

OCTOBER 21ST

- "For how I firmly am resolv'd you know: That is, not to bestow my youngest daughter before I have a husband for the elder." (l. 1. 49-51) - **This quote demonstrates and connects to how women were considered property and that their lives were prominently controlled by men (such as their fathers marrying them off) historically and in the play. I find this shocking as women today are celebrated when they demonstrate independence.**
- "Sir, to your pleasure humbly I subscribe. My books and instruments shall be my company, on them to look, and practice by myself." (l. 1. 81-83) - **Bianca is represented as a perfect woman as she is submissive and agreeable, which reflects the historical attitude on women. Expressions such as "humbly" and "to your pleasure" create parallels between the Commonlit Advice to the Newly Married Lady where a proper woman was described to bend to a man's ego and will.**
- "I cannot tell. But I had as lief take her dowry with this condition: to be whipp'd at the high cross every morning." (l. 1. 129-130) - **The men in this play see women as burdens, which is made clear with the reference to the dowry, and this is especially true the strong-willed and ill-tempered ones. This reflects historical perspectives at the time on women. Considering many women must have been frustrated with their lack of rights, this play in addressing these issues so comedically appears to be appealing largely to the audience of men.**
- "Tranio, I saw her coral lips to move, and with her breath she did perfume the air. Sacred and sweet was all I saw in her." (l. 1. 169-171) - **The men in the play seem to be pining after Bianca simply for her physical traits. This demonstrates a historic attitude towards love and attraction which did not yet consider skills, intellect, etc. Although in modern times the**

attractiveness of a woman isn't entirely physical, a huge value is still placed on looks.

OCTOBER 22ND

- "Bianca is seen as the good sister just cause she keeps her mouth shut" (Willemse, 2020) - **This quote proves that in the play and during the time period it was written, good women were represented as quiet and humble.**

Willemse, Petra. *Taming of the Shrew Discussion*. 22 Oct. 2020.

- "I come to wive it wealthily in Padua; If wealthily, then happily in Padua." (l. 2. 70-71) - **This quote by Petruchio represents the historical idea of seeing women as an investment for their money rather than as a life partner.**
- "For I will board her, though she chide as loud as thunder when the clouds in autumn crack." (l. 2. 89-90) - **Petruchio claims that he will board her, as he would a ship. This demonstrates the historical idea and idea in the play of seeing women as property and not able to make decisions about their bodies for themselves.**
- "Have I not in a pitched battle heard Loud 'larums, neighing steeds, and trumpets clang? And do you tell me of a woman's tongue, 200 That gives not half so great a blow to hear As will a chestnut in a farmer's fire? Tush, tush! Fear boys with bugs." (l. 2. 198-203) - **Petruchio compares a woman's tongue to many powerful things, showing it to be of less power. This proves the historical attitude and attitude in the play toward women; even in their most enraged state they were not seen as powerful.**
- "Though the nature of our quarrel yet never brooked parle, know now upon advice, it toucheth us both (that we may yet again have

access to our fair mistress, and be happy rivals in Bianca's love) to labour and effect one thing specially." (l. 1. 114-117) - **Men, like Hortensio here, are treating love as a game and the women as a prize. This depicts the attitude in the play and at that time period of women, once again, being a mere reward rather than an equal human being.**

OCTOBER 26TH

"First-wave feminism in the late 19th and early 20th century largely focused on women's legal rights" (Newsmakers, 2019) - **It later shifted to focus more on fighting societal constructs, which is similar to trajectory of the Civil Rights Movement, movements for LGBTQ+, etc.**

Newsmakers, The. "The History of Western Feminism Explained." *YouTube*, 8 Mar. 2019, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=phUw0Dyteiw>.

People were worried that feminism would "destroy the fabric of society" (Willemse, 2020) in the old days - **Racists were afraid that allowing Black people to have rights would also destroy the fabric of society, the same with severely religious people and homosexuals, etc. Some still fear this today which proves this is a continuous part of human society.**

Willemse, Petra. *Continuity and Change of Women's Rights*. 26 Oct. 2020.

"Faith, gentlemen, now I play a merchant's part and venture madly on a desperate mart." (Shakespeare, 2. 1. 329-330) - **This quote by Baptista represents the attitude historically and in the play that women were objects and that the men in their lives were the merchants buying and selling them. The text often compares men to merchants and hunters and women then to items or game which solidifies the repeating idea of women facing inequality due to the misogynistic power of men.**

OCTOBER 27TH

“Blow in her face and she’ll follow you anywhere” (Tipalet, 1969) - **It was once appropriate to promote male dominance and objectifying women in ads, but presently these overt messages are not appropriate and need to be demonstrated subliminally. This bears resemblance to the trajectory of racism, with it once being socially acceptable and now being hidden from the public eye but still existing. Men are also not socially allowed to get as close to women in modern day as they were in the 1960s (e.g. touch them without consent or blow smoke in their face).**

Tipalet. *Stanford Research into the Impact of Tobacco Advertising*. 1969, http://tobacco.stanford.edu/tobacco_main/images.php?token2=fm_st031.php&token1=fm_img0742.php&theme_file=fm_mt012.php.

“Women now make up over 49% of public sector board members in British Columbia, up from 41% in 2017 — an increase of 174 women.” (Finance, 2019) - **A lot has changed since the early 1900s when women weren’t even allowed to vote. However, this change may still be backed with the political power agenda which prevented women from holding authoritative positions in the first place. Historically, men didn’t want women to take their power but now a Government which represents minorities is more likely to be elected and thus the men want women so they can gain power.**

Finance, Ministry of. *Women Now Nearly Half of Public Board Members in B.C.* 31 May 2019, https://archive.news.gov.bc.ca/releases/news_releases_2017-2021/2019FIN0058-001130.htm.

“Just because we have change, doesn’t mean it is positive” (Willemse, 2020) - **Women in modern day are expected to be tough, strong and not submit to men in any way. They are encouraged to take advantage**

of their voice and exercise their rights such as attaining high-paying careers and voting. This isn't always positive however as some women now feel confined to a new kind of stereotype.

"But learn my lessons as I please myself. And, to cut off all strife, here sit we down. [to Hortensio] Take you your instrument, play you the whiles; his lecture will be done ere you have tun'd." (3. 1. 20-23) - **One thing that occurred both historically and in the play is that it was acceptable for a women to control a man if doing so in a subliminal, feminine way as Bianca does here. This actually has not changed over the years as we still see women in movies often controlling men either through seduction or by playing innocent as Bianca does.**

"I will be master of what is mine own. She is my goods, my chattels; she is my house, My household stuff, my field, my barn, My horse, my ox, my ass, my anything." (3. 2. 224-227) - **This quote by Petruchio represents the prominent male attitude at the time and in the play that women are property and to be controlled by their masters, the men. This has changed greatly in modern times as men who attempt to show dominance over women are often shamed.**

OCTOBER 28TH

"She's my cherry pie" (Warrant, 1990) - **Just like Petruchio in The Taming of the Shrew, a man is calling a women an object and saying that she is his object. This reflects a continuous attitude which has been held amongst men throughout time which is that women can be property**

Warrant. "Warrant - Cherry Pie (Official Video)." *YouTube*, 5 Mar. 2010, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OjyZKfdwlng>.

"I'll see thee hang'd on Sunday first." (2. 1. 302) - **In the original play, Kate says this and then is silent until the wedding, passing it off as a comedic line and showing that she potentially already could be falling**

into submission. In the movie adaptation however she is silent because she has been locked away and even repeats the line yelling from the room. This not only changes the meaning of the words to take on a more serious tone but also show Kate as a stronger character who will not immediately give in. This reflects how the historical view on women has changed to see them in a stronger light.

“O Kate! content thee. Prithee, be not angry.” (3. 2. 10) - **Petruchio is telling Katherina that her feelings are wrong, which reflects the historical attitude that women were too emotional and needed to be managed by the “level-headed” men. He asserts his dominance once again by calling her Kate instead of her full name. This is similar to how black people were once seen as less smart than white people and how white people used this to justify needing to keep them at a lower social status.**

“Draw forth thy weapon. We are beset with thieves. Rescue thy mistress, if thou be a man! Fear not, sweet wench, they shall not touch thee, Kate. I’ll buckler thee against a million.” (3. 2. 31-34) - **Petruchio compares the people who want them Katherina to thieves, once again solidifying the historical attitude of women being seen as property to be protected. Petruchio also stating that he could defend her against a million attackers shows his ego and feeling of superiority.**

OCTOBER 29TH

“The bigger they are the harder they fall” (Pitbull, 2013) - **This lyric from the modern pop song Timber, which compares women to trees, shows that objectifying women is something that has continuously occurred throughout history, as we see Petruchio doing the same thing in The Taming of the Shrew.**

“This done, he took the bride about the neck And kiss’d her lips with such a clamorous smack That at the parting all the church did echo.” (3. 2.

169-171) - Petruchio demonstrates that both in the play and historically men did not respect a women's right to her own body. This has changed significantly in modern day as a man so much touching a women can get him into court with the charge of sexual abuse.

"To me she's married, not unto my clothes." (3. 2. 110) - Petruchio, as a man, is able to say that a women is married to him and not his possessions, but Katherina, as a woman, is married only for her money and not for who she is. This once again represents the attitude in the play and historically that men could own women. This is not the case at all in modern times with feminism becoming mainstream.

"To speak the ceremonial rites of marriage? What says Lucentio to this shame of ours?" (3. 2. 6-7) - Baptista is more concerned about saving face than his daughter's wedding, which represents an attitude in the play and historically that the business affairs around marriage mattered more than the women being married. This has changed so much in modern western society as marriage is encouraged first and foremost to be a MUTAL contract of love. This fear of saving face reminds me of how historically, white Americans were afraid of black people entering their community as they thought it would lower the appearance of their neighbourhoods.

OCTOBER 30TH

"Equity is the achievement of balance of opportunity, where equality and justice are the tools which aim to achieve this balance" (Janzen, 2020) - This idea was given to me by Mrs. Willemse and I wanted to write it down as a reminder when moving forward in this project.

"I really can't stay, baby it's cold outside" (Loesser, 1944) - I have liked this song throughout my entire life, singing the lyrics carelessly and picturing the story in my head. It seemed romantic to me, and not

once did I recognize the sexist overtones of a man controlling a woman. I think this is because subliminal male dominance has become such a norm in our modern culture that we think of it as normal. We can see this hasn't changed overtime as women for hundreds of years have been overtly or subtly told that submitting to men is the right thing to do. Texts like this also are allowed to continue on in the mainstream conscious because they cover the negative undertones with so many good things such as music, warm visuals and pretty voices that we do not notice anything wrong.

Loesser , Frank. *Baby, It's Cold Outside* . 1944, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baby,_It's_Cold_Outside.

"Went they not quickly, I should die with laughing." (3. 2. 236) - **Gremio finding humour in Katherina's situation represents a historic attitude at the time that women were not taken seriously and nor were their problems. Women's problems have been passed off for comedy for a long time in history as can be seen with the discussion of "slutdom" in The Golden Girls. This has begun to change in modern day however as we can see, in areas such as the Me Too Movement, these issues are being given more gravity.**

"Kate: Now, if you love me, stay.

Petruchio: Grumio, my horse!" (3, 2, 199-200) - **Katherina is completely ignored by the men in her life while Bianca is able to get men to do what she wants with her feminine charm. This points out the historic attitude that femininity is a trait which men will reward, an attitude which persists to this day.**

NOVEMBER 2ND

"Man! I feel like a women" (Twain, 1997) - **The video of this song is a parody of Robert Palmer's *Addicted to Love* which objectifies women. In Twain's video, she objectifies men and flaunts her right to her**

freedom of expression. This is a significant change from the Elizabethan era and even from Robert Palmer's videos where women are demonstrated to be property.

Twain, Shania. "Shania Twain - Man! I Feel Like A Woman (Official Music Video)." *YouTube*, 1997, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZJL4UGSbeFg>.

"If I'm gonna be partner in a law firm by the time I'm 30, I'm going to need a boyfriend who's not such a complete bonehead." (Legally Blonde, 2001) - **This quote from character Elle Woods represents that she has a promising career and doesn't need a man to take care of her. This demonstrates how much has changed since the Elizabethan era, where common attitudes of women needing husbands to survive were demonstrated through texts such as *The Taming of the Shrew*, where Baptista must have his daughters married off so they can be taken care of. As this play was created by a man for entertainment to likely other men and thus this represents the male view at the time.**

Legally Blonde . MGM Distribution Co., 2001.

"Ah'm so tired of you Ah don't know whut to do. Gawd! how Ah hates skinny wimmen!" (Neale Hurston, 1926) - **Sykes is putting all skinny women under the same category and thus is objectifying them by their looks. This proves continuity between this era and the Elizabethan era when Petruchio constantly objectified Katherina. The difference here is this story was written by a women for the purpose of reprimanding these actions where *The Taming of the Shrew* was simply demonstrating these actions in a comedic way for comedy. This story likely empowered women where the play likley enforced stereotypes.**

Neale Hurston , Zora. "Sweat." *CommonLit*, 1926, <https://www.commonlit.org/en/user/login>.

"Susan B. Anthony is like the Toledo blade, we see as we sit at her knee for this close examination of her in her rocking chair, for she has not snapped or broken under the pressure of the burdens of life." (Dare, 1905) - **It has stayed continuous that women throughout all of time have had to be incredibly resilient to withstand the pressures put on them by society. In the 19th century, Anthony worked her entire life to ensure women got equal rights and failed again and again, where Katherina in *The Taming of the Shrew* represents that women at the time would continuously have to struggle against male domination. We can also see this sort of struggling from women in *Sweat* by Zora Neale Hurston and in all of the women we explored last year in the civil rights movement such as Rosa Parks.**

Dare, Helen. "EXCERPT FROM 'SUSAN B. ANTHONY, THE WOMAN.'" *CommonLit*, 1905, <https://www.commonlit.org/en/user/login>.

NOVEMBER 3RD

"Me Too was creating a safer environment for women to call out men in power who are abusing them because everyone was doing it so it was a more comfortable, safe space" (Jaco, 2020) - **Women being able to speak up about their injustice and be listened to is a rather modern change. In the Elizabethan era, women who thought they were being mistreated, such as Katherina, would be ignored or called a Shrew and even into the majority of the 20th century women could not speak up about abuse. This was the same from Delia in *Sweat*.**

Jaco, Luca. Women in the 1990s. 3 Nov. 2020.

"As a whole this freedom is certainly a positive thing. Social media is a boundless world of all races, genders, etc. but it is really sadly no surprise that as a result, much too often, bodies of these empowered women are treated wrongly" (Wickstone, 2020) - **Daniel comments on how women**

being able to share their bodies across social media has been a contentious change. On one hand they can be empowered but on the other they can be taken as perpetuating objectification. The meaning they demonstrate often depends on how clear the author of these "texts" (videos, podcasts, etc.) is in sharing the purpose of their work and this is crucial as sharing or not sharing this purpose will either enhance or degrade feminism.

"I'm crappy at housework but I can play you a song" - (Sokol, 2020) - **This quote by 1970s rock signed Suzi Quatro represents a significant change for women where they are now able to compete on relatively equal ground as men in the artistic fields. In *A Room of One's Own* by Virginia Woolf, she describes that historically and as late as the 1920s, women composers, painters, writers, actors and other artists struggled exponentially more than men in the same pursuits due to societal pressures that women were simply to be caretakers doing housework.**

Sokol, Tony, et al. "Suzi Quatro Talks Leather and Legacy Ahead of Documentary." *Den of Geek*, 26 June 2020, www.denofgeek.com/culture/suzi-quatros-leather-and-legacy-ahead-of-documentary/. Accessed 1 Nov. 2020.

Women of the 1980s were "left with broken pieces and had to determine where [they] fit" (Monro, 2020) - **This represents an interesting point of continuity and change for women due to the fact that it implies significant change from the 1950s - 70s (such as the Free Love Movement) can be reverted backwards, and thus sparks the question is change continuous or is the level of equal rights constantly changing?**

Monro, Giorgia. Women in the 1980s. 3 Nov. 2020.

NOVEMBER 4TH

"Be patient. Tomorrow 't shall be mended, And for this night we'll fast for company. Come, I will bring thee to thy bridal chamber." (4. 1. 154-156) - **Petruchio at first glance appears to be caring for Katherina's interests but in reality he is trying to dominate her by denying her food and water. This is one of the most significant changes I can find from this play to modern day, as at this time abusing your wife was completely accepted but today it would put you in jail. What I find even more interesting is that this text was created by a man for entertainment purposes, showing that these kind of actions were not just accepted but welcomed and even thought of as funny. This play could have enforced that men have the power to abuse their wives, or it could have prevented this if men recognized a satirical undertone in Shakespeare's words.**

"My falcon now is sharp and passing empty. And till she stoop, she must not be full-gorg'd, For then she never looks upon her lure." (4. 1. 167-169) - **Petruchio is once again making Katherina not a human and declaring himself her master with her as his falcon. Unfortunately, this kind of female objectification has stayed continuous throughout time as we can see with videos such as "Cherry Pie" and "Timber". However, it has changed in the fact as these references have become more subtle with time or more hidden under the flashy lights and beat of a music video.**

"This is a way to kill a wife with kindness. And thus I'll curb her mad and headstrong humour. He that knows better how to tame a shrew, Now let him speak; 'tis charity to show." (4. 1. 185-188) - **This is a pinnacle moment in the play where Petruchio sums up his plan to tame Katherina and we see soon after this it begins to work. This idea of "taming" has changed a lot over time as now the societal attitude is that one should improve upon themselves to be more compatible with their partner rather than to try to change them.**

"Petruccio: I say it is the moon. Kate: I know it is the moon" (4. 5. 16-17) - **This is when Petruccio's plan finally begins to work. I find this interesting as in modern stories of women they typically never fall to the man's level but rather overcome it. This change I believe stems from authors recognizing their audiences. Back in Elizabethan times, Katherina would have been seen as overbearing and this play was written as a comedy and thus Elizabethans might have enjoyed her getting "her comeuppance". In modern day however, as feminism is often at the forefront of the media, people like to see a women take charge and win her rights and thus many stories will end this way. These narratives also help perpetuate these ideas in their respective societies as they impact what people see as normal, thus creating a cycle of normality for future stories to follow similar beats.**

NOVEMBER 5TH + OTHER NOTES

"But, if the accused person opened the other door, there came forth from it a lady, the most suitable to his years and station that his majesty could select among his fair subjects, and to this lady he was immediately married, as a reward of his innocence. It mattered not that he might already possess a wife and family, or that his affections might be engaged upon an object of his own selection; the king allowed no such subordinate arrangements to interfere with his great scheme of retribution and reward." (Stockton, para. 5) - **This text represents that historically, women were seen as prizes and that in their marriage rights they had even less control over than men. What I mean by this is that a man would have to have committed a crime in this situation to be forcefully married but any female subject in the kingdom could, despite already having a love interest, plucked from her life and forced into marriage. This is strikingly similar to *The Taming of the Shrew* where both Bianca and Katherina's love is seen as a prize and they do not have a say in the matter whether they want to marry or not, and Katherina doesn't even get a say in who she wants to marry. Both of these texts were created for entertainment purposes by men and were likely viewed by**

countless adults in their respective societies, giving people the idea that this treatment of women would have been okay. Getting the women is still seen as a prize as can be demonstrated in texts such as the "Cherry Pie" music video.

Stockton, Frank. "The Lady and the Tiger ." *CommonLit*, 1884, <https://www.commonlit.org/en/user/login>.

"In youth, a father's stern command

And jealous eyes control her will;

A lordly brother watchful stands

To keep her closer captive still.

The tyrant husband next appears,

With awful and contracted brow;

No more a lover's form he wears:

Her slaves become her sovereign now." (Anonymous, 2-3. 5-10) - **This**

represents that historically, the lives of women were dictated by men.

We can see this in *Taming of the Shrew* where Katherina is controlled by her father until she gets a husband and in then controlled by him.

This has changed in modern day as it is seen as socially positive for a women to be independent in the western public. A continuity is that women have always spoken out about being controlled however, as we can see that in both this text (anonymous so likley written by a women) and *The Taming of the Shrew* women are railing against male dominance. This text was likely created by a women though with feminist goals in mind and may have caused women to recognize their injustices where *The Taming of the Shrew* was written by a man for entertainment purposes and probably wouldn't have had this effect.

Anonymous . “VERSES WRITTEN BY A YOUNG LADY, ON WOMEN BORN TO BE CONTROLL’D!” *CommonLit*, 1743, <https://www.commonlit.org/en/user/login>.

“Men and women appear to best advantage each in their own proper station...” (Jennings, para. 7) - **Just like when black people were segregated, women historically were seen as different to men and thus needing to have different roles (e.g. live in the house because they couldn’t handle the outside world). This is similar to how in her final speech, Katherina says that women are too soft to be in the outside world and must let men do the hard jobs. These texts were both written by men, centuries apart, and were likely used to convince women that their inferior position was worthwhile.**

Jennings , Samuel K. “ADVICE TO THE NEWLY MARRIED LADY.” *CommonLit*, 1808, <https://www.commonlit.org/en/user/login>.

“Some of the most inspired words, some of the most profound thoughts in literature fall from her lips; in real life she could hardly read, could scarcely spell, and was the property of her husband.” (Woolf, para. 4) - **This represents how there was a historical dichotomy between women in real life and how women were represented in fiction. There was this same dichotomy in *The Taming of the Shrew* where in the end, Katherina submits to her husband despite being completely against marrying him weeks before. All of the texts that do this however were written by men, demonstrating that many might have believed women could have more of an equal role but did not want to speak about this anywhere but in fantasy. This however slowly over time might have changed the way people perceived women, as today we see women as strong from the “strong woman” trope portrayed so often in modern media.**

“Thy husband is thy lord, thy life, thy keeper,
Thy head, thy sovereign, one that cares for thee,

And for thy maintenance commits his body
To painful labour both by sea and land,
To watch the night in storms, the day in cold,
Whilst thou liest warm at home, secure and safe," (5. 2. 158-16) -

Katherina represents the societal views at the time that women were to stay home as they were too delicate and owed much to their husbands as they took care of them and did all the hard work the women "couldn't handle". Granted, this play was created by a man, so thus we don't know if women felt they couldn't handle it or only men thought this. Plays like these likely enforced these beliefs however. This has changed in modern day as we see women joining the army, working in high-level and intense jobs and protesting in the streets against injustices.

"The media is selling the idea that girls' and women's value lies in their youth, beauty, and sexuality and not in their capacity as leaders." (Miss Representation, para. 1) - **This quote from the *Representation Project* Website connects to an interesting idea that has stayed continuous throughout history which is that women, despite having qualities such as leadership, are more valuable to society as objects or beauty and youth. We can see this in texts as early as *The Taming of the Shrew*, where Katherina, an outspoken and strong-willed woman who may just make a good leader, becomes nothing but an object to her husband. A lot of this media is created by men for entertainment purposes instead of as a commentary on women however, so we cannot know if this fully represents that attitudes of society or just the male point of view when trying to appeal to a large audience.**

"Miss Representation - A Film From The Representation Project." *The Representation Project*, <http://therepresentationproject.org/film/miss-representation-film/>. Accessed 11 June 2020.

"Petruccio deliberately positions her [Katherina] alongside animal and inanimate household positions. It seems that he is trying to endow her with

all the characteristics of things which might be desirable to him: voicelessness, obedience, usefulness.” (Wachter, para. 7) - **This proves the historical attitude that women were valued for their usefulness to men and not by their own merits. It would make sense that this attitude is present in a play by a man likely being watched by many men as it allowed them to convince themselves that treating their wives as less than human was okay. This has changed in modern day as now women contribute to society in the same ways men do in the workforce, politics, etc. and it is looked down upon to blatantly objectify anyone (even though it still subtly happens all the time in the media like in the *Timber* music video).**

Wachter, Rachel De. “Power and Gender in *The Taming of the Shrew*.” *The British Library*, 15 Nov. 2016, <https://www.bl.uk/shakespeare/articles/power-and-gender-in-the-taming-of-the-shrew>.

BIG IDEA FOR EACH POINT: HOW DO THE TEXTS WE EXPLORE REPRESENT WOMEN? + CONNECT TO TOTS

- **SUMMARIZES YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE TEXTS YOU RESEARCHED**
- **EXPLAINS THE RELEVANCE OF THE TEXTS YOU RESEARCHED TO THE PLAY**
- **CHOOSES DIFFERENT FORMATS AND STYLES OF TEXTS TO RESEARCH**

- CONNECTS RESEARCHED TEXTS' IDEAS TOGETHER WITH IDEAS FROM TAMING AND THE OTHER TEXTS
 - SHOWS CONSIDERATION OF WHO CREATED THE TEXTS RESEARCHED AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE
- LINKS YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE PURPOSE AND AUDIENCE OF THE TEXTS TO THE MEANING AND IMPACT OF THE TEXTS RESEARCHED
 - COMPARES THE CONTINUITIES AND CHANGES FOR WOMEN ACROSS ASSIGNED TIME PERIOD IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY
- CONTRASTS THE CONTINUITIES AND CHANGES FOR WOMEN ACROSS THE TWENTIETH CENTURY
- REACHES A CONCLUSION ABOUT BOTH CONTINUITY AND CHANGE FOR WOMEN IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FOR THEIR LIVES AND CONDITIONS OF THEIR LIVES