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Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Carnegie-Mellon University, Throughout history, women have held a variety of roles that vary with the women and over time. This thesis focuses on 2 visible, critical, and timeless roles: Key questions focus on the extent to which women participated in each of these roles during the 20th century; the pattern, nature, and explanation of changes; and the implications of this history for women and society. History should lead to a better understanding of the roles of women even if they do not lead to a specific solution. Each woman will select her own role based on personal utility function operating within the influences, opportunities, and constraints of her environment. Women have always borne children and have always performed productive tasks beyond the biological ones. During the 19th and 20th centuries, western society could afford to emphasize homemaking and childcare in place of economic production for women. In turn, this society was characterized by a high level of task differentiation. In the 20th century, the patterns of work and fertility suggest the existence of 3 distinct periods. The 1st, from , began with a high fertility rate and low work rate and ended with a substantial decline in fertility rate and modestly higher work participation. The 2nd period from saw rapid concurrent increases in both fertility and work. Work rates for women moved upward toward those for men while fertility rates approached zero population growth for the 1st time in U. The 1st period provides historical perspective and defines the basic problem--how can women be productive in modern society while their own special area, the home, is perceived as less valuable than the work world. Work rates changed only slowly and fertility rates showed the relatively smooth exponential decline characteristic of many modern societies. While this period reflects many special or unusual phenomena, it also gave birth to a serial dual role for women including childbearing and work, often in cycles. The final period is in many ways the culmination of the trends revealed in the 1st period. The baby boom gave way to a return to the smooth decline of birth rates established at the beginning of the century. It is interesting that the underlying trends of the century remain intact. Barring another great depression, war, prosperity sequence, women increasingly are accepting dual work and childbearing roles which imply relatively low birth rates. Inflation, limited growth, and a declining work force suggest that society will provide for some time both the opportunity and encouragement for women to participate in the work force. Birthrates may increase somewhat but there are no recognizable factors which suggest a return to anything resembling a baby boom. In terms of trends, the century may well end as it began.

## Chapter 2 : Project MUSE - American Women and the Repeal of Prohibition

*Women, Work, and Fertility, [Susan Householder Van Horn] on [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Changes in women's roles & perceptions constitute one of the great watersheds in 20th-century American history.*

Yes, Sign me up When are you more likely to conceive? Having sex intercourse during this time gives you the best chance of getting pregnant. Myth busting A woman can get pregnant any time of the month. FACT A woman can only get pregnant on a few days during her menstrual cycle. Because eggs and sperm only live for a short time: Facts about timing Ovulation is when a mature egg is released from the ovary. The egg then moves down the fallopian tube where it can be fertilised. Pregnancy is technically only possible if you have sex during the five days before ovulation or on the day of ovulation. But the most fertile days are the three days leading up to and including ovulation. Having sex during this time gives you the best chance of getting pregnant. By hours after ovulation, a woman is no longer able to get pregnant during that menstrual cycle because the egg is no longer in the fallopian tube. You can keep track of your menstrual cycles on a chart, in a diary, or on a free period-tracker app on your smartphone. To work out the length of your menstrual cycle, record the first day you start bleeding first day of your period. This is day 1. The last day of your cycle is the day before your next period begins. A period is when you bleed or menstruate. A menstrual cycle starts on the day when a period starts day 1 and ends the day before the next period. They can vary between women and from one cycle to the next. Periods are not always regular. If you add the number of days in three cycles and divide the total number by three, it gives you your average cycle length. Example Sarah tracked her last three menstrual cycles by counting the time from the first day of one period, to the day before the next period. When you know your average menstrual cycle length, you can work out when you ovulate. Ovulation happens about 14 days before your period starts. If your average menstrual cycle is 28 days, you ovulate around day 14, and your most fertile days are days 12, 13 and 14. If your average menstrual cycle is 35 days ovulation happens around day 21 and your most fertile days are days 19,20 and 21. If you have shorter cycles, say 21 days, ovulation happens around day 7 and your most fertile days are days 5, 6 and 7. Your most fertile days are the three days leading up to and including the day of ovulation. Some women have very irregular cycles or find it difficult to work out an average cycle length. This can make it hard to work out when ovulation happens. Ovulation Calculator What day did you your most recent period start? Number of days in your cycle Submit.

## Chapter 3 : Age | Your Fertility

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*Susan Householder Van Horn is the author of Women, Work And Fertility, ( avg rating, 1 rating, 0 reviews, published ) and Women, Work.*

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