



## GUIDED READING ACTIVITY 8-4

### Reforms and Reformers

**Directions: Answering Questions** Reading the section and answering the questions below will help you learn more about how reformers worked to make life better for many Americans. Refer to your textbook to answer the questions.

1. What motivated the men and women who led the reform movements?

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2. What is the name given to communities based on a vision of a perfect society?

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3. What is the name given to the wave of religious fervor that stirred the nation in the early 1800s?

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4. Why did reformers call for temperance?

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5. What is a normal school?

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6. What are the three basic principles of public education?

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7. Why did parents often keep their daughters from school?

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8. What did Oberlin College do that was revolutionary for that time?

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9. What was Thomas Gallaudet's area of interest?

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**GUIDED READING ACTIVITY 8-5****The Women's Movement**

**Directions: Reading for Accuracy** Reading the section and completing the activity below will help you learn more about the women's rights movement. Use your textbook to decide if a statement is true or false. Write **T** or **F** in the blank, and if a statement is false, rewrite it correctly on the line.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Many women abolitionists also worked for women's rights.

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\_\_\_\_\_ 2. The first women's rights convention was held in Buffalo, New York.

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\_\_\_\_\_ 3. The convention's declaration called for an end to all laws that discriminated against women.

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\_\_\_\_\_ 4. The convention voted not to include a demand for woman suffrage in the United States.

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\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Susan B. Anthony promoted coeducation.

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\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Elizabeth Cady Stanton formed the Equal Rights Association in 1866.

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\_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Milwaukee College for Women set up courses to educate women for their traditional roles in life.

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\_\_\_\_\_ 8. The Troy Female Seminary taught subjects considered suitable only for boys.

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\_\_\_\_\_ 9. States such as New York, Pennsylvania, and California refused to recognize the right of women to own property after their marriage.

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\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman to receive a medical degree in the United States.

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**GUIDED READING ACTIVITY 9-3****The Peculiar Institution**

**Directions: Reading for Accuracy** Reading the section and completing the activity below will help you learn more about slavery and the lives of African Americans in the South. Use your textbook to decide if a statement is true or false. Write **T** or **F** in the blank, and if a statement is false, rewrite it correctly on the line.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. American law in the early 1800s did not protect enslaved families.  
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Marriage between enslaved people was recognized by law.  
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Outlawing the slave trade meant that no new slaves could enter the United States.  
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. African Americans born in the United States did not practice African customs.  
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Spirituals provided a way for enslaved African Americans to communicate secretly with one another.  
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Slave codes were written to prevent the slave rebellion.  
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Between 1830 and 1860, slave codes were relaxed.  
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. In 1831, Gabriel Prosser led a rebellion in Southhampton County, Virginia.  
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Most enslaved people resisted slavery by working slowly or by pretending to be ill.  
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Most slaves who succeeded in running away were from the Deep South.  
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