| **Interactive**  **Notes** | **Name**: dessa Shapiro  **Date:** 5/25/22  **Class/Period:** 4  **Topic:** US history |
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| **Essential Questions:**   * Early Biography: What influenced this person's early life? What were the key events in their early childhood that are relevant and interesting? * What are the goals of the social movement? What are the pivotal and key events? * How did this person play a role in this movement? How did they impact change? * What are some highs and lows of this person's work in the movement? What obstacles did they face? * What is a famous quotation or writing by this person related to the movement? * How has this movement and person impacted change in society? * How has this change impacted our national identity or culture? | |
| **Source (APA format)**  The Personal Attacks on Rachel Carson as a Woman Scientist. (2020, March 5). Retrieved May 27, 2022, from Environment & Society Portal website: <https://www.environmentandsociety.org/exhibitions/rachel-carsons-silent-spring/personal-attacks-rachel-carson-woman-scientist>  Lear, L. (2015). Rachel Carson, Biography. Retrieved May 27, 2022, from Rachelcarson.org website: <https://www.rachelcarson.org/Bio.aspx>  A Fierce Green Fire ~ Timeline of Environmental Movement and History | American Masters | PBS. (2014, April 15). Retrieved May 27, 2022, from American Masters website: <https://www.pbs.org/wnet/americanmasters/a-fierce-green-fire-timeline-of-environmental-movement/2988/>  Cole, N. (2012). Rachel Carson: Mother of The Environmental Movement | Lori Weintrob. Retrieved May 27, 2022, from Wagner.edu website: [https://faculty.wagner.edu/lori-weintrob/rachel-carson-mother-of-the-environmental-movement-2/#:~:text=Writing%20was%20Rachel%20Carson’s%20greatest,U.S.%20in%20agriculture%20and%20elsewhere](https://faculty.wagner.edu/lori-weintrob/rachel-carson-mother-of-the-environmental-movement-2/#:~:text=Writing%20was%20Rachel%20Carson%E2%80%99s%20greatest,U.S.%20in%20agriculture%20and%20elsewhere). | |
| **Questions/ Connections/Conclusions**  Early Biograph | **Main Ideas/Details/Answers/Explanation/Analysis**  1st person of interest : Rachel Carson  Was born in 1907 and died in 1964  Rachel Carson was born in a rule town in Pennsylvania. From an early age, she was taught to love and appreciate nature and the living world. She studied Marine biology at college and received a MA of zoology After college, during the Depression, she worked at the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries to write radio scripts.  For extra work, She wrote feature articles about natural history for the Baltimore Sun. and Overall She spent 15 years in the federal service, working as a scientist and editor. In 1936 she rose to become Editor-in-Chief of all publications for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.  During the mid 20th century, the environmental movement was gaining popularity. There were more people advocating for environmental protection. And activists were pushing for more preservation, and demanding more government legislation to protect the environment.  The environmental movement in the 1960s specifically, was a time when environmentalism was given a political expression through the establishment of a “green” political movement. The “green” party of the time was focused on changing government policy and promoting environmental social values.  This eventually led to the creation of the official green political party, which was established in 2001. Carson was an important influence of this movement because her books and other writings educated people of the time. and pushed them into recognizing the importance of environmental preservation.  Throughout her career, She wrote books to defend nature and to support preservation of the natural world. In her later life she wrote [***Silent Spring***](https://www.rachelcarson.org/SilentSpring.aspx), her most famous book. In which she challenged the practices of agricultural scientists and the government. And called for change in the way humankind viewed the natural world.  This book is considered one of the most influential works in the modern environmental movement. It started a reversal in national pesticide policy, which led to a nationwide ban on DDT for agricultural uses. It was able to further inspire an environmental movement that led to the creation of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.  She was primarily an author, and chose to rebel/speak though her writing. But when necessary, she was willing to speak out for her cause. In response to the chemical industries objection to Silent Spring, she Testified before Congress, and called for new policies to protect human health and the environment from dangerous pesticides.  She faced many hardships in her career, including oppression for being a women scientist, and having others discredit her work and opinions. But she was always able to easily dismiss the opposition, and stand up for her opinions and beliefs. This persistent attitude was able to help her achieve her goals and advance her movement.  In the current day, the environmental movement holds the ideas and values preached in Carson's books as a founding ideology of their cause. As time passed, more people have started to prioritize the natural world, and recognize the importance of preserving and appreciating nature. |

John Muir

<https://vault.sierraclub.org/john_muir_exhibit/life/muir_biography.aspx>

John Muir was born on April 21st, 1838 in Dunbar, Scotland, which is also the first town to ever become zero waste. He stayed there and attended local schools until he was 11 (or in 1849) when he and his family emigrated to the US, living near Hickory Hill Farm around Portage, Wisconsin. John Muir was a farmer, and his dad didn’t let him live that down. He worked hard from sunrise to sunset, but whenever John and his brother had a small break, they roamed the fields and woods of the wisconsin countryside. This was where John developed his love for nature. He also became an inventor in these woods, using the wood to make some of the first accurate clocks and a device that tipped him out of bed in the morning. In 1860, at 22 years old, John took his inventions to the state fair in Madison, where he won multiple awards, and used the recognition to enroll himself into the University of Wisconsin.

After 3 years attending UoW, he decided to drop out because his love for nature wouldnt fade. He wanted to get out and explore the world. So he did, beginning to explore the northern United States and Canada getting small time jobs to help him through. In 1867, while working at one of his small time jobs as a carriage parts shop in Indianapolis, Muir suffered an injury that would leave him blind for one month. This injury would change his life. In that month of him losing his vision, he wasn’t able to see nature, making his urges to explore even stronger. After regaining his vision, he wanted to do nothing but explore the woods. His exploration went on for years. He walked thousands of miles from Indianapolis to the Gulf of Mexico, then walked over to San Francisco in 1868. He realized once he was in San Francisco that California would become his home, despite him continuing to travel the world. The reason he chose California as his home is because Yosemite and Sierra Nevada were areas he adored. In that same year, “he walked across the San Joaquin Valley through waist-high wildflowers and into the high country for the first time. Later he would write: "Then it seemed to me the Sierra should be called no the Nevada, or Snowy Range, but the Range of Light...the most divinely beautiful of all the mountain chains I have ever seen."”(<https://vault.sierraclub.org/john_muir_exhibit/life/muir_biography.aspx>) He went on to herd sheep and make his home in Yosemite.

With all of the love hes developed for nature over the years he needed a way to convey this love to the world. So he began writing. As he continued to explore the world, he wrote his first series of articles in 1874, called “Studies in Sierra.” He moved to Martinez California with his newly-wed wife in 1880, starting their new family with 2 daughters named Wanda and Helen. Muir after 10 years of ranching with his wife and kids got his irk again to explore the world. He went on to visit Australia, South America, China, Europe, Africa, Japan, and many more places, along with returning to Sierra Nevada. He then began to take writing more seriously, publishing 300 articles and 10 major books that summarized his travels, written with the love he experiences for nature. His books became very popular in no time. Readers could feel the enthusiasm and love Muir had for nature, and as Muir in one of his books introduced the idea of conversationism, many followed suit. Muir continued to advocate for national parks and environmental safety until he died. Muir Woods was named after him to commemerate what he’s done.