Ch. 8 Study Guide

Gag Rule Nat Turner Transcendentalists Dorothea Dix David Walker Utopian Communities Women’s Movement Lucretia Mott Horace Mann Abolition Movement

1. Revivalist preachers are best described as what?
2. Supporters of the public school movement made arguments based on what?
3. The 2nd Great Awakening inspired people to do what?
4. In the 1800s, laws were most likely to favor member of which religion?
5. Transcendentalists were known for what?
6. What kind of government did Thoreau advocate?
7. What did the concept of civil disobedience mean to Thoreau?
8. What was Northern support of slavery most likely based on?
9. The industrialization of the Northeast made it possible for women to do what?
10. According to Mann, what did education prevent?
11. The words and efforts of reformers such as Mann led to what change in education?
12. Reformers worked to change schools by making them more what?
13. The term penitentiary is related to the word for what?
14. Which reformer is associated with prison issues?
15. Which movement was based on the idea of moderation?
16. Who assisted in the organization of the Seneca Falls Convention?
17. Amelia bloomer is best known today for her contributions to which field?
18. The American Colonization Society encouraged free blacks to move to where?
19. William Lloyd Garrison’s The Liberator was known for appealing to its readers’ sense of what?
20. Southerners argued that slave labor was superior because?
21. The women’s movement began when women saw parallels between their situation and that of what?
22. Lucretia Mott & Elizabeth Cady Stanton helped organize the Seneca Falls Convention in part because they could not do what?
23. Why was the Gag Rule implemented?