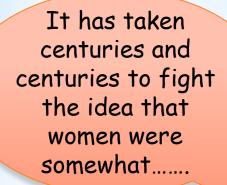


You are used to living in a world, where women have practically access to any occupation.

You can even join the army, if you wish.



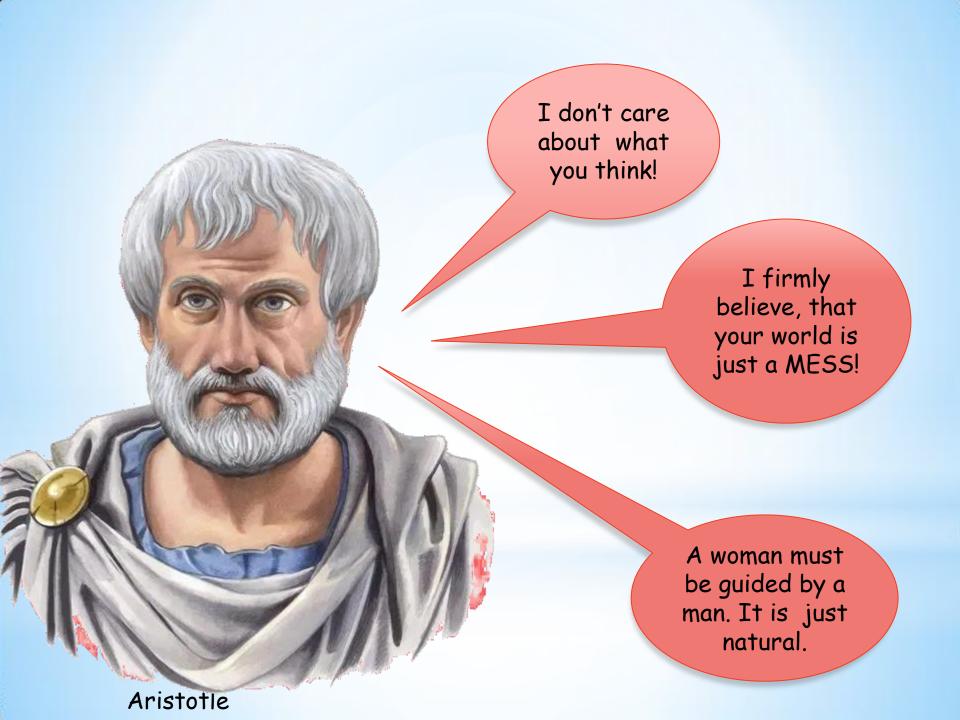
But it has not always been so!



And you know to whom are we indebted to this prejudice?

....inferior.

To this man!



*The Chain of Being

According to
Aristotle
women were
were
«naturally»
inferior









 Man's role is to tell a woman what to do.

WHY?

Because it is God's plan,

Hence

The Patriachal vision of society is solution NATURAL.

- That is why it was no scandal if men beat women.
- The Church eventually held the same view.





Women were supposed to be innocent and submissive....

....otherwise
they would
have been
considered a
threat.

Of course they had no access to the kind of education man could have. It was not necessary, since they had to look after the family.

"..any woman born with a great gift in the sixteenth century would certainly have gone crazed, shot herself, or ended her days in some lonely cottage outside the village, half witch, half wizard, feared and mocked at..."

"...a highly gifted girl who had tried to use her gift for poetry would have been so thwarted and hindered by other people, so tortured and pulled asunder by her own contrary instincts, that she must have lost her health and sanity to a certainty."

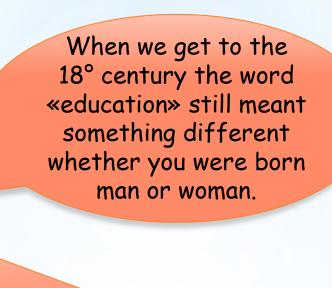


Had Shakespeare had a sister as talented as he was, she would have never had the chance to express her talent......

...or even develop it through intense studies.

Books and art were not for women, but there were a few exceptions...





For a woman being

«educated» meant to be
accomplished, that is:
dancing, drawing,
embroidering, playing an
instrument etc.. In short,
whatever was believed
necessary to be
«emancipated»!



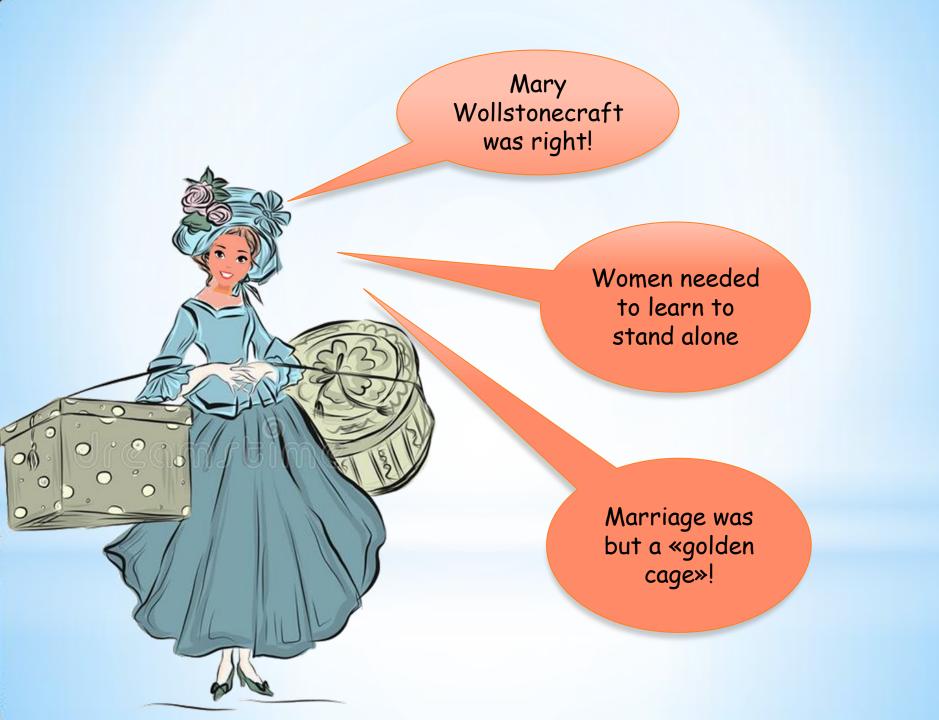
Women are not naturally inferior to men, but it appears to be so only because they lack education.



This is what I wrote in my «Vindication of the Rights of Woman « in 1792!

"I do not wish them [women] to have power over men; but over themselves." "My own sex, I hope, will excuse me, if I treat them like rational creatures, instead of flattering their fascinating graces, and viewing them as if they were in a state of perpetual childhood, unable to stand alone."

Mary Wollstonecraf 1759 - 1797



*MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY ACT1870

ALLOWED MARRIED WOMEN TO BE LEGAL OWNER OF THE MONEY THEY EARNED AND TO INHERIT PROPERTY.

Before 1870, once married:

- Any money made by a woman became the property of the husband with the exception of the dowry.
- She had no legal custody of her children.
- · Women were not recognized to be a separate legal being.
- A woman had no longer the right to do anything with her property even if it was still legally hers.
- She could no sue or divorce

Of course, there were exceptions.

Guess what! I am regarded as the first programmer!

A woman!!



Ada Lovelace

*ARA LOYELACE

- Her education was mostly focused on Mathematics and Science.
- She was introduced to British inventor Charles Babbage and became close colleagues.
- Ada studied and translated Babbage's work about the Analytical engine to the public.
- Included a method for calculating a sequence of Bernoulli numbers using the Analytical Engine
- Based on this work, Lovelace is now considered by many to be the first computer programmer.



Ada's <note G>: the first published computer algorithm

12		71.				Data			Working Variables,										Roote Variables			
Staden of Operation	Name of Opendan.	Variables soled tipos.	Variables receiving results.	Indication of change in the value on any Variable.	Statement of Ecolor.	2000-	12000 a	2000-	\$00000	10000 [£ 0 0	\$0000 []	10000	\$*000 U		**************************************	\$-000 E	**************************************	B, lin a O of the Control of the Con	B. B. B. B. S.	-36	From one
1 2 3 4 5 5 8 7 8 9 10	+ + +	$W_1 + W_2$ $W_2 + W_3$ $W_3 + W_3$ $W_3 - W_4$ $W_4 + W_2$ $W_4 + W_2$	ev, v _n	N ₂ = N ₂ N ₂ = N ₂	$ \begin{array}{c} = 2 \\ = 2 \\ = 1 \\ = 2 \\ = 1 \\ = 2 \\ = 1 \\ = 2 \\ = 1 \\ = 1 \\ = 2 \\ = 1 \\ = 1 \\ = 2 \\ = 1 \\ = 1 \\ = 2 \\ = 1 \\ = 1 \\ = 2 \\ = 1 \\ = 1 \\ = 2 \\ = 1 $		2		2 x 2 x - 1	Fn+1	2- 	2 2				$\begin{array}{c} 2n - 1 \\ 2n + 1 \\ 1 - 2n - 1 \\ 2 - 2n + 1 \\ 0 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\$	$B_{i,j} \stackrel{\text{if }}{=} B_{i,j} \lambda_{i,j}$	$-\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{g_N-1}{g_N+3}-\delta_0$	1,			
11 11 11	<u>-</u>	$V_{10} - V_{1}$ $V_{1} = V_{1}$ $V_{1} + V_{1}$	rv,	$\begin{cases} i_{Y_{12}} = i_{Y_{12}} \\ i_{Y_{12}} = i_{Y_{12}} \end{cases}$	2 2 + 1 7 2 2 (- 2)	1 1 1	-					а	2a-1		a - 3	11 Tages	•	$\left\{-\frac{1}{2},\frac{2n-1}{2n+1}+\mathbb{E}_{k},\frac{2n}{2}\right\}$		Arr.		
15 16 17 18, 19	× (- + +	W ₆ + W ₇ W ₆ × W ₇ W ₆ + W ₇ W ₆ + W ₇ W ₆ + W ₇	er _a ev ₄ ev ₇		3 9 - 1 2 8 - 1 - 2s - 2 - 8 + 1 - 4 2s - 2 2s - 2 - 1 2s - 2 - 2s - 2s - 2s - 2s - 2s - 2s -			77 77 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 7			2 n - 2 2 n - 2		*	3n-1		$\begin{cases} \frac{2n}{3}, \frac{2n-1}{3} \\ \frac{2n}{3}, \frac{2n-1}{3}, \frac{2n-2}{3} \\ \frac{2n}{3}, \frac{2n-1}{3}, \frac{2n-2}{3} \end{cases}$					REAL PROPERTY.	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
21 22 22	× + -	Var+TV	v., v.,	$\begin{cases} V_{22} = V_{22} \\ V_{12} = V_{12} \end{cases}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 2V_{11} = 0V_{12} \\ \end{bmatrix}$	$= B_0 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{2\pi - 1}{0} \cdot \frac{2\pi - 2}{0} \times B_0 A$ $= A_0 + B_1 A_1 + B_2 A_2 \dots \dots$ $= \pi - 3 (-1) \cdot \dots \dots$	-								7 7 7	 u — 3 to tives	ly-firm.	E, A,	$\left\{A_0 + B_1A_1 + B_2A_2\right\}$		Ü,		

*OUTCOMES

- Ada's work with Babbage and the old analytic machine were rediscovered by Alan Turing
- The U.S. Department of Defence named its high-order computer programming language "Ada" in her honour.
- Every second Tuesday of October, Ada Lovelace Day is celebrated to honour women in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

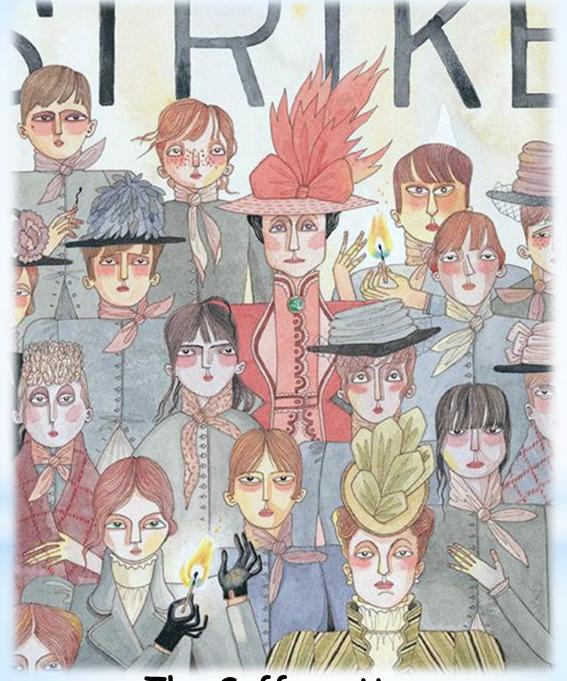


At the dawn of the 20th century we were now ready to fight for our rights

During WW1 women had replaced men at work!



So they had learnt to enjoy the power of independence and real emancipation!



The Suffragettes

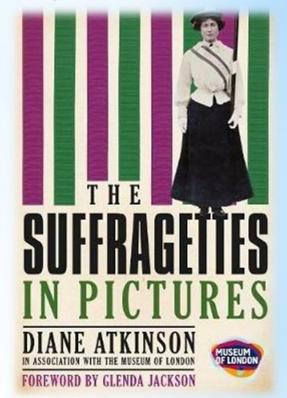
THE SUFFRAGISTS (peaceful)

*Members of the National Union of Women'Suffrage Societies (NUWSS)

- *Led by Millicent Garrett Fawcett
- *Believed in peaceful protest
- *Wanted vote for middle-class property-owning women
- *Their goal should have been reached in Parliament, but a bill never passed

SUFFFRAGETTE (violent)

- *Originally suffragette was a sexist insult
- *Coined in January1906 by the Daily Mail to:
- 1. Belittle
- 2. Mock the demonstrators' efforts.



*British women pronounced the term "suffragette" with a hard -g:

Suffra-get

TOGETHER

- *Disppointed suffragists joined the suffragettes
- *The campaign for the vote became more violent and more aggressive tacticts were employed:
- 1. breaking windows
- 2. planting bombs
- 3. handcuffing themselves to railings
- 4. hunger strikes
- *In 1906 a liberal government was elected, but Prime Minister Herbert Asquith turned out to be a strong antisuffragist

THE MARCH

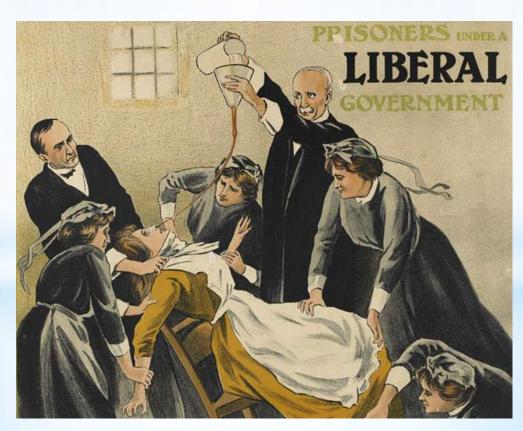
- *On Sunday, June 21 st at Hyde Park, 250,000 people gathered shouting: "Votes for Women"
- *The huge march did not move Asquith a bit to grant a suffrage bill





HUNGER STRIKES

- *Many Suffragettes were arrested for law-breaking and went to prison
- *They went on a hunger strike as a form of protest, but they were force-fed



CAT AND MOUSE ACT

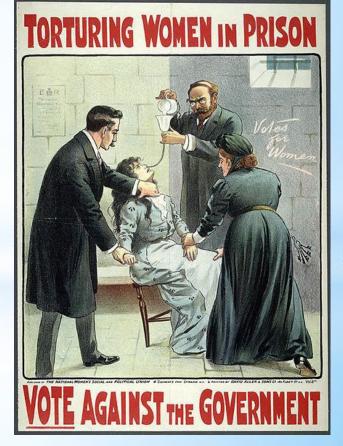
To prevent from dying in prison Parliament passed "Cat and Mouse" Act

Hunger-strikers were temporarily released until they

recovered

To be re-arrested and locked up again

This situation could not be endured for long



THE SUFFRAGETTES AND WW1

- *Emmeline Pankhurst and Millicent Fawcett stopped campaigning encouraged women to join the war in the spirit of national unity
- *WWI changed women's role in society
- *Before WWI WOMEN:
- 1. stay at home
- 2. cook
- 3. do the housework
- 4. raise children
- *Then WOMEN:
- Go to war
- 2. Work!
- 3. Do essential jobs
- 4. Keep the country running





*THE REPRENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT

*In 1918 "the Representation of the People Act" passed

- *It granted the right to vote to women who:
- 1. Were over the age of 30
- 2. Owned properties
- 3. Were married with someone who owned properties
- *8.4 million women could vote
- * On 2 July 1928 all women over the age of 21 could vote



From that moment on boys and girls started to get the same educational offer.

Things
started to
change even
for what
concerns
education.

And that was truly a radical change!







