



Chapter 13 – New Movements in America Study Guide

Written below are questions that will be required to know for the chapter test. The answer for each question can be found in your notes. Go back to your notes for this section and find the correct answer. This study guide is to help guide your studies for the upcoming test. It is not a requirement for this class, it does not need to be turned in, and it will not be scored. This is only meant as a tool to help you prepare for the test. If you complete, study, and know the following information, your overall performance on the test should be high. Do your best and ace the test!

Section 1

1. What led to the flood of Irish immigrants entering the United States in the mid-1840s?
2. How was the development of the Know-Nothing Party in 1849 a reflection of the attitude of most Americans towards the wave of immigration?
3. In 1848, the German people staged a revolution against their government. How did this revolution affect German immigration to the U.S. in the late 1840s?
4. Why did the populations of cities in the northeastern and mid-Atlantic regions of the U.S. grow most rapidly during the mid-1800s?

Section 2

5. What did Transcendentalist thinkers believe?

6. How does the quotation in your notes by Henry David Thoreau reflect the beliefs held by transcendentalists?

7. How did Ralph Waldo Emerson's essay "Self-Reliance" represent the transcendentalist point of view?

8. How did the American Romantic movement affect art in the U.S.?

9. Which of the following ideas did Walt Whitman often include in his poetry?

Section 3

10. In late 18th century America, what the Second Great Awakening?

11. How did the Second Great Awakening affect African American society in the U.S.?

12. Which of these ideas did religious leader Charles Grandison Finney express?

13. What was the temperance movement?

14. How did reformer Dorothea Dix contribute to the prison reform movement in the early 1800s?

15. What did the members of the common-school movement believe?

16. What did northern African Americans center their communities around in the mid-1800s?

17. How did the education reform movement in America affect education for African Americans in the mid-1800s?

18. Which of these summarizes the contributions made by Catherine Beecher to the education reform movement in the U.S. in the mid-1800s?

Section 4

19. How did William Lloyd Garrison spread the abolitionist message throughout the U.S. in the mid-1800s?

20. What was the goal of the American Anti-Slavery Society?

21. What contribution did Harriet Tubman make to the antislavery movement?

22. How did Angelina and Sarah Grimké participate in the abolitionist movement?

Section 5

23. What expresses the main idea of Sojourner Truth's speech given at a women's rights convention in 1851?

24. What was the significance of the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848?

25. What did Susan B. Anthony accomplish for women's rights in New York in 1860?



To Douglass's great joy, the Emancipation Proclamation was passed in January 1863. Even though more than two years of war remained to be fought, the proclamation declared that all enslaved people in the South were now free. Douglass first met President Lincoln in July of 1863, at the White House. It was the first of many meetings. "I was never more quickly or more completely put at ease

in the presence of a great man than in that of Abraham Lincoln," he wrote. The purpose of Douglass's visit was, among other things, to request that black soldiers receive the same wages as whites, to assure them the same protection if taken prisoner, and to include them in prisoner exchanges. Lincoln promised to do what he could on each request.

Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln