WEEK 7 LECTURE

* ‘traditional model’- late 18th century. Father, mother, children- ‘Bourgeois’.
* Natural mother expected to look after children and home whereas father had a professional career.
* Triple role: Wives/mother/ housekeepers- guaranteed family cohesion.
* 19th Cent: bourgeois society, son expected to go to uni, daughter expected to be wife.
* Marriage was not equal partnership, woman needed permission
* Dissatisfaction in women concerning education
* Women’s movement of 1848: demand for better education and employment
* Female uni in Hamburg 1850-1852, closed due to pressure groups.
* 1865: Allgemeiner Deutscher Frauenbund- improve edu/ job opportunities, right to vote.
* Summer 1900: women as registered students.
* 1909: women allowed to study at all universities.
* 1914: 16% female students.
* Proletarian women always had to work
* Change in gov policy to protect f workers eg. Maternity leave, work days
* Working men protesting against f workers as they were threatened because they thought women were paid less.
* 1865: women were entitled to perform labor of what they are capable
* Ww1: women doing jobs formerly done by men (engineering- 544% increase, chemical- 681%, women studying rose to 77%.
* Allowed to perform physically demanding work
* Thought it was temporary during the war, so it was important for authorities to integrate returning troops into their old jobs. Society did not return to prewar status.
* 1918: women given the right to vote.
* Weimar republic: able to pursue independent existence, but in reality, only referred to right to vote, did not have opportunities for proper career. Still a long way away from full equality.
* Still quite gender specific outcome. Women’s occupation functioned temporarily before marriage because they didn’t earn enough, so marriage was still a good alternative.
* If husbands earning was inefficient, fell to wife to feed family
* 20-40% less than a man in a similar job.
* In conclusion, paid female labor was not accepted, was discouraged depending on state of economy.
* **The third reich:** Hitler- mother is the most important citizen.
* Get full use out of people, regardless of gender with economy in mind not for women’s sake.
* 1931/2: 16% female, pol didn’t like that, only allowed 10% but it was abolished.
* 1943: 61% female due to war. National socialism antifeminist in theory and in practice.
* 2 children idea rose in Weimar republic.
* After WW2: Soldiers returned home, male dom pol parties became dominant factors, similar events to WW1.
* Summer 1945: females were to register for compulsory service.
* Men not use to female autonomy, resulted in divorces and change in moral standards.
* Wirtschaftswunderjahre: leave national socialism, divide in socialist and other state
* Concept of Fluchtburg Familie- acceptance of new concepts of marriage, couples fundamentally equal. Trend towards restoring old order of family life. Eg women in household, old familial order.
* Common practice for women who wanted to be married to be dismissed as they had a husband who was earning.
* Women felt guilty ‘Schlusselkind’- pitied children who had to sit alone whilst their mothers worked.
* Demand for equal pay needed more impotence
* Grundgesetz, Artikel 3
* 1964: 75% men, 72% women thought women’s place in home. 11 years later, 42%, 35% thought women’s place in home
* 1983: 20% of women had husbands who worked at home, had to pay a price for independence
* Women’s movement of 60/70s: society and its structures unable to function without unpaid domestic roles of women. Rejection of tradional model
* 70s/80s: part time work: emancipation or exploitation? Usually underpaid, little qualification, first to be made redundant, little chance of promotion.
* Growing sense that role of housewife not enough.
* GDR: adult pop loss due to emigration, thus encouragement of women going to work,
* Equality on society rose
* Right to work and duty merged into one, non- working stigmatized as anti-social, refusal to work treated as a criminal offence.
* W lacked skills/ qualifications
* State expected women to juggle motherhood and professional life, but it was not distributed equally between men and women.
* Mother and child care: everything cared for by state,
* Deliberately promoting female employment was alien
* Families: E Germans married at earlier age and had more children, 40% of all marriage ended in divorce, married couples got many benefits from having children. Leadership roles still led by men.
* Combination of various roles
* CONCLUSION: gender roles show element of continuity, also period of crises that
* Disparities have narrowed, have benefited overall, but re- orientations is a long term process, discussion of gender roles likely to remain central to contemporary debate.

Group 1: still a choice? Poor standard of child care, incentive for both parents working but children not well looked after. Different focus apart from contributions.

Group 2: financial incentives, pressure to have kids, industrial actions taken by