

CHANGE OVER TIME THEME COMPARISON BY REGION: GENDER STRUCTURES

REGIONS	Paleolithic and Neolithic Periods	Foundations 4500 BCE To 600 CE	Post-Classical 600 – 1450 CE	Early Modern 1450 – 1750 CE	Modern 1750 – 1914 CE	Contemporary 1914 - Present
SOUTHWEST ASIA	<p>Paleolithic Societies:</p> <p>Generalized gender equality. Women gathered but they often did hunt. Women could be leaders and sat in council. Men/women both raised children and provide for the social groups as life was subsistence.</p>	Society was patriarchal; Hammurabi's Code favored males but did allow women some protections and rights. Hebrews were matrilineal.	Quran introduced rights, protections for women inc. right to own property, divorce; over time: harem, seclusion, veiling expanded	Patriarchy entrenched; women active in market trade;; aristocratic women secluded in harem but power behind throne	Patriarchy, Muslim norm continues with little change	Elite, middle class women often ignore Islamic gender roles, but rural, poorer women continue gender roles; restrictions intensify
CENTRAL ASIA		Nomadic society allowed women rights to property, freedom of movement, ride to hunt, even fight	Turkish, Mongolian women had great rights, freedoms even if society was patriarchal	Increasingly dominated by Muslim Arab cultural norms; Mongolian women retained many rights	Sedentary area incorporated into SW Asian, East European, or East Asian worlds, with gender norms	Area follows Chinese, East European norm
EAST ASIA	<p>Neolithic Society:</p> <p>Sedentary society based on agriculture began to change gender roles. Women probably originated farming as they were generally gatherers and knew which seeds were edible. They probably replanted seeds nearer to settled areas to provide a more secure food source. Eventually, men tended to farm while women managed the home and children. Men also tended to be toolmakers, especially workers of metals. Women tended to be makers of cloth and clothing as it was done at home. Also, sedentary life introduced sexual double standard of female virginity but male polygamy, numerous sexual partners</p>	Patriarchal, aristocrats had extended families; poor had nuclear families. Confucian restricted women's roles; women barred from politics but marriage politics strong	Neo-Confucianism, foot-binding; Empress Wu; in Japan, Heian culture saw women as leaders of arts; later Samurai, Chinese norms increased patriarchy	Patriarchy entrenched; Japanese women paint face white; footbinding spreads to wealthy, middle classes in China; Manchu women retain nomadic traditions	Challenge to Chinese Confucian norms: western ideas, Christianity, Taipings, 1911 Nationalist Revolution, early communism; Meiji Japan retains gender roles	Chinese communism: women hold up half of heaven, women may divorce, choose husband, earn wage but female infanticide due to one child rule; Japan., Korea increasingly adopt West European norm
SOUTH ASIA		Indus Civ: gender equality; Hinduism; strict patriarchy, Code of Manu women legal minors; Buddhism: religious gender equality	Hindu areas: patriarchy entrenched: child brides, purdah, widow burying (sati); Muslim gender norms in Northern India;	Widow remarriage ends, sati increases; restrictions increase, seclusion enforced in both Muslim, Hindu societies	Sati ends, harem declines, purdah ends: upper castes freer than lower castes, elite women begin to exercise great influence, education	Independence, constitutions grant gender equality but patriarchy remains strong; elite, middle class women follow West European norm
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	<p>Terms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Matriarchy Patriarchy Patrilocal Matrilocal Patrilocal Matrilocal Polygamy Polyandry Monogamy Extended Family Nuclear Family 	Patriarchy; some matrilineal descent of rulers; women owned property, dominated market places; not restricted to home; women farmed, men worked metals, trades	Islam in West, East Africa but often without gender restrictions, seclusion of Arabic Islam;	Slave traders preferred males, remaining women in areas had to assume many of male roles in farming, trade	Slave trade followed by colonialism: races, genders isolated from one another; patriarchy reinforced, males migrate for work, women forced to assume male roles	Decolonization allowed women public roles, independence, constitutions granted gender equality but patriarchy remained strong; women organize, gain roles
SOUTHEAST ASIA		Patriarchy but women owned property, led villages, owned businesses; Trung sisters led revolt; Hindu, Buddhist roles in area	Vietnam: Confucian upper class women without foot-binding; all women had great rights, freedoms, owned and ran business;	Sufi Islam not as restrictive of women in society, spreads in area.	Urban elite adopt European colonial view of women; rural patterns continue	Decolonization allowed women public roles, independence, constitutions granted gender equality but patriarchy remained strong;
WESTERN EUROPE	<p>Terms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Matriarchy Patriarchy Patrilocal Matrilocal Patrilocal Matrilocal Polygamy Polyandry Monogamy Extended Family Nuclear Family 	Greco-Romans strongly patriarchal, but Roman less strict with women owning property, running business; Christianity: souls equal	Patriarchal but women as nuns were legal equals of men; Role of Virgin Mary; women in commerce, could own land, aristocratic rights	Queens, female regents; Renaissance increase female roles in business, education, arts; reformations retrench patriarchy, witch hunts	Enlightenment, Industrial Revolution: women into factories, schools, both end traditional roles of women; women suffrage movement	Women acquire vote, legal equality, hold elected office; World Wars bring women into all aspects of society; de Beauvoir's Second Sex
EASTERN EUROPE		Paleolithic and Neolithic; along Mediterranean, Greco-Roman and Christian norms	Christianity saw women as equals but still patriarchy; Byzantine empresses (Irene, Theodora), women had great influence, freedoms	Patriarchy entrenches; parts subject to Muslim empires, societies; aristocratic women had rights, owned land; Russian empresses	Region lags behind Western Europe but aristocratic women had great influence, opportunities in society; rural areas patriarchal	Russian Revolution liberates women but has restrictions: women marginalized in certain jobs, some careers; society still patriarchal
ANGLO NORTH AMERICA	<p>Terms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Matriarchy Patriarchy Patrilocal Matrilocal Patrilocal Matrilocal Polygamy Polyandry Monogamy Extended Family Nuclear Family 	Paleolithic, Neolithic society; usually patriarchy but matriarchy, matrilineal common	Continuity; Iroquois society was matrilineal, matriarchy; women controlled election of rulers, declare war, peace	European social norm but settler societies necessitated independence, access to opportunity; females had access to schools, education	Seneca Falls Declaration; women suffrage, leadership of temperance movements; Cult of Domesticity, corsets, rise of feminism	Follow, surpass West European model; New Feminism, Betty Freidan's Feminine Mystique, NOW but problem of glass ceiling
LATIN AMERICA		Olmec, Mayan, Andean societies patriarchal; women roles at home, cloth making, some roll in market places	Aztec, Inca: strict patriarchy; women were to make cloth, run markets, tend home, rear warriors	Colonial society mirrored Iberian social norms, upper class women had rights but restrictions; Indian, African societies patriarchal	Machismo, patriarchy are strong; late period sees rise of public education for girls, some public economic roles as industrialization occurs	Women in revolutionary movements; mid-century enter work force, acquire vote; late century enter politics, elected to office

Famous Women and Identifications

REGIONS	Ancient Period to 1200 BCE	Classical 1200 BCE To 600 CE	Post-Classical 600 – 1450 CE	Early Modern 1450 – 1750 CE	Modern 1750 – 1914 CE	Contemporary 1914 - Present
SOUTHWEST ASIA CENTRAL ASIA	Goddess Ishtar Semiramis Nomadic women	Mary, Mother of Jesus Zenobia of Palmyra “Jezebel” Esther Ruth	Khadija Chabi Shagrat al-Durr	Hurem Sultan Roxolana		Bahitat al-Badiya Golda Meir Zainab al-Ghazali Jinnah Sadat
NORTH AFRICA SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	Isis	Hatshepshut Queen Nefertiti Cleopatra Queen Amanitere Mwana Mkisi		Queen Nzinga		Wangari Maathai Winnie Mandela
EAST ASIA		Ban Zhao Amaterasu Matrieya Buddha Queen Sondok	Empress Wu Lady Murasaki Sei Shonagon Yang Guifei		Dowager Empress Cixi	Soong Sisters Yoshiya Nobuko Jiang Qing Xue Xinran
SOUTH ASIA	Mother Goddess	Sita, Parvati, Kali, Dhruga Buddhist nuns		Mira Bai Nur Jahan	Pandita Ramabai	Indira Gandhi Benazir al Bhutto Mother Theresa
SOUTHEAST ASIA		Trung Sisters	Pwa Saw		Raden Adjeng Kartini	Corazon Aquino Aung San Suu Kyi Megawati Sukarnoputri
WESTERN EUROPE	Mother Goddess Venus figures	St. Monica St. Helena Catholic nuns & abbesses	Virgin Mary Eleanor of Aquitaine Hildegard von Bingen Heloise St. Catherine of Siena Christine of Pisan	Margaret of Navarre Queen Elizabeth Isabella of Spain St. Theresa of Avila Artemisia Gentileschi	Madame de Stael Queen Victoria Emily Pankhurst Marie Curie Florence Nightingale Olympe do Gouges	Margaret Thatcher Simone de Beauvoir
EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN EASTERN EUROPE	Mother Goddess	Athena Antigone Pythia of Delphi Hypatia of Alexandria	Empress Theodora Empress Irene Empress Zoe Anna Comnena Olga of Kiev	Regent Sophie Empress Elizabeth	Empress Maria Theresa Catherine the Great	Alexadnra Kollontai Nadezhda Krupskaya
ANGLO NORTH AMERICA				Iroquois women Frontier, settler women	Harriet Tubman Harriet Beecher Stowe Dolly Madison Clara Barton Susan B. Anthony	Amelia Earhart Eleanor Roosevelt Betty Freidan Oprah Winfrey “Rosie the Rivierter” Margaret Mead
LATIN AMERICA				Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz	Princesa Isabel of Brazil	Frida Kahlo Eva Peron Isabel Peron Violeta Chamorro Rigoberta Menchu