

CRASH COURSE: U.S. History

TIME-STAMPED EPISODE 15: 19TH CENTURY REFORMS

TRUE OR FALSE:

1. The Shakers isolated themselves from the market economy and believed in equality of the sexes, managing to recruit 6,000 members at their height even though they practiced celibacy. (1:17)
2. The Latter-Day Saints, also known as Mormons, were persecuted for their beliefs and driven out of New York; they eventually settled in the South Carolina region. (1:34)
3. Brook Farm was a utopian community founded by transcendentalists who tried to combine the intellectual life with manual labor, only to discover that writers don't care for farm work. (2:21)
4. The most utopian societies of all, started by Joseph Warren, were wildly successful because people did well in an atmosphere of unrestrained individualism. (3:11)
5. Utopian communities were very common in 19th-century America. (3:21)
6. The Second Great Awakening was a political revival that inspired people to experiment with new forms of democracy. (3:38)
7. The Second Great Awakening was particularly powerful in upstate New York. (4:24)
8. The Second Great Awakening stressed the need for people to adhere to traditional ideas about religion and worship. (4:44)
9. Immigrants from Ireland and Germany were mostly Catholic, which left them out of the 2nd Great Awakening, since it was almost completely a Protestant movement. (5:10)
10. 19th-century freedom meant being able to do anything you pleased. (5:45)
11. The impulse to improve society included both temperance, or the idea that liquor should be banned, and the construction of jails, poorhouses, and asylums. (7:19)
12. Horace Mann was an education reformer who believed that all children, even the poorest, should be required to attend school. (7:47)
13. The new "common schools" were far more common in the North than in the South. (8:12)
14. The largest reform movement in 19th-century America was the push for women's voting rights. (8:25)
15. The African nation of Ethiopia was set up to be a place where freed slaves could return. (8:58)
16. Radical abolitionists wanted more than just an end to slavery; they pushed for people of all races to have the full rights of citizens. (9:53)
17. Anti-abolitionists often used violent tactics to shut down protest. (10:29)
18. The best-known of the abolitionists was William Lloyd Garrison, who edited *The Liberator*, an abolitionist newspaper. (10:52)
19. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is celebrated both as a testament to the evils of slavery and one of the finest literary works of the 19th century. (11:26)
20. The abolitionist movement helped pave the way for the women's suffrage movement. (14:12)