

APUSH WOMEN REVIEW

Colonial Era (1600s-1750s)

- Pocahontas and Jamestown
- Limited arrival of women in early colonial establishments
- Massachusetts Bay Colony
 - o Anne Hutchinson banished for antinomianism (1638)
 - o Salem Witch Trials (1692) targeted mostly women
- majority of Church membership was female
- women responsible for housekeeping and childrearing while men labored on farms
- women subordinate to men
 - o serve father when single then husband when married
 - o protections from spousal abuse
- stigma against older single women and unmarried widows
- no right to vote, own property, draft a will, testify in court
 - o women could inherit property upon death of husband, but lost rights once remarried
 - o some northern cities/colonies provided women the right to vote in limited cases
 - o southern colonies established and preserved strict patriarchal society

Revolution and Early Republic (1750s-1820s)

- upper-class patriot women assist independence movement
 - o spinning bees
- women served war as nurses, water bearers, cooks
 - o Molly Pitcher legend
- Abigail Adams
 - o “remember the ladies” in drafting new constitution
 - “all MEN created equal” in Declaration of Independence
 - No formal recognition for women in U.S. Constitution
- after U.S. Constitution, most states removed right to vote for women
 - o New Jersey only state to provide suffrage for women
- REPUBLICAN MOTHERHOOD
 - o Women educated on republican virtues to pass to children to grow up as responsible American citizens
 - o Academies for women established to develop civic duty as republican mothers
- Judith Sargent Murray – *On the Equality of the Sexes* (1790)
 - o Promote continued education for women beyond republican motherhood
- Sacagawea assisted Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804-1806)
- Early economic conditions required more from women in terms of labor outside of the house
 - o Assisted husbands on farms especially among lower-class families
 - o Cottage system/putting-out system – spinning/weaving
 - Form of subcontracting domestic services in textile market
- Women and War of 1812
 - o Served as nurses
 - o Dolly Madison and Washington’s portrait
- Troy Female Seminary (1821)
 - o Established by Emma Hart Willard in New York
 - o Provided women an equal college education as men received

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Age of Jackson to Civil War (1820s-1860s)

- Universal male suffrage opened up electorate, but women left out
- CULT OF DOMESTICITY
 - o After economic conditions improved through the market revolution and transportation booms, women were not required to work on the fields as before
 - o Increased factory jobs for men placed increased homemaking and childrearing burdens on women
 - o Defined and established women roles as homemakers and wives/mothers
 - o Any jobs for women were domestic-based such as textiles
 - Middle Class Women
 - Worked as sales clerks, teachers
 - Working Class Women
 - Worked at home with sewing/spinning
 - Worked as domestic servants for upper-class families
 - o Lowell System
 - Single young women provided textile mill labor
 - Lived free in boardinghouses next to textile mills
 - Strict moral code and regiment, but provided chaperoned social activities and cultural education
- Frontier life for Women
 - o Frontier life began under sense of cult of domesticity
 - o Rugged lifestyle of frontier demanded more of women to serve beyond domestic capacities
 - o Some women established boardinghouses and hotels out West
- Benevolent and Reform Movements
 - o Dorothea Dix
 - Concern for mentally ill led to reforms in asylums and prisons
 - o Temperance movement
 - Mostly led by middle-class women to alleviate society of alcohol vice
 - o Female Moral Reform Society
 - Reforms or enforcement toward prostitution
 - o Abolitionist Movement
 - Maria Stewart
 - Black woman who wrote essays and gave public speeches on abolitionism in 1830s
 - Sarah and Angelina Grimke
 - Led abolitionist rhetoric with first-hand experiences as women living on plantations in South Carolina
 - Also spoke about woman equality/suffrage
 - Female Anti-Slavery Society (1832)
 - Free black women in Salem, MA establish nation's first female-based abolitionist society
 - Harriet Tubman
 - Escaped slave who helped free slaves through underground railroad in 1850s
 - Harriet Beecher Stowe and *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852)
 - Reality-based anti-slavery novel spurred northern sentiment against slavery in the South
 - o Women's Rights Movement
 - Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, Sojourner Truth
 - Seneca Falls Convention (1848)
 - *Declaration of Rights and Sentiments of Women*
 - Sojourner Truth – *Ain't I a Woman?* (1851)
 - Speech against female weakness as perceived by male dominance
 - Comparisons to hardships as a slave
- Women and the Civil War
 - o Served as nurses for Union and Confederacy
 - o Some minor cases of women involved in skirmishes and raids
 - o Dr. Mary Edwards Walker awarded Medal of Honor for Union espionage and surgeon duties

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Gilded Age and Progressive Era (1860s-1920)

- Industrialization and urbanization effect on women's roles
 - o If economically feasible for families, cult of domesticity accepted by men and women
 - o Mechanization reduced need for women and children on farms
 - o Urban conditions reduced families decreasing women roles as caretaker/mother
 - o Increased and newer industries allowed increased factory job opportunities for women
 - Limited to domestic industries, i.e. textiles, spinning mills
 - As men assumed managerial positions, women assumed previously male-based professional jobs
 - Clerks, bookkeepers, typists, secretaries, telephone operators
 - o Because women worked in newer positions, status and wages lowered than previously held/paid with men
 - o 20% of adult women in labor force by 1900
 - Most young women; only 5% married women
 - o Divorce rates increased to 1 in 12 marriages by 1900
 - States granting more divorce rights for abuse and desertion
- Second Industrial Revolution and corporations/monopolies form during Gilded Age leading to unfair and deplorable working and living conditions
 - o Owners sometimes hired women as cheap labor for profits given unequal wages
 - o Middle-class women pursued reforms through Social Gospel
 - Settlement houses – Jane Addams and Hull House in Chicago (1889)
 - Community centers providing daycares, schooling, cultural activities
 - English lessons for immigrants, child-care classes
 - Addams won Nobel Peace Prize in 1931
- Temperance Movement
 - o Woman's Christian Temperance Union (1874)
 - Lobbied for local/state laws against alcohol
 - Frances E. Willard
 - o Carrie A. Nation destroyed bars across the nation
- Mary Baker Eddy and Christian Science
 - o Good health result of "Father Mother God"
- Ida Tarbell and *The History of the Standard Oil Company* (1902)
 - o Muckraker articles on ruthless business exploits of John D. Rockefeller
- Women's Suffrage/Rights Movement
 - o Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Victoria Woodhull, Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, Alice Paul
 - o Despite Progressive Era reforms surging in many aspects, women suffrage and rights was slow and gradual
 - o National Woman Suffrage Association (1869)
 - o American Suffrage Association pursued woman suffrage in state constitutions
 - o Equal Rights Party nominated Victoria Woodhull first ever female presidential candidate in 1872
 - o Jeannette Rankin (R-Montana) – first woman elected to Congress in 1917
 - o National American Woman Suffrage Association (1890)
 - Many gains for suffrage in states, especially in the West
 - Wyoming – first state granting full woman suffrage in 1869
 - Carrie Chapman Catt pursued woman suffrage on national level with constitutional amendment
 - o National Woman's Party – Alice Paul and Lucy Burns (1916)
 - More militant strategies: picketing, parades, hunger strikes
 - Silent Sentinels pressuring Woodrow Wilson
 - o Nineteenth Amendment (1920) – female suffrage
 - Led to League of Women Voters by Chapman
- World War I Effects
 - o First American war women officially allowed to serve in military, mostly as nurses or operators
 - o Men drafted opened up jobs for women
 - o Women contributions to war effort helped support Nineteenth Amendment
 - o Women returned to previous status after war; not allowed to serve in military unless nurses

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Roaring Twenties to World War II (1920-1940s)

- Suffrage's Limited Impact on Women
 - o Women voted like their husbands
 - o Politicians campaigned for women issues
 - Increased divorce laws and protections
 - 1 in 8 marriages divorced in 1920
 - 1 in 6 marriages divorced in 1930
 - o Equal Rights Amendment introduced in Congress in 1923; never passes...until...
 - o Compulsory education for females led to opportunities for higher education
- Feminism of 1920s
 - o Flapper Girls
 - Rejection of conservatism, Victorian society norms
 - Smoked, drank, swore, danced, dated, promiscuous, consumerist, purchased cosmetics
 - Short skirts, bobbed hair; prefer slender bodies/image
 - o Margaret Sanger
 - American Birth Control League (1921)
 - Promote education for pregnancy prevention, menstruation
 - Spoke against poor conditions for young women
- Women and the Depression
 - o Unemployment rate for women lower than men in 1930s
 - Women paid less than men
 - Men unwilling to accept "women jobs" like clerical or domestic service
 - o Depression decreased professional opportunities for women
 - o Severe burdens on women as husbands/fathers left homes looking for employment
 - o Eleanor Roosevelt becomes vocal and strong First Lady and promotes many social issues
 - o Frances Perkins appointed Secretary of Labor in 1933 – first female in Cabinet
 - o Amelia Earhart's flights from 1932-1937
- World War II's Impact on Women
 - o Drafted men allowed women to assume more jobs in factories
 - 12 million women in workforce in 1941 to 18 million by 1945
 - Rosie the Riveter
 - o 350,000 women in military serving as nurses, operators, loaders, mixers, mechanics, electricians, spies

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Post-World War II (1950s-1980s)

- Women replaced by men once war was over
 - o Some lower-class/working-class women returned to old jobs
- cult of domesticity emphasized as economy prospered in 1950s
 - o baby boom from 1945-1960
 - o television and consumer society promoted women in image of housewife/homemaker and subservience
 - o 46% women in workforce, but 75% clerical or sales jobs
 - 1950s women earned 60% of men's salaries
- Rosa Parks inspired Montgomery Bus Boycott in 1955
 - o *Browder v. Gayle* desegregated busing (1955)
- Equal Rights Movement for Women and Feminism
 - o Studies and books published for reviewing or criticizing unequal opportunities for women
 - o President Kennedy's Commission on the Status of Women (1961-1963)
 - Found inequality and discrimination in education, employment, and political rights
 - o Betty Friedan and *The Feminine Mystique* (1963)
 - Criticized cult of domesticity and housewife perception enlightening women on possibilities of professional opportunities beyond domestic capacities
 - o National Organization for Women (1966)
 - Pursue equal and full opportunities for women, especially in the workplace
 - o Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972
 - Equal Employment Opportunity Commission may sue for discrimination in workplace based on gender
 - o Title IX in Education (1972)
 - Gender equity in federally-funded educational programs
 - More opportunities for female participation, but eliminated male-based programs/sports
 - o Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) - 1972
 - First introduced by Alice Paul in 1923
 - Passed Congress, but only received 35 states of required 38 for ratification
 - Mostly southern states denied ratification
 - growing conservative culture campaigned against ERA
 - Phyllis Schlafly argued denial of husband support, women in combat, abortion rights upheld
- *Roe v. Wade* (1973)
 - o Supreme Court legalized abortion protecting privacy rights for women
 - o Instilled controversial debate between pro-life and pro-choice
- Sandra Day O'Connor confirmed as first woman on Supreme Court (1981)
- Geraldine Ferraro first major party vice presidential candidate for Democrats (1984)