

Antebellum Reform Movements

Matching

1. Transcendentalism	A. protests against slavery by slaves
2. Abolitionists	B. opposition against slavery; brought attention to the issue of slavery
3. Declaration of Sentiments	C. well known abolitionist who led group of 80 slaves in a revolt that resulted in the deaths of 50 white people
4. Horace Mann	D. opponents of slavery
5. Slave uprising	E. advocated for public education for all children
6. William Lloyd Garrison	F. a statement of grievances about the status of women in America
7. Nat Turner	G. published an abolitionist newspaper called the Liberator
8. Abolitionist Movement	H. individual experience focused on reason and understanding

Multiple Choice

1. What kind of movement was the Asylum & Prison Reform?	5. Who was known as the "Father of Education"?
a. Stricter rules for mental hospitals and leniency on inmates	a. Edgar Allan Poe
b. Better treatment for mentally ill, jail time for unpaid debts	b. Horace Mann
c. Funding for the mentally ill and Longer sentences for inmates	c. John C. Calhoun
2. What were some of the ways that slaves protested?	6. Where were most abolitionists located?
a. Sabotaging machinery, work slowdowns and running away	a. In the South
b. Writing documentaries, signing petitions and picket lines	b. In the West
c. Hiring labor hands and marrying into wealthy families	c. In the North
3. Where was the first Penitentiary built?	7. Who were the two authors of the Declaration of Sentiments?
a. Concord, New Hampshire	a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony
b. Norfolk, Nebraska	b. Nathaniel Hawthorne and Franklin Pierce
c. Auburn, New York	c. Lucretia Mott and Angelina Grimké
4. What did the Declaration of Sentiments say?	8. What was the Reform Movement of Temperance?
a. Empathy was required of every human being	a. Movement to establish Women's rights
b. Women's Right to Vote	b. Movement to limit the consumption of alcohol
c. All men and women are created equal	c. Movement for campaign finance

Matching:

Dorothea Dix	Harriet Tubman	Seneca Falls Convention of 1848	The Second Great Awakening
Frederick Douglass	Women's Suffrage Movement	The Underground Railroad	19 th Amendment

1. _____ - a former slave who led the Underground Railroad
2. _____ - published an influential abolitionist newspaper called the North Star
3. _____ - women had very few property rights and educational opportunities, and could not vote in most states
4. _____ - religious revival movement of the 1800's
5. _____ - Declaration of Sentiments was presented; fought for women's equality
6. _____ - gave women the right to vote
7. _____ - a network of safe houses that helped 100,000 slaves escape
8. _____ - stood up for mental health reform; establishing and regulating mental hospitals