

## **ANDROTSENTRYSMU OVERCOME IN HISTORICAL RESEARCH : THE EVOLUTION OF PRINCIPLES AND CONCEPTS**

*The precise place and methodologies of gender studies in modern historiography. The paper shows the process of gender studies clarified the factors that shaped them. Specified the relationship of gender research in social history, determined the method of designing structural elements and outlines the subject and the object they illuminate. Disclosed difficulties that prevent researchers in their academic pursuits and outlines recommendations for further research.*

**Keywords:** *feminist movement, women's studies, microhistory, gender, gender historiography.*

### **Introduction**

Women's researches appeared in national historiography in early 1990s and brought several theoretical traditions. Traditionally, historical works cover military, economic, political history, while ignoring social history, which has led to elimination of titanic women's work on protection, support and reproduction of life and everyday living from the scope of historical past. Their activities are being underestimated and not appreciated as socially significant, but received as personal, family, private, therefore – less important. According to feminism classicist Simona de Bovuar: «The most terrible curse that hangs over a woman is her non-participation in military campaigns. Human is raised up over animals not because it gives life, but because it risks life, and therefore humankind puts above not those who give birth, but those who murders. This is the key to solve the whole mystery» [1, 31].

### **Purpose**

Woman's belonging to private sphere, to family business, household was considered «natural», «primary» and therefore her experience, activities in all historical periods has been down-graded and has not been completely and deeply researched. According to a famous specialist in women's history – G. Bock, women were left unnoticed mainly because it seemed that they, their experience, their activities and sphere of life are not historically important and significant. However, «the women's history should be considered general to the same extent, as the history of males» [2, 276], because it «is related to not just one half, but to the whole mankind». As D. Kelley, another researcher of women's history, states – the issue is not just «to bring back women into history», but «to bring back history for women». The historical analysis of the woman's role in development of society has separated into an independent field of research.

Despite the quite significant amount of works it should be noted that the questions of theory of researches, their systematization, methodological analysis require specification.

### **Results**

Induction of women's topics in the sphere of scientific researches in the West has started in late 60s of XXth century and was related to a number of factors: expansion of radical movements (Maoism, Neo-Marxism, African-American Civil Rights Movement, Ethnic Groups Rights Movement, youth movements, antiwar movements, etc.) that from different positions advocated changes in the existing social system; the establishment of new wave of feminist movement (Neo-Feminism), many representatives of which were related to the abovementioned radical movements; sexual revolution, «allowed to freely speak about the problem of the sexes» [3, 21].

In late 1960s – early 1970s several universities in USA have included inter-disciplinary women's programs in their curricula. They were called «Women's studies» («Women's

researches»), which means «Researches 1) conducted on women's subject, 2) mainly conducted by women themselves». In the historical studies «women's subject» appeared to be in tune with the so called «modern social history», which studied demonstrations of racial, class, religious oppression with the purpose of reasoning the changes in modern domination institutes which also appeared in late 1960s. Thus, in Western Europe and USA a great number of leftist historians began studying women's histories with enthusiasm in order to make them visible and include in the history of mankind.

### **Originality**

Naturally, among historians that responded to the call «To bring back history for women» were, first of all, historians-feminists. Thus, in late 70s – early 80s of XXth century the «women's history» was established – the history of women's social experience, in most cases written by women themselves. If firstly researches in this sphere were treated quite skeptically in the scientific society, over time one may witness its «academization». Nowadays, women's history is a generally accepted field of history studies. One of most fundamental scientific projects in this field was the six-volume «History of women in the West», published under the editorship of leading specialists in the sphere of social history Natalie Zemon Davis, Georges Duby, Michelle Perrot, Arlette Farge and others, which reproduces the history of women from the most ancient times till our days [4].

During 1970s the UN's policy on raising woman's status had a positive influence on the widening the researches on gender issues. Important role in this belonged to UNESCO's proclamation of 1975 as the International Women's Year that is recognized as United Nations Decade for Women (1975–1985). Unconditionally, the series of international women's conferences conducted under the aegis of UN has positively influenced the establishment of long-term coordinated international projects on studying status and position of women in various historical epochs and in different social and historical conditions. According to N. Pushkareva, the contribution of women's history (another way to call it – «historic female studies») to the history studies lies in the fact that the term «women's experience» had been borrowed from psychology and sociology, its modifications had been studied in different cultures which later has generally broadened the imagery of spiritual cultures of the past. This allowed making a conclusion regarding the existence of two inter-transparent spheres of existence in preindustrial societies: sphere of Male's dominance (politics, diplomacy, military) and sphere of Female's dominance (house, family, household). These spheres were equally important for functioning of preindustrial and early industrial societies; the forms of women's subordination and rule over them in patriarchal structures have been researched and established; the history of women's movement and suffragism have been developed, which contributed to rehabilitation of feminism as a policy, at the core of which lies the freedom of right; with its appearance women's history forced men to consider the necessity of establishing their own history, which led to the appearance of men's history that is currently in the process of formation [5, 56].

On the verge of 1970s–1980s feminist theory has updated, the methodological base of interdisciplinary women's studies has been significantly broadened. The women's history has achieved new quality in the result of theoretical rethinking of the subject of research and reconsideration of the conceptual instrument. Therefore, it became possible to speak about the «new women's history». In the foreword to already mentioned «History of women in the West» its editors Georges Duby and Michelle Perrot state that publication represents not just the women's history, but the history of relationships between genders [4].

In 1980s «gender» becomes the key category for analysis, which is also called «socially cultural basis». On the basis of women's history the so called «gender history» begins its formation. The term «gender» became usable with the purpose of studying all transformations in society and in state, as the latter are influenced by the personalities of man and woman and by their relationships. The term «gender» itself has appeared in Great Britain. In translation from English it literally means grammatical kind (gender): masculine, feminine, neuter. Later this term started being recognized as socio-sexual characteristics of a sex, on the contrary to directly

biological (genetic and morphologic, anatomical, physiological), which its corresponding characteristics of the way of living, behavior, intentions and desires, etc. Gender does not just relate to men and women as separate individuals, but characterizes relationships between them, as between socially demographical groups and as gender relationships as a whole – the way social roles of women and men, girls and boys are implemented and the way they develop.

The gender itself, as a comprehensive phenomenon requires new methodologies and methods. In fact, gender itself is a methodology for understanding human and its mindset. Thus, gender is a constituent element of social relationships that are based on sensing the differences between sexes. On the other hand, gender is a primary mean for designating the relationships of domination, because in all historical epochs the gender consciousness of an individual and the society was formed on the basis of particular system of relationships of domination/subordination, it means that gender hierarchy is present in all spheres. Institutes of public opinion, family and public nurture, morality, education, mass culture, prohibitions or encouragement to certain types of activities constituted the status of gender, gender hierarchy and gender behavioral models. At the same time, the system of distribution of power, credibility and ownership, racial, ethnic and class independence had a determinant impact on the status of men and women [6, 129].

With the purpose of coordinating efforts of historians that are experts in women's history on XVIIth Congress of historical sciences the «International Federation for Research in Women's History» has been established, which conducted a number of international meetings. Thus, in 1989 in Bellagio (Italy) the first conference took place, while in 1990 – The First International Congress of researchers that scientifically develop women's history.

Gender approach to history comes out of integrity of social history and is not limited by only studying women's history or men's history, but separates the history of relationships between genders as its main subject. The research on dynamics of relationships between genders, gender analysis of historical development of society contributed to formation of methodological instrument of gender history, without which the researches of historical sources would be limited. The new concept of gender history demanded a new approach to studying history of civilizations as a whole and to studying national histories in particular.

Attention of gender historians is attracted by all periods of humankind development, starting from primitive communal system to contemporaneity. Their scientific analysis focused on studying reasons and outcomes of primary division of labor, forms of social control over a woman, formation of ideology of male dominance in society, influence inside a family, influence of marital relations on the lives of men and women, influence of religious views on formation of gender inequality in society, social and legal status of women and men, absence of women in politics and at high power authorities and other equally important aspects of gender topics. According to experts, the significance of relationships between genders in historical science came up as autonomous historical value. In such a way it opened up new perspectives in the development of history. During these researches it had been determined that relationships between genders are as important, as all other types of human relations, as they have a decisive impact on the history of society by participating in formation of other types of social relations. G. Bock, a famous expert in gender history proves that implementation of gender analysis of historical development alters the general concept of history and creates the basis for new vision of social and historical development. She states that «elimination of relationships between genders from significant questions of history blocks the road to the heights of knowledge...» [2, 287].

Gender history was forced into theoretic-methodological discourses that were caused by the development of different forms of local history, micro-history, mosaic analysis and new biographic method. These historiographical methods and types, in particular, marked the beginning of the development of historical knowledge and became one of the basis of gender history. They triggered the transition from new social history to a new cultural and new intellectual history, highlighting new quality of «female» and («male»!) investigations that dealt

with realization of dynamics of gender differences through the analysis of various mechanisms of its creation and reproduction [7, 25].

One of the most important conceptions of the abovementioned transition was the historic problematization of «women's experience» and its textual presentation that highlighted, on the one hand, «women's view of the world» and on the other hand – peculiarities of «women's literacy» [8, 546] of historiographer, who includes its personal experience into a scientific work and purposely declines the neutrality of the description. The interest to the source of individual origin was related to the first aspect of the problem, thus diaries, autobiographies and development of new approaches of biographical investigation provided not only the explanation of a life of a person «from the days» but also an interpretation of cultural context's specifics and presentation of the alternative view of general social processes, through the prism of individual attitude. The second aspect was realized through the implementation of an «authors personality», its historical specificity, into the investigation. A notable achievement of gender investigators was an overcome of traditional views on the balance of private and public that were stated in the conception of «divided spheres». The conception of «women's governance» («governance of women») was developed by historians and disclosed unofficial sources of influence on political decisions, that were used by females who lacked publically recognized authority. On the other hand, and it was proved by historians, methods of patriarchal governance that were restricting an access of women to public sphere were not limited to economic, political and cultural. The control of women's sexuality in its widest way was one of the main instrument of the abovementioned restriction [10, 45]. That and constant violation of the borders between private and public spheres, created a historical dependence of these borders and made it impossible to define the direction of the development of its integrity [11, 133].

Analysis of different conceptions of social status allowed to mark several important issues. It should be noted that in the context of objectivistic approach, status is defined as a position of an individual in structure of objective resources (first of all – employment) and the level of social abilities and expectations (prestige) that are connected with social position. Results of comparative researches, held in the developed industrial societies, prove that education, employment, profession and income of a person are the most important objective status factors despite dependence from political regime and culture of particular society. In framework of subjectivistic approach, status is interpreted as a position – identity that is built by individuals. According to the abovementioned approach, special meanings are dedicated to one's person understanding of its social possibilities and desires and to particular ways of theirs execution.

It should be noted that integrated approach that foresees studying both objective and subjective aspects of social status, status as structural possibilities and status as an image of possibilities that are set by an individual, is considered to be the most productive for reaching the goal of a research. The approach allows to highlight not only peculiarities of person's perception of its abilities in the system of social relations but also actual structural resources that might be used by an individual to fulfill its life goals. Integrated approach in the analysis of social status' aspects allowed to discover its objective and subjective elements. Objective elements of status: level and sources of individual income; existence of property that generate income; level of education; form of employment; profession and its competitiveness; professionally-qualified position in an organization; managing functions in professional activities. Subjective elements of status deal with individual's self-esteem in a society, self-evaluation of available resources (in comparison with a resources of other members of society) that may be used to fulfill one's life goals. The following elements may be stated as: self-esteem of material situation; retrospective, actual and projected evaluations of the changes in one's wellbeing and social possibilities during certain period of time; self-esteem of one's position on the «social ladder»; satisfaction of one's position in a society, possibilities of self-realization; prioritized social self-identifications.

An article of American historian J. Scott «Gender – A Useful Category of Historical Analysis» (1986) [12, 406] is considered to be one of the most important researches for the development of «gender methodologies». Having stated the necessity of overruling the non-

historic interpretations of articles in history, she offered a rather efficient scheme of the analysis of historical materials through the prism of gender approach. The author described four main conceptual «complexes» of gender historiography: 1) culturally symbolic; 2) regulatory interpretative; 3) socially-institutional; 4) individually-psychological [12, 411]. All four sub-systems, in the opinion of J. Scott, predict the prospect of gender researches possibilities, one or the other way of their interaction that defines the specific of each. Moreover, the author thinks, that the abovementioned scheme should be extended with one more aspect of «gender's» projection on the history of a society, that would deal with gender dispositions as an instrument for «marking authorities relations» as one of the most important ways to legitimate social order [12, 401]. This extension gives an opportunity to not only to reconsider the problems of political history, but also to comprehend political value of historic articles in a new way.

Summarizing the suggested characteristic of gender researches, it should be noted that a new configuration of cooperation between politics (social movement) and science is being formed. During the development from «women's investigation» to gender ones, a new practice of cross-disciplinary is being set mainly due to the discovery of the value of gender differences as an organization form of social experience and interaction. This practice is based not on the objective unity as it was in «women's researches» but on the categorical unity under the circumstances of problematisation of scientific learning principles, complicity of disciplinary interaction and methodological reflection. Thus, the women's history is getting institutionalized as a scientific field. On the basis of women's history a new scientific field has emerged in 1980th – gender history. The subject of the field are: «1) history of setting up and functioning of a system of relations and interactions that are defined by gender; 2) history of apprehension of a «male» and «female» as of categories of social hierarchy order» [5, 57].

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## **ШЛЯХИ ПОДОЛАННЯ АНДРОЦЕНТРИЗМУ В ІСТОРИЧНИХ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯХ: ЕВОЛЮЦІЯ ПРИНЦИПІВ ТА КОНЦЕПЦІЙ**

*Жіночі дослідження прийшли у вітчизняну історіографію на початку 1990-х і принесли певні теоретичні традиції.*

*Належність жінки до приватної сфери, до сімейних справ, домогосподарства вважалася «природною», «початковою» і відповідно її досвід, діяльність в усі історичні періоди применшувалися і достатньо повно не досліджувалися. На думку відомого фахівця з історії жінок Г. Бок, жінки залишалися непоміченими головним чином тому, що, здавалося, ніби вони, їх досвід, їх діяльність, їх сфера життя не являють історичного інтересу і значення. Проте «історія жінок повинна вважатися загальною тією ж мірою, як і історія чоловіків» бо вона «зачіпає не тільки половину, але все людство загалом». Історичний аналіз ролі жінки у розвитку суспільства виокремився в окрему, самостійну галузь досліджень.*

*Цілком природно, що серед істориків, які відгукнулися на заклик «Повернути жінкам їхню історію» виявилися насамперед історики-феміністки. Так, вкінці 70-х – початку 80-х рр. ХХ ст. виникла «історія жінок» – історія соціального жіночого досвіду, написана в більшості випадків самими жінками. На межі 1970–1980-х рр. феміністська теорія оновлюється, істотно розширюється методологічна база міждисциплінарних жіночих досліджень. Історія жінок набуває нової якості в результаті теоретичного переосмислення предмета дослідження та перегляду концептуального апарату. У зв'язку з цим стало можливим говорити про «нову історію жінок». У вступі до вже згаданої багатотомної «Історії жінок на Заході», її редактори Жорж Дюбі та Мішель Перро писали про те, що у виданні представлено не стільки історію жінок, скільки історію взаємин статей. На базі історії жінок починає формуватися так звана «гендерна історія». Термін «гендер» почали застосовувати для вивчення всіх перетворень у суспільстві та державі, оскільки саме на них впливають особистості чоловіка й жінки та їхні відносини.*

*Гендерний підхід в історії виходить з цілісності соціальної історії, він не обмежується вивченням лише «історії жінок» або тільки «історії чоловіків», а в якості головного свого предмета виокремлює історію гендерних відносин. Вивчення динаміки гендерних відносин, гендерний аналіз історичного розвитку суспільства сприяли формуванню методологічного апарату гендерної історії, без якого дослідження історичних джерел були б обмеженими.*

*Нова концепція гендерної історії вимагала нового підходу до вивчення історії цивілізації загалом та національних історій зокрема. Гендерна історія виявилася втягнутою в теоретико-методологічні дискурси, зумовлені розвитком різних форм локальної історії та мікроісторії, мозаїчного аналізу та нового біографічного методу. Саме ці історіографічні напрями і методи багато в чому визначили новий етап розвитку історичного знання. Вони ознаменували перехід від нової соціальної історії до нової культурної та нової інтелектуальної історії, позначивши таким чином нову якість історичності «жіночих» (і «чоловічих»!) досліджень, пов'язаних з осмисленням динаміки статевих відмінностей, аналізом різноманітних механізмів їх створення та відтворення.*

**Ключові слова:** *феміністський рух, жіночі дослідження, мікроісторія, гендер, гендерна історіографія.*

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