

Emma Goldman and "Mother Earth

The first issue of the magazine "Mother Earth", edited by the ussian American anarchist and feminist Emma Goldma published in New York. The magazine covers a wide range o plitical and feminist issues, including free love, contraceptio and abortion, until it is banned in August 1917. It repeated comes into conflict with the authorities due to its radicalism

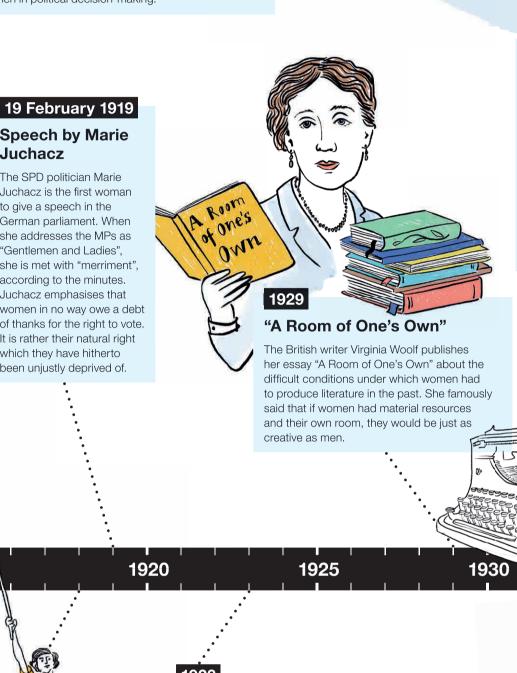
February 1907

"Mud March" of the suffragettes

ondon, around 3,000 women take t in a march for women's suffrage. own as the "Mud March" because ne bad weather, the demonstrat cts a lot of attention. Mass demor s become the standard r

International Women's Peace Congress otest against the First World War, over a thousand wome twelve countries gather in The Hague for the Internation ngress of Women. The congress makes numerous propos a sustainable peace policy which include control of the arm le, the establishment of an International Court of Justice ar irer global economic order. Another demand is the partic of women in political decision-making.

een arrested even before the start of the Second World War in 1939. From Gen and New York, among other places, members of the women's peace movement supp itugees and organise demonstrations against Nazi Germany. Not everyone's pac Inditional: "We are the League for Peace and Freedom", writes the German activis a Augspurg, "and now I put freedom first"



"Muieres Libres" in t Spanish Civil War

ain, Lucía Sánchez Saornil es Comaposada and A 's association "Mujere

1 January 1902 German Association for Women's Suffrage Anita Augspurg, Lida Gustava Heymann and eleven other activists

Augspurg, Lida Gustava Heymann and eleven other activists sund the German Association for Women's Suffrage in Hamburg, the first organisation in Germany to explicitly advocate the right to vote and the right to be elected. The immediate motivation is the first International Women's Suffrage Conference in Washing-ton, D.C. in February 1902, with which the German women's rights activists want to network.
Fench feminists use the 100th anniversary of the "code civil" to protest against the con-tinued exclusion of women from civil right Hubertine Auclert, with a group of act⁺ interrupts a session of the Chamber ties and tears up a copy of the c' Madeleine Pelletier, a doctor rights activist, disrupts th⁻

vote!



MEMBERSHI.

15 May 1908 Women in German associations and parties In Germany, the Reichsvereinsgesetz (Imperial Associations Act) comes into agmented system of associations in ne German Empire. It also lifts the an on women joining political asso-



The first International Women's Day

On 19 March 1911, the first International Vomen's Day is celebrated in Germany, tro-Hungary, Switzerland and Denk. It is associated with demands for en's suffrage and rights for women ers. The idea came from American en socialists who had already initia men's Day in the USA in 1909. The rete proposal came from Clara Zetk 21, the date is moved to 8 Marcl y, that day is a public holiday in Ber Mecklenburg-Vorpommern.

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lomen's suffrage i

e "flappers" of the twenties

film "Flaming Youth" with Colleen Moore in e leading role is released in the USA. With he ob hairstyle, the actress becomes the symb of the "flappers", young women who emancipa emselves from traditional gender roles. This a phenomenon that spills over into Europe. lin in particular becomes a magnet for a new generation of women.





30 January 1933 Women in National Socialism The beginning of the National Socialist rule in Germany marks the end and a reversal of all developments towards the emancipation of women. A series of laws aim to exclude women from working life and attempt to confine them to their roles as housewives and mothers. The NSDAP decided, shortly after its foundation in 1920, that women were not allowed to hold party office. When all parties except the NSDAP are banned in July 1933, women thus lose the right to stand for election. However, under the conditions of the dictatorship this soon ceases to have any significance.



6 June 1971 The "We have had an abortion"

arket launch of the "birth control pill"

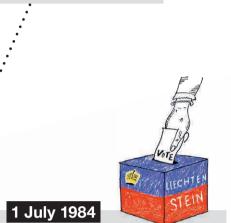
1960 🔧

e first UN World





eform of the marr nd family law of the



Women's suffrage in

incipality of Liechtenstein is the last ean country to introduce women's frage. The introduction in Portugal nd Switzerland (1971) was also

sociation of the GD

vomen from the GDR meet in the Be e and found the Independent W 's Association (UFV) in order to be able to nce the reforms of the Round Table anifesto for an Autonomous Women's M ment" written by Ina Merkel becomes their pro ional founding programme. It contains ma ncrete demands particularly with regard to vomen's co-determination and the inclusion o men's interests in the process of politica



owing a congress in Bonn on the eme "Living with children – mothers ecoming louder", the so-called others' Manifesto is written. In e manifesto women demand a re-evaluation of domestic work and child-rearing, as well as a basic income that does not depend on gainfu employment. This triggers contro ersial debates within the women's vement, which at that time is ongly focused on establishing





In their book "Wie weibliche Freiheit entsteht" (How female freedom comes about), Italian feminists develop a practice that becomes known as "Affidamento" (best translated as: "to entrust"). According to them, women's freedom cannot be achieved through formal equality with men, but through direct relationships among women that encourage each other

Simone de Beauvoir 'The Second Sex"

Basic Law of the Fe

e Deuxième Sexe" ("The Second Se osopher and writer Simone de oir is published in France. "On a woman: one becomes one' ore dictum of her historic study o er order, where she distinguishes h biological and socially deter gender. In the 1970s, the bool the most important funda



Article 7 states: "Men ar

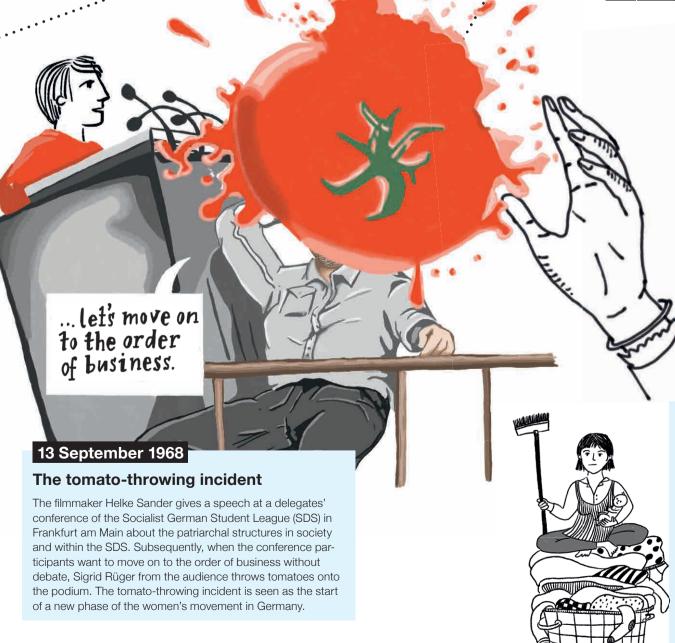
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regulations which stand ir

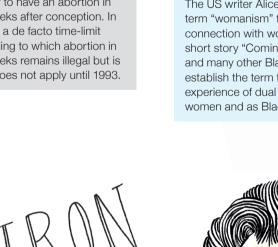
y of equal rights for women a

pealed." This wording is much ore far-reaching than that of

sic Law. But even though w



The "Wages for Domestic Labour" campaign



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with little response, but it

"Showing Our Co



"How female freedom comes about"

