I. Modern Women’s Liberation Movement

A. Betty Friedan and *The Feminine Mystique* (1963)

1. June Cleaver as a writer

a. Ladies Home Journal, Redbook

b. positive (over the top)

2. possible article: woman as artist

a. editor: condition

b. dominant role: wife and mother

B. *The Feminine Mystique*

1. reunion at Smith College

2. talked to other alumni

3. consensus: sense of entrapment and “Is This All?”

4. an article project and submitted it

5. no one would accept, "only a neurotic woman would

identify with this"

6. finally sold and became an instant best seller

7. revealed: widespread popular dissatisfaction

8. Redbook 60,000 replies

C. dissatisfaction: narrow social roles and norms

1. relegation to private sphere

2. fulfillment as wife and mother

3. giving up dreams

D. Social Strain

1. Mary Wollstonecraft: “A Vindication of the Rights of Women” (1792)

2. Abolition and women’s rights: Lucretia Mott

3. Declarations of Sentiments 1848

4. Abby Kelley Foster: “no taxation without representation’

E. political opportunity

F. indigenous organizations

1. civil rights

a. no leadership roles

b. 1964 (un)Freedom House

c. Fannie Lou Hamer, Ruby Doris Smith, Ella Baker

2. SDS (Students for a Democratic Society)

a. recruited, participated and then relegated

b. Casey Hayden and Mary King (formerly SNCC)

G. cognitive liberation

1. ideology of civil rights movement: racial equality, why not gender equality

2. egalitarianism of SDS: eliminate hierarchy in all forms

3. Universal Declaration of Human Rights

4. university

a. women to college

b. courses

H. Strategy

1. reveal nature and extent of patriarchy

2. create more egalitarian system

I. Issues raised

1. education

2. health care system

3. home

a. unpaid and unacknowledged labor

b. housework as fulfillment

c. equality

4. job segregation

a. business: pink collar - looks

b. health care: nurses and medical assistants

c. education: elementary teachers

5. children and child care

6. women’s control over own body: abortion

a. one million a year, ten thousand legal

b. a third mostly poor hospitalized, thousands died

7. rape and violence

8. women's identity the body: gender socialization, mass media

9. poverty and women: feminization of poverty

J. Tactics

1. electoral and legislative process

2. protests

a. The Burial of Traditional Womanhood

b. Freedom Trash Can

c. WITCH

d. against police and treatment of victims of sexual violence

3. self-help

a. cooperative child care centers

b. medical clinics

c. food banks

d. counseling

4. ideology: books, journals, newspapers

K. Movement Organizations

1. National Domestic Workers Union

2. National Organization for Women

3. National Welfare Rights Organization

L. Successes

1. work: laws and enforcement against discrimination

2. family

a. Laws and enforcement against violence

b. family leave

3. abortion rights

4. health

5. education

6. media

7. politics

M. Backlash

II. Feminist Social Theory

A. understand and explain society: point of view of women

1. situation of women

2. reason for situation

3. possibility of progress: social justice

4. social location: race, class, age, ethnicity

B. Typology of theories.

1. difference: difference of experience

2. inequality: not only different but unequal

3. oppression: not just different and unequal, but actively made subordinate

4. structural oppression: difference, inequality and oppression varies according to social location

C. Inequality theories

1. reformist

a. economy: accepts capitalism

b. political system

c. accepts cultural values: individualism, choice, equality of opportunity

2. general themes

a. different and unequal

b. inequality based on social organization

c. biology is not sufficient to explain difference/inequality

d. women and men will respond positively to egalitarianism

3. example: liberal feminist social theory

a. historical influence

i. early women’s movement

ii. ideology: Declarations of Sentiments

b. four assumptions

i. humanness is universal: all human beings . . .endowed with reason and moral agency

ii. guarantee of rights and opportunity through legal recognition

iii. inequality is socially constructed

iv. social change: reasoned appeal to public and use state

law

regulation

fairness

c. gender: socially constructed system of stratification

i. gendered division of labor

ii. cultural level: sexist ideology

.

iii. institutions

d. gendered division of labor

i. occupation

types of jobs

discrimination, marginalization, and harassment

glass ceiling

ii. home

time bind

second shift

e. sexist ideology

i. day to day social interactions

ii. work and school

iii. mass media

f. institutional

i. health

ii. education

4. goals

a. equal educational and economic opportunity

b. equality within family

c. elimination of sexism

d. global: human rights of women

5. strategy and tactics

D. Gender Oppression Theory: Radical Feminism

1. Patriarchy

a. definition: direct power relationship of domination

and subordination of men over women

i. primary power arrangement

ii. oldest, most pervasive, and most enduring,

iii. basis of all social organization

institutions organized to reinforce patriarchy

family ,economy, education, law etc

b. consequences for women

i. dehumanizes women

ii. controls life chances

iii. physical cruelty\*

2. Argument

a. Physical violence

i. basis of male power

ii. allows for social organization of patriarchy

iii. keeps women in subordinate positions

b. examples

i. rule of thumb

ii. rape

iii. spousal and intimate partner abuse

iv. incest

v. female infanticide

vi. adultery: punishment

vii. witch hunts

viii. female genital mutilation

ix. kitchen accidents

x. honor murders

c. goals of patriarchy: “in men’s interests”

i. satisfying sexual desire

ii. childbearing

iii. free labor

iv. status symbols

v. emotional support

d. solutions

i. consciousness

ii. cooperation

iii. confrontation

iv. separation

E. Structural Oppression theories

1. goal: explain domination embedded in social structures

2. structures: patriarchy + racism, capitalism, heterosexism, ageism

3. theory of domination as intertwining of structures

a. not just capitalism

b. not just patriarchy

F. Socialist Feminism

1. Theoretical goal

a. unite Marx and radical feminism

b. broader answer to women’s oppression

2. Marxian feminsim

a. “The Origins of the Family, Private Property, and the State”

b. women’s oppression: function of capitalism

i. division of labor

ii. structure of family

c. . accept Marxist analysis of class relations

d. reject Marxist analysis of patriarchy as only a function of class

3. radical feminism

a. patriarchy is independent form of oppression

b. not all structures of oppression can be explained by analysis of capitalism

4. Theory of domination: capitalism patriarchy

1. “material conditions”:

i. all life sustaining activities

economic, sexuality, procreation, child rearing, emotional care

iii. production of knowledge

b. cultural factors that shape subjectivity: ideas, motivations, texts

c.. domination= material conditions+subjectivity+social location in systems of structural inequality

5. Areas of inquiry

a. women in global capitalism

b. “relations of rule”

c. cultural materialism: symbols and representations of women

6. Solutions