

## Chapter 12

# The Market Revolution and Social Reform, 1815-1850

### Practice Test

1. By 1850, manufacturing accounted for \_\_\_\_\_ of total commodity output.
  - A) 1/4
  - B) 1/3
  - C) 1/2
  - D) none of the above
  
2. An effect of the practical use of steamboats was
  - A) a drop in trade between the West and the South.
  - B) rendering canals obsolete.
  - C) a revolution in transportation on western rivers.
  - D) the onset of an economic depression in the East.
  
3. The first demonstration of the practical commercial use of the steamboat was achieved by
  - A) Samuel Slater.
  - B) Walt Whitman.
  - C) Samuel Morse.
  - D) Robert Fulton.
  
4. The idea for the Erie Canal
  - A) originated with New York legislature who wished to reach the agricultural West.
  - B) was created by Southerners, looking for new cotton markets in Central America.
  - C) was rejected by Congressmen from the commercial Northeast.
  - D) led to few job opportunities for immigrant workers.
  
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ railroad line opened in England in 1825.
  - A) Baltimore and Ohio
  - B) Sussex and Oxford
  - C) Stockton and Darlington
  - D) Union and Pacific
  
6. The success of the Erie Canal was
  - A) an isolated example of canal-building in the 1800s.
  - B) achieved despite the increase in transportation costs along the canal.
  - C) a key factor in developing close economic ties between the East and West.
  - D) celebrated by New Yorkers in ceremonies that honored the Irish workers who built it.

7. During the 1840s,
- A) canals emerged as the most efficient form of commercial transportation.
  - B) railroads became the most dynamic booster of interregional trade.
  - C) rail connections helped establish close economic ties between the Northeast and South.
  - D) canals moved trade much faster and for less capital investment than railroads.
8. During the 1840's, American railroads
- A) experienced a tripling in miles of tracks.
  - B) developed steadily but slowly.
  - C) became commercially centered in the South.
  - D) did not equal the miles of railways developed in Europe.
9. Half of all capital for early railroads
- A) came from state governments.
  - B) was invested by the federal government.
  - C) came from European investors.
  - D) was generated by southern investors.
10. The court system's support of corporate rights to *eminent domain* meant that
- A) investors were protected from creditors if a corporation went bankrupt.
  - B) canals could only be constructed with capital provided by the federal government.
  - C) interstate commerce could not be supervised by the federal government.
  - D) corporations could purchase "rights of way" land whenever they needed it.
11. In *Gibbons v. Ogden*, the Supreme Court ruled that
- A) states could not restrict trade within their jurisdictions.
  - B) rail companies could not purchase farmland without the consent of farmers.
  - C) monopolies were better for the public good than open competition.
  - D) the national government had no say in supervising interstate commerce.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ contributed to the expansion of industrialism after the War of 1812.
- A) Loans to start new businesses
  - B) Cheap labor
  - C) High immigration population
  - D) The establishment of mercantile centers
13. Which was not among America's largest cities in 1820?
- A) New York
  - B) Philadelphia
  - C) Baltimore
  - D) Pittsburgh

14. By the 1850s, the West accounted for what percentage of the nation's manufacturing output?

- A) 10%
- B) 20%
- C) 25%
- D) 50%

15. Who spread the word that salvation was available to those who willed it?

- A) Evans
- B) Gibbons
- C) Finney
- D) Astor

16. The Sabbatarian movement focused on

- A) making it illegal to produce and sell alcohol.
- B) abolishing slavery through gradualist legislation.
- C) making reading of the Bible mandatory in schools.
- D) stopping commerce and leisure activities on Sunday.

17. The Democratic Congress of 1829 upheld the postal law of 1810 based on

- A) the concept of separation of church and state.
- B) the First Amendment of the Constitution.
- C) the philosophy of transcendentalism.
- D) a commitment to state's rights.

18. Which statement best describes Americans' consumption of alcohol in the era 1800-1830?

- A) The consumption of alcohol was confined to the working class.
- B) Americans consumed alcohol at a much greater rate than today.
- C) Americans of the 1600s drank more than those of the early 1800s.
- D) The consumption of alcohol was not a major part of the national culture.

19. Temperance made inroads with the working class during

- A) the War of 1812.
- B) the presidency of Thomas Jefferson.
- C) the Era of Good Feelings.
- D) the depression of 1839-1843.

20. Leaders of populist religious sects believed that the leaders of benevolent reform

- A) were the nation's moral backbone.
- B) represented an elite that was trying to control the morals of the nation.
- C) were the best spokesmen of America's local communities.
- D) should be elected to Congress.

21. The Mormons
- A) believed that evangelical churches had fragmented the male-centered rural culture.
  - B) were mainly commercial farmers with origins in the Upper South.
  - C) believed that benevolent reform should be guided by both males and females.
  - D) were convinced that tithes represented the greed and corruption of evangelical leaders.
22. *The Book of Mormon* was authored by
- A) Lyman Beecher.
  - B) Robert Owen.
  - C) Joseph Smith.
  - D) Theodore Dwight Weld.
23. Horace Mann believed that public education
- A) should be provided only for the professional class.
  - B) would be the great equalizer in American society.
  - C) should promote the virtues of the Roman Catholic Church.
  - D) would never work in New England.
24. Horace Mann's ideas for public education included all of the following EXCEPT:
- A) the use of common textbooks.
  - B) requirements of compulsory attendance.
  - C) professionally trained teachers.
  - D) national control of the state schools.
25. Horace Mann's vision of public education received great support from
- A) the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church.
  - B) the business constituency of the Whig Party.
  - C) the yeoman farmers of the West.
  - D) planters in the emerging Lower South.

## When?

Directions: Fill in the letter of the decade with its correct event for numbers 1 through 5.

A= 1820s    B= 1830s    C= 1840s

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The Erie Canal is completed.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Starvation begins mass migration of Irish to the United States.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ In *Gibbons v. Ogden*, the Supreme Court acts against state monopolies.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ American Temperance Society begins crusade
5. \_\_\_\_\_ The first national trade union is created.

Directions: Answer the following multiple-choice questions.

6. Which event happened first?
  - A) The American Colonization Society was formed.
  - B) The Liberty Party ran a candidate for president.
  - C) Congress passed a gag rule.
  - D) David Walker published his *Appeal*.
7. Which headline would have appeared in 1848?
  - A) "Leading Abolitionist Killed by Mob in Illinois"
  - B) "'New' Women Declare Themselves Free at Convention"
  - C) Antislavery Forces Angered by Passing of 'Gag Rule'"
  - D) "Joseph Smith, Mormons Begin 'Trek to Freedom'"

## Where?

### Matching

Match the reform movement type with its best example

Moral	Shakers
Institutional	Seneca Falls
Utopian	American Antislavery
Abolitionist	Massachusetts Board of Education
Women's Rights	American Temperance Society

## **How and Why?**

1. What characteristics describe the Rhode Island system and the Waltham system?
2. What were the most important improvements in transportation during the first half of the nineteenth century?
3. How were the economic interests of the West linked with those of the Northeast?
4. According to nativists, what problems plagued America?
5. In what ways can it be said that new divisions between “North” and “South” were developing in America during the period 1800-1850?



11. What was the Slave Power and how did it reflect growing sectionalism?

12. Choose from three of the following abolitionists and analyze their contributions to the movement:

William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, David Walker, Lydia Maria Child, Theodore Dwight Weld, the Grimke sisters

13. What evidence reveals the emergence of women as a major force in movements for social reform in American history?

14. In what ways to did institutional reformers change American practices regarding prisons, asylums, and workhouses?

15. In what ways did abolitionists frame the moral argument regarding slavery in the period 1815-1850?