

“A Herstory of Women Women in History”

A Comparative History
through the Ages and Civilizations

PART III

Piero Scaruffi (2006)
www.scaruffi.com

**Goddesses
Priestesses
Poetesses
Matrons
Witches
Entertainers
Supermodels
Stars**

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 Charite', 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 Bijns (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
Pietà` (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

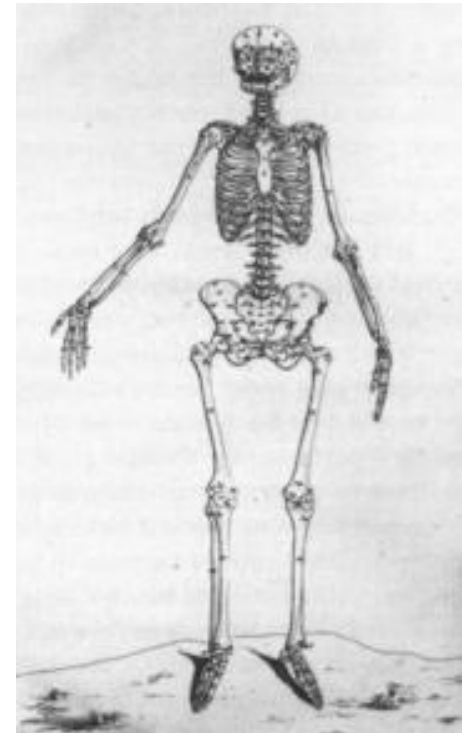
- **Traditional view of female anatomy:**
 - **Male and female orgasm are both required for have conception**
 - **Male and female fluids produced during orgasm mix to create a new being**
 - **Women should have sex in the middle of the menstrual cycle whenever they want to minimize chances of getting 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:**
 - **Marie-Geneviève-Charlotte Darlus (1759): first detailed female skeleton in an anatomy book**
 - **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-Organen des Menschen und einiger Säugetiere/ The Male and Female Organs of Sexual Arousal in Man and some other Mammals”**

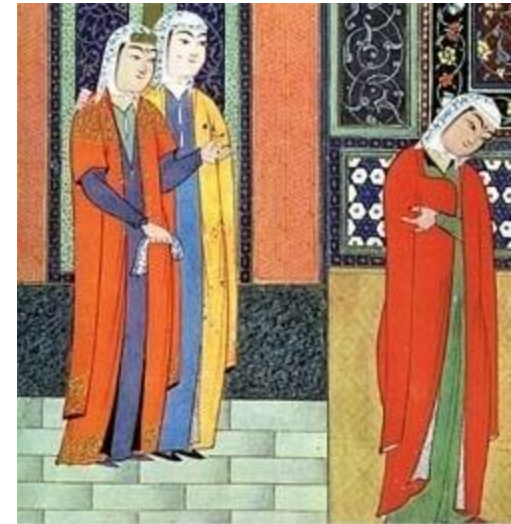


Female Anatomy

- **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
 - Claudine de Tencin (a renegade nun)
 - Catherine de Rambouillet
 - Louise d'Epainay
 - Suzanne Necker
 - Emilie du Chatelet
 - Marie Geoffrin
 - Marie Anne du Deffand
 - Julie de Lespinasse
 - Marie-Madeleine de la Fayette
 - Madeleine de Scudery
 - Francoise de Graffigny
 - Anne-Catherine Helvetius

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): autobiography "A True Relation of my Birth" (1656)
 - Emilie du Chatelet translates and improves Newton's "Principia" in French (1749)

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 Amorasas" (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
 - The reality:
 - 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
 - The irony:
 - A male revolution: “Déclaration des droits de l'**homme** et du citoyen” (1789)
 - Female clubs outlawed in 1793: “It is not possible for women to exercise political rights”

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

- Travelers
 - Jeanne Bare' (France): 1766-1769
(first woman to circumnavigate the globe, disguised as a man)

Women in the Industrial Age



- 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 Industrial Age

- 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 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)**
 - **Giovannni Paisiello's Nina pazza per amore (1789)**
 - **Wolfgang Mozart's Così 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

- **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, 1856



Paris, 1828

Japan, 19th c

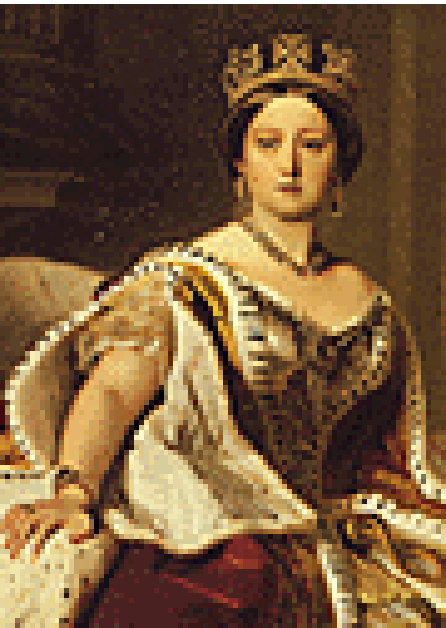


Paris, 1882



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 a plane solo



MRS. M. FRENCH-SHELDON, F. R. G. S.
Lecturer on Africa

Organizer and Leader of an Independent Expedition for the Exploration of the region of Kilima-Njaro in East Africa ; Author of "From Sultan to Sultan"



Women in the 19th Century

- Intrepid women
 - Isabella Bird: explorer and photographer
 - A Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains. 1879
 - Unbeaten Tracks in Japan. 1880
 - "Sketches In The Malay Peninsula". 1883.
 - The Golden Chersonese and the Way Thither. 1883
 - "A Pilgrimage To Sinai". 1886
 - Journeys in Persia and Kurdistan. 1891
 - Among the Tibetans. 1894
 - Korea and Her Neighbours. 1898
 - The Yangtze Valley and Beyond. 1899



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”)

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 Sexualeben 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")

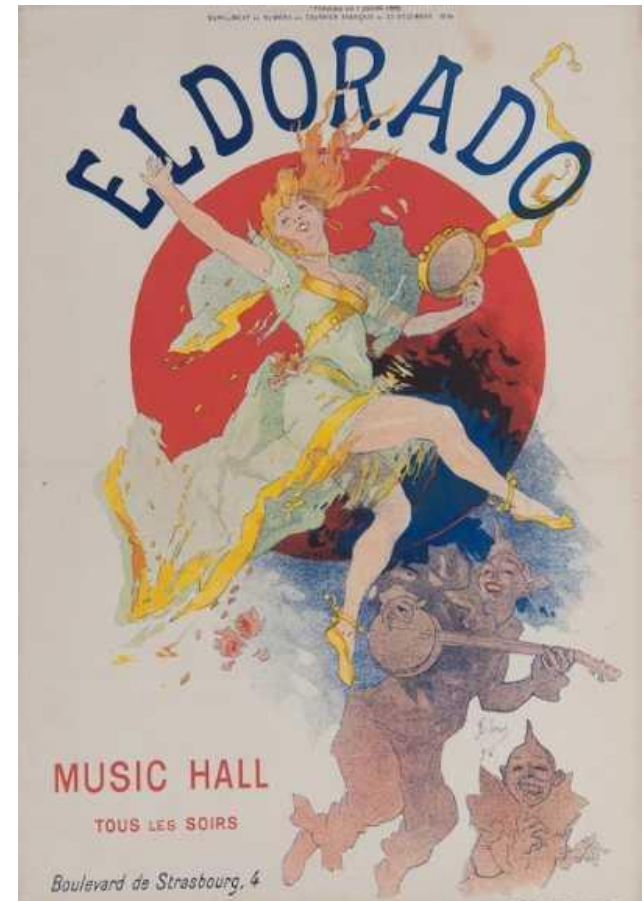


Women in the 19th century

- 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



Palais de Glace, Champs Elysées. Illustration by Jules Cheret, 1893. This edition published 2008 by The Art of Skating. All rights reserved. www.ArtOfSkating.com #9K70055



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”
 - 1865: The USA grants political rights to former slaves but not to women
 - 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 found 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

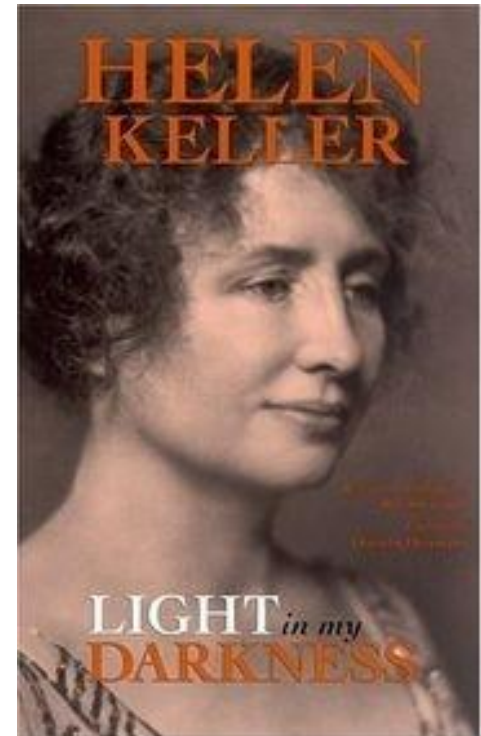
- Women's colleges in the USA
 - Mount Holyoke Seminary (1837)
 - Vassar College (1865)

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

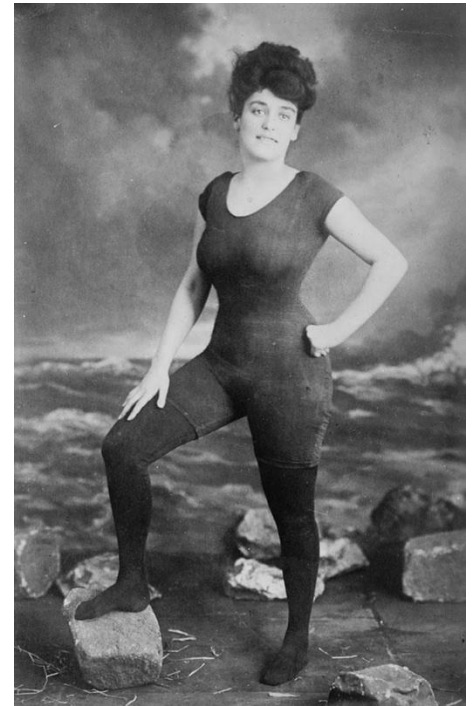
Beauty

- 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
 - Henry James' "Portrait of a Lady" (1879), "What Maisie Knew" (1897), "The Wings of the Dove" (1902), "The Golden Bowl" (1904)
 - 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' "Portrait 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-Lamartinier 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**
- **Julia Morgan 1872-1957 American Architect**

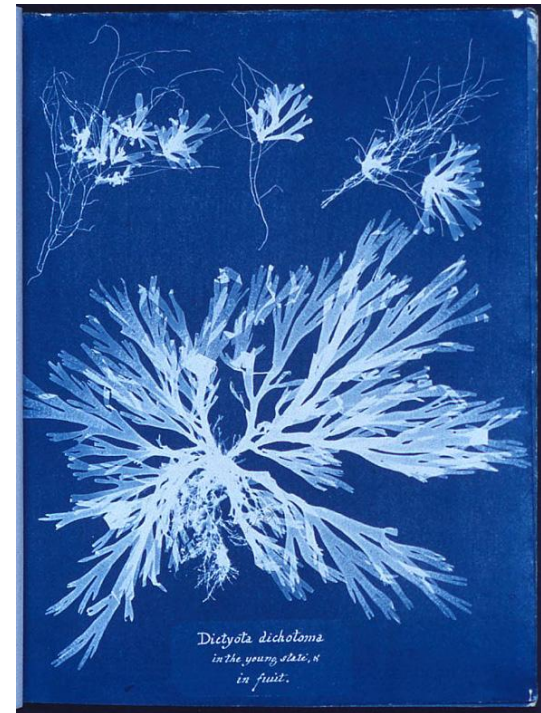
Women in the 19th Century

- **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)



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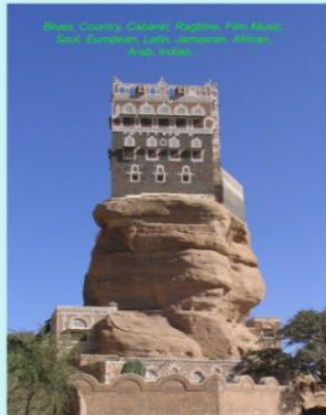
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