

CHAPTER

15

TEST

Identifying Main Ideas



Write the letter of the correct choice in the answer space.

- 1. The political roots of reform can be traced to
A George Washington's term as President.
B the Declaration of Independence.
C the first colonies in North America.
D the War of 1812.
- 2. Reformers in the temperance movement worked against
A slavery.
B poor prison conditions.
C mistreatment of the mentally ill.
D the abuse of alcohol.
- 3. By the 1850s, public elementary schools existed in
A most northern states.
B most southern states.
C almost all states.
D one or two states.
- 4. The Underground Railroad helped to free slaves by
A providing them with train tickets.
B encouraging slave revolts.
C teaching slaves to read and write.
D providing secret hiding places and routes to the North.
- 5. How did Harriet Tubman work against slavery?
A by helping slaves to escape
B by giving speeches in the North
C by organizing meetings against slavery
D by publishing a book attacking slavery
- 6. Some northern workers opposed abolition because they thought
A freed slaves might take their jobs.
B southern states might stop buying northern goods.
C more factories would open in the South.
D it harmed trade with other countries.
- 7. Which statement was NOT true for women in the early 1800s?
A A woman's wages belonged to her husband.
B Women were able to keep their own property when they married.
C Women were unable to vote.
D Women were unable to hold elected offices.
- 8. How did conditions for women improve by the mid-1800s?
A Women won full equality at work.
B Women won new educational opportunities.
C Women were able to hold office.
D Women won the right to vote.
- 9. In the 1820s, American artists and writers began to
A use American themes in their work.
B return to European ideas for inspiration.
C show their art and publish only in other countries.
D copy Asian art forms.
- 10. Artists of the Hudson River School painted
A portraits.
B country people.
C battle scenes.
D landscapes.