

Chapter 1 : List of people from Louisiana - Wikipedia

*Daughters of Time: Notable Women: Antiquity to [Vivian Gould] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. SHORT DESCRIPTION Daughters of Time discusses over notable women who lived before the 19th century.*

Women in the Renaissance and Reformation Several questions arise when describing the condition of European women in the Renaissance: Did their social or economic condition improve? Did they gain greater access to power? Were they able to express themselves in different ways than in the Middle Ages? Finally, was there a Renaissance for women? Women in the family Women played several roles in their families, depending on their age and marital status. First a woman was a daughter and then a wife, mother, or widow. In contrast, male roles were generally defined by social position or occupation—merchant, knight, priest, peasant, barrel maker, weaver, and so on. Female roles were more sharply defined in upper-class society than in peasant society. The main reason was economic. Upper-class daughters, wives, and widows had a share in the family estate, so they were regarded mainly as a way to hold onto or expand. Therefore their lives were strictly regulated and controlled. In contrast, peasant women generally had more freedom. Wives, daughters, and even widows were actively involved in helping to support the family by maintaining the household and working along with men on the farm or in the shop. Therefore it was not practical to regulate and control their lives. Daughters A daughter was called a "virgin," that is, one who has not engaged in sexual intercourse. Daughters were expected to remain virgins until they were married, or for their entire lives if they were not married. The ideal of virginity had roots in the Christian New Testament the second part of the Bible , in Greek philosophy, and in writings of early Christian leaders. These works were based on the concept of the patriarchal family a family headed by the father as the foundation of society. During the eleventh century this ideal was strengthened by reform movements within the church. Around the twelfth century in western Europe the requirement of virginity for daughters received new emphasis, first in the households of the high nobility and then in the property-owning classes. Property was passed along almost entirely to male heirs. Therefore, the main purpose of daughters was to serve as brides who linked two family lines together. Increasingly in the Renaissance era, the concept of honor also depended on virginity. Therefore, a young woman was usually held responsible for being raped forced to have sexual relations because this assault meant she was no longer a virgin and she had thus dishonored her family. Even though the young woman was the victim of the rape, she was the one who was punished. For example, the daughter of a nobleman was punished more severely than the daughter of a laborer because the nobleman had a more honored place in society. When some young girls lost their virginity through rape or seduction, they were then abandoned by their male kin and often turned to prostitution having sexual intercourse in exchange for money , which was the only way they could support themselves. Wives and managers In addition to preserving their virginity, daughters were required to master skills that they would later use in marriage. Most important were textile crafts such as spinning, weaving, and embroidering, which were generally taught by the older women of the household. Young girls also learned to manage finances, to supervise servants, and to nurse ailing household members. Finally, girls were instructed in chastity refraining from sexual intercourse , obedience, and silence, all qualities that were thought to prepare a daughter for her role as a wife. Wives had many responsibilities as workers and as managers of a household. Peasant women performed numerous duties, from tending fowl and sheep and a vegetable garden to brewing beer and assisting with the harvest. Sometimes women became members of craft guilds in this way. A guild was an organization that trained apprentices for a craft or trade and set standards for quality. Wives of merchants tended shops, helped keep accounts, or managed other business records. Among wealthier patrician and aristocratic families, women performed the textile work that women everywhere were expected to do, but they generally made luxury items such as gold-thread embroidery. Their primary role was the running of the household: At the same time, the dowry had to be large enough to attract—in effect, "purchase"—a husband with the highest social status. Even among the poorest ranks of the peasantry, a bride was expected to bring some goods to a marriage, if only a few pots or stools to furnish her new home. When the woman died the property was passed on to her heirs, female as well as male, if local laws permitted her to

make a testament, or will, and name special gifts. In some regions of Europe, a wife might possess property in her own name in addition to the dowry. Sometimes that property was bestowed upon her by her father, who determined the value of the dowry. Again, depending on local custom, the woman might be able to pass the property along to her heirs when she died. Women were often entitled to use real estate land, jewelry, and clothing that belonged to a male relative, who had the right to reclaim it as needed. Rights for Jewish women Unlike Christian women, Jewish women had some legal independence. Prior to the creation of ghettos that placed all Jews under the system of Roman law in Italy see "Roman and Spanish Inquisitions" in Chapter 7, Jewish communities had their own laws. Women had the right to sign contracts, represent themselves in court, and initiate legal actions. A number of women were bankers and full members of partnerships. The reasons for this practice were many, but mainly it was intended to protect family property. As a result, the woman holding the dowry occupied an enviable position. The middle-class status of most Italian Jews played a role in balancing power between men and women. As a result of these restrictions, women had an opportunity to gain equal status with them. Marriage A woman had virtually no role in choosing her husband. Many women married men they barely knew or had never met. In most parts of Europe peasants of both sexes married fairly late in their twenties. Among the upper classes, however, a teenage girl often married an older man perhaps in his late twenties or thirties who was already established in commerce, government, or aristocratic society. Sometimes a young woman married a man who was even more advanced in age and who had already been married. In these circumstances, it is difficult to know whether love played a role in the marriage. Many upper-class wives and husbands led separate lives because of the disparity in their ages, their lack of acquaintance prior to marriage, and their very different daily occupations. Companionship seemed to be more possible in marriages among the lower classes. Often spouses were engaged in the same kind of occupation—for example, they were both skilled craftspeople, or they operated a tavern or a shop together. Marital problems Preachers, humanists, and other moral instructors promoted the ideal of a close relationship between wife and husband. They thundered against adultery having sexual relations outside marriage, bigamy having more than one spouse, desertion, and abuse. In many locations, a husband was excused for killing his wife if she was caught committing adultery. In some places, such a murder was not even designated a crime. Among the wives of European royalty, adultery was considered treason a crime against the state and generally punishable by execution. Meanwhile, men regularly engaged in adultery, sometimes with concubines or mistresses who lived in the family home. Wives were expected to raise children from these illicit relationships. Such arrangements were more typical of high-status families. Among the poorer classes, marital problems were more often expressed through bigamy or desertion. A man who found marriage unsatisfactory might leave his parish and marry again in a more remote location. A man left his wife if he felt burdened by her, in which case the woman had no legal rights and she was reduced to dire economic conditions. Abuse could be found everywhere, and among all classes. Wife-beating was permissible, as was the physical punishment of children and servants. Some moralists urged moderation and others deplored the use of beatings altogether. Men might, furthermore, imprison, starve, and degrade their wives and other family members. Prior to the Protestant Reformation, divorce was not available as a solution for a broken marriage. Among the upper classes, annulment declaring a marriage invalid was a possibility on grounds that the marriage had not been consummated the couple had not had sexual intercourse, the couple were closely related kin, or there had been some flaw in the marriage ritual. Some Protestant reformers argued for divorce in cases of adultery or hopeless incompatibility. Their arguments were fundamental to later legislation permitting civil divorce. Acts of cruelty by Jewish men in domestic relations are mentioned in documents of the period. Among these acts were broken engagements, abandonment, nonsupport, physical and verbal abuse, and the refusal to acknowledge or support a child born out of wedlock. A woman might threaten to bring the child to the synagogue Jewish house of worship or to pressure lay leaders to come to her aid. The rabbis of Catholic Europe were much less willing than the rabbis of Islamic countries to force a man to divorce his wife. This reluctance was a reflection of the Catholic belief that a marriage could never be dissolved. It was also further evidence that during the Renaissance women had no opportunity to extricate themselves from bad marriages. Motherhood The primary responsibility of all wives was the conception, bearing, and rearing of children.

Women of child-bearing age spent most of their lives being pregnant, giving birth, and caring for children. Birth control was strongly discouraged. For women who wanted to terminate a pregnancy, abortions were sometimes performed. The method involved herbal remedies, recommended by midwife-healers, that posed great risk to the mother. Such a pattern is seen in the high birthrates in certain social groups—twenty or twenty-five children from one mother were not uncommon—and indicate that a woman had an average of one child per year. Although wealthy people viewed frequent childbirth as desirable, the birth of a single child could be seen as excessive to a poor or unmarried woman who was unable to care for the baby. That situation often led to child abandonment or even infanticide killing of babies. During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the infant mortality death rate was high throughout Europe. From 20 to 50 percent of all infants died. A high mortality rate up to age twenty was also frequent.

Chapter 2 : 10 Most Famous Fashion Designers Of All Time

SHORT DESCRIPTION *Daughters of Time* discusses over notable women who lived before the 19th century. Writers, philosophers and theologians, scientists, doctors and midwives, artists, composers, and even pirates are all here. The chronological format allows the reader a glimpse of how women were.

However, her diary was published after her death in Bergen-Belsen concentration camp at the age of 45. But we can do small things with great love. She worked tirelessly towards her goal until her ill-health - that included two heart attacks, pneumonia and malaria - forced her to step down in March 1945, following which she took her last breath in September 1945. She only gained release in following an international campaign to let her free. Everyone has the potential to give something back. She devoted her life to charity work; she led a Nobel Peace Prize-winning campaign to ban landmines. During her leadership, she ended military dictatorship in her country and fought for women rights. She was assassinated in a suicide attack in 1984. She is considered the most stylish leading lady after Jackie Kennedy. Currently, she is working on a campaign to fight childhood obesity. Her insistence on improving sanitary conditions for the patients is believed to have saved many lives. If that makes me a bitch, okay. She publicly addressed romantic and sexual happiness in a marriage, thereby, breaking many barriers in the society. It is a part of being alive today. She was credited for creating the mini-skirt and hot pants. I want to do it because I want to do it. Women must try to do things as men have tried. When they fail, their failure must be a challenge to others. She embarked upon her lifelong dream of flying across the world in 1931, however, her flight went missing on that trip and she was never seen again. Before becoming one of the greatest fashion designers the world has ever seen, she was a club singer and a hat maker. Nobody in Europe will be excluded. Europe only succeeds if we work together. It helps you get up in the morning. K Rowling wikia Breaking through the trap of poverty until she finished writing her first book for the Harry Potter series, J. Rowling has now sold million copies worldwide. She won four academy awards for Best actress, the most an actress has ever won. Her unconventional non-conformist, masculine style choices made wearing trousers acceptable to women, which was largely considered a taboo at that time. She encouraged her politician husband Henry Fawcett to carry on with his work after he was blinded in an accident. I do not give you laws or administer justice but I can do something else - I can give my heart and my devotion to these old islands and to all the peoples of our brotherhood of nations. And that must change. She has won numerous awards for her work concerning women, health and children. She paved the way for democracy in India until her assassination in 1931. She travelled to various countries such as Ethiopia, Ecuador and Bangladesh to highlight various issues and set a great example for subsequent stars to follow. It is only to be understood.

Chapter 3 : List of kidnappings - Wikipedia

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Spearheading this reform were a class of fashion icons whom we refer to as fashion designer artists. Below you will find a 10 list of all such iconic fashion designers, who have made women look stunning, beautiful, sensuous and gorgeous through their interesting and unique fashion designs. This list is just for 10 of them and it is in random order. As Cardin rose to fame in the age of the space race, his creations took on an air of futurism. His so-called bubble dresses had all the fixings of science fiction, combining earthly elegance with out-of-this-world colors and avant garde design. The visionary designer fell out of critical favor when he attached his name to less fashionable items, from cars to umbrellas, but his futuristic, space-centric legacy will live to infinity and beyond. He was born in Texas and even took training to be an actor. Tom ford popularity as a designer reached peaks when in the year , he was declared the winner of the Best International Designer Award. First shown in ; his suits and dresses revolutionized the way women dressed after the Second World War. Two years later, the famous short sleeve shirt with the Polo emblem appeared, and it soon became a classic. These shirts have been collected by men all over the world ever since. Lauren, on the other hand, has been collecting rare and classic cars. The collection is so unique that it has been featured in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. After the murder of Gianni in , Donatella took over and has taken the Versace name to new heights. She made sure that Versace shops would cater to the different fashion centers around the world, particularly Milan and New York. Throughout the decades, rumors about his own sexual orientation seemed to fuel the ongoing mystique and appeal of this designer. Armani is also the first ever designer to ban models who has a Body Mass Index under He is truly a living legend and a great fashion designer. Since then, this label has seen many new additions in the fashion segment. She was the only fashion designer to be named on Time The Most Important People of the Century.

Chapter 4 : 31 Most Inspiring Women Who Changed The World

Daughters of Time discusses over notable women who lived before the 19th century. Writers, philosophers and theologians, scientists, doctors and midwives, artists, composers, and even pirates are all here.

Chapter 5 : Important Women Through History

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Chapter 8 : Vivian Gould (Author of Daughters of Time)

Vivian Gould is the author of Daughters of Time (avg rating, 1 rating, 1 review, published) Daughters of Time: Notable Women.

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She is a daughter of an actor Gianni Ridolfi and is engaged to a soccer player Giuliano Giannichedda. Federica Ridolfi starred in Quelli che il calcio, live sport, comedy and music TV show that announces in real time goal of Italian Soccer Championship, with Simona Ventura.