

# Antebellum Reform Movements

## Matching

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|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 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

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

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