

ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

Multiple-Choice Questions

1-B, 2-A, 3-B, 4-D, 5-C, 6-A, 7-A, 8-D, 9-D, 10-C, 11-D, 12-B, 13-A, 14-A, 15-B

True-False Questions:

1-T, 2-T, 3-T, 4-T, 5-F, 6-T, 7-F, 8-T, 9-F, 10-F, 11-F, 12-F, 13-T, 14-F, 15-T

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AN AMERICAN RENAISSANCE: RELIGION, ROMANTICISM, AND REFORM

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to

1. Describe the religious denominations developed after the Enlightenment.
2. Account for the Second Great Awakening and trace its impact on society.
3. Explain the nature of transcendentalism and describe its impact on the intellectual life of the United States.
4. List the major literary figures of the antebellum period and describe their contributions.
5. Describe the stirrings for improvement in education.
6. Explain the impetus for reform and show its manifestations in temperance, prisons, asylums, and women's rights.
7. Account for the movement for utopian communities and describe significant examples.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Antebellum religion
 - A. Effects of Enlightenment
 1. Deism
 - a. Roots in rationalism and Calvinism
 - b. Nature of the beliefs
 2. Unitarianism and Universalism

- a. Nature of the beliefs
 - b. William Ellery Channing
 - c. Universalism
- B. The Second Great Awakening
1. Origins of revivalism
 2. The frontier phase
 - a. Camp meetings
 - b. Reception among sects
 - i. Presbyterians
 - ii. Baptists
 - iii. Methodists
 - c. Black revivals
 3. "Burned-over District"
 - a. Charles Grandison Finney
 - b. Oberlin College
 4. Mormon church
 - a. Roles of Joseph Smith, Jr., and Brigham Young
 - b. Movement West
- II. Romanticism in America
- A. Nature of the romantic revolt
- B. Transcendentalism as a romantic expression
1. Nature of transcendentalism
 2. Roots of transcendentalism
 3. The role of Ralph Waldo Emerson
 4. The role of Henry David Thoreau
 5. The impact of transcendentalism
- III. The flowering of American literature
- A. Nathaniel Hawthorne
- B. New England poets
- C. Emily Dickinson
- D. Washington Irving and James Fenimore Cooper
- E. Edgar Allan Poe
- F. William Gilmore Simms
- G. Herman Melville
- H. Walt Whitman
- I. Feminine fiction
- J. The popular press
1. Impact of advances in printing technology
 2. Daily papers
- IV. Education
- A. Demography
1. Level of literacy
 2. Rural settlement patterns
- B. Early public schools
1. Rising demand in 1830s
 2. Work of Horace Mann
 3. North Carolina leadership
 4. Hindrances
- C. Popular education
1. Institutes and lyceum movement
 2. Public libraries
- D. Higher education
1. Post-Revolutionary surge in colleges
 2. State-religion conflicts
 3. Technical and professional education
- V. Movements for reform
- A. Roots of reform
- B. Varieties of reform
- C. Temperance
1. Heavy consumption of alcohol in the United States
 2. Arguments for temperance
 3. Early efforts at reform
 4. Development of the American Temperance Union, 1833
 5. State actions restricting alcohol
- D. Prison reform
1. Growth of public institutions to treat social ills
 2. Prevention and rehabilitation versus punishment for crime
 3. Auburn prison system (1816)
 4. Elimination of prison for debtors
- E. Reform in treatment of the insane
1. Early state institutions for the insane
 2. Work of Dorothea Lynde Dix
- F. Crusade for women's rights
1. Status of women in the antebellum period
 2. Seneca Falls Conference, 1848
 3. Hindrances to success
 4. Evidences of success
 5. Women in education, nursing, and other professions
- G. Utopian communities
1. Proliferation of utopian communities
 2. Nature of the Shaker communities
 3. Development and contributions of the Oneida Community
 4. Concept of New Harmony
 5. The importance of Brook Farm
 6. The impact of the utopian communities

KEY ITEMS OF CHRONOLOGY

U.S. Military Academy begun	1802
University of Virginia founded	1819
Boston English High School opened	1821
Joseph Smith started the Mormons	1830
American Temperance Union formed	1833
Oberlin College founded	1833
Transcendentalist Club formed	1836
Emerson's "The American Scholar"	1837
Emerson's "Self-Reliance"	1841
<i>New York Herald Tribune</i> started	1841
Joseph Smith killed	1844
Mormons arrived at Salt Lake	1847
Hoe rotary press invented	1847
Oneida Community established	1848
Seneca Falls Convention	1848
Thoreau's "Civil Disobedience"	1849
Hawthorne's <i>The Scarlet Letter</i>	1850
<i>Harper's</i> magazine started	1850
Melville's <i>Moby Dick</i>	1851
Maine banned manufacture and sale of intoxicants	1851
Thoreau's <i>Walden</i>	1854
Whitman's <i>Leaves of Grass</i>	1855

TERMS TO MASTER

Listed below are some important people or terms with which you should be familiar after your study of this chapter. Identify each name or term.

1. deism
2. Unitarianism
3. Universalism
4. Second Great Awakening
5. "Burned-Over District"
6. Charles Grandison Finney
7. Oberlin College
8. Mormons
9. Joseph Smith, Jr.
10. Brigham Young
11. romanticism
12. transcendentalism
13. Ralph Waldo Emerson
14. Henry David Thoreau
15. Nathaniel Hawthorne
16. Emily Dickinson
17. Washington Irving
18. James Fenimore Cooper
19. Edgar Allan Poe
20. Herman Melville
21. Walt Whitman
22. Horace Greeley
23. Horace Mann
24. lyceum movement
25. Dorothea Lynde Dix
26. "cult of domesticity"

27. Lucretia Mott
28. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
29. Seneca Falls Convention
30. Susan B. Anthony
31. Shakers
32. John Humphrey Noyes
33. Oneida Community
34. New Harmony
35. Brook Farm

VOCABULARY BUILDING

Listed below are some words or phrases used in this chapter. Look in the dictionary for the meaning of each term you do not know.

antiquity	pantheism
swaddled	pungent
cynicism	tart (adj.)
orthodoxy	contemplative
depravity	dissipate
nominal	pantheon
secularism	vibrant
insidious	grouse
beguiling	saccharine
infallible	indigent
depravity	pretension
schism	abet
affinity	penitence
mysticism	almshouse
heresy	utopian

EXERCISES FOR UNDERSTANDING

When you have finished reading the chapter, answer each of the following questions. If you have difficulty, go back and reread the section of the chapter related to the question.

Multiple-Choice Questions

Select the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

1. Deism was heavily influenced by
 - A. Timothy Dwight's revivalism.
 - B. Enlightenment rationalism.
 - C. transcendentalism.
 - D. Emerson and Thoreau.

2. The “Burned-Over District” refers to
 - A. the route the Mormons took to Utah where they settled.
 - B. New England during the transcendentalist movement.
 - C. western New York during the Second Great Awakening.
 - D. the poetry of Emily Dickinson.
3. Charles G. Finney
 - A. focused on group conversion decisions to avoid the loneliness of single acts.
 - B. taught that regeneration was a change from selfishness to universalism.
 - C. eventually became president of Harvard College.
 - D. grew up in a very religious home.
4. The founder of the Mormons was
 - A. Charles G. Finney.
 - B. Brigham Young.
 - C. Timothy Dwight.
 - D. Joseph Smith.
5. An intense expression of romantic ideals, transcendentalism drew from
 - A. the rationality of deism.
 - B. both the Unitarians and the Universalists.
 - C. the moralism of Puritanism.
 - D. all of the above
6. The most important advocate of transcendentalism was
 - A. Edgar Allan Poe.
 - B. Henry David Thoreau.
 - C. Herman Melville.
 - D. Ralph Waldo Emerson.
7. “If a man does not keep pace with his companions, perhaps it is because he hears a different drummer,” said
 - A. Ralph Waldo Emerson.
 - B. Henry David Thoreau.
 - C. Herman Melville.
 - D. Walt Whitman.
8. A New England writer who stressed sin, evil, and guilt was
 - A. Emily Dickinson.
 - B. Nathaniel Hawthorne.
 - C. Henry David Thoreau.
 - D. James Fenimore Cooper.
9. *Walden*, *The Scarlet Letter*, *Moby Dick*, and *Leaves of Grass* were all published between
 - A. 1835 and 1840.
 - B. 1840 and 1845.

- C. 1845 and 1850.
 - D. 1850 and 1855.
10. Horace Greeley was the
 - A. leader in the public school movement.
 - B. most important journalist of his day.
 - C. publisher of most of the transcendentalists.
 - D. most important and prolific romantic poet.
 11. To promote social stability and equal opportunity, Horace Mann was a leader in promoting
 - A. personal salvation during the Second Great Awakening.
 - B. an end to slavery.
 - C. public schools.
 - D. moderation in the consumption of alcohol.
 12. Prison reformers wanted prisons to
 - A. punish prisoners severely.
 - B. rehabilitate prisoners.
 - C. remove criminals permanently from society.
 - D. make a substantial profit.
 13. The most widespread reform movement of the antebellum era probably was the
 - A. temperance crusade.
 - B. promotion of public education.
 - C. abolitionism.
 - D. effort to establish utopian communities.
 14. The organized movement for women’s rights had its origins in
 - A. the Second Great Awakening.
 - B. the lyceum movement.
 - C. transcendentalism.
 - D. a split in the antislavery movement.
 15. The New Harmony community was based on
 - A. Christian religious values.
 - B. the doctrine of “complex marriage.”
 - C. cooperative ownership.
 - D. all of the above

True-False Questions

Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. The Unitarians emphasized the oneness and benevolence of God.
2. The camp meeting was a new institution developed by the transcendentalists.

3. The most successful of the religious denominations appealing to the frontier was the Methodists.
4. While Mormons believed in polygamy, they never practiced it.
5. The Mormons originated in Utah.
6. Emerson said, “The mass of men lead lives of quiet desperation.”
7. The master of the Gothic horror short story was Emily Dickinson.
8. Rip Van Winkle and Sleepy Hollow were created by Nathaniel Hawthorne.
9. Herman Melville wrote *Leaves of Grass*.
10. Readers were shocked by the sexuality of Herman Melville’s work.
11. The United States had fewer newspapers than any nation in the world.
12. In the nineteenth century Americans had the highest literacy rate in the Western world.
13. The Seneca Falls Convention dealt with women’s rights.
14. The women first admitted to Oberlin College were expected not to speak in classes.
15. The most successful utopian communities were those based on sexual liberation.

Essay Questions

1. Compare and contrast Unitarianism/Universalism and transcendentalism.
2. What caused the Second Great Awakening and what changes did it bring to organized society?
3. In what ways was there an American renaissance in literature in the mid-nineteenth century? Who were its leading figures?
4. Assess the status of women in the North during the antebellum period. To what degree were they successful in improving their condition in society before 1860?
5. What was the state of education in the United States and how did reforms seek to change it? Were they successful?
6. Of the many reform efforts in the antebellum era, which proved the most successful? Which the least successful? Explain the differences in outcome.
7. Account for the development of the many utopian communities in the United States in the antebellum period. Which were the most and least successful? Why?

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True-False Questions

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