

List the presidents in chronological order from Washington to Tyler

1. _____ a. Martin Van Buren
 2. _____ b. John Tyler
 3. _____ c. John Q. Adams
 4. _____ d. William Henry Harrison
 5. _____ e. Andrew Jackson
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6. Family System a. prison reform movement
 7. American System b. Women's movement conference
 8. Auburn System c. Popularized by Samuel Slater; shifted cottage work to factories
 9. Lowell/Waltham System d. anti-slavery movement
 10. Abolitionism e. individuals completed parts of larger projects in their home
 11. Temperance ab. Henry Clay's plan to unify the nation through economic growth
 12. Putting Out System ac. anti-alcohol movement
 13. Seneca Falls ad. hired young women to work for low wages
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14. Dorathea Dix a. advocated public education
 15. Horace Mann b. southern abolitionist who took up the women's rights cause
 16. Frederick Douglas c. promoted moral treatment of the mentally ill
 17. Angelina Grimke d. utopian community founder
 18. "Mother Ann" Lee e. free slave who spoke out against that institution
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19. McCormick Reaper a. mechanized extraction of cotton
 20. John Deere's Steel Plow b. expanded trade and commerce through New York
 21. Eli Whitney's Gin c. industrialized textile production
 22. Samuel Slater's Spinning machines d. mechanized harvest of grains
 23. Erie Canal e. made farming easier in clumpy mid-west soil
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24. Arthur Brisbane a. Second Great Awakening minister who promoted agency of man
 25. Ralph Waldo Emmerson b. transcendentalist philosopher who rejected organized religion
 26. Charles Grandison Finney c. founder and prophet of the Mormon faith
 27. John Humphrey Noyes d. American disciple of Fourierism who promoted that ideology
 28. Joseph Smith e. utopian leader; endorsed gender equality and "complex marriage"
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29. Irish a. migrated to a variety of locations and filled a variety of occupations
 30. German b. did not migrate to America in large numbers during the mid-1800s
 31. Russian c. migrated to America in search of gold but often worked in service industry
 32. British d. settled in port cities and often filled low wage factory jobs
 33. Chinese e. settled in small farm communities in the midwest

34. Doctrine of Nullification
- Second Great Awakening belief about grace and works
 - demanding equality for men and women
 - political theory that valued state authority over federal power
 - supported private enterprise
 - none of the above
35. The 19th century market revolution was created by
- transportation revolution
 - industrialization revolution
 - commercialization and consumerism
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
36. What is meant by the “deskilling of labor” and why does it matter?
- movement of labor classes into agricultural work
 - more people do desk jobs
 - fewer people have advanced craft skills
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
37. How did the industrial revolution transform gender roles?
- men and women increasingly married for "love" (sentimentalism)
 - women increasingly worked outside the home
 - family sizes shrank
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
38. Which of the following was NOT a characteristic of Utopian communities from the 1840s era?
- communal cooperation
 - reinforce traditional gender relations
 - equal treatment of men and women
 - social economic equality
 - all of the above were characteristics of utopian communities
39. What can we learn from the Panic of 1819 and Panic of 1837?
- widespread credit can rapidly grow an economy
 - speculative economies are unstable
 - complex economies require central management/regulation
 - all of the above
 - none of the above

40. John Marshall Court
- worked to weaken the federal government
 - undermined private enterprise
 - recognized Cherokee as a fully independent nation but called for their removal
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
41. Transcendentalism
- promoted individualism
 - called for popular democratic participation
 - endorsed the new churches of the Second Great Awakening
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
42. Benevolent Empire (covered in detail in book)
- refers to democratic participation of the masses
 - indicates an ideal moralistic state without sin and vice
 - promoted internal developments designed to benefit the entire nation
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
43. Missouri Compromise
- carved the state of Maine out of Massachusetts
 - accepted Missouri as a slave state
 - prohibited slavery in western territories north of Missouri's southern border
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
44. The corrupt bargain
- gave Clay the presidency
 - robbed John Q. Adams of the presidency
 - led to the creation of the democratic party
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
45. The new technology that emerged in the 19th century market revolution...
- increased production with less labor
 - provided labor for growing urban masses
 - encouraged the expansion of slavery and plantations
 - all of the above
 - none of the above

46. What of the following conflicts was not part of Jackson's presidency?
- the National Bank
 - states rights & nullification
 - expansion of public education
 - administrative control & cabinet membership
 - all of the above conflicts characterized Jackson's presidency
47. The 2nd Great Awakening
- asserted patriarchal dominance
 - encouraged the pursuit of perfection
 - enabled the Anglican church to outgrow Baptists
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
48. Commonwealth system (covered in detail in book)
- refers to democratic participation of the masses
 - indicates an ideal moralistic state without sin and vice
 - promoted internal developments designed to benefit the entire nation
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
49. What was the Republican Religious Order discussed in the text?
- veneration of puritan ideals and the congregational church
 - opposition to Anglicanism and state religions
 - triumph of capitalism in the market
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
50. Fourierism (covered in detail in book)
- British manufacturing system adopted by American factories
 - French movement that inspired American Utopians
 - Moral reform movement led by women
 - anti-British sentiment following the War of 1812
 - none of the above
51. Domestic fiction
- issued moralistic (and often sensational) narratives of vice and virtue
 - appealed to men more than women
 - openly joked about women, blacks, and all sectors of the American population
 - all of the above
 - none of the above

52. What types of cities emerged in the 1840s-60s?
- a. inland cities that served as process and distribution points
 - b. Port cities that swelled with new immigrants and commercial trade
 - c. newly industrial cities harnessing water power
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
53. Jumping Jim Crow refers to . . .
- a. yellowback books printed in the 1840s
 - b. confiscation of American sailors
 - c. expansion of manufacturing and industry
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
54. Jacksonian Democracy
- a. denounced elitism
 - b. claimed to follow the will of the people
 - c. valued land and yeoman farmers
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
55. Whigs
- a. wanted to use the government to resolve moral and economic issues
 - b. venerated yeoman farmers as the American ideal
 - c. opposed infrastructural development
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
56. Which of the following was NOT a form of popular entertainment for urban men and women in the early/mid nineteenth century:
- a. swimming
 - b. bloodsports
 - c. silent reading
 - d. theater
 - e. all of the above were popular forms of entertainment

Answer these short questions on the back of the scantron in the shaded area

57. What was Brook Farm (covered in detail in text)

58. What was "Republican Motherhood" (covered in detail in text)