An Enquiry Into the Duties of the Female Sex

The Appropriation of the Medieval Motif by Nineteenth Century British Women Writers

This new six-volume collection from Routledge and Edition Synapse brings together key documents from the Victorian feminist campaign to establish and improve girls and women's education. The set is divided into two sections, both of which incorporate materials that argue for the improvement of girls and women's education as well as arguments made against education for girls and women. The first section focuses on the debate surrounding the quality of women's education and the question of access to higher education for women. This section also brings together documents from the feminist campaign with writing from the established press on the question of women's higher education, and writings from the Social Sciences Association where many education reformers aired their views. The second section concentrates on the strengths and successes of Victorian women as educators, and highlights some of the most influential women in the field of education during this era. Drawing widely on articles from the feminist and established press, government papers, newspapers, professional and association journals, as well as memoirs, addresses, pamphlets, and reviews, this essential collection gives researchers excellent and comprehensive access to nineteenth-century debates on improving girls and women's education, and women's work as educators.

Smile of Discontent
Women's Ghost Literature in Nineteenth-Century Britain examines the Female Gothic genre and how it expanded to include not only gender concerns but also social critiques of repressed sexuality, economics and imperialism.

Women and Marriage in Nineteenth-Century England

Critical anthology of fairy tales by nineteenth-century British, French, and German women writers.

Nineteenth-Century British Women's Education, 1840-1900

This is the first book to explore women's leading role in animal protection in nineteenth-century Britain, drawing on rich archival sources. Women founded bodies such as the Battersea Dogs' Home, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and various groups that opposed vivisection. They energetically promoted better treatment of animals, both through practical action and through their writings, such as Anna Sewell's Black Beauty. Yet their efforts were frequently belittled by opponents, or decried as typifying female 'sentimentality' and hysteria. Only the development of feminism in the later Victorian period enabled women to show that spontaneous fellow-feeling with animals was a civilising force. Women's own experience of oppressive patriarchy bonded them with animals, who equally suffered from the dominance of masculine values in society, and from an assumption that all-powerful humans were entitled to exploit animals at will.

Representations of Women

Like sex, Eileen Gillooly argues, humor has long been viewed as a repressed feature of nineteenth-century femininity. However, in the works of writers such as Jane Austen, George Eliot, Elizabeth Gaskell, Anthony Trollope, and Henry James, Gillooly finds an understated, wryly amusing perspective that differs subtly but significantly in rhetoric, affect, and politics from traditional forms of comic expression. Gillooly shows how such humor became, for mostly female writers at the time, an unobtrusive and prudent means of expressing discontent with a culture that was ideologically committed to restricting female agency and identity. If the aggression and emotional distance of irony and satire mark them as "masculine," then for Gillooly, the passivity, indirection, and sympathy of the humor she discusses render it "feminine." She goes on to disclose how the humorous tactics employed by writers from Burney to Wharton persist in the work of Barbara Pym, Anita Brookner, and Penelope Fitzgerald. The book won the Barbara Perkins and George Perkins Award given by the Society for the Study of Narrative Literature.

Women Reviewing Women in Nineteenth-Century Britain

"This survey attempts to form a connected picture of the history of some eighteen centuries of the Education of Englishwomen. The phenomenal success of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in achieving the right of all girls to elementary education at least has been frequently recorded of late, for the sources are full and abundant. They are considerably less so in the case of the first eighteen hundred years. As far as the writer is aware there has been no official history of women's education written of the ages preceding 1800. Such information as has been used here was drawn from the literature of those years. Since the writer has not been able to read all the works which might have been useful, this thesis is capable of expansion, and perhaps re-interpretation, at a later date." --
Darwin's Failures

This book presents a study of the development of the feminist movement in Britain and America during the 19th century. Acknowledging the similar social conditions in both countries during that period, the author suggests that a real sense of distinctiveness did exist between British and American feminists. American feminists were inspired by their own perception of the superiority of their social circumstances, for example, whereas British feminists found their cause complicated by traditional considerations of class. Christine Bolt aims to show that the story of the American and British women's movement is one of national distinctiveness within an international cause. This book should be of interest to students and teachers of American and British political history and women's studies.

British Victorian Women's Periodicals

This collection of essays recovers the names and careers of nineteenth-century women playwrights.

British Women in the Nineteenth Century

Seminar paper from the year 2011 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Culture and Applied Geography, grade: 1,3, Martin Luther University (Institut fur Anglistik und Amerikanistik), course: Women in 18th and 19th Century Britain, language: English, abstract: Let your children be brought up together; let their sports and studies be the same; let them enjoy, in the constant presence of those who are set over them, all that freedom which innocence renders harmless, and in which Nature rejoices. (MACAULAY 1790: 32) Eighteenth Century England was a time in which women had little to say in society. They did not have the right to vote, they were not allowed to own properties, when married and as the husband was the chief breadwinner, they were not supposed to work. As they could not leave the house alone without being considered a prostitute, they were confined to the home where they would have to take care of the children and the household, "a subordinate role [] in society" (AUGUSTIN 2005: 2). As a consequence, as girls did not need to go to school to learn their future tasks as housewives, they were educated at home by their mothers who acted as a role model. The entire eighteenth and well into the nineteenth century there was little change in how girls and women were educated. The old system of patriarchy was still well established but it began to crumble little by little. Women began to fight for their rights getting more and more supporters. This work is trying to shed light on this period's progression from girls being educated poorly to girls having the same education as their brothers. The fist chapter is going to show how gender differences were tried to be justified from a psyco-medical point of view, transferring the scientific findings to women's roles in society. The second chapter will show how important women were beginning to challenge the old system, disproving the validity of the scientific findings. Here a subdivision between the"

The Women's Movements in the United States and Britain from the 1790s to the 1920s

They discover new texts and methodologies, exploring nineteenth-century British women's historiography, their writing of history, often through unexpected sources not previously regarded as historical venues: journalism, travel writing, architectural preservation, and costume balls."--BOOK JACKET.

Economic Women
Victorian notions about femininity in 19th century Britain

This volume charts the rise of professional women writers across diverse fields of intellectual enquiry and through different modes of writing in the period immediately before and during the reign of Queen Victoria. It demonstrates how, between 1830 and 1880, the woman writer became an agent of cultural formation and contestation, appealing to and enabling the growth of female readership while issuing a challenge to the authority of male writers and critics. Of especial importance were changing definitions of marriage, family and nation, of class, and of morality as well as new conceptions of sexuality and gender, and of sympathy and sensation. The result is a richly textured account of a radical and complex process of feminization whereby formal innovations in the different modes of writing by women became central to the aesthetic, social, and political formation of British culture and society in the nineteenth century.

Burdens of History

First published in 1998. This collection of original essays identifies and analyzes 19th-century women's theological thought in all its diversity, demonstrating the ways that women revised, subverted, or rejected elements of masculine theology in creating theologies of their own. While women's religion has been widely studied, this is the only collection of essays that examines 19th-century women's theology as such A substantial introduction clarifies the relationships between religion and theology and discusses the barriers to women's participation in theological discourse as well as the ways women overcame or avoided these barriers. The essays analyze theological ideas in a variety of genres. The first group of essays discusses women's nonfiction prose, including women's devotional writings on the Apocalypse; devotional prose by Christina Rossetti and its similarities to the work of Hildegard von Bingen; periodical prose by Anna Jameson and Julia Wedgwood; and the letters of Harriet and Jemima Newman, sisters of John Henry Newman. Other essays examine the novel, presenting analysis of the theologies of novelists Emma Jane Worboise, Charlotte M. Yonge, and Mary Arnold Ward. Further essays discuss the theological ideas of two purity reformers, Josephine Butler and Ellice Hopkins, while the final essays move beyond Victorian Christianity to examine spiritualist and Buddhist theology by women This collection will be important to students and scholars interested in Victorian culture and ideas-literary critics, historians, and theologians-and particularly to those in women's studies and religious studies.

The Functions and Disorders of the Reproductive Organs in Childhood, Youth, Adult Age, and Advanced Life

The book provides a unique account of the very active economic, social and political roles of nineteenth-century women.

Women's Ghost Literature in Nineteenth-century Britain

This new eleven-volume series will span the history of the British Isles from the Roman Era to the present. Each volume consists of essays by leading historians who focus on key issues for the period-including society, economy, religion, politics, and culture. The chapters are at once wide-ranging surveys and searching analyses. They are written for the non-specialist but include new and important findings, making them equally valuable for academics across a range of disciplines. The Nineteenth Century is the inaugural volume in the series and covers the peak of Britain's world power. The book sets out to describe the force and complexity of that experience, and to cover, in an interdisciplinary way, the political, economic, and cultural history of the British Isles between 1815 and 1901. It looks at the Victorian economy, as well as Victorian public life, as a cultural and political narrative. It includes chapters on
women and domesticity; the interplay of religion, intellect, and science; art; architecture and the city; and the literature, theater, and music of the time. The book provides a vivid portrait of this crucial moment in British history and is ideal for both the student of modern history and the general reader.

**The History of British Women's Writing, 1830-1880**

Asking why the 19th-century British novel features heroines, and how and why it features "feminine heroism," Susan Morgan traces the relationship between fictional depictions of gender and Victorian ideas of history and progress. Morgan approaches gender in selected 19th-century British novels as an imaginative category, accessible to authors and characters of either sex. Arguing that conventional definitions of heroism offer a fixed and history-denying perspective on life, the book traces a literary tradition that represents social progress as a process of feminization. The capacities for flexibility, mercy, and self-doubt, conventionally devalued as feminine, can make it possible for characters to enter history. She shows that Austen and Scott offer revolutionary definitions of feminine heroism, and the tradition is elaborated and transformed by Gaskell, Eliot, Meredith, and James (partly through one of his last "heroines," the aging hero of The Ambassadors.) Throughout the study, Morgan considers how gender functions both in individual novels and more extensively as a means of tracing larger patterns and interests, especially those concerned with the redemptive possibilities of a temporal and historical perspective.

**Borderline Citizens**

**Women Writing Wonder**

This synthesis is a clear assessment of 19th-century British women. It aims to provide students with an in depth understanding of the key historiographical debates and issues, placing particular emphasis upon revisionist research. The book highlights not merely the ideologies and economic circumstances which shaped women's lives, but highlights the sheer diversity of women's own experiences and identities. In so doing, it presents a positive but nuanced interpretation of women's roles within their own families and communities, as well as stressing women's enormous contribution to the making of contemporary British culture and society.

**Nineteenth Century British Women's Education, 1840-1900 v6**

Nudism, playgroups, pre-marital agreements, male breast-feeding - these are just some of the startling proposals for women's emancipation discovered in this unique anthology. A fascinating collection, it brings together the many diverse political extents of early nineteenth-century British feminism, as well as representing the works of literary figures such as Shelley, Tennyson and the Brontes. Complete with an extensive bibliography, biographical index and illuminating contextualization, it will provide an invaluable tool for scholars and students of feminism, women's history, and early nineteenth-century literature.

**British Froebelian Women from the Mid-Nineteenth to the Twenty-First Century**
Women and Playwriting in Nineteenth-Century Britain

Women's Theology in Nineteenth-Century Britain

This new six-volume collection from Routledge and Edition Synapse brings together key documents from the Victorian feminist campaign to establish and improve girls' and women's education. The set is divided into two sections, both of which incorporate materials that argue for the improvement of girls' and women's education as well as arguments made against education for girls and women. The first section focuses on the debate surrounding the quality of women's education and the question of access to higher education for women. This section also brings together documents from the feminist campaign with writing from the established press on the question of women's higher education, and writings from the Social Sciences Association where many education reformers aired their views. The second section concentrates on the strengths and successes of Victorian women as educators, and highlights some of the most influential women in the field of education during this era. Drawing widely on articles from the feminist and established press, government papers, newspapers, professional and association journals, as well as memoirs, addresses, pamphlets, and reviews, this essential collection gives researchers excellent and comprehensive access to nineteenth-century debates on improving girls' and women's education, and women's work as educators.

Nineteenth Century British Women and Science

Women against cruelty

Essay from the year 2009 in the subject History Europe - Other Countries - Modern Times, Absolutism, Industrialization, grade: A, , course: Diploma, language: English, abstract: Women were perceived as unequal to men throughout the 19th Century. Before 1850, women's rights were limited. A system existed which was entirely patriarchal (governed by men). Britain was run by common law; a law which dictated that once a woman married, she ended up with no rights to anything, for example, the house she lived in, the money she earned or the clothes she wore, because they all belonged to her husband. If she divorced, even her children were taken away from her.

Women and Philanthropy in Nineteenth-century England

Manliness and Masculinities in Nineteenth-century Britain

Clio's Daughters

Ledbetter explores themes and patterns of poetry publication in a variety of women's periodicals published throughout the Victorian era using taste, style
and the significance of poetry to advance our understanding of women's lives in the nineteenth century.

**Sisters in Time**

Focusing particularly on the critical reception of Jane Austen, Charlotte Brontë and George Eliot, Joanne Wilkes offers in-depth examinations of reviews by eight female critics: Maria Jane Jewsbury, Sara Coleridge, Hannah Lawrance, Jane Williams, Julia Kavanagh, Anne Mozley, Margaret Oliphant and Mary Augusta Ward. What they wrote about women writers, and what their writings tell us about the critics' own sense of themselves as women writers, reveal the distinctive character of nineteenth-century women's contributions to literary history. Wilkes explores the different choices these critics, writing when women had to grapple with limiting assumptions about female intellectual capacities, made about how to disseminate their own writing. While several publishing in periodicals wrote anonymously, others published books, articles and reviews under their own names. Wilkes teases out the distinctiveness of nineteenth-century women's often ignored contributions to the critical reception of canonical women authors, and also devotes space to the pioneering efforts of Lawrance, Kavanagh and Williams to draw attention to the long tradition of female literary activity up to the nineteenth century. She draws on commentary by male critics of the period as well, to provide context for this important contribution to the recuperation of women's critical discourse in nineteenth-century Britain.

**British Women Writers and the Writing of History, 1670-1820**

History is ¿about men¿. This book shows what a difference it makes to our understanding of history to put their masculinity under scrutiny. Ideal for students studying nineteenth-century social history, women's studies/men's studies, cultural studies, as well as those pursuing the history of the family and the history of the British Empire Written with exceptional lucidity Combines vivid historical re-creation with a clear explanation of the conceptual aspects of the subject Tosh is a well-known and respected historian - his book The Pursuit of History (Longman) has had lifetime sales of over 79,000 copies, and his edited collection Historians on History (Longman) has sold over 6,300 copies in its first edition.

**Women in Nineteenth-Century Egypt**

Nineteenth Century British Women's Education brings together key documents in the Victorian feminist campaign to establish and improve girls' and women's education. Drawing widely on articles from the feminist and established press, government papers, newspapers, professional and association journals, as well as memoirs, addresses, pamphlets and reviews, this collection gives researchers access to nineteenth-century debates on improving girls' and women's education and women's work as educators. The collection is divided overall into two sections, both of which incorporate materials that argue for the improvement of girls' and women's education as well as arguments made against education for girls and women. In examining the campaign to establish higher education for women, the first volumes include the writings of such primary figures as Emily Davies, Lydia Becker, Barbara Bodichon, Jessie Boucherett, Josephine Butler, Frances Power Cobbe, Millicent Garrett Fawcett, Maria Grey and Emily Shirreff in addition to illustrating the significance of institutions such as Girton and Newnham Colleges. Later volumes document women's work as educators, and include writings by Mary Carpenter, Dorothea Beale, Frances Mary Buss, and the Shirreff sisters Maria and Emily, gifted educators of girls at the elementary and secondary levels, and women whose educational practice embodied the arguments they made on behalf of girls' education. These volumes also chart the importance of the Governesses’ Benevolent Institution, the Schools Inquiry Commission and the Journal of Women's Education Union in charting the increasing organization and professionalization of women teachers. Edited and with new introductions by Susan Hamilton and Janice Schroeder, Nineteenth Century British Women's
Education is destined to be an invaluable reference resource to all future scholars of feminism and the history of education.

**Radical Writing on Women, 1800–1850**

**British Women and Cultural Practices of Empire, 1770–1940**


**British Women in the Nineteenth Century**

The 'bonds of matrimony' describes with cruel precision the social and political status of married women in the nineteenth century. Women of all classes had only the most limited rights of possession in their own bodies and property yet, as this remarkable book shows, women of all classes found room to manoeuvre within the narrow limits imposed on them. Upper-class women frequently circumvented the onerous limitations of the law, while middle-class women sought through reform to change their legal status. For working-class women, such legal changes were irrelevant, but they too found ways to ameliorate their position. Joan Perkin demonstrates clearly in this outstanding book, full of human insights, that women were not content to remain inferior or subservient to men.

**The Nineteenth Century**

British Froebelian Women from the Mid-Nineteenth to the Twenty-First Century presents a series of critical case studies of individual women who worked and advocated for the cause of Froebelian and progressive pedagogy in Britain from the mid-nineteenth century until the present day. The book presents a compelling picture of how women have contributed in powerful ways to educational life and child-centred practices. The book examines the beliefs and values of its subjects, offering crucial insights into how these women forged their professional identities and practice as new thinking about education and childhood emerged, and considers the differing forms of inspiration they drew from their connections with the Froebelian community. This book will be of great interest for postgraduate students and academics in the fields of Women's Studies, History of Education, Early Childhood Education and Early Childhood Studies.

**The Status of Women in Nineteenth Century British Society in the Novels of Charlotte Bronte**

British women writers of the 19th century were a remarkably talented, diverse, and prolific group. While some of these writers, such as Jane Austen and George Eliot, have long been recognized for their contributions, many others have been overlooked. This reference guide includes alphabetically arranged entries for more than 90 British women writers of the 19th century. Each entry is written by an expert contributor and provides a brief biography, a discussion of major works and themes, a review of the author's critical reception, and a bibliography of primary and secondary sources.
**Nineteenth-century British Women Writers**

Chosen by Choice Magazine as an Outstanding Academic Title Until recently, history writing has been understood as a male enclave from which women were restricted, particularly prior to the nineteenth century. The first book to look at British women writers and their contributions to historiography during the long eighteenth century, British Women Writers and the Writing of History, 1670-1820, asks why, rather than writing history that included their own sex, some women of this period chose to write the same kind of history as men—one that marginalized or excluded women altogether. But as Devoney Looser demonstrates, although British women’s historically informed writings were not necessarily feminist or even female-focused, they were intimately involved in debates over and conversations about the genre of history. Looser investigates the careers of Lucy Hutchinson, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Charlotte Lennox, Catharine Macaulay, Hester Lynch Piozzi, and Jane Austen and shows how each of their contributions to historical discourse differed greatly as a result of political, historical, religious, class, and generic affiliations. Adding their contributions to accounts of early modern writing refutes the assumption that historiography was an exclusive men’s club and that fiction was the only prose genre open to women.

**Female Education in 18th and 19th Century Britain**

**A Survey of the Education of British Women to the Nineteenth Century**

This is the most comprehensive analysis to date of women’s involvement in British political culture in the first half of the 19th century. Innovative in its attention to both urban and rural experiences of politics, the volume also challenges many assumptions about contemporary politics, including fresh insights into the Reform Act of 1832.

**Nineteenth-century British Women's Education**

In this study of British middle-class feminism in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Antoinette Burton explores an important but neglected historical dimension of the relationship between feminism and imperialism. Demonstrating how feminists in the United Kingdom appropriated imperialistic ideology and rhetoric to justify their own right to equality, she reveals a variety of feminisms grounded in notions of moral and racial superiority. According to Burton, Victorian and Edwardian feminists such as Josephine Butler, Millicent Garrett Fawcett, and Mary Carpenter believed that the native women of colonial India constituted a special ‘white woman’s burden.’ Although there were a number of prominent Indian women in Britain as well as in India working toward some of the same goals of equality, British feminists relied on images of an enslaved and primitive ‘Oriental womanhood’ in need of liberation at the hands of their emancipated British ‘sisters.’ Burton argues that this unquestioning acceptance of Britain’s imperial status and of Anglo-Saxon racial superiority created a set of imperial feminist ideologies, the legacy of which must be recognized and understood by contemporary feminists.