

ADDITIONAL READING EXERCISE FOUR
(Revised Summer 2013)

Instructions: For this exercise, students will read a variety of documents relating to religion in America during the Civil War and Reconstruction era. Links to online versions of these documents are provided on the professor's website at http://profbutler.watermelon-kid.com/students/reading/1301_reading.htm#4.

- 1) In his letter entitled *Exposition on the Views of the Baptists* Richard Furman, President of the Baptist Convention, argues:
 - a) That the Bible does *not* support slave holding
 - b) That the holding of slaves is justifiable by the doctrine and example contained in Holy writ; and is, therefore consistent with Christian uprightness.
 - c) That only the Old Testament of the Bible supports slavery
 - d) That only the New Testament of the Bible supports slavery

- 2) In Chapter VI (pp. 25-32) of the *Anti-Slavery Manual*, Rev. Le Roy Sunderland argues:
 - a) That the Bible does *not* support slave holding
 - b) That the holding of slaves is justifiable by the doctrine and example contained in Holy writ; and is, therefore consistent with Christian uprightness.
 - c) That only the Old Testament of the Bible supports slavery
 - d) That only the New Testament of the Bible supports slavery

- 3) On page 171 of *American Slavery as It Is*, what does the author say about the “highest classes” of southern slave owners?
 - a) Evidence shows that the opinion that they treat their slaves better than the lower classes is untrue.
 - b) Many of them are professors of religion (i.e., they claim to be religious)
 - c) That they committed a large number of the atrocities reviewed in this book.
 - d) All the above

- 4) In “The Church and Prejudice,” what did Frederick Douglass identify as the cause of racial prejudice among Christians?
 - a) The holding of black people in bondage, i.e., Slavery
 - b) The way children were taught to regard black people as bad or inferior
 - c) Christian ministers who used the Bible to defend slavery from the pulpit
 - d) All the above

- 5) In the "Slavery" letter published in an 1851 issue of the Columbus, GA *Enquirer*, what did the author claim as justification for the institution of slavery?
- The Declaration of Independence
 - The Constitution of the United States
 - The laws of the State of Georgia
 - The Bible
- 6) In the "Slavery" letter published in an 1851 issue of the Columbus, GA *Enquirer*, what did the writer say about Thomas Jefferson and the Declaration of Independence?
- That Jefferson was an "infidel" who "discarded the authenticity of the Sacred Scriptures."
 - That Americans' acceptance of the words "all men are created equal" was seemingly a paradox in light of the existence of slavery in the United States.
 - That if the institution of slavery was only a civil matter, it would be wrong but thankfully for Southerners it was sanctioned by Divine Authority.
 - All of the above
- 7) See page 14 of the *Proceedings of the Hartford Bible Convention*. What was the purpose of the convention?
- To encourage people to embrace mainstream Christianity
 - To explore and investigate the origin, authority and influence of the Old and New Testaments
 - To call for the publication of a new English-language Bible
 - All the above
 - Both A and C above
- 8) See page 15 of *Proceedings of the Hartford Bible Convention*. Which one of these statements was **NOT** made by the first speaker (Andrew Jackson Davis)?
- The Bible is too holy for critical investigation.
 - Modern science has prepared people to ask questions about the Bible.
 - Only people with unsound and timid minds claim that religion is too delicate and divine for analytical examination.
 - Any theory, hypothesis, sect, creed or institution that fears investigation, openly manifests its error.
- 9) See pages 50-52 of *Proceedings of the Hartford Bible Convention*. Which of these practices did the speaker (George Barker) say that the Bible sanctions?
- Polygamy
 - Slavery
 - Lying
 - All the above

- 10) See page 142 of *Proceedings of the Hartford Bible Convention*. Which one of these resolutions was **NOT** proposed by Abolitionist leader William Lloyd Garrison?
- The Bible is the infallible word of God.
 - The idea that the Bible is the infallible word of God is absurd.
 - The idea that the Bible is the infallible word of God has been used to beat down religious liberty and discourage scientific development.
 - The books of the Bible ought to be freely examined.
 - It is audacious to say that the Bible is the word of God and then make it a penal offense (a crime) to give it to slaves.
- 11) See page 60 of the *Proceedings of the National Women's Rights Convention*. Which nineteenth century reform movement does the speaker (Lucretia Mott) say that the Bible has been used to oppose?
- Temperance
 - Anti-Slavery
 - Women's Rights
 - All the above
- 12) See page 136 of the *Proceedings of the National Women's Rights Convention*. How does the speaker (Joseph Barker) characterize the Women's Rights Movement?
- As a Christian movement
 - As an Infidel movement
 - As a religiously-neutral movement
 - None of the above
- 13) See pages 136 of the *Proceedings of the National Women's Rights Convention*. What argument did Barker present to support his characterization of the Women's Rights Movement?
- Priests and churches claimed the Scriptures were a divine authority that opposed the Women's Rights Movement.
 - Principles laid out in the Scriptures were contradictory to the ones on which the Women's Rights Movement was founded.
 - The Scriptures put woman in a place from which the movement sought to raise her.
 - All the above
- 14) See page 153 of the *Proceedings of the National Women's Rights Convention*. True (A) or False (B): Antoinette Brown characterized of the Women's Rights Movement as a Christian movement because she said it was consistent with the Golden Rule of the new gospel.

- 15) Read the 1861 newspaper article, "Movement of the Southern Presbyterians." What did Southern Presbyterians do after the Civil War began?
- They called the war "un-Christian"
 - They openly denounced slavery
 - They moved to form their own General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States
 - All the above
 - Both A and C above
- 16) See the Coinage Act on pages 518-519 of *U.S. Statutes at Large*. What motto did the act permit the Director of the Mint to be placed on U.S. coins
- "E Pluribus Unum"
 - "United We Stand, Divided We Fall"
 - "In God We Trust"
 - "A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned"
- 17) See the Coinage Act on pages 518-519 of *U.S. Statutes at Large*. Whose approval was needed for the placement of the aforesaid motto on coins?
- The President of the United States
 - Congress
 - The Supreme Court
 - The Secretary of the Treasury
- 18) See the Coinage Act on pages 518-519 of *U.S. Statutes at Large*. True (A) or False (B): The act *required* the aforesaid motto to be placed on U.S. coins.
- 19) See "How the Motto Came to Be Place on Our Coins" in the *Boston Journal* of October 6, 1897. When did the U.S. Mint begin placing the aforesaid motto on coins?
- 1812
 - 1846
 - 1861
 - 1864
- 20) See "How the Motto Came to Be Place on Our Coins" in the *Boston Journal* of October 6, 1897. Who first suggested placing the aforesaid motto on coins?
- George Washington
 - Abraham Lincoln
 - Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase
 - Rev. W. R. Watkinson of Ridleyville, PA
- 21) In his Second Inaugural Address, President Abraham Lincoln implied his belief that:
- The Civil War was God's will
 - God does *not* intervene in human affairs
 - God answers all prayers
 - God does *not* answer all prayers
 - Both A and D above

- 22) In his postwar book, *The War Between the Union and Confederacy*, former Confederate Colonel William C. Oates stated his belief that:
- The Civil War was God's Will
 - God had nothing at all to do with the war; it was an affair between men.
 - God willed the Confederacy to lose because secession and slavery were sins.
 - God willed the Union to win because Lincoln wanted to end slavery.
- 23) In his postwar book, *The War Between the Union and Confederacy*, former Confederate Colonel William C. Oates also stated:
- Without freedom of action, there is no justice in punishment.
 - Courts all over the world punish criminal acts voluntarily performed.
 - All nations believe in the free agency of man.
 - All the above
- 24) See pages 1-7 of *Proceedings of the National Convention to Secure the Religious Amendment of the Constitution*. Which of these statements was **NOT** a proposition or belief of the convention?
- Severing the bond of connection between the nation and Christianity would lead to inevitable national ruin.
 - The framers of the Constitution were mistaken in thinking that they did not need divine guidance.
 - An amendment to the Constitution that would acknowledge God, Jesus, and the Holy Scriptures was a matter of paramount interest to the life, prosperity, and permanency of the nation.
 - A complete "divorce" between church and state is desirable.
- 25) See page 5 of *Equal Rights in Religion*. What did the National Liberal League's "Religious Freedom Amendment" propose?
- Neither Congress nor any State shall make any law permitting in any degree a union of Church and State.
 - Neither Congress nor any State shall make any law directly or indirectly taxing the people for support of any religious group.
 - No person shall be disqualified for any public or private duty on account of his or her opinions on the subject of religion.
 - Taxes shall not be used to support any religious school or charity.
 - All the above