Quiz: The Age of Reform (1800–1848)

Part I – Multiple Choice

Directions: Circle the best answer.

1. What was the main purpose of reform movements during the Age of Reform?
   A. To expand slavery
   B. To improve problems in American society
   C. To end public education
   D. To increase factory working hours

2. Which movement worked to end slavery?
   A. Temperance movement
   B. Abolitionist movement
   C. Education movement
   D. Labor movement

3. What was the main goal of the temperance movement?
   A. To encourage drinking
   B. To reduce or eliminate alcohol consumption
   C. To increase immigration
   D. To expand slavery

4. Who was an important leader of the abolitionist movement?
   A. William Lloyd Garrison
   B. Andrew Jackson
   C. Eli Whitney
   D. Henry Clay

5. What did William Lloyd Garrison publish?
   A. The Liberator
   B. The Federalist Papers
   C. Common Sense
   D. The North Star

6. Which African American abolitionist published **The North Star**?
   A. Frederick Douglass
   B. Horace Mann
   C. Dorothea Dix
   D. Charles Finney

7. What was the main goal of the education reform movement?
   A. To provide more children with access to education
   B. To close public schools
   C. To increase child labor
   D. To eliminate teachers

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8. Who was an important education reformer who supported public schools?
    A. Horace Mann
    B. William Lloyd Garrison
    C. Frederick Douglass
    D. Joseph Smith

9. What was the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848?
    A. A meeting about westward expansion
    B. A meeting that promoted women's rights
    C. A meeting to support slavery
    D. A meeting about industrialization

10. Which document was produced at the Seneca Falls Convention?
    A. Declaration of Independence
    B. Declaration of Sentiments
    C. Emancipation Proclamation
    D. Monroe Doctrine

11. What was the main goal of the women's rights movement?
    A. To limit women's education
    B. To gain greater rights and equality for women
    C. To increase child labor
    D. To end public schools

12. What did the term **suffrage** mean?
    A. The right to vote
    B. The right to own a factory
    C. The right to attend college
    D. The right to serve in the military

13. Which reform movement focused on improving prisons and the treatment of prisoners?
    A. Prison reform
    B. Temperance
    C. Abolitionism
    D. Education reform

14. Which reformer worked to improve conditions for mentally ill people and prisoners?
    A. Dorothea Dix
    B. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
    C. Susan B. Anthony
    D. Harriet Beecher Stowe

15. Why were reform movements important during the early 1800s?
    A. They attempted to address social problems and improve society.
    B. They prevented Americans from changing society.
    C. They supported all existing laws and conditions.
    D. They focused only on increasing industrial production.

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Part II – Fill in the Blank

Directions: Use the word bank to complete each sentence.

Word Bank

Seneca Falls temperance reform Declaration of Sentiments
abolitionism Frederick Douglass Dorothea Dix
Horace Mann William Lloyd Garrison suffrage

16. The movement to end slavery was called _____.

17. The movement to reduce or eliminate alcohol consumption was called _____.

18. A person who worked to change or improve an unfair condition was involved in _____.

19. _____ means the right to vote.

20. The _____ Convention was held in New York in 1848 and focused on women's rights.

21. _____ was an African American abolitionist who published *The North Star*.

22. _____ was an education reformer who supported public education.

23. _____ published *The Liberator*, an important abolitionist newspaper.

24. _____ worked to improve conditions for prisoners and mentally ill people.

25. The _____ called for greater rights & equality for women at the Seneca Falls Convention.

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