

‘A glass half full’? Women’s history in the UK

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ABSTRACT

This article offers an overview of the development of women’s history in the UK over the last twenty years or so. It is noted that over this period women’s history has expanded massively, an expansion that has cut across national boundaries and drawn in scholars from other disciplines than History. Seven themes in women’s history are identified as being prominent during this time – a focus on the modern period (post 1780), a strong empirical bent, a questioning of the dominance of a separate spheres discourse, an interest in life stories and biographies, an interest in the women’s suffrage movement, a ‘religious turn’ and a ‘transnational turn’.

BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS

June Purvis is Emeritus Professor of Women’s and Gender History at the University of Portsmouth, UK. She has published extensively on women’s education in nineteenth-century England and on the suffragette movement in Edwardian Britain. Her publications include *Emmeline Pankhurst: a biography* (2002: Routledge) and *Women’s Activism: global perspectives from the 1890s to the present* (2013: Routledge), co-edited with Francisca de Haan, Margaret Allen and Krassimira Daskalova. June is the Founding and Managing Editor of *Women’s History Review* and also the Editor for a book series with Routledge on Women’s and Gender History. She is Chair of the Women’s History Network (2014-18) and Secretary and Treasurer of the International Federation for Research in Women’s History (2015-20). Correspondence to: Professor June Purvis, School of Social, Historical and

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In 1995 I published an edited book titled *Women's History Britain, 1850-1945: an introduction*.¹ In my own chapter in this book I drew upon the work of many scholars as I outlined the development of women's history in the UK, from a concern with 'women worthies' in the nineteenth century, often a political or religious figure of some importance, to the more diverse field that it had become by 1995.² This textbook sold well and has now been complemented by others in the field.³ Since 1995 there have been few attempts to assess the state of the field of women's history in the UK, particularly over the last twenty years or so, which is why I particularly welcome this Roundtable session.⁴ Although the bulk of the research referred to in this article about British women's history has been written by women historians living in the UK it is important to remember, as shown here, that scholars overseas – especially from the USA, Australia and Canada - have made important contributions to the field.⁵

This Roundtable has been organised by Chen Yen and Karen Offen who have asked the participants to consider five questions – what have been the achievements of women's and gender history over the past two decades? To what extent has it succeeded in making women's history an integral part of historical study than an optional specialist area? What impact has the study of manhood, masculinities and men's gendered power had on our understanding of women's lives? What is the relationship between gender studies and new critical histories of colonialism and empire, contact zones, cross-cultural encounters and racialisation? How is new work on cultural geography and spatial categories impacting on our historical understanding of bodily difference?⁶ I shall attempt to answer these questions through a consideration of several key themes which I consider to have been central to the

advance of women's history in the UK. However, before I do so I would like to say something about the growth of the field before 1995.

It is important to remember that the development of the writing of women's history in the UK has been inextricably linked to contemporary feminist politics.⁷ The organised women's movement of the late nineteenth century and early twentieth inspired a number of women to research their foremothers in the past.⁸ But as the women's movement fragmented after the First World War these early studies were rarely consulted. However, the advent of the so-called 'Second Wave' of feminism in the late 1960s sparked off renewed interest in finding women in History which had mainly been written by men and about men's activities in war, politics, administration and business. Women were usually excluded or, when made visible, belittled in some way or portrayed in sex-stereotypical roles, such as wives, mothers, daughters and mistresses. Generalisations about humanity in the past had not been either 'objective' or 'inclusive', but based on a male view of the world.

Restoring women to history and finding their voices therefore involved questioning the gender politics that shaped the writing of the male-centred past. It meant not just making women visible but questioning the way they had been represented, portraying them as actors in the making of history in their own right, not simply as passive beings whose lives were determined. Thus the growth of women's history from the 1970s in the UK was closely intertwined with the politics of the Women's Liberation Movement and especially with socialist feminist historians who wanted to write a 'history from below', researching the lives of working-class women, such as poorly paid home workers, domestic servants, single mothers, factory hands or political activists.

Sheila Rowbotham's 1973 text *Hidden from History: 300 years of women's oppression and the fight against it* is usually regarded as the taking off point for women's history in the UK. Written from a socialist feminist perspective, it emphasised that women's struggle

against oppression was allied with the class struggle against capitalist exploitation, that gender and class divisions were closely intertwined.⁹ A particularly influential book in this genre was *One Hand Tied Behind Us: the rise of the women's suffrage movement*, written by Jill Liddington and Jill Norris. It gave an account of the involvement of working-class women in radical suffragist politics in early twentieth-century Lancashire, emphasising that the only significant form of struggle was class exploitation and that working-class women did not march with the supposedly 'middle-class' suffragettes of the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU), founded by Emmeline Pankhurst in 1903 to campaign for the parliamentary vote for women.¹⁰

Although socialist feminism was the dominant voice at this time, shaping and influencing the growth of women's history it was not the only feminist voice making an impact. In the 1980s, liberal feminists, such as Olive Banks, Jane Rendall and Carol Dyhouse shifted the parameters in a different direction as they published on middle-class women's lives in the feminist movement and in the family.¹¹ Radical feminist writers, such as Sheila Jeffreys and Dale Spender, also made important contributions, discussing issues such as the politics of sexuality and exposing men's control over knowledge, a control that effectively erased women's creative intellectual thought from the historical record.¹² Some of these writers, such as Banks and Spender, were located in academic fields other than History.¹³ Yet despite the differing emphases of these feminist researchers, perhaps one book in particular epitomised the feminist approach in the 1980s, namely the *Sexual Dynamics of History*, edited by the London Feminist History Group. The various contributors to this volume argued that while it was men's power that shaped women's experiences, women were not helpless victims but persons who individually and collectively found ways to challenge that power and to survive.¹⁴ All this discussion and debate was, of course, not isolated from what was going on in the women's movement elsewhere, particularly in North America, where

women's history courses were being established in universities. There was a vibrant cross-fertilisation of ideas and exchange of knowledge, which continues to the present day.

By the 1980s, however, it was evident in the UK that not all women's history was necessarily *feminist* women's history. Although women's history takes women as its subject matter it could be written without feminist sympathies, without a feminist analysis, without a women-centred approach.¹⁵ Nonetheless, the links between women's history and feminism have been strong.¹⁶ However, during the 1980s in the UK, the women's movement began to fragment. In particular, black and lesbian feminists raised key questions about racism and 'compulsory heterosexuality', pointing out how their experiences had been marginalised. At the same time that these debates were being aired, Women's Studies was becoming a major growth area in higher education. In some universities, such as the Open University, women's history became an integral part of the Women's Studies curriculum, and was not taught in its History department. In others, as at Essex University, it was mainly located in Sociology where Leonore Davidoff, who has made an incalculable contribution to the development of gender history, was appointed to a lectureship in 1975.

But gradually, as Women's Studies became more theoretical, often being re-named 'Gender Studies' to accompany new work on masculinities, women's history in the UK became primarily located in History departments, and there it remains today. It is now rarely taught on Women's or Gender Studies Courses and has lost some of its feminist edge.¹⁷ This is a regrettable loss. As the American medievalist Judith Bennett argues, studying women in the past offers a unique and critical contribution to the feminist struggle today, a study that illuminates continuity as well as change.¹⁸ She highlights in particular how 'patriarchy' - which usually refers to male domination and to the systematic and individual power relationships whereby men dominate women - was readily talked about by historians of women in the 1970s and 1980s but in the twenty-first century is 'barely whispered.'¹⁹

It is undoubtedly the case that over the last two decades in the UK women's history has become less feminist in this hard-hitting sense, less concerned with the sexual dynamics of power between women and men. But we must remind ourselves that the writing of a women centred women's history cannot be contained by just one mould. Not all historians of women wish to make the sexual dynamics of power a central feature of their analysis. The late Bridget Hill, for example, argued that the belief in 'the supremacy of patriarchy over all other factors in women's history ... promises to be an arid study', since it might alienate the male allies that have been won since the 1960s. 'As women', she insisted, 'we will never achieve real equality and the enrichment that quality could bring relationships without carrying men with us.'²⁰ This diversity of approaches to the writing of women's history has enabled the massive expansion of the field over the last two decades, an expansion that has cut across national boundaries and drawn in scholars from disciplines other than History – researchers in film and media, in literary studies, in cultural studies, in human geography, in colonial and postcolonial history as well as scholars located outside the UK. So what broad themes might we identify as characterising women's history in the UK over the last two decades?

First and foremost, women's history in the UK has mainly focused on the modern period, from about 1780 and secondly, it has always had a strong empirical focus. Thus in addition to the sources already quoted there are, for example, many studies of women's work, singleness, the family, motherhood and of old age, as well as research into the gendered dimensions of industrialisation and of social class formations.²¹ Not unexpectedly, it is in studies of love and birth control that we see clearly how the study of manhood, masculinities and men's gendered power has had a profound impact upon our understanding of heterosexual women's lives. This aspect of daily existence has, of course, been long recognised by women themselves in the past. As Mrs. M. B. Cooke expressed it in 1923, five years after certain categories of women over the age of thirty had been granted the

parliamentary vote, 'What does it avail a woman that she has the franchise if she cannot call her body her own, and is at the mercy of her husband's desires and wishes.'²²

Undoubtedly the strong empirical emphasis in women's history in the UK partly accounts for the fact that there is much less discussion in our country than in the USA about the field itself, about the very notions of 'women's history' and 'gender history'.²³ Perhaps too this absence also partly reflects the much smaller number of scholars in the UK researching women's varied pasts, compared with their North American counterparts. Nonetheless, women's history and gender history are closely related and co-exist, sharing many common concerns, despite some earlier heated discussions. For example, in 1999, Penelope Corfield implied that gender history was superior to women's history when she argued that women's history was 'broadening *fruitfully* into gender history' and 'enriching historical studies' (my emphasis), a claim that Amanda Weatherill and I keenly disputed. Amanda and I suggested instead that gender history was a 'malestream incorporation strategy' that decentred the study of women as women; such an argument, we felt, was especially relevant in the bleak academic climate of the late 1990s when academic women felt obliged to suppress their feminist politics in order to gain respectability and access to permanent institutional positions.²⁴ My scepticism towards gender history has mellowed over the intervening years since women's and gender history have ended up complementing each other more than detracting from each other. I agree with Karen's position paper that 'gender history' is not superior to women's history, that there is really no choice between 'women' and 'gender' since both are closely intertwined. As she remarks, the analysis of gender relations has given us the opportunity to revisit and rethink male-centred 'master narratives', such as the rise of capitalism in England and Europe, the 'gender' of nation-states and of notions of citizenship.²⁵ And we can see this revisiting and rethinking in the profusion of articles found in journals such as *Women's History Review*, *Gender and History* and *History Workshop*

Journal, all located in the UK as well as in the many textbooks commonly used on core undergraduate History courses.

For example, if we look at undergraduate courses in Themes in Modern British History and particularly Themes in Modern European Western History, we find a plethora of textbooks in these areas so that in this twenty-first century it would now be unthinkable for such courses not to have some lectures and seminars on women's/ gender history, even if they are not fully integrated throughout.²⁶ The list of books below, to which must be added the innumerable articles published in the journals named above, is impressive. That has been one of the great achievements of the past two decades, something we should celebrate. In addition to core undergraduate courses in History, most universities in Britain now also offer options and special subjects in women's/gender history - perhaps on women's history Britain 1850-1945,²⁷ Victorian women,²⁸ the history of women's education and intellectual culture,²⁹ sexuality,³⁰ crime,³¹ the First or Second World War,³² media in the twentieth century,³³ gender, culture and society c1920-1980,³⁴ or women's activism.³⁵ What is offered depends heavily on the particular interests of the lecturer and the students. But it is noteworthy that the parameters of women's history have expanded in innumerable ways to now include genteel and elite women as well as right-wing women, including women who identified as fascists.³⁶

Thirdly, over the last two decades or so some accepted 'truths' in women's history have also been questioned. For example, the dominance of a 'separate spheres' discourse, articulated by Catherine Hall and the late Leonore Davidoff in their highly influential 1987 book *Family Fortunes: men and women of the English middle class 1780-1850*, has been challenged by amongst others Amanda Vickery, Kathryn Gleadle and Sarah Richardson. Whereas Hall and Davidoff focussed on the limitations that separate spheres discourse placed on women located within the private sphere of the home, Vickery asserts that in the course of

the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries the activities of genteel women did not diminish but greatly expanded. Similarly, Gleadle and Richardson are sensitive to the nuances, contradictions and tensions within separate spheres discourse, arguing that it did not imply denial of female political identity but rather informed women's political expression and agency.³⁷

Thus consideration of spatial categories, one of the questions we were asked by Chen Yen and Karen Offen to address, has been central to the development of women's history and is not a new phenomenon.³⁸ Nonetheless, the advent of cultural geography since the 1980s, with its emphasis upon the relationships between space, place and the construction of identity has impacted on History, especially in the fields of urban, architectural and political history. Women's history in the UK over the last two decades has not been immune to this changing landscape and has experienced, some would claim, a 'spatial turn'.³⁹ Timothy Jones, for example, in exploring the resistance of the Church of England to calls for the ordination of women as priests from 1910 to 1930, adopted an analysis that explored the opposition of the male hierarchy to the 'placement' of women's bodies within the gendered spaces of the pulpit and chancel.⁴⁰

A fourth theme that is evident in the expansion of women's history in the UK over the last two decades is the interest in life stories, personal narratives, oral histories and biographies. Indeed, Barbara Caine, who was born in South Africa and migrated to Australia, suggests that the turn to 'biography' is part of the move away from structuralist approaches and explanations, such as Marxism, that has been evident in the social sciences over the past three or four decades. 'As questions about the importance of gender, race and class and about experience and representation have come to the fore', she points out, 'so too has the recognition that the detailed analysis of individual or collective lives offers one of the best

ways to explore them.⁴¹ Certainly biographies of well-known feminists have proliferated in the UK over the last two decades, although they are mainly of white, middle-class women.⁴²

A fifth theme we may identify in this explosion of women's history in the UK over the last twenty years is the enduring interest in the women's suffrage movements of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, articles about which appear regularly in *Women's History Review* in addition to a new wave of books on the topic.⁴³ This is not surprising, given the interest of present day feminists to find out about their foremothers plus readily accessible sources in The Women's Library, now housed at the London School of Economics. In particular, since the showing from October 2015 of the feature film *Suffragette*, directed by Sarah Gavron with script by Abi Morgan, more and more young women are developing an interest in the Edwardian suffragette movement, and claiming the title 'feminist', a process that is greatly aided by social media campaigns.⁴⁴ Indeed, the very word 'suffragette' regularly pops up in public discourse, as a symbol for women's activism in the present.

Over the last two decades, research in the British women's suffrage campaigns has challenged many of the earlier assumptions in a constantly evolving, vibrant field. Thus the claim by Jill Liddington and Jill Norris in their influential 1978 text, *One Hand Tied Behind Us: the rise of the women's suffrage movement*, that few working-class socialist women joined the Women's Social and Political (WSPU), the most militant suffragette society in Edwardian Britain has been keenly disputed. June Hannam and Karen Hunt, Krista Cowman and myself all contend that working-class socialist women were active WSPU members, especially in the regions.⁴⁵

If women's suffrage has been a constant theme in women's history in the UK in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, other emerging trends can also be identified over this period. Thus we come to our sixth theme, a 'religious turn'. As Sue Morgan and Jacqueline de Vries point out, a resurgence in religion and spirituality 'would have been

unimaginable in British feminist history circles thirty years ago.’⁴⁶ As noted earlier, women’s history in the UK has never been isolated from wider debates in the field, particularly in North America, and we can see that influence here, in cross-cultural contacts. Thus the 1998 book edited by North American academics, Beverly Mayne Kienzle and Pamela J. Walker, titled *Women Preachers and Prophets through Two Millennia of Christianity* included three essays that focused particularly on Britain - Quaker women preachers in the eighteenth-century, the ministry of women in the Salvation Army and preaching and prophecy in the women’s suffrage movement.⁴⁷ Further the study by the Anglo-Canadian scholar Joy Dixon on how theosophy – regarded as an ancient religion of the East – became a crucial part of the feminist movement in late Victorian and Edwardian England – received very favourable reviews.⁴⁸ Here in the UK, Sandra Holton’s fine study of Quaker women’s kinship networks created by the marriage in 1839 of Elizabeth Priestman and the future radical Quaker statesman, John Bright, included not just an analysis of female participation in the women’s rights movement but also women’s involvement in civil society and radical politics.⁴⁹

The links between East and West, so evident in Joy Dixon’s study, the relationship between women’s studies and the new critical histories of colonialism and empire, contact zones, cross-cultural encounters and racialisation has been particularly pronounced in North American scholarship. And some of this scholarship – such as Moira Ferguson’s study of British women writers and colonial slavery and Antoinette Burton’s text on British feminists, Indian women and imperial culture – has much to say about Britain.⁵⁰ A small but growing number of researchers in women’s history in the UK, such as Clare Midgley, Barbara Bush, Sumita Mukherjee and Caroline Bressey are exploring these issues.⁵¹ Thus we come to our seventh theme in women’s history in the UK over the last two decades, namely the ‘transnational turn’, strongly evident in the work of histories of colonialization and empire

and in the studies of women's transnational activism.⁵² Transnational and global histories pose the greatest challenges to the writing of women's history in the UK. How can we write a global women's history, a history that keeps women's voices and experiences central to the analysis? What are the biases of our Western paradigms? What kinds of frameworks and methodology should be used?

Last but not least, we cannot ignore in this twenty-first century the influence of the digital revolution on the development and direction of women's history.⁵³ Traditionally we researchers in women's history have seen 'the archive' as a paper archive, a place we love to explore hoping we might find a long lost letter or a document that might provide an answer to a problematic issue. But this is no longer the case. More and more archives are being put online, such as the *Sisterhood and After Project*, involving life history interviews with 60 female activists in Britain from the 1960s to the 1980s, held at the British Library.⁵⁴ This widening of access to sources in British women's history must be welcomed. It can only lead to the growth of interest in our subject.

Overall, as this brief survey reveals, over the last two decades or so women's history in the UK has been very much at the cutting edge of historical enquiry. However, as one would expect, the developments remain uneven. In particular, the voices of black, Asian and ethnic minority women are very much under-represented amongst our undergraduates, lecturing staff and researchers. While the necessary data is not always available, one source notes that in 2014 there were only four black academic historians of African/Caribbean heritage, two of whom were women, and only six black history PhD students (the gender was not specified).⁵⁵ This is a matter of deep concern, and not the only one.

The expansion of women's history is losing momentum, especially during this age of austerity when there is roughly an equal gender balance amongst school and university students but more than 60% of academic History staff in UK universities are male and only

20.8% of History professors female.⁵⁶ Senior staff who helped to develop the field of women's history are retiring and not always being replaced. Fewer undergraduates want to study for a PhD when university tuition fees in England of £9,000 per year (and likely to rise), plus living expenses, leave too many with heavy debts at a time when there is contraction rather than expansion in the academic job market. Amongst academic staff, being awarded a government grant or winning research councils grants is becoming increasingly competitive, encouraging perhaps a move towards researching the 'local'. The result of the Referendum held on 23 June 2016, that the UK should leave the European Union has added to the uncertainty over research funding and the hiring of young talent from around the world. Further, a research assessment exercise, undertaken every five years, assesses not just the quality of publications of those submitted but also, and in particular, whether academics have engaged in 'impact' with non-academic audiences. The pressures on academics in this macho work culture, which shows no interest in a reasonable work/life balance is difficult, especially for women academics with small children and/or other dependents. The *Gender Equality and Historians in UK Higher Education Report*, published by the Royal Historical Society in 2015, identifies a range of continuing barriers to gender equality, both formal and informal, in the historical profession, but it remains to be seen whether these barriers can be, or will be, eliminated.⁵⁷ The implications of all these changes in higher education for women's history in the UK have yet to be played out.

However, such pessimistic circumstances must be tempered by a number of positive factors. In the UK, the Women's History Network (WHN), founded in 1991, is still going strong and has attained a paying membership of about 400, the highest number since its inception. The WHN Book Prize, awarded each year for a first single-authored monograph in women's or gender history that is written in an accessible style, is very competitive. The introduction of a £500 Small Grant Scheme, awarded for holding a one day conference on

women's history organised by teaching or research staff in universities or other institutions of higher education in the UK, or by staff in further education colleges, museums or heritage sites in collaboration with any one such institution, should prove popular. The WHN Community History Prize, initially sponsored by The History Press, attracted an impressive twenty three entries in 2015, all of high quality. The award of such a Prize reveals the WHN's commitment to public engagement, as well as support for the diversity of women's and gender history's many forms. There is an active Women's History Scotland and an energetic Women's History Association of Ireland.⁵⁸ *Women's History Review*, of which I am the Editor, is attracting an abundance of submission, so that we now publish six issues a year, usually with seven articles per issue.

Further, History has become a part of popular culture in the UK. While many of the programmes on our TV screens are about men's histories, especially at this time when we are commemorating the centenary of the First World War, there are some spaces for TV and YouTube programmes about women's lives.⁵⁹ And there are also some spaces in popular History magazines, such as *History Today* and *BBC History Magazine* for articles on women's history as well as *Women's History*, the journal of the Women's History Network, devoted solely to the field.⁶⁰ There is a renewed interest in feminism amongst young women in particular, partly fuelled by the social media success of the *Everyday Sexism* project, developed by Laura Bates.⁶¹ All indications are that women's history in the UK is here to stay and that it will continue to be reconceptualised and reformulated as it is communicated in more diverse forms than we could ever have imagined in the 1970s.

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¹ June Purvis (Ed.) (1995) *Women’s History Britain, 1850-1945* (London: UCL Press).

² June Purvis, From ‘women worthies’ to poststructuralism? Debate and controversy in women’s history in Britain, in Purvis (ed.) *Women’s History Britain*, pp. 1-22. For other overviews of women’s history in the UK see especially Jane Rendall, ‘Uneven developments’: women’s history, feminist history and gender history in Great Britain, in Karen Offen, Ruth Roach Pierson & Jane Rendall (Eds) (1991) *Writing Women’s History: international perspectives* (Houndmills: Macmillan), pp. 45-57; June Hannam, Women, history and protest, in Diane Richardson & Victoria Robinson (Eds) (1993) *Introducing Women’s Studies* (Houndmills: Macmillan), pp. 303-323; Jane Rendall (2002) Women’s history in Britain, past, present and future: gendered boundaries? *Women’s History Magazine*, February, pp. 4-11; Sue Morgan, Introduction: writing feminist history: theoretical debates and critical practices, in her edited book (2006) *The Feminist History Reader* (London: Routledge), pp. 1-48, and Kathryn Gleadle (2013) The imagined communities of women’s history: current debates and emerging themes, a rhizomatic approach, *Women’s History Review*, 22 (4), pp. 524-40. For an overview of women’s history worldwide see especially Karen Offen, History of women, in Bonnie G. Smith (Ed.) (2008) *Women in World History Vol 2* (Oxford: Oxford University Press), pp. 463-71, and for the USA Susan Pedersen (2000) The future of feminist history, *American Historical Association* 38, October, pp. 20-25; Joan Scott (2004) Feminism’s history, *Journal of Women’s History*, 16 (2), pp. 10-29; Afsaneh Najmabadi, (2004) From supplementarity to parasitism? *Journal of Women’s History*, 16 (2), pp. 30-35, and Evelyn M. Hammonds, (2004) Power and politics in feminism’s history – and future, *Journal of Women’s History*, 16 (2), pp. 36-39. For Australia see particularly Joy Damousi, (2014) Does feminist history have a future? *Australian Feminist Studies*, 29 (80), pp. 189-203

Inevitably in a survey essay such as this, due to limitations of space, I have had to be selective in the references cited. My views on the topic of women’s history in the UK reflect my own location as a white, middle-class woman academic who has taught in higher education in the UK for many years and would identify as a ‘feminist’. My own research has mainly focused on the education of girls and women in nineteenth-century England and now especially on the suffragette movement in Edwardian Britain, including biographies of the two main suffragette leaders, Emmeline and Christabel Pankhurst. See the journals *Women’s History Review* and *Gender and History* in particular, for many articles published about women’s history in the UK.

³ See, for example, Susan Kingsley Kent (1999) *Gender and Power in Britain, 1640-1990* (London: Routledge); Sue Bruley (1999) *Women in Britain Since 1900* (Houndmills: Macmillan); Ina Zweiniger-Bargielowska (Ed.) (2001) *Women in Twentieth-Century Britain* (Harlow: Pearson); Susie Steinbach (2004) *Women in England 1760-1914* (London: Weidenfeld and Nicholson); Sheila Rowbotham (1997) *A Century of Women: the history of women in Britain and the United States* (London: Viking); Hannah Barker & Elaine Challus (Eds) (2005) *Women’s History: Britain, 1700-1850* (London: Routledge) and Alison Twells (Ed.) (2007) *British Women’s*

History: a documentary history from the Enlightenment to World War I (London and New York: Tauris). An earlier influential text was Jane Lewis (1984) *Women in England 1870-1950* (Brighton: Wheatsheaf Books).

⁴ Two key exceptions to this general claim are Morgan, Introduction; Sue Morgan (2009) *Theorising feminist history: a thirty-year retrospective*, *Women's History Review*, 18 (3), pp. 381-407, and Gleadle, *The imagined communities*.

⁵ There are also historians in the UK who do not research women's history in the UK but have made important contributions to the history of women in other countries. See, for example, Linda Edmondson (1984) *Feminism in Russia, 1900-1917* (Stanford: Stanford University Press); Barbara Bush (1990) *Slave Women in Caribbean Society 1650-1838* (London: James Curry); Linda Edmondson (Ed.) (1992) *Women and Society in Russia and the Soviet Union* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press); Lynn Abrams & Elizabeth Harvey (Eds) (1996) *Gender Relations in German History: power, agency and experience from the sixteenth to the twentieth century* (London: UCL Press); Jane McDermid and Anna Hillyar (1998) *Women and Work in Russia, 1880-1930: a study in continuity through change* (Harlow: Longman); Jay Kleinberg (1999) *Women in the United States, 1833-1945* (Houndmills: Palgrave MacMillan); Hanna Diamond (1999) *Women and the Second World War in France, 1939-48* (Harlow: Longman); Anna Hillyar & Jane McDermid (2000) *Revolutionary Women in Russia, 1870-1917* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Sian Reynolds (2004) *France Between The Wars* (London: Routledge); Padma Anagol (2005) *The Emergence of Feminism in India, 1850-1920* (Aldershot: Ashgate); Lyndal Roper (2006) *Witch Craze: women and evil in Baroque Germany* (New Haven: Yale University Press); Christina de Bellaigue (2007) *Educating Women: schooling and identity in England and France 1800-1867* (Oxford: Oxford University Press); Perry Willson (2009) *Women in Twentieth-Century Italy* (Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan); Katharina Rowold (2010) *The Educated Woman: minds, bodies, and women's higher education in Britain, Germany, and Spain, 1865-1914* (London: Routledge); Henrice Altink (2011) *Destined For A Life of Service: defining African Jamaican womanhood, 1865-1938* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Rebecca Fraser (2012) *Gender, Race and Family in Nineteenth Century America: from northern woman to plantation mistress* (Houndmills: Palgrave MacMillan); Sian Reynolds (2012) *Marriage & Revolution: Monsieur & Madame Roland* (Oxford: Oxford University Press); Helen Boak (2013) *Women in the Weimar Republic* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Maude Bracke (2014) *Women and the Re-Invention of the Political: feminism in Italy, 1968-1983* (London: Routledge); Simone Laqua-O'Donnell (2014) *Women and the Counter-Reformation in Early Modern Munster* (Oxford: Oxford University Press), and Natalya Vince (2015) *Our Fighting Sisters: nation, memory and gender in Algeria, 1954-2012* (Manchester: Manchester University Press).

⁶ Chen Yen and Karen Offen (2017), *Women's History at the Cutting Edge*, *Women's History Review*, **FILL IN DETAILS LATER**.

⁷ Hannam, *Women, history and protest*, p. 303.

⁸ See, for example, Josephine E. Butler (Ed.) *Woman's Work and Woman's Culture: a series of essays* (London: MacMillan); Emily Pfeiffer (1888) *Women and Work: an essay treating on the relation to health and physical development of the higher education of girls, and the intellectual or more systematised effort of women* (London: Trubner); Charlotte Carmichael Stopes (1894) *British Freewomen, Their Historical Privilege* (London: Swan Sonnenschein); Georgina Hill (1896) *Women in English Life from Medieval to Modern Times Two Volumes* (London: Richard Bentley); Alice Clark (1919) *Working Life of Women in the Seventeenth Century* (London: Routledge); Barbara Hutchins (1915) *Women in modern industry* (London: G. Bell), Eva Shaw McLaren (Ed.) (1919) *A History of the Scottish Women's Hospitals* (London: Hodder & Stoughton), and Ivy Pinchbeck (1930) *Women Workers and the Industrial Revolution 1750-1850* (London: Routledge).

⁹ Sheila Rowbotham (1973) *Hidden From History: 300 years of women's oppression and the fight against it* (London: Pluto Press)

¹⁰ Jill Liddington & Jill Norris (1978) *One Hand Tied Behind Us: the rise of the women's movement* (London: Virago).

¹¹ Olive Banks (1981) *Faces of Feminism: a study of feminism as a social movement* (Oxford: Martin Robertson); Jane Rendall (1985) *The Origins of Modern Feminism: women in Britain, France and the United States 1780-1860* (Houndmills: Macmillan) and Carol Dyhouse (1989) *Feminism and the Family in England 1880-1939* (Oxford: Blackwell).

¹² Dale Spender (1982) *Women of Ideas and What Men Have Done To Them* (London: Routledge); Sheila Jeffreys (1985) *The Spinster and Her Enemies: feminism and sexuality 1880-1930* (London: Pandora Press).

¹³ Olive Banks was a Professor of Sociology at the University of Leicester. Dale Spender, an Australian, was for some time involved in teacher training at the Institute of Education, the University of London before becoming Editor of *Women's Studies International Forum* and a full time writer.

¹⁴ London Feminist History Group (1983) *The Sexual Dynamics of History: men's power, women's resistance* (London: Pluto Press).

¹⁵ For example, Elizabeth Roberts (1984) *A Woman's Place: an oral history of working-class women 1890-1940* (Oxford: Basil Blackwell), pp. 1-2 seeks to distance herself from any claim that the book is a 'feminist history' although she believes it to be 'a contribution to that literature.' David Mitchell (1977) *Queen Christabel: a biography of Christabel Pankhurst* (London: MacDonald and Jane's) is a decidedly anti-feminist text.

¹⁶ Judith Bennett (1989) Feminism and history, *Gender and History*, 1 (3), p. 253.

¹⁷ Gabriele Griffin (2009) The 'ins' and 'outs' of Women's/Gender Studies: a response to reports of its demise in 2008, *Women's History Review*, 18 (3), pp. 485-96, suggests that, taking a broadly European view, Women's/Gender Studies courses have now been 'mainstreamed' into undergraduate curricula and continue to attract research funding and significant numbers of postgraduate students. It is interesting to note that Oxford University seems to buck the trend in that its Women's Studies postgraduate course does include women's history. Thus in the advertisement for the MSt in Women's Studies it is stated that five departments within the Humanities Division contribute option choices and supervision expertise – the Faculties of English, History, Classics, Philosophy and Modern Languages. The programme does not 'normally involve' departments within the Social Sciences Division.

¹⁸ Judith M. Bennett (2006) *History Matters: patriarchy and the challenge of feminism* (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Philadelphia University Press).

¹⁹ Bennett, *History Matters*, pp. 21-2. For the debate in the UK in the 1970s and 80s about 'patriarchy' see, for example, Sheila Rowbotham, The trouble with patriarchy, reprinted in R. Samuel (Ed.) (1981) *People's History and Socialist Theory* (London: Routledge), first published in *New Statesman* December 1981, pp. 364-6; Sally Alexander & Barbara Taylor, In defence of 'patriarchy', in Samuel (Ed.) (1981), *People's History and Socialist Theory*, pp. 370-373. For a brilliant text that successfully combines patriarchy with a class analysis see Barbara Taylor's 1983 study of the tensions between socialism and feminism in early nineteenth-century England, *Eve and the New Jerusalem: socialism and feminism in the nineteenth century* (London: Virago).

²⁰ Bridget Hill (1993) Women's history: a study in change, continuity or standing still? *Women's History Review*, 2 (1), pp. 5-22.

²¹ See, for example, Leonore Davidoff & Catherine Hall (1987) *Family Fortunes: men and women of the English middle class, 1780-1850* (London: Hutchinson); Jane Rendall (1990) *Women in an Industrializing Society: England 1750-1880* (Oxford: Blackwell); Judy Lowy (1990) *Women and Industrialization: gender at work in nineteenth-century England* (Cambridge: Polity Press); Eleanor Gordon & Esther Breitenbach (Eds) (1990) *The World is Ill Divided: women's work in Scotland in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press); Sonya O. Rose (1992) *Limited Livelihoods: gender and class in nineteenth-century England* (London: Routledge); Esther Breitenbach & Eleanor Gordon (Eds) (1992) *Out of Bounds: women in Scottish society 1800-1945* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press); Ellen Ross (1993) *Love & Toil: motherhood in Outcast London 1870-1918* (Oxford: Oxford University Press); Sally Alexander (1994) *Becoming a Woman and Other Essays in 19th and 20th Century Feminist History* (London: Virago); Leonore Davidoff (1995) *Worlds Between: historical perspectives on gender and class* (Cambridge: Polity Press); Deborah Valenze (1995) *The First Industrial Woman* (Oxford: Oxford University Press); Anna Clark (1995) *The Struggle for the Breeches: gender and the making of the British working class* (London: Rivers Oram); Gerry Holloway (1995) *Women and Work in Britain since 1840* (London: Routledge); Pamela Sharpe (Ed.) (1998) *Women's Work: the English experience 1650-1914* (London: Arnold); Deborah Simonton (1998) *A History of European Women's Work: 1700 to the present* (London: Routledge); Ellen Jordan (1999) *The Women's Movement and Women's Employment in Nineteenth Century Britain* (London: Routledge); Leonore Davidoff, Megan Doolittle, Janet Fink and Katherine Holden (1999) *The Family Story: blood, contract and intimacy, 1830-1960* (London: Longman); Katrina Honeyman, (2000) *Women, Gender and Industrialisation in England, 1700-1870* (Houndmills: Macmillan); Claire Langhamer (2000) *Women's Leisure in England, 1920-1960* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Eleanor Gordon & Gwyneth Nair (2003) *Public Lives: women, family and society in Victorian Britain* (New Haven and London: Yale University Press); Selina Todd (2005) *Young Women, Work, and Family in England 1918-1950* (Oxford: Oxford University Press); Pat Thane (2005) *The Long History of Old Age* (London: Thames and Hudson); Lynn Abrams (2005) *Myth and Materiality in a Woman's World: Shetland 1800-2000* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Tanya Evans (2005) *'Unfortunate objects': lone mothers in eighteenth-century London* (Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan); Hannah Barker (2006) *The Business of Women: female enterprise and urban development in Northern England, 1760-1830* (Oxford: Oxford University Press); Katherine Holden (2007) *The Shadow of Marriage: singleness in England, 1914-60* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Katie Roiphe (2007) *Uncommon Arrangements: seven portraits of married life in London literary circles 1910-1939* (London: Virago); Virginia Nicholson (2007) *Singled Out: how two million women survived without men after the First World War* (London: Viking); Ginger S. Frost (2008) *Living in Sin: cohabiting as husband and wife in nineteenth-century England* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Anne Lawrence, Josephine Maltby and Janette Rutterford (Eds) (2009) *Women and Their Money 1700-1950 : essays on women and finance* (London: Routledge); Claire G.

Jones (2009) *Femininity, Mathematics and Science, 1880-1914* (Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan); Lucy Delap (2011) *Knowing their place: domestic service in twentieth-century Britain* (Oxford: Oxford University Press); Pat Thane & Tanya Evans (2012) *Sinners? Scroungers? Saints?: unmarried motherhood in twentieth-century Britain* (Oxford: Oxford University Press); Lucy Lethbridge (2013) *Servants: a downstairs view of twentieth-century Britain* (London: Bloomsbury); Katherine Holden (2013) *Nanny Knows Best: the history of the British nanny* (Stroud: The History Press); Helen McCarthy (2014) *Women of the World: the rise of the female diplomat* (London: Bloomsbury); Barbara Caine (Ed.) (2015) *Letters Between Mothers and Daughters* Special Issue of *Women's History Review* 24 (4); Julie-Marie Strange (2015) *Fatherhood and the British Working Class, 1865-1914* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press); Laura King (2015) *Family Men: fatherhood and masculinity in Britain, 1914-1960* (Oxford: Oxford University Press), and Gillian Sutherland (2015) *In Search of the New Woman: middle-class women and work in Britain 1870-1914* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press).

²² Quoted in preface to Clare Debenham (2014) *Birth Control and the Rights of Women: post-suffrage feminism in the early twentieth century* (London: Tauris). See also Hera Cook (2004) *The Long Sexual Revolution: English women, sex and contraception 1800-1975* (Oxford: Oxford University Press); Kate Fisher (2006) *Birth Control, Sex, & Marriage in Britain 1918-1960* (Oxford: Oxford University Press); Simon Szreter & Kate Fisher (2010) *Sex before the Sexual Revolution: intimate life in England 1918-1963* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press); Stephen Brooke (2011) *Sexual Politics: sexuality, family planning, and the British Left from the 1880s to the present day* (Oxford: Oxford University Press); Claire Langhamer (2013) *The English in Love: the intimate story of an emotional revolution* (Oxford: Oxford University Press); Alana Harris & Timothy Willem Jones (Eds) (2015) *Love and Romance in Britain, 1918-1970* (Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan), and relevant articles in Raffaella Sarti (Ed.) (2015) *Men at Home: domesticities, authority, emotions and work*, Special Issue of *Gender & History* 27 (3).

²³ Compare, for example, the content of the American based *Journal of Women's History* with that of the UK based *Women's History Review* and *Gender and History*.

²⁴ Penelope J. Corfield (1997) History and the challenge of gender history, *Rethinking History*, 1 (3), pp. 241-58 and June Purvis & Amanda Weatherill (1999), Playing the gender history game: a reply to Penelope J. Corfield, *Rethinking History*, 3 (3), pp. 333-338.

²⁵ Chen Yan & Karen Offen (2017), Women's History at the Cutting Edge, *Women's History Review* **PUT IN DETAILS LATER.**

²⁶ In regard to Britain, see for example, Paul Johnson (Ed.) (1994) *20th Century Britain: economic, social and cultural change* (London: Harlow) which has two chapters by Pat Thane titled 'The social, economic and political status of women' and 'Women since 1945' and Martin Pugh (Ed.) (1997, reprinted 1998, 2000) *A Companion to Modern European History 1871-1945* (Oxford: Basil Blackwell) which has a chapter by Pugh 'The rise of European feminism'. In regard to text books specifically on women's/gender issues in Britain and Modern Western Europe the list is long but see, for example, Renate Bridenthal & Claudia Koonz (Eds) (1977) *Becoming Visible: women in European History* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company), third edition (1998) edited by Renate Bridenthal, Susan Mosher Stuard & Merry E. Wiesner; Susan Groag Bell & Karen M. Offen (Eds) (1983) *Women, the Family, and Freedom: the debate in documents 1750-1950* 2 Vols (Stanford: Stanford University Press); Martha Vicinus (1985) *Independent Women: work and community for single women 1850-1920* (London: Virago); Bonnie S. Anderson & Judith P. Zinsser (1988) *A History of Their Own: women in Europe from Prehistory to the Present* 2 Vols (London: Penguin); Maria Luddy (Ed.) (1995) *Women in Ireland, 1800-1918: a documentary history* (Cork: Cork University Press); Laura L. Frader & Sonya O. Rose (Eds) (1996) *Gender and Class in Modern Europe* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press); Rowbotham, *A Century of Women*; Robert Shoemaker & Mary Vincent (1998) *Gender and History in Western Europe* (London: Arnold); Bruley, *Women in Britain Since 1900*; Kingsley Kent, *Gender and Power in Britain*; Barbara Caine & Glenda Sluga (2000) *Gendering European History* (London: Leicester University Press); Karen Offen (2000) *European Feminisms 1700-1950* (Stanford: Stanford University Press); Zweiniger-Bargierlowska (Ed.) *Women in Twentieth-Century Britain*; Lynn Abrams (2002) *The Making of Modern Woman* (London: Longman); Fiona Montgomery & Christine Collette (Eds) (2002) *The European Women's History Reader* (London: Routledge); Gisela Bock (2002) *Women in European History* (Oxford: Blackwell); Steinbach *Women in England*; Deborah Simonton (Ed.) (2006) *The Routledge History of Women in Europe Since 1700* (London: Routledge); Sue Morgan (Ed.) (2006) *The Feminist History Reader* (London: Routledge); Fiona Montgomery (Ed.) (2006) *Women's Rights: struggles and feminism in Britain c. 1770-1970* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Twells (Ed.) *British Women's History*; Sheila Rowbotham (2010) *Dreamers of a New Day: women who invented the twentieth century* (London: Verso); Deborah Simonton (2011) *Women in European Culture and Society: gender, skill and identity from 1700* (London: Routledge).

²⁷ See footnote 3 for relevant texts plus a number of other books cited throughout, including Todd, *Young Women, Work, and Family in England 1918-1950*; Holden, *The Shadow of Marriage*, and Evans and Thane, *Sinners? Scroungers? Saints?*

²⁸ The list of publications is extensive but in addition to relevant texts cited earlier, especially in footnote 21, see for example, Mary Poovey (1989) *Uneven Developments: the ideological work of gender in Mid-Victorian England* (London: Virago); Mary Lyndon Shanley (1989) *Feminism, Marriage, and the Law in Victorian England, 1850-1895* (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press); Judith R. Walkowitz (1992) *City of Dreadful Delight: narratives of sexual danger in Late-Victorian London* (London: Virago); A. James Hammerton (1992) *Cruelty and Companionship: conflict in nineteenth-century married life* (London: Routledge); Erika Diane Rappaport (2000) *Shopping for Pleasure: women in the making of London's West End* (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press); Kathryn Gleadle (2001) *British Women in the Nineteenth Century* (Houndmills: Palgrave); Kathryn Gleadle (Ed.) *Radical Writing on Women, 1800-1850 an anthology* (Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan); Gordon & Nair, *Public Lives*; Simon Morgan (2007) *A Victorian Woman's Place: public culture in the nineteenth century* (London: Tauris); Kelly Boyd & Rhona McWilliam (Eds) *The Victorian Studies Reader* (London: Routledge); Kathryn Gleadle (2009) *Borderline Citizens: women, gender, and political culture in Britain 1815-1867* (Oxford: Oxford University Press); Ben Griffin (2012) *The Politics of Gender in Victorian Britain: masculinity, political culture and the struggle for women's rights* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press), and Sarah Richardson (2013) *The Political Worlds of Women: gender and politics in nineteenth century Britain* (London: Routledge).

²⁹ See, for example, Carol Dyhouse (1981) *Girls Growing Up in Late Victorian and Edwardian England* (London: Routledge); Sylvia Harcstark Myers (1990) *The Bluestocking Circle: women, friendship, and the life of the mind in eighteenth-century England* (Oxford: Oxford University Press); June Purvis (1991) *A History of Women's Education in England* (Buckingham: Open University Press); Kate Flint (1993) *The Woman Reader 1837-1914* (Oxford: Oxford University Press); Carol Dyhouse (1995) *No Distinction of Sex? Women in British Universities 1870-1939* (London: UCL Press); Dina M. Copelman (1996) *London's Women Teachers: gender, class and feminism 1870-1930* (London: Routledge); Alison Oram (1996) *Women Teachers and Feminist Politics 1900-39* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Jane Martin (1999) *Women and the Politics of Schooling in Victorian and Edwardian England* (Leicester: Leicester University Press); Jane Martin & Joyce Goodman (2004) *Women and Education, 1800-1980* (Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan); Stephanie Spencer (2005) *Girls and Career Choice in the 1950s* (Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan); Sarah Knott & Barbara Taylor (Eds) *Women, Gender and Enlightenment* (Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan); Mary Spongberg, Barbara Caine & Ann Curthoys (Eds) *Companion to Women's Historical Writing* (Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan); Carol Dyhouse (2006) *Students: a gendered history* (London: Routledge); de Bellaigue, *Educating Women*, and Rowold, *The Educated Woman*.

³⁰ See, for example, Margaret Jackson (1994) *The Real Facts of Life: feminism and the politics of sexuality c1850-1940* (London: Taylor and Francis); Lucy Bland (1995) *Banishing the Beast: English feminism and sexual morality 1885-1914* (London: Penguin); Lesley A. Hall (2000) *Sex, Gender and Social Change in Britain Since 1880* (Houndmills: Macmillan); Paula Bartley (2000) *Prostitution: prevention and reform in England, 1860-1914* (London: Routledge); Alison Oram and Annmarie Turnbull (Eds) (2001) *The Lesbian History Sourcebook: love and sex between women in Britain from 1780-1970* (London: Routledge); Lesley Hall (Ed.) (2005) *Outspoken Women: an anthology of women's writing on sex, 1870-1969* (London: Routledge); Rebecca Jennings (2007) *A Lesbian History of Britain: love and sex between women since 1500* (Oxford: Greenwood); Alison Oram (2007) *Her Husband Was A Woman: women's gender-crossing in modern British popular culture* (London and New York: Routledge), Lucy Bland (2013) *Modern Women on Trial: sexual transgression in the age of the flapper* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Rebecca Jennings (2013) *Tomboys and Bachelor Girls: a lesbian history of post-war Britain 1945-71* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Laura Doan (2013) *Disturbing Practices: history, sexuality, and women's experiences of modern war* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press); Jennifer Redmond, Sonja Tiernan, Sandra McAvoy and Mary McAuliffe (Eds) *Sexual Political in Modern Ireland* (Dublin: Irish Academic Press), and Angharad Eyre, Jane Mackelworth & Elsa Richardson (Eds) (2016) *Love, Desire and Melancholy: inspired by Constance Maynard*, Special Issue of *Women's History Review*, 25 (1).

³¹ See, for example, Shani D'Cruze (1998) *Crimes of Outrage: sex, violence and Victorian working women* (London: UCL Press); Margaret L. Arnot & Cordelie Osborne (Eds) (1999) *Gender and Crime in Modern Europe* (London: UCL Press); Louise A. Jackson (2000) *Child Sexual Abuse in Victorian England* (London: Routledge); Shani D'Cruze (Ed.) (2000) *Everyday Violence in Britain, 1850-1950: gender and class* (Harlow: Pearson); Mark Jackson (Ed.) (2002) *Infanticide: historical perspectives on child murder and concealment, 1550-2000* (Aldershot: Ashgate); Louise Jackson (2006) *Women Police: gender, welfare and surveillance in the twentieth century* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Joanna Bourke (2007) *Rape: a history from 1860 to the present* (London: Virago); Anne Logan (2008) *Feminism and Criminal Justice: a historical perspective*

(Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan); Eleanor Gordon & Gwyneth Nair (2009) *Murder and Morality in Victorian Britain* (Manchester: Manchester University Press), and Shani D’Cruze & Louise Jackson (2009) *Women, Crime and Justice in England Since 1660* (Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan).

³² See, for example, Gail Braybon & Penny Summerfield *Out of the Cage: women’s experiences in two world wars* (London: Pandora Press); Susan Kingsley Kent (1993) *Making Peace: the reconstruction of gender in interwar Britain* (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press); Angela Woollacott (1994) *On Her Their Lives Depend: munitions workers in the Great War* (Berkeley: University of California Press); Christine Gledhill & Gillian Swanson (Eds) (1996) *Nationalising Femininity: culture, sexuality and British cinema in the Second World War* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Penny Summerfield (1998) *Reconstructing Women’s Wartime Lives: discourse and subjectivity in oral histories of the Second World War* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Susan R. Grayzel (1999) *Women’s Identities At War: gender, motherhood, and politics in Britain and France during the First World War* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press); Susan R. Grayzel (2002) *Women and the First World War* (Harlow: Pearson); Nicoletta F. Gullace (2002) *The Blood of Our Sons’: men, women, and the renegotiation of British citizenship during the Great War* (Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan); James Hinton (2002) *Women, Social Leadership, and the Second World War: continuities of class* (Oxford: Oxford University Press); Lyn Smith (2005) *Forgotten Voices of the Holocaust: true stories of survival – from men, women and children who were there* (London: Ebury); Lucy Noakes (2006) *Women in the British Army: war and the gentle sex, 1907-1948* (London: Routledge); Penny Summerfield & Corinna Peniston-Bird (2007) *Contesting Home Defence; men, women and the Home Guard in the Second World War* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Jo Vellacott (2007) *Pacifists, Patriots and the Vote: the erosion of democratic suffragism in Britain during the First World War* (Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan); Juliette Pattinson (2007) *Behind Enemy Lines: gender, passing and the Special Operations Executive in the Second World War* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Alison S. Fell & Ingrid Sharp (Eds) (2007) *The Women’s Movement in Wartime: international perspectives, 1914-19* (Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan); Christine E. Hallett (2009) *Containing Trauma: nursing work in the First World War* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Lindsey German (2013) *How a Century of War Changed the Lives of Women* (London: Pluto Press); Alison S. Fell & Christine E. Hallett (Eds) (2013) *First World War Nursing: new perspectives* (London: Routledge); Maggie Andrews & Janis Lomas (Eds) (2014) *The Home Front in Britain: images, myths and forgotten experiences since 1914* (Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan); Jane Brooks & Christine Hallett (Eds) (2015) *One Hundred Years of Wartime Nursing Practices, 1854-1953* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Julie V. Gottlieb (2015) *‘Guilty Women’, Policy and Appeasement in Inter-War Britain* (Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan); Sarah Helm (2015) *If This Is A Woman: inside Ravensbruck Hitler’s concentration camp for women* (London: Little, Brown); Christine Hallett (2016) *Nurse Writers of the Great War* (Manchester: Manchester University Press), and Angela K. Smith (2016) *British Women of the Eastern Front: war, writing and experience in Serbia and Russia, 1914-20* (Manchester: Manchester University Press).

³³ See, for example, Penny Tinkler (1995) *Constructing Girlhood: popular magazines for girls growing up in England, 1920-1950* (London: Taylor & Francis); Margaret Beetham (1996) *A Magazine of Her Own? Domesticity and desire in the women’s magazine, 1800-1914* (London: Routledge); Adrian Bingham (2004) *Gender, Modernity, and the Popular Press in Inter-War Britain* (Oxford: Oxford University Press); Michelle Elizabeth Tusan (2005) *Women Making News: gender and journalism in modern Britain* (Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press); Maria DiCenzo with Lucy Delap and Leila Ryan (2011) *Feminist Media History: suffrage, periodicals and the public sphere* (Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan); Maggie Andrews (2012) *Domesticating the Airwaves: broadcasting, domesticity and femininity* (London: Continuum); Maggie Andrews and Sally McNamara (Eds) (2014) *Women and the Media: feminism and femininity in Britain, 1900 to the present* (London: Routledge); Catriona Clear (2015) *Women’s Voices in Ireland: women’s magazines in the 1950s and 60s* (London: Bloomsbury); Laurel Forster (2015) *Magazine Movements: women’s culture, feminisms and media form* (London: Bloomsbury), and Wendy Webster (2016) *Behind the Wireless: a history of early women at the BBC* (Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan).

³⁴ A number of the texts listed previously would be relevant here including Bland, *Modern Women on Trial* but see also Wendy Webster (1998) *Imagining Home: gender, race and national identity, 1945-64* (London: Routledge); Carol Dyhouse (2010) *Glamour: women, history, feminism* (London: Zed Books), and David Gutzke (2013) *Women Drinking Out in Britain Since the Early Twentieth Century* (Manchester: Manchester University Press). For a definition of ‘material culture’ and references to this see note 39.

³⁵ In addition to relevant texts listed in footnote 26 see Jill Liddington (1989) *The Long Road to Greenham: feminism and anti-militarism in Britain since 1820* (London: Virago); Sybil Oldfield (1989) *Women Against the Iron Fist: alternatives to militarism 1900-1989* (Oxford: Blackwell); Jane Lewis (1991) *Women and Social Action in Victorian and Edwardian England* (Aldershot: Edward Elgar); Martin Pugh (1992) *Women and the Women’s Movement in Britain 1914-1959* (Houndmills: Macmillan); Barbara Caine (1992) *Victorian Feminists* (Oxford: Oxford University Press); Olive Banks (1993) *The Politics of British Feminism, 1918-1970* (Aldershot: Edward Elgar); Pamela M. Graves (1994) *Labour Women: women in British working-class politics 1918-1939*

(Cambridge; Cambridge University Press); Sasha Roseneil (1995) *Disarming Patriarchy: feminism and political action at Greenham* (Buckingham: Open University Press); Kathryn Gleadle (1995) *The Early Feminists: radical Unitarians and the emergence of the women's rights movement, 1831-51* (Houndmills: Macmillan); Barbara Caine (1997) *English Feminism 1780-1980* (Oxford: Oxford University Press); G. E. Maguire (1998) *Conservative Women: a history of women and the Conservative Party, 1874-1997* (Houndmills: Macmillan); Helen Rogers (2000) *Women and the People: authority, authorship and the radical tradition in nineteenth-century England* (Aldershot: Ashgate); Amanda Vickery (Ed.) (2001) *Women, Privilege and Power: British politics, 1750 to the present* (Stanford: Stanford University Press); June Hannam and Karen Hunt (2002) *Socialist Women Britain, 1880s to 1920s* (London and New York: Routledge); Heloise Brown (2003) *'The Truest Form of Patriotism': pacifist feminism in Britain, 1870-1902* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Krista Cowman (2004) *'Mrs, Brown is a Man and a Brother!': women in Merseyside's political organisations 1890-1920* (Liverpool: Liverpool University Press); Tusan, *Gender and Journalism*; Lucy Delap (2007) *The Feminist Avant-Garde: transatlantic encounters of the early twentieth century* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press); Clare Midgley (2007) *Feminism and Empire: women activists in Imperial Britain, 1790-1865* (London: Routledge); Megan Smitley (2009) *The Feminine Public Sphere: middle-class women and civic life in Scotland, c. 1870-1914* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Annmarie Hughes (2010) *Gender and Political Identities in Scotland, 1919-1939* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press); Ursula Masson (2010) *For Women, for Wales and for Liberalism* (Cardiff: University of Wales Press); Ingrid Sharp & Matthew Stibbe (Eds.) (2011) *Aftermaths of War: women's movements and female activists, 1918-1923* (Lieden: Brill); Catriona Beaumont (2013) *Housewives and Citizens: domesticity and the women's movement in England, 1928-64* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Krista Cowman (2013) *Women in British Politics, c. 1689-1979* (Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan); Julie V. Gottlieb & Richard Toyne (Eds.) (2013) *The Aftermath of Suffrage: women, gender, and politics in Britain, 1918-1945* (Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan); Julie V. Gottlieb (Ed.) (2014) *Feminism and Feminists After Suffrage* Special Issue of *Women's History Review*, 23 (3); Francisca de Haan, Margaret Allen, June Purvis & Krassimira Daskalova (Eds.) (2013) *Women's activism: global perspectives from the 1890s to the present* (London: Routledge), and Laura Schwartz (2013) *Infidel Feminism: secularism, religion and women's emancipation, England 1830-1914* (Manchester: Manchester University Press).

³⁶ See, for example, Amanda Vickery (1998) *The Gentleman's Daughter: women's lives in Georgian England* (New Haven: London: Yale University Press); Julia Bush (2000) *Edwardian Ladies and Imperial Power* (Leicester: Leicester University Press); Elaine Chalus (2005) *Elite Women in English Political Life c.1754-1790* (Oxford: Oxford University Press); Gleadle, *Borderline Citizens*; Richardson, *The Political Worlds of Women*; Martin Durham (Ed.) (1998) *Women and Fascism* (London: Routledge), and Julie V. Gottlieb (2000) *Feminine Fascism: women in Britain's fascist movement, 1923-1945* (London: Tauris).

³⁷ Vickery, *The Gentleman's Daughter*; Gleadle, *Borderline Citizens* and Richardson, *The Political Worlds of Women*.

³⁸ Chen Yen & Karen Offen, Women's History at the Cutting Edge, *Women's History Review* FULL DETAILS LATER.

³⁹ Kathryn Beebe, Angela Davis & Kathryn Gleadle (2011) Introduction to their edited *Space, Place and Gendered Identities: feminist history and the spatial turn* Special Issue of *Women's History Review*, 21 (4), p. 524. Jane Hamlett & Leonie Hannan (Eds.) (2016) *Gender and Material Culture in Britain Since 1600* (Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan), pp. 5-7 make a similar point, noting that influenced by cultural geography, many historians have begun to study 'space' and 'place' and particularly 'material culture' which is defined as objects or physical structures that had a particular use or meaning, or set of values attached to them, such as the material cultures of home. Text in this field include John Styles and Amanda Vickery (Eds.) (2006) *Gender, Taste and Material Culture in Britain and North America, 1700-1830* (London: Yale University Press); Karen Harvey (Ed.) (2009) *History and Material Culture: a student's guide to approaching alternative sources* (London: Routledge); Dianne Lawrence (2012) *Genteel Women: empire and domestic material culture, 1840-1910* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Karen Harvey (2012) *The Little Republic: masculinity and domestic authority in eighteenth-century Britain* (Oxford: Oxford University Press), and Jane Hamlett (2015) *At Home in the Institution: material life in asylums, lodging houses and schools in Victorian and Edwardian England* (Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan).

⁴⁰ Timothy Willem Jones (2011) 'Unduly conscious of her sex': priesthood, female bodies, and sacred space in the Church of England, in Beebe, Davis and Gleadle (Eds) *Space, Place and Gendered Identities*, Special Issue of *Women's History Review*, pp. 639-655.

⁴¹ Barbara Caine (2010) *Biography and History* (Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan), p. 3.

⁴² The list is extensive but see, for example, David Rubinstein (1991) *A Different World for Women: the life of Millicent Garrett Fawcett* (Hemel Hempstead: Harvester Wheatsheaf); Paul Berry & Mark Bostridge (1995) *Vera Brittain: a life* (London: Chatto and Windus); Angela V. John (1995) *Elizabeth Robins: staging a life, 1862-1952* (London and New York: Routledge); Maxine Berg (1996) *A Woman in History Eileen Power, 1889-*

1940 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press); Delia Jarrett-Macauley (1998) *The Life of Una Marson 1905-65* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Marion Shaw (1999) *The Clear Stream: a life of Winifred Holtby* (London: Virago); Jane Jordan (2001) *Josephine Butler* (London: John Murray); Martin Pugh (2001) *The Pankhursts* (London: Allen Lane); Margaretta Jolly (Ed.) (2001) *Encyclopedia of Life Writing: autobiographical and biographical forms* (London and Chicago: Fitzroy Dearborn); Paula Bartley (2002) *Emmeline Pankhurst* (London: Routledge); June Purvis (2002) *Emmeline Pankhurst: a biography* (London: Routledge); Barbara Taylor (2003) *Mary Wollstonecraft and the Feminist Imagination* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press); Shirley Harrison (2003) *Sylvia Pankhurst: a crusading life 1882-1960* (London: Aurum Press); Susan Pedersen (2004) *Eleanor Rathbone and the Politics of Conscience* (New Haven and London: Yale University Press); Deborah McDonald (2004) *Clara Collett 1860-1948: an educated working woman* (London: Woburn); Lyndall Gordon (2005) *Mary Wollstonecraft: a new genus* (London: Little, Brown); Barbara Caine (2005) *Bombay to Bloomsbury: a biography of the Strachey family* (Oxford: Oxford University Press); Jane Jordan (2005) *Kitty O'Shea: an Irish affair* (Stroud: Sutton Publishing); Sybil Oldfield (2006) *Doers of the Word: British women humanitarians 1900-1950* (London: Continuum); Elizabeth Evan, Sue Innes, Sian Reynolds (Eds) Rose Pipes Co-ordinating Editor (2006) *The Biographical Dictionary of Scottish Women: from the earliest times to 2004* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press); Maureen Wright (2011) *Elizabeth Wolstenholme Elmy and the Victorian Feminist Movement: the biography of an insurgent woman* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Lesley A. Hall (2011) *The Life and Times of Stella Browne: feminist and free spirit* (London: Tauris); Sonja Tiernan (2012) *Eva Gore-Booth: an image of such politics* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Lorna Gibb (2013) *West's World: the extraordinary life of Dame Rebecca West* (London: MacMillan); Angela V. John (2013) *Turning the Tide: the life of Lady Rhondda* (Cardigan: Parthian); Caroline Bressey (2013) *Empire, Race and the Politics of Anti-Caste* (London: Bloomsbury); Katherine Connelly (2013) *Sylvia Pankhurst: suffragette, socialist and scourge of empire* (London: Pluto Press); Rachel Holmes (2014) *Eleanor Marx: a life* (London: Bloomsbury); Paula Bartley (2014) *Ellen Wilkinson: from red suffragist to Government Minister* (London: Pluto Press); Matt Perry (2014) *'Red Ellen' Wilkinson: her ideas, movements and world* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Lyndsey Jenkins (2015) *Lady Constance Lytton: aristocrat, suffragette, martyr* (London: Biteback); Anita Anand (2015) *Sophia: princess, suffragette, revolutionary* (London: Bloomsbury), and Laura Beers (2016) *Red Ellen: the life and work of Ellen Wilkinson, socialist, feminist, internationalist* (Cambridge, MA, USA and London: Harvard University Press).

⁴³ The list is again extensive, but see especially David Rubinstein (1986) *Before the Suffragettes: women's emancipation in the 1890s* (Brighton: Harvester); Sandra Stanley Holton (1986) *Feminism and Democracy: women's suffrage and reform politics in Britain 1900-1918* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press); Leah Leneman (1991) *A Guid Cause: the women's suffrage movement in Scotland* (Aberdeen: Aberdeen University Press); Glenda Norquay (Ed.) (1995) *Voices and Votes: a literary anthology of the women's suffrage campaign* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Sandra Stanley Holton (1996) *Suffrage Days: stories from the women's suffrage movement* (London: Routledge); Caine, *English Feminism*; Maroula Joannou & June Purvis (Eds) (1998) *The Women's Suffrage Movement: new feminist perspectives* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Elizabeth Crawford (1999) *The Women's Suffrage Movement: a reference guide 1866-1928* (London: UCL Press); Martin Pugh (2000) *The March of the Women: a revisionist analysis of the campaign for women's suffrage, 1866-1914* (Oxford: Oxford University Press); Catherine Hall, Keith McClelland and Jane Rendall (2000) *Defining the Victorian Nation: class, race, gender and the British Reform Act of 1867* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press); June Purvis & Sandra Stanley Holton (Eds) (2000) *Votes for Women* (London: Routledge); Ian Christopher Fletcher, Laura E. Nym Mayhall and Philippa Levine (Eds) (2000) *Women's Suffrage in the British Empire: citizenship, nation and race* (London: Routledge); Fran Abrams (2003) *Freedom's Cause: lives of the suffragettes* (London: Profile Books); Angela K. Smith (2005) *Suffrage Discourse in Britain during the First World War* (Aldershot: Ashgate); Jill Liddington (2006) *Rebel Girls: their fight for the vote* (London: Virago); Elizabeth Crawford (2006) *The Women's Suffrage Movement in Britain and Ireland* (London and New York: Routledge); Paula Bartley (2007, third edition) *Votes for Women* (London: Hodder Murray); Mitzi Auchterlonie (2007) *Conservative Suffragists: the women's vote and the Tory party* (London: Tauris); Louise Ryan & Margaret Ward (Eds) (2007) *Irish Women and the Vote: becoming citizens* (Dublin: Irish Academic Press); Julia Bush (2007) *Women against the vote: female anti-suffragism in Britain* (Oxford: Oxford University Press); Krista Cowman (2007) *Women of the Right Spirit: paid organisers of the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) 1904-18* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Griffin, *The Politics of Gender in Victorian Britain*, and Jill Liddington (2014) *Vanishing for the vote: suffrage, citizenship and the battle for the census* (Manchester: Manchester University Press).

⁴⁴ See Sarah Gavron (2015) The making of the feature film *Suffragette*, *Women's History Review*, 24 (6), pp. 985-995.

⁴⁵ Hannam & Hunt, *Socialist Women*; Cowman, 'Mrs. Brown is a Man and a Brother!' and Purvis, *Emmeline Pankhurst*.

⁴⁶ Sue Morgan & Jacqueline de Vries (2010), Introduction, pp. 1-2, to their edited book *Women, Gender and Religious Culture in Britain, 1800-1940* (London: Routledge).

⁴⁷ Phyllis Mack, In a female voice: preaching and politics in eighteenth-century British Quakerism, pp. 248-263; Pamela J. Walker, A chaste and fervid eloquence: Catherine Booth and the Ministry of women in the Salvation Army, pp. 288-302, and Jacqueline R. deVries, Transforming the pulpit: preaching and prophecy in the British women's suffrage movement, pp. 318-333, in Beverley Mayne Kienzle & Pamela J. Walker (Eds) (1998) *Women preachers and prophets through two millennia of Christianity* (Berkeley: University of California Press).

⁴⁸ Joy Dixon (2001) *Divine feminine: theosophy and feminism in England* (Baltimore and London: John Hopkins University Press).

⁴⁹ Sandra Stanley Holton (2007) *Quaker women: personal life, memory and radicalism in the lives of women friends, 1780-1930* (London: Routledge). For other relevant studies on religion see Joanna de Groot & Sue Morgan (Eds) (2000) *Sex, Gender and the Sacred: reconfiguring religion in gender history* (Oxford: John Wiley & Sons).

⁵⁰ Moira Ferguson (1992) *Subject to others: British women writers and colonial slavery, 1670-1834* (London: Routledge) and Antoinette Burton (1994) *Burdens of history: British feminists, Indian women, and imperial culture, 1865-1915* (Chapel Hill and London: University of North Carolina Press). See also Fletcher, Mayhall and Levine (Eds) *Women's Suffrage in the British Empire* and Antoinette Burton (2015) *The Trouble with Empire: challenges to Modern British imperialism* (Oxford: Oxford University Press).

⁵¹ Although the focus in women's history has been on gender, there has always been a recognition that gender also is not enough to explain the complex histories of women's lives which is why some scholars today prefer to use the word 'intersectionality', a term more commonly used by those working in sociology and gender/cultural studies. Although intersectionality has now become a 'buzz' term it is also an important theoretical concept for the multiple forms of simultaneous domination experienced by women and men in the past and how these influence historians' reconstructions. Myra Marx Ferree (2006) Globalization and Feminism: opportunities and obstacles for activism in the global area, in Myra Marx Ferree & Aili Mari Tripp (Eds) (2006) *Global Feminism: transnational women's activism, organizing, and human rights* (New York and London: New York University Press), p. 10 states that 'intersectionality means that privilege and oppression, and movements to defend and combat these relations, are not in fact singular. No one has a gender but not a race, a nationality but not a gender, an education but not an age. The location of people and groups within relations of production, reproduction, and representation (relations that are organized worldwide in terms of gender inequality) is inherently multiple.' Linda Gordon (2016) 'Intersectionality', *Socialist Feminism and Contemporary Activism: musings by a Second-Wave socialist feminist*, *Gender and History* 28 (2), pp. 340-357 notes that the basic concept that multiple forms of domination interact and even fuse into new forms has a long history in Left feminism and anti-racist, anti-nationalist and anti-colonial discourse, and that 'intersectionality' is used today by many activist groups..

⁵² See, for example, Bush, *Slave Women in Caribbean society*; Clare Midgley (1992) *Women against Slavery: the British campaigns 1780-1870* (London: Routledge); Clare Midgley (Ed.) (1998) *Gender and Imperialism* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Barbara Bush (1999) *Imperialism, Race and Resistance: Africa and Britain, 1919-1945* (London: Routledge); Catherine Hall & Sonya O. Rose (Eds) (2006) *At Home with the Empire: metropolitan culture and imperial world* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press); Midgley, *Feminism and Empire*; Rehana Ahmed & Sumita Mukherjee (Eds) (2011) *South Asian Resistances in Britain, 1858-1947* (London: Continuum); Bressey, *Empire, Race and the Politics of Anti-Caste*; de Haan, Allen, Purvis & Daskalova (Eds.) *Women's Activism: global perspectives*; Marie Sandall (2015) *The Rise of Women's Transnational Activism: identity and sisterhood between the World Wars* (London: Tauris); Clare Midgley, Alison Twells & Julie Carter (Eds) (2016) *Women in transnational history* (London: Routledge), and Barbara Bush & June Purvis (Eds) (2016) *Connecting Women's Histories: the local and the global*, Special Issue of *Women's History Review*, 25 (4). A fascinating book in this category is Linda Colley (2007) *The Ordeal of Elizabeth Marsh: a woman in world history* (London: Harper Press). Elizabeth Marsh (1735-1785) was conceived in Jamaica by a ship's carpenter working for the British navy and a widowed woman described as English but possibly of mixed race. She travelled *in utero* from Kingston to England, the first of many oceanic journeys outlined in this transnational biography. Colley teaches British history at Princeton in the USA.

⁵³ See Paula Hamilton & Mary Spongberg (Eds) *Feminist Histories and the Digital Revolution: Special Issue of Women's History Review*, forthcoming.

⁵⁴ Sisterhood and After: the Women's Liberation Oral History Project, British Library Sound Archive. The Women's Liberation Movement in Britain, including its relationship to men, appears to be a growing field of research interest. See, for example, Eve Setch (2002) The Face of Metropolitan Feminism: the London Women's Liberation Movement, 1969-1979, *Twentieth Century British History*, 13 (2), pp. 171-190; Jeska Rees

(2010) A Look Back at Anger: the Women's Liberation Movement in 1978, *Women's History Review*, 19 (3), pp. 337-356; Margaretta Jolly & Sasha Roseneil (Eds) (2012) *Researching Women's Movements: FEMCIT and Sisterhood and After* Special Issue of *Women's Studies International Forum* 35 (3); Sarah Browne (2014) *The Women's Liberation Movement in Scotland* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Lucy Delap (2016) Feminist Bookshops, Reading Cultures and the Women's Liberation Movement in Great Britain, c.1974-2000, *History Workshop Journal* 81 (Spring), pp. 171-196, and Laurel Forster & Sue Bruley (Eds) (2016) *Historicising the Women's Liberation Movement in the Western World, c1960-1990* Special Issue of *Women's History Review* 25 (5).

⁵⁵ Hakim Adi & Shantelle George (2014) Letter to the Editor of the *Times Higher Education Supplement*, 30 October, and Hakim Adi email to me, 14 August 2015. Baroness Amos, appointed in 2015 as the Head of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, is the first black woman to lead a UK university, Baroness Amos, 'I was taken aback when I found out I was the first black female head of a university', *The Observer*, 19 July 2015.

⁵⁶ Royal Historical Society Report (January 2015) *Gender Equality and Historians in UK Higher Education*, p. 3. Here are only 18 black women with UK professorships, *The Times Higher Education Supplement*, 18 August 2016.

⁵⁷ Royal Historical Society Report, *Gender Equality*, p. 3.

⁵⁸ Women's History Scotland was founded as the Scottish Women's History Network in 1995 and became Women's History Scotland in 2004. The Women's History Association of Ireland, which encompasses scholars from the Republic of Ireland and from Northern Ireland, was founded in 1989.

⁵⁹ See, for example, the series titled *Shopgirls: the true story of life behind the counter* which traced the history of Britain's shopworkers and consumer cultures from 1860 to the present and was presented on BBC TV in 2014 by Professor Pamela Cox, Department of Sociology, University of Essex; the series *Suffragettes Forever! The story of women and power* which explored, in three programmes the struggle for women's political rights in Britain, a battle fought over many centuries before the foundation of the suffragette movement in Edwardian Britain, presented in 2015 on BBC TV by Professor Amanda Vickery, Department of History, Queen Mary, University of London; *Sophia: suffragette princess*, the story of Sophia Duleep Singh, born into India royalty, presented on BBC TV in 2015 by her biographer Anita Anand (see note 52), and *Fallen Women*, a short moving film by Lily Ford about the unmarried mothers who had their babies taken in by London's Foundling Hospital in the nineteenth century <https://youtube.com/watch?v=04T3nG55ysA>

⁶⁰ *Women's History: the Journal of the Women's History Network* is usually about 40-50 pages long. The Summer 2016 Issue was a Special Issue on *Pregnancy*. For articles on women's history in *BBC History Magazine* see, for example, Lucy Noakes (2012) 'Our Excess Girls', *BBC History Magazine*, March, pp. 25-27; June Purvis (2012) Anti-Suffragette Postcards, *BBC History Magazine*, August, pp. 36-40; June Purvis (2013) Emily Davison: the suffragette martyr, *BBC History Magazine*, June, pp. 46-49; Anna Whitelock (2014) Mary [Tudor]: Queen against the odds, *BBC History Magazine*, Christmas, pp. 24-29, and Nicola Tallis (2016) Why did Lady Jane Grey have to die? *BBC History Magazine*, November, pp. 25-28.

⁶¹ See <http://everydaysexism.com>