

Feminist Revolution

Video - From Olympe de Gouges (1793) to the Montreal Massacre (1989)

1. Olympe de Gouges
 - a. Killed during the french revolution by guillotine
 - b. Supported more moderate views than the moderate party
 - c. She had feminist ideals that she wrote about
 - d. Answered the declaration for the rights of men with a declaration of the rights of women to ask for complete equality
 - e. The Declaration of the Rights of Men (1789) - 17 articles voted on by the constituent assembly in France on August 26th 1789
 - f. The Declaration of the Rights of Women and the Citizen (1791)
 - g. Used her death as a warning to other feminists
 - h. Accused of being a virago, woman-man, impudent
 - i. Doctor accused her of medical hysteria
2. Had very binary definitions of women and men, and anyone who was outside of this was regarded as strange
3. Used verbal violence to silence women who were feminists
4. 1989 at University of Montreal
 - a. Gunmen told the men to separate from the women and leave the class
 - b. Gunman shot the women in the class
 - c. He targeted women, and some men were shot
 - d. He then committed suicide
 - e. Press spent a lot of time talking about his family history and a person obsessed with warfare that was obsessed with women
 - f. He wanted to kill women and feminists
 - g. He had a list of 19 other women that he wanted to kill too
 - h. Female engineers remained a minority
 - i. If women were engineers then they could gain financial independence and power in the workplace
 - j. Just by going to this school they were perceived as feminists
5. Feminist movement is women fighting back against violence and oppression
6. Even in peacetime and democracies, women continue to live in fear
7. Women experience terror and violence in different ways than men

Video - What is Feminism? What is Sexism?

1. Feminism
 - a. Discrimination against women exists
 - b. Feeling of dissatisfaction against this discrimination
 - c. Desire to act against this
2. Each feminist movement approaches this differently
3. So far no end point
4. Waves of feminism were periods of large movement
5. Several structures kept women in subordinate positions
 - a. Family, marriage
 - b. Law

- c. Religion
- d. Absence and limitations of political rights
- e. Way society defines gender roles
- f. Economic structures
- 6. Seven sacraments of marriage - definition in new france or BNA
 - a. Goal was to perpetuate male lineage and perpetuate property
 - b. Under the control of men
 - c. Religion supported this
 - d. Goal of women was to produce legitimate children
 - e. Contraception and abortion were illegal to control women's bodies
 - f. Parental approval was needed
 - g. Love was not needed
 - h. Difficult for women to survive alone
 - i. Civil law supported this, and made married women inferior to married women
 - j. Children were under the authority of the father
 - k. Physical punishment was legal
- 7. Political rights were limited to men
 - a. In some monarchies women could be queen before they could vote
 - b. This was mainly about elitism
- 8. Cultural
 - a. Gender norms were imposed
 - b. Encouraged boys and girls to have different hobbies and interests
 - c. Women were often prohibited from entering the workforce, either through explicit prohibition, and also by the cultural norms
 - d. Jobs suitable for women were unskilled and paid poorly
 - e. Women relied on the men in their lives to give them freedom

Video - The French Revolution and the Birth of Political Feminism

- 1. In monarchies the class structure was set, with little upwards mobility
- 2. American and french revolutions changed this world view dramatically as they brought questions about inequality and power
- 3. Asked questions like who has the legitimacy to govern and who should be able to participate in that selection process
- 4. Who were they speaking about when they talked about freedom and equality
- 5. These revolutions did not produce equality for women
- 6. Their rejection prompted the beginning of the feminist revolution
- 7. French revolution
 - a. 1788 king called an estate general, this was done very infrequently
 - b. Members of the french elite were inspired by the british parliamentary system, wanted power sharing abilities
 - c. 1789 - revolutionary period began
 - d. Increase in political groups and radical factions who were asking for different things
 - e. 1793-1794 - jacobin reign, and the reign of terror
 - f. Many people were guillotined

8. Women participating in the revolution was essential
 - a. Members in all political factions
 - b. They ran newspapers
 - c. They proved that they could participate as citizens
 - d. Asked for formal political equality
9. 1789 - women of paris marched to versaille to meet with the king, they were followed by many civilians and guardsmen
 - a. Threatened to open fire on troops protecting the king
 - b. Women lead this march
10. 1790 - Nicolas de Condorcet
 - a. Publish an article called on the admission of women to the rights of citizenship
 - b. This supported new legislation in marriage
 - c. He supported equality
 - d. Felt that the inequality was the power of habit over the power of reason
11. March 6th 1792 - Pauline Leon an activist asked for women to get the right to bear arms
 - a. Response was given an honorable mention, but criticized as a reversion of the natural system
 - b. They were not included in the army
12. Olympe de Gouge
 - a. MAggie gouge
 - b. Married to a man who was much older
 - c. After the birth of her first child her husband died
 - d. She embraced a newfound freedom as widows had more power and freedom
 - e. She renamed herself using her mothers middle name, and tweaking her last name
 - f. Choosing her own naime was her fist feminist action
 - g. Decided to never marry again
 - h. Rumor was that her mother had an affair with a nobleman, and she repeated this story several times
 - i. She wrote plays and pamphlets
 - j. She was a feminist and a slavery abolitsionist
 - k. She asked for the inclusion of women in universal citizenship
 - l. Thought that traditional marriage was constriction, wanted women to be able to divorce
 - m. believed that there should be no economic gain from getting married
 - n. Argued that physical differences between women or slaves, were non-existent
13. AJ Goras
 - a. When men fought it was normal
 - b. When women fought it was unnatural
14. Some people claimed that women were asking for the rights to use weapons only to give them to men
15. By 1793 - it was prohibited for women to join or create political clubs
16. Thought that women involvement in politics would destroy the nation

17. Argued that women were too fragile and when involved in politics they were ungovernable
18. Definition of citizenship that was created was a male version (and white)
19. Thought that social cohesion required a strong gender role
20. Mary Wolsoncraft - British Woman who wrote the vindication of the rights of women in 1792
 - a. Best known feminist essay
 - b. Supported of the ideas of the french revolution
 - c. She went to france to see the revolution
 - d. Released the new regime was sexist as they were going to fund education but only for boys
 - e. Believed that education was the only way that women could be truly equal
 - f. Believed that marriage should be an equal situation
 - g. Disappointed by revolution when the terror began

Video - Suffragettes in the United Kingdom

1. Birth of feminism was when the voting reform acts came in
2. The right to vote was not universal, no women, and many man were excluded
3. 1860s the vote was expanded to more men but women were explicitly excluded
4. Timeline
 - a. 1860 - beginning of the organized suffrage movement
 - b. 1867 - John Stuwart Mill proposed that women should be able to vote, this proposal was defeated
 - c. 1868 - National Society for Women's Suffrage (NSWS)
 - d. 1903 - Women's social and political union (WSPU)
 - e. 1907 - Women's freedom league (WFL)
 - f. 1909 - Women's Tax Resistance League
5. Womens demands resembled the demands of the french women
6. Believed that if the government refused to recognise women, then they could refuse to recognise the government
7. Did education work to let women know what their legal status was
8. Exposed that women had little autonomy over their sexuality
 - a. Compared marriage with prostitution
9. Known for the spectacular nature of their protest
10. Grille incident - 1908
 - a. British parliament could watch the debate, but were limited to a specific section that was closed off by iron screens
 - b. They chained themselves to these and screamed votes for women
11. Lots of picking near the parliament and downing st
12. Refused to obey the police and law, refuse to give identity, refusal to pay taxes, refuse to answer census questions
13. The police were very brutal to these women
14. While the women were arrested they would do hunger strikes which would result in forms of force feeding
15. Early 20th century a portion of the movement became more radical

- a. Goal to make political life difficult
 - b. Used more violent strategies
 - c. Argument was that it was okay to break unfair and immoral laws
 - d. Some were seen as terrorist groups
 - e. These groups were the exception
16. Many were not happy with these violent strategies, so they formed non-violent groups
17. 1918 the first group of women were given the right to vote
- a. Higher age to vote
 - b. Property qualification
 - c. Only 6 million could vote
18. 1928 the requirement for women and men became the same

Video - Suffrage in Canada

1. 1791 the colonies got their first elected body
 - a. They said nothing about the gender of the people that could vote
 - b. Some women met the monetary requirements and could vote
 - c. There was a concern that women were being coerced into voting
 - d. Some women signed a petition to say that they should vote if they met the other requirements
 - e. Not many women were actually voting
 - f. Not many political clubs for women
2. 1820-1830s women's right to vote was contested
3. 1849 - right to vote was removed from women
 - a. Main argument was that women did not belong in the political sphere
 - b. Concern they were forced to vote
4. Canadian women supported rebellions, political movements, founded and ran charities, read news papers, took interest in foreign political movements, invited speakers
 - a. Often at the forefront of the social reform movement
 - b. Important to raise political consciousness
 - c. The benevolent groups started to ask for political rights so that women could do more
 - d. When women started attending college, they showed an interest in politics
 - e. Women that were in male dominated fields were often aligned with feminist groups
5. WOmens groups
 - a. YWCA - had several branches in the 1870s
 - b. WOmens Christian Temperance Union - est 1874 had many members
 - c. Toronto Women's literary guild, became Canadian women's suffrage association
 - d. National Council of women, 1893
6. Pros and cons of giving women the right to vote
 - a. Thought women could help to clean up politics
 - b. Women needed the vote to be better at playing their maternal role in society
 - c. Difference argument - women should vote because they were not like men
 - d. They wanted equality
 - e. Concerns that politics would corrupt women

- f. Thought that 1 vote per household was enough
 - g. Idea that real and true women did not want the vote
 - h. Fear of a creation of a hybrid sex
- 7. First world war women proved that they were important Canadians
 - a. Collected money, created things for soldiers, they worked in factories, watched prices to limit inflation, enrolled in the imperial order of the daughters of the empire, became military nurses, supported military enrollment
 - b. 1917 to 1918 they got the right to vote in stages
 - i. Military nurses
 - ii. Family members of soldiers
 - iii. 1918 all females, with some racial exceptions
 - c. Women got the right to vote later in Quebec because of the influence of the Catholic church, delayed vote until 1940
- 8. Borden gave women right to vote because he needed political support for conscription, thought that people who were connected to the military were more likely to support this
- 9. Thought that women would be faithful to the party that gave them the right to vote
- 10. Canadian suffragette made safe arguments, as they brought argument back to that they wanted to play the maternal role
 - a. This appeased concerns of the men
- 11. 1921 they got the right to be elected
- 12. Before 1950 only 5 women were elected

Video - Sexism at work and at school

- 1. Late 19th and early 20th century, women still worked and went to school but they were limited
- 2. Women worked for wages but they were not given many upwards mobility abilities
- 3. Before this, subsistence farming happened and women worked with their family
- 4. Wage work was seen as temporary, until they got married, used as a justification for giving them a low wage
- 5. There was a supposed dependence on a male breadwinner
 - a. Father than husband
 - b. This justified their low wages
- 6. Lack of daycare facilities\
 - a. Those that existed were charitable organizations for women in discreditable situations
 - b. This was only for the poor, disgraced and destitute
- 7. Workplace excluded women from several jobs
 - a. Domestic servants
 - b. Typists
 - c. Retail or private service sector
 - d. School teachers
 - e. Nurses
 - f. Social work
- 8. Women were paid a lower wage, and were subjected to male authority in the workplace
- 9. Expertise from care or homemaking was considered of little value

- a. Thought that women did this naturally so they were not paid much
- 10. Sexism in the education system
- 11. Women had low wages, low rates of employment, poverty for single women and widows
- 12. Women did a lot of work that was not paid, by domestic work in the home, they would stretch income, they could make small amounts of money at home, many kept a small garden or a farm animal

Sexism in Education

- 1. Felt that women should know a little bit about literature so that they could be interesting to talk to
- 2. Women should not know about mathematics, science or ancient history
- 3. Women of upper classes who could have gone to university were supposed to be trained to be good hosts, mothers and wives
- 4. Primary schools were not always segregated by sex
- 5. They believed that women had biological differences
- 6. Believed that women on university campuses that this would cause promiscuity
- 7. 1870 - some universities let a few women in courses, at first as auditors, not students
- 8. 1875- Mount Allison granted a degree to Grace Annie Lockheart in English Literature
- 9. 1883 - Women's medicine college opens, it is affiliated with U of T
- 10. 1884 McGill officially accepts female students in the Faculty of arts, restrictions were gradually lifted for other programs
- 11. 1900 - 11% of University students were women
- 12. Allowed women as then they could get more money from wealthy families
- 13. Some women had a degree but were not allowed to take the test to become full doctors or lawyers

Harriet Brooks (1876-1933)

- 1. McGill graduate in mathematics and natural sciences
- 2. First woman to get an MA from McGill in 1901
- 3. Worked with Ernest Rutherford and she contributed to his Nobel Prize
- 4. Her career was compromised because she got married

Discrimination

- 1. Women like Marie Curie were a minority
- 2. Women were segregated from male colleagues
- 3. Women were seen as the wives of their husbands, even though they had separate careers
- 4. Women were in more education schools, but are still a minority in sciences and maths

Video - The Impacts of the Two World Wars on Women in the Workplace

- 1. Women were hired in jobs previously only given to men
- 2. By 1917 35000 women in ON and QB were making munitions
- 3. The supervisors and managers were men
- 4. Women were employed in trades that were previously considered masculine
- 5. White collar work increased with the war, women were employed in these as well
- 6. After the first world war women lost their jobs and their positions were given to returning men
- 7. Thought that families would return to pre-war conditions

8. Changed perceptions of female labour, acceptable and expected that single women would work
 - a. Considered marginal for married women and mothers to work
9. Second world war happened and more men left
10. Women were openly encouraged to enter the workplace by the government
11. Subsidised and opened childcare centers
 - a. Good quality, not shameful
 - b. Catholic church was against this
12. 1943 250000 women started working in traditionally male jobs
13. 1945 - 20% of these were married
14. Tax measures were alleviated for families where both spouses were working
15. Men were anxious about a possible role reversal, but in most situations the men were in the army, or were working as well

Elsie MacGill

1. First Canadian female engineer
2. Supervised the construction of 2 types of military airplanes
3. She later became a dedicated feminist
4. She was still depicted as a caring woman

Canadian Women's Army Corp (CWAP)

1. Existed in the second world war
2. Paid about 80% of the male salary
3. They worked behind the front line doing support work
4. Canadian government showed images that showed women still being feminine while in the army

Post-War

1. Economic prosperity meant many women got married and left their jobs
2. Childcare centers were closed
3. Some women were fired
4. Tax exemptions were removed
5. Small decline in the number of women in the workforce but this was a short phenomenon
6. New professional opportunities for women as there was a post war boom
7. Declining birth rate with family planning
8. The average working week went down from 48 hrs to 40 hrs
9. There were fewer moral and social obligations
10. Domestic technology reduced the time it took to do domestic work
11. There were too many needs and desires to fulfill for a single income
12. Rate of post-war employment for women has been going increasingly up
13. More women still do a second shift - they work and do most of the domestic work
14. Women unionized
15. In the 1990s women only earned about 72% of men's wages

Video - Feminism from the 1940s to the 1990s, The Royal Commission on the Status of Women and Beyond

Interwave Feminism

1. Between the first wave that got the right to vote, and second wave that was in the 60s and 70s that worked on social movements
2. They were fighting for changes in institutions
3. These women were often middle class, and they were in clubs so they were called club women
4. Example is the Canadian Federation of Business and Professional women
 - a. Campaigned to expand opportunities for women in civil service
 - b. Demanded the end of discrimination based on sex
 - c. Asked for the right to serve on juries
 - d. Educational programs for girls
 - e. Reform of legal inequalities
 - f. Took on cause of women prisoners and women's poverty
5. Turning point was the Bird commissions

Royal Commission on the Status of Women

1. Female employment was increasing and becoming normal
2. Political pressure of interwave feminist organizations
3. Plenty of formal organizations that asked for this commission (33 organizations formed together)
4. Supported by all women in politics
5. People were increasingly caring about human rights
6. Newly created UN did reports on sexual inequality
7. This commission was created in 1967 and was chaired by Florence Bird
 - a. Very well known
 - b. Well known and well educated people sat on the commission
8. Commissioners were asked what the government should do to create equality
 - a. Broad mandate
9. The commission produced mixed reactions thinking that it was not very serious or would lead to a reversal of gender roles
10. Media would focus on the previous elements which cause doubt in the public
11. Concern that the commission was not independent enough to do good work
12. Women write 478 letters, 1000 letters from individual women, 14 public hearings where about 900 people spoke
13. Women wrote about the structural inequalities that they faced in the letters, described double days, underlined that they were stigmatized regardless of their actions, desire for economic rights, particularly for single mothers, age was a factor in their discrimination, men sexualized them in the workplace

Recommendations and actions

1. Women should be free to work for a salary
2. Child care is a mutual and social responsibility for parents, childcare centers should exist
3. Women need specific measures to take into account their child rearing responsibilities
4. Women should have access to positive discrimination in the workplace to compensate for general discrimination - remains very controversial today
5. National action committee was created to put these suggestions into place
 - a. Pushed for the liberation of abortion

6. Charter of rights and freedoms prohibits discrimination against sex
7. Child Care is more available, but it is uneven between provinces and areas

Second Wave Feminism - 1960s and 1970s

1. Influence of marxism said that capitalism was a source of women's exploitation
2. Focused on the patriarchy
3. Changing the laws does not lead to changing mindsets
4. Worked on the physical exploitation of the female body
 - a. Denounced rape and domestic violence
5. They operated shelters for abused women
6. They had provocative demonstrations, (asking for abortion on mothers day)
7. Feminist art became famous

Intersectional feminism

1. Some women suffer from a combination of discriminations
2. Organizations were formed to address these different forms of discriminations

Video - Domestic Violence in Canada, From La Corriveau to Jane Hurshman

Marie -Josée Corriveau

1. Sentenced to death for the assassination of her second husband Louis Dodier
2. The trial was controversial because it occurred during the military regime, after british conquered new france
3. She was sentenced by british judges
4. Her first trial was against her father and he was accused and sentenced to killing her husband, he was sentenced to death
5. More witnesses came forward to accuse her as well as her father
6. It was clear that there was domestic violence
7. She tried to get help from local authorities but they sent her back home
8. Father wanted to protect her against her violent husband
9. Her remains were displayed in a cage at a crossroad for 5 weeks (gibbeting)
10. Father was not subjected to gibbeting
11. Murder of a spouse was considered to be a form of treason
12. This became a piece of french canadian folk lore
 - a. She was painted as a diabolical woman, not as a battered wife
 - b. Embodied social disorder
13. Getting out of a bad marriage was difficult
14. Men were allowed to physically punish their wives
15. Wife killing was often seen as an accident

Domestic Violence in late 19th century Montreal

1. Many women dropped domestic violence complaints by refusing to appear in court
2. Most time the women brought the case
3. Out of 331 cases there were only 154 conviction
4. The most common consequence was a fine and then they could go back home
5. Only 11 men were convicted to jail without option for a fine
6. Economic violence made women vulnerable
7. Court system was expensive and patriarchal, was expensive to initiate the court process
8. Fear of future retaliation

9. Perception that women were partially responsible for domestic violence
10. Emphasis of justice was to keep the couple together
11. If women responded with violence this was considered unacceptable
 - a. This however was not uncommon

Fighting Violence against women

1. Feminists fought this collectively
2. Male drunkenness was used to explain domestic violence
3. In the second wave they addressed this upfront
4. 1 in 5 women are sexually assaulted in their lives (1983)
5. Only about 10% of rapes were reported to police (1983)
6. 1 in 10 wives in 1983 were battered by their husbands, the most frequent reason for divorce
7. Feminists exposed that violence against women was extremely widespread
8. Men felt entitled to do this as they thought that they would not be caught
9. Most of the victims of domestic violence are females
10. Ex partners are often targeted for violence
11. Number of shelters increased for abused women
12. There were legal reforms about separation, divorce, child custody, improved police response to domestic violence calls
13. In 2010 64500 women spent 1 or more nights in a shelter, there were insufficient resources on many nights
14. Awareness of domestic violence grows in the public
15. Some victims of domestic violence allowed women to use the defence of self defence even if the threat was not imminente

Jane Hurshman

1. She had PTSD from abuse
2. Committed violence towards their children
3. He threatened to kill her family
4. His previous partners felt the province
5. She believed that no one could save her and she killed him
6. Her lawyer tried to reduce it to manslaughter, and she served 2 months in jail
7. Legal defense of killing a partners even when the threat was not imminent
8. Battered wife syndrome was created - helps to understand why women cannot just walk away

An Appeal to the Men of Canada

1. Written to canadian men
2. They want the vote because they are affected by the government and feel that they should have a say
3. Movement to draw the sexes together so that they can be more equal and better companions
4. They say that women have a unique perspective and womanly knowledge on the home and this is what the government is trying to tackle in legislation
5. Appeal to the logic of men

Women, Team Sport and Physical Education

1. Women often wore more modest but restricting clothing while playing
2. They had a harder time getting involved in intramural sports
3. Sports were thought to be good in moderation for women
4. They set up their own clubs to provide access to women and girls who were not allowed in mens clubs

Rouse, Wendy ; Slutsky, Beth, "Empowering the Physical and Political Self: Women and the Practice of Self-Defense, 1890–1920"

1. First wave feminist thought that women through empoweing their bodies they could empower themslecs phycologicaly and politcaly
2. Especially important as women became more independent and moved into cities and getting jobs
3. Second wave feminist openly advocated for women to prepare themselves to defend themselves
4. Develop a new understanding of what the female body can do
5. Training in self defense became a form of political protest
6. A way for women to protect themselves from domestic violence

Emergence of Women's Self Defence Training

1. Exercise helps to maintain their physics
2. Prevented obesity
3. In asian culture women and men were physically equals and americans were pursuing this
4. Some avoided competition fighting
5. Critics thought that it would defeminized women and disrupt the natural order
6. Women regoncised self defence as a way to defend against potential attackers
7. Started carrying pepper spray
8. Some offered mail lessons

Self Defence Training and Women in the Public Sphere

1. Women were stepping into the public sphere
2. Rapid immigration, urbanization and indurreialization fueld anxieteis
3. Female police officers were trained
4. There were rumors of mashers who attacked and prayed on women
5. Women claimed public spaces, like gyms, as their own

Self Defense Training as Political Empowerment

1. Theodore roosevelt encouraged physical culture for men
2. When a japanese instructor cam to train the men of washington his wife taught lessons to their wives and daughters
3. Saw a connection between personal and political independence
4. Critics began to soften their tone
5. Suffragette had previously used their bodies as a form of protest

Self Defense Training as Protection against Family Violence

1. Private charities were organised to help victims of domestic violence
2. Through charity work middle and upper class women became aware of the level of family violence facing american women

3. Number of organizations connected voting with violent home lives
4. Labour unions fought for shorter work days, voting rights, and combating domestic violence
5. Temperance league blamed violence on alcohol
6. Radical english women advocated using self defence against husbands
7. Embraced self defence as a type of new woman who was free from oppressive gender stereotypes and who was convinced to the domestic sphere

Not Just Rosie the Riveter

1. Women did many jobs while men were off at war
2. Women were encouraged to collect items to help the war efforts

Salt of the Earth

1. Women work in the house so that men can work outside it
2. Without women these men would not be as successful
3. Men often do not see womens work as real work
4. Men are cut off from the lives of their families
5. Should be a recognition that women's work has value

The Meanings of Mercy: Wife Assault and Spousal Murder in Post-Second World War Canada

1. Public campaign for Jean was unusually strong
2. There was a lack of effective legal and social options for abused women

Wife Assault in Law and History

1. Hawley v Hamm established a husband's right to chastise his wife moderately
2. Wife killing was viewed more leniently than husband killing
3. Revision of the criminal code added wife assault as a distinct crime
4. Public support would be behind women if they fit the image
5. Myth that women could easily leave marriages
6. Belief that private violence was less blameworthy
7. Court workers tried to restablize families rather than aiding women's escape
8. After 1970 domestic violence was a key feminist issue
9. There was a social problem of power, deeply rooted ideologie of subordination
10. Concept of battered wife syndrome was developed
11. War brides were seen as media darlings and model new citizens
12. Women felt lured to rural Canada by their war husbands
13. Men often had a difficult time adjusting to civilian life and dealing with war injuries
14. Many war wives experienced domestic violence

The Support Campaign

1. Her mother traveled to be with Jean
2. Local women's clubs raised funds for her legal council
3. Lawyer argued that she was desperately trying to save her marriage
4. Her mother went home and took some of the money raised for Jean

The trial

1. Belief that women's crimes were motivated differently than mens
2. Judges often exercised chivalric clemency
3. Jean ran out of money and had to claim she was indignant to get public funds for her lawyer

4. Richardson, her lawyer, was thought to have generalist legal talents
5. Tries to portray her as a socially isolated and young victim not a calculating perpetrator
6. Legal arguments available were
 - a. Self defence
 - b. Provocation
 - c. Protection against threat of imminent death
 - d. Insanity
7. Jean was declared to be presently sane, but had symptoms of dislocation and they argued that her hysterectomy and menopause made her temporarily insane
8. Claimed that she did not understand her rights when she was apprehended
9. Feared John would leave her because of her sterility
10. Argued that John overstepped his patriarchal role
11. Men were better able to claim heat of passion crimes
12. Juries were unwilling to execute women
13. Judge steered jurors towards manslaughter, and he gave her 3 years
14. Similarly charged women often got 5-10 years
15. She struggled in prison and post prison life