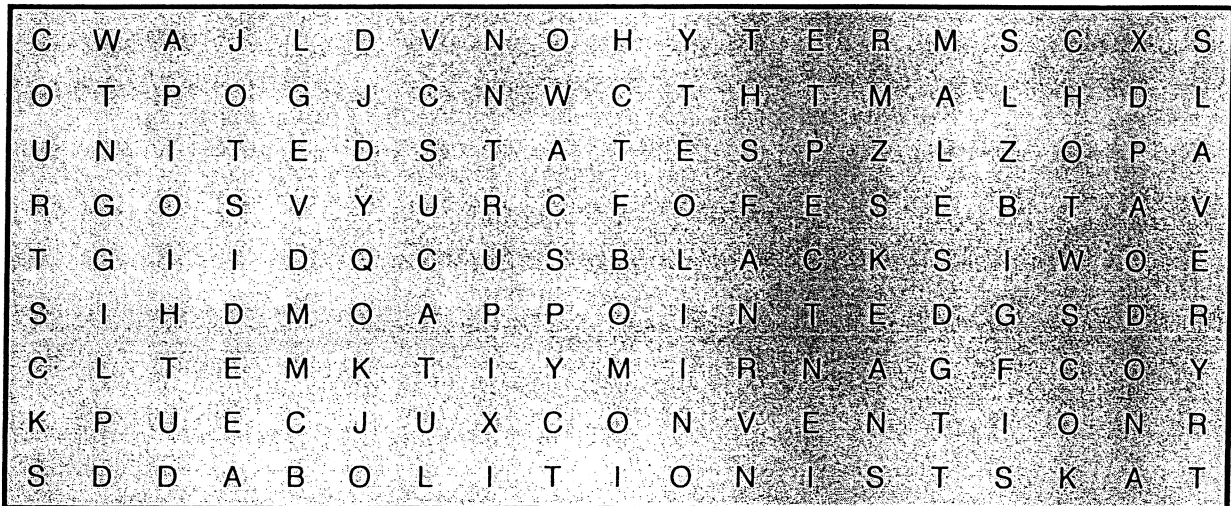


REFORM MOVEMENTS

During the 1830s, many reform movements began in the United States. They focused on various political, economic, and social problems faced by workers, women, and other groups. Most of the changes brought about by these early reform movements came gradually over a long period of time. Some issues are still being dealt with today, even though much progress has been made through the years.

Directions: Fill in the missing words, names, and terms in the following sentences. All answers are hidden on the word search puzzles, either horizontally, vertically, or diagonally. Begin with Puzzle 1, which contains the words, names, and terms needed to complete 1-10. Find and circle the answers on the puzzle first, then use these words to complete the statements. Continue in the same way with the other sentences and puzzles.



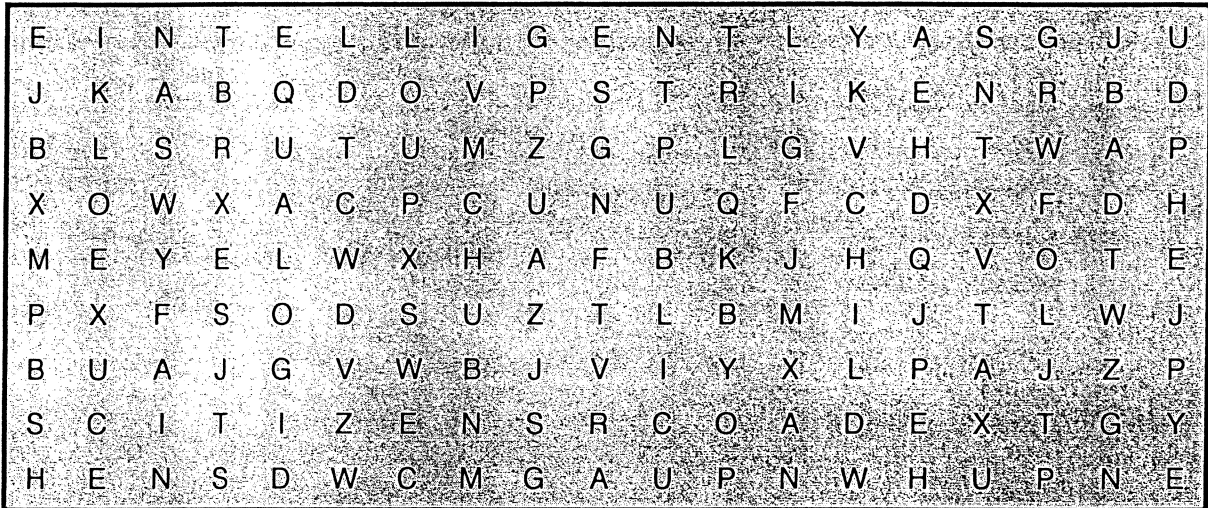
Political Democracy

- (1) A spirit of _____ spread across the United States during the administration of Andrew Jackson.
- (2) Many states did away with religious and property qualifications for voting. This made it possible for most adult white _____ to vote.
- (3) Property qualifications for holding office were lowered or removed, giving more people a chance to become government officials. More state officeholders were elected, rather than _____ to office.
- (4) _____ of office were shortened so that voters could remove unwanted officials sooner.
- (5) Presidential electors, previously chosen by state legislatures, were now selected by the people. Candidates for President were picked by delegates attending a nominating _____, rather than by party leaders at a caucus.

Abolition of Slavery

- (6) Reformers who wanted to end slavery in the United States were called _____.
- (7) William Lloyd Garrison, the best-known abolitionist, founded an anti-slavery newspaper called *The Liberator*. He played an active part in organizing the American Anti-_____ Society.

- (8) Other leaders of the abolitionist movement included Theodore Weld, Wendell Phillips, and escaped slave Frederick Douglass. Garrison and his friends demanded not only an immediate end to slavery, but also fair treatment of Northern _____.
- (9) Southern _____ issued warrants for the arrest of the leading abolitionists.
- (10) In the North, many people became alarmed at the harsh words, threats, and defiant acts of Garrison and others. Although most Northerners did not support the actions of the abolitionists, there was a growing concern about the existence of slavery in the _____.

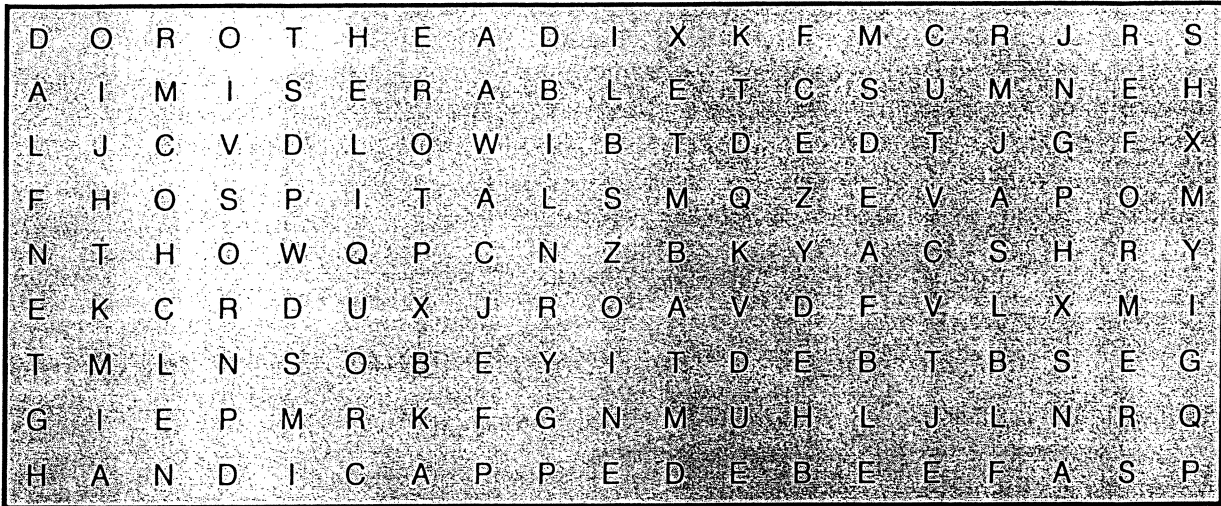


Women's Rights

- (11) Women began to demand _____ rights to property ownership, job opportunities, education, and participation in government.
- (12) Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott organized the Seneca Falls Convention on women's rights. The delegates issued a declaration demanding "all the rights and privileges which belong to them as _____ of the United States."
- (13) Mrs. Stanton joined forces with Susan B. Anthony to lead the movement for women's rights, especially the right to _____.

Working Conditions

- (14) The labor movement had many successes during the 1830s. It helped eliminate property requirements for voting, and earned the right to form labor unions and go on _____.
- (15) The labor movement ended imprisonment for debt, reduced daily working hours to ten, and placed some restrictions on _____ labor.
- (16) Few children received a good _____ before the 1830s.
- (17) Most schoolchildren were _____ with wealthy parents who could afford to send them to private schools.
- (18) During the Age of Jackson, thoughtful Americans pointed to the need to educate people so that they could vote _____ and take part in the affairs of government.
- (19) A system of public schools was created which offered an education to children regardless of their parents' _____.
- (20) Horace Mann established a modern _____ school system in Massachusetts that other states eventually copied.



Temperance

- (21) Reformers condemned heavy drinking because it led to drunkenness, _____, and poverty.
- (22) At first, the _____ urged "temperance" — using less intoxicating liquor.
- (23) In time, concerned Americans favored the "prohibition," or complete _____, to the sale of alcohol.
- (24) By the mid-1800s, thirteen states prohibited (restricted) the sale of _____.

Care for the Less Fortunate

- (25) Prisoners, the mentally ill, and _____ Americans were badly treated during the early 1800s.
- (26) Dorothea Dix and others worked to end the _____ conditions in American prisons.
- (27) Efforts were made to stop imprisonment for _____.
- (28) Prisons contained large numbers of insane persons who were commonly put into chains and _____.
- (29) A campaign led by _____ encouraged many states to give proper treatment to the mentally ill.
- (30) Eventually, 32 mental _____ were founded in 15 states, Canada, Great Britain, Europe, and Japan.

