**Reading comprehension**

**Doc 2: Guardians of family virtue**

**Read this text, and find out the English equivalents to complete the grid.**

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| --- | --- |
| 1    5      10     15      20     25 | By the late nineteenth century, these temperance reformers emerged with a new organizational capacity and a new appreciation for state-sponsored social change. The Woman’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) established in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1874, became the most powerful female reform organization of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. […]  These middle-class Protestant women, identifying themselves as guardians of family virtue, saw the abolition of liquor consumption as the linchpin in an effort to protect vulnerable women and children and discipline male, and especially working-class, breadwinners. New armies of male wageworkers labored long hours in the nation’s burgeoning cotton mills, machine shops, steel foundries and coal mines by the end of the nineteenth century. Their wives labored in their households raising children, cooking, doing laundry, and sometimes taking in boarders. They relied on their husbands’ wages to make ends meet. Working-class women’ s budgetary challenge were compounded by spouses’ periodic unemployment. Layoffs, economic downturns, and manufacturers’ seasonal production cycles made bouts of unemployment common for wage earners.  The saloon, well-to-do ‘friendly visitors’ argued, added insecurity to their home lives: poor women had to fear that much-needed cash would land in a saloon. To make matters worse, inebriated husbands returning home threatened domestic violence as well as family destitution. The paternalist Protestant elite women who filled the ranks of the grassroots crusaders, drew upon the well of earlier temperance ideas. Their solutions, however, no longer focused on converting individuals to an abstinent life. They sought the social means to promote temperance and launched local-option campaigns and eventually statewide prohibition battles to abolish the liquor traffic.  *The War on Alcohol,* by Lisa McGirr, 2016 |

**VOCABULARY TO REMEMBER**

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|  | La Ligue de l’abstinence |
|  | Un facteur clé, un élément central |
|  | Soutien de famille, gagne-pain |
|  | Un travailleur |
|  | Une filature de coton |
|  | Une fonderie d’acier |
|  | Une mine de charbon |
|  | Faire la lessive |
|  | Un pensionnaire |
|  | Se reposer sur quelqu’un |
|  | Joindre les deux bouts (exp) |
|  | aggraver |
|  | Un licenciement, chômage technique |
|  | Licencier quelqu’un |
|  | Une baisse |
|  | Une période |
|  | Le chômage |
|  | ivre |
|  | atterrir |
|  | Pour empirer les choses (exp) |
|  | Un militant de base |
|  | Utiliser, s’inspirer de |
|  | rechercher |