“A Herstory of Women
Women in History”
A Comparative History
through the Ages and Civilizations

PART III

Piero Scaruffi (2006)
www.scaruffi.com

Part 3: Renaissance and Enlightenment
Women in the Renaissance
Women in the Renaissance

- 16th c

France, 16th c
Women in the Renaissance

• Powerful women
  – Caterina Cornaro (Queen of Cyprus, 1468)
  – Anne Beaujeu (Regent of France, 1483-91)
  – Lucrezia Borgia (Duchess of Este, 1501)
  – Isabella d’Este (Marchesa of Mantua, 1490)
Women in the Renaissance

• Powerful women
  – Margaret of Austria (Regent of the Netherlands in 1507, Duchess of Savoy)
  – Louise of Savoy, regent of France (in 1515)
    • The Peace of Cambrai (1529) between France and Germany is negotiated by Louise of Savoy, mother of Francis I of France, and Margaret of Austria, aunt of German emperor Karl V
Women in the Renaissance

• Powerful women
  – Margaret (Queen of Navarre in 1527)
  – Roxelana (Wife of Ottoman sultan Suleyman in 1531, a Christian Ukrainian slave girl, the first wife of an Ottoman sultan ever)
  – Mary (Queen of Scotland, 1542-87)
Women in the Renaissance

- Powerful women
  - Caterina de Medici (Queen consort of France, 1547-1589)
  - Mary Tudor (“Bloody Mary”, Queen of England, 1553-58)
  - Elizabeth I (Queen of England, 1558-1603, illegitimate child, virgin and single)
  - Marguerite de Valois (Queen of France, 1589-99)
Women in the Renaissance

• Female education
  – The printing press and the adoption of vernacular languages spread literacy among women
  – Women encouraged to read the Bible
Women in the Renaissance

- Female education
  - Focus of women’s education: domestic chores
    - Household manager (reading/writing/math)
    - Obedient wife (Bible)
    - Capable mother (needlework, gardening)
    - Faithful Christian (the Islamic strategy)
  - Kitchen chores only for the lower classes
  - Needlework for women of all classes
Women in the Renaissance

• Female education
  – Schools for women (run by nuns or spinsters)
    • Ursuline (founded 1535 by Angela Merici)
    • Boarding schools in England (from 1617) as a secular extension of convent schools
    • Charitable confraternities (Filles de la Charité’, 1633, France; Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, 1699, England)
  – Disparity in education among various regions due to the influence of different religious organizations
  – Elementary schools for both girls and boys (equal numbers in 1672 in Paris Notre Dame) that reduce gender difference
Women in the Renaissance

• Jobs for uneducated women
  – Women from the countryside and the working class were expected to support themselves both when single and when married
  • Farm chores
  • Female servants (12% of urban population, single largest working group in urban society)
• Textile industry
• Mills
• 80% of country girls in France left their parents’ home by the age of 12
• Ealing, 1599: 75% of females aged 15 to 19 were living away from their parents as servants
Women in the Renaissance

• Jobs for uneducated women
  – Source of cheap labor for the proto-industrial world (80% of girls aged 6-12 working in Norwich in 1570 compared with only 30% of boys)
  – Single woman
Women in the Renaissance

• Jobs for the uneducated women
  – Gradual exclusion of women from professional life
  – Confinement to the domestic sphere
  – The discovery of the New World emphasizes long-distance commerce, a male activity
  – Perennial warfare favors males
Women in the Renaissance

- Jobs for the uneducated women

Women at work in a metallurgical shop (16th c miniature, France)
Women in the Renaissance

- Morality of the Reformation and the Council of Trento (1563)
  - Sex becomes a crime
  - Prostitutes persecuted
  - The sacrament of marriage as a precondition to procreation
  - Women marry at 22-26 (later than ever in history)
  - Emphasis on female chastity and modesty
Women in the Renaissance

• The birth of femininity
  – The vestiary revolution: differentiation of male and female clothing
  – The cosmetic revolution: white skin, blonde hair, red lips and cheeks, black eyebrows
    • Caterina Sforza’s “Esperimenti” (1509), a manual of cosmetics
  – The behavioral revolution: good manners encoded in Baldassarre Castiglione’s “Il Cortegiano” (1528) and similia
Women in the Renaissance

• The birth of femininity
  – Beauty no longer a threat to society, but an attribute
  – Ugliness, not beauty, associated with vice
Women in the Renaissance

• The birth of femininity
  – “El Costume delle donne” (Anonymous, 1536)
    • Three long: hair, hands, legs
    • Three short: teeth, ears, breasts
    • Three wide: forehead, chest, lips
    • Three narrow: waist, knees, pelvis
    • Three large: height, arms, thighs
    • Three thin: eyebrows, fingers, lips
    • Three round: neck, arms, breast
    • Three small: mouth, chin, feet
    • Three white: teeth, throat, hands
    • Three red: cheeks, lips, nipples
    • Three black: eyebrows, eyes, xxx
Women in the Renaissance

• Prostitution
  – After the Reformation (1517) and Counter-reformation criminalization of prostitution
    • City brothel are closed
    • France, 1560: brothels illegal
    • Spain, 1623: brothels illegal
  – Prostitutes become independent professionals
    • Mostly from the countryside
    • By choice
    • Choice of independence from parents
  – Birth of a new kind of high-class whore for respectable and powerful men: the courtesan
Women in the Renaissance

- Witch hunts
  - 15th c: Witch hunts follow the geographic patterns of heresies
  - France: religious law (witches burned)
  - England and colonies: criminal law (witches hanged)
  - German-speaking world: death penalty for witches (Caroline Law of 1532)
  - No witch hunts in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Hispanic America
  - The Salem trials of 1692
Women in the Renaissance

• Proto-feminists
  – Modesta di Pozzo di Forzi (Italian noble woman): a lost book about the superiority of women (1593)

• Male feminists:
  – Heinrich Cornelius Agrippa (German magician): "Declamatio de nobilitate et praecellentia foeminei sexus/ Declamation on the Nobility and Preeminence of the Female Sex" (1529)
Women in the Renaissance

• Women in male literature
  – Fernando de Rojas (Spain): “La Celestina” (1499)
  – Fernando de Rojas (Spain): "Tragicomedia de Calisto y Melibea/ La Celestina” (1499)
  – Francisco Delicado (Spain): "Retrato de la Lozana Andaluza" (1528)
  – Pietro Aretino (Italy): “I Ragionamenti” (1534), first pornographic work
  – Jorge de Montemayor (Portugal): "La Diana" (1559)
  – Torquato Tasso (Italy): "Aminta" (1573)
  – Pierre de Ronsard (France): "Sonnets pour Helene" (1578)
  – Thomas Lodge (Britain): "Rosalynde" (1590)
  – Edmund Spenser (Britain): "The Faerie Queene" (1596)
  – Nicholas Breton (Britain): "The Miseries of Mavillia" (1597)
  – Thomas Deloney (Britain): "Thomas of Reading" (1599)
Women in the Renaissance

• Women in male literature
  – William Shakespeare:
    • Juliet (“Romeo and Juliet”, 1595)
    • Ophelia (“Hamlet”)
    • Lady Macbeth (“Macbeth”)
    • Desdemona (“Othello”)
    • Beatrice (“Much Ado About Nothing”)
    • Cleopatra (“Anthony and Cleopatra”)
    • "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (1599)
    • “The Taming of the Shrew”
Women in the Renaissance

- Female writers
  - Marguerite d'Angouleme (France, 1492): "Heptameron" (1559)
  - Vittoria Colonna (Italy, 1490): "Canzoniere" (1544) [p]
  - Marguerite d'Angouleme (France, 1492): "Heptameron" (1559)
  - Anna Bijins (Holland, 1496): "Nieuwe Refereynen" (1567) [p]
  - Teresa de Avila (Spain, 1515): "Castillo de Perfeccion" (1577) [h]
  - Marguerite Briet (France, 1515): "Les Angoysses Douloureuses qui Precedent d'Amours“ (1538)
    - Helisenne marries at 11
  - Giulia Bigolina (Italy, 1518): "Urania" (1555) novel rediscovered in 2002
  - Anne Dudley-Bradstreet (USA, 1612) first published female poet in English (1650)
Women in the Renaissance

• Women in art

Sandro Botticelli: "Allegoria della Primavera" (1478)

Michelangelo Buonarroti: La Pieta` (1500)
Female Anatomy

• Traditional view of female anatomy:
  – There is a one-to-one correspondence between male sexual organs and female sexual organs
  – Female genitals are mirror images of male genitals, eg the vagina is an inner penis (basically, there is only one sex, and women are inverted men)
  – Both men and women enjoy sex equally
    • Ovidius (1st c AD): Tiresias (who has been both a man and a woman) testifies to Jupiter that women enjoy sex more than men (Juno blinds him and he becomes the greatest of fortune tellers)
Female Anatomy

• Traditional view of female anatomy:
  – Male and female orgasm are both required for have conception
  – Male and female fluids produced during orgasm mix to create a new being
  – Women should have sex in the middle of the menstrual cycle whenever they want to minimize chances of getting pregnant
Female Anatomy

• Renaissance view of female anatomy:
  – Renaldus Columbus "De Re Anatomica" (1559) "discovers" the clitoris, which alters the male-female symmetry (the vagina is no longer the only organ corresponding to the penis)
  – William Harvey (1651): all life originates from an egg
  – Anton van Leuwenhoek (1677): male sperm contains many tiny organisms
  – Sexual reproduction is widespread in nature
Female Anatomy

• Enlightenment’s view of female anatomy:
  – Theodor von Bischoff (1843) and Adam Raciborski (1844): Ovulation occurs spontaneously, i.e. woman is a "spontaneous ovulator"
  – Georg-Ludwig Kobelt (1844): “Die männlichen und weiblichen Wollust-Organe des Menschen und einiger Säugetiere/ The Male and Female Organs of Sexual Arousal in Man and some other Mammals”
Female Anatomy

• Enlightenment’s view of female anatomy:
  – Conception is due to the union of male sperm and female egg
  – Oskar Hertwig (1876): the male sperm penetrates the female egg and the union of their nuclei constitutes fertilization
  – Sexual pleasure induces women to have sex even if it is dangerous to their survival
  – The two sexes are different
Women in Persia

- Safavid 16th c
Women in the 17th Century

- 17th c

Italy, 17th c
Women in the 17th Century

• Powerful women
  – Nur Jahan, chief wife of Mughal emperor Jahangir, India (1611)
  – Christina Wasa, queen of Sweden (1644-54)
  – Meisho, empress of Japan (1630-43)
  – Regents of Russia: Peter’s mother Nathalie Naryshkima and Peter’s half-sister Sophia
Women in the 17th Century

• Proto-feminists
  – Anna Maria van Schurman, linguist: "Dissertatio de ingenii mulieribus ad doctrinam et meliores litteras aptitudine" (1639)
  – Marie de Gournay (France, 1565): "Égalité des Hommes et des Femmes/ The Equality of Men and Women" (1622)

• Male feminists
  – Francois Poullain de la Barre (French philosopher): "Equality of the Two Sexes" (1673)
Women in the 17th Century

• The Salons, hosted by noble women
  – Marquise de Rambouillet
  – Madame d’Epinay
  – Madame Necker
  – Madame de Chatelet
  – Madame Geoffrin
  – Madame du Deffand
  – Julie de Lespinasse
  – Madame de la Fayette
  – Madame de Scudery
Women in the 17th Century

• Female scientists
  – Maria Cunitz (Germany, 1610): "Urania Propitia" (1650)
  – Elisabeth Koopman (Germany, 1647): astronomy
  – Maria Eimmart (Germany, 1676): astronomy
  – Maria Winkelmann (Germany, 1670): astronomy
  – Margaret Cavendish (Britain, 1623)
Women in the 17th Century

• Elena Cornaro Piscopia (Italy, 1646), mathematician and the first female to earn a doctoral degree

• Maria Sibylla Merian (Holland, 1647): painter of insects, travels around the world
Women in the 17th century

• Women in operas
  – Jacopo Peri’s “Euridice” (1600)
  – Claudio Monteverdi’s “L’Incoronazione di Poppea” (1642)
Women in the 17th century

• Women in paintings

Pieter Rubens: "Debarquement de Marie de Medicis" (1625)
Women in the 17th century

• Female painters
  – Artemisia Gentileschi (1593)
Women in the 17th century

• Female sculptors
  – Luisa Roldán (Spain, 1652)
Women in the 17th Century

- Women in male literature
  - Miguel de Cervantes (Spain): Don Quijote’s Dulcinea (1615)
  - Moliere (France): "Les Precieuses Ridicules" (1659), "L'Ecole des Femmes" (1662), "Les Femmes Savantes" (1672)
  - JeanBaptiste Racine (1639, France): "Athalie" (1691)
Women in the 17th Century

• Female writers
  – Madeleine de Scudery (France, 1607): "Clelie" (1661)
  – Margaret Cavendish (1623): “Blazing World” (1666), first science-fiction book
  – Marie-Madeleine de Lafayette (France, 1634): "La Princesse de Cleves" (1678)
  – Catharina Regina von Greiffenberg (Germany, 1633): "Geistliche Sonnette" (1662) [p]
  – Anna Visscher (Holland, 1583): "De Roemster van den Aemstel/ The Glory of the Aemstel" (1627) [p]
  – Maria de Zayas y Sotomayor (Spain, 1590): "Novelas Amorosas" (1637)
  – Juana Ines de la Cruz (Mexico, 1648): "Los Empenos de una Casa" (1683) [t]
Women in the Industrial Age

- 18th c
Women in the Industrial Age

• Powerful women
  – Anne, Queen of England (1702-14)
  – Tara Bai (1700-13), queen of Maratha (India)
  – Anna and Lizaveta, empresses of Russia
  – Ekaterina II, Empress of Russia (1729-1796)
  – Maria Theresa, Empress of Austria (1740-80)
  – Gosakuramachi, empress of Japan (1762-70) 後桜 天皇
Women in the Industrial Age

• Powerful women
  – Madame de Pompadour (lover of French king Louis XV), friend of philosophers
Women in the Industrial Age

• Entertainers
  – La Clairon, Parisian actress
Women in the Industrial Age

- Cosmetics
  - “Parisian ladies are painted like Nuremberg dolls” (Mozart to his wife)
Women in the Industrial Age

- The origin of female segregation
  - Work moves from the farm to the ranch, from the backyard to the factory, from the lower floor to the downtown store
  - The industrialized world of the factory demands full-time wage-earning work away from home
  - “Protective” legislation enacted to keep women from performing “dangerous” jobs
  - Production and reproduction are no longer compatible
  - Separation of household and workplace
  - Separation of home and work
Women in the Industrial Age

• The origin of female segregation
  – Female work becomes a black market of low-wage jobs
  – Women restricted to marginal low-paying jobs
  – Only very poor women work
Women in the Industrial Age

• The French revolution
  – 1789 - Women are the first to march on Versailles (5 October 1789)
  – The power of women: unarmed mediator between the intelligentsia and the commoners, between ideological life and domestic life
  – A male revolution: “Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen” (1789)
Women in the Industrial Age

- The French revolution
  - Olympe de Gouges’ “Déclaration des droits de la femme et de la citoyenne” (1791)
  - Etta Palm’ “Société patriotique de la bienfaisance et des amies de la vérité” (1791)
  - Female clubs outlawed in 1793: “It is not possible for women to exercise political rights”
Women in the Industrial Age

• The French revolution
  – Queen Marie-Antoinette described as a moral monster by the popular pamphlets

Essai Historique sur la Vie de Marie-Antoinette
Women in the 18th Century

- William Alexander: The History of Women From Earliest Antiquity to the Present Time (1782)
  - In Pre-history the human society was ruled by benign, peaceful matriarchy
  - This is a sign of barbaric civilizations
Women in the Industrial Age

• Journalists
  – Eliza Haywood’s “Female Spectator” (1744)
  – Madame de Beaumer’s “Journal des Dames” (1762)

• Essayists
  – Olympia de Gouges’ “Déclaration des droits de la femme et de la citoyenne” (1791)
  – Mary Wollstonecraft: “A Vindication of the Rights of Woman” (1792)

• Painters
  – Elisabeth Vigee-Lebrun
    Self-portrait (1781)
Women in the Industrial Age

• Learned women
  – Gabrielle Chatelet (France, 1706) translates Newton
  – Maria Agnesi (1718, Univ of Milano)
  – Laura Bassi (1711, Univ of Bologna)
  – Maria Ardinghelli (Italy, 1728): physics
Women in the Industrial Age

• Learned women
  – Caroline Herschel (Germany, 1750): the first female astronomer, who also discovers a comet (1786)
  – Marie-Sophie Germain (1776, rejected by French universities, first woman to win a prize from the Academy of Sciences in 1816)
Women in the 18th Century

• Female writers
  – Fanny Burney (Britain, 1752): "Evelina" (1778)
  – Ann Radcliffe (Britain, 1764): "Mysteries of Udolpho" (1794)
Women in the 18th Century

• The bias
  – "Men more frequently require to be reminded than informed" (Samuel Johnson): the debated about being informed is only for males.
Women in the 18th Century

- Women in painting

Goya: “La Maja Desnuda” (1800)
Women in the 18th Century

- Women in male literature
  - Samuel Richardson (1689): "Pamela" (1740)
  - Carlo Goldoni (1707): "La Locandiera" (1753) [t]
  - Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712): "La Nouvelle Heloise" (1761)
  - Gotthold Ephraim Lessing (1729, Germany): "Minna Von Barnhelm" (1763)
  - Donatien de Sade (1740): "Justine" (1791)
  - Pierre Laclos (1741): "Les Liaisons Dangereuses" (1782)
  - Anne Stael, George Sand, Eugene Sue
  - Friedrich von Schiller (1759, Germany): "Maria Stuart" (1800)
Women in the 18th century

- Women in operas
  - Alessandro Scarlatti’s Griselda (1721)
  - Giovanni Pergolesi’s La Serva Padrona (1733)
  - Niccolo Jommelli’s Armida Abbandonata (1770)
  - Christoph Gluck’s Ifigenia in Aulide (1774)
  - Giovanni Paisiello’s Nina pazza per amore (1789)
  - Wolfgang Mozart’s Cosi` Fan Tutte (1790)
Women in the 18th Century

• Hannah More (1745): “Coelebs in Search of a Wife” (1807)
  – Condemns shallow and decadent lifestyle of cities
  – Emphasis on familial duties
  – Woman’s life centered in her home and family
  – Equality of the sexes is unnatural and immoral
  – Birth of Victorian morality
Women in the 18th Century

- Evangelicals
  - Campaign to save England from moral decadence
  - Emergence of middle-class values to counterbalance loss of values in the aristocracy
  - Authority of a man derives from his moral status
  - A woman is a mother and a wife
  - Separate sexual spheres become middle-class institutions
Women in the 18th Century

- Japan - Tokugawa Shogunate (1602-1868)
  - Women have no legal status:
    - cannot own property,
    - can be divorced and even killed by their husbands,
    - are allowed to learn only hiragana (all political, business and literary writing is in kanji)
Women in the 18th Century

- Maori of New Zealand
  - Polygamy
  - Premarital sex is normal
  - It is customary to offer a female partner to a male guest for the duration of his visit
Women in the 19th century

Paris, 1804

Paris, 1828

Paris, 1856

Paris, 1882

Japan, 19th c
Women in the 19th Century

- Powerful women
  - Ranavalona I, queen of Madagascar (1828-61)
  - Isabella II, queen of Spain 1833-68
  - Victoria, queen of England, 1837-1901
  - Tsu Hsi/ Ci Xi, Dowager empress of China (1861–1908)
Women in the 19th Century

• Intrepid women
  – 1798 - France's Jeanne Labrosse makes a solo balloon flight
  – 1850 - Amelia Jenks-Bloomer begins publicizing a new style of women's pants or “bloomers”
  – Adele Hugo (travels alone to America to follow the man she loves)
  – 1890 - New York reporter Nellie Bly becomes the first woman to travel around the world alone
Women in the 19th Century

• Intrepid women
  – Helena Blavatsky: world traveler and founder of Theosophical Society (1875)
  – 1891 - Mary French Sheldon mounts her first expedition to East Africa
  – 1900 - The first women to compete in the Olympics play in just three sports: tennis, golf, and croquet
  – 1910 - 19-year old Blanche Stuart Scott becomes the first woman to fly a plane solo
Women in the 19th Century

- Learned women
  - Ada Lovelace writes the first algorithm for a computer (Britain, 1843)
  - Elizabeth Blackwell becomes the first woman to obtain a medical degree (USA, 1849)
  - Elizabeth Bragg: first woman to receive an engineering degree in the USA (1876)
  - Florence Nightingale founds a school for nurses (Britain, 1860)
Women in the 19th century

• Britain until 1929
  – Age of consent: 12 for girls and 14 for boys
    (minimum age at which marriage is permitted with parental consent)
Women in the 19th century

• India
  – Gandhi married a child bride of 14 (About the marriage night Gandhi recalled: “Oh! that first night. Two innocent children all unwittingly hurled themselves into the ocean of life”)

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Women in the 19th century

• Sex
  – Paolo Mantegazza: "Gli amori degli uomini/ Sexual Relationships of Mankind" (1885)
  – Patrick Geddes: "The Evolution of Sex" (1889)
  – Havelock Ellis: "Studies in the Psychology of Sex" (1897)
  – Otto Weininger: "Sex and Character" (1903)
  – Iwan Bloch: "Das Sexualleben Unserer Zeit/ The Sexual Life of our Time" (1907)
Women in the 19th century

• Sexual Revolution
  – 1863: Karl Heinrich Ulrichs defends the rights of homosexuals in Germany
  – 1870: Victoria Woodhull advocates free love in her “Weekly” magazine
  – 1892: Clelia Mosher's survey of 45 women in the USA proves that women can have orgasms
  – 1897: "La Fronde" feminist newspaper debuts in France
  – 1903: First nudist colony opens in Germany
Women in the 19th century

• Female journals
  – “La Femme Libre” (1832)
  – “The Englishwoman’s journal” (1859)
  – “Revolution” (USA, 1868)
  – “Dokumente der Frauen” (1899)
Women in the 19th century

• Publications for women
  – 1867: Harper's Bazar for women
  – 1890: Charles Dana Gibson's posters create an ideal of female beauty ("Gisbon girls")
Women in the 19th century

• Publications for women
  – Jules Cheret’s posters “liberate” women: neither a whore nor a saint but an independent woman who has fun in sexy dresses
Women in the 19th century

- Feminist treatises
  - Margaret Fuller: “Woman in the Nineteenth Century” (1843)
  - John Stuart Mill: “The Subjection of Women” (1869)
  - August Bebel: “Women and Socialism” (1883)
  - Friedrich Engels: “The Origin of Family, Private Property and the State” (1884)
  - Articles by Anna Kuliscioff (Italy, 1880s)
  - Charlotte Perkins: “Women and Economics” (1898)

“Woman is the last thing to be civilized by man” (Meredith, 1859)
Women in the 19th Century

• Charles Fourier (1808)
  – Freedom of women to emulate men
  – The progress and prosperity of humankind depends on the degree of women’s freedom

• Karl Marx (1844)
  – Marriage and family as a system of property relations in which women are treated as commodities
  – Wage labor is the first step towards female emancipation
Women in the 19th century

• USA feminism
  – 1850: First International Women’s Congress
  – 1865: political rights granted to former slaves but not to women
  – 1919: political rights extended to women
Women in the 19th century

• Puritanism
  – 1865: The “Salvation Army”
  – 1873: Anthony Comstock founds the Society for the Suppression of Vice
  – 1874: The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is founded
  – 1896 - Pierre de Coubertin bars women from the first modern Olympics in Athens
Women in the 19th century

- Temperance movement (Ohio, 1873)
  - Eliza Thompson
  - The first case of nonviolent civil disobedience
  - Total abstinence through moral persuasion
  - 1300 liquor stores close down in one year
- 1874: National Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)
- 1879: Frances Willard president of the WCTU
- Total abstinence through political means
- Goal: a worldwide ban on alcohol
Women in the 19th century

- Women’s education in Germany
  - 1865: Louise Otto-Peters and Auguste Schmidt founded the German Women's Association (Allgemeiner Deutscher Frauenverein) in Leipzig
  - 1865: The Prussian lawyer Adolf Lette founds the Lette Association for the Encouragement of Women's Employment in Berlin (Lette Verein)
  - 1925: 36% of the German workforce is female
Women in the 19th century

• Women's colleges in the USA
  – Mount Holyoke Seminary (1837)
  – Vassar College (1865)
Women in the 19th century

- Women and cults
  - 1849: Leah, Maggie and Kate Fox launch spiritualism in the USA
  - 1879: Mary Baker Eddy founds Christian Science
  - 1875: Helena Petrovna Blavatsky founds Theosophy
  - 1926: census of cults shows the majority of cult members are women
  - Women are banned from Christian and Jewish clergy, and generally discriminated in organizations, but can found and lead cults
Women in the 19th century

• Women’s liberation
  – Helen Keller (1880)
    • deaf blind
    • first deaf and blind person to graduate
    • pacifist, feminist, socialist
Women in the 19th century

• Britain
  – Legal age of marriage: 14 for men, 12 for women (until 1920)
Women in the 19th century

Beauty

– 1840: Guerlain introduces the first lipstick
– 1846: David Hough invents a hoop skirt supported by a dome-shaped crinoline
– 1852: The first public bathhouse opens in New York
– 1856: W.S. Thompson invents the steel-frame cage crinoline
– 1869: Steam molding enables stiffer corsets
– 1872: The bustle becomes more popular than the crinoline
– 1875: Charles Michel uses electrolysis for removal of facial hair
– 1875: The long-waisted corset is introduced
– 1888: Mum introduces the first deodorant
– 1889: Teresa Dean publishes "How to be Beautiful"
– 1890: Charles Gibson's illustrations of the "Gibson Girl" promote the S-shaped tall and slender woman as fashionable, and therefore the swan-bill corset
– 1892: The fashion magazine Vogue debuts launched
– 1892: Burroughs Wellcome introduces the first vanishing cream, "Hazeline Snow"
Women in the 19th century

Beauty

– 1894: Paul Unna discovers the relationship between sun exposure and skin aging,
– 1896: Colgate introduces toothpaste in tubes
– 1903: Helena Rubinstein begins selling her Valaze anti-aging cream
– 1907: Pond begins to sell a day beauty cream and a night beauty cream
– 1907: Australian swimmer Annette Kellerman is arrested on a Boston beach for wearing a one-piece swimsuit
Women in the 19th century

Beauty
- 1907: Eugene Schueller (founder of L'Oreal) invents the first synthetic hair dye
- 1909: Diaghilev's ballets in Paris launch the fad of mascara
- 1910: Paul Poiret introduces his girdle
- 1911: Oskar Troplowitz's Beiersdorf introduces the Nivea anti-aging cream, the first stable water-in-oil emulsifier
- 1912: Suzanne Noel performs the first "face-lift" cosmetic surgery
- 1912: Coco Chanel proclaims that women should dress for themselves and not only for men
Women in the 19th century

Beauty

– 1914: Mary Phelps-Jacobs files the first patent for a bra
– 1914: Cutex introduces liquid nail polish
– 1915: A portable lipstick container is marketed by Scovill
– 1915: Gillette introduces the Milady razor for women to remove underarm hair
– 1915: Elizabeth Arden introduces the Ardena Skin Tonic lotion and the Venetian Cream Amoretta beauty cream
– 1917: Maybelline mascara makes mascara affordable for everybody
– 1918: By the end of World War I the popularity of the corset has dramatically declined, replaced by the girdle
– 1923: The swivel-up tube for lipstick is invented by James Mason in the middle of a lipstick craze
– 1923: Coco Chanel makes suntanning fashionable
– 1926: Greta Garbo launches the fad of the eyebrow pencil
– 1926: Maidenform introduces a push-up bra
Women in the 19th century

Beauty

– 1932: Revlon introduces a nail polish, a variation on the nitrocellulose-based substance invented by Carleton Ellis
– 1935: Warners introduces four cup sizes called A, B, C and D
– 1936: L'Oreal invents sunscreen
– 1939: DuPont launches nylon stockings
– 1943: A poster of Betty Grable launches the fad for shaved legs
– 1946: Louis Reard and Jacques Heim introduce the bikini
– 1947: Christian Dior promotes wide hips and tiny waists as fashionable causing a renaissance of the corset
– 1950: Hazel Bishop invents kiss-proof lipstick
– 1952: Mum introduces the underarm deodorant
– 1954: Roger Vivier invents the stiletto heel
– 1958: Silhouette introduces the all-elastic X girdle that causes the decline of the corset
– 1960: An article in Harper's Bazaar publicizes the face-lift to ordinary women
– 1962: Frank Gerow and Thomas Cronin perform the first silicone breast implant
Women in the 19th century

• Women in male literature
  – Heinrich Kleist (1777, Germany): "Die Marquise von O" (1808)
  – Honore' de Balzac’s "Eugenie Grandet" (1833)
  – Nathaniel Hawthorne’s "The Scarlet Letter" (1850)
  – Gustave Flaubert’s "Madame Bovary" (1857)
  – Lewis Carroll (Britain, 1832): "Alice in Wonderland" (1865)
  – Emile Zola’s "Therese Raquin" (1867) and "Nana" (1880)
  – Juan Valera’s "Pepita Jimenez" (1874)
  – Lev Tolstoy’s "Anna Karenina" (1877)
Women in the 19th century

• Women in male literature
  – Benito Perez-Galdos’ "Fortunata y Jacinta" (1887)
  – August Strindberg’s "Froeken Julie/ Miss Julie" (1888) [t]
  – Henrik Ibsen’s "Et Dukkehjem/ Doll's House" (1879) [t] and "Hedda Gabler" (1890) [t]
  – Thomas Hardy’s "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" (1891)
  – Theodor Fontane’s "Effi Briest" (1895)
Women in the 19th century

- Women in male literature
  - Henry James’ "Portait of a Lady" (1879)
    - Isabel Archer declares her intention to remain unmarried: “If there's a thing in the world I'm fond of it's my personal independence.” “I wish to be free even to do that if the fancy takes me.”
Women in the 19th century

- Women in operas
  - Gioacchino Rossini’s La Gazza Ladra (1817)
  - Vincenzo Bellini’s Norma (1831)
  - Gaetano Donizetti’s Lucia di Lammermoor (1835)
  - Giuseppe Verdi’s La Traviata (1853) and Aida (1871)
  - Richard Wagner’s Die Walkuere (1856)
  - Georges Bizet’s Carmen (1875)
  - Modest Moussorgsky’s Khovancina (1886)
  - Jules Massenet’s Manon (1884)
Women in the 19th Century

- Female writers
  - Jane Austen (Britain, 1775): "Pride and Prejudice" (1813)
  - Cecilia Bohl de Feber/ Fernan Caballero (Spain, 1796): "Gaviota" (1849)
  - Maria Shelley (Britain, 1797): "Frankenstein" (1818)
  - Harriet Stowe (USA, 1811): "Uncle Tom's Cabin" (1852)
  - Charlotte Bronte (Britain, 1816): "Jane Eyre" (1847)
  - Emily Bronte (Britain, 1818): "Wuthering Heights" (1847)
  - Narcyza Zmichowska "Gabryella" (Poland, 1819): "Poganka/ The Pagan" (1846)
Women in the 19th Century

• Female writers
  – George Eliot (Britain, 1819): "Middlemarch" (1872)
  – Bozena Nemcova (Czech, 1820): "Babicka/Grandmother" (1855)
  – Emily Dickinson (USA, 1830): "Poems" (1886) [p]
  – Rosalia de Castro (Spain, 1837): "Cantares Gallegos" (1863) [p]
  – Eliza Orzeszkowa (Poland, 1842): "Nad Niemnem/On the Niemen" (1888)
  – Minna Canth (Finland, 1844): "Papin Perhe/The Pastor's Family" (1891) [t]
  – Emilia Pardo-Bazan (Spain, 1851): "Los Pazos de Ulloa" (1886)
Women in the 19th Century

• Female educators
  – Maria Montessori (Italy, 1870): the Montessori Method, encouraging children's learning through discovery
Women in the 19th century

- Women in paintings
  - Francisco Goya (1746, Spain): “Aquelarre” (1821)
  - Jean-Francois Millet (1814): The Gleaners (1851)
Women in the 19th Century

• Female artists
  – Constance Mayer-Lamartiniere 1775-1821 French Painter
  – Ann Sanders 1778 British Painter
  – Anna Claypoole Peale 1791-1878 American Painter
  – Julia Margaret Cameron 1815-1879 British Photographer
  – Emma Stebbins 1815-1882 American Sculptor
  – Henriette Ronner-Knip 1821-1909 Dutch Painter
  – Kitty Kielland 1843-1914 Norwegian Painter
  – Edmonia Lewis 1845-1911 African-American Sculptor
  – Gertrude Kasebier 1852-1934 American Photographer
  – Louise Breslau 1856-1927 German Painter
  – Anna Bilinska 1857-1893 Ukrainian Painter
  – Anna Ancher 1859-1935 Danish Painter
  – Camille Claudel 1864-1943 French Sculptor
Women in the 19th Century

• Arabella Goddard (1836), pianist
  – Performed Beethoven’s sonata mostly from memory (1850s)
Women in the 19th Century

• Anna Atkins
  – First female photographer and first scientific photographer
  – “Study of Algae” (1842)
A Herstory of Women:
- Part 1: Prehistory and Early History
- Part 2: From Greece to the Middle Ages
- Part 3: Renaissance and Enlightenment
- Part 4: 20th and 21st centuries