

## **Gender, Social Policy, and the Formation of the Third Republic**

Why, according to Elinor Accampo, were women (more so than men) "easy targets" for incursion into private life"?

Accampo asserts that a shared assumption of the authors is that gender is a social construct whose meaning constantly fluctuates. What does it mean to say that gender is a social construct? Can you think of examples, based on your own knowledge of history and different societies around the world of how the meaning of gender "constantly fluctuates"?

What does it mean today to say you are a feminist? What might someone mean if they say they are anti-feminist? How would that be different from what someone mean by that 100 years ago?

### **Declaration of the Rights of Woman and Female Citizen**

One what philosophical basis does de Gouge make her case for women's equality? What are the principal arguments that she uses to try and convince her reader that women and men should be treated as political equals?

At one point de Gouge states that "women have done more harm than good." What does she mean by that? How does she want to remedy the situation?

How were things more advantageous to women in the old regime, according to de Gouge?

Why does she believe that reforming women's condition will help men as well?