

GENDER ISSUES ACROSS TIME

Mrs. Osborn’s APWH

<i>Time Period</i>	<i>Big Ideas</i>	<i>Specifics</i>
600 – 1450	<p>Women had secondary roles; Political rights were minimal or nonexistent; Occupational roles were sharply defined; Basic freedoms, such as dowry rights; Managed households and family finances; supervised the education of children; Cultural patrons; Nuns; Matrilineal lines in some African cultures; Lower class women normally had less freedoms; Women blamed for magic and witchery</p>	<p>Medieval Europe: 15% of women would die in childbirth; could own and inherit property; women could enter religious life as nuns; ran household when men were away (Crusades); lower class women had more freedom;</p> <p>China: arranged marriages; Neo-Confucianism increased patriarchy system; foot-binding; lower class had more freedom of movement as they did not have to live under “proper” norms; inheritance and property rights;</p> <p>Andean: women were property; could serve as in temples;</p>
1450 – 1750	<p>Limited role; Marriage primarily an economic arrangement – a way to transfer wealth; only legitimate heirs could inherit; European women began to seek more education, participate in business; Informal influence by educating children, running households;</p>	<p>Europe: upper class women increased education; divorce easier for women to obtain; could own businesses (normally with men); victims in witch hunts; nuns and protestant women stressed literacy; writers, artists, and scientists in limited numbers; a few monarchs (Elizabeth, Isabella, and Catherine);</p> <p>Ottoman Empire: informal roles to powerful men; women often controlled marriage alliances; harem women gained influence as mothers to children; women could own property; however, they were rarely seen in public; could testify in court</p> <p>Tokugawa, Japan: Confucian influence on Samurai class limited role of women; had to obey husbands or face death; did not attend schools; could write; expected to show social graces; lower class women worked in fields and were viewed as more valuable; some involved in social protests; daughters were less valued and at times were put to death or sold into prostitution;</p>

		<p>Mughal: Female aristocrats were awarded titles, earned salaries, owned land, and ran businesses; some were educated; creative fields open to women; all women were allowed to work; could inherit land; in reality, often cloistered inside the home (upper class)</p> <p>Africa: West Africa had many matrilineal lines; wives, mothers, and sisters of chief and others in high levels had lots of power; Queen Nzinga ruled the Mbundu people and defended people from Portuguese; could sell land; women formed council that administered local markets; North Africa: upper class women were cloistered and wore veils; lower class women worked outside the home</p>
1750 – 1900	<p>Western women affected by Enlightenment ideas; Industrial Revolution led to women having more economic freedom; Separation of working and domestic spheres; Cult of domesticity in Europe; Suffrage movements begin;</p>	<p>Europe: Mary Wollstonecraft considered the founder of modern feminism; Victorian society valued women as wives and mothers; gained full property rights by the end of the 19th century; divorce laws; higher education; more advanced jobs; suffragist movements; active in politics: child welfare, alcohol, and labor issues; had the right to vote in Norway, Finland, New Zealand, and Australia; although the early Industrial Revolution provided women with more economic opportunities, after men entered higher-paying jobs, most “middle class” women stayed home; lower class women always worked; women began leaving for the U.S. and Australia for more economic opportunities;</p> <p>Africa: imperialism led to men leaving villages to work in mines; women left to subsistence farming; prostitution and sexual diseases increased; most jobs reserved for men</p>
1900 - Present	<p>Women suffrage in most countries; WWI moved many women into the workforce leading to a call for more freedom; Women started serving in the armed forces in western cultures; Birth control</p>	<p>Europe/USA: Suffrage mainly achieved; WWI economic role increased; Russia granted women great freedoms; WWII led to more women in work force; higher education; legal changes</p> <p>Russia: Revolution saw ideological equality of women in military, government, and workforce. However, not always the case in reality.</p> <p>Asia: Increased roles in workforce in government; but, traditional roles in rural areas.</p> <p>Middle East: Varies by state (Sunni v. Shi’ite)</p>

Regional Timeline/Outline for: Gender Relations

RHS

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Consider the Following: Inheritance, Infanticide, Rituals, Divorce, Marriage (Age), Suffrage, Leadership, Profession, Education, Religion (missionaries, deities, authority), Sexuality

	Post-Classical 600-1450	Early Modern Era 1450-1750	Modern Era 1750-1900	Contemporary 1900-Present
East Asia	China- Had growing number of infanticide if child was female. Males regarded as lucky-Primo Geniture. Wives and young girls had foot binding.	Japan- women live with increased restrictions on daily lives, obey husband or face death. Women educated at home. Known as Warring Period	Women have little freedom, society corrupted because of Opium Trade leads to war with British Empire in Canton, Macau	Women able to gain prestigious jobs, although remain inferior to men. Can Divorce and marry again. Expected to provide sons.
Western Europe	Patriarchal society but women could get power if were upper class aristocrats or monarchs/member of royal family.	Queen mothers ran royal house, kept relations with foreign nations and controlled marriage alliance. Exploration & colonization ensures spread of Spanish/Portuguese language, culture, Catholicism	Industrial Revolution- Poor women who had taken care of home/worked in fields shifted to factories/sweatshops. More and more children working now, people moving to cities, immigrants o US, Australia	Men and Women seem almost equal-voting rights, job interviews, and day-today rights. Can choose when to get married and not dependable on family to make choices. Well Educated- most prominent place for women
Eastern Europe	Women treated as inferior to men, but could have say in family life. Both men and women work, mostly agriculture. Serfdom= work for protection	Russia- nobles adopt Western European culture thru language (some spoke French) and dressing style, but ordinary peoples remain the same.	Emancipation of Serfs in 1861 brings massive changes; Russia modernizes, but changed precedent of tsars because of unrest among lower class.	Women still subordinate to men; however, both are required to work. Orthodox Church doesn't encourage divorce. Both males and females educated.
South Asia	Women remain subordinate to men. Caste system decides each person's place in society. Males educated if Brahmin, women not educated, worked at home.	Mughal outlaw Sati, encourage widows to remarry, Hindu- Muslim try for better relations. Women=Aristocrats, able to supply income (all castes)	British try to outlaw both Sati and Caste System, still both illegally continued. Violence between Hindu and Muslims also persist. Boys + few girls educated	Still extremely patriarchal but women can work + have good jobs, expected to provide sons. Not as auspicious as male babies
Latin America	Aztec/Inca ruled. Women could become priestess or work under the royal family. Human Sacrifice common for gods.	Changes brought by Europeans, Colombian Exchange, slavery encouraged, European disease diminish Aztec and Incan culture and peoples.	Social inequalities persist in spite of laws against it, People of mixed race, Indians, blacks victims of informal prejudice, slavery continued into 19th century	Rise of Feminism, more than just legal equality and right to vote (cultural and economical), Cuban government limits rights of women: Communism
Middle East	Women initially able to conduct businesses and hold certain jobs (Mohammad's Wife), Women don't need to veil themselves, divorce is not tolerated	Harems-complex social network, originally non- Islamic slaves/prisoners, mothers had influence if son represented in court-became members of sultan's extended family	Merchants contribute to expanding economy based on trade with Europeans, South Asians and East Asians	Laws still very religious (Shari a) but some women can have businesses, males can have up to 4 wives if they can provide substantial lifestyle for each