

Chapter 1 : Hundred in the Hand (Easyread Large Edition) - Joseph M. Marshall, III - Google Books

*Because "Herland" is essentially a novella, running only pages in this unabridged Dover Thrift Edition, it is fairly easy to work it into a class looking at 20th century American utopian literature or the women's movement.*

I found so many things fascinating about Herland. For example, it seemed to be a compliment to her to describe the women of Herland as being like boys--does that show her opinion or the limited ways to praise? Men-like women are above normal women. But then again, what is normal? The narrator does slip in the idea that "femininity" is simply a way to please men instead of a natural characteristic. Gilman writes during the history of Herland that "Nothing but earthquakes could destroy such architecture--huge solid blocks, holding by their own weight. They must have had efficient workmen and enough of them in those days." Gilman does a fine job of making her narrator male, writing things like, "We talk fine things about women, but in our hearts we know that they are very limited beings--most of them. We honor them for their functional powers, even while we dishonor them by our use of it; we honor them for their carefully enforced virtue, even while we show by our own conduct how little we think of that virtue; we value them, sincerely, for the perverted maternal activities which make our wives the most comfortable of servants, bound to us for life with the wages wholly at our own decision, their whole business, outside of the temporary duties of such motherhood as they may achieve, to meet our needs in every way." Also, "All their wide mutual love, all the subtle interplay of mutual friendship and service, the urge of progressive thought and invention, the deepest religious emotion, every feeling and every act was related to this great central Power, to the River of Life pouring through them, which made them the bearers of the very Spirit of God." Also, "What is this miracle by which a woman, even in your arms, may withdraw herself, utterly disappear till what you hold is as inaccessible as the face of a cliff? The relationship between men and women is described as "coming home to mother. Wrong kind of love, Gilman. We always think that feminists must also be enlightened in other ways, but perhaps not. Not needing to live forever because life goes on in children. No ordinances exist here, like marriage though the reason for the lack of that one is obvious. The folly of the notion "that if life was smooth and happy, people would not enjoy it" is kind of a good wake-up call. Women are portrayed as emotionally strong, and yet Ellador runs away very upset upon hearing about abortion. To Herland women, stay-at-home moms are imprisoned. Gilman must think that. But she suggests that women should reproduce without men 85 and also leaves no suggestion as to how to reach ideals such as education. Unless, of course, her suggestion is to completely eliminate men.

Chapter 2 : With Her in Ourland - Wikipedia

*Herland is a utopian novel from , written by feminist Charlotte Perkins Gilman. The book describes an isolated society composed entirely of women, who reproduce via parthenogenesis (asexual reproduction).*

No doubt that is where any reader of Bunyan should start. But those who enjoy his Bible-saturated allegory and its unique and powerful manner of communicating truth would do well to follow it up with the Holy War. The Holy War is also an allegory, but rather than featuring a single main character, Christian, and considering his life as a whole, this allegory revolves around the great town of Mansoul and its inner workings by featuring a multitude of characters like Mr. Conscience, Lord Willbewill, Mr. Godly-fear, Captain Credence, and so on. Of course, the inner workings of the town of Mansoul are related to the Great King Shaddai and his Son Emmanuel as well as the cunning Diabolous himself and his hostile armies. And the closing part of the book was full of heart-stirring gospel truth from the lips of Emmanuel. John Bunyan colorfully illustrates the war that we daily wage against Satan a. In this book, Bunyan shows that, while the inner battle against Satan will never end while we live on this earth, we will triumph in the end through Christ. To view it, click here. The city of Mansoul was created for the sole pleasure of King Shaddai, the ruler of the universe. The city was the greatest city of all. For this reason, Diabolus and his evil minions desired to destroy the city. Diabolus always desires to destroy the good creations of King Shaddai. A discussion begins in the dwelling of Diabolus as to the method of destroying the great city of Mansoul. Instead of an outright attack, it was decided that they would convince the people that it would be best if they followed Diabolus as their prince. It takes little time for the evil forces to entirely take over the city. The city begins a course of total rebellion against the King. King Shaddai was greatly grieved at the rebellion of the city of Mansoul. He called His troops and captains together to convince the city to repent. For three months the captains called out to the people of the city, but Mr. Conscience had been blinded and Mr. Reason had been placed as major of the city. Diabolus fortified the city and the people prepared for the assault. The captains called on King Shaddai for reinforcements. Two times the original force arrived the next week for the conquest of the city. When the attack began bright trumpets of truth sounded the charge. Prince Emmanuel led the attack while riding on His white horse of purity. The city is conquered and Prince Emmanuel establishes His throne in Mansoul. Although the city has officially been conquered in the name of King Shaddai, evil elements still remain. Evil doers and plotters must constantly be sought out. Each of these individuals is hanged and the city turns to the King for forgiveness. The city, however, was not at peace with Diabolus. Diabolus had escaped the city during the conquest and gathered an army of doubters that doubted all issues relating to life and faith in Prince Emmanuel. The attack shook the city of Mansoul and the people continued to look within their walls for traitors as well as prepare their weaponry for battle. When the attack came, the city used well the weapons that their King had given them and warded off the enemy. However, this attack was only the first. The next attack combined forces of the doubters and the vicious blood men. This attack so shook the city of Mansoul that the gates were broken and several great men of the city were hurt. Captain Credence sent a message to the King asking for help, to which was replied that help would come in three days. The city purged itself of Dabilonians within and prepared its Captains for a direct assault on the enemy on the third day. On that day a great victory was made over Diabolus, but his presence still remained a threat. King Shaddai then left His Son to reign in the heart of the city and made His leave. The Holy War was incredibly enjoyable to read. The train of thought was evident and the tone was exciting. Bunyan used the action of the internal war on a profound scale that included incredible, and entertaining, action. The book includes many lessons. One that stuck out to me was the need to search within for sources of sin at all time. Once conquered, the city of Mansoul sought out criminals during the easy times as well as the difficult. The moral tone is positive and the theology is strongly Protestant. Bunyan draws his readers into a deeper recognition of their spiritual need throughout the book. The characters in the book tend to seem shallow from the literary standpoint; however, when understood allegorically and spiritually, they are much deeper and more profound. The value of this work is hard to

determine.

Chapter 3 : Herland By Charlotte Gilman, Free PDF, ebook | Global Grey

*Herland begins when three explorers (Jeff, Van and Terry) hear about an all-female society during an expedition into a foreign land. Hardly being able to believe Charlotte Perkins Gilman was a well known sociologist, novelist, lecturer and feminist.*

Plot summary[ edit ] The story is told from the perspective of Vandyck "Van" Jennings, a sociology student who, along with two friends, Terry O. Nicholson and Jeff Margrave, forms an expedition party to explore an area of uncharted land rumored to be home to a society consisting entirely of women. The three friends do not entirely believe the rumors because they are unable to think of a way how human reproduction could occur without males. The men speculate about what a society of women would be like, each guessing differently based on the stereotype of women which he holds most dear: Jeff regarding women as things to be served and protected; Terry viewing them as things to be conquered and won. They are quickly found by three young women who they realize are observing them from the treetops. After attempting to catch the girls with trickery, the men end up chasing the young women towards a town or village. The women outrun them easily and disappear among the houses, which, Van notes are exceptionally well made and attractive. After meeting the first inhabitants of this new land which Van names Herland the men proceed more cautiously, noting that the girls they met were strong, agile, and completely unafraid. Their caution is warranted because as the men enter the town where the girls disappeared, they become surrounded by a large group of women who march them towards an official looking building. The three men attempt an escape but are swiftly and easily overpowered by the large group of women and eventually anesthetized. The men awake to find themselves held captive in a fortress-like building. They are given comfortable living accommodations, clean clothes, and food. The women assign each man a tutor who teaches the men their language. Van makes many notes about the new country and people, commenting that everything from their clothing to their furniture seems to be made with the twin ideals of pragmatism and aesthetics given equal consideration. The women themselves appear intelligent and astute, unafraid and patient, with a notable lack of temper and seemingly limitless understanding for their captives. The women are keen to learn about the world outside and question the men eagerly about all manner of things. Often Van finds himself having difficulty justifying the practices of his own society such as the milking of cows, and the keeping of property, when faced with the apparent utopia the women have managed to build. After being held captive for a number of months, the men break out of the fortress and escape cross-country to where they left their biplane. Finding the biplane sewn inside a large fabric covering, the men are unable to get away and are resignedly recaptured by the women. The remaining men were mostly slaves who killed the sons of their dead masters and the old women, intending to take over the land and the young women with it. The women fought back, however, killing the slaves. After a period of hopelessness at the impending end of their race, cut off from the rest of the world and without any men, one woman among the survivors became pregnant and bore a female child, and four more female children after. The five daughters of this woman also grew up to bear five daughters each. This process rapidly expanded their population and led to the exaltation of motherhood. Ever since that time the women had devoted themselves to improving their minds, working together and raising their children; the position of teacher being one of the most revered and respected positions in the land. As the men are allowed more freedom, each strikes up a relationship with one of the women they had first seen upon their arrival: Having had no men for 2, years, the women apparently have no experience or cultural memory of romantic love or sexual intercourse. Their marriages cause the men much reflection; the women they married have no conception of what being a wife or being feminine entails. Van finds it frustrating sometimes, though in the end he is grateful for his wonderful friendship with Ellador and the intense love he feels for her. Terry is not so wise, and out of frustration attempts to rape Alima. After being forcefully restrained and once again anesthetized, Terry stands trial before the women and is ordered to return to his homeland. After all, Alima was his wife, you know. In the end, both Terry and Van leave Herland with promises not to reveal the utopia until Ellador has returned and such a plan has been fully discussed. Jeff chooses to stay behind and live in Herland with his now

pregnant wife, Celis. Van tries to prepare Ellador for returning to his world but feels much trepidation about what she will find there. Major themes[ edit ] This article possibly contains original research. Please improve it by verifying the claims made and adding inline citations. Statements consisting only of original research should be removed. June Learn how and when to remove this template message The central theme of Herland is defining gender –the roles, how it is socially constructed, and how it is viewed as unchangeable by both genders. The idea of defining genders begins when the men first meet the women of Herland. In comparison to the women of their world, the men view the women of Herland to have masculine physical features: The women are physically strong and demonstrate this by building huge buildings in their country. Along with the women having masculine traits—as the outside world perceives—Jeff is in some ways feminine despite being a male. Another central theme of the novel is motherhood. The all-female society operates heavily surrounding the child-rearing process. They even developed and modified their language over time in order to make it as simple as possible for the children to learn, education being one of the most important aspects of the culture. Each mother submerges her one child completely with the love and affection of the whole community for the first two years of life until it is taken upon the most equipped few to further their education. One of the male explorers is surprised to hear that the women would give up their children to the care of another, but the women explain that children are taken as the responsibility of the whole community and not just that of the biological mother. The book also focuses on individuality by the way that each child is given her own unique first name with no need of last names. The Herlanders keep a detailed history of their lineage and they see no need to claim ownership over their child by instilling their own name upon that child the way the culture of men is used to. The women are able to love openly without forcing subordination upon others, not excluding their offspring. Jeff is one example of how Gilman represents a feminist voice. As a feminist writer, Gilman provides an additional outlook on women and their roles during her time. She demonstrates her praise of women being independent of men. Gilman creates a means of equality to the men and at times conveys a theme of being superior to the men. In contrast to the world where the men came from, they feel weak compared to the women of Herland. The women are conveyed as kinder and smarter than the men, as determined by the narrator. The women are smart by means of surviving when they are cut off from the rest of the world. They live in a country where they "breed-out" parts of nature if it is a strain on their society, i. In addition to breeding-out parts of nature, the women of Herland will breed-out individuals in their society who are defiant and not virtuous. The book highlights the theme of community essential to the all-female society. The women maintain individuality while deriving their ideals from reaching a consensus with the majority of the population. The community arrives at decisions on the procreation of children by referring to eugenics. Gilman provides commentary on the importance of obtaining a strong sense of community in a Utopian novel. Gilman openly proposed notions of feminism, regardless of the unconventionality and negative reception in the early 20th century. Education is the "highest art" in Herland and has been the reason why the country has thrived. The theme of education is of utmost importance and highly valued. When the three male characters are imprisoned by the Herlanders, their hair grows long, which Gilman does to symbolically link them to womenkind. Throughout the novel, Gilman reverses the stereotypical gender roles: There is an undercurrent of racism and praise for eugenics in the book. Gilman consistently refers to the pro-war people living in the wider world below Herland as "savages" because they are pro-war: As for eugenics, she seems to believe that character "flaws" can be bred out of humanity as she repeatedly states that only the most virtuous women are allowed to enjoy the gift of maternity. The book describes a women-based Utopia, the men were cut off from the community due to a natural disaster, leaving only females to create an extremely egalitarian civilization. However, the arrival of the three explorers is regarded as a blessing, allowing the Herland citizens to get back to a bi-sexual society. Feminist analysis[ edit ] This article possibly contains original research. Herland helps establish a very early economic model favoring the female worker by adhering to social reproduction. In contrast to other forms of economic policy, such as that defined in industrial capitalism, this book exhibits a society where the dominant system of production surrounds the production of children; therefore, mothers are not discriminated in the workplace, but are instead respected for continuing the population. When Terry expresses that in the U. Literary significance and reception[ edit ] "An important feminist work, long

forgotten, and recently published for the first time in bookform. In , the full run of The Forerunner was reprinted in facsimile by Greenwood Reprints as a part of the Radical Periodicals in the United States, series. In , Herland was re-published as a stand-alone novel by Pantheon Books , with a lengthy introduction by scholar Ann J. Lane placing it within contemporary feminist discourses, and appended with the subtitle "A Lost Feminist Utopian Novel."

**Chapter 4 : Herland by Charlotte Perkins Gilman**

*Herland is a novel by Charlotte Perkins Gilman that was first published in*

Table of Contents Plot Overview Three adventurous friends—Vandyck Jennings the narrator, also called Van, Terry Nicholson, and Jeff Margrave—join a scientific expedition to one of the few remaining uncharted areas of the world, although Van leaves the exact region ambiguous as he tells the story. As they travel, the friends hear persistent rumors of a strange land, hidden high in the mountains, that is populated only by women. Intrigued, the men investigate the rumors and do, in fact, find evidence of an advanced, isolated culture in the mountains, cut off from the rest of the world. Doubtful about the existence of an all-female country, the men are nevertheless excited by the chance to explore an unknown land, and they resolve to return on their own to find it. The three are driven by a genuine desire for knowledge, a love of adventure, and, although Van is ashamed to admit it, by fantasies stoked by the tales they have heard of a land full of women without men. From the air, they see signs of an advanced civilization and decide to land. As they explore the hidden country, the men notice the obvious cultivation of the forests and the great skill with which the roads have been laid. Terry takes these signs of agricultural and technological skill as evidence that there must be men around after all. At first, the men are unable to discover any of the inhabitants, but soon they notice three young women watching them from the trees. The men make several attempts to entice them to come closer but have little luck, although the women obviously find the men interesting. Terry uses a necklace to draw one of the women closer, then makes a grab for her. The women flee, showing amazing athleticism. The men give chase but are soon left behind. The men follow them into the nearest settlement, where they are greeted by a large gathering of women. The women are unlike any the men have ever encountered: The women indicate that they want the men to follow them, but the three friends are unwilling to be taken into custody. The men decide to make a break for it, but they are soon overcome by the women, who drug them into unconsciousness. The men awake to find themselves unharmed but captive. The women treat the men well and begin to teach them their language, although the men are still not allowed to roam freely. After a while, the men, especially Terry, become impatient and decide to attempt an escape. They fashion a crude rope and lower themselves to the ground outside their window. From there, the men sneak back toward their airplane, hiding themselves carefully during the day. When they find the airplane, the men also encounter the three young women they met upon their arrival: Celis, Alima, and Ellador. The men begin talking to the women and become so distracted that they are soon recaptured. Back in custody, the men learn that their escape attempt had been anticipated and that they had, in fact, been observed the whole time. Forced to fend for themselves under extreme circumstances, the women organized their society along the most rational lines possible, realizing that they would never survive without cooperation. After a time, a young girl miraculously became pregnant, and her descendants each of whom was female, and each of whom inherited the gift of solo reproduction are the present inhabitants of Herland. Over time, the women of Herland developed a peaceful, orderly, highly efficient society in which competition, crime, and antisocial behavior are unknown. In fact, Herland is essentially a giant family, an organic community pursuing the common good. As such, property is held in common, there is a loose system of authority based on experience and wisdom, and the wellbeing and education of children are the highest priorities. As the men, especially Van and Jeff, come to learn about and appreciate the social structure of Herland, the women begin to learn, through the men, about the outside world. Van and Jeff, however, soon realize that, in comparison to the society they have left behind, Herland is a veritable paradise. The women of Herland are shocked to hear of the poverty, disease, exploitation, and violence of the modern world, so much so that the men find themselves dissembling out of shame and often hiding the full truth. The women are able to perceive the true nature of the society the men describe, despite their reticence: The women are horrified to learn of the practice of abortion, for example, seeing it as violence against motherhood itself. The more Van and Jeff see of Herland, the more they are convinced of its goodness and of the fundamental sickness of their own society. Terry, however, refuses to see anything good in Herland apart from the beauty of its inhabitants. The women of Herland are themselves concerned about their lack of

men, feeling that their society would benefit from a masculine perspective and contribution. Accordingly, Celis, Alima, and Ellador are encouraged to continue the courtship the men had so crudely begun upon their first arrival. The primary obstacle the lovers have to overcome is the assumption, by the men, that theirs is the active, dominant role in the relationship. The young women see themselves as equal partners with the men and cannot understand why the men would want it any other way. Jeff is a romantic, full of chivalry and southern notions of gallantry, and his tendency to put women on a pedestal sometimes becomes condescending and hampers his relationship with Celis. Jeff is, however, the most ardent convert to the ways of Herland. Alima is fascinated by Terry, but wary; the two quarrel and make up often. Van and Ellador have the best, most equal relationship, soon becoming best friends and true lovers. At the insistence of the men, a marriage ceremony is arranged for the three couples. They are also confused by the notion of nonprocreative sexual activity. The men respond to this new challenge in different ways. Jeff is a thorough believer in the superiority of Herland. Van wants to find some way to combine the best aspects of companionate marriage as he understands it, including romantic and sexual intimacy, with the socially minded attitude of Herland, in which the needs of the larger group always prevail. Ellador shares this desire, feeling romantic love for Van along with her familial desire to procreate for the community. Celis is now pregnant, much to the joy of the Herlanders, and so Jeff decides to stay behind with her forever. Terry is more than pleased to leave Herland behind. Though he threatens at first to return in force, he eventually promises to keep the location of the plateau a secret. Ellador decides to accompany Van in order to see the outer world in his company and to report back on what she observes to Herland. Taking the airplane on which the men first arrived, Terry, Van, and Ellador return to the troubled world below.

#### Chapter 5 : SparkNotes: Herland

*Herland is a utopian novel published in and written by the feminist writer Charlotte Perkins Gilman. The story describes an isolated society composed entirely of women. The result is a perfect social order.*

#### Chapter 6 : SparkNotes: Herland: Plot Overview

*Herland is the story of an expedition of three men, set in the early s, who discover a land populated solely by women. The explanation provided for how such a*

#### Chapter 7 : The Herland Report | Hanne Nabintu Herland

*Herland is utopia with a smile, a gently, witty version of what women can be. As fascinating to women for what it omits entirely as for what it discovers and invents for us, it is a fast and invigorating read.*

#### Chapter 8 : Herland (novel) - Wikipedia

*The Herland Report, Scandinavian news site and TV channel has millions of readers yearly, featuring leading free thinkers, intellectuals, authors and activists on foreign policy, Western cultural.*

#### Chapter 9 : The Holy War [Easyread Large Edition] by John Bunyan

*Our research group is focused on In vitro neural models and Hybrid Bioelectrical calendrierdela science.com aim of the research is to understand neuronal interactions with other neural and neurovascular cells, specifically in terms of metabolic function and neuronal activity.*