

1: It Changed My Life - free PDF, EPUB, FB2, TXT

"It changed my life." That's what Betty Friedan heard over and over from women throughout the United States after the publication of her radical best-seller, The Feminine Mystique, sparked the beginning of contemporary feminism.

Her father worked his way up to become the owner of a jewelry store; her mother had to give up her job on a newspaper when she married. The loss of that career affected her mother deeply, and she urged young Betty to pursue the career in journalism that she herself was never able to achieve. Betty went on to graduate from Smith College in 1942. She then studied psychology as a graduate student at the University of California at Berkeley. Like her mother, she did some work as a journalist, but unlike her mother she did not end her career to build a family. She married Carl Friedan in 1945, and during the years that she was raising their three children she continued to write articles. After her husband established his own advertising agency, the family moved to the suburbs. Although she continued to write, she felt unfulfilled by her role as wife and mother. Others feel the same way. In 1955, Friedan put together a list of questions to send to her Smith College classmates fifteen years after graduation. She received detailed replies from two hundred women, many of which revealed that these women were also unhappy with their lives. Those refusals only made her more determined to share her findings with the world. She decided to investigate the problem on a much larger scale and publish a book. The result of her effort was *The Feminine Mystique*, which became an instant success, selling over three million copies. Friedan began her book by describing what she called "the problem that has no name. It was a strange stirring, a sense of dissatisfaction, a yearning [that is, a longing] that women suffered in the middle of the 20th century in the United States. Each suburban wife struggled with it alone. The organization was successful in achieving a number of important gains. It worked for the enforcement of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, which prevented employers from discriminating denying opportunities to or providing unequal treatment to against workers on the basis of sex. In addition, the organization called for government-funded day-care centers to be established "on the same basis as parks, libraries and public schools. Finally, in 1973, the Supreme Court legalized abortion. In 1971, President Richard Nixon chose G. Harrold Carswell to sit on the Supreme Court. She argued that Carswell had defied the Civil Rights Act by ruling that employers had the right to deny jobs to women who had children. Women across the country marked the day with demonstrations, marches, and speeches in forty major cities. Still, she remained an outspoken leader for many years. In 1963, she had an audience with Pope Paul VI in which she urged the Catholic Church to "come to terms with the full personhood of women. Friedan continued writing, teaching, and speaking throughout these years. In 1970, she published *It Changed My Life*: In that publication Friedan called for a shift in the feminist movement, one that would address the needs of families and would allow both men and women to break free of the roles they had been pressured to fill in the past. Also, in 1975, she wrote *The Fountain of Age*, turning her attention to the rights of the elderly and aging. In the *New York Times* she said, "Once you break through the mystique [air of mystery] of age and that view of the aged as objects of care and as problems for society, you can look at the reality of the new years of human life open to us. For More Information Blau, Justine. *It Changed My Life*: Comment about this article, ask questions, or add new information about this topic:

2: Betty Friedan - Wikifema, the female encyclopedia

"It Changed My Life." That's what Betty Friedan heard over and over from women throughout the United States, after the publication of her radical best-seller, The Feminine Mystique, sparked the beginning of contemporary feminism.

In her autobiography, *Life So Far*, Friedan reflects on being a change agent while negotiating her own personal disasters and triumphs. It changed my life! She astonished contemporaries by portraying this as a social problem rather than neurosis. Friedan outlined the mystique that lured women into narrowly defined roles, and revealed how media, business, and government marketed this image. As *The Feminine Mystique* became a bestseller and made Friedan a feminist icon, it is fascinating to see how dramatically it changed her own life. As a child Betty was already an outsider, too smart for a girl and too Jewish for pre-war Peoria. Her mother provided an early prototype of the mystique: An extremely bright woman, she devoted her energy to manipulating her husband and children. All this pain aroused an interest in social justice. At college, Betty found both intellectual interests and a community of smart, socially conscious women. She finally felt comfortable with herself. After college, she lived in New York City working as a journalist and social activist and married Carl Friedan. Once the babies arrived, the Friedans fell into traditional roles: Carl left the theater for advertising and Betty became a housewife. Carl stayed away later and longer. These rejected articles became the foundation for her book. As Betty became successful, her marriage became violent. She relates how the movement later splintered into various interest groups. Friedan herself envisioned more for women in the traditional arenas, not a radical restructuring of society. Betty Friedan describes a life in the vortex during immense social change. Her account of what happened to feminism, delivered in her blunt style, is passionate and thought provoking. Her personal stories both sad and joyful will touch even those unmoved by her cause. Mary Helen Clarke is a writer and editor in Nashville.

3: - It Changed My Life by Betty Friedan

It Changed My Life. That's what Betty Friedan heard over and over from women throughout the United States, after the publication of her radical best-seller, The Feminine Mystique, sparked the beginning of contemporary feminism.

Betty Friedan *The Feminine Mystique* begins with an introduction describing what Friedan called "the problem that has no name" – the widespread unhappiness of women in the 1950s and early 1960s. It discusses the lives of several housewives from around the United States who were unhappy despite living in material comfort and being married with children. The detrimental effects induced by this image was that it narrowed women into the domestic sphere and led many women to lose their own identities. Friedan points out that the average age of marriage was dropping, the portion of women attending college was decreasing and the birthrate was increasing for women throughout the 1950s, yet the widespread trend of unhappy women persisted, although American culture insisted that fulfillment for women could be found in marriage and housewifery. Although aware of and sharing this dissatisfaction, women in the 1950s misinterpreted it as an individual problem and rarely talked about it with other women. As Friedan pointed out, "part of the strange newness of the problem is that it cannot be understood in terms of the age-old material problems of man: Many women dropped out of school early to marry, afraid that if they waited too long or became too educated, they would not be able to attract a husband. Friedan argues at the end of the chapter that although theorists discuss how men need to find their identity, women are expected to be autonomous. Friedan discusses early American feminists and how they fought against the assumption that the proper role of a woman was to be solely a wife and mother. She notes that they secured important rights for women, including education, the right to pursue a career, and the right to vote. Law and custom have much to give women that has been withheld from them, but the position of women will surely be what it is: Friedan criticizes functionalism, which attempted to make the social sciences more credible by studying the institutions of society as if they were parts of a social body, as in biology. Institutions were studied in terms of their function in society, and women were confined to their sexual biological roles as housewives and mothers as well as being told that doing otherwise would upset the social balance. Friedan points out that this is unproven and that Margaret Mead, a prominent functionalist, had a flourishing career as an anthropologist. Friedan says that this change in education arrested girls in their emotional development at a young age, because they never had to face the painful identity crisis and subsequent maturation that comes from dealing with many adult challenges. Friedan notes that the uncertainties and fears during World War II and the Cold War made Americans long for the comfort of home, so they tried to create an idealized home life with the father as breadwinner and the mother as housewife. Yet as Friedan shows, later studies found that overbearing mothers, not careerists, were the ones who raised maladjusted children. Friedan interviews several full-time housewives, finding that although they are not fulfilled by their housework, they are all extremely busy with it. She postulates that these women unconsciously stretch their home duties to fill the time available, because the feminine mystique has taught women that this is their role, and if they ever complete their tasks they will become unneeded. When the mother lacks a self, Friedan notes, she often tries to live through her children, causing the children to lose their own sense of themselves as separate human beings with their own lives. Friedan says that women need meaningful work just as men do to achieve self-actualization, the highest level on the hierarchy of needs. In the final chapter of *The Feminine Mystique*, Friedan discusses several case studies of women who have begun to go against the feminine mystique. She also advocates a new life plan for her women readers, including not viewing housework as a career, not trying to find total fulfillment through marriage and motherhood alone, and finding meaningful work that uses their full mental capacity. She discusses the conflicts that some women may face in this journey to self-actualization, including their own fears and resistance from others. For each conflict, Friedan offers examples of women who have overcome it. Friedan ends her book by promoting education and meaningful work as the ultimate method by which American women can avoid becoming trapped in the feminine mystique, calling for a drastic rethinking of what it means to be feminine, and offering several educational and occupational suggestions.

4: Bradley University: Friedan's Writings

First published in , "It Changed My Life" is a collection of reports from the front, back in the days less than a generation ago when women were routinely shut out of the professions and higher education, underpaid, condescended to, and harassed without consequences to the harassers. The book.

NOW lobbied for enforcement of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of and the Equal Pay Act of , the first two major legislative victories of the movement, and forced the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to stop ignoring, and start treating with dignity and urgency, claims filed involving sex discrimination. They successfully campaigned for a Executive Order extending the same affirmative action granted to blacks to women, and for a EEOC decision ruling illegal sex-segregated help want ads, later upheld by the Supreme Court. NOW was vocal in support of the legalization of abortion, an issue that divided some feminists. Also divisive in the s among women was the Equal Rights Amendment , which NOW fully endorsed; by the s, women and labor unions opposed to ERA warmed up to it and began to support it fully. NOW also lobbied for national daycare. Harrold Carswell , who had opposed the Civil Rights Act granting among other things women workplace equality with men. For example, a question of equality before the law; we are interested in the equal rights amendment. The question of child care centers which are totally inadequate in the society, and which women require, if they are going to assume their rightful position in terms of helping in decisions of the society. Others will be writing things that will help them to define where they want to go. Some will be pressuring their Senators and their Congressmen to pass legislations that affect women. Harold Carswell , whose record of racial discrimination and antifeminism made him unacceptable and unfit to sit on the highest court in the land to virtually everyone in the civil rights and feminist movements. That year at the DNC Friedan played a very prominent role and addressed the convention, although she clashed with other women, notably Steinem, on what should be done there, and how. As early as , very early in the movement, and only a year after the publication of *The Feminine Mystique*, Friedan appeared on television to address the fact the media was, at that point, trying to dismiss the movement as a joke and centering argument and debate around whether or not to wear bras and other issues considered ridiculous. She tried to lessen the focuses on abortion, as an issue already won, and on rape and pornography, which she believed most women did not consider to be high priorities. She said, "the whole idea of homosexuality made me profoundly uneasy. Judith Hennessee Betty Friedan: Though her behaviour was often tiresome, I figured that she had a point. Betty wanted to change that for ever. It took a driven, super aggressive, egocentric, almost lunatic dynamo to rock the world the way she did. She simply never understood this. She pursued her feminist principles with a flamboyant pugnacity that has become all too rare in these yuppified times. She hated girliness and bourgeois decorum, and never lost her earthly ethnicity. Some people say that I have mellowed some. She continued to work after marriage, first as a paid employee and, after , as a freelance journalist. The couple divorced in May , and Carl died in December But Carl denied abusing her in an interview with Time magazine shortly after the book was published, describing the claim as a "complete fabrication". My husband was not a wife-beater, and I was no passive victim of a wife-beater. We fought a lot, and he was bigger than me. She was raised in a Jewish family, but was an agnostic.

5: Life So Far | Book by Betty Friedan | Official Publisher Page | Simon & Schuster

The Feminine Mystique was a sensation among readers, and it changed Betty Friedan's life. She was sought by the media as an expert on women's status in America. She was sought by the media as an expert on women's status in America.

NOW lobbied for enforcement of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Equal Pay Act of 1963, the first two major legislative victories of the movement, and forced the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to stop ignoring, and start treating with dignity and urgency, claims filed involving sex discrimination. They successfully campaigned for a Executive Order extending the same affirmative action granted to blacks to women, and for a EEOC decision ruling illegal sex-segregated help want ads, later upheld by the Supreme Court. NOW was vocal in support of the legalization of abortion, an issue that divided some feminists. Also divisive in the s among women was the Equal Rights Amendment, which NOW fully endorsed; by the s, women and labor unions opposed to ERA warmed up to it and began to support it fully. NOW also lobbied for national daycare. For example, the Oak Room held men-only lunches on weekdays until 1971, when Friedan and other members of NOW staged a protest. Harrold Carswell, who had opposed the Civil Rights Act granting among other things women workplace equality with men. For example, a question of equality before the law; we are interested in the equal rights amendment. The question of child care centers which are totally inadequate in the society, and which women require, if they are going to assume their rightful position in terms of helping in decisions of the society. Others will be writing things that will help them to define where they want to go. Some will be pressuring their Senators and their Congressmen to pass legislations that affect women. Sacks, Pauli Murray, Dr. Harold Carswell, whose record of racial discrimination and antifeminism made him unacceptable and unfit to sit on the highest court in the land to virtually everyone in the civil rights and feminist movements. That year at the DNC Friedan played a very prominent role and addressed the convention, although she clashed with other women, notably Steinem, on what should be done there, and how. As early as 1965, very early in the movement, and only a year after the publication of *The Feminine Mystique*, Friedan appeared on television to address the fact the media was, at that point, trying to dismiss the movement as a joke and centering argument and debate around whether or not to wear bras and other issues considered ridiculous. She tried to lessen the focuses on abortion, as an issue already won, and on rape and pornography, which she believed most women did not consider to be high priorities. She said, "the whole idea of homosexuality made me profoundly uneasy". Judith Hennessee Betty Friedan: Though her behaviour was often tiresome, I figured that she had a point. Betty wanted to change that for ever. It took a driven, super aggressive, egocentric, almost lunatic dynamo to rock the world the way she did. She simply never understood this. She pursued her feminist principles with a flamboyant pugnacity that has become all too rare in these yuppified times. She hated girliness and bourgeois decorum, and never lost her earthly ethnicity. Some people say that I have mellowed some. She continued to work after marriage, first as a paid employee and, after 1968, as a freelance journalist. The couple divorced in May 1977, and Carl died in December 1982. But Carl denied abusing her in an interview with Time magazine shortly after the book was published, describing the claim as a "complete fabrication". My husband was not a wife-beater, and I was no passive victim of a wife-beater. We fought a lot, and he was bigger than me. She was raised in a Jewish family, but was an agnostic.

6: Betty Friedan | Biography & Facts | www.enganchecubano.com

Betty Friedan and The Feminine Mystique It Changed My Life Testimonials Share how it changed your life with us. E-mail your testimonial to trish@www.enganchecubano.com

7: "It Changed My Life": Writings on the Women's Movement, with a New Introduction by Betty Friedan

In Friedan published *It Changed My Life: Writings on the Women's Movement* and in *The Second Stage*, an assessment

BETTY FRIEDAN IT CHANGED MY LIFE pdf

of the status of the women's movement. The Fountain of Age () addressed the psychology of old age and urged a revision of society's view that aging means loss and depletion.

8: Life So Far: A Memoir by Betty Friedan - Review | BookPage | BookPage

Friedan published six books. Her other books include The Second Stage, It Changed My Life: Writings on the Women's Movement, Beyond Gender and The Fountain of www.enganchecubano.com autobiography, Life so Far, was published in

9: The Feminine Mystique - Wikipedia

As the repository of Betty Friedan's papers, the Schlesinger Library is in a unique position to celebrate the 50th anniversary of her book The Feminine www.enganchecubano.com decided to install an exhibit in the library that focuses on the book's backstoryâ€”the research Friedan conducted, the book's publicity, and the public response to it.

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