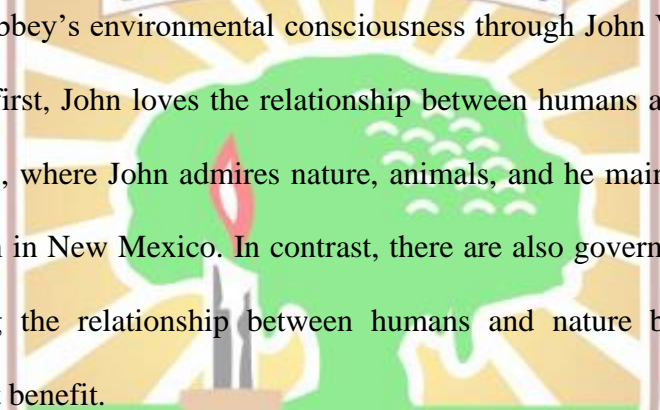


CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

After analyzing Edward Abbey's novel *Fire on the Mountain*, I conclude Humans and the environment have a reciprocal relationship that must be maintained. When humans protect nature, nature provides a place and natural resources that humans can utilize.



Edward Abbey's environmental consciousness through John Vogelin as main character. The first, John loves the relationship between humans and nature in *Fire on the Mountain*, where John admires nature, animals, and he maintains the balance of the ecosystem in New Mexico. In contrast, there are also government parties who were exhausting the relationship between humans and nature by exploiting the wilderness to get benefit.

The second, John defends the land. He defends the land by not selling his land to the United States government. John wants to preserve nature, and the government can not damage the ecosystem of the New Mexico desert. He also is against the government with struggles to save the land from the United States government.

The third, anarchism. John wants to reject the role made by the government, especially political authority because Anarchism is practicing freedom to defend the dignity of individuals who reject all forms of oppression. Moreover Edward Abbey

describes John Vogelín as carrying out acts of radicalism because policies made by the United States government can destroy the environment.

