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Per. 2

Great job

Cervantes I

clear organization but could be better with

LEQ #3 Outline

Q3: Assess the extent to which women participated in and benefited from the shifting values of European society from the 15th to the end of the Napoleonic Era. CCOT

**Intro:** Europe is known for many transitions in their society such as the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, and the Enlightenment that would alter common thinking. These transitions would affect both positively and negatively the role of each individual participating in European society. The most common groups still experiencing alterations would be men and women.

(Contextualization) The extent in which women participated in and benefited from the shifting values of European Society from the 15th century to the end of the Napoleonic Era can be assessed to see the continuities and change over time. (Restatement) Two continuities was the lack of rights women had and the re-enforcement that women's role were to be domestic and maternal from the 15th century to the end of the Napoleonic era. (X) Two changes would be the growing feminist movement that fought for women's rights and the roles of power some women took in order to further power within their countries. (Y)

**BP#1:** The continued view of women being subordinate to men can be traced from the early Renaissance to the end of Napoleonic Era.

1. During the Renaissance, women were subjected to the control of their fathers or husbands. Castiglione's "The Courtier" described that women needed to be attractive and well educated in order to serve the husband and his future heirs purpose. (Evidence)
  - a. Because women were heavily controlled by their fathers or husbands. Even with a good education, their roles were limited in order to continue producing children for the family and elevating their social status. (Analysis)
2. The Scientific Revolution shut out women from the already limited movement, Margaret Cavendish, a scientist wrote science fiction, poetry, and analysis of other scientist's discoveries and Maria Winkelmann, an assistant to her scientist husband discovered a comet, were ignored by the scientific community. (Evidence)
  - a. Because of the continued belief women were subordinate to men, women like Cavendish or Winkelmann were ignored or discredited for their discoveries. Women were denied application to universities solely based on their genders and further limited their rights. (Analysis)
3. The Enlightenment was movement that pursued or desired change and reform in a nation, but philosophes like Rousseau and Montesquieu either believed women were completely

subordinate or favored women's subjection to their husbands because that was their role.  
(evidence)

- how?  
explain  
any rights gained?
- a. Because of that traditional role of women, Rousseau's enlightened belief of different gender spheres due to mental and physical inferiority to men would show influence in the Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen where women were excluded from it completely. Other enlightenment thinkers like Montesquieu would believe women were physically inferior and that society was not ready for their equal contribution to society. Due to these popular enlightened thinkers, the constant belief of women being inferior to men and continue their only role as mothers and wives. (Analysis)
4. The Napoleonic Code would abolish the few rights women were given during the French revolution, the right to divorce and right to custody over children would be removed.  
(evidence)
- which?
- a. Napoleon's new issued code would remove some of the very few rights women were given, reinforcing the conservative belief that women were subordinate to men and must follow their "god given role." That constant within these various time periods was the continuity of women's subordination and lack of right within society. (Analysis)

**BP#2:** Two changes would be the growing feminist movement that fought for women's rights and the roles of power some women took in order to further power within their countries.

1. During the Renaissance, the humanist ideas would inspire, Isabella d'Este, the most important woman in this time period was a major patron to the arts and stable regent for her husband's court when he was captured. (Evidence)
    - a. Isabella d'Este was a educated wife, major paton to the arts, and actively involved in political circles. She is known as the First Lady of the Renaissance and the First Lady of the World because she was an example of a women in power who could hold her own. Due to the shifting values of education during the renaissance, Isabella was able to be a powerful ruler of her husband's court and fund famous arts known today. (Analysis)
  2. The Parisian Women's March On Versailles was a crowd of 7,000 Parisian women armed with pikes, guns, swords, and knives marching to Versailles demanding more bread and that the royal family would return to Paris. (Evidence)
    - a. This not as obvious feminist movement allowed women to take some roles power and further the revolution in their nation. This march would be an "example of a popular insurrection employing the language of popular sovereignty directed
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against the monarch." This change over time would allow women to be examples of power and further revolution. (Analysis)

3. After the French Revolution, the National Constituent Assembly created the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen that excluded women due to the thought men and women were separated into different gender spheres. Olympe de Gouges composed it for women and addressed it to Marie Antoinette. (Evidence)

a. This early feminist author would be a primary example of fighting for equal rights between both genders. Due to the new focus of reason and logic, Olympe de Gouges would continue fighting for the rights of women until her execution by the guillotine. (Analysis)

4. Revolutionary women during the reconstruction of France established their own distinct institutions like Pauline Leon and Claire Lacombe's Society of Revolutionary Republican Women. Their purpose was to fight the internal enemies of the revolution and grew radical as they sought stricter controls on things they found unrevolutionary, (Evidence)

These feminist society would spark growing demands of equality in the nation that they lived in. These women began in saloons where print culture was bought and distributed amongst them. Authors like Olympe de Gouges and Mary Wollenscraft would further the fight for equality amongst women because they made up half of the nation and deserved to be apart of the change. Due to the time period, women may have been excluded, but the rising feminist efforts would be more prominent. (Analysis)

Conclusion: Finally the extent of women who participated and benefitted from the shifting values of the from the shifting values of European society from the 15th century to the end of the Napoleonic Era can be assessed to see the continuities and change over time. Two continuities would be the lack of rights women had and the belief that women were subordinate to men, however two changes over time would be the roles of power some one obtained and the increase in feminist movements. (Restatement) This extent of changes and continuities is similar to the beliefs and treatments slaves endured throughout history because the beliefs of slaves would differ throughout time periods such as the Renaissance where slaves were thought as a necessity while the enlightenment had some philosophers believing that in was unjust. The changes over time would be similar to women's rights because later on they would be seen equal by the government and serving of all the same rights as white men.

good idea but

yes good + Toussaint L'ouverture

slaves participated ~~in~~ / benefited from 15th -> Napoleonic Era

(could mention but answer same question)