Dear campus colleagues,

Thank you for choosing to present this “Bulletin Board in a Bag”: **Women’s History Month** in your area this **March**!

In this packet, and any attached documents, you will find everything you need to **begin** a great bulletin board. The information presented was gathered by CME student staff from personal research unless stated otherwise. Past and future BBBs are posted on our Publications website: [www.du.edu/cme/resources/publications.html](http://www.du.edu/cme/resources/publications.html)

**How to use**
We’ve provided several flyer-sized pages of information, intended to get your board **started**. For the most part, the Board is just print and post ready. Color is obviously most eye-catching, but most of the graphics should be fine in black and white/grayscale if necessary. We strongly suggest researching and adding additional information that would be of most interest to your particular audience (relevant communities in home states/nations, campus/community activities that appeal to majors and hobbies); this can help expand the board and improve its impact.

If available at the time of publication, we’ve also included information about relevant campus/community events that you can post as well. You can always check our online calendar (right–most column of [www.du.edu/cme](http://www.du.edu/cme)), the relevant Joint Council student organization [www.du.edu/cme/programs-services/joint-council.html](http://www.du.edu/cme/programs-services/joint-council.html) and/or other sources to see what events and resources you can add to your Board. And, consider attending one/some of these events too!

**Feedback**
If you use the board, to help us know where our boards have been, and how audiences have responded to them, please email us ([igr@du.edu](mailto:igr@du.edu)) the following:
- Your name, hall and floor where the board is posted
- A photo or two of the board up
- A brief description of any reaction/feedback the board generated on your community,
- And any feedback you have about this board or ideas for other Inclusive Excellence-related identities/issues/observances we could provide for the future.

(And in the unfortunate event there’s any defacement or other negative reaction to the board, please follow your hall’s reporting procedures, and let us know.)

THANKS for sharing this important, and interesting, info with your audiences!
[www.du.edu/cme](http://www.du.edu/cme)  |  [www.facebook.com/DUCME](http://www.facebook.com/DUCME)
Women’s History Month: Women in Literature

“I write for those women who do not speak, for those who do not have a voice because they were so terrified, because we are taught to respect fear more than ourselves. We’ve been taught that silence would save us, but it won’t.”

- Audre Lorde
Jane Austen
(1775-1817)

An English novelist, one of the rare female authors of her time, is now one of the most widely read novelists in English literature.

Supported by her close-knit family—her sister, father, and brothers in her writing—Jane Austen used her satirical and popular writing to critique women’s dependence on marriage for social standing and economic security in her culture and time period. Jane Austen, a daughter in England’s lower landed gentry class, never married.

Though her books were popular, Jane Austen originally published her works anonymously and received little personal fame or fortune during her lifetime. Jane Austen finished her famous work, Pride and Prejudice, at age 21.
Emily Dickinson
(1830-1886)

Emily Dickinson an American poet, was known in her lifetime as an eccentric recluse, often wore white and rarely left her house in the years before her death.

Dickinson wrote nearly 1800 poems, though fewer than a dozen were published during her lifetime. Themes of death and immortality and natural and flower motifs infused her work.

Bucking the norms of her day, Dickinson pushed the literary envelope with her unique use of syntax, slant rhyme, untitled pieces, and unconventional capitalization and punctuation.

Unmarried, Dickinson lived in her family home until her death.
Second Wave Feminism – 1960s

This 1963 book by Betty Friedan is widely credited as starting second-wave feminism in the United States, which broadened the feminist agenda beyond the initial fight for suffrage to include sexuality, occupational inequities, reproductive rights, and much more.

Tackling issues of social construction of gender norms, Friedan sought to answer why so many housewives in America were unhappy while offering critiques of dominant, patriarchal ideas of the day in sociology and psychology.

Based on interviews with housewives of the day, Friedan advocated for full identities for women beyond expected gender roles.
Audre Lorde, a woman of many identities, introduced the idea of intersectionality—an important theory that broadens dialogue around oppression and social justice to acknowledge the complexities of any one person’s lived experience.

Lorde critiqued the feminist movement of the 1960s for not adequately addressing other forms of oppression such as race, class, and sexuality. As a black feminist, Lord confronted the dominant white feminist movement for perpetuating racism, which she argued revealed an unrecognized dependence on patriarchy and prevented real change.
The Mothering Blackness

by Maya Angelou

She came home running
back to the mothering blackness
deep in the smothering blackness
white tears icicle gold plains of her face
She came home running

She came down creeping
here to the black arms waiting
now to the warm heart waiting
rime of alien dreams befrost her rich brown face
She came down creeping

She came home blameless
black yet as Hagar’s daughter
tall as Sheba’s daughter
threats of northern winds die on the desert’s face
She came home blameless

I never hear the word “Escape”
Without a quicker blood,
A sudden expectation –
A flying attitude!

I never hear of prisons broad
By soldiers battered down,
But I tug childish at my bars
Only to fail again!

-Emily Dickinson

From Maya Angelou’s Just Give Me a Cool Drink of Water Before I die (1971).

www.poetryfoundation.org/poem/177764

www.poetryfoundation.org/poem/178950
Maxine Hong Kingston
(born 1940)

Born in Stockton, California to first-generation immigrants, Maxine Hong Kingston is widely acclaimed Chinese-American writer who uniquely blends fiction and non-fiction in her work, which tackles themes of how the past influences our present and how issues of culture, gender, and race impact identity and experiences of oppression.

A vocal feminist and anti-war activist, Kingston has garnered many awards including the National Book Award, the National Humanities Medal, National Book Critics Circle and the National Medal of Arts.

Notable works include *The Woman Warrior, China Men*, and *The Fifth Book of Peace*.

“‘Bad girl,’ my mother yelled, and sometimes that made me gloat...Isn’t a bad girl almost a boy?”

- From Kingston’s memoir, *The Woman Warrior*
Feminist and social activist and theorist Gloria Jean Watkins, who goes by her pen name, bell hooks, challenges how interconnected systems of race, capitalism, gender, and class work together to perpetuate oppression.

Through her postmodern works of poetry and non-fiction, her teaching, and public speaking, hooks challenges the way power and oppression work in society institutions such as education, art, history, sexuality, mass media, film, patriarchy, and feminism. hooks argues for a radical revisioning of society’s fundamental cultural norms, which has led to a controversial public image.

“I will not have my life narrowed down. I will not bow down to somebody else's whim or to someone else's ignorance.”

“No black woman writer in this culture can write "too much". Indeed, no woman writer can write "too much"...No woman has ever written enough.”

- bell hooks

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bell_hooks; www.egs.edu/library/bell-hooks/biography
Maya Angelou (1928-2014)

A widely-renowned author, actor, director, performer, and civil rights activist, Maya Angelou entered the literary stage in 1969 with the publication of her first autobiography, I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings, a work that shone the spotlight on Angelou’s lived experience as a Black woman in a time when black women voices were even more marginalized. Through her writing about her personal experiences, Angelou forged a path for others to also make their voices heard.

Since that time, Angelou published another 6 autobiographies, several volumes of poetry, essays, screenplays and plays. Throughout all her work, Angelou has addressed themes of identity, family, racism, and social justice. Notable awards include a Pulitzer Prize nomination, National Medal of Arts, Presidential Medal of Freedom, and 3 Grammys for her spoken word albums.

“A bird doesn’t sing because it has an answer, it sings because it has a song.”

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maya_Angelou#Awards_and_honors

www.brainyquote.com/quotes/authors/m/mayaAngelou.html
With its mission of adding substance to “fluffy” topics historically targeted at women, Jezebel pushes the envelope in challenging gender norms and stereotypes.

Informed by an understanding of intersectionality and recognition that all systems of oppression are connected, the Jezebel blog uses all kinds of current media in their no-holds-barred social and cultural critique covering topics from pop culture, politics, reproductive rights, film and culture.

How I Feel About My Dog, or How 19th Century Men Felt About Women
Jezebel Blog Post, 2/27/2015

pictorial.jezebel.com/how-i-feel-about-my-dog-or-how-19th-century-men-felt-a-1686744849/+katedries
Top 10 Reading List
by The Atlantic

1. The Feminine Mystique, by Betty Friedan
2. Feminism is for Everybody: Passionate Politics, by bell hooks
3. A Room of One’s Own, by Virginia Woolf
4. The Beauty Myth, by Naomi Wolf
5. Sister Outsider, by Audre Lorde
6. The Second Sex, by Simone de Beauvoir
7. The Collected Poems of Lucille Clifton, by Lucille Clifton
8. The Woman Warrior, by Maxine Hong Kingston
9. Sexual Politics, Kate Millet
10. How to Be a Woman, Caitlin Moran