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**Women's Role in Political Life: The Case of American Women in the
Twentieth Century**

Dissertation submitted as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of *Master* in
Literature and Civilization.

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Declaration of Originality

I hereby declare that this submission is my work and that, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which has been accepted for the qualification of any other degree or diploma of a university or other institution.

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Dedication

I dedicate my work to my devoted parents, starting with my father, who gave me confidence, served as an inspiration to me, and taught me to enjoy learning, and to my mother, who ingrained in me the value of perseverance and patience.

*To my sister Leila, who holds a special place in my heart
to my tiny brothers who adore me with the affection of the second mother.*

*Then to my schoolmate who I always turned to her when I need help,
she was generous in her assistance to me, Bouchra thank you*

I'm grateful to all of my other friendships, to my besties 7archa, Khouloud, Rofida, Meriem,

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Abstract

. Over the ages, the role that women play in society has changed dramatically, and this has led to the improvement of many of the values and rights that women enjoy, as these changes have given women the opportunity to participate with their ideas, and given them more freedom that led to their effective contributions in many important events. For this reason, the current research work aims at shedding light on women's role in political life especially the American women in the twentieth Century. It also is an endeavour to unveil the various obstacles imposed on women who refused subjugation and revolted and fought against the rules that men set to dominate the whole society. For the sake of achieving the aforementioned aim, research data was carefully collected from various sources old and new. The research results showed that women went through the most difficult situations imposed by the constraints of society and that their ancestors' history of achievement and empire leadership was denied. After the two universal wars (One and two), women were able to reverse their progress toward political representation. In recent years, women were proportionally capable of advancing themselves, claiming their political mandate, and imposing the usurped rights monopolized by men. The researcher however, and according to facts and gathered information, revealed that there is still much work to do for American women to enjoy equal political rights as her fellowmen because of the systematic policies to exclude them from governmental leadership at all levels. Such as access to specific positions in American politics.

Key words: Freedom, Political life, Subjugation, American Women, Governmental Leadership, American Politics.

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|------------|
| Declaration of Originality..... | II |
| Dedication..... | III |
| Acknowledgments..... | IV |
| Abstract..... | V |
| Table of Contents..... | VI |
| List of Figures..... | IX |
| List of Abbreviations and Acronyms | X |
| General Introduction..... | |
| Chapter One:The Participation of Women in all Fields Throughout History | 1 |
| 1.1 Introduction..... | 6 |
| 1.2 Women's Roles in a Variety of Fields..... | 6 |
| 1.2.1 Social Standing of Women..... | 6 |
| 1.2.2 Women in Technology and Science | 7 |
| 1.2.3 Women in Economic Development | 7 |
| 1.2.4 Women in Literature | 8 |
| 1.3 Women's Involvement in Wars | 8 |
| 1.4 Women as Historical and Politic Figures..... | 10 |
| 1.4.1 Queen Cleopatra..... | 10 |
| 1.4.2 Queen Zenobia | 11 |
| 1.4.3 Queen Victoria | 13 |
| 1.5 The Importance of Women's Involvement in Politics. | 14 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 1.6 Women's Political Empowerment..... | 15 |
| 1.7 Conclusion..... | 15 |
| Chapter Two: Women in Early American History..... | 18 |
| 2.1 Introduction..... | 19 |
| 2.2 Historical Refiguration of Women..... | 19 |
| 2.3 The Marginalization and Subjugation of Women in Early America :..... | 20 |
| 2.4 Changing Views of Women in The 1920s..... | 21 |
| 2.5 American History's Shining chronicle of Women's Advancement..... | 24 |
| 2.6 Women's Status in The United States Since 1950..... | 24 |
| 2.7 Women Political Representation Under the Church..... | 26 |
| 2.8 19th-Century Women's Political Issues..... | 28 |
| 2.9 Timeline of Women's Political Achievements..... | 31 |
| 2.9.1 Senator in The United State | 31 |
| 2.10.2 Getting The Right to Vote for Women..... | 32 |
| 2.9.3 Elected to The US Congress..... | 33 |
| 2.9.4 A Position in The Government of The President in 1933..... | 33 |
| 2.9.5 Achieving the Right to Vote for Black Americans..... | 33 |
| 2.10.6 The Election for The White House..... | 34 |
| 2.9.7. Candidate Selection for Vice President..... | 34 |
| 2.10 Feminism as Political Movement..... | 34 |
| 2.10.1 Feminism in the US..... | 35 |
| 2.10.2 Feminism after War (the first wave)..... | 35.. |

| | |
|--|----|
| 2.10.3The Second Wave of Feminism..... | 36 |
| 2.11 Conclusion..... | 38 |

Chapter Three: Women Political Empowerment in the US

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 3.1Introduction..... | 40 |
| 3.2The Low level of Female Representation in US Politics..... | 40 |
| 3.2.1A Comparison of New Zealand and the United States in Terms of Political Representation | 40 |
| 3.3.International Comparison Studies: New Zealand and the US House of Representatives..... | 41 |
| 3.3.1The Similarities Between New Zealand and the US..... | 41 |
| 3.4.Women's Political Representation in the United States..... | 42 |
| 3.5Lack of Political Representation of Women for Elections in the US..... | 44 |
| 3.6 EligibleWomen for President of the United States..... | 45 |
| 3.7Women’s None Election..... | 46 |
| 3.8Conclusion..... | 47 |
| General Conclusion..... | 48 |
| Glossary..... | 53 |
| References..... | 56 |

List of Figures

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Figure1: Queen Cleopatra..... | 11 |
| Figure2: Queen Zenobia..... | 12 |
| Figure3: Queen Victoria..... | 13 |
| Figure: Martha Hughes Cannon..... | 30 |
| Figure5: Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B..... | 31 |
| Figure6: Janet Rankin..... | 32 |
| Figure7: Frances Perkins..... | 32 |
| Figure8: Diane Nash..... | 33 |
| Figure9: Shirley Chisholm..... | 33 |
| Figure10: Geraldine Ferraro..... | 34 |

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

BCE: Before the Common Era (before the birth of Christ, when the Christian **calendar** starts counting years. BCE can be used to give dates in the same way as **BC**).

ALN: National Liberation Army

AHA: The American Historical Association

NWSA: National Women Suffrage Association

MMP: Mixed-member proportional (electoral system)

PR: Proportional Representation

NOW: National organization of women

NAWSA: The National American Women Suffrage Association

MMP: the mixed-member proportional system

General Introduction

General Introduction

Since society consists of two basic individuals, a woman and a man, they complement each other, and neither of them can live in isolation from the other with their unity, the world will be united, and peace will prevail. It can talk about women in particular because they are the mother, sister, wife and daughter. Women are leaders in general and in particular for a family by raising children and managing family affairs, but this is not limited to that only. There are other effective participations in many fields, whether economic, technological, educational, or even political, it has been proven that **they are** capable of adapting to all circumstances and to its development, because in recent decades women involvement in some works as an engineer, a doctor, or even a field leader has increased the confirmation of her competence.

Women have mastered the minds. Women have assumed many important roles throughout human history and they provided their societies and their peoples with the greatest sacrifices. At times, they are the educators who cultivate values for their children as the future generation and at the same time support them to provide them with advice, guidance and raise their aspirations. At other times, they are nurses who watch over the patients' comfort. However, at many other different circumstances, they turned to politics fight for their rights as human beings and as citizens of equal rights with their fellowmen.

Women's access to some high positions was not an easy goal. Over time, women suffered from harsh conditions, whether from society or the requirements of life. They went through several obstacles and difficulties that paralyzed their progress and took from them many struggles and contracts to prove the necessity of their participation in the same fields that were preserved for men only. This topic has been a preoccupation for many activists, journalists and writers throughout the ages.

In the last decades, several authors and novelists have dedicated a considerable amount of effort to highlighting the importance of involving women in political life which was considered as a primary factor to achieve democracy and gender equality. Studies have proven that women's political empowerment has a direct impact on increasing laws and policies that give priority to women, the family, and ethnic minorities.

This research thus aims to explore and show the importance of women participation in politics and the important role they played mainly in early America and the way they were involved in political issues.

- This research attempts to shed light on how women may effectively participate in politics, and how they manage to fight for their rights and deserved entitlements to enjoy an equal political status similar to that acquired by men, thereby, they hold the same political burden exactly as males.

Effectively, the current dissertation seeks to answer the following questions:

1. Is it important for women to get involved in politics?
2. How did women in early America prove their political involvement under diverse conditions?
3. In early American history, how did women fight for political rights?

The questions asked above may accept the following hypotheses:

1. The harsh conditions that women faced during the course of the necessity of political participation were enough for them to surrender to male domination and accept control by many parties.
2. Whether women are worthy of political office or is it just a challenge to the male sex.
3. American women's incapacity to rise to positions of authority is due to gender discrimination or related to their qualifications.

A five-step research process has been followed which encompasses a general introduction, a chapter that is conceptual in nature, another chapter that deals with the theoretical research methodology employed to analyze the case study followed by an analytical section, and lastly a general conclusion.

The first chapter will provide a comprehensive description of the various areas in which women can participate and prove their ability to compete with men, so that they can prove themselves and get many opportunities as an integral part of society just like men have the same rights and duties. With presenting the oldest examples of women across civilizations who have proven their worth on the political side, which is considered the preserve of men.

The next chapter will explain the different theoretical methods used in the detailed analysis to study the historical position of American women in politics, starting with the marginalization imposed by various social and historical circles and specifically highlighting the American women who struggled for the necessity of their political presence in early America, highlighting the obstruction. The political development of

women in general is due to the harsh conditions imposed on them in terms of complete exclusion or control by men.

In addition to an overview of the political activities practiced by women after the women's uprisings on the need for them to have the right to political representation, in addition to providing examples of the most famous politicians who succeeded in achieving their goals and restoring the small liberties that were revoked from them.

The final chapter will provide a detailed analysis of the political empowerment of women in the United States and the difference in their current political representation of women between the states of America.

However, The lack of accurate references to analyze this research led to the failure to produce it comprehensive and diverse enough, especially the concept of lack of political representation in America in recent years, but despite that, it provides a brief look at some of the analyzes and investigations completed that extend a link to the main proposed topic.

Chapter One:

Participation of Women in all Fields Throughout History

1.1 Introduction

Throughout history, women occupied many roles in societies, such as queens, judges, artists, healers, poets, etc. Additionally, they are responsible for raising their families and taking care of the household. On one hand, women have been given some attention to participate in these roles as effectively as men. On the other hand, they have been able to contribute to various political and social aspects of life. In addition to their significant role and contribution to progress, advancement, and prosperity, some scholars believe women are an integral part of society. They have a great deal to offer in different positions in life. Henceforth, it is clear that women have been actively proving their abilities since ancient times, and they continue to do so with all their efforts to achieve the status of women and equality.

As mothers, they fulfill their work without compromising their great motherly role so that they can give birth and work at the same time, instilling the highest values and ethical morals into future generations. The role of women in society is largely affirmed in the social, political, economic, cultural, and religious arenas when they possess the skills and abilities that enable them to participate effectively.

1.2 Women's roles in a variety of fields:

Despite multiple challenges, women have advanced in many areas of their lives in previous decades and are currently in a competitive position with men. She has advanced to the positions of educator, manager, administrator, scientist, doctor, and business entrepreneur. The out-dated beliefs that women had about themselves have been changed completely according to their achievements (Marouane, 2021).

Throughout the history of America, women have been marginalized in many areas that society considered the monopoly of men, but they were able to prove themselves and get many opportunities that allow them to engage with men in the same fields, including education, economy, technology, medicine and others.....(Alexander, n.d).

1.2.1 Social standing of women:

The role of women is one of the most humane acts that affect society, and its impact is reflected in the fact that she has proven that she can adapt to all different circumstances, in addition to her success and efficiency (Marouane, 2021).

The position of women in the family is more represented in motherhood, as it is one of the noblest roles, it is reflected in the growth of civilizations and nations. Even without it, it is not possible for any great people and scholars of the religious community to contribute for changing reality for the benefit of humanity, It is divided into several important sub-roles that ensure the psychological stability of the family members because they are part of society, as they are largely responsible for building personalities who enjoy good values and morals, as it is reflected in the society as a whole (Marouane, 2021).

1.2.2 Women in technology and science:

The role of women in Science and technology is recognized by many international organizations not only as beneficiaries, but as essential factors in positive societal change processes, which prompted the international community to involve women and girls in various fields of science, as science and gender equality are among the basic factors. in achieving the sustainable development goals (Ahmed, n.d).

Some examples of American women who joined the field of science despite the monopoly and the lack of opportunities at that time: Maria Mitchell was the first American woman to join the field of space and even professionally work in it in the year 1847 she discovered a comet to record the first American explorer at the age of twenty-nine years old, whoever when she reached her accomplishments Maria became the first American woman elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Alexander, n.d).

Eileen Swallow Richards was the first women joined the institute of technology (Alexander, n.d).

Edith Clark, a pioneer in the field of engineering, received many titles, including science, technology, mathematics and engineering, among them the first woman to professional electrical engineering in the United States of America, and also the first American woman to hold a position at the American Institute of Electrical Engineers (Alexander, n.d).

1.2.3 Women in economic development:

Women make economic contributions through their labors both inside and outside the home, and these contributions can be made directly or indirectly. Direct contributions take the form of money and can be seen in the wages or salaries you receive, the costs of the goods and services you sell, or the profits you make from selling some of your handmade goods. It is a

monetary value that women give to the family budget and play a part in raising the family's standard of life. It indicates the worth of the materials produced by women and consumed at home (Boserup et al., 2013).

1.2.4 Women in literature:

Women frequently served as the only advocates for themselves, their forebears, and their contemporaries. *A Vindication of the Rights of Women*, written by Mary Wollstonecraft in 1792, is a seminal book that paved the path for several women to publish their works and participate in the larger critical conversation on the representation of women in literature (Rivera, 2020).

They expressed themselves and their rights by writing articles on politics through various newspapers and through their love, affection and feelings by writing poems and thoughts. As for their stories and events authored by short stories and novels, all of them are considered effective and recognized literary contributions by women in literature in all its branches.

For examples:

Jane Austen “*Pride and Prejudice*”

Mary Scott wrote many poems and literature works like

Laetitia Barbault politician writer

Virginia Woolf “*A Room of One's Own*”

1.3 Women's involvement in war:

As history tells us about women who possessed hearts with their beauty and gentleness, and about others who ruled countries and kingdoms with their intellect and good management, it also tells us about women warriors who fought battles that men could not, and liberated their countries from the hands of the invaders, and united their tribes after they were overcome by discrimination (D. Toller, 2019).

Women entered another field that can only be for men, but the necessity of their circumstances, whether defending their tribes or peoples and ensuring the independence of their lands, is the field of war here are some examples of these women and their reasons for including them self in wars (D. Toller, 2019).

D.Toler told in his report about the strongest women who fought started from The earliest known woman warrior is Fu Hao 1200 BCE, who fought in Bronze Age China to protect the Shang dynasty. She was the emperor Wu Ding's royal wife and a skilled military leader who oversaw her own troops, acted as an antecedent of a task force commander, and participated in almost all of Wu Ding's significant military campaigns. She commanded Shang forces against four waves of invaders: the Ba Fung in the southeast under joint command with Wu Ding, the Yi Fang in the southeast and southwest, the armed horsemen of the Qiang Fang in the northwest, and the Tu Fang from the north.

He added another great example from the period of (1046–1115) Countess of Tuscany Matilda of Canossa undoubtedly lived up to her name by rising to become one of the most fearsome military commanders of her time. Matilda was the only successor to the large estates the family had in the region between northern Italy and Rome after the passing of her parents and older siblings. Matilda was there during the Investiture Controversy, a protracted conflict between the Holy Roman Empire and the papacy that prompted Emperor Henry IV to invade Italy. She had control over access to the Apennine Mountains due to the location of her territories. For the next 20 years, she supported Pope Gregory VII and his successors in their conflicts with the emperor as their primary military support as a lifetime supporter of church reform.

After enumerating some women from a long time ago, he presented and cites another example from (1892–1973) Milunka Savi provided unbroken service for seven years during three conflicts. She is regarded as the historically most decorated female soldier. Savi, who enlisted in the Serbian army as a man, participated in the First and Second Balkan Wars. At the Battle of Bregalnica in 1913, she received her first bravery medal and was promoted to corporal. When Savi was admitted to the hospital after being injured by a Bulgarian grenade, medical personnel learned her true gender. She remained in the army throughout World War I, first under Serbian leadership and then under French direction, unlike other women whose disguises were ineffective. The highest military award given by Serbia, she was awarded two Karodore Stars with Swords: one for successfully capturing 20 German soldiers on her alone.

Perhaps the Algerian revolution is one of the most famous global Arab revolutions in terms of several aspects, it is sufficient to mention the women's side only in order to fit the required sequence many thousands of women helped the National Liberation Army during this time by serving as paramilitary combatants, nurses, cooks, fundraisers, and logistical support (ALN)

“Women had very precarious jobs, took care of the housework and had very little access to education, Amid increased veiling and domestic seclusion, women became viewed as the custodians of traditional values by Algerian men as means of exerting control in the face of colonial repression.”(Diwakar,2020.para10).

Lala Fatima Nsomer ,ZohraDrif,DjamilaBouhired some famous examples from the Alegerian war against France so they were really active and share everything they can did for the liberation of their country .

1.4 Women as Historical and Politic Figures

Each society's beginnings and ends are organized by women, who are the foundation of everything. She is the grandmother who has planted a seed of comfort and a lesson of hope for all the things that were once lost, passing on an important message of authenticity and loyalty to many famous historical politician figures including Queen Cleopatra, Zenobia, and Victoria (Gran, 2019).

As time has progressed through ancient times, these titles and characters have virtually become the title of some books and stories. From another perspective, women have also contributed to this history, whether through their achievements or sacrifices or even by beingmothers of famous personalities across different civilizations. Pharaonic civilization is one of the oldest and most prosperous civilizations in history. It is distinguished by flourishing art and beauty, evident through the great pyramids, which are among the most ancient and prosperous sieges in history. A popular woman throughout the decades, Cleopatra is one of the most talked about figures in history (Alkhatib, 2021).

1.4.1 Queen Cleopatra:

For nearly three decades, Cleopatra was the queen of ancient Egypt because she was the heir to the throne first with her father, then with her younger brothers, and lastly with her son). Cleopatra, who was intelligent and well-versed in three different languages, ruled over her coregencies and was admired for her beauty and alluring skills, earning her a place in history and popular legends (Edition, 2019). The Greek and Roman historians, namely Plutarch, provide much of the information about Cleopatra's life. It is believed that she was born in 70 BC or 69 BC. After the death of Awbetes, the throne was passed to Cleopatra when she was 18 years old with her brother (History, 2020). In this regard, the pressing question becomes: What role does Cleopatra have in politics?



Figure 1: Queen Cleopatra adopted from:

https://www.google.com/search?q=CLEOPATRA+IN+THRONE&tbm=isch&chips=q:cleopatra+in+throne,g_1:queen:VqwpiAwpcEk%3D&hl=en-

She was known for her attractive-strong personality and astuteness, Cleopatra exploited both to achieve Egypt's political objectives, as well as for being cruel, for she killed several members of her family to consolidate her control over the kingdom and to establish control over the throne (History2020). Known as the first woman monarch in history, Cleopatra prevented Egypt from collapsing or surrendering to the Romans during her rule.

To continue enumerating some of the ancient citations on women's positions and influence over the policies of their empires, and the extent to which they contributed to maintaining the independence of their thrones, let us look forward to another woman who had a strong personality and an unassailable capacity for leadership that would raise and save her empire and her people.

1.4.2 Queen Zenobia

SeptimiaZenobia was the queen of the Palmyrene Empire in Syria in the third century. She was born around the year 240 AD. Zenobia was a powerful queen who granted herself the title of the empress and raised Palmyra for a long time, making it one of the centers of power.

The book of Zenobia discusses the relationship between Cleopatra and Zenobia, who was Cleopatra's successor, and how they had similar traits in terms of beauty and intelligence. They both held mastery over their kingdoms and preserved their people's independence. (Redab, 2021).

Due to her fluency in a variety of languages and cultures, Zenobia was able to unite her empire, which had been split in two, and control a sizable portion of the world while still maintaining control over several other nations. As the ruler of Parliagra, Zenobia relied on the advancement of sciences in her nation. Queen Zenobia was a source of inspiration for writers and historians, due to the strength of her personality, which combines the charm of her beauty and the strength of her personality that helped her grant herself (Redab 2021).



Figure2: Queen Zenobia) adoptedfrom:

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/history/history-magazine/article/history-queen-zenobia-defied-rome>)

By transforming Palmyra, one of the most important and ancient cities of that period, she became known as the Empress of Palmyra. She also assisted in educating philosophers and academics who aided the kingdom's political stability and prosperity (Redab, 2021). We

move along between the decades to the recent past for receiving another influential political figure of women who ruled Kingdoms with all strength and strictness, but this time our character will be from the United Kingdoms.

1.4.3 Queen Victoria

Since its commencement, the Victorian era, which is named after Queen Victoria, has seen prosperity and observable changes (Afifi, 2014). At the beginning of the century, Britain was an agrarian nation, but by the end of the monarchy, it had transformed into an industrial superpower.



**Figure: 3QueenVctoria(adopted from;
<https://www.ingeniovirtual.com/descubrezapatillas/tags/3794?p=3.721.5759469.2.20.58.q>
ueen+of+victoria+dresses)**

Queen Victoria reigned as queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain from the time of her birth in 1837 until her death in 1900. Her reign lasted for roughly 64 years, one of the longest times ever. She united its territory by maintaining the governmental authority and control of her holdings in Great Britain (Al Kudari 2010). So, what kind of political influence had Queen Victoria had on the nation?

Hegemony, political and economic strength, as well as the ability to rule and govern many areas, were all features of this era. In addition to enabling the development of several political

parties, she formed numerous councils in order to maintain her grip over numerous neighboring lands (Al Kudari 2010).

1.5The Importance of Women's Involvement in Politics

The realization of women's human rights depends on their growing participation in politics and decision-making. Women are important in society. After all, they participate in politics, because they make up the other wing of society, and because they shape society's respectfulness and moral foundation. Women can take part in a variety of political and social challenges. They can have these discussions in a variety of ways, namely by attending workshops and seminars(Pepera,2018).

To achieve their human rights, women must have a greater role in politics and decision-making. Women are important in the society because they participate in politics, they are the other wing of society, and they are accountable for the moral development of all areas of society. Women have the ability to take part in a range of political and social concerns. Through different networks, such as participating in workshops and seminars, they may communicate about these topics (Pepera,2018).

According to certain research by Pepera (2018), women's political engagement has grown in importance and is now a key component of international development strategy. Some may still question the necessity of women's political involvement despite its status. By assisting in bettering the coordination and responsiveness of the requirements of the citizens, it can enhance democracy. Likewise, the policies that are developed may also be impacted by the involvement of women in politics. According to research, having more women in elected positions has a big influence on the laws that are passed. "The full and active participation of women in legislatures, equal to men, is not just a goal in itself, but central to building and sustaining democracies", stated ZDIDI (2020, p58.) in an article written by King's College London Student. To guarantee that parliaments are better able to respond to the demands of the citizens, equal representation of women, their leadership, and their perspectives are crucial.

As a matter of fact, women are the greatest misused resource in the world, according to Clinton (2013), who stated that "when women participate in politics, the effects ripple out across society." Because society is made up of both men and women, the value of women's presence is just as important as that of males, which means that their involvement may

influence choices and aids other women in obtaining their rights. Notably, It is a viral cliché that politics was made for males, but he cannot provide all the demands of society. This is especially true if their participation increases their rights, places obligations on them, and causes them to impose the rights of other women.

The involvement of women in politics enables us to approach challenges and topics from new angles. Due to the unique nature of the issue facing women, which is the need to eliminate all forms of discrimination against them in society to achieve equality and equal opportunities between them and men, the significance of women's political engagement has a distinctive character. As a result, her political engagement is significant in various ways (Alkhatib,2017).

Women are primarily responsible for releasing the lady from the family's private sphere and integrating her into society. Equally, they also aid in reconsidering the perceptions and visions that guide the division of labor between men and women. Likewise, they are the driving force behind the women's concern shifting this concern from the sidelines of societal issues to being one worth considering. The ability for women to receive and exercise rights, as well as contribute to the administration and direction of society, is also made possible by the participation of women in decision-making at all levels. The significance of women's political engagement at all levels promotes equality among all citizens and is the foundation of democratic practice. More importantly, the participation of women in politics is also an essential key component for improving the mechanisms of Democracy. Eventually, their presence in positions of authority and power will allow them to represent their interests and defend their rights (Alkhatib, 2017).

To sum up, becoming involved in politics aids women in achieving their goals and offers advice on how to better the conditions of minorities and women in the political field. The implementation of laws and policies that give women and minorities priority demonstrates this advantage.

1.6 Women's political empowerment

Women's political empowerment covers the complete and equal participation, representation, and leadership of women in political parties, institutions, and organizations. Since women are not included in decision-making activities, the phrase "political

empowerment of women" has gained popularity (Edine, 2017). But what exactly is women's political empowerment?

It involves her participation in political actions and in decision-making in any available way. What is significant is her participation in bringing about social change. The path to empowering women begins with strengthening their political capabilities and employing them for the common good. In this regard, women's political empowerment takes into account establishing a favorable environment for them by offering officially supported tools and equipment designed to increase their competence and give them full confidence to participate in decision-making (Edine, 2017).

Certainly, without the assistance of the government and society, women are unable to take part in decision-making. Everybody must contribute to the building of societies in an integrated system of labor that avoids marginalizing or excluding any segment of society (Edine, 2017). In the concrete, challenges and obstacles that women were obliged to face, which undermined their positions, led to the activity of the team working on the political empowerment of women. Briefly, to ensure the effective involvement of women who make up a significant portion of society, it is crucial to bring to light all of the activities that women engage in and to include them in a variety of activities.

1.7 Conclusion

Women have never been outside the scope of direct or indirect influence over decades or even recently, and their influence is evident in all political and even military readings such as wars. If she was not responsible, she was behind fateful decisions as the wife of an official person or even a king, she was never far away or neutral from politics.

Initially, Cleopatra was used as a historical illustration of the well-known Pharaonic civilization. She reigned, overcame many challenges, and made political decisions to protect her realm and her people. Correspondingly, Queen Zenobia, who is not far from the specifications of Cleopatra, was the legendary queen of the Syrian empire which she could turn into a center of power and preserves its independence. Notwithstanding, Queen Victoria was of no less historical value when it came to power, bravery, intelligence, and firm authority. Those queens were a great example of women's efforts and sacrifices to be able to prove themselves that they are capable of occupying the highest positions and ruling empires

and thrones, in addition to participating in political decision-making that guarantees the continuity of independence.

Impressively, with their political participation, they were able to prove the right of other women to vote or even participate in political and parliamentary seats. Nevertheless, the American society, which was known for ignoring the political history of women, made an effort to examine its attitudes toward women's accomplishments and their place in politics. In the last decade, as a result of these accomplishments, some women politicians rose to the frontline to rewrite, promote, and recall this background, which gave rise to a movement known as the New Woman.

Chapter two

Women in Early American History

2.1 Introduction:

This section covers a variety of subjects that range from ancient history to the modern era. In beginning, it's going to expose the historical review of women's efforts to enter politics and establish themselves in early America. Social issues in ancient America intermingled and hampered political advancement in numerous ways, particularly in terms of race, gender, or origins, in addition to the man's total control over women in all fields. However, women are known for rising to change circumstances or low levels that dominate their position, so they established a women's movement that adopts their ideas and concerns. But as a result of this feminist movement, women's political involvement stalled, and the two world wars that followed had devastating repercussions for all areas of life since they obstructed the road and political advancement of American women area. But it is common in the nature of women to persist and make numerous attempts to reach the desired goal, so they rose themselves and tried to re-establish their political presence through the establishment of organizations that appeal to their rights, especially the right to vote, which caused a huge uproar over time, even though their activities were under many dominations by men or by religion and the church, but The day has come when women give birth to change the rules and run towards sensitive political positions.

2.2 Historical Refiguration of Women:

This topic specifically includes a reconsideration of the study of women in terms of the intertwining of political and cultural history. Religious historians focused on publishing works on the history of a single woman from the thirties of the last century in early America. It is said that they focused specifically on the idea of including women as a force in history. What is meant by this phrase is that Women's personalities, interests and activities should receive more attention so that it becomes commensurate with their energies in history. Because women are considered to be one of the most important forces in making everything according to the history that was made, and it was also argued that some women historians focused on reopening history and recounting its facts that pertain to women and must be expanded to include the course of civilization and their integration into it as an important basic historical element (Snyder, 2012).

During the thirties of the last century the idea of integrating women into history, which was put forward by historians, gained the approval of many American feminist historians. The leading generation of historians, who published in the seventies and eighties of the last

century, focused on the topics raised by their predecessors as crucial to understanding the place of women in history starting from the legal aspects like work, marriage, religion and politics these are all concepts that have been reflected in modern historians (Snyder, 2012).

Among the previous methodologies, another issue was studied, which is thinking about race, where they wrote many articles in newspapers and magazines that specialize in American modernity and the history of early American women that awareness should be spread regarding discrimination between women on the basis of race, religion, class and gender defining early American sexuality (Snyder, 2012).

Snyder (2012) the analyst and researcher in the papers of the workshop written by historians interested in reviving the issue of the integration of women in the early history of America noted that after studying the papers of the workshop they carried out that time, to revive the studies about refrigeration of women in early America:

The workshop papers questioned the narratives, institutions, and categories of early American history in all of these ways, reconfiguring our knowledge of early American women. Women were regarded subjects in several ways in the papers, such as the main historical figures, people under other people's domination, and historical actors and agents—that is, people who actively participate in history rather than just being passive objects. The link between women's history and gender history, as well as questions regarding the status of women in early American history, came to light when they thought about how and why we write histories about women (Snyder, 2012).

“Some historians considered in relationship to prevailing ideas about gender. The workshop also, perhaps inevitably, reflected the ambivalent relationship of the study of women to the field of early American history” (Snyder, 2021 .P427) Call it a question of audience. This ambivalence is not restricted to studies of early America or even women's history: all subfields negotiate their relationship to the center of the discipline over time and, through their evolution, change the central features of that discipline. But subfields complicate the notion of audience. Many historians of women, regardless of their geographic or chronological focus, have historically addressed themselves to at least two audiences.

Snyder (2012) confirmed that “Thirty years ago, even when they wrote to intervene in their period of history, those who chose women as subjects risked being cordoned off

into the then-emerging field of women's history, regardless of their intentions. Do we write for historians of early America, broadly construed, with many overlapping fields, or for those who specialize in early modern or U.S. women's history, gender, or sexualities?" (p.427)

Continuing the article he wrote about the status of women in early America, which is confirmed by the research that of course, it is important to realize that statistics and textbooks only offer a partial picture of the situation. Other indicators point to the idea that early American women are active research topics and that the historians who study them are, in fact, at the core of either American history or the historical profession. Think about executive leadership. In the 1980s and 1990s, Linda K. Kerber and Laurel Thatcher Ulrich authored seminal works on early American women's history, and both have presided over the American Historical Association (AHA). It is also expected that, if you examine the research on early American women, it could be in the specialized fields and topics of women's history. In addition, he claims that several articles on America's first women have been published over the past ten years that contained the same studies which have been devoted to feminist academic readers and activists who use early American women's history to highlight their studies and instruction of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

2.3 The marginalization and subjugation of women in early America:

It was common for women to be marginalized and subjugated in early American societies there have been numerous writings and articles on the first American women, between investigations about their conditions and the way to prove themselves.

Despite progress in reframing early America, studies are still underway on the causes of this marginalization for example (Snyder, 2012.) in his research he stated that women at that time were completely subjected to laws and regulations as well as discrimination in work and religion. Politics, culture and the fields they follow, then this distinction differed on the basis of race, ethnicity and class.

On the one hand the bases of the conditions mentioned before, women were subjected to the control of the authority of men, such as their fathers, brothers, or husbands, on the other hand, the enslaved women and indentured women were also subjected to the authority of their masters and mistresses Snyder even mentioned that women from the upper classes enslaved women from lower class and ruled over them with power unavailable to them (2012).

In the same light he added that the marginalization was not the only main issue that should be discussed also the abusive labor of women on agricultural land in early North America is also of the same important, therefore, polygamy with the discrimination in their marriages between native American women and others as a result of these factors, men ascended in status and had an advantage over women. In another field, if we highlight the native American women as a simple example of long-term labour in planting, food production, trade, and the establishment of sedentary communities in the precontact and colonial world(Smith,2006).

All the issues raised above explain to us how the status of women has declined because the deterioration of the economy has a great deal to make women less likely to participate in politics, because they were sold like slaves or exploited to work on agricultural lands. All of them are social upheavals that made early America forget the achievements and the contribution of women in a number of fields.

2.4 Changing Views of Women in the 1920s:

Complemented by the harsh conditions and hardships that it mentioned previously demonstrated, women were subjected to enslavement, exploitative work, polygamy, and discrimination based on gender, race and appearance, all of them were sufficient factors for women to rise up and to re-promote for the idea of proving their existence in various fields common to them and men. So as a result to all these conditions, a new movement emerged and contributed in the transition and renewal of women movements.

The new woman at that time sought the same freedom that men obtained with the same economic and political rights. At the end of 1920s women were not on the same steps or specifications as previous generations, their behaviour and manners differed from their predecessors, so that they were able to completely improve their legal and economic status, and as evidence of that, they reached for the first time in history equality in some fields with men(Freedman,1974) .

The transition of conceptual feminist analysis from the 1920s to the contemporary quasi-feminist method is significant because it reflects historical events and the emphasis placed on larger feminist ideals. According to Mary Beard, historians agreed for years during the post-1920 era that women are credited with being a positive "force in history."(Freedman,1974)

Freedman(n.d)stated in his article too that what Arthur Meier Schlesinger had termed "the pall of silence" but women they were trying to correct this term by praising them after 1920 for being active participants in the economy and politics of the country because at that time, historians were overlooking their achievements and contented themselves with words in history books that no one cared about, until the thesis spread to reconsider and study the concepts of the" new women" .

In the 1950s, historians questioned the feminist theory that women were unable to contribute to American society even after gaining the right to vote even after suffrage, they continued to be oppressed. Scholars in other fields started to question the veracity of the post-World War I woman's image in America toward the end of the protracted period of neglect. By the time a resurgence in interest in the topic reached mainstream levels (coinciding, but not necessarily connected to, Betty Friedan's *The Feminine Mystique's* publication in 1963), historians had also started to re-evaluate their ideas about the new woman(Freedman,1974)

Inspired from the article of(Freedman,1974) (which stated that in the end of 1920s and the early of 1930s the critics extend in their analysis of the first ten years of women having the vote. They welcomed women's participation in American society while focusing on political and economic emancipation measures, despite clear signs those women had not yet attained equality.

(Perkins,1927)from current history symposium of "the new women" declared that several studies have shown women's political, literary, and economic achievement after enfranchisement. The right to vote for women eliminated gender discrimination in the state.

But opponents of giving women the right to vote expressed their dissatisfaction and said that They considers this right as an encroachment of women on the field of men, including them as opponents, (Tarbell, p375)wrote "I don't feel that women have contributed anything new or worthwhile . . . I maintain that this ten years experience has proved that women have become the tools of party leaders, just as men have."

But after a while, appeared in positive reviews an apologetic way on the political presentations of women, this is demonstrated by the recognition that women's contributions cannot be evaluated from their electoral votes, and they announced their success from the social life to the political sphere of course while maintaining their duties at home(Freedman,1974)

Basically continue with the analyzing of Freedman in the same light of the right of vote for women he declared that the influx of women to use the ballot was insignificant compared to men, and they did not vote as expected. This is due to a lack of political experience and not, as some critics claimed that they are politically powerless.

2.5 American history's shining chronicle of women's advancement:

By the end of the 1920s, women had undoubtedly achieved some progress, that period was characterized by the full acceptance of American women in political life and greater progress was achieved in in the social and economic fields. from the social point of view, they also knew clear progress, as he mentioned , they were interested in fashion and cosmetics, and became more daring in their clothes, hair styles, and the use of cosmetics, as well as smoking and drinking .According to Selsson(n.d)the American feminine was undergoing deeper changes through changes in fashion .

Women's work and access to a job enhanced women's sense of independence and the possibility of earning away from the shadow of men, and despite this they aspired for more freedom ,They formed political parties dedicated to the struggle for an equal legal status for women, and other parties concerned with the care of a child (Freedman,1974).

Critics of that era wrote that women's achievements were clear and increasingly developed day after day. Despite the superficial treatment of women in other works, they made efforts in the national parties and also turned to government agencies and educational institutions, but they were severely restricted and exposed to many disappointments. Breckinridge reported that their efforts were not subject to consultation and the new woman was misled as an assumption and not an object of real history (Freedman,1974).

According to Robert and Helen Lynd(1937 .p102)the need for women to work to supplement re-duced family incomes during the Depression confused traditional roles and placed renewed emphasis on femininity and on the value of women as homemakers.

2.6 Women's status in the United States since 1950:

This period was marked by the end of the Second World War. Certainly, there were many changes and developments related to the social and political situation of women. Freedman declared that historians of that period portrayed that women were emancipated through civilized and industrialized society and also by exercising the right to vote, while

legal and political equality was noted, At the end of the Second World War, American society faced obstacles related to the roles and status of women and concerning the new woman and her activities.

In the same light, he discusses the new feminism that appeared and spread in society during that period, Several forerunners of modern feminism emerged in the 1950s for a variety of reasons. American women were ready for a resurgence of feminism. They had survived the years of the Great Depression and war without making new demands for equality. They now lived in a more prosperous society that was beginning to focus on the issue of racial equality, a topic that has traditionally heightened feminist concerns. Moreover, the generation of women who reached adulthood in the 1950s had not lived through or become bored of a previous feminist movement. These women were at a crossroads; would they resume their long-abandoned fight for equality?

Robert and Helen Lynd(1937, p102) held that “in both politics and the economy, a pretty steady level was attained that has only indefinitely changed with the passage of time.” Three variables hampered women's efforts for further advancement: the “residue of prejudice against working women,” particularly in non-traditional women's occupations; feminists' ignorance of “the essential changes in a social structure which must precede women's supposing positions of leadership....; and class cleavages in the women's movement, exacerbated by the discord over the Civil Rights Legislation.”

He added that the postwar decades were characterized by women's disinterest in many of the successes, despite the war has resulted in a "dramatic liberalization of ideas about women's skills and the appropriateness of their working outside the house."(Freedman, 1974)In addition to that, until confirmation of the aspirations As the status differences between men and women grew less, so did their expectations. Women went away from the pursuit of political and economic equality and toward the pursuit of sexual and social identity as a result of the women's rights movement failing only in the sense that it succeeded too well.. (Freedman, 1974.)

Away from historians, as they have published several articles on the subject in 1964 Friedan preceded them in publishing a book in 1963, which is a press debate that helps to remind about the revival of the women's movement and its impact on the political situation of American women . “The Feminine Mystique,” was the name of the book.

Potter (1963) commented that the obstacles that women faced, namely the complete inequality regarding the dual roles that women play, including professional and domestic roles, impede them from fulfilling their full political role, especially after the First World War. He emphasized how the opportunity of conflict led to changes in women's standing. While he was providing clarifications and remarks, several historians started looking into the political involvement of women during the post-World War II era. They learned that the new ladies went beyond what the old ones had claimed, they added that the new studies did not suffice with mentioning their political activities and efforts, despite the social obstacles and the imposed barriers that hindered them from liberation.

Studies done by Scott (1963) on southern women confirmed that she discovered that suffrage had significantly boosted southern women's political activism and inspired initiatives at social and political transformation. Scott discovered women's groups looking into working conditions, fighting for children's and women's rights legislation, and even promoting inter-racial harmony in various states. Women's organizations worked to improve state and local governments in Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, and Kentucky. Southern women's political advancement was at conflict with firmly established politicians, but their efforts persisted throughout the decade.

The next, more practical interpretation is Chafe's examination of the shifting positions of American women from 1920 to 1970. Chafe discovered that political equality for women had not been attained.

He attempted to explain women's political failure in terms of social forces, including cross-group pressures on women, discrimination stemming from the authoritarian family structure and the sexual division of labor, and the lack of a compelling women's issue for the new voters to focus on, after surveying the political and sociological literature on voting behaviour. Chafe recognized that women had made only little economic progress. Despite his belief that sexual equality for women has "much grown," the continuance of a sexual division of work, he recognized, was unaffected by "shifts in manners and morality." He claimed that the Depression just dealt the feminist movement's ambitions for equality their ultimate blow and dated the shift in focus from careers to homemaking around 1930 (Chafe, 1971).

2.7 Women's Political Representation by the Church:

Among both the desire to participate and the struggle for existence, women's politics persisted. In addition to the other challenges previously discussed, women have also experienced another domination, notably the Mormon, or, to put it another way, the religious adherents had a higher portion of their authority over women's presence in politics. Additionally, Mackay expose that Church authorities and the clergy were supporting the male authority and imposing limited roles on women that they were forced to remain wives and mothers for their children only, Over time, however, the women gathered their ideas and reconstructed their political future by establishing parties and women's associations that support their rights and the need for equality between different races, Mackay noted that they worked to restore some of the rights that had previously been withdrawn from them by the Mormons, including the right to vote then the Equal Rights Amendment and women suffrage (the 1840s–1910) altered American political and social life (1960s–80s). In both revolutions, women gathered to formalize their increased civic engagement, parity with males in terms of citizenship and legal standing, and independence from them. Women also organized to counter both of these initiatives.

Women have succeeded in imposing themselves politically if the definition of politics is the choosing of leaders and the creation of public policy, then their involvement was minimal. They cast their votes on whether or not to support the actions of their leaders, not on the alternatives. They made an effort to create a theocracy. It was both civic and religious to have a public policy. Government representatives were both democratically chosen and ordained by the church. In public church meetings, women were permitted to vote, but the clergy held private sessions where they were not permitted, where the leaders and policies were already decided. (MacKay, n,d). She added that all females became subjects because the Mormon authority was imposed in the nineteenth century, it determined the role of women as assistants to the male authority, not as equal partners, and not as independent individuals, but with the overlapping centuries this principle was relaxed and democratized.

The American values of democracy and consent of the governed were put through their paces by Mormon attempts to create a theocracy in the West. The Mormons just transformed their ecclesiastical apparatus into a political government when they established the first Anglo-American republic in Utah. (MacKay, n,d). Mackay declared that in Utah, the Relief Society was restructured "for the achievement of every good and noble task" in

addition to providing relief. It once again evolved into a platform for women's involvement in politics and the community, similar to other women's groups around the nation, both religious and secular. Mormon women organized through the group to take political action on a variety of subjects, including both support for and opposition to women's rights. Not the ladies themselves, but church leaders who have supported and led most of their activities. By effectively representing women's issues, these groups assisted in integrating women into the political culture. Many organizations, notably the Relief Society, have civic initiatives with a political bent. These groups served as intermediaries between women and the public realm and made several attempts to influence opinion. Three major issues activated women in the political sphere in the nineteenth century—the abolition of slavery, temperance, and woman suffrage” (Mackay,n,d,p.365)

Mackayincluded that certain American women were demanding to obtain the same rights as males. More than a hundred men and women signed a Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions at the Seneca Falls, New York, and Women’s Rights Convention in July 1848, which included a resolution declaring it "the duty of women of this country to secure to themselves the decreed right to the elective franchise." Males and women were created equally, and those who signed the agreement vowed to uphold the belief that men had no inherent right to rule over women without their permission. This statement cuts to the very core of patriarchy.

2.8 19th-century women's political issues:

After the commendable progress made by women in the state of Utah politically, this included the establishment of movements and political parties anxious with women’s issues and concerns, without forgetting that these political parties were led by Mormon women. Women's political development stemmed from the issue of denying them the ability to vote, which looked to benefit males. When they petitioned the US Congress to generally oppose voting in favor of women in 1871, they were confronted with resistance. The commencement of women's suffrage mobilization, which Mackay concentrated on, was encouraging for the beginning of legislative efforts, one of which was known as the suffrage struggle in Utah.Since the US Congress had complete authority over all the lands and refused the request to establish Utah as a state and made it a region, so Utah Governor at that time Brigham Young ordered the holding of the first regional elections in 1851. (MacKay, n,d) Mormon men had a share in making religious and political decisions, While women had political

groups, they were still under the authority of males and were fully excluded from participation in political matters made by Mormon men. Women's suffrage has grown to be a significant issue in the state of Utah, and over that time it has symbolized more than just the liberation of women from political subjugation. As Mackay highlighted, women also have other worries and issues that they deal with, such as polygamy this resulted in a constitutional dispute in the US at the same time, some women in the United States of America were demanding equal rights with men.

Mackay declared that in New York exactly Seneca Falls on 1848 an agreement was held that included women's rights issues, where more than one hundred men and women signed various decisions, including the resolution calling it "the duty of women of this country to secure to themselves the decreed right to the elective franchise." (Mackay, n.d, p.366). Mackay noted between the lines of her analyzes and conclusions that those who signed the document covenanted the principles that state that men and women are equal in addition to men have no power or any control over women except with their consent.

The ability to vote and the fight against polygamy also were two of the issues where women continued to strive for political equality. In 1862, Mormon women again formed public crowds and petitioned for the repeal of anti-polygamy laws in response to these problems. Every married woman in Utah had the right to a piece of property in her name, as part of one of their conditions (MacKay, n.d).

Belva A. Lockwood, who became the first female attorney to be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court after traveling to Washington with a group of Mormon women, was also named by the NWSA to oppose any legislation in Congress that would deny women in Utah the right to vote, according to Mackay. Utah women should have political equality with males in Utah, according to memorials sent to the convention on March 18 by the Salt Lake and Utah Suffrage Associations. To present the monuments, 75 ladies packed the conference center. The topic of women's suffrage was addressed in conventions, the local press, public discussions, church gatherings, and private conferences during the next month (MacKay, n.d).

Many non-Mormons opposed the constitution's inclusion of women's suffrage because they believed that the accession of about 35,000 women four-fifths of whom were Mormons would consolidate power in the hands of Mormon leaders. Non-Mormons organized a gathering in Ogden in April and warned that the issue of providing women the right to vote beyond participation in school elections will be raised. (MacKay, n.d). Mackay confirmed that

after the efforts and struggles of women, their political successes began to emerge, especially after the appointment of several women to important political positions, and the constitution recognized the right of women to vote. Despite the apparent improvement, there was anxiety over the poor voter participation among women, whose opinions ranged from apathy to resistance. Women began voting and winning elections and Dr. Cannon was elected to the Senate.

In 1912 the election was a banner year for women candidates. Ten women, four Republicans, two Democrats, three Progressives, and one Socialist ran for the state legislature; and Margaret Zane Cherdion was selected as the first woman in the United States to the Electoral College” (Mackay,n,d, p.378).In Utah's Kanab, an all-female board was elected in 1912, with Mary E. Woolley Chamberlain serving as both chair and mayor.

2.9 Timeline of women's political achievements:

Previously to 1776, American women did not appreciate engaging in politics and public life, yet despite the aforementioned challenges and by-passing numerous hurdles, she was able to advance in a short amount of time.The following discusses the successes and achievements of female political activists at a time when women's rights are lacking, from public modesty to political life (ShareAmerica, 2021).

2.9.1Senator in the UnitedState:

Martha Hughes Cannon (1857–1932), was a noted physician and the first elected woman state (ShareAmerica, 2021).



adopted from; https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/86/Martha_Hughes_Cannon.jpg

2.9.2 Getting the right to vote for women:

1851 – 1920: Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony were the leaders of the anti-slavery fight that gave rise to the women's suffrage movement. In 1920, women were granted the right to vote (share America, 2021).



adopted from; <https://share.america.gov/ar/women-politics-timeline/>

2.9.3 Elected to the US congress:

1916: Janet Rankin was the first woman elected to Congress. "I may be the first woman in Congress, but I won't be the last," Rankin, who represented Montana, said after her victory in 1916 (share America, 2021).



adoptedfrom;<https://time.com/4549800/jeannette-rankin-100/>

2.9.4 A Position in the Government of the President in 1933

The first woman to hold a government position was Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor under President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. She had a significant role in the adoption of minimum wage regulations as part of the New Deal, a package of economic policies to combat the Great Depression (ShareAmerica, 2021).



Adopted from <https://exhibitions.ushmm.org/americans-and-the-holocaust/personal-story/frances-perkins>

2.9.5 Achieving the right to vote for black Americans:

In 1965, Diane Nash co-founded the civil rights movement's student wing and fought for voting rights in the South. She put her life in danger by registering black women and men to vote through nonviolent tactics, which contributed to the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (share America, 2021).



Adopted from <https://www.pinterest.com/jaderbug42/diane-nash/>

2.9.6 The election for the white house:

The first black woman to run for president from a major party was Shirley Chisholm in 1972 (share America, 2021).



Adopted from; <https://time.com/4359610/shirley-chisholm-nominee/>

2.9.7 Candidate selection for Vice President

Geraldine Ferraro was the first woman to receive a major party's nomination for vice president in 1984(share America, 2021).



Adopted from; <https://static01.nyt.com/images/2016/06/11/us/ferrarostill/ferrarostill-superJumbo.jpg>

2.10Feminism as Political movement:

Feminism is simply the belief that all genders should have equal opportunities and rights. It involves valuing the different experiences, identities, skills, and strengths of women and working to ensure that every woman has the opportunity to exercise all of her legal rights. It's

about ensuring that all women and girls, regardless of their backgrounds, have access to the same possibilities in life as boys and men (IWDA,2022)

The idea of feminism, or the equality of women in politics, business, and culture, dates to one of the earliest periods of human civilization. Generally, it is divided into three waves: the first wave, which focused on the right to property and the ability to vote; the second wave, which concentrated on equality and the fight against discrimination; and the third wave (History, 2022).

2.10.1Femenism in the US:

The Seneca Falls Convention, the first women's rights convention, which took place at the Wesleyan Chapel in Seneca Falls, New York, on July 19 and 20, 1848, marked the start of the first wave of feminism in the United States (History,2021).

The experiences of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott at the World Anti-Slavery Convention in London in 1840 served as the foundation for the Seneca Falls Convention. Due to their gender, the conference refused to seat Mott and other American female delegates. [7] A convention to discuss the plight and treatment of women was discussed by Mott, a Quaker preacher, and Stanton, the young spouse of an antislavery agent (History, 2021).

History article declared about a petition has been announced by women that includes the following: The proclamation went on to list specific complaints made by women over legislation that forbids married women from owning property, money, or wages. Coverture laws, which were in force across America and obliged women to give these goods up to their husbands, were in place to enforce this requirement. The poor position given to women in most religions, their lack of access to education and professional employment, and these issues were also discussed. [8] The Declaration also stated that women should be allowed to vote.

2.10.2Feminism after the war :(The first wave)

Space between title and text

Women's employment increased as a result of World War II, which also forced more women into previously male-dominated fields where they might earn a living. Women made up 37% of the workforce in 1945 compared to 28% in 1940. Due to the dearth of men at home, many women chose to work in the industrial sector; by 1943, women made up one-third of the

workforce at Boeing's facility in Seattle. According to historian Jane Marcellus, women saw a shift in public acclaim that had never been seen before, as they were praised for their skill and intelligence. However, the 1946 Congress of American Women's "Position of the American Woman Today" fought for the rights of women of color and those from minority groups after the Second World War. After working together in factories during World War II, white feminism started to embrace intersectionality. An increasing corpus of literature demonstrates that women at this time did not earn much money over the long term. However, the modest improvements in status and income that women of color made in the 1940s had a long-lasting impact on feminism. The difference in pay between white and African American women had shrunk by 15% in 1950s (History, 2021).

2.10.3The Second wave of feminism:

Space between title and text

In the United States, second-wave feminism emerged in the early 1960s. The second wave of feminism frequently lived by the maxim "the personal is political" for the majority of the 1960s and until its demise in 1970. Betty Friedan wrote the best-selling book *The Feminine Mystique* in 1963, influenced by *The Second Sex*, and she openly objected to the image of women in the media, claiming that keeping women at home limited their opportunities and wasted ability and potential. She said that the ideal nuclear family that was portrayed and heavily promoted at the time did not reflect happiness and was rather demeaning to women. The second wave of feminism in the United States is commonly regarded to have started with this book (History, 2021).

Legal triumphs like the Equal Pay Act of 1963, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (which forbade sex discrimination in employment), and the *Griswold v. Connecticut* Supreme Court decision of 1965 helped the cause gain momentum (which legalized birth control for married couples). The National Organization for Women was founded in 1966 by Betty Friedan and other men and women (NOW). One of the movement's most significant legal triumphs in the late 1960s, following the establishment of NOW in 1966, was a 1967 Executive Order granting women full affirmative action rights(History, 2021).

2.11 American Women's Suffrage:

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The women's suffrage movement fought for women's voting rights in the United States for many years. It took activists and reformers nearly a century to obtain that right, and the struggle was not without difficulty: disagreements over tactics often put the movement at risk of collapse (History, 2022).

Alternatively, Women in early America were completely excluded from the right to vote and by the end of 18s century finally the right to vote became a national issue in the United States then women became questioning and struggling for became part from this right (Augustyn,2022).

Women's suffragists and their opponents met in humid Nashville, Tennessee, in the summer of 1920 for the pivotal confrontation in the long-running struggle for American women's voting rights. On August 18, the Tennessee House narrowly approved the amendment after a dramatic battle in the state legislature. The 19th Amendment was ratified on August 26th, today recognized as Women's Equality Day. By this time, women had already won the right to vote in 15 states across the nation (mostly in the West), as well as in New Zealand, Australia, Finland, Denmark, Norway, Canada, Austria, Germany, Poland, Russia, and the Netherlands. The 19th Amendment, however, altered the federal laws of the United. The first sovereign state to grant women the right to vote was New Zealand, which did so in 1893. Australia and Finland followed in 1902 and 1906, respectively. In 1918, the United Kingdom achieved a small triumph by granting suffrage to women over 30.

After achieving that part of the right to vote items and reasons for ensuring women's suffrage overlapped, to another approach, which was merged it with slavery and racial discrimination between color, race, or the previous state of slavery. All of this led to a civil war that includes black men and white women. The leaders of the various suffrage fractions emerged to be Alice Paul and Carrie Chapman Catt. The National American Women Suffrage Association was founded in 1890 by these two opposing factions of the women's rights movement (NAWSA). However, the suffrage movement split once more in the early 20th century when some younger activists were frustrated with the sluggish progress of the cause and chose to adopt a more active stance. Weiss notes that "the same divisions and tensions occur in Great Britain, which is running a parallel path to enfranchisement." Though the first women's suffrage

amendment had been submitted in Congress in 1878, it had gone essentially nowhere since then. "Weiss describes the increasing annoyance of the suffragists: "Every year they go there, every year they testify, and every year it goes back into the filing cabinet. "And for 42 years, this occurred."(History, 2021, para 9,10)

History 2021 declared that "Things began to change during World War I. With U.S. entry into the conflict in 1917, American women took on new roles in service of their country, replacing absent men in the workforce at home, volunteering in relief organizations and even serving in the military."(Para,11)

Meanwhile, The two wings of the suffrage movement pursued their objectives in separate ways while the country was at war. Paul and her Women's Party supporters demonstrated in front of the White House and criticized President Woodrow Wilson for not actively promoting women's suffrage. Paul, who was detained in 1917 and given a seven-month prison term, staged a hunger strike there. The media covered her treatment, which helped the suffragist cause gain support. Catt, on the other hand, gave up her pacifist beliefs and persuaded other NAWSA members to support the war effort (History,2021).

History,2021 continued that "By 1918, Wilson had announced his support for women's suffrage as a wartime measure, helping the amendment pass in the House of Representatives that January. The Senate followed suit in June 1919, and it went to the states for ratification."(para13).

The 19th Amendment to the Constitution was eventually approved on August 18, 1920, granting citizenship to all American women for the first time and stating that they, like men, are deserving of all the privileges and obligations of citizenship (History,2022).

From the women who fought for the vote as first one Susan.B.Anthony was grewed in family believed for equality between gender and justice in rights and the human should have good education.She was advocating on behalf of a women's issue and the women should express herself and vote Therefore, Alice Paul who was well educated and joined the suffragist Emmeline Pankhurst's radical, confrontational Women's Social and Political Union so when she returned to the united states and practice politics then Paul was known by leader of the most militant wing of the woman-suffrage movement(History,2022).

2.12 Conclusion:

As was previously discussed, it can be inferred that American women's political representation has faced several challenges, which has led to their political representation being denied and marginalized by both society and history on multiple occasions. The two world wars stand out as the largest illustration of this, since their repercussions lingered for a challenging period to restore development, and have contributed considerably and notably to the undervaluing of women in politics throughout America's early history. Nevertheless, they overcame this, rebuilt themselves, and founded organizations and political parties that reflect their interests and actions as well as the necessity of their political presence. The two world wars stand out as the biggest illustration of how the underrepresentation of women in politics throughout America's early history was caused by a variety of other, equally important barriers.

Chapter Three:
Women's
Political Empowerment
in the US

3.1 Introduction:

This section tries to draw a link between women participation politically and socially and their increased willingness and to involve themselves in political representation. It begins by comparing females and the males participation rates in the legislative branches, the House of Representatives and the Senate until reaching Congress by evaluating the vast difference and its causes. This part of research also presents vivid examples about the lineage between several specific states, it also provides a plethora of information about some of female political figures who ran for the presidency and who were not lucky and lost the presidential race.

3.2 The low level of female representation in US politics:

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As mentioned previously historians, journalists, or the like delved in putting into evidence women's political and social struggle and their attempt to join the political seats. Despite the obstacles they faced, as the two world wars, their atrocities and their remnants, women were able to show her existence and to prove their importance. However, at the political level, women suffered marginalization and even exclusion. Although the rates of their representation vary from one state to another, little or no room was given to women in American government as will be shown later in the coming research.

3.2.1 A Comparison of New Zealand and the United States in Terms of Political Representation:

Space between title and text

New Zealand shares the same historical culture and political power as the US, the demographical situation as well as the level of gender participation in democracy is proportionally different. New Zealand records a higher level of participation of women in politics than the US does (HyungAhn et al, 2019).

This was based on that the literature which is currently available on female political representation which relied on three different explanations: sociostructural, cultural, and institutional, and they provided it with general studies about the low political female presentation in its national legislature and one from the real exciting example. There is a

strong cultural and democratic bond between New Zealand and its political history and culture.

The American political institutions and the social structures have a big domination over all the fifty states in the US because some expected ones don't share the same level of the female representation ratio which are (Washington, Arizona, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Maryland). Compared to the other states, these six had exceptionally high female representation. The concept here therefore emphasizes the variations in the percentages of female presented in the US and refers to the electoral program that depicts this low level of female participation inequity in the US (HyunAhn et al, 2019).

To examine how the election system affects the degree of female political representation in two distinct nations, a comparison of inter-state levels between the US and New Zealand is offered. New Zealand's successful transition from a majoritarian to a mixed-member proportional electoral system serves as a prime example of how a country might do the same the mixed-member proportional system (MMP). (HyunAhn et al, 2019).

3.3 International comparison studies: New Zealand and the US house of representatives:

Space between title and text

These studies included many statistics and numerical tables to enumerate the vast difference in female political representation among them.

4. 3. 1: The similarities between New Zealand and the US:

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Though the US is perhaps the most representative liberal democracy in the world, less than 20% of the seats in the House of Representatives are held by American women (Center for American Women and Politics, 2015). For instance, New Zealand outperforms the US in terms of women's political empowerment. In terms of female representation in parliament, New Zealand came in at number 29, while the US came in at number 73. (UN Women, 2015). More precisely, 31.4 percent of women participated in the lower house of the New Zealand Parliament. In the US Congress in 2014, there were 18.3 percent of women in the House (79/432) and 20 percent in the Senate (20/100). (UN Women, 2014). Women had 104 of the 535 seats in 2015 (or 19.4%).. (HyunAhn et al, 2019.)

Although New Zealand and the US are two separate nations, certain parallels between them permit a careful comparison. Democracies in the two nations differ somewhat in terms of sex distribution, political history, and culture. In terms of democracy, the US came in at number 20 with a score of 8.05 while New Zealand came in at number four with a score of 9.26. Both nations received good marks for political engagement. It's interesting to note that they both scored 8.13 in the category of political culture (The Economist Intelligence Unit, 2016). Second, even though the US has a far greater total population than New Zealand, the Central Intelligence Agency found that the two countries' age distributions are comparable (Hyun Ahn et al, 2019).

They confirmed that the US and New Zealand are comparable to one another in terms of age structure and the male-to-female sex ratio, which is estimated to be 0.8:1 in both countries. Third, after gaining independence from Great Britain, the US adopted the British election system. Similar to Britain, New Zealand adopted the British electoral system until switching to the MMP system in the 1990s. Similarities in political culture, sex ratio, and early political history between the two nations provide a context in which researchers may control variables that obfuscate the ratio of women participating in politics.

There is undoubtedly a difference between the democratic systems in the US and New Zealand. While the New Zealand Parliament uses the British Westminster system, the US political system uses the presidential system. Although both countries are Anglophone open societies, the US-based its ideals on freedom and liberty while New Zealand bases its on justice. (Fischer, 2012).

The US enacted the 19th Amendment in 1920, but New Zealand had a long history of women voting. In 1893, it became the first independent nation in the world to provide women the right to vote. But in several battles, including World Wars I and II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, the Persian Gulf War, and the Afghan War, the United States and New Zealand have fought side by side. The UN, OPEC, APEC, ASEAN Regional Forum, IMF, World Bank, WTO, and other international organizations are members demonstrating their dedication to democratic values, development, and security (Hyun Ahn et al, 2019).

3.4 Women's political representation in the United States:

Women have made progress in business and education, but they are still underrepresented in politics in the United States. Despite making up over half of the population in the US, women only held 19.4% of the seats in the 114th Congress (19.3% in the House of Representatives and 20% in the Senate) (Hyun Ahn et al, 2019).

The perception of traditional gender roles continues to prevail in American society, where women are encouraged to perform their roles as mothers and homemakers that limit them to childcare and household tasks. Such male-centered culture obstructs women from participating in political activities (Paxton&Kunovich, 2003,p.90).

Women and men feel the same duties towards family responsibilities Moreover, when women run for public office, they are pressured to conform to the prevailing stereotypes of politicians and to compromise their femininity. When having to meet some unfair expectations from society, women usually find themselves embittered when they realize that it is difficult to assimilate the unrealistic ideas of female politicians (Ballington and Karam, 2005, pp. 44-45)

This great difference between men and women in political representation goes back to the early childhood upbringing, where males are subjected to societal prejudice on the part of fathers and teachers to engage in political activities within the confines of their homes and schools. Therefore, socialization reflects the influence of men to be more knowledgeable about politics than women because women become less accommodating early in the world of politics(Lawless&Fox, 2013).

The factors that contribute to women not being politically ambitious are traditional family obligations, their awareness of the political environment, and their self-confidence of electoral capacity. The first obstacle is traditional family responsibility. Women who are in professional occupations find themselves expected to bear the brunt of the housework. When women work the same hours at the same workplace as men, they tend to spend more time on housework than men. Even if there are women that aspire to be legislators, often they will not undergo the electoral procedure due to their household obligations (Monopoli, 2009, p. 162)

The second barrier to political ambition is that women find the political environment less desirable and practicable when considering running for office. Women view the election atmosphere to be fiercely competitive and prejudiced against them on the basis of gender, and they also have unfavourable opinions toward certain activities related to the modern

campaign's mechanics. Women are less likely to want to run for public office than males are because they are more concerned about potential privacy invasion and discomfort that comes with political activity. Potential female candidates' self-awareness of politically relevant personality qualities is the third barrier they must overcome. Male and female candidates must deal with the increased scrutiny that comes with competing in public) Lawless & Fox, 2013).

3.5 Lack of political representation of women for elections in the US:

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In the United States, why does the political representation rate for women vary? We can discuss this question according to The New Yorker political expert Hendrik Hertzberg, the single-member district plurality system (SMDP), which has a winner-take-all election process, is to blame for the political issues rather than unethical politicians, self-centered voters, money, or American political culture (Amy, 2000).

When converting votes to seats, they take two components of the electoral system as two main variables, namely the size of the district and electoral formulas. Then it moves to the number of seats granted to a specific area, which in turn affects the lists of candidates in political parties even apart from the close links that exist between candidates and the communities they serve, since it is challenging to elect representatives fairly when only one seat is given to each electoral district. MMDs, in contrast, have improved proportionality, which tends to represent the different perspectives of voters. Large districts boost party magnitude in terms of district size. The term "party magnitude" describes how many representatives were chosen from each district by members of a single party. The size of a district frequently influences the candidates that political parties choose. The likelihood that political parties will nominate more women increases as the number of seats in each district rises (Benoit, 2001).

The proportional representation (PR) concept assures that the number of seats gained by parties will correspond to the support of voters for those parties. Because the thresholds are low, most parties can gain seats under this arrangement. Minorities and women can be represented more fairly thanks to the PR rule. To appeal to a wide range of voters, political parties might propose a variety of candidates; nevertheless, PR does not work consistently over the world (Rosen, 2013.)

As an example in 2017, the proportion of women in the US Congress narrowly surpassed 19%. The US has much lower levels of female political engagement than other industrialized democracies then the studies given above suggest that a significant portion of the low female representation ratio may be attributed to the Santa Monica Daily Press (SMDP), mechanism used in the US voting system. The SMDP system was detrimental to women and underrepresented groups(Hyun Ahn et al, 2019).

3.6 Eligible Women for president of the United States :

Throughout history, women had restrictions that followed them politically, but they defied the dominant reality of men and proved their abilities until they applied to run for the presidency of the republic in the US. The first woman to run for president in the United States was Victoria Woodhull, who was followed by Bilva Lockwood, an advocate for women's and African Americans' right to vote and one of the country's first female attorneys. The first extensive nationwide campaign for a woman to run for president took place in 1884 during her presidential candidacy. Margaret Chase Smith was notable for becoming the first person with her name to run for president at a significant political party convention, which goes beyond just saying "we add to the list." She was also the first female representative of Maine in the House and Senate, serving in both positions from 1940 until 1973 (Lewis,n.d).

Perhaps the greatest example of women politicians is Hillary Clinton. She is the most famous politician in America. She is the ex-wife of President Bill Clinton. She was a former Secretary of State. She held several political positions and headed the Peace Party. She announced her candidacy for the presidency, in 2016 saw Hillary Clinton run for president, making history as the first woman to get a major US party's endorsement. She came up short against Donald J. Trump, but along the road, she inspired a lot of girls and women. Prior to that, in addition to her legal profession, Clinton held several leadership posts, including that of the first lady of Arkansas, the first lady of the United States, and senator for the state of New York in the US Senate (share America, 2021).

We advance further to the present time to take a vivid example of American politicians Amla Harris, a California senator, who was chosen by then-Democratic Party candidate Joe Biden to fill the position of Vice President on his electoral ticket in 2020 and took the oath of allegiance for the position in January 2021. Harris became the first woman of Southeast Asian and African American descent to hold the position of Vice President (share America, 2021).

3.7 Women's None Election:

There have been forty-four presidents in office in America since the ratification of the Constitution on March 4, 1789, and the election of George Washington (1732–1799) as the first president of the nation in the same year, so questions will about why there have not been any female presidents? (Hussein,2016).

America is a mixture of obstacles faced by women politically or even socially, its passage through slavery for a long time, then control by the church and its men, then the remnants of the two world wars, to the problems of racial discrimination, all of which are sufficient remnants to obliterate the progress of women in any field all of them are cultural precedent legacies among American nations. Perhaps the reason for women's failure to reach power is the precedence of addressing historical issues related to religions, racism or slavery, for example, the sufferings were in religions, but it went ahead and that was the election of the first Catholic president, John F. Kennedy, followed by conflicts over discrimination, a struggle that fractured the world and He was confronted by Martin Luther King and ended with the statement of the first black president, Barack Obama(Hussein,2016).

Hussein offers his theses about but why did the Democratic Party not put Hillary Clinton, a former First Lady, forward as their candidate for president in 2008 instead of "Barack Obama"? Is it the fact that she is a woman and Americans have never before or ever dreamed that a woman will control them that makes them so afraid? In fact, since its founding, America has never had a female president, and throughout its history of freedom, democracy, and advancement, American society has not given birth to a single example of a woman rising to become president! During the reigns of Catherine II of Russia (1762–1796), Isabella II of Spain (1833–1868), Marie Antoinette of France (1774–1792), and Victoria of the United Kingdom. The United States.

Hussein (2016) stated “in the whole world (with the exception of America, the Arab region, and a few other countries), people do not face a problem with women assuming the kingship, the presidency or the prime ministership. The long period of liberation, development and creativity was not enough to provoke the jealousy of the Americans and ignite their enthusiasm, and displace them from their inherited conservative culture towards having a woman head their country!”(para. 8).

Hussein (2016) noted,"Although the percentage of educated women in America exceeds the percentage of educated men, and the percentage of female judges in some states exceeds male judges, and in the faculties of medicine, law and engineering the number of female students is greater and reaches almost half of the total, and even in the American army, women are 12% of the actual military forces .”(para.9).

America remains the most and most famous place in which they denounce unlimited equality and women's rights completely. Are they not ready to be ruled by a woman or do they see that the past female candidates are unqualified Now, after the American people have shown their willingness one day to abolish slavery, transcend racism and enshrine civil rights, and hand the White House over to a president A young Catholic (John F. Kennedy) once, and a young black president (Barack Obama) again, do the American people have the same willingness this time to marry a "woman" to the White House?,(Hussein,2016).

3.8 Conclusion:

As was previously discussed, it can be inferred that American women's political representation has faced several challenges, which have led to their political representation being denied and marginalized by both society and history on multiple occasions. The two world wars stand out as the largest illustration of this, since their repercussions lingered for a challenging period to restore development, and have contributed considerably and notably to the undervaluing of women in politics throughout America's early history. Nevertheless, they overcame this, rebuilt themselves, and founded organizations and political parties that reflect their interests and actions as well as the necessity of their political presence. The two world wars stand out as the biggest illustration of how the underrepresentation of women in politics throughout America's early history was caused by a variety of other, equally important barriers. ranging from lowest to highest

General conclusion

General Conclusion

For many long centuries, human societies have lived without realizing the real role of women, perhaps this was the reason for which women were left backward and excluded from participating in the political life of their countries. And American women were no exception to that marginalisation. Fortunately, the human mind has become at a high degree of maturity to accept the idea of equality, the sharing of responsibility among both men and women. No prosperity will be achieved with the rejection of an important partner of human societies. In fact more is expected from women, as they did not enter a field without proving an unparalleled merit, and even surpassed men in some of them.

Throughout history, the role, importance and well-being of women in society outweighed the dominance of men, so we find that the role of women in ancient times was diverse, as it differed according to the place and region, but in general, women had a role and influence on various societies and civilizations. Of course, at this time, women were very important at home for the sake of the family and raising children, but many women broke the rule, customs and traditions, and rose to the top to rule large empires, and women also had a role in the field of arts and writing books in history, philosophy, poetry and others. At the family level, poor women were working in handicrafts and doing housework in ancient Rome, while women of the upper class at this time were studying subjects such as literature and philosophy, so we can say that class in antiquity has influenced in some way the role of women in society. Activists in the women's liberation movement discussed and analyzed the injustice and inequality that women have suffered throughout history, and they believed that it was necessary to learn about the history of the American woman and her struggle over political interference.

The importance of this study lies in trying to discuss an important issue that has occupied world public opinion for a long time, which is the issue of empowering women and increasing the effectiveness of the role they play in society and the role they play in politics in general, which came as a response to the global trend towards promoting human rights in general. This study attempts to reveal what women can play in the inputs to politics and its components in making policy and decision-making and contributing to laws and the constitution, as well as trying to understand all the obstacles that women face towards exercising a better role.

As far as Women's History in the United States is concerned, the study of women's history has been a very popular and scholarly field, including many books, scholarly articles, museum

exhibits, and training courses in schools and universities. Women's roles have long been overlooked in textbooks and popular history. By the 1960s, women were presented as successful as male roles. The early feminist approach asserted that women were victims and were inferior at the hands of men. Where they passed through several barriers from one to the other, starting from war to tyranny and domination by men, strong religious values and their highly organized social structure. They believed that women should devote themselves to raising children, in addition to ethnic differences in the treatment of women.

No matter which colony they resided in, women in colonial America had a variety of duties. They were in charge of running the home, which included cooking, sewing, raising the kids, making soap and candles, among other things. The emergences of social classes in the 18th century, Women were expected to remain subservient to their fathers and husbands. Their occupational choices were also extremely limited. But contrary to expectations, the time has come when the dust has settled on accepting control and controlling the uprising and rejection of the current miserable conditions that refuse to acknowledge the merit of women in American society. They overcame this, rebuilt themselves, and founded organizations and political parties that reflect their interests and actions as well as the necessity of their political presence.

Among both the desire to participate and the struggle for existence, women's politics persisted. In addition to the other challenges previously discussed, women have also experienced another domination. In other words, the followers of religions had a higher share of their power over the presence of women in politics. In addition, ecclesiastical authorities and clergy supported patriarchal authority and imposed limited roles on women forced to remain wives and mothers only to their children, however, over time, women collected their ideas and reconstructed their political future by founding parties and women's associations that supported their rights and the need to Equality between the different races, and worked to restore some of the rights that had previously been withdrawn from them by the Mormons (a name for a group of clergy who imposed their control over the US government at that time), including the right to vote and then amending equal rights.

(the 1840s–1910) altered American political and social life (1960s–80s). In both revolutions, women gathered to formalize their increased civic engagement, parity with males in terms of citizenship and legal standing, and independence from them. Women also organized to counter both of these initiatives.

Women have succeeded in imposing themselves politically if the definition of politics is the choice of leaders and the creation of public policy, then their involvement was minimal. They cast their votes on whether or not to support the actions of their leaders

Between the political activities that women did began to demand women's suffrage as an anti-slavery movement, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony led the movement and was at the forefront of the scene. Women gained the right to vote in 1920. Diane Nash co-founded the student branch of the civil rights movement, and worked for voting rights in the South. She risked her life, using nonviolent methods and means, to register black women and men to vote, which helped pass the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Women have always been involved in politics through their own organizations. They have trained themselves about public issues and have worked to impact public policies. Politics is not just about elections, government, and public affairs; it is about the power to influence decisions made within human groups. Politics is about setting an agenda for public debate.

American women have made great strides in such fields as business and education in recent decades, but they are still under-represented in the political arena. The female population accounts for nearly half of the entire US population, but the female representation ratio barely reached 19 percent in the US Congress in 2017. Compared to other advanced democracies, female political participation is significantly low in the US. Political culture affects the extent to which women participate in the political arena in various ways. There is not a dearth of scholarly literature that attributes low female political participation to culture and social structure in the US.

This dissertation has aimed to give the reader an overview, about definitions of the participation of women in variety fields throughout history to the present time additionally to providing some ancient famous politician women from the time of the overwhelming ancient civilization therefore a small introduction for the importance of women involvement in politics

This dissertation also attempted to present the early American women history for political side and define the long struggle for achieving their rights and the associations that they occupied in their beginning of political empowerments including the main politician women those whose names were engraved in history due to their political successes that were able to completely transform the political path of women in early America. As a result, this research

General Conclusion

gave some studies about the recent political empowerment of women in the US compared to other states.

Glossary

Mormons:It is a religious and cultural group related to Mormonism, a religion started by Joseph Smith during the mid-19th century. The vast majority of Mormons are members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Saints. Mormons consider themselves part of the Christian faith, concentrated in Utah, in the United States.

Polygamy: It is a practice based on a man marrying more than one woman at the same time. Polygamy is permissible in a few religions such as Islam and some Christian denominations such as Mormonism.

Relief Society:associations that women occupied to practice their political activities in early American history

Early American women's antiquarians: ancient Americanwomen who participated in an active role in any field.

الملخص

تعتبر المرأة جزء لا يتجزأ من المجتمع بل هي اهم عناصره لما تشغله من ادوار مهمة في حياة الاسرة على مر العصور . تغير الدور الذي تلعبه المرأة في المجتمع بشكل كبير ، وقد أدى ذلك إلى تحسين العديد من القيم والحقوق التي تتمتع بها المرأة ، حيث أتاحت هذه التغييرات للمرأة فرصة المشاركة بأفكارها ومنحتها المزيد من الحرية التي أدت إلى مساهماتهم الفعالة في العديد من الأحداث الهامة يشمل التمثيل السياسي للمرأة الامريكية الحالية نضالات سابقة الهمت العديد من المؤرخين و المؤلفين و الباحثين للتعلمق فيها حيث مرت بالعديد من المراحل من نكران التاريخ الى التهميش و السيطرة ثم الخضوع لكن اكتملت بالانتفاض والنزعة لضرورة اثبات الذات الضائعة بين الماضي والمستقبل بالإضافة الى ذلك ستشرح الباحثة نقص التمثيل السياسي للنساء بين الولايات الامريكية حاليا مع تقديم امثلة من الواقع و بنسب من احصائيات مدروسة يهدف هذا البحث الى شرح معمق عن تفاصيل التاريخ السياسي للمرأة الامريكية و المراحل المختلفة التي مرت بها و الاسباب التي ادت الى تأخيرها و عرقلتها عن اثبات حضورها سياسيا

Résumé

Les femmes sont considérées comme faisant partie intégrante de la société. Elles en sont plutôt les éléments les plus importants en raison des rôles importants qu'elles occupent dans la vie familiale. À travers les âges, le rôle que jouent les femmes dans la société a radicalement changé, ce qui a conduit à l'amélioration de nombreuses valeurs et droits dont jouissent les femmes. Les changements pour les femmes ont donné la possibilité de participer à leurs idées et leur ont donné plus de liberté, ce qui a conduit à leurs contributions efficaces à de nombreux événements importants. La représentation politique du courant La femme américaine comprend des luttes antérieures qui ont inspiré de nombreux historiens, auteurs et chercheurs à s'y plonger, car elle est passée par de nombreuses étapes du déni de l'histoire à la marginalisation et au contrôle, puis à la soumission, mais elle a été complétée par la révolte et la tendance à prouver le soi perdu entre le passé et le futur. En plus de cela, la chercheuse expliquera le manque de représentation politique des femmes parmi les États américains à l'heure actuelle, avec des exemples tirés de la réalité et des pourcentages de statistiques étudiées.

Summary

Women are considered an integral part of society. Rather, they are the most important elements of it because of the important roles they occupy in family life. Throughout the ages, the role that women play in society has changed dramatically, and this has led to the improvement of many of the values and rights that women enjoy. The changes for women gave the opportunity to participate in their ideas and gave them more freedom, which led to their effective contributions in many important events. The political representation of the current American woman includes previous struggles that inspired many historians, authors and researchers to delve into it, as it passed through many stages from the denial of history to marginalization and control, and then Submission, but it was completed by revolt and the tendency to prove the self-lost between the past and the future. In addition to that, the researcher will explain the lack of political representation of women among the American states at present, with examples from reality and percentages of studied statistics. prove its political presence

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