

Major Problems in American Women's History (Major Problems in American History)

Mary Beth Norton, Ruth M. Alexander
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Designed to encourage critical thinking about history, the Major Problems in American History series introduces students to both primary sources and analytical essays on important topics in U.S. history. Major Problems in American Women's History is the leading reader for courses on the history of American women, covering the subject's entire chronological span. While attentive to the roles of women and the details of women's lives, the authors are especially concerned with issues of historical interpretation and historiography. The Fourth Edition features greater coverage of the experiences of women in the Midwest and the West, immigrant women, and more voices of women of color. Key pedagogical elements of the Major Problems format have been retained: 14 to 15 chapters per volume, chapter introductions, headnotes, and suggested readings.

Note: Each chapter concludes with "Further Reading." 1. Approaches to American Women's History ESSAYS Kate Haulman, Defining "American Women's History" Gisela Bock, Challenging Dichotomies in Women's History Antonia I. Castaneda, Women of Color and the Rewriting of Western History Leslie M. Alexander, Rethinking the Position of Black Women in American Women's History 2. Native American Women DOCUMENTS 1. The French Explorer Samuel de Champlain Describes the Lives of Huron Women and Men in the Great Lakes Region, 1616 2. Mary Musgrove Assists the Georgians in Dealing with the Choctaws, 1734 3. Mary Musgrove Seeks Aid from Georgia in Return for Past Service and Losses, 1747 4. The Moravian Missionary John Heckewelder Observes Delaware Indian Families in the Mid-18th Century 5. The Captive John Tanner in 1830 Recalls His Foster Mother, Net-no-kwa, an Ottawa, in the 1790s ESSAYS Michele Gillespie, Mary Musgrove and the Sexual Politics of Race and Gender in Georgia Bruce M. White, Gender Roles in the Ojibwa Fur Trade 3. Witches and Their Accusers in Seventeenth-Century New England DOCUMENTS 1. Elizabeth Godman Sues Her Neighbors for Accusing Her of Being a Witch, 1653 2. Elizabeth Godman Is Tried for Witchcraft, 1655 3. Bridget Bishop Is Convicted of Witchcraft, 1692 4. The "Casco Girls" (Susannah Sheldon, Mercy Lewis, and Abigail Hobbs) Accuse George Burroughs, 1692 ESSAYS John Putnam Demos, The Characteristics of Accused Witches Mary Beth Norton, The Accusers of George Burroughs 4. The Economic Roles of Early American Women DOCUMENTS 1. Elizabeth Sandwith Drinker, a Wealthy Philadelphian, Describes Her Work and That of Other Women, 1758-1794 2. Landon Carter Complains about his Female Slaves, 1771-1773 3. George Washington Lists His Slaves, 1786 4. George Washington Assigns Work to His Slaves, 1786-1788 5. Eulalia Perez Recalls her Work in a Mission in Spanish California in the Early Nineteenth Century, 1877 ESSAYS Carole Shammas, The Work of Enslaved Women on Virginia Plantations Karin Wulf, Women's Work in Colonial Philadelphia Virginia Marie Bouvier, Women's Work in California's Spanish Missions 5. The Impact of the American Revolution DOCUMENTS 1. Abigail Adams, John Adams, and Mercy Otis Warren Discuss "Remembering the Ladies," 1776 2. Taylor Duffin Report Molly Brant's Opinions and Actions, 1778 3. Daniel Claus Assesses Molly Brant's Influence, 1779 4. The Patriot Esther DeBerdt Reed Describes the "Sentiments of an American Woman," 1780 5. Thomas Jefferson's Slaves Join the British, 1781 6. Sarah Osborn, a Camp Follower, Recalls the Revolution, 1837 ESSAYS Mary Beth Norton, The Positive Impact of the American Revolution on White Women Jacqueline Jones, The Mixed Legacy of the American Revolution for Black Women James Taylor Carson, Molly Brant's War 6. Women's Activism in the Early Republic DOCUMENTS 1. Mrs. Isabella Graham Addresses Members of the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children, April 1800, and Their Daughters (Volunteer Teachers), April 1806 2. The Anti-Slavery Convention of American Women Meets in New York City, May 1837 3. The American Female Moral Reform Society Warns Mothers About the "Solitary Vice," 1839 4. The Seneca Falls Convention Issues a "Declaration of Sentiments," 1848 5. Elizabeth McClintock and Elizabeth Cady Stanton Defend the Seneca Falls Women's Rights Convention, 1848 6. Sarah Josepha Hale, editor of Godey's Lady's Book, Praises Women's Indirect Political Influence, 1852 ESSAYS Julie Roy Jeffrey, Ordinary Women in the Antislavery Movement Nancy Isenberg, Women's Rights and the Politics of Church and State in Antebellum America Anne M. Boylan, Women's Organizations in New York and Boston 7. African American Women and Slavery DOCUMENTS 1. Lucinda, a Free Woman, Asks to be Reenslaved, 1813 2. "A Colored Woman" from Connecticut Implores Other Free Black Women to Sign Antislavery Petitions, 1839 3. Mary Still, a Prominent Black Abolitionist, and Other Free Women in Philadelphia Form the "Female Publication Society" to Promote the Moral Uplift of Free and Enslaved African Americans, 1861 4. Rose Williams Recalls Her Forced Marriage in the 1850s to Rufus, Another Slave, 1937 5. Mrs Virginia Hayes Shepherd Reminisces About Her Enslaved Mother and Diana, an Enslaved Neighbor, 1937 ESSAYS Thelma Jennings, The Sexual Exploitation of African American Slave Women Shirley J. Yee, Free Black Women in the Abolitionist Movement Loren Schweninger, Free Women of Color in the South 8. White Women in the Civil War Crisis DOCUMENTS 1. Ada Bacot, a Confederate Nurse, Comments on Two Wounded Yankees, 1862 2. Maria Daly, a New Yorker, Criticizes Southern Women and Records the War Work of

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Betty Friedan Reveals the "Problem That Has No Name," 1963 ESSAYS Joanne Meyerowitz, Competing Images of Women in Pos...About the Author Mary Beth Norton, the Mary Donlon Alger Professor of American History at Cornell University, received her B.A. from the University of Michigan and her Ph.D. from Harvard University. She teaches courses in the history of exploration, early America, women's history, Atlantic world, and American Revolution. Her many books have won prizes from the Society of American Historians, Berkshire Conference of Women Historians, and English-Speaking Union. Her book, *FOUNDING MOTHERS FATHERS* (1996), was a finalist for the Pulitzer Prize. In 2011 her book *SEPARATED BY THEIR SEX: WOMEN IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE IN THE COLONIAL ATLANTIC WORLD* was published. She was Pitt Professor of American

History at the University of Cambridge in 2005-2006. The Rockefeller Foundation, Guggenheim Foundation, and Huntington Library, among others, have awarded her fellowships. Professor Norton has served on the National Council for the Humanities and is an elected member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. She has appeared on Book TV, the History and Discovery Channels, PBS, and NBC as a commentator on Early American history. Ruth M. Alexander is Professor of History at Colorado State University and an Affiliate Faculty member with the CSU Public Lands History Center. She received her B.A. from the City College of New York and her Ph.D. from Cornell University. Professor Alexander is the author of *THE "GIRL PROBLEM": FEMALE SEXUAL DELINQUENCY IN NEW YORK, 1900-1935* (1998). She has won research awards from the National Endowment for the Humanities, Schlesinger Library, New York State Library, and Western Association of Women Historians. Her scholarly interests center on modernity's distortion of the natural in the 1960s writings of Jane Jacobs, Rachel Carson, and Betty Friedan. She teaches courses in women's history and environmental history.