

Comments: This paper provides an overview of Emma Goldman's definitions of anarchy, along with an explanation of her dedication to campaigns for women's rights and birth control. The choice of primary sources is strong. The use of specific quotations from the primary sources is done well. The overall structure of the paper lacks an argument that this then supported. The paper is also missing a conclusion. The paper also needs more historical context so that the reader can understand which periods are represented by Goldman's life and work. Placing the primary sources into a larger historical context would also help the reader understand whether Goldman's ideas were representative of her peer group or exceptional. More analysis of the primary sources through the Primary Source Worksheet might have helped with this end.

Who was Emma Goldman and why is she important? Emma Goldman is important because she was a forward thinker who lectured and pushed for changes in our society. She pushed for changes for the minorities and women of our society.

**Comment [1]:** Thesis is highlighted as required by the assignment, but the thesis does not pose a strong argument that the paper will support. The thesis suggests a general admiration for Goldman, but does not reflect a particular position that the primary sources would represent.

Emma Goldman, a self-proclaimed anarchist, believed that anarchism was actually a good thing, not a hurtful and violent path. She argues that women emancipation, while started to promote and free women, has in fact isolated women.<sup>1</sup> She believed that women trafficking, or prostitution, was a product of social conditions.<sup>2</sup> Goldman argues that in our society, it is quantity that matters, that the majority often condemns and hounds innovators of a new truth,<sup>3</sup> she also argues that love and marriage have nothing in common.<sup>4</sup> Emma Goldman was important to many movements, wrote many papers and gave speeches that would attract thousands. She was arrested for distributing information on birth control and was very important to the anarchist's political role. This paragraph describes many campaigns that Goldman supported, but the paragraph does not support the topic sentence which refers to anarchy.

**Comment [2]:** Phrasing?

**Comment [3]:** Define as American society; give time period that paper covers

**Comment [4]:** vague

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<sup>1</sup> Emma Goldman, "The Tragedy of Women's Emancipation," in *Anarchism and Other Essays*. Second Revised Edition. New York & London: Mother Earth Publishing Association, 1911. pp. 219-231. (Anarchy Archives: Pitzer Collage) [http://dwardmac.pitzer.edu/anarchist\\_archives/goldman/aando/emancipation.html](http://dwardmac.pitzer.edu/anarchist_archives/goldman/aando/emancipation.html)

<sup>2</sup> Emma Goldman, "The Traffic in Women," in *Anarchism and Other Essays*. Second Revised Edition. New York & London: Mother Earth Publishing Association, 1911. pp. 183-200. (Anarchy Archives: Pitzer Collage) [http://dwardmac.pitzer.edu/anarchist\\_archives/goldman/aando/traffic.html](http://dwardmac.pitzer.edu/anarchist_archives/goldman/aando/traffic.html)

<sup>3</sup> Emma Goldamn, "Minorities and Majorities," in *Anarchism and Other Essays*. Second Revised Edition. New York & London: Mother Earth Publishing Association, 1911. pp. 75-84. (Anarchy Archives: Pitzer Collage) [http://dwardmac.pitzer.edu/anarchist\\_archives/goldman/aando/minoritiesandmajorities.html](http://dwardmac.pitzer.edu/anarchist_archives/goldman/aando/minoritiesandmajorities.html)

<sup>4</sup> Emma Goldman, "Marriage and Love," in *Anarchism and Other Essays*. Second Revised Edition. New York & London: Mother Earth Publishing Association, Trans: Valeria Alexandria 1911. pp. 233-245. (Anarchy Archives: Pitzer Collage) [http://dwardmac.pitzer.edu/anarchist\\_archives/goldman/aando/marriageandlove.html](http://dwardmac.pitzer.edu/anarchist_archives/goldman/aando/marriageandlove.html)

The first question one might ask when thinking of Emma Goldman is what exactly anarchism is, this was such an important part of Goldman's life. According to Goldman, Anarchism "[u]rges men to think, to investigate, to analyze every proposition..." Goldman believed anarchism was the center of one's life, and that they should live and follow anarchism in every part of their life. Goldman provides her readers with a working definition of Anarchism. "The philosophy of a new social order based on liberty unrestricted by man-made law; the theory that all forms of government rest on violence, and are therefore wrong and harmful, as well as unnecessary."<sup>5</sup> Goldman was inspired down this path by the Haymarket affair. After witnessing this event with her older sister Helena, Goldman was determined to fight for what she believed in.<sup>6</sup> One of the things Goldman believed in where women's rights.

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Comment [5]: Introduce your quotation here

Comment [6]: Good example, but describe what this is for the reader. Explain historical significance and why Goldman's reaction.

Comment [7]: How does this sentence connect to topic sentence re. anarchy?

When fighting for women's rights, she acknowledges that women and men are different and that as a society we should embrace the things that make us individuals, use our own uniqueness to support each other. To use the difference between man and women to create a fair society. We are equal but different. She argues that with the rights women are getting, it isolates them. Takes away the things that make them uniquely women. Goldman argues that women should not fight to be like men, but rather embrace their differences and still be treated equally. In her essay, "The Tragedy of Women's Emancipation," Goldman states, "Emancipation should make it possible for women to be human in the truest sense." Later in the same paper she argues that emancipation has not done this, that it in fact has taken from women the thing that makes them unique. She argues that for woman to truly be free, it does not start in the courts but within one's self. A women to be free needs to throw off prejudice and traditions, to be free to love without being a slave. That women should be one with men, not enemies. She argues that men

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Comment [9]: Good interpretation based on the primary source

<sup>5</sup> Emma Goldman, "Anarchism: What it Really Stands For," Anarchy Archives: Pitzer Collage Accessed May 5 2016 [http://dwardmac.pitzer.edu/anarchist\\_archives/goldman/aando/anarchism.html](http://dwardmac.pitzer.edu/anarchist_archives/goldman/aando/anarchism.html)

<sup>6</sup> Emma Goldman, *Living my Life*, Dover Publication originally published 1931, Cosimo Classics 2011 Pg 8

and women should be allies. She argues that true freedom is being able to give oneself boundlessly, in order to find oneself richer.<sup>7</sup> She argues that in the current state women are either taken for their intelligence or for the beauty, but not both. Goldman herself faces this when dealing with the men around her. When fighting for women rights, Goldman addresses prostitution in and out of marriage.

Comment [10]: Good paraphrasing

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In her essay, "The Traffic in Women," Goldman argues that it's the state in which women are kept that makes prostitution stating that, "Nowhere is women treated according to the merit of her work, but rather as a sex. It is therefore almost inevitable that she should pay for her right to exist, to keep a position in whatever line, with sex favors." However she also argues that it is not just our society that causes women to go into prostitution, but in fact sex itself.

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Goldman argues that if society were to talk about sex more openly and to inform women of sex, not suppress it, then women would be more knowledgeable about sex, and be less likely to fall prey to prostitution. She makes the argument that it is not the fact that women sell themselves

that society has an issue with, but that they do it out of wedlock. In her essay she quotes Havelock Ellis in saying that the wife who marries for money is worse off, for a prostitute makes more money?, and has more freedom. In her essay, she argues that men are not condemned for these acts, if they wished to sleep around, society would not frown upon them. That it is because women are considered inferior that they are condemned for these acts.<sup>8</sup> In Goldman's essay,

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"Marriage and Love," she argues that marriage is a failure.<sup>9</sup> This adds to her earlier argument that women should be able to love freely and wholly whomever they so wish. With these arguments in mind, Goldman fights for birth control distribution and availability, eventually leading to her imprisonment, hoping to put men and women on equal grounds. Goldman argues

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<sup>7</sup> Goldman, "The Tragedy of Women Emancipation"

<sup>8</sup> Goldman "The Traffic in Women"

<sup>9</sup> Goldman, "Marriage and Love"

that women are not the only ones condemned, that the majority will always condemn the minority.

Goldman's ~~essay~~, "Minorities and Majorities," makes the claim that society claims to be one of individualism but in fact is not. Goldman makes the argument that "[t]he few are misunderstood, hounded, imprisoned, tortured and killed." Arguing that society is not for the few but for the many. She makes the argument, that men like Jefferson, Patrick Henry and Lincoln are pushed aside and forgotten, until it becomes popular to think in that way. That the minority is abused and their worries pushed to the side. She argues that if the majority was attacked in the same manner as the minority, then there would be mass hysteria crying out against the injustice. She makes the argument that it is not the majority that will allow for freedom, but the fight of the minorities. She argues that the majority will continue to support the inhumane roles that currently exist. That our society will not truly thrive until the minorities are given a voice.<sup>10</sup> She helps those without a voice by holding lectures for all to attend. Fighting for just these rights. In a letter to James Colton, Goldman address's the fact that she presents these lectures free, however for certain communities, such as the Jewish one mentioned in said letter, she will have to start asking for compensation.<sup>11</sup> She had many beliefs that were not popular during her time. ~~Now that we have addressed her beliefs, let's take a little time to address who exactly Emma Goldman was and who she was rubbing elbows with.~~

Emma Goldman came to America in August 1889. She arrived in New York a young women of twenty. Born in Russia, New York was a big change for her. She arrived in New York with a bag of belongings and nothing else. Her belongings were meager, a few changes of clothing and her sewing machine, hoping to start a life in America as a seamstress. Her first stop

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<sup>10</sup> Goldman "Minority and Majority"

<sup>11</sup> Emma Goldman in a letter to James Colton, November 4, 1925 Libcom.org accessed April 25, 2016.

was to family, where she dropped her things and took off. From there she met up with Soloaroff, someone she had seen give a presentation and wanted to make associations with, he would introduce her to her soon to be long-time lover Alexander Berkman. She describes Beckman as a young man with a huge appetite and a wide chest. Berkman instantly endears himself to Goldman inviting her to attend a lecture of Johann Most, an activist she had hoped to see.<sup>12</sup> She describes Most as a unattractive man, in the speech Berkman invites her to, Most address the Haymarket Affair, Goldman claims during his speech he goes from a gruesome man to a man of power. She was enchanted with the speech.<sup>13</sup> This would be the first of many speeches she would attend while in New York.

Comment [12]: Phrasing?

Johanna Griere presented one of these speeches, at this point Goldman was not proclaiming herself as an anarchist. Griere was so impressed with Goldmans reaction she called her over after the speech to talk to her. Goldman was so excited by this encounter she ran home and awoke her sister Helen to tell her all about the event. Helens response was “The next thing I’ll hear about my litter sister is that she, too, is a dangerous anarchist.” In some ways, she was, foreshadowing Goldman’s life. This started her intense research into anarchism, what it was, what it stood for and what it meant to be an anarchist.<sup>14</sup>

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In year? Goldman marries Jacob Keshner, only to find that they do not mesh. This leads to tension in the home. Awaking Goldman to the fact that marriage is a failure. He Keshner was unable to preform his husbandly duties. She would later divorce, remarry and divorce Keshner. She would then spend much time with Berkman. Eventually they plan an assassination that fails. Berkman is locked up for 20 years. During this time Goldman is pushing for equal rights for women, distribution of birth control. Giving speeches and getting arrested fills these years for

Comment [14]: Casual phrasing: what do you really mean?

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<sup>12</sup> Goldman, *Living my Life*, 6

<sup>13</sup> Goldman, *Living my life*, 6

<sup>14</sup> Ilad, 9

Goldman. Before the assassination attempt Goldman and Berkman start a journal together, *Mother Earth*. He edits it while she is traveling the world giving speeches and fighting for anarchism.<sup>15</sup>

The paper is missing a concluding paragraph.

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Comment [15]: This paragraph is full of important historical details, but the writing is rushed. Take time to explain each detail so that the reader can follow the sequence of events in Goldman's life.

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## Bibliography

Emma Goldman, "The Tragedy of Women's Emancipation," in *Anarchism and Other Essays*. Second Revised Edition. New York & London: Mother Earth Publishing Association, 1911. pp. 219-231. (Anarchy Archives: Pitzer Collage) [http://dwardmac.pitzer.edu/anarchist\\_archives/goldman/aando/emancipation.html](http://dwardmac.pitzer.edu/anarchist_archives/goldman/aando/emancipation.html)

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<sup>1</sup> Emma Goldamn, "Minorities and Majorities," in *Anarchism and Other Essays*. Second Revised Edition. New York & London: Mother Earth Publishing Association, 1911. pp. 75-84. (Anarchy Archives: Pitzer Collage) [http://dwardmac.pitzer.edu/anarchist\\_archives/goldman/aando/minoritiesandmajorities.html](http://dwardmac.pitzer.edu/anarchist_archives/goldman/aando/minoritiesandmajorities.html)

<sup>1</sup> Emma Goldman, "Marriage and Love," in *Anarchism and Other Essays*. Second Revised Edition. New York & London: Mother Earth Publishing Association, Trans: Valeria Alexandria 1911. pp. 233-245. (Anarchy Archives: Pitzer Collage) [http://dwardmac.pitzer.edu/anarchist\\_archives/goldman/aando/marriageandlove.html](http://dwardmac.pitzer.edu/anarchist_archives/goldman/aando/marriageandlove.html).

<sup>1</sup> Emma Goldman in a letter to James Colton, November 4, 1925 Libcom.org accessed April 25, 2016. Emma Goldman, "Anarchism: What it Really Stands For," Anarchy Archives: Pitzer Collage Accessed May 5 2016 [http://dwardmac.pitzer.edu/anarchist\\_archives/goldman/aando/anarchism.html](http://dwardmac.pitzer.edu/anarchist_archives/goldman/aando/anarchism.html)

<sup>1</sup> Emma Goldman, *Living my Life*, Dover Publication originally published 1931, Cosimo Classics 2011 Pg 8

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<b>Step 1: Identify the Source</b> <i>Answer all known fields</i>	
<b>Source title</b>	Living my Life
<b>Author or creator</b>	Emma Goldman
<b>Type of source</b>	Book, Biograpgy
<b>Date of source</b>	1931
<b>Original source location</b>	
<b>Physical description</b>	A memoir written By Goldman, two-parts, 900+ pages. Tells her life story

<b>Step 2: Analyze the Source</b> <i>Answer all known fields, only if evidenced by the source itself</i>			
<b>Author</b>		<b>Intended Audience</b>	
<b>Race</b>	White	<b>Race</b>	Any
<b>Age</b>	Late 30s	<b>Age</b>	Any
<b>Gender</b>	Female	<b>Gender</b>	Any
<b>Other information (such as job, social status, family info, etc.)</b>		<b>Other information (such as jobs, social status, families, etc.)</b>	

<b>Step 3: Contextualize and Explore the Source</b> <i>Answer only with information evidenced by the source, otherwise cite or note your secondary source of information</i>	
<b>Why was this source/document created?</b>	Goldman felt people needed to hear her story

<b>What is the historical context of the source (i.e. political, social, economic, or environmental context)?</b>	This book takes place in America, Russia, Paris and other places. Stories from her being six to her late thirties so 1880's-1920's
<b>What opinions and/or unintentional implications are conveyed by this source?</b>	She pushes all her ideals and beliefs on anarchism, marriage, feminism and everything else
<b>What do you still not know, and where can you find that information?</b>	Her life after the book, can find more information in her other speeches given later.
<b>What contextual information should be noted about you, the researcher (i.e. your race, age, gender, familial and social background, etc.)? How might that influence your interpretation of the source?</b>	

**Step 4: Using the Source**

<b>What is one historical statement that can be made using the source as evidence?</b>	The women's movement was a long and complicated one, which had all kinds of angles.
<b>What can be concluded about the validity of the source, and about its place in the broader historical/social context of the time?</b>	IT is a memoir so it is all from Goldmans view

**Step 1: Identify the Source**

*Answer all known fields*

<b>Source title</b>	Traffic in Women
<b>Author or creator</b>	Emma Goldman
<b>Type of source</b>	
<b>Date of source</b>	
<b>Original source location</b>	
<b>Physical description</b>	

**Step 2: Analyze the Source**

*Answer all known fields, only if evidenced by the source itself*

<b>Author</b>		<b>Intended Audience</b>	
<b>Race</b>		<b>Race</b>	
<b>Age</b>		<b>Age</b>	
<b>Gender</b>		<b>Gender</b>	

Other information (such as job, social status, family info, etc.)		Other information (such as jobs, social status, families, etc.)	
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<b>Step 3: Contextualize and Explore the Source</b> <i>Answer only with information evidenced by the source, otherwise cite or note your secondary source of information</i>	
Why was this source/document created?	
What is the historical context of the source (i.e. political, social, economic, or environmental context)?	
What opinions and/or unintentional implications are conveyed by this source?	
What do you still not know, and where can you find that information?	
What contextual information should be noted about you, the researcher (i.e. your race, age, gender, familial and social background, etc.)? How might that influence your interpretation of the source?	

<b>Step 4: Using the Source</b>	
What is one historical statement that can be made using the source as evidence?	
What can be concluded about the validity of the source, and about its place in the broader historical/social context of the time?	

<b>Step 1: Identify the Source</b> <i>Answer all known fields</i>	
Source title	The tragedy of Women Emancipation
Author or creator	Emma Goldman
Type of source	
Date of source	
Original source location	

Physical description	
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<b>Step 2: Analyze the Source</b> <i>Answer all known fields, only if evidenced by the source itself</i>			
Author		Intended Audience	
Race		Race	
Age		Age	
Gender		Gender	
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What can be concluded about the validity of the source, and about its place in the broader historical/social context of the time?	

<b>Step 1: Identify the Source</b> <i>Answer all known fields</i>
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Source title	Minority and Majority
Author or creator	Emma Goldman
Type of source	
Date of source	
Original source location	
Physical description	

Step 2: Analyze the Source			
<i>Answer all known fields, only if evidenced by the source itself</i>			
Author		Intended Audience	
Race		Race	
Age		Age	
Gender		Gender	
Other information (such as job, social status, family info, etc.)		Other information (such as jobs, social status, families, etc.)	

Step 3: Contextualize and Explore the Source	
<i>Answer only with information evidenced by the source, otherwise cite or note your secondary source of information</i>	
Why was this source/document created?	
What is the historical context of the source (i.e. political, social, economic, or environmental context)?	
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What can be concluded about the validity of the	

source, and about its place in the broader historical/social context of the time?	
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<b>Step 1: Identify the Source</b> <i>Answer all known fields</i>	
Source title	Marriage and Love
Author or creator	Emma Goldman
Type of source	
Date of source	
Original source location	
Physical description	

<b>Step 2: Analyze the Source</b> <i>Answer all known fields, only if evidenced by the source itself</i>			
Author		Intended Audience	
Race		Race	
Age		Age	
Gender		Gender	
Other information (such as job, social status, family info, etc.)		Other information (such as jobs, social status, families, etc.)	

<b>Step 3: Contextualize and Explore the Source</b> <i>Answer only with information evidenced by the source, otherwise cite or note your secondary source of information</i>	
Why was this source/document created?	
What is the historical context of the source (i.e. political, social, economic, or environmental context)?	
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source?	
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Step 4: Using the Source	
What is one historical statement that can be made using the source as evidence?	
What can be concluded about the validity of the source, and about its place in the broader historical/social context of the time?	

Step 1: Identify the Source	
<i>Answer all known fields</i>	
Source title	Letter James Colton
Author or creator	Emma Goldman, James Colton
Type of source	
Date of source	
Original source location	
Physical description	

Step 2: Analyze the Source			
<i>Answer all known fields, only if evidenced by the source itself</i>			
Author		Intended Audience	
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Age		Age	
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<b>What do you still not know, and where can you find that information?</b>	
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<b>What can be concluded about the validity of the source, and about its place in the broader historical/social context of the time?</b>	