

Lesson Plan
Emma Goldman: A Fight For Women and Equal Rights

Teacher Name: Kurtis D. Werner Grade level(s): 9-12 Course: American History: 1900-present

Describe the classroom or homework activity to be performed (individual assignment, cooperative learning, cross curricular, technology based, using artifacts and/or primary sources, etc.)

- This will be an individual learning assignment that will require the use of artifacts and other primary sources from the Emma Goldman Papers project by the University of California-Berkeley and Public Broadcasting Station (PBS).

Rationale (why are you doing this?)

- During her life, Goldman was a freethinking, controversial figure in the women's movement of the early twentieth century. Her writing and lectures spanned a wide variety of issues, including prisons, atheism, freedom of speech, militarism, capitalism, marriage, free love, and homosexuality. A strong anarchist, students need to understand the issues, both positive and negative, behind anarchism and why people such as Emma Goldman believed in the philosophy. Goldman is one of the most controversial figures of the early twentieth century, yet the majority of students have cannot fathom who Emma Goldman was or the significance of her life for women.

Required time frame: 1 class period (60 minutes)

Where in the teacher conference did you get the idea for this activity or assignment (speaker, document, photograph, activity, audio recording, other)?

- I originally wanted to do a lesson plan over Missouri and the Red Scare and could not find a whole lot of information. After doing a few Google searches I came across a website that explained how Emma Goldman actually served some time in jail in Jefferson City, Missouri, (along with numerous other places) and I became more interested in her life.

Lesson objectives – the student will:

- The student will be able to evaluate the controversial figure of Emma Goldman and her contributions to women's rights.
- The student will be able to analyze primary sources and comprehend Emma Goldman's stance on issues of free love, marriage, and anarchism.
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District, state, or national performance and knowledge standards/goals/skills met (be specific when referencing):

- Social Studies GLE 2a-5
- Social Studies GLE 2a-6
- Social Studies GLE 6-2
- Social Studies GLE 6-5
- Social Studies GLE 7-5
- Show-Me Standard SS2, SS6, SS7
- Show-Me Standard Goal 1(5)
- Show-Me Standard Goal 2(1)

Secondary materials (book, article, video documentary, etc.) needed – cite title and other detailed information:

- Brief introductory article on Emma Goldman:
<http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/Goldman/Curricula/introduction.html>

Primary sources (document, photograph, artifact, diary or letter, audio or visual recording, etc.) needed – cite detailed information:

- Interview with Emma Goldman "What is There in Anarchy for Woman?" St. Louis Post-Dispatch, October 24, 1897
<http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/Goldman/Curricula/WomensRights/interview.html>

Fully describe the activity or assignment in detail. What will both you and the students do?

- Students will first read a "Brief Introduction to Emma Goldman at <http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/Goldman/Curricula/introduction.html> (10 minutes)
- Students will then be able to follow along and look at an 1897 interview given to the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* illustrating Goldman's ideas on love and marriage. (20 minutes)
- Three students will volunteer to act out the interview with one person being the narrator, one person being the interviewer, and the other person being Emma Goldman. Other students will quietly follow along and enjoy the enhancement of the article.
- After the article is read, students will work individually to answer the questions from the interview. (30 minutes)
- The teacher will be watching the reenactment of the interview and offering constructive criticism on the performance when necessary for clarification.

Assessment: fully explain your assessment method in detail or create and attach your scoring guide:

- Students will be assessed through their understanding of the newspaper article. Questions should be handed out separately while the students reenact the interview. There are ten questions for ten points. The last three can be done together in class for vivid discussion.

What Is There in Anarchy for Woman?

"WHAT does anarchy hold out to me--a woman?"

"More to woman than to anyone else--everything which she has not--freedom and equality."

Quickly, earnestly Emma Goldman, the priestess of anarchy, exiled from Russia, feared by police, and now a guest of St. Louis Anarchists, gave this answer to my question.

I found her at No. 1722 Oregon avenue, an old-style two-story brick house, the home of a sympathizer--not a relative as has been stated.

I was received by a good-natured, portly German woman, and taken back to a typical German dining-room--everything clean and neat as soap and water could make them. After carefully dusting a chair for me with her apron, she took my name back to the bold little free-thinker. I was welcome. I found Emma Goldman sipping her coffee and partaking of bread and jelly, as her morning's repast. She was neatly clad in a percale shirt waist and skirt, with white collar and cuffs, her feet encased in a loose pair of cloth slippers. She doesn't look like a Russian Nihilist who will be sent to Siberia if she ever crosses the frontier of her native land.

"Do you believe in marriage?" I asked.

"I do not," answered the fair little Anarchist, as promptly as before. "I believe that when two people love each other that no judge, minister or court, or body of people, have anything to do with it. They themselves are the ones to determine the relations which they shall hold with one another. When that relation becomes irksome to either party, or one of the parties, then it can be as quietly terminated as it was formed."

Miss Goldman gave a little nod of her head to emphasize her words, and quite a pretty head it was, crowned with soft brown hair, combed with a bang and brushed to one side. Her eyes are the honest blue, her complexion clear and white. Her nose tough rather broad and of a Teutonic type, was well formed. She is short of stature, with a well-rounded figure. Her whole type is more German than Russian. The only serious physical failing that she has is in her eyes. She is so extremely near-sighted that with glasses she can scarcely distinguish print.

"The alliance should be formed," she continued, "not as it is now, to give the woman a support and home, but because the love is there, and that state of affairs can only be brought about by an internal revolution, in short, Anarchy."

She said this as calmly as though she had just expressed an ordinary every-day fact, but the glitter in her eyes showed the "internal revolutions" already at work in her busy brain.

"What does Anarchy promise woman?"

"It holds everything for woman--freedom, equality--everything that woman has not now."

"Isn't woman free?"

"Free! She is the slave of her husband and her children. She should take her part in the business world the same as the man; she should be his equal before the world, as she is in the reality. She is as

capable as he, but when she labors she gets less wages. Why? Because she wears skirts instead of trousers."

"But what is to become of the ideal home life, and all that now surrounds the mother, according to a man's idea?"

"Ideal home life, indeed! The woman, instead of being the household queen, told about in story books, is the servant, the mistress, and the slave of both husband and children. She loses her own individuality entirely, even her name she is not allowed to keep. She is the mistress of John Brown or the mistress of Tom Jones; she is that and nothing else. That is the way I think of her."

Miss Goldman has a pleasant accent. She rolls her r's and changes her r's into v's and vice-versa, with a truly Russian pronunciation. She gesticulates a great deal. When she becomes excited her hands and feet and shoulders all help to illustrate her meanings.

"What would you do with the children of the Anarchistic era?"

"The children would be provided with common homes, big boarding schools, where they will be properly cared for and educated and in every way given as good, and in most cases better, care than they would receive in their own homes. Very few mothers know how to take proper care of their children, anyway. It is a science only a very few have learned."

"But the women that desire a home life and the care of their own children, the domestic woman, what of her?"

"Oh, of course, the women that desire could keep their children home and confine themselves as strictly to domestic duties as they desired. But it would give those women who desire something broader, a chance to attain any height they desired. With no poor, and no capitalists, and one common purse, this earth will afford the heaven that the Christians are looking for in another world."

She gazed contemplatively in the bottom of the empty coffee cup, as though she saw in imagination the ideal State, already an actuality.

"Who will take care of the children?" I asked, breaking in upon her reverie.

"Every one," she answered, "has tastes and qualifications suiting them to some occupation. I am a trained nurse. I like to care for the sick. So it will be with some women. They will want to care for and teach the children.

"Won't the children lose their love for their parents and feel the lack of their companionship?" A thought of the affectionate little darlings being relegated to a sort of an orphan asylum crossed my mind.

"The parents will have the same opportunities of gaining their confidences and affections as they have now. They can spend just as much time there as they please or have them with them just as often as desired. They will be the children of love--healthy, strong-minded--and not as now, in most cases, born of hate and domestic dissensions."

"What do you call love?"

"When a man or woman finds some quality or qualities in another that they admire and has an overweening desire to please that person, even to the sacrificing of personal feeling; when there is that subtle something drawing them together, that those who love recognize, and feel it in the inmost fiber of their being, then I call that love." She finished speaking and her face was suffused with a rosy blush.

"Can a person love more than one at a time?"

"I don't see why not--if they find the same lovable qualities in several persons. What should prevent one loving the same things in all of them?"

"If we cease to love the man or woman and find some one else, as I said before, we talk it over together and quietly change the mode of living. The private affairs of the family need not then be talked over in the courts and become public property. No one can control the affections, therefore there should be no jealousies.

"Heartaches? Oh, yes," she said, sadly, "but not hatred because he or she has tired of the relations. The human race will always have heartaches as long as the heart beats in the breast.

"My religion," she laughingly repeated. "I was of the Hebrew faith when a girl--you know I am a Jewess--but now I am an atheist. No one has been able to prove either the inspiration of the Bible or the existence of a God to my satisfaction. I believe in no hereafter except the hereafter that is found by the physical matter existing in the human body. I think that lives again in some other form, and I don't think that anything once created over is lost--it goes on and on in first one shape, then another. There is no such thing as a soul--it is all the physical matter."

Pretty Miss Goldman finished speaking, and a delicate flush mounted to her cheek as I asked her if she intended to marry.

"No; I don't believe in marriage for others, and I certainly should not preach one thing and practice another."

She sat in an easy attitude with one leg crossed over the other. She is in every sense a womanly looking woman, with masculine mind and courage.

She laughed as she said there were fifty police at her lecture on Wednesday night, and she added, "If there had of been a bomb thrown I would surely have been blamed for it."

Questions on the Interview:

- 1. Why did Goldman see marriage as a repressive institution for women? For men?**
- 2. What aspects of the institution of marriage would be problematic for an anarchist?**
- 3. What did the reporter think about Goldman?**
- 4. What were Goldman's feelings about monogamy (loving one person exclusively)?**
- 5. Did she think that women could have a home and family and still be free?**
- 6. How would children be raised if Goldman's vision of anarchism became a reality?**
- 7. Do you think Goldman's definition of love is at its basis "selfish" or "selfless"?**

General Questions on the philosophies of Emma Goldman:

- 1. Do you agree or disagree with Goldman's assertion that: "No one can control the affections, therefore there should be no jealousies."**
- 2. Is there such a thing as equality in marriage? In your opinion, what ingredients are needed to create an equal marriage?**
- 3. Discuss your thoughts on these or other contemporary issues of love and marriage: domestic partnerships, palimony suits, divorce rates, child custody, non-marital sex.**