

1. How do men maintain patriarchal control over women in our society?

Historically: Men are viewed as superior and women as almost their child. Men are the workers of the family and expect females to maintain a good home, care for the children, and provide for their sexual needs. Because biologically women are “controlled by their bodies” they are weak and cannot work. Thus they must fill their stereotypical role in the house as a common wife. To keep this control, men only allow women to read fluffy/ romantic readings in magazines that within provide morals in which the “perfect” woman should live by and obey.

The operation of criminal justice systems: Men attempted to regain a woman criminals perfect womanhood by rehabilitation in which they were taught to cook well, clean, and become mothers. They also did not consider women to be police officers because they are too weak and such.

The specific male behavior that restricts female autonomy and safety: Upper class men do not allow their wives to work. They are the provider and women are the typical “stay at home moms.” They come home and expect things to be done. Children see this autonomy of their father occurring in their home therefore they are grown up taught that men are generally more superior therefore belittling women’s roles and their autonomy in their home and in society.

Safety?

The construction, enforcement, and interpretation of laws: Women are again supposed to be the perfect home tending wife. Therefore deviant women and women criminals are not only seen as law breakers, but they have fallen from their suggested place in society or against nature and men are just seen as law breakers. Laws are interpreted differently here between men and women.

More?

2. Know these terms and their implications: separate spheres, the economy of energy, true womanhood/ good provider.

Separate spheres: 2 spheres. outside working class= men, inside house work= women.

The economy of energy: ???

True womanhood: a fertile mother, Caucasian, obedient, submissive, cares for the home and children, lady of leisure, clean, kept home welcoming/ safe haven for husband, not educated, not masculine whatsoever.

Good provider: Male/ father figure who holds a job (in working society) and provides an income and stability for his family.

Bradwell V. Illinious and how these things exert an impact on studying female criminality and victimization:

3. What are the images of women in criminology and how were these historically and culturally created?

What are the images for non-white women and the implications for treatment by the criminal justice system?

Images of women in criminology: Women in criminology were seen as deviant and masculine. They are not at all the picture of true womanhood. Women cannot be police officers or hold any physical straining job because they are weak. Women are pawn of biology. Their behavior is linked to their menstrual cycle. They are not leaders, but helpless. They are impulsive and non-analytical. Their brains are small and they cannot think logically or rationally. They are in need of manly guidance and are in need of protection. They are gullible and vulnerable and have a lot less freedom and power. An active woman = a wannabe man. (example of woman on pedestal and if she is deviant she will fall off and fall even farther than men). White women treated less harsh than black women. Less jail time as well. White women are seen as the epitome of a true woman. Culturally viewed with a higher status.

Images of non-white women: Colored woman is seen as the matriarch or an Amazonian woman. Their punishments were more harsh. Black women's crime was seen as way worse than white. They were seen as strong and could endure anything so harsher punishments were needed. They were sinister, dangerous, and nagging. View with low status, usually poor and had to work.

4. How have gender role stereotypes and expectations influenced the construction of women in criminological theories and why? What

kind of empirical findings exist to support or not support these assertions?

Gender role stereotypes and expectations influence on women in crim. theories: Women are seen to unstable to commit serious violent crimes. Therefore women usually commit smaller less important crimes such as theft, prostitution, and alcohol and drug abuse. Many men have agreed that they would not consider having a woman crime partner because they are too gullible and too easy to persuade. If they have children they care too much about their children and are very likely to rat them out if the police threaten their children.

Empirical findings: ???

Understand the implications of the major theorists discussed in class: Lombroso, Freud, Pollak, Adler, and Simon.

Lombroso: father of criminology. If you are born criminal there is not much you can do.

Women are view as oppressed, especially by men. Therefore theories rose explaining why they would take part in crime by the erasing of their oppression.