

**Questions 1 – 10 are based on the following passages..**

Passage 1 is adapted from Elihu Root's 1894 speech to the NY legislature's Suffrage Hearings. Passage 2 is from Jane Addams' 1906 speech titled, "The Modern City and The Municipal Franchise for Women."

**Passage 1**

One question to be determined in the discussion of this subject is whether the nature of woman is such that her taking upon the performance of the functions implied in suffrage will leave her in the possession and the exercise of her highest powers or will be an abandonment of those powers and on entering upon a field in which, because of her difference from man, she is distinctly inferior. Mr. President, I have said that I thought suffrage would be a loss for women. I think so, because suffrage implies not merely the casting of the ballot, the gentle and peaceful fall of the snowflake, but suffrage. If it means anything, means entering upon the field of political life, and politics is modified war.

In politics there is struggle, strife, contention, bitterness, heart-burning, excitement, agitation, everything which is adverse to the true character of woman. Woman rules today by the sweet and noble influence of her character. Put woman into the arena of conflict and she abandons these great weapons which control the world, and she takes into her hands, feeble and nerveless for strife, weapons with which she is unfamiliar and which she is unable to yield. Woman in strife becomes hard, harsh, unlovable, repulsive; as far removed from that gentle creature to whom we all owe allegiance and to whom we confess submission as the heaven is removed from the earth.

Mr. President in the divine distribution of powers the duty and right of protection rests with the male. It is so throughout nature. It is so with men, and I for one will never consent to part with the divine right of protecting my wife, my daughter, the

35 woman whom I love and the woman whom I respect, exercising the birthright of man, and place that high duty in the weak and nerveless hands of those designed by God to be protected rather than to engage in the stern warfare of government.

**40 Passage 2**

It has been well said that the modern city is a stronghold of industrialism quite as the feudal city was a stronghold of militarism, but the modern cities fear no enemies and rivals from without and their problems of government are solely internal. Affairs for the most part are going badly in these great new centres, in which the quickly-congregated population has not yet learned to arrange its affairs satisfactorily. Unsanitary housing, poisonous sewage, contaminated water, infant mortality, the spread of contagion, adulterated food, impure milk, smoke-laden air, ill-ventilated factories, dangerous occupations, juvenile crime, unwholesome crowding, prostitution and drunkenness are the enemies which the modern cities must face and overcome, would they survive. Logically their electorate should be made up of those who can bear a valiant part in this arduous contest, those who in the past have at least attempted to care for children, to clean houses, to prepare foods, to isolate the family from moral dangers; those who have traditionally taken care of that side of life which inevitably becomes the subject of municipal consideration and control as soon as the population is congested. To test the elector's fitness to deal with this situation by his ability to bear arms is absurd. These problems must be solved, if they are solved at all, not from the military point of view, not even from the industrial point of view, but from a third, which is rapidly developing in all the great cities of the world—the human welfare point of view.... City housekeeping has failed partly because women, the traditional housekeepers, have not been consulted as to its multifarious activities. The men have been carelessly

indifferent to much of this civic housekeeping, as they have always been indifferent to the details of the household....The very multifariousness and complexity of a city government demand the help  
80 of minds accustomed to detail and variety of work, to a sense of obligation for the health and welfare of young children and to a responsibility for the cleanliness and comfort of other people. Because all these things have traditionally been in the hands  
85 of women, if they take no part in them now, they are not only missing the education, which the natural participation in civic life would bring to them, but they are losing what they have always had.

1

As it is used in line 7, *field* most nearly means:

- A) Pasture
- B) Area
- C) Handle
- D) Parry

2

The author of passage one argues that a potential harmful effect of the suffrage movement is that

- A) every woman will have to be involved in politics
- B) men will inevitably part from their wives
- C) it allows women to fully engage in politics
- D) men will no longer be able to protect women

3

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 9-15
- B) Lines 19-20
- C) Lines 30-31
- D) Lines 32 - 34

4

The author states “I, for one, will never consent” (Lines 32-33) in order to:

- A) personalize an issue that was previously only discussed in the abstract CORRECT
- B) clarify that he is only one person who feels this way
- C) demonstrate his unwillingness to yield to accepted social practices
- D) warn the President against supporting suffrage

5

As it is used in line 46, *affairs* most nearly means:

- A) Relationships
- B) Entanglements
- C) Circumstances
- D) Transactions

6

In Passage 2, Addams enumerates the problems in lines 49 – 55 in order to make the point that:

- A) modern cities are absolute failures
- B) women must cease engaging in such behaviors if the conditions in cities are to improve
- C) all urban areas face an endless variety of problems
- D) women have a special knowledge that uniquely suits them to address such problems

7

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Line 45
- B) Lines 65 – 67
- C) Lines 67-68
- D) Lines 78-83

8

Both authors would most likely agree that

- A) Women are ill-suited for political engagement
- B) Government and politics are difficult areas
- C) Women can play a limited, but valuable, role in government
- D) Suffrage creates more problems than it remedies

9

The author of Passage 2 would most likely characterize Passage 1's claim that, "politics is modified war" as:

- A) Exaggerated
- B) Valid
- C) Irrelevant
- D) Dishonest

10

Which choice best describes the overall relationship between the two passages?

- A) Passage 2 examines the proposals made in Passage 1
- B) Passage 2 puts the argument of Passage 1 into a broader context
- C) Passage 2 elaborates on the points made in Passage 1
- D) Passage 2 refutes the central claim of Passage 1

## Answer Key

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. A
5. C
6. D
7. D
8. B
9. A
10. D

A-3

B-2

C-2

D-3

