

# DOWNLOAD PDF SEX, GENDER AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN BRITAIN SINCE 1880 (EUROPEAN CULTURE AND SOCIETY)

## Chapter 1 : Sex, Gender and Social Change in Britain since by Lesley A. Hall

*Sex, Gender and Social Change since demonstrates an accumulation of knowledge of British sexuality that would have amazed an observer only a decade ago.* - Sam Pryke, *Sexualities* 'Sex, Gender and Social Change in Britain since is an ideal textbook for students.

Gender, Skill and Identity from Book: Women in European Culture and Society: New College, University of Oxford Citation: Gender, Skill and Identity from , review no. Its utility value as an original historiographical contribution is variable – for instance, it is particularly good on German women and work – and more broadly it offers important comparisons between rural and urban life. Fuchs and Victoria E. With the exception of some sincere attempts at synthesis and comprehension notably, Bonnie G. Anderson and Judith P. In the last decade, scholars have self-consciously sought to write histories which move beyond a national framework to confront the challenges of studying modern European women across both time and space. These are long-established subjects of critique amongst historians of women and gender, and Simonton brings together a wide-ranging discussion to present her challenge. While the much asserted emphasis on the professionalisation and politicisation of 20th-century Western society is complicated by statistics such as in the s, fewer than a quarter of Italian, Dutch and Irish wives worked outside the home p. The transnational lens promises to offer historians of women and gender a prism through which to develop two key areas: Whilst she transcends national preoccupations, Simonton nevertheless continues to accept national borders and boundaries as given. This perspective leads to a focus on common themes rather than a genuinely connective approach, which could open up new avenues of inquiry into the connections and networks of actors who underpin the stories that Simonton compares. Women in European Culture and Society is structured in three sections covering respectively the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Women in European Culture and Society makes a determined bid to situate women as agents of change and cultural producers, as well as discussing their representations. Readers encounter Briton Mary Wollstonecraft alongside the less well-known certainly within a British historiography Germans Amalia Holst and Emile Berlepsch – each of whom promoted civil equalities between men and women in subtly different terms p. Simonton is also good at uncovering exceptional women who have been understudied, like Sophie Germain who worked under the pseudonym Le Blanc , who investigated the vibration and elasticity of surfaces which eventually contributed to the erection of the Eiffel tower p. As important as these notable women are the many ordinary women and women writing about everyday situations who Simonton unveils. A particularly useful addition to the book is the series of timelines of key events and issues that append each prelude and intermezzo. They provide readers with a good level of detail which can be layered over other chronologies of political, economic and social events. Moreover, many of the milestones and achievements that Simonton flags up could themselves be developed as dissertation topics for undergraduate or masters students. Intriguing entries, such as the reference to Eleanor Coade, who in developed a formula with her daughter for artificial stone, but died without revealing its composition, are surely worth pursuing. Tamm, Simonton relays, was born in May on the island of Hiiumaa in Estonia. After completing high school in Tallinn in , she was a private tutor and then teacher on the island of her birth. During the Second World War, Milja negotiated governmental changes and movements for new jobs including a sideways move into journalism , as well as the constant threat of German soldiers on Hiiumaa. Following family tragedies like the disappearance of her brother-in-law , Milja was arrested in February and sent to Siberia for nine years of forced labour. On her return, she married Villem whom she had not seen for 17 years , and gave birth to twins. She became a secretary when her children were school age, and worked for the rest of her life until she retired in pp. Questions of uniqueness and representativeness, however, are not the most relevant framework here. It would have been more interesting and historically rewarding if Simonton explored the relationship between the social, cultural and subjective layers of history. Karen Offen recently observed the limitations of the primary material used in comparative histories of modern European women by

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scholars who are typically mono- or bi-lingual. She also discusses some non-English published primary sources, including fiction, journals, and treatises. The FRAGEN database launched in of texts pertaining to the development of second-wave European feminism throughout the 27 EU countries plus Croatia and Turkey, is searchable via country, author, keywords and thematic overviews. Hartman, *The Household and the Making of History: Placing Girls in European History*, ed. Deborah Simonon London, Back to 4 Bonnie G. Zinsser, *A History of Their Own: Volume One* ed. London, Back to 6 The Routledge History of Women, ed. Back to 10 August

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## Chapter 2 : Societal attitudes toward homosexuality - Wikipedia

*Sex, Gender and Social Change in Britain since* has 10 ratings and 0 reviews. Sexual attitudes and behaviour have changed radically in Britain between.

Conservatism[ edit ] Conservatism is a term broadly used for people who are inclined to traditional values. While conservatism includes people of many views, a significant proportion of its adherents consider homosexuals, and especially the efforts of homosexuals to achieve certain rights and recognition, to be a threat to valued traditions, institutions and freedoms. Such attitudes are generally tied in with opposition to what some conservatives call the " homosexual agenda ". The ATLG and its subscales are consistently correlated with other theoretically relevant constructs. Higher scores more negative attitudes correlate significantly with high religiosity, lack of contact with gay men and lesbians, adherence to traditional sex-role attitudes, belief in a traditional family ideology, and high levels of dogmatism [56] and that: The strongest predictor of positive attitudes toward homosexuals was that the interviewee knew a gay man or lesbian. The correlation held across each demographic subset represented in the survey—sex, education level, age—bar one: The homosexual activist movement are driving an agenda that will severely limit the ability to live and practice the Gospel, whether it is in the boardroom, the classroom, halls of government, private organizations, and even in places of worship. Those who regard homosexuality as a sin or perversion can believe that acceptance of homosexual parents and same-sex marriage will redefine and diminish the institutions of family and marriage. More generally, conservatives—by definition—prefer that institutions, traditions and values remain unchanged, and this has put many of them in opposition to efforts designed to increase the cultural acceptance and legal rights of homosexuals. Psychology and attempts at modification of sexual orientation[ edit ] Main articles: Homosexuality and psychology and Sexual orientation change efforts In , the American Psychiatric Association removed homosexuality from Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. The decision was supported by a majority of the membership. Though some criticized this as a political decision, the social and political impetus for change was supported by scientific evidence. Many religious groups and other advocates, like National Association for Research and Therapy of Homosexuality NARTH , believe that they can "heal" or "cure" homosexuality through conversion therapy or other methods to change sexual orientation. In a survey of people who were undergoing conversion therapy , attending " ex-gay " groups or "ex-gay" conferences, Much attention was given to the dissent from this opinion by Dr. Robert Spitzer , but he later realized that his research was flawed and apologized for the damage it may have done. Ariel Shidlo and Dr. In Muslim areas, this position is ascribed to the earlier adoption of European Victorian attitudes by the westernized elite, in areas where previously native traditions embraced same-sex relations. Bisexual men and women are often seen as being sexually immoral, manipulative, insincere or undecided. Male bisexuals are particularly stereotyped as "living on the down-low", and female bisexuals may be portrayed as attention-seeking and having bad experiences with men. Blame for plagues and disasters[ edit ] The destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah as takes place in the Bible is sometimes attributed to attempted homosexual rape, but this is disputed [66] and differs from earlier beliefs. Early Jewish belief and some Jews today [67] variously attributed the destruction to turning a blind eye to social injustice or lack of hospitality. This "pollution" was thought to be cleansed by fire, as a result of which countless individuals were burned at the stake or run through with white-hot iron rods. Jerry Falwell made remarks interpreted as blaming "pagans, and the abortionists, and the feminists, and the gays and the lesbians who are actively trying to make that an alternative lifestyle, the ACLU, People for the American Way" for the September 11 attacks, but later apologized for his remarks. Pat Robertson was also participating in the broadcast. Some people fear exposing their children to homosexuals in unsupervised settings, because they believe the children might be molested , raped , or " recruited " to be homosexuals themselves. Though "the majority of the abusive acts were homosexual in nature Richard Sipe, and others have not found evidence that homosexuals are more likely to

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molest children than heterosexuals. Kurt Freund , analyzing sex offender samples, concluded that only rarely does a sex offender against male children have a preference for adult males; [87] Frenzel and Lang also noticed a lack of androphiles in their phallometric analysis of child sex offenders, which included 25 men who offended against underage boys. Richard Sipe also argues that the sexual deprivation that occurs in the priesthood could lead one to turn to children and that boys are more accessible to priests and other male authority figures than girls. Nicholas Groth found that nearly half of the child sex offenders in his small sample were exclusively attracted to children. The other half regressed to children after finding trouble in adult relationships. No one in his sample was primarily attracted to same-sex adults.

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## Chapter 3 : Sex, Gender and Social Change in Britain Since : Lesley A. Hall :

*Sex, Gender, and Social Change in Britain since* By Lesley A. Hall. *European Culture and Society Series*. London: Macmillan Press, Pp. ix + \$ (cloth). Of course, as her many readers are aware, Hall has already contributed mightily to the existing history and historiography of.

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: *Journal of the History of Sexuality* *European Culture and Society Series*. The closing of the millennium has had a positive effect on the history of sexuality. Both of these books provide erudite accounts of the changing nature of sexuality in society. In *Sex, Gender, and Social Change*, Hall brings her specialist knowledge of medical and social history to an excellent synthesis, which sets new standards in the historiography of English sexuality for the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These new standards are created predominantly because of the bigger picture that Hall sketches and fills out with both wit and detail. Over the last thirty years, historical interest in sexuality has expanded at a rapid pace. This has developed partially from feminist history and partially from Foucaultian interests in the history of sexuality. A key focus of these historical works has been a detailed [End Page ] study of Victorian sexuality. How could it not be so? We all knew that the Victorians were uptight about sex, dressed their table legs in lace underwear, and put Oscar Wilde in prison for being homosexual. Thankfully, an abundance of detailed historical attention challenged our ignorance, although it encouraged great debate about what the Victorians actually did do between the sheets from writers such as Peter Gay, *The Bourgeois Experience, I: Education of the Senses* [Oxford: Oxford University Press, ]. Or has twentieth-century sexuality, however conceived on the sceptered isle, grown out of its Victorian heritage? In addressing these questions, Hall puts a lot of contemporary historical research to the test in order to construct a detailed narrative where no outline had previously existed. Of course, as her many readers are aware, Hall has already contributed mightily to the existing history and historiography of English sexuality with her groundbreaking research on the letters written to Marie Stopes by terrified and confused men, on Stella Browne and the radical feminist birth controllers, on eugenics, on the British Society for the Study of Sex Psychology, and on sex advice after Much of her work in the present overview fills in spaces left between her other publications. Hall also extracts the best from existing secondary accounts of such topics as abortion, marriage and divorce, homosexuality, and psychoanalysis.

## Chapter 4 : Project MUSE - Sex, Gender, and Social Change in Britain since (review)

*"Though sexual attitudes and behaviour have changed radically in Britain since the mid-nineteenth century, Sex, Gender and Social Change shows how slow, and how halting, these processes of change have been.*

## Chapter 5 : Women in European Culture and Society: Gender, Skill and Identity from | Reviews in History

*Journal of the History of Sexuality* () *Sex, Gender, and Social Change in Britain since* By Lesley A. Hall. *European Culture and Society Series*.

## Chapter 6 : Sex, Gender and Social Change in Britain Since - Lesley A. Hall - Google Books

*Drawing upon a wide range of recent scholarship and previously unpublished archival research, "Sex, Gender and Social Change in Britain Since " describes the complex processes of change which have taken place in British sexual culture since the late 19th century, as well as significant continuities.*

## Chapter 7 : Sex, gender and social change in Britain since - Lesley A. Hall | calendrierdelascience.com

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*Lesley Hall examines a range of specific areas in the context of the Victorian era, which saw major developments in issues of sex and gender. Topics discussed include social, political, legal, medical, psychological, sociological and scientific discourses around questions of sexuality, eugenics, birth control and abortion, homosexuality and lesbianism, venereal disease, prostitution, social.*

### Chapter 8 : Economic, Social and Cultural History – Faculty of History

*Sex, Gender and Social Change since demonstrates an accumulation of knowledge of British sexuality that would have amazed an observer only a decade ago.' - Sam Pryke, Sexualities Sex, Gender and Social Change in Britain since is an ideal textbook for students.*