A. Checklist of Learning Objectives
After mastering this chapter, you should be able to:

1. Describe the growth and movement of America’s population in the early nineteenth century.
2. Describe the largely German and Irish wave of immigration beginning in the 1830s and the reactions it provoked among Native Americans.
3. Explain why America was relatively slow to embrace the industrial revolution and the factory.
4. Describe the early development of the factory system and Eli Whitney’s system of interchangeable parts.
5. Outline early industrialism’s effects on workers, including women and children.
6. Describe the impact of new technologies, including transportation and communication systems, on American business and agriculture.
7. Describe the development of a continental market economy and its revolutionary effects on both producers and consumers.
8. Explain why the emerging industrial economy could raise the general level of prosperity, while simultaneously creating greater disparities of wealth between rich and poor.

B. Multiple Choice
Select the best answer and circle the corresponding letter.

1. Writers like James Fenimore Cooper and Herman Melville explored characters who exemplified the American frontier’s cultural emphasis on
   a. rugged individualism.
   b. group conformity.
   c. environmental awareness.
   d. white racial superiority.

2. Americans came to look on their spectacular western wilderness areas especially as
   a. opportunities for imperialistic expansionism.
   b. a potential location for industrial development.
   c. a potential attraction for tourists from abroad.
   d. a distinctive and inspirational feature of American national identity.

3. Compared to European immigration to other countries like Australia and Argentina, immigrants to the United States were
   a. from a greater diversity of European countries.
   b. primarily from European urban centers rather than rural areas.
   c. English-speaking.
   d. politically liberal or radical.

4. The two leading sources of European immigration to America in the 1840s and 1850s were
   a. Germany and France.
   b. Germany and Ireland.
   c. Ireland and Norway.
   d. Britain and the Netherlands.
5. Many nineteenth-century Americans feared and distrusted Roman Catholicism because
   a. French-Canadian Catholics were largely poor and uneducated.
   b. it was seen as a strange foreign religion under total control of an authoritarian pope.
   c. they disliked the Catholic belief in the Virgin Mary as the mother of Jesus.
   d. they saw Catholic monasteries and convents buying up choice western lands.

6. Industrialization was, at first, slow to arrive in America because
   a. there was a shortage of labor, capital, and consumers.
   b. low tariff rates invited foreign imports.
   c. the country lacked the educational system necessary to develop technology.
   d. most American consumers preferred hand-crafted goods.

7. The first industry to be substantially dominated by the new factory system of mass manufacturing was the
   a. shipbuilding industry.
   b. agricultural implement industry.
   c. iron-making industry.
   d. textile industry.

8. Wages for most American workers rose in the early nineteenth century, except for the most exploited workers like
   a. immigrants and westerners.
   b. textile and transportation workers.
   c. single men and women.
   d. women and children.

9. A major change affecting the American family in the early nineteenth century was
   a. the rise of an organized feminist movement.
   b. the movement of most women into the work force.
   c. increased conflict between parents and children over moral questions.
   d. a decline in the average number of children per household.

10. In early nineteenth-century America, almost all the women who worked for wages in the new factories were
    a. young and single.
    b. middle aged.
    c. Irish or German immigrants.
    d. skilled workers.

11. The greatest economic and political impact of New York’s Erie Canal was to
    a. make upstate New York the new center of American agriculture.
    b. delay the development of railroads by several decades.
    c. tie the agricultural Midwest by trade to the Northeast rather than to the South.
    d. enable southern cotton to reach New England without ocean transport.

12. The new regional division of labor created by improved transportation meant that the South specialized in
    a. cotton, the West in grain and livestock, and the East in manufacturing.
    b. manufacturing, the West in transportation, and the East in grain and livestock.
    c. cotton, the West in manufacturing, and the East in finance.
    d. manufacturing, the West in cotton, and the East in communications.
13. Free incorporation laws, limited liability laws, and the Supreme Court’s decision prohibiting state
governments from granting irrevocable charters to corporations all greatly aided
a. private American colleges’ ability to compete with state universities.
b. established businesses with large capital investments.
c. Americans’ ability to compete with cheap British imports.
d. more entrepreneurial enterprises and greater market competition.

14. One major effect of industrialization was a/an
a. increasing economic equality among all citizens.
b. strengthening of the family as an economic unit.
c. increasingly stable labor force.
d. rise in the gap between rich and poor.
CHAPTER 15
The Ferment of Reform and Culture, 1790–1860

A. Checklist of Learning Objectives
After mastering this chapter, you should be able to:

1. Describe the widespread revival of religion in the early nineteenth century and its effects on American culture and social reform.
2. Describe the cause of the most important American reform movements of the period, identifying which were most successful and why.
3. Explain the origins of American feminism, describe its essential principles, and summarize its early successes and failures.
4. Describe the utopian and communitarian experiments of the period, and indicate how they reflected the essential spirit of early American culture despite their small size.
5. Identify the most notable early American achievements in science, medicine, the visual arts, and music, and explain why advanced science and culture had difficulty taking hold on American soil.
6. Analyze the American literary flowering of the early nineteenth century, especially the transcendentalist movement, and identify the most important writers who dissented from the optimistic spirit of the time.

B. Multiple Choice
Select the best answer and circle the corresponding letter.

1. The tendency toward rationalism and indifference in religion was reversed beginning about 1800 by
   a. the rise of new groups like the Mormons and Christian Scientists.
   b. the revivallist movement called the Second Great Awakening.
   c. a large influx of religiously traditional immigrants.
   d. the emergence of Roman Catholicism.

2. Two denominations that became the dominant faiths among the common people of the West and South were
   a. Congregationalists and Presbyterians.
   b. Quakers and Seventh Day Adventists
   c. Lutherans and Catholics.
   d. Methodists and Baptists.

3. Which of the following was not characteristic of the Second Great Awakening?
   a. Enormous revival gatherings, over several days, featuring famous evangelical preachers
   b. A movement to overcome denominational divisions through a united Christian church
   c. The spilling over of religious fervor into missionary activity and social reform
   d. The prominent role of women in sustaining the mission of the evangelical churches

4. Evangelical preachers like Charles Grandison Finney linked personal religious conversion to
   a. the construction of large church buildings throughout the Midwest.
   b. the expansion of American political power across the North American continent.
   c. the Christian reform of social problems in order to build the Kingdom of God on earth.
   d. the organization of effective economic development and industrialization.

5. The term Burned-Over District refers to
   a. an area where fires were used to clear land for frontier revivals.
   b. areas where Baptist and Methodist revivalists fiercely battled one another for converts.
   c. the region of western New York State that experienced especially frequent and intense revivals.
   d. the areas of Missouri and Illinois where the Mormon settlements were attacked and destroyed.
6. The major effect of the growing slavery controversy on the churches was
   a. a major missionary effort directed at converting African American slaves.
   b. the organization of the churches to lobby for the abolition of slavery.
   c. an agreement to keep political issues like slavery out of the religious area.
   d. a split of Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians into separate northern and southern churches.

7. Besides their practice of polygamy, the Mormons aroused hostility from many Americans because of
   a. their cooperative economic practices that ran contrary to American economic individualism.
   b. their efforts to convert members of other denominations to Mormonism.
   c. their practice of baptizing the dead without the permission of living relatives.
   d. the political ambitions of their leaders Joseph Smith and Brigham Young.

8. The major promoter of an effective tax-supported system of free public education for all American children was
   a. Mary Lyons.
   b. Horace Mann.
   c. Noah Webster.
   d. Susan B. Anthony.

9. Reformer Dorothea Dix worked for the cause of
   a. women’s right to higher education and voting.
   b. international peace.
   c. better treatment of the mentally ill.
   d. temperance.

10. One primary cause of women’s subordination in nineteenth-century America was
    a. the cult of domesticity that sharply separated women’s sphere of the home from that of men in the workplace.
    b. women’s primary involvement in a host of causes other than that of their own rights.
    c. the prohibition against women’s participation in religious activities.
    d. the widespread belief that women were morally inferior to men.

11. Besides the hostility and ridicule it suffered from most men, the pre–Civil War women’s movement failed to make large gains because
    a. it was overshadowed by the larger and seemingly more urgent antislavery movement.
    b. women were unable to establish any effective organization to advance their cause.
    c. several prominent feminist leaders were caught up in personal and sexual scandals.
    d. most ordinary women could not see any advantage to gaining equal rights.

12. Many of the American utopian experiments of the early nineteenth century focused on all of the following except for
    a. communal economics and alternative sexual arrangements.
    b. advanced scientific and technological ways of producing and consuming.
    c. developing small-business enterprises and advanced marketing techniques.
    d. doctrines of reincarnation and transcendental meditation.

13. Two leading female imaginative writers who added luster to New England’s literary reputation were
    a. Toni Morrison and Mary McCarthy.
    b. Sarah Grimké and Susan B. Anthony.
    d. Louisa May Alcott and Emily Dickinson.
14. The transcendentalist writers such as Emerson, Thoreau, and Fuller stressed the ideas of
   a. inner truth and individual self-reliance.
   b. political democracy and economic progress.
   c. love of chivalry and return to the medieval past.
   d. religious tradition and social reform.