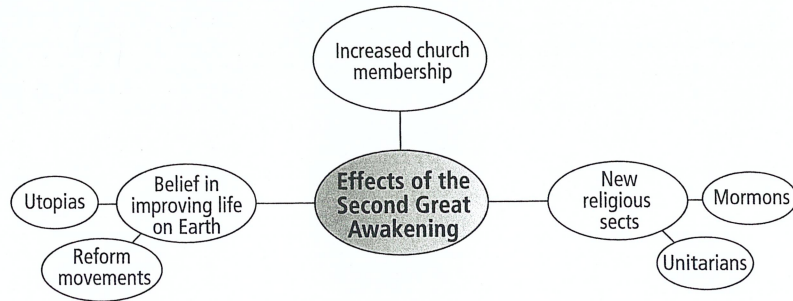


# Quick Study Guide

## Progress Monitoring *Online*

For: Self-test with vocabulary practice  
Web Code: nca-0806

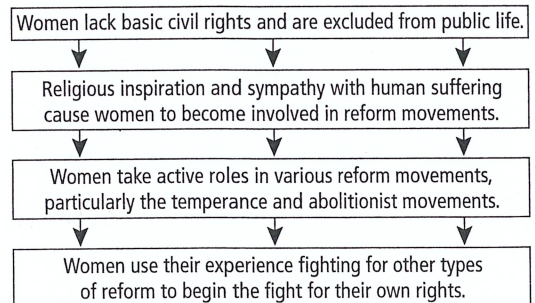
### ■ Effects of the Second Great Awakening



### ■ Major Reform Movements and Their Notable Leaders

Movement	Leader
School reform	Horace Mann
Prison reform	Dorothea Dix
Temperance	Neal Dow
Abolitionist	William Lloyd Garrison, Theodore Weld, Frederick Douglass, Angelina and Sarah Grimké
Women's rights	Sojourner Truth, Angelina Grimké, Margaret Fuller, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony

### ■ The Beginning of the Women's Rights Movement



### ✓ Quick Study Timeline

#### In America

**1830**  
Charles Grandison Finney begins revivals in Rochester, New York



**1838**  
Frederick Douglass escapes from slavery in Maryland

#### Presidential Terms

Andrew Jackson 1829–1837

Martin Van Buren 1837–1841

**1830**

**1835**

#### Around the World

**1833**  
Slavery abolished in British West Indies

**1837**  
Victoria becomes queen in Great Britain

## American Issues Connector

By connecting prior knowledge with what you have learned in this chapter, you can gradually build your understanding of enduring questions that still affect America today. Answer the questions below. Then, use your American Issues Connector study guide (or go online: [www.PHSchool.com](http://www.PHSchool.com) Web Code: nch-0807).

### Issues You Learned About

● **Church and State** The United States follows a policy of keeping religion separate from matters of government.

1. What guarantees the American people the right to freedom of religion?
2. As you have read, many states had laws that barred Jewish people from holding public office. Evaluate these laws with regard to the Constitution's policy on religious freedom and the prohibition of religious practices in government.
3. Some communities and states have passed "blue laws" banning the sale of certain goods on Sundays. Do you think such laws violate the separation of church and state?

● **Social Problems and Reforms** The early 1800s initiated a period of tremendous efforts to improve different aspects of American society.

4. How is the work of Dorothea Dix still felt today?
5. What methods did abolitionists use to further their cause?
6. Identify two female reformers and explain what they did.

● **Education and American Society** The United States supports a public school system that has the goal of providing a quality education for all the country's children.

7. What would be the benefit of creating tax-supported public schools?
8. Why did reformers assert that a system of public education would be an important tool of democracy?

### Connect to Your World

### Activity

**Women in American Society: Women's Impact Today** As you have read, the women's rights movement began in the early 1800s. Since that time, women have made enormous gains in economic, legal, and political rights. Conduct research to find out some key statistics about women in the United States today, such as the percentage of women in the workforce, the percentage of female voters in the most recent election, or the number of women whose level of education includes at least a bachelor's degree. Write a one-paragraph summary of how the data you found shows the impact of women on American Society today.



1843  
Dorothea Dix seeks better treatment of people with mental illness

1848  
Women's rights convention held in Seneca Falls, New York

William H. Harrison 1841  
John Tyler 1841-1845

James K. Polk 1845-1849

Zachary Taylor 1849-1850  
Millard Fillmore 1850-1853

1840

1845

1850

1839  
Opium War between Great Britain and China begins

1845  
Irish potato famine begins

**History Interactive**  
For: Interactive Timeline  
Web Code: ncp-0808