

revolutionary mothers

revolutionary mothers have played pivotal roles in shaping societies, influencing historical events, and driving social change across centuries. This article explores the impactful contributions of revolutionary mothers from diverse backgrounds, focusing on their leadership, resilience, and lasting legacies. Readers will discover how these remarkable women not only nurtured their families but also became symbols of courage and agents of transformation in times of turmoil and progress. Topics include the historical significance of revolutionary mothers, their influence on political movements, cultural shifts, and the evolution of motherhood as a force for societal advancement. With detailed examples, insights into their challenges, and a look at their enduring impact, this comprehensive guide celebrates revolutionary mothers and their essential place in history. Whether you seek inspiration, knowledge, or a deeper understanding of maternal influence, this article provides valuable perspectives on revolutionary mothers and their extraordinary journeys.

- Historical Context of Revolutionary Mothers
- Key Figures Among Revolutionary Mothers
- Roles and Contributions in Political Movements
- Cultural Impact and Societal Change
- Challenges Faced by Revolutionary Mothers
- Legacy and Lessons from Revolutionary Mothers

Historical Context of Revolutionary Mothers

The concept of revolutionary mothers is rooted in periods of conflict and transformation, where women stepped beyond traditional roles to become leaders, activists, and change-makers. From the American Revolution to global uprisings, mothers have often been at the forefront, mobilizing communities and advocating for justice. Their involvement was not limited to supporting their families; many took direct action, influencing the outcome of revolutions and shaping the direction of new societies. Revolutionary mothers have consistently demonstrated resilience and adaptability, navigating the complexities of war, social upheaval, and shifting cultural norms.

The Emergence of Revolutionary Mothers

During major historical revolutions, mothers emerged as influential figures in resistance movements and community organization. Their dual role as caregivers and activists allowed them to bridge generational gaps and inspire collective action. Notable examples can be seen in the American, Haitian, and French revolutions, where women organized boycotts, provided intelligence, and sustained morale among fighters. This emergence marked a shift in public perception, recognizing mothers not only as nurturers but as powerful agents of change.

Social and Political Climate

Revolutionary mothers often rose to prominence in times of political instability and social transformation. Their leadership was shaped by oppressive regimes, war, and the desire for freedom. In many cases, the absence or loss of male family members propelled mothers into roles as heads of households and community leaders. These circumstances fostered a spirit of determination, solidarity, and innovative problem-solving among revolutionary mothers.

Key Figures Among Revolutionary Mothers

The legacy of revolutionary mothers is exemplified by extraordinary individuals who left indelible marks on history. Their stories provide insight into the diversity and depth of maternal influence during revolutionary periods.

American Revolutionary Mothers

- Abigail Adams: Renowned for her advocacy for women's rights and her influential correspondence with John Adams, she advised on political matters and encouraged the inclusion of women in the new republic.
- Deborah Sampson: Disguising herself as a man, she served in the Continental Army and later became a symbol of female courage and resourcefulness.
- Molly Pitcher (Mary Ludwig Hays): Famous for her support on the battlefield by providing water and aid to soldiers, she became a legendary figure in American folklore.

Global Examples of Revolutionary Mothers

- Olympe de Gouges (France): A vocal advocate for women's rights during the French Revolution, she authored the Declaration of the Rights of Woman and of the Female Citizen.
- Marie-Jeanne Lamartinière (Haiti): Fought alongside men in the Haitian Revolution and became a national hero for her bravery and leadership in battle.
- Mother Teresa (India): Although not associated with armed revolution, her humanitarian work revolutionized the care for the poor and marginalized, earning her global recognition.

Roles and Contributions in Political Movements

Revolutionary mothers have played diverse and crucial roles within political movements, often serving as the backbone of resistance and reform. Their contributions extend beyond the battlefield to include advocacy, education, and community organization.

Leadership and Advocacy

Many revolutionary mothers became leaders within their communities, organizing protests, disseminating information, and supporting the logistics of resistance efforts. Their advocacy for justice, freedom, and equality has shaped the direction of political movements and inspired future generations. Through speeches, writings, and personal example, these women galvanized support and mobilized action.

Support and Sacrifice

The sacrifices made by revolutionary mothers were profound. Many endured personal loss, hardship, and danger to advance revolutionary causes. Their ability to balance family responsibilities with activism set them apart as both protectors and warriors, embodying the spirit of resilience and hope.

Education and Mentorship

Revolutionary mothers often used education as a tool for empowerment, teaching children and communities about civic responsibility, history, and the value of freedom. Their mentorship ensured the sustainability of revolutionary ideals and cultivated new leaders equipped to continue the

struggle for change.

Cultural Impact and Societal Change

The influence of revolutionary mothers extends beyond political movements, profoundly shaping cultural norms and societal development. Their actions challenged traditional gender roles and inspired greater recognition of women's capabilities in public life.

Changing Perceptions of Motherhood

Revolutionary mothers redefined the meaning of motherhood, demonstrating that nurturing and leadership are not mutually exclusive. Their visibility in the public sphere promoted a broader definition of maternal roles, encouraging women to pursue activism and leadership alongside family responsibilities.

Influence on Art, Literature, and Media

- Revolutionary mothers have been celebrated in literature, art, and folklore, serving as symbols of courage and perseverance.
- Their stories are often depicted in paintings, novels, and films, highlighting the intersection between personal sacrifice and national progress.
- Modern media continues to draw inspiration from revolutionary mothers, using their narratives to address contemporary issues of gender equality and empowerment.

Building Inclusive Societies

By breaking barriers and advocating for justice, revolutionary mothers contributed to the development of more inclusive and equitable societies. Their efforts paved the way for greater participation of women in politics, education, and social reform, creating lasting change for future generations.

Challenges Faced by Revolutionary Mothers

The journey of revolutionary mothers was often marked by significant obstacles, from societal expectations to personal loss. Understanding these challenges provides context for their achievements and underscores their resilience.

Gender-Based Discrimination

Despite their contributions, revolutionary mothers frequently faced discrimination and marginalization. Cultural norms and legal restrictions often limited their participation in public life, requiring them to navigate complex social dynamics to assert their influence.

Balancing Family and Revolution

One of the greatest challenges for revolutionary mothers was balancing their roles as caregivers and activists. The demands of family life, combined with the pressures of revolutionary engagement, required extraordinary time management, emotional strength, and resourcefulness.

Risk and Sacrifice

Many revolutionary mothers faced direct threats to their safety and well-being. Their involvement in political movements exposed them to violence, imprisonment, and social ostracism. Despite these risks, their commitment to change remained unwavering.

Legacy and Lessons from Revolutionary Mothers

The legacy of revolutionary mothers continues to inspire and inform contemporary movements for social justice and gender equality. Their stories offer valuable lessons on leadership, resilience, and the power of maternal influence.

Enduring Influence on Modern Movements

Modern activists and leaders often draw inspiration from revolutionary mothers, using their examples to challenge injustice and promote positive change. Their strategies, values, and tenacity remain relevant in addressing current social and political challenges.

Lessons for Future Generations

1. Leadership is not confined to formal positions; anyone can drive change from within their community.
2. Resilience in the face of adversity is key to achieving lasting impact.
3. Balancing personal and public responsibilities is essential for sustainable activism.

4. Education and mentorship are powerful tools for empowering others.
5. Inclusivity and solidarity strengthen movements and ensure broader societal progress.

Celebrating Revolutionary Mothers Today

Honoring revolutionary mothers is more than recognizing their historical contributions; it is a commitment to promoting gender equality, social justice, and ongoing progress. Their legacies challenge us to support and empower the next generation of mothers and leaders who will shape the future.

Q: Who are some famous revolutionary mothers in history?

A: Famous revolutionary mothers include Abigail Adams from the American Revolution, Olympe de Gouges from the French Revolution, and Marie-Jeanne Lamartinière from the Haitian Revolution. Each played a significant role in advancing social and political change.

Q: What qualities define a revolutionary mother?

A: Revolutionary mothers are defined by qualities such as resilience, leadership, courage, adaptability, and a strong commitment to justice and family. These traits enabled them to influence historical events and inspire communities.

Q: How did revolutionary mothers impact political movements?

A: Revolutionary mothers impacted political movements by organizing protests, providing support and intelligence, advocating for rights, and educating others. Their involvement was crucial in mobilizing communities and sustaining revolutionary momentum.

Q: What challenges did revolutionary mothers face?

A: Revolutionary mothers faced challenges including gender-based discrimination, balancing family and activism, personal risk, and social marginalization. Despite these obstacles, they remained committed to their causes.

Q: How have revolutionary mothers influenced modern society?

A: Revolutionary mothers have influenced modern society by redefining motherhood, promoting gender equality, and inspiring contemporary movements for social justice. Their legacies continue to inform activism and leadership today.

Q: Are there revolutionary mothers in recent history?

A: Yes, recent history features revolutionary mothers such as Malala Yousafzai's mother, who supported her activism, and women leaders in various civil rights and humanitarian movements globally.

Q: What is the cultural significance of revolutionary mothers?

A: Revolutionary mothers hold cultural significance as symbols of courage, resilience, and transformative power. Their stories are celebrated in art, literature, and media, inspiring ongoing dialogue about gender roles and social change.

Q: How did revolutionary mothers balance family and activism?

A: Revolutionary mothers balanced family and activism through resourcefulness, support networks, and unwavering commitment to both their families and their causes, often sacrificing personal comfort for the greater good.

Q: What lessons can we learn from revolutionary mothers?

A: Lessons from revolutionary mothers include the importance of resilience, inclusive leadership, education, and solidarity. Their experiences teach the value of perseverance and the impact of maternal influence on societal progress.

Q: Why is it important to study revolutionary mothers?

A: Studying revolutionary mothers is important to understand the multifaceted roles women play in history, recognize their contributions to social change,

and draw inspiration for future generations working toward justice and equality.

Revolutionary Mothers

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Revolutionary Mothers: Shaping History, One Generation at a Time

Introduction:

We often hear about revolutionary figures – the generals, the politicians, the activists who dramatically altered the course of history. But what about the women who stood behind them, the mothers who raised them, supported them, and often silently participated in the struggle themselves? This post delves into the untold stories of revolutionary mothers – the unsung heroines whose influence extended far beyond the domestic sphere, profoundly shaping the movements and outcomes of some of history's most pivotal events. We'll explore their diverse roles, the challenges they faced, and their enduring legacy, challenging traditional narratives and highlighting the vital contributions of these often-overlooked figures.

H2: Beyond the Domestic Sphere: The Multiple Roles of Revolutionary Mothers

Revolutionary mothers weren't simply homemakers; their roles were multifaceted and crucial to the success of revolutionary movements. They were:

H3: The Architects of Ideology: Many mothers instilled revolutionary ideals in their children from a young age. They shaped their children's worldview, fostering a sense of justice, equality, and resistance against oppression. Their influence on the moral compass of future leaders cannot be underestimated.

H3: The Unsung Activists: While often operating in the shadows to avoid persecution, numerous mothers actively participated in revolutionary activities. This ranged from providing logistical support (hiding weapons, delivering messages) to participating in protests and acts of civil disobedience. Their contributions, often hidden from official records, were vital to the movement's success.

H3: The Keepers of the Flame: Mothers played a pivotal role in maintaining morale and sustaining the movement during difficult times. They provided emotional and practical support to their families and fellow revolutionaries, ensuring the continuation of the fight even amidst hardship and loss.

H2: Facing Adversity: The Challenges Faced by Revolutionary Mothers

The lives of revolutionary mothers were far from easy. They faced immense challenges, including:

H3: The Constant Threat of Persecution: Living under oppressive regimes, these women faced the constant risk of imprisonment, torture, and even death for their beliefs and actions. The fear for their own safety and the safety of their children was a daily reality.

H3: The Strain of Scarcity and Hardship: Revolutionary movements often involved periods of extreme poverty and scarcity. Mothers had to ensure the survival of their families amidst limited resources and constant uncertainty.

H3: The Emotional Toll of Loss and Sacrifice: Revolutionary struggles often resulted in the loss of loved ones. Mothers bore the brunt of this emotional toll, supporting their surviving children while grieving their losses.

H2: Enduring Legacy: The Impact of Revolutionary Mothers on History

The contributions of revolutionary mothers ripple through history, impacting:

H3: The Success of Revolutionary Movements: Their unwavering support, active participation, and ideological influence were indispensable to the achievements of many successful revolutionary movements.

H3: The Shaping of Future Generations: The values and beliefs instilled by these mothers shaped the perspectives and actions of future generations, contributing to lasting societal change.

H3: The Re-evaluation of Historical Narratives: By acknowledging and celebrating their roles, we can achieve a more accurate and complete understanding of historical events, challenging the traditional narratives that often marginalized women's contributions.

H2: Examples of Revolutionary Mothers (Case Studies):

While space limits a full exploration here, research into specific historical contexts will reveal countless examples. Consider researching the mothers of key figures in the American Revolution, the French Revolution, or various independence movements around the globe. Their stories provide compelling case studies illustrating the points outlined above.

Conclusion:

The stories of revolutionary mothers are a testament to the strength, resilience, and unwavering commitment of women who shaped history in profound ways. By acknowledging their crucial roles – as ideological architects, active participants, and keepers of the flame – we gain a richer, more nuanced understanding of the past and a deeper appreciation for the enduring power of maternal influence in the fight for social justice and lasting change. Their legacy serves as a powerful reminder of the vital contributions of women to revolutionary movements and inspires continued efforts towards a more equitable and just world.

FAQs:

1. Are there any specific historical figures who exemplify the role of a "revolutionary mother"? Yes, researching the mothers of prominent figures in various revolutionary movements will reveal many powerful examples. For instance, exploring the lives of mothers who supported figures in the American and French Revolutions can provide insightful case studies.
2. How did revolutionary mothers balance their domestic responsibilities with their involvement in revolutionary activities? This balance was rarely achieved easily. Many women juggled domestic tasks with secret or clandestine activities, relying on support networks and creative strategies to manage their responsibilities.
3. What sources are available to learn more about revolutionary mothers? Academic journals, historical archives, biographies of revolutionary figures (often including insights into their mothers' lives), and books focusing on women's history are valuable resources.
4. How did the socio-economic backgrounds of revolutionary mothers influence their roles? The socio-economic backgrounds varied greatly, influencing their level of involvement and the type of support they could provide. However, across different classes, their dedication to the cause remained consistent.
5. What is the significance of studying the lives of revolutionary mothers for contemporary society? Studying their lives offers valuable lessons about resilience, dedication, and the importance of challenging traditional gender roles and narratives. Their stories inspire contemporary activism and the pursuit of social justice.

revolutionary mothers: Revolutionary Mothers Carol Berkin, 2007-12-18 A groundbreaking history of the American Revolution that “vividly recounts Colonial women’s struggles for independence—for their nation and, sometimes, for themselves.... [Her] lively book reclaims a vital part of our political legacy (Los Angeles Times Book Review). The American Revolution was a home-front war that brought scarcity, bloodshed, and danger into the life of every American. In this book, Carol Berkin shows us how women played a vital role throughout the conflict. The women of the Revolution were most active at home, organizing boycotts of British goods, raising funds for the fledgling nation, and managing the family business while struggling to maintain a modicum of normalcy as husbands, brothers and fathers died. Yet Berkin also reveals that it was not just the men who fought on the front lines, as in the story of Margaret Corbin, who was crippled for life when she took her husband’s place beside a cannon at Fort Monmouth. This incisive and comprehensive history illuminates a fascinating and unknown side of the struggle for American independence.

revolutionary mothers: Revolutionary Mothers Carol Berkin, 2006-02-14 A groundbreaking history of the American Revolution that “vividly recounts Colonial women’s struggles for independence—for their nation and, sometimes, for themselves.... [Her] lively book reclaims a vital part of our political legacy (Los Angeles Times Book Review). The American Revolution was a home-front war that brought scarcity, bloodshed, and danger into the life of every American. In this book, Carol Berkin shows us how women played a vital role throughout the conflict. The women of the Revolution were most active at home, organizing boycotts of British goods, raising funds for the fledgling nation, and managing the family business while struggling to maintain a modicum of normalcy as husbands, brothers and fathers died. Yet Berkin also reveals that it was not just the men who fought on the front lines, as in the story of Margaret Corbin, who was crippled for life when she took her husband’s place beside a cannon at Fort Monmouth. This incisive and comprehensive history illuminates a fascinating and unknown side of the struggle for American independence.

revolutionary mothers: Revolutionary Mothers Carol Berkin, 2005 A thought-provoking study of the vital part played by women during the Revolutionary War details their diverse roles raising funds, disseminating propaganda, managing businesses and homes, and serving as nurses, spies, warriors, and saboteurs, profiling such figures as Phillis Wheatley, Dicey Langston, Margaret Corbin, and Abigail Adams. 35,000 first printing.

revolutionary mothers: *Revolutionary Mothering* Alexis Pauline Gumbs, China Martens, Mai'a Williams, 2016-04-01 Inspired by the legacy of radical and queer black feminists of the 1970s and '80s, *Revolutionary Mothering* places marginalized mothers of color at the center of a world of necessary transformation. The challenges we face as movements working for racial, economic, reproductive, gender, and food justice, as well as anti-violence, anti-imperialist, and queer liberation are the same challenges that many mothers face every day. Oppressed mothers create a generous space for life in the face of life-threatening limits, activate a powerful vision of the future while navigating tangible concerns in the present, move beyond individual narratives of choice toward collective solutions, live for more than ourselves, and remain accountable to a future that we cannot always see. *Revolutionary Mothering* is a movement-shifting anthology committed to birthing new worlds, full of faith and hope for what we can raise up together. Contributors include June Jordan, Malkia A. Cyril, Esteli Juarez, Cynthia Dewi Oka, Fabiola Sandoval, Sumayyah Talibah, Victoria Law, Tara Villalba, Lola Mondragón, Christy NaMee Eriksen, Norma Angelica Marrun, Vivian Chin, Rachel Broadwater, Autumn Brown, Layne Russell, Noemi Martinez, Katie Kaput, alba onofrio, Gabriela Sandoval, Cheryl Boyce Taylor, Ariel Gore, Claire Barrera, Lisa Factora-Borchers, Fabielle Georges, H. Bindy K. Kang, Terri Nilliasca, Irene Lara, Panquetzani, Mamas of Color Rising, tk karakashian tunchez, Arielle Julia Brown, Lindsey Campbell, Micaela Cadena, and Karen Su.

revolutionary mothers: Revolutionary Medicine Jeanne E Abrams, 2013-09-13 An engaging history of the role that George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin played in the origins of public health in America. Before the advent of modern antibiotics, one's life could be abruptly shattered by contagion and death, and debility from infectious diseases and epidemics was commonplace for early Americans, regardless of social status. Concerns over health affected the Founding Fathers and their families as it did slaves, merchants, immigrants, and everyone else in North America. As both victims of illness and national leaders, the Founders occupied a unique position regarding the development of public health in America. Historian Jeanne E. Abrams's *Revolutionary Medicine* refocuses the study of the lives of George and Martha Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, John and Abigail Adams, and James and Dolley Madison away from politics to the perspective of sickness, health, and medicine. For the Founders, republican ideals fostered a reciprocal connection between individual health and the "health" of the nation. Studying the encounters of these American Founders with illness and disease, as well as their viewpoints about good health, not only provides a richer and more nuanced insight into their lives, but also opens a window into the practice of medicine in the eighteenth century, which is at once intimate, personal, and first hand. Today's American public health initiatives have their roots in the work of America's Founders, for they recognized early on that government had compelling reasons to shoulder some new responsibilities with respect to ensuring the health and well-being of its citizenry—beginning the conversation about the country's state of medicine and public healthcare that continues to be a work in progress.

revolutionary mothers: Women of the Republic Linda K. Kerber, 2000-11-09 *Women of the Republic* views the American Revolution through women's eyes. Previous histories have rarely recognized that the battle for independence was also a woman's war. The women of the army toiled in army hospitals, kitchens, and laundries. Civilian women were spies, fund raisers, innkeepers, suppliers of food and clothing. Recruiters, whether patriot or tory, found men more willing to join the army when their wives and daughters could be counted on to keep the farms in operation and to resist encroachment from squatters. I have Don as much to Carrey on the warr as maney that Sett Now at the healm of government, wrote one impoverished woman, and she was right. *Women of the Republic* is the result of a seven-year search for women's diaries, letters, and legal records.

Achieving a remarkable comprehensiveness, it describes women's participation in the war, evaluates changes in their education in the late eighteenth century, describes the novels and histories women read and wrote, and analyzes their status in law and society. The rhetoric of the Revolution, full of insistence on rights and freedom in opposition to dictatorial masters, posed questions about the position of women in marriage as well as in the polity, but few of the implications of this rhetoric were recognized. How much liberty and equality for women? How much pursuit of happiness? How much justice? When American political theory failed to define a program for the participation of women in the public arena, women themselves had to develop an ideology of female patriotism. They promoted the notion that women could guarantee the continuing health of the republic by nurturing public-spirited sons and husbands. This limited ideology of Republican Motherhood is a measure of the political and social conservatism of the Revolution. The subsequent history of women in America is the story of women's efforts to accomplish for themselves what the Revolution did not.

revolutionary mothers: Founding Mothers Cokie Roberts, 2009-04-14 Cokie Roberts's number one New York Times bestseller, *We Are Our Mothers' Daughters*, examined the nature of women's roles throughout history and led USA Today to praise her as a custodian of time-honored values. Her second bestseller, *From This Day Forward*, written with her husband, Steve Roberts, described American marriages throughout history, including the romance of John and Abigail Adams. Now Roberts returns with *Founding Mothers*, an intimate and illuminating look at the fervently patriotic and passionate women whose tireless pursuits on behalf of their families -- and their country -- proved just as crucial to the forging of a new nation as the rebellion that established it. While much has been written about the men who signed the Declaration of Independence, battled the British, and framed the Constitution, the wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters they left behind have been little noticed by history. Roberts brings us the women who fought the Revolution as valiantly as the men, often defending their very doorsteps. While the men went off to war or to Congress, the women managed their businesses, raised their children, provided them with political advice, and made it possible for the men to do what they did. The behind-the-scenes influence of these women -- and their sometimes very public activities -- was intelligent and pervasive. Drawing upon personal correspondence, private journals, and even favored recipes, Roberts reveals the often surprising stories of these fascinating women, bringing to life the everyday trials and extraordinary triumphs of individuals like Abigail Adams, Mercy Otis Warren, Deborah Read Franklin, Eliza Pinckney, Catherine Littlefield Green, Esther DeBerdt Reed, and Martha Washington -- proving that without our exemplary women, the new country might never have survived. Social history at its best, *Founding Mothers* unveils the drive, determination, creative insight, and passion of the other patriots, the women who raised our nation. Roberts proves beyond a doubt that like every generation of American women that has followed, the founding mothers used the unique gifts of their gender -- courage, pluck, sadness, joy, energy, grace, sensitivity, and humor -- to do what women do best, put one foot in front of the other in remarkable circumstances and carry on.

revolutionary mothers: Founding Mothers Linda Grant De Pauw, 1975 Describes the daily lives, social roles, and contributions of women living during the Revolutionary period.

revolutionary mothers: Revolutionary Conceptions Susan E. Klepp, 2017-11-01 In the Age of Revolution, how did American women conceive their lives and marital obligations? By examining the attitudes and behaviors surrounding the contentious issues of family, contraception, abortion, sexuality, beauty, and identity, Susan E. Klepp demonstrates that many women--rural and urban, free and enslaved--began to radically redefine motherhood. They asserted, or attempted to assert, control over their bodies, their marriages, and their daughters' opportunities.

Late-eighteenth-century American women were among the first in the world to disavow the continual childbearing and large families that had long been considered ideal. Liberty, equality, and heartfelt religion led to new conceptions of virtuous, rational womanhood and responsible parenthood. These changes can be seen in falling birthrates, in advice to friends and kin, in portraits, and in a gradual, even reluctant, shift in men's opinions. Revolutionary-era women redefined femininity, fertility, family, and their futures by limiting births. Women might not have won the vote in the new Republic,

they might not have gained formal rights in other spheres, but, Klepp argues, there was a women's revolution nonetheless.

revolutionary mothers: A Brilliant Solution Carol Berkin, 2002 Revisiting all the original documents and using her deep knowledge of eighteenth-century history and politics, Carol Berkin takes a fresh look at the men who framed the Constitution, the issues they faced, and the times they lived in. Berkin transports the reader into the hearts and minds of the founders, exposing their fears and their limited expectations of success.

revolutionary mothers: Mothers and Others Sarah Blaffer Hrdy, 2011-04-15 Somewhere in Africa, more than a million years ago, a line of apes began to rear their young differently than their Great Ape ancestors. From this new form of care came new ways of engaging and understanding each other. How such singular human capacities evolved, and how they have kept us alive for thousands of generations, is the mystery revealed in this bold and wide-ranging new vision of human emotional evolution. Mothers and Others finds the key in the primatologically unique length of human childhood. If the young were to survive in a world of scarce food, they needed to be cared for, not only by their mothers but also by siblings, aunts, fathers, friends—and, with any luck, grandmothers. Out of this complicated and contingent form of childrearing, Sarah Hrdy argues, came the human capacity for understanding others. Mothers and others teach us who will care, and who will not. From its opening vision of “apes on a plane”; to descriptions of baby care among marmosets, chimpanzees, wolves, and lions; to explanations about why men in hunter-gatherer societies hunt together, Mothers and Others is compellingly readable. But it is also an intricately knit argument that ever since the Pleistocene, it has taken a village to raise children—and how that gave our ancient ancestors the first push on the path toward becoming emotionally modern human beings.

revolutionary mothers: One Life Kate Grenville, 2016-03-29 Nance was a week short of her sixth birthday when she and Frank were roused out of bed in the dark and lifted into the buggy, squashed in with bedding, the cooking pots rattling around in the back, and her mother shouting back towards the house: Goodbye, Rothsay, I hope I never see you again! When Kate Grenville's mother died she left behind many fragments of memoir. These were the starting point for One Life, the story of a woman whose life spanned a century of tumult and change. In many ways Nance's story echoes that of many mothers and grandmothers, for whom the spectacular shifts of the twentieth century offered a path to new freedoms and choices. In other ways Nance was exceptional. In an era when women were expected to have no ambitions beyond the domestic, she ran successful businesses as a registered pharmacist, laid the bricks for the family home, and discovered her husband's secret life as a revolutionary. One Life is an act of great imaginative sympathy, a daughter's intimate account of the patterns in her mother's life. It is a deeply moving homage by one of Australia's finest writers.

revolutionary mothers: Rebel Mother Peter Andreas, 2017-04-04 “Those who enjoyed Jeannette Walls's The Glass Castle will find much to admire” (Booklist, starred review) in this “thoroughly engrossing” (The New York Times Book Review) memoir about a boy on the run with his mother, as she abducts him to Latin America in search of the revolution. Carol Andreas was a traditional 1950s housewife from a small Mennonite town in central Kansas who became a radical feminist and Marxist revolutionary. From the late sixties to the early eighties, she went through multiple husbands and countless lovers while living in three states and five countries. She took her youngest son, Peter, with her wherever she went, even kidnapping him and running off to South America after his straitlaced father won a long and bitter custody fight. They were chasing the revolution together, though the more they chased it the more distant it became. They battled the bad “isms” (sexism, imperialism, capitalism, fascism, consumerism), and fought for the good “isms” (feminism, socialism, communism, egalitarianism). Between the ages of five and eleven, Peter lived in more than a dozen homes, moving from the comfortably bland suburbs of Detroit to a hippie commune in Berkeley to a socialist collective farm in pre-military coup Chile to highland villages and coastal shantytowns in Peru. When they secretly returned to America they settled down

clandestinely in Denver, where his mother changed her name to hide from his father. A “luminous memoir” (Publishers Marketplace, starred review) and “an illuminating portrait of a childhood of excitement, adventure, and love” (Kirkus Reviews) this is an extraordinary account of a deep mother-son bond and the joy and toll of growing up in a radical age. Peter Andreas is an insightful and candid narrator of “a profound and enlightening book that will open readers up to different ideas about love, acceptance, and the bond between mother and son” (Library Journal, starred review).

revolutionary mothers: Side by Side Charles Sophy, Brown Kogen, 2010-01-21 “Readers [of Side by Side] will come away with a rich perspective and a renewed ability to connect head and heart so that every mother/daughter will have a richer, more satisfying relationship.” —Dr. Drew Pinsky, host of Celebrity Rehab with Dr. Drew Renowned family and child psychiatrist Dr. Charles Sophy’s Side by Side offers a proven strategy to restore loving and effective communication between mothers and daughters. Dr. Sophy, Medical Director for the Los Angeles County Department of Children and Family Services and regular guest on the Today Show and Larry King Live, has found that the most promising—and problematic—family dynamic is the one between mother and daughter. Dr. Sophy developed the program presented in Side by Side in response to this realization. In the vein of Deborah Tannen’s You’re Wearing That? and Christiane Northrup’s Mother Daughter Wisdom, Side by Side offers valuable advice for mothers and daughters everywhere.

revolutionary mothers: Founding Mothers Cokie Roberts, 2004 Cokie Roberts sheds new light on the generation of heroines, reformers, and visionaries who helped shape our nation with this blend of biographical portraits and behind-the-scenes vignettes chronicling women's public roles and private responsibilities. Drawing on personal correspondence, private journals, and other primary sources--many of them previously unpublished--Roberts brings to life the extraordinary accomplishments of women who laid the groundwork for a better society. Almost every quotation here is written by a woman, to a woman, or about a woman. From first ladies to freethinkers, educators to explorers, this exceptional group includes Abigail Adams, Margaret Bayard Smith, Martha Jefferson, Dolley Madison, Elizabeth Monroe, Louisa Catherine Adams, Eliza Hamilton, Theodosia Burr, Rebecca Gratz, Louisa Livingston, Rosalie Calvert, Sacajawea, and others.--From publisher description.

revolutionary mothers: Revolutionary Womanhood Laura Bier, 2011-08-24 “Laura Bier unpacks the complicated dynamics and legacy of an historical moment in which women were understood to be crucial to modern nation-building.” —Lila Abu-Lughod, author of Do Muslim Women Need Saving? The first major historical account of gender politics during the Nasser era, Revolutionary Womanhood analyzes feminism as a system of ideas and political practices, international in origin but local in iteration. Drawing connections between the secular nationalist projects that emerged in the 1950s and the gender politics of Islamism today, Laura Bier reveals how discussions about education, companionate marriage, and enlightened motherhood, as well as veiling, work, and other means of claiming public space created opportunities to reconsider the relationship between modernity, state feminism, and postcolonial state-building. Bier highlights attempts by political elites under Nasser to transform Egyptian women into national subjects. These attempts to fashion a “new” yet authentically Egyptian woman both enabled and constrained women’s notions of gender, liberation, and agency. Ultimately, Bier challenges the common assumption that these emerging feminisms were somehow not culturally or religiously authentic, and details their lasting impact on Egyptian womanhood today. “Addresses a major void in the historical literature on Egypt. Showing how gendered politics proved central to Nasserist attempts to modernize, the book broadens our understanding of state feminism, secularism, and the postcolonial period. A very welcome addition, the work combines theoretical sophistication with rich evidence and well-crafted arguments.” —Beth Baron, author of Egypt as a Woman “Laura Bier’s well-researched and engaging text skillfully illustrates how Nasser spun ‘the woman question’ to define his Arab socialist agenda.”—Lisa Pollard, author of Nurturing the Nation

revolutionary mothers: Heroines of the American Revolution Diane Silcox-Jarrett, 1998

Biographical stories of heroic women from the American revolution.

revolutionary mothers: Revolutionary Backlash Rosemarie Zagarri, 2011-06-03 The Seneca Falls Convention is typically seen as the beginning of the first women's rights movement in the United States. Revolutionary Backlash argues otherwise. According to Rosemarie Zagarri, the debate over women's rights began not in the decades prior to 1848 but during the American Revolution itself. Integrating the approaches of women's historians and political historians, this book explores changes in women's status that occurred from the time of the American Revolution until the election of Andrew Jackson. Although the period after the Revolution produced no collective movement for women's rights, women built on precedents established during the Revolution and gained an informal foothold in party politics and male electoral activities. Federalists and Jeffersonians vied for women's allegiance and sought their support in times of national crisis. Women, in turn, attended rallies, organized political activities, and voiced their opinions on the issues of the day. After the publication of Mary Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, a widespread debate about the nature of women's rights ensued. The state of New Jersey attempted a bold experiment: for a brief time, women there voted on the same terms as men. Yet as Rosemarie Zagarri argues in *Revolutionary Backlash*, this opening for women soon closed. By 1828, women's politicization was seen more as a liability than as a strength, contributing to a divisive political climate that repeatedly brought the country to the brink of civil war. The increasing sophistication of party organizations and triumph of universal suffrage for white males marginalized those who could not vote, especially women. Yet all was not lost. Women had already begun to participate in charitable movements, benevolent societies, and social reform organizations. Through these organizations, women found another way to practice politics.

revolutionary mothers: Women in the American Revolution Jeanne Munn Bracken, 2011-11-09 An anthology of letters, journals, eyewitness accounts, poetry, and illustrations which provide insight into the role of women on both sides of the American Revolution.

revolutionary mothers: *Feminism and the Making of a Child Rights Revolution* Isobelle Barrett Meyering, 2022-02-01 When Australian women's liberationists challenged prevailing expectations of female domesticity, they were accused of being anti-mother and anti-child. *Feminism and the Making of a Child Rights Revolution* provides a much-needed reassessment of this stereotype. Drawing on extensive archival research and personal accounts, it places feminists at the forefront of a new wave of children's rights activism that went beyond calls for basic protections for children, instead demanding their liberation. Historian Isobelle Barrett Meyering revisits this revolutionary approach and charts the debates it sparked within the women's movement. Her examination of feminists' ground-breaking campaigns on major social issues of the 1970s—from childcare to sex education to family violence—also reveals women's concerted efforts to apply this ideal in their personal lives and to support children's own activism. *Feminism and the Making of a Child Rights Revolution* sheds light on the movement's expansive vision for social change and its lasting impact on the way we view the rights of women and children.

revolutionary mothers: *My Mother Was a Freedom Fighter* Aja Monet, 2017-05-01 I am 27 and have never killed a man but I know the face of death as if heirloom my country memorizes murder as lullaby—from "For Fahd" Textured with the sights and sounds of growing up in East New York in the nineties, to school on the South Side of Chicago, all the way to the olive groves of Palestine, *My Mother Is a Freedom Fighter* is Aja Monet's ode to mothers, daughters, and sisters—the tiny gods who fight to change the world. Complemented by striking cover art from Carrie Mae Weems, these stunning poems tackle racism, sexism, genocide, displacement, heartbreak, and grief, but also love, motherhood, spirituality, and Black joy. Praise for Aja Monet: "[Monet] is the true definition of an artist." —Harry Belafonte "In Paris, she walked out onto the stage, opened her mouth and spoke. At the first utterance I heard that rare something that said this is special and knew immediately that Aja Monet was one of the Ones who will mark the sound of the ages. She brings depth of voice to the voiceless, and through her we sing a powerful song." —Carrie Mae Weems Of Cuban-Jamaican descent, Aja Monet is an internationally established poet, performer, singer, songwriter, educator,

and human rights advocate. Monet is also the youngest person to win the legendary Nuyorican Poet's Café Grand Slam title.

revolutionary mothers: This Is How We Survive Mai'a Williams, 2019-01-01 In *This Is How We Survive: Revolutionary Mothering, War, and Exile in the 21st Century*, Mai'a Williams shares her experiences working in conflict zones and with liberatory resistance communities as a journalist, human rights worker, and midwife in Palestine, Egypt, Chiapas, Berlin, and the U.S., while mothering her young daughter Aza. She first went to Palestine in 2003 during the Second Intifada to support Palestinians resisting the Israeli occupation. In 2006, she became pregnant in Bethlehem, West Bank. By the time her daughter was three years old, they had already celebrated with Zapatista women in southern Mexico and survived Israeli detention, and during the 2011 Arab Spring they were in the streets of Cairo protesting the Mubarak dictatorship. She watched the Egyptian revolution fall apart and escaped the violence, like many of her Arab comrades, by moving to Europe. Three years later, she and Aza were camping at Standing Rock in protest of the Dakota Access Pipeline and co-creating revolutionary mothering communities once again. This is a story about mothers who are doing the work of deep social transformation by creating the networks of care that sustain movements and revolutions. By centering mothers in our organizing work, we center those who have the skills and the experience of creating and sustaining life on this planet. *This Is How We Survive* illuminates how mothering is a practice essential to the work of revolution. It explores the heartbreak of revolutionary movements falling apart and revolutionaries scattering across the globe into exile. And most importantly, how mamas create, no matter the conditions, the resilience to continue doing revolutionary work.

revolutionary mothers: The Chicana Motherwork Anthology Cecilia Caballero, Yvette Martínez-Vu, Judith Pérez-Torres, Michelle Téllez, Christine X Vega, 2019-03-19 *The Chicana M(other)work Anthology* weaves together emerging scholarship and testimonios by and about self-identified Chicana and Women of Color mother-scholars, activists, and allies who center mothering as transformative labor through an intersectional lens. Contributors provide narratives that make feminized labor visible and that prioritize collective action and holistic healing for mother-scholars of color, their children, and their communities within and outside academia. The volume is organized in four parts: (1) separation, migration, state violence, and detention; (2) Chicana/Latina/WOC mother-activists; (3) intergenerational mothering; and (4) loss, reproductive justice, and holistic pregnancy. Contributors offer a just framework for Chicana and Women of Color mother-scholars, activists, and allies to thrive within and outside of the academy. They describe a new interpretation of motherwork that addresses the layers of care work needed for collective resistance to structural oppression and inequality. This anthology is a call to action for justice. Contributions are both theoretical and epistemological, and they offer an understanding of motherwork through Chicana and Women of Color experiences.

revolutionary mothers: Mama Antonella Gambotto, 2015 In her compelling and ground-breaking new book, *Mama: Love, Motherhood and Revolution*, Antonella Gambotto-Burke explores how motherhood and love are intrinsically linked to human well-being and how a lack of respect for maternal love is at the root of widespread dissatisfaction with modern life. Part-memoir, part-philosophical call to arms, this is a brilliant, passionate and moving exploration of what it is to be a mother and wife in the twenty-first century. What does it mean to be intimate with those we love and what happens when we're not? How does motherhood tie into femininity, sexuality, status? How does society judge mothers and how does this influence them? How do working hours undermine our most important relationships? Why is our value system now exclusively achievement-based rather than based on intimacy? What is the future for our children and society in this increasingly functional culture devoid of emotion? Antonella not only explores this terrain with the great visionaries of modern childcare, but reveals the joys, intimacies and elisions that led to her own metamorphosis: among them, her corrosive relationship with her own mother, her 32-year-old brother's suicide, the emotional and philosophical revolution triggered by the birth of her daughter, and the traumatic end of her ten-year marriage. A beautifully eloquent and thought-provoking

insight into the cultural significance of love and motherhood, *Mama* is unique in its scope, challenging our cultural capacity for intimacy. Why, Antonella asks, are we willingly forfeiting happiness in the pursuit of an ultimately meaningless ideal?

revolutionary mothers: *Betty Before X* Ilyasah Shabazz, Renée Watson, 2018-01-02 *A New York Public Library Best Children's Book of 2018!* *A Washington Post Best Children's Book of 2018* *A Kirkus Reviews Best Book of 2018* In Detroit, 1945, eleven-year-old Betty's house doesn't quite feel like home. She believes her mother loves her, but she can't shake the feeling that her mother doesn't want her. Church helps those worries fade, if only for a little while. The singing, the preaching, the speeches from guest activists like Paul Robeson and Thurgood Marshall stir African Americans in her community to stand up for their rights. Betty quickly finds confidence and purpose in volunteering for the Housewives League, an organization that supports black-owned businesses. Soon, the American civil rights icon we now know as Dr. Betty Shabazz is born. Inspired by Betty's real life--but expanded upon and fictionalized through collaboration with novelist Renée Watson--Ilyasah Shabazz illuminates four poignant years in her mother's childhood with this book, painting an inspiring portrait of a girl overcoming the challenges of self-acceptance and belonging that will resonate with young readers today. Backmatter included. This title has Common Core connections.

revolutionary mothers: *First Generations* Carol Berkin, 1997-07-01 Indian, European, and African women of seventeenth and eighteenth-century America were defenders of their native land, pioneers on the frontier, willing immigrants, and courageous slaves. They were also - as traditional scholarship tends to omit - as important as men in shaping American culture and history. This remarkable work is a gripping portrait that gives early-American women their proper place in history.

revolutionary mothers: *Women, the State and Revolution* Wendy Z. Goldman, 1993-11-26 Focusing on how women, peasants and orphans responded to Bolshevik attempts to remake the family, this text reveals how, by 1936, legislation designed to liberate women had given way to increasingly conservative solutions strengthening traditional family values.

revolutionary mothers: *Designing Motherhood* Michelle Millar Fisher, Amber Winick, 2021-09-14 More than eighty designs--iconic, archaic, quotidian, and taboo--that have defined the arc of human reproduction. While birth often brings great joy, making babies is a knotty enterprise. The designed objects that surround us when it comes to menstruation, birth control, conception, pregnancy, childbirth, and early motherhood vary as oddly, messily, and dramatically as the stereotypes suggest. This smart, image-rich, fashion-forward, and design-driven book explores more than eighty designs--iconic, conceptual, archaic, titillating, emotionally charged, or just plain strange--that have defined the relationships between people and babies during the past century. Each object tells a story. In striking images and engaging text, *Designing Motherhood* unfolds the compelling design histories and real-world uses of the objects that shape our reproductive experiences. The authors investigate the baby carrier, from the Snuggli to BabyBjörn, and the (re)discovery of the varied traditions of baby wearing; the tie-waist skirt, famously worn by a pregnant Lucille Ball on *I Love Lucy*, and essential for camouflaging and slowly normalizing a public pregnancy; the home pregnancy kit, and its threat to the authority of male gynecologists; and more. Memorable images--including historical ads, found photos, and drawings--illustrate the crucial role design and material culture plays throughout the arc of human reproduction. The book features a prologue by Erica Chidi and a foreword by Alexandra Lange. Contributors Luz Argueta-Vogel, Zara Arshad, Nefertiti Austin, Juliana Rowen Barton, Lindsey Beal, Thomas Beatie, Caitlin Beach, Maricela Becerra, Joan E. Biren, Megan Brandow-Faller, Khiara M. Bridges, Heather DeWolf Bowser, Sophie Cavoulacos, Meegan Daigler, Anna Dhody, Christine Dodson, Henrike Dreier, Adam Dubrowski, Michelle Millar Fisher, Claire Dion Fletcher, Tekara Gainey, Lucy Gallun, Angela Garbes, Judy S. Gelles, Shoshana Batya Greenwald, Robert D. Hicks, Porsche Holland, Andrea Homer-Macdonald, Alexis Hope, Malika Kashyap, Karen Kleiman, Natalie Lira, Devorah L Marrus, Jessica Martucci, Sascha Mayer, Betsy Joslyn Mitchell, Ginger Mitchell, Mark Mitchell, Aidan

O'Connor, Lauren Downing Peters, Nicole Pihema, Alice Rawsthorn, Helen Barchilon Redman, Airyka Rockefeller, Julie Rodelli, Raphaela Rosella, Loretta J. Ross, Ofelia Pérez Ruiz, Hannah Ryan, Karin Satrom, Tae Smith, Orkan Telhan, Stephanie Tillman, Sandra Oyarzo Torres, Malika Verma, Erin Weisbart, Deb Willis, Carmen Winant, Brendan Winick, Flaura Koplin Winston

revolutionary mothers: Hot Feminist Polly Vernon, 2015-05-21 *Perfect for fans of the Guilty Feminist* Hot (adj.) : (Of a person) Attractive 'a hot chick' Fem-i-n-ist (n.) : A person who supports feminism, the movement that advocates equal rights for women Polly Vernon, Grazia columnist, Times feature writer (hair-flicker, Brazilian-waxer, jeans obsessive, outrageous flirt) presents a brave new perspective on feminism. Drawing on her dedicated, life-long pursuit of hotness - having dismissed many of the rules on 'good' feminism at some point in the early 90s - she'll teach you everything you ever wanted to know about being a feminist when you care about how you look. When part of your brain is constantly monologuing on fashion. When you check out your own reflection in every reflective surface. When your depilation practices are pretty much out of control. When you just really want to be fancied. Hot Feminist is based on a principle of non-judgment (because there's enough already), honesty about how often we mess this up, and empowerment through looks. Part memoir, part road map, it's a rolling, raucous rejection of all those things we're convinced we shouldn't think / wear/ feel/ say/ buy/ want - and a celebration of all the things we can. It is modern feminism, with style, without judgment

revolutionary mothers: Nurturing Your New Life Heidi Sze, 2019-10-01 Words and recipes for the new mother. For many first-time mothers expectations about their new life come from idealised images on TV, in magazines or online. It's a far cry from what it actually involves: lack of sleep, time and control - and total dependency on you by another. Becoming a mother brings extraordinary physical and emotional changes to a woman's life, but it also taps into deep instincts. Heidi Sze's message is to surrender to the changes, reject the guilt and accept the imperfect reality of this new life. Adjusting expectations and being true to your unique needs will bring a comfort, joy and peace that slavishly following rules, imposing unreachable standards and accumulating rooms of gadgets are unlikely to do. As women go through this profound transition, it is crucial that they identify their support needs and trust their intuition. This book will help women do just that. Many people know Heidi from her blog Apples Under My Bed and Instagram account @heidiapples. Her beautiful words and special focus here on nourishment - with special new-life recipes - will help mothers - and fathers - nurture with reassurance the new life in their hands.

revolutionary mothers: Maternal Bodies Nora Doyle, 2018-03-19 In the second half of the eighteenth century, motherhood came to be viewed as women's most important social role, and the figure of the good mother was celebrated as a moral force in American society. Nora Doyle shows that depictions of motherhood in American culture began to define the ideal mother by her emotional and spiritual roles rather than by her physical work as a mother. As a result of this new vision, lower-class women and non-white women came to be excluded from the identity of the good mother because American culture defined them in terms of their physical labor. However, Doyle also shows that childbearing women contradicted the ideal of the disembodied mother in their personal accounts and instead perceived motherhood as fundamentally defined by the work of their bodies. Enslaved women were keenly aware that their reproductive bodies carried a literal price, while middle-class and elite white women dwelled on the physical sensations of childbearing and childrearing. Thus motherhood in this period was marked by tension between the lived experience of the maternal body and the increasingly ethereal vision of the ideal mother that permeated American print culture.

revolutionary mothers: Maternalism Reconsidered Marian van der Klein, Rebecca Jo Plant, Nichole Sanders, Lori R. Weintrob, 2012-04-01 Beginning in the late 19th century, competing ideas about motherhood had a profound impact on the development and implementation of social welfare policies. Calls for programmes aimed at assisting and directing mothers emanated from all quarters of the globe, advanced by states and voluntary organizations, liberals and conservatives, feminists and anti-feminists - a phenomenon that scholars have since termed 'maternalism'. This volume

reassesses maternalism by providing critical reflections on prior usages of the concept, and by expanding its meaning to encompass geographical areas, political regimes and cultural concerns that scholars have rarely addressed. From Argentina, Brazil and Mexico City to France, Italy, the Netherlands, the Soviet Ukraine, the United States and Canada, these case studies offer fresh theoretical and historical perspectives within a transnational and comparative framework. As a whole, the volume demonstrates how maternalist ideologies have been employed by state actors, reformers and poor clients, with myriad political and social ramifications.

revolutionary mothers: *The Custody Revolution* Richard Ades Warshak, 1992 Dr. Warshak's thoughtful, commonsense approach questions the practice of routinely awarding custody to mothers and shows why children often fare best in the care of the same-sex parent. In conventional custody arrangements, mothers are overburdened, fathers are reduced to a superficial presence in their children's lives, and children experience a deterioration in their relationship with each parent. Dr. Warshak shows why we have no grounds for discriminating against.

revolutionary mothers: Women in the American Revolution Barbara B. Oberg, 2019-05-24 Building on a quarter century of scholarship following the publication of the groundbreaking *Women in the Age of the American Revolution*, the engagingly written essays in this volume offer an updated answer to the question, What was life like for women in the era of the American Revolution? The contributors examine how women dealt with years of armed conflict and carried on their daily lives, exploring factors such as age, race, educational background, marital status, social class, and region. For patriot women the Revolution created opportunities—to market goods, find a new social status within the community, or gain power in the family. Those who remained loyal to the Crown, however, often saw their lives diminished—their property confiscated, their businesses failed, or their sense of security shattered. Some essays focus on individuals (Sarah Bache, Phillis Wheatley), while others address the impact of war on social or commercial interactions between men and women. Patriot women in occupied Boston fell in love with and married British soldiers; in Philadelphia women mobilized support for nonimportation; and in several major colonial cities wives took over the family business while their husbands fought. Together, these essays recover what the Revolution meant to and for women.

revolutionary mothers: In the Words of Women Louise V. North, Janet M. Wedge, Landa M. Freeman, 2024-04-12 *In the Words of Women* brings together the writings—letters, diaries, journals, pamphlets, poems, plays, depositions, and newspaper articles—of women who lived between 1765 and 1799. The writings are organized chronologically around events, battles, and developments from before the Revolution, through its prosecution and aftermath. They reflect the thoughts, observations and experiences of women during those tumultuous times, women less well known to the reading public, including patriots and loyalists; the highborn and lowly; Native Americans and blacks, both free and enslaved; the involved and observers; the young and old; and those in between. Brief narrative passages provide historical context, and information about the women as they are introduced enable readers to appreciate their relevance and significance. *In the Words of Women* also focuses on topics such as health, everyday life, and travel. The selections not only document existing attitudes, practices, and customs but also changes wrought by the war and independence. This book allows the voices of these women to be heard and readers to make their own inferences and judgments based on women speaking for themselves. For more information on this topic, please visit the author's website at www.inthewordsofwomen.com.

revolutionary mothers: *Running from Bondage* Karen Cook Bell, 2021-07 A compelling examination of the ways enslaved women fought for their freedom during and after the Revolutionary War.

revolutionary mothers: *Mama Rising* Amy Taylor-Kabbaz, 2020-03-17 Are you struggling to figure out who you are now that you're a mama? Do you feel like you're coming last in your own life? Do you feel guilty for not loving every moment of this motherhood gig? As someone who used to put themselves last—doing everything she thought was 'right' for her children and family, but not really listening to what her body and her spirit was begging for—Amy understands first-hand the overwhelm

and complex range of emotions that mothers face. Amy's background as a journalist set her on the path to uncover all that she could about the latest research on matrescence, the transition a woman undergoes when she becomes a mother. She now shares what she's learned in the hope that it will help you navigate this stage of your life. Happy Mama includes interviews with experts, case studies and Amy's own tried-and-tested advice on how to reconnect with the woman you are underneath all that washing, cleaning and caring. Full of useful and empowering insights that will help you change the way you feel about motherhood-and yourself-so you and your whole family can flourish.

revolutionary mothers: Retreat from Gettysburg Kent Masterson Brown, Esq., 2011-08-01 In a groundbreaking, comprehensive history of the Army of Northern Virginia's retreat from Gettysburg in July 1863, Kent Masterson Brown draws on previously untapped sources to chronicle the massive effort of General Robert E. Lee and his command as they sought to move people, equipment, and scavenged supplies through hostile territory and plan the army's next moves. Brown reveals that even though the battle of Gettysburg was a defeat for the Army of Northern Virginia, Lee's successful retreat maintained the balance of power in the eastern theater and left his army with enough forage, stores, and fresh meat to ensure its continued existence as an effective force.

revolutionary mothers: Good and Mad Rebecca Traister, 2019-09-03 Journalist Rebecca Traister's New York Times bestselling exploration of the transformative power of female anger and its ability to transcend into a political movement is "a hopeful, maddening compendium of righteous feminine anger, and the good it can do when wielded efficiently—and collectively" (Vanity Fair). Long before Pantsuit Nation, before the Women's March, and before the #MeToo movement, women's anger was not only politically catalytic—but politically problematic. The story of female fury and its cultural significance demonstrates its crucial role in women's slow rise to political power in America, as well as the ways that anger is received when it comes from women as opposed to when it comes from men. "Urgent, enlightened...realistic and compelling...Traister eloquently highlights the challenge of blaming not just forces and systems, but individuals" (The Washington Post). In *Good and Mad*, Traister tracks the history of female anger as political fuel—from suffragettes marching on the White House to office workers vacating their buildings after Clarence Thomas was confirmed to the Supreme Court. Traister explores women's anger at both men and other women; anger between ideological allies and foes; the varied ways anger is received based on who's expressing it; and the way women's collective fury has become transformative political fuel. She deconstructs society's (and the media's) condemnation of female emotion (especially rage) and the impact of their resulting repercussions. Highlighting a double standard perpetuated against women by all sexes, and its disastrous, stultifying effect, *Good and Mad* is "perfectly timed and inspiring" (People, Book of the Week). This "admirably rousing narrative" (The Atlantic) offers a glimpse into the galvanizing force of women's collective anger, which, when harnessed, can change history.

revolutionary mothers: We Live for the We Dani McClain, 2019-04-02 A warm, wise, and urgent guide to parenting in uncertain times, from a longtime reporter on race, reproductive health, and politics In *We Live for the We*, first-time mother Dani McClain sets out to understand how to raise her daughter in what she, as a black woman, knows to be an unjust -- even hostile -- society. Black women are more likely to die during pregnancy or birth than any other race; black mothers must stand before television cameras telling the world that their slain children were human beings. What, then, is the best way to keep fear at bay and raise a child so she lives with dignity and joy? McClain spoke with mothers on the frontlines of movements for social, political, and cultural change who are grappling with the same questions. Following a child's development from infancy to the teenage years, *We Live for the We* touches on everything from the importance of creativity to building a mutually supportive community to navigating one's relationship with power and authority. It is an essential handbook to help us imagine the society we build for the next generation.

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