

★ **Content Vocabulary Activity 6**

The Spirit of Reform, 1828–1845

DIRECTIONS: Circle the term that best completes each sentence. Then answer the question at the bottom of the page.

1. A (benevolent, utopian) society is focused on spreading the word of God and combating social problems.
2. In the 1830s, the idea of (emancipation, abolition) called for the immediate ending of slavery.
3. (Transcendentalism, Romanticism) is a philosophy emphasizing imagination and emotions.
4. Those who advocated (temperance, penitence) called for moderation in or abstinence from the consumption of alcohol.
5. William Lloyd Garrison believed the only solution to slavery was immediate (emancipation, liberation), or the freeing of enslaved persons.
6. Many reformers in the mid-1800s desired to create a perfect society known as a (benevolent society, utopia).
7. (Transcendentalism, Romanticism) emphasized the relationship between humans and nature.
8. In the 1800s, states that did not support the federal government would threaten to (nullify, secede from) the union.
9. New immigrants to America often faced hostility and hatred known as (racism, nativism).
10. Many early antislavery groups supported the theory of (gradualism, legalism), which called for a slow, measured approach to ending slavery.
11. (Nullification, Abolition) is the theory that states have the right to declare a federal law invalid.
12. A (reformatory, penitentiary) was a prison whose purpose was to reform prisoners.
13. Use the following terms to explain how Andrew Jackson, the people’s president, worked to involve more ordinary citizens in government and make the political system more democratic: *spoils system, caucus system, suffrage, national nominating convention*.
