

14**Elements of an Argument**

Directions: Read the boxed speech. Then answer the questions that follow.

We have, in this country, two million children under the age of sixteen years who are earning their bread. They vary in age from six and seven years (in the cotton mills of Georgia) and eight, nine and ten years (in the coal-breakers of Pennsylvania), to fourteen, fifteen and sixteen years in more enlightened states. . . .

North and South Carolina and Georgia place no restriction upon the work of children at night; and while we sleep little . . . girls will be working tonight in the mills in those states, working eleven hours at night. . . . Nor is it only in the South that these things occur. . . . In New Jersey, boys and girls, after their 14th birthday, enjoy the pitiful privilege of working all night long. . . .

If the [women] in Georgia could vote, would the Georgia Legislature have refused at every session for the last three years to stop the work in the mills of children under twelve years of age? Would the New Jersey Legislature have passed that shameful repeal bill enabling girls of fourteen years to work all night, if the mothers in New Jersey were enfranchised? Until the mothers in the great industrial states [can vote], we shall none of us be able to free our consciences from participation in this great evil [of child labor].

—Florence Kelley, 1905

1. Which statement **best** represents Kelley's **claim**?
 - a. All child labor must be stopped at once, in the North and South.
 - b. Women must be allowed to vote so they can help end child labor.
 - c. Mothers and teachers must be given the vote first, before other women.
 - d. Women would not need to vote if there were no child labor.
2. Which **assumption** does Kelley make?
 - a. Older children should work.
 - b. Some children need to work.
 - c. Child labor is bad.
 - d. Child labor was not accepted in the past.
3. List **two** examples of **support** Kelley uses. Identify the type of support in each example ____

