

Name: _____

Chapter 8: Reforming American Society

Section 1: Religion Sparks Reform

1. The broad religious movement that swept the US after 1790 was called the _____.
_____. What ideas was it based on?
2. Define the term revival.
3. Christianity was also brought to _____ on a large scale.
4. Ralph Waldo Emerson created the idea of _____. What does this mean?
5. Henry David Thoreau created the idea of _____. Give an example.
6. What was a utopian community? What ideas was it built on?
7. Give an example of the reform that Dorothea Dix created.
8. Give an example of an educational reform.

Section 2: Slavery and Abolition

1. _____ was the call to outlaw slavery fueled by preachers who considered it to be a sin.
2. Explain each man's contribution to the abolition movement:

3. Describe the differences in life under slavery in rural and urban areas.
4. Explain the events of Nat Turner's Rebellion.
5. The Virginia Debate closed the discussion of slavery in the _____ South.
6. _____ was a rule limiting or preventing debate on an issue.

Section 3: Women and Reform

1. Define the term cult of domesticity.
2. How did Sarah and Angela Grimke contribute to the Women's Movement?
3. In what two areas did women specifically call for reform in?
4. The _____ was held specifically to discuss the issue of women's rights. Describe the scene there.
5. How did Sojourner Truth contribute to the Women's Movement?

Section 4: The Changing Workplace

1. Describe the major labor differences between rural manufacturing and early factories.
2. Describe a typical day working at the Lowell Mill.
3. Under the heading “_____,” the Lowell Mills strikers of 1834 issued a proclamation declaring that they would not return to work “unless our wages are continued to us as they have been.”
4. How did immigration contribute to workers’ demands for better conditions?
5. What was the National Trades’ Union?
6. Explain the Commonwealth v. Hunt case.