

\_\_\_ 7. In late 18th century America, the Second Great Awakening was a period of

- a. **Christian renewal that began in the northeastern United States.**
- b. **reform that focused on improving the quality of life of the poor.**
- c. **rebirth that led to the development of a culture centered on education.**

\_\_\_ 8. Which of these ideas did religious leader Charles Grandison Finney express?

- a. Men are closer to God than women are.
- b. Religious leaders alone can be free from sin.
- c. Salvation is in the hands of the individual.

\_\_\_ 9. The temperance movement was a

- a. **scientific study of the side-effects of daily alcohol consumption on adult males.**
- b. **commercial bid to ban the manufacture of hard liquor and beer by private sellers.**
- c. **reform effort to urge people to use self-discipline to stop drinking hard liquor.**

\_\_\_ 10. What inspired the temperance movement to begin in the 1830s?

- a. Alcoholism was labeled a “disease” for the first time in medical history.
- b. Religious figures began labeling alcohol use an “un-Christian” act.
- c. Countless Americans blamed alcohol abuse for social problems such as crime.

\_\_\_ 11. What did reformer Dorothea Dix do to contribute to the prison reform movement in the early 1800s?

- a. **brought America’s attention to the need for prison reform by writing novels detailing the condition of prisons**
- b. **founded an organization of women that worked together to provide education for imprisoned criminals**
- c. **spoke of the horrid conditions of prisons and inspired the building of separate facilities for the mentally ill**

\_\_\_ 12. Members of the common-school movement believed that all children should

- a. attend school for eight hours a day, every day.
- b. learn a trade in school rather than study academic subjects.
- c. learn in the same place regardless of their backgrounds.

\_\_\_\_ 13. Which of these contributions did Horace Mann make to the education reform movement in the 19th century?

a.

**He fought for improvements to the education of women.**

b.

**He developed new ways of instructing students with handicaps.**

c.

**He extended the length of the school year.**

\_\_\_\_ 14. Which of the following is a result of Thomas Gallaudet's contribution to education?

a.

educational textbooks for children with different levels of ability

b.

public schools that have the same quality of education as private schools

c.

free American schools for the deaf and those with hearing-impairments