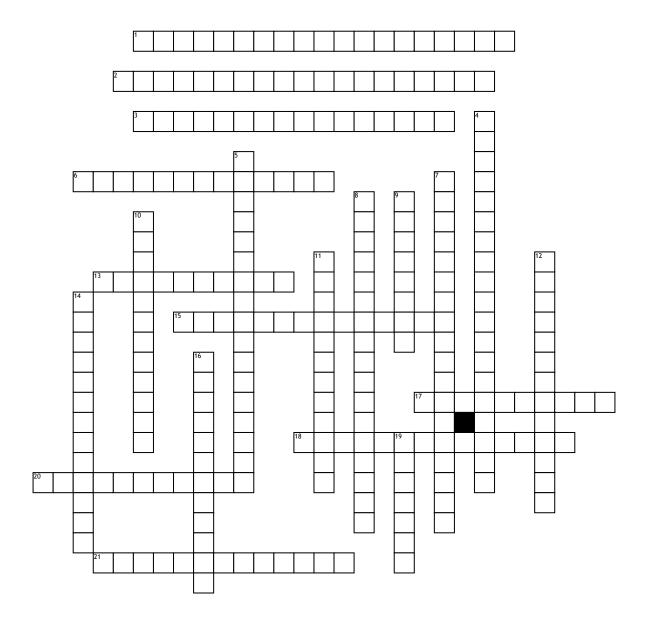
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America History of our Nation | Chapter 12 | An Age of Reform | 1820-1860



Across

- 1. opposed use of violence to end slavery; more radical then others, did not only favor end to slavery, wanted full rights for African Americans
- **2.** an organized attempt to inprove the political, legal, and economic status of women in American society
- 3. a movement that sought to explore the relationship between humans and animals through emotions rather then through reason
- **6.** the unique importance of each individual
- **13.** took a lead in educational reform; head of State Board of Education
- **15.** the idea the God decided the fate of every persons soul, even before birth
- **17.** helped to reform "prisons" for the mentaly ill

- **18.** born into slavery in NY though illiterate she gave powerful speeches **20.** a total ban on the sale and
- consumption of alcohol
 21. The right for women to vote
- **4.** met Lucretia Mott | they tried to get into an international anti-slavery convention but were denied because they were women
- **5.** leading transendentalist, United States writer and leading exponent of transcendentalism (1803-1882)
- 7. organized effort to stop alcohol abuse and the many problems caused by it
- 8. American writer. A seminal figure in the history of American thought, he spent much of his life in Concord, Massachusetts, where he became associated with the New England transcendentalists and lived for two years on the shore of Walden Pond (1845-1847). His works include "Civil Disobedience" (1849) and Walden (1854).
- **9.** spent years working in the anti-slavery movement
- 10. powerful national revival preacher
- **11.** organized attempt to reform settings or conditions of life
- **12.** close ally of Elizabeth Cady Stanton; fought for women's rights
- **14.** free schools supported by taxes
- **16.** reformers who wanted to abollish or end slavery
- 19. huge outdoor religious meeting