### 7 Ways that Studying US History 1877 to Modern Times History Shapes the Way You Think About gender stereotyping

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1. White Americans in 1876-1890 forced gender stereotypes onto the Native American people causing them to redefine what it means to be a man and a women in their culture.

Week 3, M. Jan. 28, Native Americans and The West



John N. Choate/Hulton Archive/Getty Images

If you look at the picture above you can see the differences in a Native American family after the effects that White Americans forces upon Native American people. The enforcement of gender stereotypes by White Americans caused many Native Americans to face hardships and harsh school conditions due to the indian boarding schools that governmental officials made them attend (Native Americans and The West, Jan. 28). Furthermore, Native Americans were stripped of their freedoms and forced to hid their own cultures. It was the belief of White Americans that Native Americans must conform to society and dress and act as they do in order to become civilized individuals. Native American children were forced to cut their hair, forget their native languages, and even move thousands of miles away from their homes. These boarding schools went as far as to enforce the stereotype of the white, civilized, christian American that White Americans were and wanted everyone to be. Thus, when in the boarding schools, English became the only language spoken and the sabbath was practiced to enforce the

Christian stereotype (Laura A. Belmonte, Rules for Indian Boarding Schools,1890). In order to ensure the best comfortativity, the schools also restricted students from family contact outside of the boarding schools by forcing them to stay in the schools themselves (Laura A. Belmonte, Rules for Indian Boarding Schools,1890). As for Native American adults and immigrant groups, white americans stepped in the way of their way of life as well. When the adults acted out of the stereotypical gender role as a nice christian man and women, White Americans went as far as to say that death is a better option than to live with a nonconformer (Limerick, Patricia Nelson: The Frontier as a Place of Ethnic and Religious Conflict).

# 2. In 1911 we see clear evidence of the unjust stereotyping women face in the workplace that causes horrid treatment of women as a result.

#### Week 4, M. Feb. 4, Social Reform



Bettmann/CORBIS

Women in almost every society are looked at as the submissive gender. However, American companies in 1911 took the stereotype to the max. As seen in the image above, one factory on March 25, 1911 burned down killing over 146 people (Triangle Shirtwaist Film). Factory owners during this time felt that women had to be pushed in order to work due to their lesser skills as women. This stereotype is what lead to so many women dying during the triangle shirtwaist factory fire as the factory owner felt that women we unable to work efficiently if given free rein (social reform, Feb. 4). Thus, the doors were locked. Consequently, wives, sisters, and daughters all burned that day due to the unjust stereotype that females have carried around for years. Females never thought twice about the conditions until they were forced to run, jump, or burn in a fire that could have been prevented (Newman et al., Pauline: Conditions at the Triangle Shirtwaist Company). However, even after the fire the stereotypes continued as the owner opened up another factory and continued to treat women the same way and was allowed to. Women were so far below men at this time that potentially threatening their lives with another fire was okay as it would "get them to actually work".

3. Due to the government taking more power of small nations during imperialism, the stronger male stereotype for white men emerges while creating a weaker stereotype for others.

Week 4, W. Feb. 6, Imperialism and World War II



1890 "Uncle Sam's Classroom in the Art of Self-Government"

Imperialism was a serious issue for america during the 1920s. Men in particular were forced to play a role that they could not fill. As the cartoon above shows, men in foreign countries were stereotyped to be dirty, uncivilized children that needed our christian grace in order to fix them (Cartoons on American Imperialism, 1920s). The trend ends up to cause a lot of discriminatory problems later down the road. During this

time period, the united states government began taking control over any and every nation they could in order to show their power (Crash Course #28: American Imperialism). Due to the government overstepping, any man in power, such as the president, was given a stereotype of a greedy, white man (Imperialism and World War II, Feb. 6). This unfair treatment towards many men in American begins the trend of hatred for what the white man stands for. Furthermore, this pushes men to prove their masculinity more when not in power due to feeling lesser than those around the,. Females in this time period were pushed far out of the realm of politics due to their stereotypes. Females were not only the lower sex, but also the weaker. Thus, females were unable to have an impact on imperialism. Thus, women were further engraved to be the weaker sex.

4. The fight for Women's Suffrage causes two contrasting stereotypes for women of that time: the perfect wife or the independent reformer.

Week 5, M. Feb. 11 and W. Feb. 13, Women's Suffrage and the 1920's



Just What is it to be A Good Wife in this Modern Age?- Let The Laundry Do It

The advertisement above shows the role in which society has placed on women during this time period. Women were already feeling down due to the pressure they had before advertisements to be the perfect wife. But, now they have advertisements telling and showing them exactly what they are doing wrong (advertisements of the 1920s, 1920). Furthermore, the 1920s had the highest economic standing in history at that point making lower to middle class women feel inadequate due to their socioeconomic status (women's suffrage and the modern 20s, Feb. 11 and Feb. 13). All of this caused guilt, shame, and depression to build within women who did not fit the stereotype assigned to them: guilt over not providing for their families enough, shame for not being perfect enough, and depression over feeling alone within society. Due to the rise in expectations for women, many began to step up and fight for their rights to vote. Due to this new found independence, many women began to struggle with understanding their place within society as their stereotype was just beginning to develop. These women began to be seen as the worse wives as they were not submissive and were seen as too independent to be with a man as seen in Iron Jawed Angels when she struggles with her feeling (Iron Jawed Angels).

### 5. Within the black freedom movement, two masculine stereotypes rise up for the african american man during this time period.

Week 9, M. Mar. 18, Black Freedom Movement



**POSTER IMAGE** 

African american men during this time are either angry or accepting. Especially when it comes to public figure heads, such as Martin Luther King Jr. or Malcolm X, the

Movement, Mar. 18). The picture above demonstrates the two stereotypes extremely well. When looking at King, his caring, peaceful nature shows through his facial expression. On the other hand though, Malcolm X shows clear anger with the sternness of his facial expression. Malcolm X's anger did not settle well with many individuals though. This lead to King's plan succeeding in partially closing the gap between whites and african americans (Crash Course #40: the 1960s in America). As King stated in his Letter from Birmingham Jail, "Anyone who lives inside the United States can never be considered an outsider" (King, Letter from a Birmingham Jail, 1963). With this, however, any african american male who is with King, is considered to be peaceful as where any african american male who is against him is said to be angry as Malcolm X was due to the gender and racial stereotyping within the black freedom movement.

## 6. Feminism and the women's movement caused another female stereotype to arise in America.

### Week 10, W. Mar. 27, Feminism and Women's Movements



Popular WWII "Rosie the Riveter" poster

#### POSTER IMAGE

A lot of stereotyping occurs in men; however, women face many forms of stereotyping due to feminism and the women's movements. What it means to be a feminist is different for everyone. But, the stereotype they carry on their shoulders' begs to differ. Females who call themselves feminists automatically get a certain reputation attached to them. Even within the film *She's Beautiful When She's Angry*, feminists are depicted to be strong, angry, independent, masculine women as if they can not be a pretty housewife as well (She's Beautiful When She's Angry). Furthermore, people tend to associate body hair, body odor, lesbianism, and many more characteristics with a feminist (Feminism and Women's Movements, Mar. 27). However, this stereotype is causing unfair images to arise for females who seek equal rights and treatment from

society. This movement does help to link black and white women together through the gender discrimination both parties face from white men (Wright, Doris: Angry Notes from a Black Feminist, 1970). White men have an unjust image as to what a women is. They also feel that they have a power over women due to women's lower status in society

### 7. Masculine stereotypes for US soldiers changed during the Vietnam war.

### Week 11, M. Apr. 1, Vietnam



Courtesy of AP/Frank C. Curtin

The Vietnam War was extremely harsh on American soldiers. Not only were these soldiers taken from their homes, placed in the middle of a battle field to fight for their lives, and shunned at home for trying to live, they were given their own stereotypes as if they all chose to fight the war themselves. During the Vietnam War males in the united states were required to fight in the Vietnam War if they were drafted in, yet individuals in the home front treated them as if they had the choice to stay or leave (Love and Honor). People would also protest for the end of the war, as the photo shows, which would further decrease the support for soldiers fighting across seas. Furthermore, these soldiers were treated as murderers when they returned home from the war by family, friends, work places, and many other establishments (Vietnam: Apr. 1). This lead to many soldiers feeling angry, dishonored, guilty, and ashamed of their actions during the war when they had no other choice but to fight. When approaching home, soldiers would be approached being asked how it feels being a murderer and would be shocked in disbelief over how the country was treating their own people (A Veteran Remembering His Bitter Homecoming, 1981). The harsh stereotypes during this time not only brought disgrace to individuals who fought for our country, but also damaged those who felt they were serving our country proud.