

U.S. HISTORY COMMON ASSESSMENT # 3 The Age of Reform

Matching: Match the terms/people/events in column B with the descriptions in column A. Put the letter on the space provided.

COLUMN A

1. _____ enslaved African American woman who attract large crowds to her speeches, including, "Ain't I A Woman?"
2. _____ white newspaper editor & abolitionist who called for the "immediate and complete emancipation of enslaved people"
3. _____ first women's rights convention
4. _____ advocated for the mentally ill & prisoners
5. _____ first college to allow women & African Americans to enroll there
6. _____ This religious group was one of the first to call for the end of slavery
7. _____ teaching males and females together
8. _____ network of escape routes for runaway slaves
9. _____ worked for equal rights for women such as: equal pay and education
10. _____ an exaggerated loyalty to ones region of the country

COLUMN B

- A. Oberlin
- B. sectionalism
- C. Sojourner Truth
- D. William Lloyd Garrison
- E. Quakers
- F. coeducation
- G. Dorothea Dix
- H. Seneca Falls
- I. Underground Railroad
- J. Susan B. Anthony

Multiple Choice

11. The right to vote is called
 - a. abolition
 - b. revival
 - c. suffrage
 - d. temperance

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12. From Massachusetts, he called for educational reform and partly because of his efforts, his state created state-supported normal schools to train teachers after high school.
- a. Elijah Lovejoy
 - b. Horace Mann
 - c. Dorothea Dix
 - d. William Lloyd Garrison
13. The Sherman Anti-trust act made it illegal for companies to
- a. hire only white people
 - b. hire only men
 - c. limit competition
 - d. to grow bigger
14. Reformers of the late 1800s also called for "reasonable and just rates" to be charged. What industry did they believe needed regulation?
- a. food packaging industry
 - b. railroad industry
 - c. textile industry
 - d. banking industry
15. Booker T. Washington founded the _____ Institute to teach African Americans Technical skills to help them escape from poverty.
- a. Oberlin College
 - b. Princeton University
 - c. Tuskegee
 - d. secession
16. In 1819, there were 11 senators from slave states and 11 senators from free states in the U.S. Senate. When Missouri applied for statehood, its constitution allowed for slavery. Allowing this state to join the Union would have upset this balance in the Senate and sparked a fiery debate. Eventually, Maine joined the Union as a free state. What is the name given to the resolution of this conflict?
- a. The Clay Plan
 - b. The Fugitive Slave Act
 - c. The Missouri Compromise
 - d. The Compromise of 1850

True/False

17. _____ Suffrage means the right to vote.
18. _____ The Temperance Movement was interested in banning the use of alcoholic beverages.
19. _____ The Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 required all citizens to help catch runaway slaves.
20. _____ John Brown was pro-slavery.
21. _____ Tennessee was the first state to secede from the Union.

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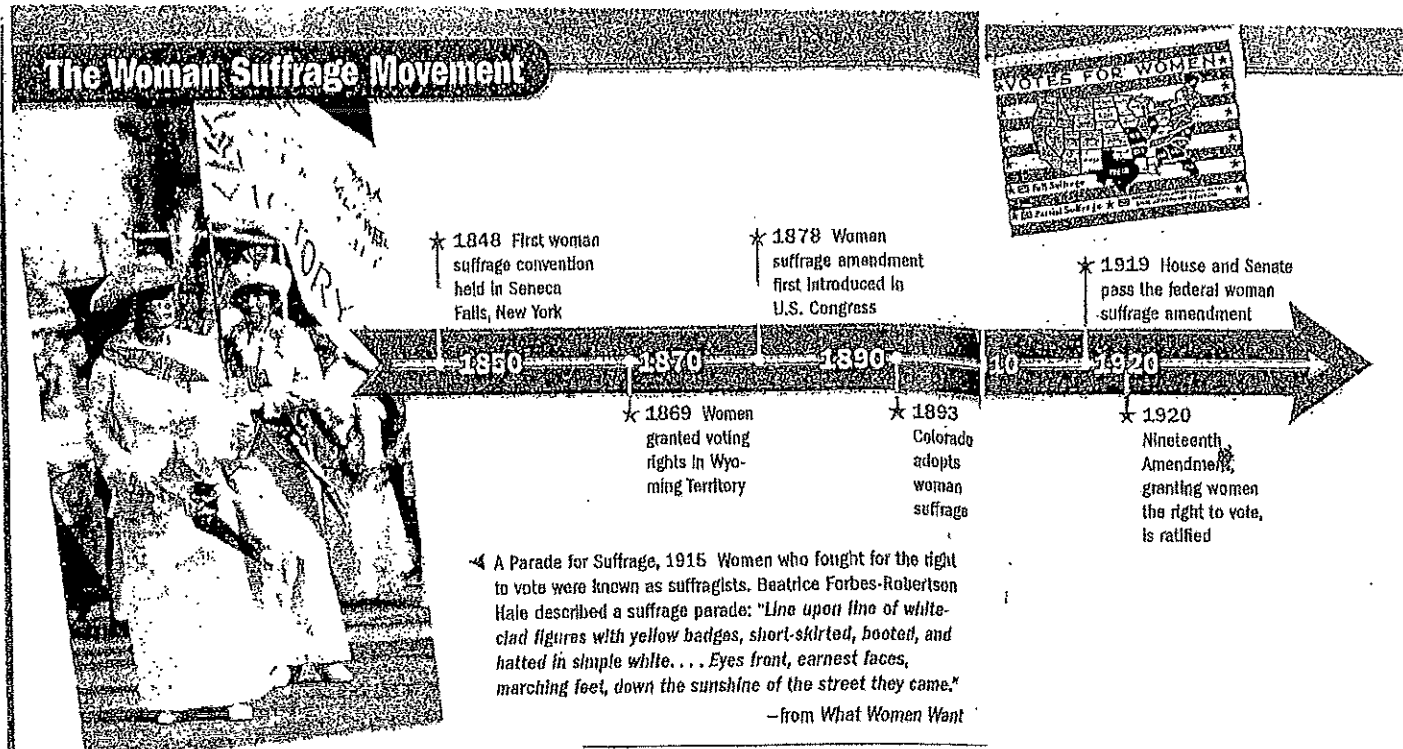
22. Historians give numerous reasons for the causes of the Civil War. Below are listed some causes and events. Choose two and explain why you think they were **most responsible** for the Civil War.

1. Economic and social differences between the North and the South.
2. The rights of states (States rights) versus the rights of the Federal Government.
3. Conflict between slave states and non-slave states (Fugitive Slave Act, Missouri Compromise, "Bleeding Kansas," John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry, VA to name a few).
4. Growth of the Abolition Movement
5. The election of Abraham Lincoln and his view of secession

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Document Based Questions: Use the Time Line below to answer the questions that follow.



23. In what state was the first women's conference on suffrage held? _____

24. What state or territory first granted women the right to vote? _____

25. In what year was the Amendment granting ALL women the right to vote ratified? _____