Nathaniel Hawthorne is another writer who describes the oppression faced by women in society. Crucial female characters had influenced Nathaniel during his development, and as a result, he wrote "The Birthmark." "The Birthmark" is a romantic short story written in 1843; the story is about Aylmer and his wife Georgiana (Ref-u035580). The story depicts Aylmer as a recognized and brilliant philosopher and scientist who fell in love with the beautiful Georgiana. Georgina is the true epitome for beauty except for a small red birthmark on her cheek. The birthmark resembles that shape of a hand as the story quotes, "… in the center of Georgiana's left check there was a singular mark, deeply interwoven… its shape bore a little similarity to the human hand." The birthmark becomes a major issue of concern for Aylmer as he wishes to scrap it off; one night, he dreams of scaling the mark off with a knife and continues till he reaches Georgiana's heart. Although Georgiana is angry when Aylmer tells her that her mark was a sign of imperfection, the remark has hurt her feelings, and she starts crying.

Later in the story, Georgiana decides that she would risk her life and remove the mark instead of going through the horror she faced with her husband. The mark makes Aylmer wish he could violently attack his wife; he takes her to his laboratory and stares at her with boiling emotions that make Georgiana faint. After Georgina recovered, her husband gave her flowers that died soon after; the flower's short lifespan shows the short-lived affection of Aylmer towards his wife. Aylmer takes his wife as a specimen and does risky tests on her; he gives her a potion to drink that she had only tested on a plant and not an animal before that. Georgiana drinks the potion, and the mark slowly fades. To Aylmer's amusement, he jumps in jubilation but soon realizes that his wife slowly dies. Georgiana finally dies as her husband watches.

The writer used the mark to represent Georgiana's imperfection by saying that the mark connected to her emotions and heart. The mark symbolizes how we perceive our women of today; we forget all her desirable qualities and major on one insignificant trait that we do not like about them. Aylmer is obsessed with science and his beautiful wife and tries to combine both his affections by conducting a scientific experiment on his wife that proved fatal. The story shows the extent to which women are willing to go to make their husbands happy even if they are aware that those measures might endanger their lives. Society has made women be the prey, prey to the misplaced demands of men. As readers, we can all blame and wish harsh judgment on Aylmer, but he is only a product of the society he lives in. Aylmer is a reflection of what society has made most men be.

At the start of the story, Aylmer is portrayed as a perfect creature of great wealth in knowledge and a man of science. Therefore, in the reader's mind, Aylmer is already almighty and reigns above everything else, a man of great achievement. On the other hand, the story had fully described Georgiana's beauty, then it shifted to her defect, robbing the reader of the intimacy of fully appreciating her beauty and relating to it (Nguyen 59–60). Aminadab is Aylmer's assistant and described as a bulky and strong man yet does nothing to stop what is going on. Aminadab represents the observers of women violations who do nothing despite all the resources at their disposal.

In “The Color Purple” by Alice Walker, we are acquainted with a character called Celie. Celie narrates her pain and trauma through an honest letter to God because her father had told her not to tell anybody her stories but God. Her father, Alphonso, rapes her and makes her pregnant for the second time while she is only fourteen years old. Alphonso takes the second child away from Celie as he did with the first child; Celie is later forced to marry Mr. Albert, who wants to marry Celie’s younger sister, Nettie. Celie marriage with Albert is abusive and Albert continues his pursuit on Nettie while still married to Celie. At the end of the book Celie is free from her abusive husband and falls in love with another woman who used to be Albert’s mistress, she also finds out her children are alive (Ref-f494810). The book shows the struggles of women under authoritative husbands and fathers and also the struggles of female sexuality. Albert, Alphonso and even Harpo, who married Sofia are a reflection of abusive men in the society. Gender equality and sexuality take center stage in the entire book in the eyes of a black woman, the struggle through oppression from dominant figures and the final goal of independence in later achieved; both from oppression and to sexuality. One of the notable quotes from the story is by Shug when she said “See Daddy, sinners have souls too” and when Nettie said “Folks don’t like nobody being too proud, or too free.”

From the above stories, it is evident that women oppression is rooted deep into our society and we should fight to pluck it out. Women go through a lot and most of them are in situations where they cannot tell what they are experiencing. Our silence and wait towards female oppression will finally weigh us down.