• “When I started working on women’s history about thirty years ago, the field did not exist. People didn't think that women had a history worth knowing.”

Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- The feminist movement of the 1960s and the advent of social history writing led to the emergence of women’s history.
- Previously marginalized in politics as well, social history writing with its concentration on the ordinary proved an ideal vehicle for presenting women’s history.
- Women historians redefined their own methodology and took on matters of race, ethnicity, nation, and class.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- Feminists wary of telling history as a metanarrative—the big story that presumes to tell all.
- Feminist social movements rejected such a paradigm and joined the struggle for “world history”—a meganarrative.
- World histories often use the market as the chief organizing principle as it emphasizes the processes that unified human interaction.
- Feminists joined the ongoing struggle over just what the monstrous task of “teaching the history of the world.”
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- Feminist history uses family (small) stories as its point of departure. “Big” history remains the domain of men.
- Feminist history shows gender and sexuality as shaping power dynamics in high politics.
- State power structures often use gender as a metaphor for political primacy and image to justify colonialism.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

• http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xKRnkWn_iPs
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- [YouTube](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=awUpS6lxCVs)
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

• Excoriating the gender-neutral “citizen” feminist history questions the Enlightenment’s provision of liberty to all.

• Feminists argue the emergence of republican forms of government resulted in a net decline in women’s power. Women denied suffrage and frequently became more beholden to male figures.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- March is Women’s History Month. It is not an outgrowth of 1960s women’s movement.
- Began as a Soviet holiday and then as a U.N sponsored event.
- March 8th (IWD) grew out of Russian “bread and peace” protests of 1917.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- **Ancient Era**
  - 4000 - 3500 B.C.
  - According to Sumerian legend, the goddess Tiamet created the universe.

- 2700 B.C.
  - Merit Ptah was the earliest recorded female doctor.

- 2640 B.C.
  - Si Ling-shi, empress of China, is credited with developing the process for removing thread from the cocoon of the silk worm.

- 2500 B.C.
  - Pyramid construction begins in Egypt.

- 1570 B.C.
  - Queen Nefertari, known as "God's wife," helped rule Egypt with her husband, King Ahmose. She participated in temple rituals along with male priests and advised her husband on various building projects. After her husband's death, evidence indicates that she ruled with her son.

- 1490 B.C.
  - Queen Hatsheput rules in Egypt, claiming rights of pharaoh.

- 1360 B.C.
  - Queen Nefertiti rules in Egypt.

- 1200 B.C.
  - Fu Hao, woman warrior in China, leads military expeditions.

- 1180 B.C.
  - Spartan Queen Helen kidnapped by Paris.

- 1150 B.C.
  - Deborah leads Israel in victory over the invading Canaanites.

- c.625 B.C.
  - Spartan women are the most independent of all in the ancient world; Sappho, Greek poetess, flourishes on the island of Lesbos.

- 51 B.C.
  - Cleopatra VII is queen of Egypt.

- c.30 A.D.
  - Crucifixion of Jesus of Nazareth; Christian faith established.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

Timeline - 1000-1200
- c.1000 A.D.
- 1137
- Eleanor of Aquitaine inherited her father's lands, becoming one of the most influential women of the 12th century.
- 1138
- Byzantine princess Anna Comnena, early woman historian, writes the Alexiad, a 15-volume historical work.
- 1157
- Hojo Masako is an influential woman in medieval Japan.
- 1174
- Eleanor of Aquitaine is an influential woman in twelfth century Europe.
- 1215
- Magna Carta limits royal power in England.

Timeline - 1300-1718
- (The Renaissance - 1300-1500)
- c.1300
- Invention of spinning wheel.
- 1342
- Chinese Empress Ma is born.
- 1429
- Joan of Arc liberated Orleans, France, from English rule. She is burned at the stake in 1431.
- 1470
- Queen Isabella creates a unified Spain.
- 1492
- Queen Isabella approves the expedition to America led by Christopher Columbus; they land in the Bahamas.
- c. 1503
- 1553
- Queen Mary I tries to reestablish Roman Catholicism in England.
- 1558
- Queen Elizabeth I took the throne in Britain.
- 1620
- Pilgrims and others arrive in Plymouth, Massachusetts, aboard the Mayflower.
- 1718
- Mary Montagu introduced smallpox vaccine to England.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

• Timeline - 1762-1896
  - (Industrial Revolution begins c. 1750)
  - 1762
    - Catherine the Great became ruler of Russia.
  - 1776
    - The American Revolution
  - 1788
    - United States of America Constitution ratified and took affect.
  - 1792
    - Mary Wollstonecraft’s, *A Vindication of the Rights of Women*, is published.
  - 1837
    - Queen Victoria began ruling Great Britain.
  - 1843
    - Sojourner Truth lectured about suffrage and abolition.
  - 1848
    - The first "Woman's Rights Convention" was held in Seneca Falls, New York.
  - 1854
    - Florence Nightingale introduced nursing innovations.
  - 1856
    - Sewing machine invented.
  - 1861-65
    - American Civil War
  - 1871
    - Lucy Walker, an English mountaineer, is the first woman to successfully climb the Matterhorn in Switzerland.
  - 1874
    - Sophia Jex-Blake establishes the London School of Medicine for Women.
    - Women's Christian Temperance Union founded to fight alcohol abuse in the United States.
  - 1879
    - Belva Ann Lockwood becomes the first woman lawyer to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court.
  - 1881
    - American Red Cross is founded by Clara Barton.
  - 1890
    - Louise Blanchard Bethune becomes the first woman elected to full membership in the American Institute of Architects.
  - 1893
    - New Zealand becomes the first nation to grant women the right to vote.
  - 1896
    - The first women's intercollegiate basketball game in the United States is held, with Stanford University defeating the University of California at Berkeley.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

Timeline - The 20th Century

1902
Australian women get the right to vote in all federal elections. Vida Goldstein runs for the senate there, becoming the first woman in the British Empire to run for a national office.

1903
Marie Curie is awarded Nobel Prize for Physics for discovery of radioactivity.

1909
Swedish writer Selma Lagerlöf is the first woman to receive the Nobel Prize for literature.

1911
Marie Curie is awarded second Nobel Prize for Chemistry for her discovery and isolation of pure radium.

1914
The Amateur Athletic Union in the United States allows women to register for swimming events for the first time.

1916
Margaret Sanger opens first birth control clinic.

1917
Russian Revolution; Soviet women get the vote.

1918
Canadian women get the vote.

1919
Hungarian feminist and pacifist Rosika Schwimmer becomes the world's first woman ambassador when she is appointed ambassador to Switzerland.

1920
With the passage of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, U.S. women get the vote.

1921
Lila Acheson Wallace is cofounder of the Reader’s Digest. Edith Wharton wins the Pulitzer Prize for fiction.

1922
U.S.S.R. is established. Women’s Amateur Athletic Association is founded.

1923
Maud Howe Elliott and Laura Howe Richards are the first women to win the Pulitzer Prize for their profile of their mother, entitled Julia Ward Howe.

1924
The first woman to receive the Pulitzer Prize for poetry is Edna St. Vincent Millay, for The Ballad of the Harp-Weaver.

1928
Nellie Taylor Ross is elected first woman governor in U.S. (Wyoming).

1928
The first woman to swim the English Channel is U.S. swimmer Gertrude Ederle.

1929
Women compete for the first time in Olympic field events.

1930
U.S. anthropologist Margaret Mead publishes Coming of Age in Samoa.

1931
Age of suffrage is lowered from 30 to 21 in Great Britain.

1933
World population reaches two billion.
Gender, Historiography & Women's History

- **1931**
  - Margaret Sanger publishes *My Fight for Birth Control.*
- **1932**
  - Amelia Earhardt becomes the first woman to fly across the Atlantic alone.
- **1933**
  - Frances Perkins becomes Secretary of Labor, the first woman cabinet member in U.S. history.
- **1939-1945**
  - World War II.
- **1945**
  - Fashion magazine *Elle* is founded.
- **1949**
  - Communists establish People's Republic of China; women get the vote.
- **1950**
  - In India, women over 21 years old get the right to vote.
- **1958**
  - Swedish diplomat Agda Rössel is the first woman to head a permanent delegation to the United Nations.
- **1959**
  - Shirley Muldowney began her professional drag racing career.
- **1963**
  - Russian cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova becomes first woman in space.
- **1966**
  - National Organization for Women (NOW) is founded in the United States.
- **1969**
  - Golda Meir becomes prime minister of Israel.
- **1976**
  - World population reaches four billion.
- **1978**
  - Janet Guthrie qualifies for the Indianapolis 500 for a second time and finished the race in 8th position.
- **1979**
  - Margaret Thatcher elected first woman prime minister of Great Britain.
- **1981**
  - Sandra Day O'Connor appointed first woman U.S. Supreme Court Justice.
- **1983**
  - Ellen Taaffe Zwilich is the first woman to receive the Pulitzer Prize for Music.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- 1984
  - Geraldine Ferraro becomes first woman vice-presidential nominee of a major U.S. political party.
  - Kathryn Sullivan is first U.S. woman astronaut to walk in space.

- 1986
  - Corazon Aquino elected president of Philippines.

- 1988
  - Benazir Bhutto sworn in as prime minister of Pakistan.

- 1990
  - Mary Robinson is elected President of Ireland.

- 1993
  - Kim Campbell is elected the first woman prime minister of Canada.
  - Tansu Cillar is elected the first woman prime minister of Turkey.
  - Janet Reno became U.S. attorney general.

- 1994
  - Executive Ann Marie Fudge is named head of Maxwell House, a unit of Kraft General Foods.
  - May 26: President Clinton signs into law the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act (FACE). FACE makes it a crime to blockade or commit violence against reproductive health-care clinics.
  - The Violence Against Women Act is passed, giving women a federal civil rights provision to combat gender-based violent crimes. It also authorizes the expenditure of $1.6 billion dollars over a six-year period to curb violence against women.

- 1995
  - United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women is held in Beijing, China.
  - Myrtle Evers-William is elected chairperson of the board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). A writer, activist and widow of slain civil rights leaders Medgar Evers, Williams wins by one vote.

- 1996
  - Polish poet Wislawa Szymborska is awarded the 1996 Nobel Prize for Literature.
  - March — New data from the Census Bureau finds that women own one-third of all U.S. businesses, employing 26% of the nation’s work force. Sales from the 7.95 million women-owned businesses have jumped 236% since 1987, and employment in those businesses rose to 18.5 million workers from only 6.6 million in 1987. According to the National Foundation for Women Business Owners, the number of women-owned companies increased 78% in the last nine years while growth among U.S. firms was only 47%.
  - Sgt. Heather Johnsen becomes the first woman to guard the Tomb of the Unknowns at Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia.

- 1997
  - Czech-born American diplomat Madeleine Albright is unanimously confirmed by the Senate and becomes the first female U.S. Secretary of State.
  - Jody Williams, the American activist who helped found the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), is awarded the 1997 Nobel Peace Prize.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- Janet Jagan, wife of Guyana’s former president, the late Cheddi Jagan, is sworn in as Guyana’s president in December. Jagan, born in Chicago, has lived in Guyana for 54 years.
- Ms. Foundation announced its list of the top women role models for today’s girls. Topping the list was Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, the highest ranking woman ever to serve in the U.S. government. Ms. Foundation President Marie Wilson said that girls should strive to claim the presidency for women. “The role model that’s missing is a woman in the Oval Office,” she said.
- Martina Hingis of Switzerland wins the women’s competition in the Australian Open. At 16, she is the youngest woman to win a grand-slam tennis tournament in 110 years.
- Anna Leikes, a harpist, becomes the first official female member of the Vienna Philharmonic after the orchestra votes to end its all-male policy.
- U.S. Army Maj. Gen. Claudia Kennedy is promoted to lieutenant general, making her the first female three-star general.
- Alexis Herman is confirmed by the U.S. Senate as Secretary of Labor.
- Pat Henry of Bloomington, Ill., becomes the first American woman to sail solo around the world.
- Twenty-two British women on a relay expedition reach the North Pole, the first all-female group to do so.
- The eight-team Women’s National Basketball Association (WNBA) debuts.
- Bobbi McCaughey gives birth to septuplets in Iowa; the medical team that oversaw the pregnancy and delivery is headed by two female physicians.
- Jenny Shipley is sworn in as Prime Minister of New Zealand, the first woman to occupy the post.
- 1998
  - Women’s ice hockey teams compete for the first time at the 1998 Winter Olympics in Nagano, Japan. The U.S. Women’s Hockey Team wins the gold medal.
  - American Tara Lipinski becomes the youngest woman to win an Olympic figure-skating title when she wins the gold medal at the 1998 Winter Olympics in Nagano, Japan.
  - General Motors and Saturn Corp. officials announce that Cynthia M. Trudell will become Saturn’s new president and the first woman to head a U.S. car company on January 1, 1999.
  - The U.S. Senate confirms the appointment of Dr. Jane Henney as the new Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), making her the first woman to head the organization.
  - Organizers announce that a museum with a collection dedicated to the achievements of women will open in Dallas, Tex. in 2000.
  - The all-woman music festival Lilith Fair grosses $28.3 million, making it one of the most successful musical tours of the 1998 season.
- 1999
  - Shaikh Jabir As-Sabah, the Kuwaiti Amir, reinstates women’s right to participate in the democratic process in Kuwait, where for many years only men had the right to participate in politics.
- 2000
  - Hillary Rodham Clinton is elected to the U.S. Senate representing New York, becoming the first First Lady to be elected to a political office.
  - Doris “Granny D” Haddock finishes her 3,200-mile walk across the United States to advocate campaign finance and a voice for the people of the nation. Haddock is 90 years old.
- 2002
  - Halle Berry becomes the first African-American woman to win an Academy Award for best female actress.
- 2003
  - Californian Nancy Pelosi becomes the first woman to serve as Democratic Minority Leader in the U.S. House of Representatives.
Gender and Historiography

• Just as the founders of the United States had dodged the slavery question in the Declaration of Independence; so they refused to grant women what they gave themselves in the new country’s Constitution.
In the spring of 1776, near the end of a letter to her husband, Abigail Adams warned: "In the new Code of Laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make I desire you would Remember the Ladies, and be more generous and favourable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the Husbands. Remember all Men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care and attention is not paid to the Ladies we are determined to foment a Rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any Laws in which we have no voice, or Representation."
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- John Adams responded (on 14 April 1776) that “we know better than to repeal our masculine systems,” future American women were forced to do exactly what Abigail had predicted.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- Timeline of Women’s Suffrage Granted, by Country:
  - 1893 New Zealand
  - 1902 Australia
  - 1906 Finland
  - 1913 Norway
  - 1915 Denmark
  - 1917 Canada
  - 1918 Austria, Germany, Poland, Russia
  - 1919 Netherlands
  - 1920 United States
  - 1921 Sweden
  - 1928 Britain, Ireland
  - 1931 Spain
  - 1944 France
  - 1945 Italy
  - 1947 Argentina, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan
  - 1949 China
  - 1950 India
  - 1954 Colombia
  - 1957 Malaysia, Zimbabwe
  - 1962 Algeria
  - 1963 Iran, Morocco
  - 1964 Libya
  - 1967 Ecuador
  - 1971 Switzerland
  - 1972 Bangladesh
  - 1974 Jordan
  - 1976 Portugal
  - 1989 Namibia
  - 1990 Western Samoa
  - 1993 Kazakhstan, Moldova
  - 1994 South Africa
  - 2005 Kuwait

NOTE: Two countries do not allow their people, male or female, to vote: Brunei and the United Arab Emirates. Saudi Arabia is the only country with suffrage that does not allow its women to vote. 1. Australian women, with the exception of aboriginal women, won the vote in 1902. Aboriginals, male and female, did not have the right to vote until 1962.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- Women had to convince recently enfranchised men to share suffrage.
- Popular (male) belief held women’s temperament unsuited for voting.
- Women best suited for the private sphere.
- Vested interest of all philosophies feared women would vote for their opponents.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- Women’s representation in politically appointed or elected office resembles a pyramid with fewest number at the peak.

The Modern Joan of Arc
Women form low percentage of members of national legislatures, better in developed rather than developing nations, and at executive levels minute.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- 18th century philosophy combined with political revolution created an essentialist notion of womanhood.
- Revolution of 1789 eliminated status by blood and birth and replaced it with concept of universal rights and required a new definition of gender roles.
- Joan Wallach Scott et al have argued this notion was based on a white, male concept of the individual and it undermined women’s place as an equal.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- Joan Wallach Scott argues that in spite of women’s history apparent deviation from politics, the core of that historiography remains political.
- In “Women’s History” she divides her attention to the subject in 3 politically unaffiliated categories—professionalism, history and ideology, and theory.
- Women’s history as supplementary—”difference within difference.”
- The link between feminist historiography and social science.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- Period from 1750-1815 (science, medicine and philosophy) used “nature” to define men and women as opposites.
- Women not supposed to feel or be “sexual;” separate spheres and female domesticity became dominant perspectives.
- Consider Jean-Jacques Rousseau’s profound influence on the Revolution and beyond, *A Discourse on Inequality*.
- For balance read Marquis de Condorcet’s arguments for women’s citizenship and Mary Wollstonecraft’s, *A Vindication for the Rights of Woman*.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- Outbreak of revolution in France in 1789 gave women an unprecedented chance to voice their discontents and concerns.
- Olympe de Gouges responded to Declaration of the Rights of Man with the Declaration of the rights of Woman.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

• Gender analysis of Revolution’s founding arguments shows immediate inclination toward patriarchy and restrictive citizenship.

• Particularly revealing are National Convention’s outlawing of women’s clubs and societies based on respective natures’s of men and women.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- Dominique Godineau’s *The Women of Paris and Their French Revolution* details women’s everyday lives even as they participated in revolutionary activities.

- Republicans connected women and the counter-revolutionary clergy
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

• The Revolution was replete with gendered representation.
• Women allegorically represented the Republic, liberty, nature, equality, and truth.
• Into the Napoleonic Era, themes of domesticity and separate spheres kept women subjugated.
• Government regulation to enhance male access to accumulation of property.
• Legal inequality and “natural” roles.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- Differences distinguished between sex and gender—sex is natural, gender socially constructed.
- Gender roles vary culture to culture and are therefore culturally specific. In almost all cases women assigned subordinate positions.
- Biological roles interpreted as reflection of role of each gender in its culture and then beyond it into a universal setting.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PRr0HY9MPZ0
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- [YouTube Video](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4z88U915uq8)
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

• Study of gender focuses on (1) social relation of men and women in their normative patterns and (2) people’s basic assumptions about the world and its cultural symbols and meanings attached to its “normative patterns.”

• People’s world view includes a plan for gender roles which the people’s social actions bring into being.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- To understand recent “Modernist” and “traditionalist” projects relating to Middle East and North Africa demands sorting out impacts of colonial, neo-liberal, imperial, and indigenous relations.
- Investigating “sexuality” in the area faces many barriers, including local governments and foreign states and foundations funding gender based projects.
- Research is often based on analysis and critique of religious and judicial texts.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

• Native and visiting Middle East and North African scholars affected by research conditions as access to sources strictly controlled and penalties can be imposed.

• Feminist scholarship in area has explored extent to which local gender politics and feminist projects are linked to colonial, postcolonial, imperial, or neo-liberal relations.

• Exploring subsystems of subordination conflict with traditional understanding of role of Muslim or Arab women.

• Egyptian Women’s Movement provides a regional framework for gender based initiatives that often meets local or international opposition.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- Feminist scholarship on Middle East and Africa resists presuming modern and traditional forces as inextricably in opposition to each other.

- Modernist projects on gender often a double edged sword.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- Middle Eastern and North African gender studies demonstrate complexity of women’s lives and are wary of focusing on social constraints.
- Feminist interest in subjectivity (selfhood constituted through language, power relations and personal experience) incites consideration of everyday lives and the meaning there within.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- Women in ancient Egypt seemed to have enjoyed legal equality with men, although this was not an egalitarian society.
- All citizens seen as being peripheral to royal center of the pharaoh.
- Legal distinctions based on status rather than gender.
Most surviving textual and archaeological evidence regarding Egyptian women pertains to the elite, the bulk of which relates to the Ptolemaic Period (305 B.C.- 30 B.C.).

Greek domination of Egypt beginning with Alexander the Great in 332 B.C. did not remove Egyptian social and political institutions but co-existed.

Egyptians subjugated to Greek rule, but Egyptian women more legally privileged than Greek counterparts.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- Egyptian women’s rights extended to all legally defined areas of society.
- Women could own and manage property, enter contracts, free slaves, adopt, and sue.
- Egyptian most frequently obtained property as gifts or inheritance. Divorce and property laws quite advanced.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- Egyptian women could bring lawsuits against anyone in open court.
- Inscription of Mes provides court record of land dispute involving a female litigant.
- Egyptian women need not wear a veil and could go around in public although folk custom may have discouraged it.
- Egyptians could move across social strata.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- If the past is an unexplored land, then the history of women is not only foreign but largely uncharted.
- Women’s historiography largely unattended.
- A tradition historical writing about women exists and women contributed most to it.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- Women scholars have always concerned themselves with political history.
- Most women historians have concerned themselves with their sex and issue relating to it.
- Women’s historiography developed from many kinds of historical ad antiquarian studies as well as biography.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- In 19th century women historians delved into social history and historical novel.
- These departed from men to women, from politics, diplomacy, and war to social and cultural life, and from public to private behavior.
- Louise Keralio Robert (1758-1821) produced prodigiously, including 3 historical novels, a 4-volume biography of Elizabeth I, a history of the queens of France, and a 14-volume anthology of women’s writings; she also edited a newspaper during French Revolution.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- Modern historical writing grew out of biographies of “great men,” and inspired a series of biographical dictionaries of women in early 19th century.
- Since rise of feminism, biographical works have most often stressed a struggle for identity and visibility in the face of opposition.
- Invocation of “great women” inspired massive historical research. And produced an important tradition in women’s historiography.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- From time of Enlightenment, evidence about great women provided a structure for more inclusive, universal histories to compete with those from male perspective.
- *History of Woman Suffrage* (1881) interspersed personal profiles with speeches, and reports of conventions and political battles.
- The ideal of being “woman worthy” played a crucial role in organizing memories of female past.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- Being “woman worthy” encountered difficulties from the beginning of it being a criteria. Louise Robert in *Crimes des reines de France* (1791) portrayed every aristocratic Frenchwoman as being part of the monarchial machinery of repression. Danielle Stern mocked professional or political women in *Histoire de la revolution de 1848*.

- Women’s prominence often considered anti-domestic or antifeminist.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- Women historians moved from naive biography to social history. Women wrote some of the first monographs in this field and encountered problems of form and narrative.

- Alive Morse Earle’s work on American colonial life included studies on architecture, children, artifacts, and employed both an anecdotal and topical form.

- The historical novel, Jane Austen e.g., joined temporal and spatial dimensions of private life with public record.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

• By end of 19th century, methodological experiments in historical writing sought out evidence of maternal or explicitly feminine virtue and paralleled similar works by male historians.

• These contrasted ethical stance of women to the secular and amoral accomplishments of men.

• Implicit critiques of male values was consolidated in late 20th century by the combined efforts of anthropologists and archaeologically oriented historians and feminists.
Gender, Historiography & Women’s History

- Mary Ritter Beard (1876-1958) expanded the historical narrative to include all culture.
- In *On Understanding Women* (1931) and *Amnesia through Women’s Eyes* (1933) Beard explained heterodoxy ought to determine the writing of history.
- Beard called male historians who had excluded women’s activities and accomplishments for politics and economics “Fragmenters.”
- She wanted historical record revised and corrected and cease its splintering and distortion.