

STUDY GUIDE, Second Midterm, HST/WMS 286, Spring 2009, Lavender

Instructions: By completing the reading assignments (Hine, Chapters Five-Epilogue; Evans, Chapters Four-Thirteen), viewing the materials stored on the class website (www.library.csi.cuny.edu/dept/history/lavender/286/s09286lectures.html), and reviewing the questions on this sheet, you should be well-prepared for the second midterm. Listed here are the key concepts, terms, and persons we have covered in lectures and who have appeared in your readings for this course. You will be asked to answer a number of short answers (identification, definition, and two-to-three sentence explanation) and one longer (one-to-two page) essay question, all of which will be made up from the questions on this sheet. The examination is scheduled for Tuesday, 19 May 2009.

Terms for Definition:

You should be prepared to give a one-sentence definition of each of the following terms, as well as stating why this term is significant in American women's history.

True Womanhood	The New Woman	The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)
Separate spheres	Heterodoxy Club	
Cult of Domesticity	wandering womb	
Female Moral Authority	Women's International League for Peace	
<i>The Declaration of Sentiments</i>	and Freedom (WILPF)	

People to Know:

You should be prepared to give a one-to-two-sentence description of each of the following persons, as well as stating why this person is significant in American women's history.

Harriet Brent Jacobs/Linda Brent	Prudence Crandall	Alice Paul
William Lloyd Garrison	Elizabeth Cady Stanton	Mary McLeod Bethune
Maria W. Stewart	Lucretia Mott	Emma Goldman
Maria Weston "Captain" Chapman	Jane Addams	Margaret Sanger

Concepts:

You should be prepared to answer each of the following questions, drawing whenever possible specific examples from the course lectures and readings.

- 1) What were the characteristics of a "true woman"? What were the privileges that women defined as "true women" gained? What kind of women were barred from membership in the category of "true woman"? What were the dangers of being barred from true womanhood?
- 2) What is "Scientific Sexism" and how did it grow out of the perceptions of gendered separate spheres?
- 3) What was the relationship between the movements for abolitionism and suffrage?
- 4) What were the three stages of the Suffrage Movement: 1848-1869, 1879-1890, and 1890-1920 – how they differ from each other in terms of ideology, tactics, and participants, and what were the continuities among them?
- 5) What was the impact of Susan B. Anthony's suffragist strategies of the 1870s and 1880s on transracial solidarity within the women's movement? In what ways were the efforts at political realism (focusing especially on state-level voting rights in the western territories) successful in achieving the ultimate goal of women's suffrage?
- 6) What is meant by the term "social housekeeping" and how did women use this practice to alter the world in which they lived? What were the goals of feminist social reforms put forward by women such as Jane Addams, Margaret Sanger, and Mary McLeod Bethune?
- 7) How did women of color and immigrant and working-class women experience the period historians term the "Cult of True Womanhood"? How did they use similar and how did they use different strategies than those used by white, upper- and middle-class women to gain social, economic, and political access during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?