The Woman’s Christian Temperance Union, founded in (1) ____________, was an important force in the early fight for woman suffrage. Just four years after its founding, a (2) ____________ was introduced in Congress.

In 1890 the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA) and the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA) combined under the leadership of Elizabeth Cady Stanton to become the (3) ____________ (NAWSA). Twenty-two years later, Theodore Roosevelt’s (4) ____________ Party became the first national political party to adopt a woman suffrage plank. The movement scored another major victory in (5) ____________, when the National Federation of Women’s Clubs, which had over two million members, formally endorsed suffrage. In 1916 (6) ____________ of Montana became the first female member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

In (7) ____________, 41 years after it was first introduced, the Woman Suffrage Amendment passed the Senate. A year later, in August 1920, (8) ____________ became the thirty-sixth state to ratify the amendment, which became law.
Conserving the Forests

**THEN**
To the early settlers, the country's forests appeared to go on forever. The settlers cut trees for fuel, housing, and farms. As they migrated west, they viewed forests as natural barriers to be overcome rather than as valuable resources to be conserved.

The settlers had only hand tools with which to tame the wilderness. The machines and power-driven tools of the Industrial Revolution, however, increased humans' ability to affect their environment. Loggers destroyed huge forest areas by using wasteful cutting methods. Wood-products factories consumed trees without replacing them.

By the early 1900s, enough people became alarmed over resource depletion to turn conservation into a national movement. The goal of conservation was to make wise use of natural resources for human benefit and to avoid waste. Even so, people viewed plants and animals as tools for human welfare rather than living things with value of their own.

In 1891 Congress authorized the president to set aside areas as forest reserves. By the early 1900s, President Roosevelt had protected millions of acres of national forests. In 1908 he held a conference to discuss resource policy. Out of the conference emerged the principle of multiple use. It declared that public lands would be managed to serve many benefits, not just business interests. In 1911 this principle became law with the passage of the Weeks Act.

**NOW**
Today foresters manage timber resources to achieve sustained yield, or a balance between harvest and growth of trees, to ensure a continuing supply. Silviculture is the science of growing and harvesting trees for sustained yield. Scientists must know how different types of trees grow in different climates and soils.

A new conservation philosophy has begun to emerge as well. Many people now believe that plants and animals have a right to exist, and that a respect for nature should underlie conservation laws.

People have also come to understand that deforestation, or the destruction of forests, affects more than the supply of lumber. Forests soak up rain water, preventing it from washing the soil away. Forests are also part of natural ecosystems that encompass all the living things within them and their environment.

Deforestation destroys the habitat on which the plants and animals depend. The Office of Environmental Policy, established in 1993, manages entire ecosystems to benefit all species within them, rather than trying to protect each threatened species individually.

Today forest managers try to balance economic, environmental, and enjoyment values of the forests. They try to ensure a steady supply of raw materials to the wood-products industry, while preserving natural ecosystems and the natural beauty of the forests for hikers and campers to enjoy.

**CRITICAL THINKING**

**Directions:** Answer the questions below on a separate sheet of paper.

1. **Analyzing Information** How did the Industrial Revolution affect forest resources?
2. **Comparing and Contrasting** How does the early conservation goal of “wise use” differ from today’s goal of “sustained yield”?
3. **Drawing Conclusions** How do you think an understanding of ecosystems might influence forest management policies today?
Muckraking

About the Selection

Upton Sinclair’s most famous novel, *The Jungle* (1906), exposed the shocking working and living conditions of the urban poor. It also showed the effects of poverty on the spirit of the poor through a fictionalized immigrant family from Lithuania. The passage below highlights the inequalities of city life both in the factory and at home.

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During this time that Jurgis was looking for work occurred the death of little Kristoforas. . . .

. . . Perhaps it was the smoked sausage he had eaten that morning—which may have been made out of some of the tubercular pork that was condemned as unfit for export. At any rate, an hour after eating it, the child had begun to cry with pain, and in another hour he was rolling about on the floor in convulsions. . . . Jurgis announced that as far as he was concerned the child would have to be buried by the city, since they had no money for a funeral; and at this the poor woman [mother] almost went out of her senses, wringing her hands and screaming with grief and despair. Her child to be buried in a pauper’s grave! . . . He had never had a fair chance, poor little fellow, she would say. He had been handicapped from his birth. If only she had heard about it in time, so that she might have had the great doctor to cure him of his lameness! . . . Some time ago . . . a Chicago billionaire had paid a fortune to bring a great European surgeon over to cure his little daughter of the same disease from which Kristoforas suffered. And because this surgeon had to have bodies to demonstrate upon, he announced that he would treat the children of the poor, a piece of magnanimity over which the papers became quite eloquent. . . . Perhaps it was as well, for just then they would not have had the carfare to spare to go every day to wait upon a surgeon, nor for that matter anybody with the time to take the child.

All this while he was searching for work, there was a dark shadow hanging over Jurgis; as if a savage beast were lurking somewhere in the pathway of his life, and he knew it, and yet could not help approaching the place. There are all stages of being out of work in Packingtown, and he faced in dread the
prospect of reaching the lowest. There is a place that waits for the lowest man—the fertilizer plant.

The men would talk about it in awe-stricken whispers. . . . There were some things worse than even starving to death. They would ask Jurgis if he had worked there yet, and if he meant to; and Jurgis would debate the matter with himself. As poor as they were, would he dare to refuse any sort of work that was offered to him? . . . He was a man and he would do his duty; he went and made application—but surely he was not also required to hope for success!

The fertilizer works of Durham’s lay away from the rest of the plant. Few visitors ever saw them, and the few who did would come out looking like Dante, of whom the peasants declared that he had been to hell.

To this part of the yards came all the “tankage” and the waste products of all sorts; here they dried out the bones—and in suffocating cellars where the daylight never came you might see men and women and children bending over whirling machines and sawing bits of bone into all sorts of shapes, breathing their lungs full of the fine dust, and doomed to die, every one of them, within a certain definite time. . . . In the corridors and caverns where it was done you might lose yourself as in the great caves of Kentucky. In the dust and the steam the electric lights would shine like far-off twinkling stars. . . . For the odors . . . there might be words in Lithuanian, but there are none in English. The person entering would . . . put his handkerchief over his face, and begin to cough and choke; and then, if he were still obstinate, he would find his head beginning to ring, and the veins in his forehead to throb, until finally he would be assailed by an overpowering blast of ammonia fumes, and would turn and run for his life, and come out half-dazed.

It was to this building that Jurgis came daily, as if dragged by an unseen hand. The month of May was an exceptionally cool one, and his secret prayers were granted; but early June there came a record-breaking hot spell, and after that there were men wanted in the fertilizer mill.


**READER RESPONSE**

**Directions:** Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What does Jurgis believe is his duty?
2. What is the likely cause of Kristoforas’s death?
3. What three images does Sinclair use to make the reader feel the horror of working in the fertilizer plant?
4. **Critical Thinking** How does Sinclair contrast the lives of the rich and the poor in this passage?
Role Reversal

About the Selection
The middle class grew as the cities grew. With this development, women became more aware of the gap between the domestic sphere assigned to them and the public world men moved in. Charlotte Perkins Gilman was a pioneering feminist and social critic who labored to reveal and change the harmful consequences of making women second-class citizens. She wrote many feminist works, such as The Man-Made World, and was active in many causes. For example, she joined with Jane Addams in founding the Woman’s Peace Party. Gilman often presented her ideas through literature, such as the short story “If I Were a Man” (1914), excerpted below.

GUIDED READING
As you read, note how life changes for Mollie, a middle-class, white woman when she becomes her husband for a day.

Mollie was “true to type.” She was a beautiful instance of what is reverently called “a true woman.” Little, of course—no true woman may be big. Pretty, of course—no true woman could possibly be plain. Whimsical, capricious, charming, changeable, devoted to pretty clothes and always “wearing them well” . . .

She was also a loving wife and a devoted mother possessed of “the social gift”. . . .

If ever there was a true woman it was Mollie Mathewson, yet she was wishing heart and soul she was a man.

And all of a sudden she was! . . .

A man! Really a man—with only enough subconscious memory of herself remaining to make her recognize the differences.

Everything fitted now. Her back snugly against the seat-back, her feet comfortably on the floor. . . . Never before, since her early school days, had she felt such freedom and comfort as to feet—they were firm and solid on the ground when she walked; quick, springy, safe—as when, moved by an unrecognizable impulse, she had run after, caught, and swung aboard the car.

Another impulse fished in a convenient pocket for change—instantly, automatically, bringing forth a nickel for the conductor and a penny for the newsboy. . . .

Behind her newspaper she let her consciousness, that odd mingled consciousness, rove from pocket to pocket, realizing the armored assurance of having all those things at hand, instantly get-at-able, ready to meet emergencies . . . the keys, pencils, letters, documents, notebook, checkbook, billfolder—all at once, with a deep rushing sense of power and pride, she felt

(continued)
what she had never felt before in all her life—the possession of money, of her own earned money—hers to give or to withhold, not to beg for, tease for, wheedle for—hers. . . .

Now came the feeling of open-eyes acquaintance, of knowing men, as they were.

The world opened before her. Not the world she had been reared in—where Home had covered all the map, almost, and the rest had been “foreign,” or “unexplored country,” but the world as it was—man’s world, as made, lived in, and seen, by men. . . .

“The real danger,” began the Rev. Alfred Smythe . . . “is that they [women] will overstep the limits of their God-appointed sphere.”

“Their natural limits ought to hold ‘em, I think,” said cheerful Dr. Jones. “You can’t get around physiology.”

From The Charlotte Perkins Reader. Reprinted by permission of Random House, Inc.

**READER RESPONSE**

**Directions:** Answer the following questions on the lines below.

1. According to Gilman, what are the physical characteristics of the “true woman”?

2. How does Gilman express the idea that women are limited to the domestic sphere?

3. What is the chief source of pride and power for Mollie when she becomes a man?

4. How does Dr. Jones support his argument that women are more limited than men?

5. **Critical Thinking** What actions of Mollie’s experience as a man are now true for women?
Born in Philadelphia in 1859, Henry Ossawa Tanner was to become one of the most well-known African American artists of the nineteenth century. The son of a minister, Tanner grew up in Philadelphia. Following in the footsteps of many fine artists before him, he attended the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. In fact, Tanner became a pupil of Thomas Eakins, who encouraged the young Tanner to pursue his artistic talents.

During the 1880s, Tanner’s choice of subject for his paintings drew on themes from his African American heritage. He was especially concerned with how African Americans were represented in art, and he challenged the stereotypical, caricatured imagery that was common at the time by showing the humanity and dignity of African American people.

Unlike Eakins, not all of Tanner’s fellow artists and friends encouraged him to pursue his art, whether due to his race or his choice of controversial subjects. Whatever the reason, the lack of support from many of his peers left its mark on the artist. In 1891, Tanner left for Paris, which was to be his home for the rest of his life. Like Edmonia Lewis, Henry Tanner found the acceptance of and appreciation for his work abroad which he was never to receive in his native land.

During his early years in Paris, Tanner studied, and established a quality in his work that is reminiscent of painters such as Claude Monet. Tanner’s religious upbringing was the inspiration for many of the subjects of his paintings, such as Resurrection of Lazarus. This now-famous painting was exhibited at the Paris Salon in 1897 and was later purchased by the French government.

The same year in which his painting hung in the Paris Salon, 1897, Henry Tanner journeyed to the Holy Land. He received funds for traveling from the wealthy businessman and patron of Philadelphia, Rodman Wanamaker, who was then living in Paris.

Henry Tanner is perhaps best remembered for a painting titled The Seine, done in 1902. The painting is the end product of the artist’s studies, his journeys, and his love for the city of Paris. This painting is now owned by the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C.
As a further tribute to Tanner’s success as an artist, he was elected a member of the National Academy of Design in New York in 1909. He was given France’s highest honor in 1923 when he was made an honorary chevalier of the Order of the Legion of Honor. In 1927, he was the first African American to become a full academician of the National Academy of Design. Tanner lived to be 78 years old and died in 1937 in Paris.

1. What was the subject for many of Tanner’s early paintings?

2. Why did Tanner move to Paris in 1891 and remain there for the rest of his life?

3. What is significant about Tanner’s painting The Seine?

4. **Evaluating Information** In what ways does Tanner link his art to his heritage as an African American?

5. **Detecting Bias** Why do you think Tanner felt more acceptance in Paris than in Philadelphia?