoreau’s approach to individualism?
   A. He questioned society’s rules and institutions.
   B. He believed that the rule of law led to a perfect society.
   C. He wanted to increase government control of citizens’ lives.
   D. He promoted communities in which people share everything.

4. What was the focus of Horace Mann’s reform movement?
   A. religion
   B. health care
   C. voting rights
   D. public education

5. Which group benefited most from early efforts to establish public schools?
   A. girls
   B. boys
   C. American Indians
   D. African Americans

6. Which group was focused on eliminating slavery?
   A. politicians
   B. abolitionists
   C. missionaries
   D. transcendentalists
7. How did Frederick Douglass spread his message of freedom for all people?
   A. through newspapers
   B. by running for office
   C. by rising up in revolt
   D. through church sermons

8. What motivated William Lloyd Garrison to join the antislavery movement?
   A. distinguished awards
   B. political popularity
   C. economic benefits
   D. religious beliefs

9. Which of these was an obstacle for women who were working to end slavery in the United States?
   A. They were not allowed to vote.
   B. They were not allowed to attend school.
   C. They could not voice their opinions.
   D. They could not travel throughout the country.

10. In which way were the lives of slaves and women similar?
    A. Both were denied rights.
    B. Both were considered property.
    C. Neither was paid for their work.
    D. Neither was able to attend school.

11. Why did Elizabeth Blackwell have a difficult time getting into medical school?
    A. There were no schools in her home state.
    B. She could not afford to pay the tuition.
    C. Most medical schools would not accept women.
    D. Her grades were not considered good enough.
12. Which of these was being denied to women in 1848?
   A. ability to attend school
   B. freedom to raise a family
   C. control over property and wages
   D. opportunity to attend church services

13. What event motivated Elizabeth Cady Stanton to become active in the women’s rights movement?
   A. She was denied admission into college.
   B. She was not able to get teaching jobs.
   C. She was mistreated at her place of employment.
   D. She was not allowed to speak at a convention.

14. Who was an organizer of the Seneca Falls Convention?
   A. Lucretia Mott
   B. Frederick Douglass
   C. Elizabeth Blackwell
   D. William Lloyd Garrison

15. Which of these was the model for the Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiments?
   A. Bill of Rights
   B. Monroe Doctrine
   C. Declaration of Independence
   D. Preamble to the U.S. Constitution

16. What was an immediate effect of the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848?
   A. It led to the end of slavery in the United States.
   B. It proposed laws providing equal education for all.
   C. It created an organized campaign for women's rights.
   D. It led to the nomination of the first congresswoman.
Applying Social Studies Skills
Use the timeline below and your knowledge of history to answer the questions.

17. Which would be the best title for this timeline?
   A. Reform and Reformers
   B. Democracy in America
   C. The Civil Rights Movement
   D. The Second Great Awakening

18. Describe one long-term effect of the events in the timeline.

19. Based on information in the timeline, which of these can be inferred?
   A. Women won the right to vote and slavery ended in 1851.
   B. The majority of people who opposed slavery were women.
   C. The women's rights movement grew out of the antislavery movement.
   D. Frederick Douglass was the first to speak up on behalf of women's rights.
Exploring the Essential Question
To what extent did the reform movements of the mid-1800s improve life for Americans?

Follow the directions to complete the item below.

20. Think about the various reform movements discussed in this lesson. In a short essay, describe three ways in which the reform movements of the mid-1800s have affected the lives of Americans today. Make sure to convey your ideas clearly, using standard English.