**Thematic Outline for Gender Relations**

Consider the Following: Inheritance, Infanticide, Rituals, Divorce, Marriage (Age), Suffrage, Leadership, Profession, Education, Religion (missionaries, deities, authority), Sexuality

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|   | 8000 – 600 CE | 600 – 1450 CE | 1450-1750 CE | 1750 – 1914 CE | 1914 - Present |
| East Asia     | China- patriarchal society, emperor can have more than 1 wife.Matrilineal before Shang Dynasty. | China- Had growing number of infanticide if child was female. Males regarded as lucky-Primo Geniture. Wives and young girls had foot binding. | Japan- women live with increased restrictions on daily lives, obey husband or face death.Women educated at home. Known as Warring Period | Women have little freedom, society corrupted because of Opium Trade leads to war with British Empire in Canton, Macau | Women able to gain prestigious jobs, although remain inferior to men. Can Divorce and marry again. Expected to provide sons. |
| Western Europe     | Rome-Pater Familias- Centered around eldest Male. Women have influence on family: supervising family businessGreece-Patricians, Plebeians, Slaves-had say in religious rituals, married early and virgin till marriage | Patriarchal society but women could get power if were upper class aristocrats or monarchs/member of royal family. | Queen mothers ran royal house, kept relations with foreign nations and controlled marriage alliance. Exploration & colonization ensures spread of Spanish/Portuguese language, culture, Catholicism | Industrial Revolution- Poor women who had taken care of home/worked in fields shifted to factories/sweatshops. More and more children working now, people moving to cities, immigrants o US, Australia | Men and Women seem almost equal-voting rights, job interviews, and day-to-day rights. Can choose when to get married and not dependable on family to make choices. Well Educated- most prominent place for women |
| Eastern Europe     | NO INFORMATION | Women treated as inferior to men, but could have say in family life. Both men and women work, mostly agricultural style. Serfdom= work for protection | Russia- nobles adopt Western European culture thru language (some spoke French) and dressing style, but ordinary peoples remain the same. | Emancipation of Serfs in 1861 brings massive changes; Russia modernizes, but changed precedent of tsars because of unrest among lower class. | Women still subordinate to men; however, both are required to work. Orthodox Church doesn’t encourage divorce. Both males and females educated. |
| South Asia     | Women gained little rights as “needed supervision” from malesPatriarchal- SatiCouldn’t own property | Women remain subordinate to men. Caste system decides each person’s place in society. Males educated if Brahmin, women not educated, worked at home. | Mughal outlaw Sati, encourage widows to remarry, Hindu-Muslim try for better relations. Women=Aristocrats, able to supply income (all castes) | British try to outlaw both Sati and Caste System, still both illegally continued. Violence between Hindu and Muslims also persist. Boys + few girls educated | Still extremely patriarchal but women can work + have good jobs, expected to provide sons. Not as auspicious as male babies |
| Latin America     | No clear-cut indications; however, most likely patriarchal society based on Latin American history. | Aztec/Inca ruled. Women could become priestess or work under the royal family. Human Sacrifice common for gods. | Changes brought by Europeans, Coloumbian Exchange, slavery encouraged, European disease diminish Aztec and Incan culture and peoples. | Social inequalities persist in spite of laws against it, People of mixed race, Indians, blacks victims of informal prejudice, slavery continued into 19th Century | Rise of Feminism, more than just legal equality and right to vote (cultural and economical), Cuban government limits rights of women: Communism |
| Middle East     | Men were hunters, women were food gatherers. Ruled by elite, rulers, priests, and patriarchal society. Women can gain power in courts, priestesses, scribes, small business | Women initially able to conduct businesses and hold certain jobs (Mohammad’s Wife), Women don’t need to veil themselves, divorce is not tolerated | Harems-complex social network, originally non-Islamic slaves/prisoners, mothers had influence if son represented in court-became members of sultan’s extended family | Merchants contribute to expanding economy based on trade with Europeans, South Asians and East Asians | Laws still very religious (Shari a) but some women can have businesses, males can have up to 4 wives if they can provide substantial lifestyle for each |