

Glossary		CHAPTER 8	Reforming American Society
artisan Skilled worker who make products by hand	prejudice Irrational suspicion or hatred of a particular group	salvation The deliverance of a person's soul from sin, redemption	
controversy a major dispute or disagreement	prompt To press into action or cause to do	self-reliance Confidence in one's own abilities and resources	
literary Relating to books	repeal To officially withdraw or annul	wage Payment for a job, a salary	
plight A condition of difficulty or adversity			

AFTER YOU READ

Terms and Names

A. Fill in the blanks with the letter of the name or term that best completes the sentence.

a. abolition

b. Nat Turner

c. temperance movement

d. transcendentalism

e. strike

f. Dorothea Dix

g. Sojourner Truth

- _____ is a philosophy that says that people could find truth by looking at nature and within themselves.
- _____ worked for reform in the treatment of mentally ill people.
- In the 1800s, more and more whites began to support _____, or the movement to end slavery.
- _____ led a slave rebellion that failed.
- Some women in the 1800s joined the _____, the effort to ban the drinking of alcohol.
- _____, a former slave, spoke out for abolition and women's rights.
- In a _____, workers stop working in order to improve their working conditions.

B. Write the letter of the name or term next to the description that explains it best.

a. Ralph Waldo Emerson

b. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

c. cottage industry

d. Charles G. Finney

e. transcendentalism

f. Frederick Douglass

- _____ 1. Religious leader who preached in revivals
- _____ 2. A New England writer and philosopher who started transcendentalism
- _____ 3. A former slave who became an important abolitionist
- _____ 4. Worked for abolition and women's rights
- _____ 5. A way of making goods in which manufacturers provide materials for goods to be made in the home

AFTER YOU READ (continued) **CHAPTER 8** Reforming American Society

Main Ideas

1. What was the Second Great Awakening?

2. How was life different for urban and rural slaves?

3. How did some Southern slave owners defend slavery?

4. For which reform movements did women work?

5. What brought an end to cottage industries?

Think Critically

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

- 1. Which reform movement in the 1800s do you think was most important? Why do you think so?**
- 2. What problems resulted from the changes in the American workplace?**