

Lecture 59 MC

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- 1.) What effect did the book The Feminine Mystique have on the women's movement?
  - A. it angered many women
  - B. is offended men
  - C. it caused many to reflect on their Cult of Domesticity**
  - D. it caused an immediate backlash against the women's movement.
  
- 2.) Why did Phyllis Schlafly take a negative stance towards the ERA?
  - A. it would have subjected women to the military draft.
  - B. it would have taken away rights of women who did not want to compete with men
  - C. it gave women too many rights that they could abuse
  - D. both a and b**
  
- 3.) Which of the following would Betty Friedan most likely support?
  - A. cheaper student loans for women**
  - B. women's service in the armed forces
  - C. abortion rights for women
  - D. the Cult of Domesticity (women's role in home)
  
- 4.) What was a major difference between the first and second wave of the women's movement?
  - A. abortion rights vs. voting rights
  - B. participation in politics vs. coming to terms with the family**
  - C. service in army vs. Cult of Domesticity
  - D. none of the above
  
- 5.) Which of the following cases was related to abortion?
  - A. Brown vs. Board of Education
  - B. Roe vs. Wade**
  - C. Gibbons vs. Ogden
  - D. Shultz vs. Wheaton
  
- 6.) According to Mary Frances Betty, why did the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) fail?
  - A. too many coalitions
  - B. no state-by-state coalitions**
  - C. too powerful of dominance by the conservatives
  - D. too radical of an amendment
  
- 7.) Which was not a book regarding the women's movement?
  - A. Why ERA Failed
  - B. The Feminine Mystique
  - C. 100 Years of Shame
  - D. The Second Stage

- 8.) Which of the following was a part of the "Sexual revolution"?
- A. **contraception**
  - B. flappers
  - C. brothels
  - D. women in the army
- 9.) Which of the following statistics best demonstrates the positive effect of the women's movement?
- A. half of all women were married by 20
  - B. 12% of professionals were female
  - C. women were paid 72 cents for every dollar a man would earn
  - D. **one-third of the work force was female**
- 10.) According to Sylvia Ann Hewlett, how were the American women different from their European counterparts?
- A. they were losing ground economically
  - B. Americans helped ease the dual burden of career and motherhood
  - C. the American women put too much importance on the ERA and abortion rights
  - D. **both a and c**
- 11.) Which of the following court cases has had the greatest impact today?
- A. **Roe vs. Wade**
  - B. Shultz vs. Wheaton
  - C. Casey vs. Webster
  - D. Griswold s. Connecticut
- 12.) What was the main goal of the NWPC?
- A. to get more women elected
  - B. to get more women appointed to political office
  - C. to stress the importance of women's issues in the political campaigns
  - D. **all of the above**
- 13.) Which of the following woman was most likely to support the exclusion of women from the armed forces?
- A. Betty Friedan
  - B. Sylvia Ann Hewlett
  - C. **Phyllis Schlafly**
  - D. Mary Frances Betty
- 14.) What did Phyllis Schlafly give primary importance to?
- A. the Women's Liberation Movement
  - B. **the home, her husband, and children**
  - C. abortion rights
  - D. apposition to the ERA

- 15.) What percentage of the labor force was female in the mid-1900's?  
A. 50%  
**B. 33%**  
C. 10%  
D. 25%
- 16.) What did the ERA use as a basis for women's rights?  
A. the Constitution  
B. the Compact Theory  
C. African American rights  
D. past court cases
- 17.) Which of the following was the Feminist Movement divided upon?  
A. race  
B. class  
C. age and sexual orientation  
**D. all of the above**
- 18.) The introduction of contraceptives led to which of the following?  
A. lower birth rate  
B. greater number of sexually transmitted diseases  
C. more sex  
**D. both a and c**
- 19.) What did the "National Plan of Action" address?  
A. violence  
B. needs of older women  
C. abortion  
**D. all of the above**
- 20.) Overall, the feminist movement can be best described as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a failure  
**B. enduring**  
C. underachieving  
D. violent

## Lecture 59 Terms

### Betty Friedan

- Author of The Feminine Mystique which was published in 1966
  - Inspired feminism
  - Felt that women lost their identity
- Aggressively pushed the Equal Rights Amendment yet ultimately failed
- Mother of the second stage of the women's movement (wrote corresponding book in 1981)
- Founded the National Organization of Women in 1966 and cofounded the NARAL (National Association for the Repeal of Abortion Laws/National Abortion Rights Advocacy League)
- Very influential in helping women realize their roles in society, made sexism-based discrimination clear

### Phyllis Schlafly

- Vocal opponent of the ERA; didn't want women to serve in the War
- Didn't want equality between men and women
- Defended cult of domesticity and traditional role of women
- Showed that women's movement was not monolithic – not all women wanted more rights; some were conservative and accepted the status quo

### Mary Frances Betty

- Wanted a less radical and more gradual progression of women's rights
- State by state instead of national amendment
- Approach never gained enough momentum – most women's organizations like NOW focused on advocating the Equal Rights Amendment
- Roe v. Wade another example of emphasis on national level – though prior to the ruling abortion was protected by some states

### Sylvia Ann Hewlett

- Wrote in A Lesser Life that women continue to struggle economically
- Wanted the feminist movement to focus on lifting the dual burden of motherhood and work instead of the ERA and abortion rights

### Irene Natividad

- Tried to politicize women's issues
- Overall goal was to broaden the feminist movement

### Sexual Revolution

- Advent of contraceptives made sex more widespread
- Interpreted as a liberal revolution – symbolized greater freedom for women

### Equal Rights Amendment

- Would have given equal rights to both sexes – 14<sup>th</sup> amendment applied to women
- Main opposition came from those who didn't want women subjected to the draft
- Had the potential to remove women's protection in various labor laws – putting them on same level as men would be problematic

### **National Organization for Women**

- Worked through the system – tried to win legal and constitutional battles
- Powerful political lobby – women had otherwise lacked enough representation in Congress and state legislatures
- Purpose was “to take action to bring women into full participation in the mainstream of American society now, exercising all privileges and responsibilities thereof in truly equal partnership with men.”
- Main issues included abortion rights, protecting women from discrimination, ensuring economic justice, winning lesbian rights, and a constitutional amendment

### **Women's Liberation**

- Raised consciousness by rejecting traditional female roles
  - Freedom Trash/bra burning
  - Crowning of sheep as a parody of Miss America
- Less political-based than NOW