

Literature Search II

Your second annotated literature search follows the same general guidelines as your first literature search. YOU SHOULD THE DESCRIPTION OF LITERATURE SEARCH I TO BE SURE THAT YOU COVER ALL AREAS. **It is expected that most of the sources for your second literature search will deal with your second discipline [the discipline other than law]. You should hand in the sources for your first literature search also with your second literature search, but you should star all sources that are new for the second literature search.**

Instead of a case, as in the prior literature search, as one of your 12 sources, your literature search **MUST** include a **BOOK dealing with research methods in your primary discipline other than law**. If you are dealing with a discipline which is nor your major or minor, you may instead **include a book that deals with "Essentials of..." or "Introduction to..." your other discipline**, as you need sufficient command of your second discipline to write a credible paper.

The second annotated Literature Search submission includes:

- **research issue – possibly revised**
- **annotated literature search divided into primary and secondary sources starring all sources not included in first literature search.**
- **annotation of research methods or introductory book as one of 12 sources.**
- **Repko data management chart for at least 9 sources.**
- The Rubric for the literature search should be included as the top page of this submission. You should consult the rubric prior to writing your literature search, in order to become familiar with criteria for grading the Literature Search.

Note that the second literature search submission also includes the complete outline and preliminary chart of disciplinary insights, which are described separately.

Criteria for Evaluating Literature Search II					
NAME _____					
	D-F	C	B	A	Total Pts.
Hypothesis/Research Issue 5%	No clearly defined thesis or research question.	Research question is not clear. Terms are poorly defined.	Purpose of investigation and research questions are clearly stated. Terms are defined and explained.	Purpose of investigation and research questions are clearly stated and <u>consistently maintained.</u>	
Bibliographic Content and Bibliographic Presentation 15%	Poor selection of sources. No division of primary and secondary sources; incorrect organization of sources	Weak selection of sources. Incorrect division of primary and secondary sources; some incorrect organization within each category	Good selection of sources. Correct division of primary and secondary sources; some incorrect organization within each category	Excellent selection of sources. Correct division of primary and secondary sources; correct organization within each category	
General Citation Form And Internet Citation Form 25%	Poor citation form; not following NJ Manual for legal sources and Chicago for non-legal.	Some problems with citation form; not following NJ Manual for legal sources and Chicago for non-legal.	A few problems with citation form in following NJ Manual for legal sources and Chicago for non-legal	Excellent use of both NJ Manual and Chicago Citation Formats.	
Repko data management chart 25%	Poor development of disciplinary theories, assumptions, concepts and insights for comparison.	Incomplete development of disciplinary theories, assumptions, concepts and insights for comparison.	Generally good but a few problems in. disciplinary theories, assumptions, concepts and insights for comparison.	Excellent exposition of disciplinary theories, assumptions, concepts and insights for comparison.	
Bibliographic Annotations 25%	Inadequate and source relevance not rated.	Sources rated but annotations inadequate or All sources	Generally good but a few problems with annotation	Excellent brief summary of relevant points of source and	

		rated but some inadequacy of annotations	summarizing relevant points of source and application to topic. Source relevance rated.	application to topic. All sources rated for relevance.	
Discipline 2 book 5%	No introductory or research methods book included.	Inadequate or unrelated discipline 2 book included.	Generally good annotation relating book to research topic.	Excellent brief summary of source book and its application to topic including rating for relevance.	

Caution: These samples represent student work products and may contain errors.

SAMPLE STUDENT LITERATURE SEARCH II

Nicole Dozsa
JURI-496

Research Hypothesis and Issue: It is hypothesized that the writing of Mary Wollstonecraft have had a significant influence upon contemporary feminist legal theory. Are the ideas outlined in Mary Wollstonecraft’s literature reflected in modern feminist legal theory?

Disciplines:

- Law: Feminist Legal Theory
- Literature: Feminist Literature

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources:

Bradwell v. Illinois, 83 U.S. 130, 21 L.Ed. 442 (1872).

In *Bradwell v. Illinois*, Myra Bradwell fought Illinois state, to have the right to take the bar exam and practice as a lawyer. Bradwell had studied law and apprenticed in her

husband's law firm, proving that she was capable of the same abilities as male lawyers to reason and make legal judgments. Myra Bradwell felt that under the Fourteenth Amendment, it was her legal right to have the same opportunities for education and profession as her male counterparts. The Supreme Court denied her this right, illustrating the oppressive status of women, on the grounds that the issue was one of state citizenship, therefore she was not guaranteed the right to practice law as a federal citizen. The other reason was evident in Justice Joseph Bradley's opinion, which stated that women were biologically unfit for such occupations, and according to God's laws, women's place was in the home.

I will use this source in my paper to show how America's patriarchal legal system has undermined women's capacity to rationalize in the past. That the ideologies presented in Wollstonecraft's literature, still remained in the hearts of women, though were not yet recognized within the American legal system, ninety years after Wollstonecraft had argued of the need for equality between the sexes in education and the work place.

Relevance: High

**Roe v. Wade*, 410 U.S. 113 (1973).

In *Roe v. Wade*, Norma McCorvey (Roe) had sought to have an abortion after she had become pregnant due to rape. McCorvey was not permitted to have the abortion in the state of Texas. Texas law concerning abortion made allowances for abortion to take place only in cases when the life of the mother was at stake. With the aid of two recently graduated law students, Linda Coffee and Sarah Weddington, McCorvey filed suit against the state of Texas for infringing upon McCorvey's constitutional rights, citing the case of *Griswold v. Connecticut* as precedent for a right to privacy. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, where Justice Blackmun had delivered the majority opinion, stating that Texas' law on abortion was vague, and that the due process clause was broad enough to encompass a woman's right to terminate her pregnancy.

This source will be particularly useful when comparing Wollstonecraft's philosophy on the interconnection between the public and private spheres of citizenship. It will also be useful to sustain her arguments on autonomy, which are similar to the insights on autonomy offered by feminist legal theorists. Relevance: High

Secondary Sources:

Altick, Richard D., and John J. Fenstermaker. *The Art of Literary Research*. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1993.

Altick outlines the methods, problems, and perspectives involved in literary research within his book "The Art of Literary Research". Altick looks at the philosophy behind different forms of composition, and what role narratives play within a piece of literature. There is also a section instructing how to do a textual study, and how to trace reputation and influence of other authors on the literary piece. There is a comparison and contrast done of historical theories for literary scholarship to recent trends in literary scholarship.

Altick's book will help me attain a degree of adequacy in the field of literary research. It will also help me gain a deeper understanding of Wollstonecraft's literature by providing disciplinary insights, which I could later use for integration. Relevance: High

*Barnett, Hilaire, *Introduction to Feminist Jurisprudence*. London: University of London, 1998.

In her book *Introduction to Feminist Jurisprudence*, Hilaire Barnett explores the inequalities women have suffered within the Anglo-American legal system from the historic to the present. Barnett observes empirical evidence of patriarchal oppression through matrimonial practices and property ownership in Western society, as well as through traditional jurisprudential philosophers such as Locke and Rousseau. Barnett outlines the shortcomings of legal positivism and the concept of separation of the public and private spheres when tackling issues of gender inequality. She also compares how the theories of Luce Irigaray and Catharine MacKinnon have compacted legal philosophy.

This book will help me gain adequacy within Feminist Legal Theory. It will also aid me in connecting philosophies concerning autonomy and property ownership to Wollstonecraft's literature. Relevance: High

*Chamallas, Martha, *Introduction to Feminist Legal Theory*. New York: Aspen Publishers, 2003.

In Martha Chamallas' book *Introduction to Feminist Legal Theory*, she provides a framework of the issues that shape feminist legal theory, and the principal theories that define the school of thought. In chapter eight, Chamallas examines how feminist scholarship has addressed the underlying philosophies that have justified women's sexual subordination in the eyes of the American legal system. When comparing statutes concerning theft to those covering rape, Chamallas contends that the law treats victims of rape with a much larger degree of skepticism since women are assumed to succumb sexually to a role of passivity in Western society. Chamallas also addresses how the prototype for the traditional rape case does not describe the vast majority of rapes that occur. Chamallas concludes that outdated notions of property and privatization have had a residual effect within our legal system.

This book will be useful when examining how sexual subordination theory has undermined female rationality. The book will also be useful when examining legal statutes concerning feminist issues within contemporary legal theory. Relevance: High

Cooper, Sheila M., *The Roots of American Feminist Thought*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, Inc., 1973.

Wollstonecraft is associated as being one of the forerunners of American Feminism in "The Roots of American Feminist Thought". Cooper traces Wollstonecraft's influence

along with Rousseau to American Social Policy. Early American activists for women's rights such as Aaron Burr, Judith Sargent Murray, Hannah Mather Crocker, Lucretia Mott, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton were deeply influenced by Wollstonecraft, and formulated political campaigns for equality of the sexes based on the foundation of Wollstonecraft's ideas.

This source will be useful for finding out which feminists were influenced by Wollstonecraft. By comparing the feminists, whose theories contributed to the development of feminist legal theory in America, to Wollstonecraft's philosophies, I will gain a greater capacity for understanding her influence, if any, upon feminist legal theory. Relevance: High

*Craft-Fairchild, Catherine, *Masquerade and Gender: Disguise and Female Identity in Eighteenth-Century Fictions by Women*. University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 1993.

In *Masquerade and Gender*, Catherine Craft-Fairchild exposes how female novelists of the eighteenth century disguised their frustrations with their position in society through superimposing romance plots over their feminist sentiments in order to gain publication of their work. Craft-Fairchild separates male and female versions of the romance plot, to illustrate how each sex identifies themselves in fictional narrative. Craft-Fairchild analyzes how masqueraded plots have structured femininity in eighteenth century narrative. Throughout the stories selected Craft-Fairchild conveys how female identity has been constructed and destructed through cloaked plots under which women are lionized.

This book will be an important tool for comparing the political nature of female sentimental writing in the eighteenth century with that of feminist legal theory. This book provides a framework from which to examine plot development in the discipline of literature. Relevance: High

*Falco, Maria J., ed. *Feminist Interpretations of Mary Wollstonecraft*. University Park: Pennsylvania State University, 1996.

The book *Feminist Interpretations of Mary Wollstonecraft*, is a collection of essays written by scholars in the fields of philosophy and women's studies. In the first article *Wollstonecraft and Rousseau*, Penny, A. Weiss explains how by denying the contributions of Wollstonecraft to political theory, and exalting those by Rousseau, gender inequality continues to persist in the realms of philosophy and political theory. In the article by Virginia Sapiro, entitled *Wollstonecraft, Feminism, and Democracy: "Being Bastilled"*, Sapiro examines the lack of distinctions between the public and private sphere in Wollstonecraft's writing through the novel *Maria*, where the two female characters come to the realization that their personal problems characterized a larger social injustice that was occurring. In Virginia L. Muller's article, *What Can Liberals Learn from Mary Wollstonecraft?*, it is outlined how respecting oneself was one of

Wollstonecraft's motifs throughout her writing, and that without self respect women were incapable of rejecting the common trappings of society.

The usefulness of this book lies in the variety of views, from authors from both the disciplines of law and literature upon Wollstonecraft's writing. Essays concerning the public-private dichotomy represented within her work and the symbolic nature of her characters will be useful in framing my argument. Relevance: High

*Godwin, William, *Memoirs of the Author of 'A Vindication of the Rights of Woman'*. London: Dodo Press, 2002.

Memoirs of the Author of 'A Vindication of the Rights of Woman' is a biographical portrayal of Mary Wollstonecraft written by her husband, the father of philosophical anarchism, William Godwin. Godwin gives an insightful perspective on Wollstonecraft's work and life through first hand accounts. Godwin unabashedly reveals Wollstonecraft's suicidal tendencies and promiscuity. It was particularly helpful to read this text with the afore knowledge that the text was later used to have discredited her on the basis of her unconventional life.

This book will aid me in refuting the negative perception of Wollstonecraft's work derived from the highly moral standards of early nineteenth century America. It will also give insight into Wollstonecraft's motivations for equality between the sexes.

Haggerty, George E., *Unnatural Affections: Women and Fiction in the Later 18th Century*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1998.

In "Unnatural Affections", Haggerty examines how Wollstonecraft uses narration in her fictional novels to not only serve as a mechanism to argue her political beliefs from, but also as a recognition that narration in novels has been gender coded, and that there was a need to invent a female a voice to gain perspective in literature. Haggerty compares the feelings that the heroine "Maria" feels toward her husband, Venables, as political feelings. This is because in order to overcome the oppression of women, like the oppression that Venables has subjected her to, she must overcome her feelings of pity for him, only by resisting her sentimentality, can she use her powers of judgment to save herself from being deceived by him. Haggerty also observes how Wollstonecraft used Maria's trial for adultery to demonstrate how the law itself was gendered, by the judge deciding in favor of the husband on the grounds that Maria was not capable of reasoning for herself.

This source will be particularly useful when examining Wollstonecraft's fictional work. "Unnatural Affections" gives insights into the deeper political meanings behind Wollstonecraft's carefully crafted characters. Relevance: Moderate

*Hirshman, Linda, *Hard Bargains: The Politics of Sex*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1998.

Hard Bargains by Linda Hirshman looks at how issues concerning sex, love, and family have increasingly been integrated into the American legal system as women have gained leverage in politics and law. Hirshman pinpoints how sex, law, and politics are inextricably linked to one another through a historical analysis of how legal terminology of sexual matters has shaped gender roles and dictated each sex's bargaining power with one another. The power structure in politics mirrors the power structure of sexual relationships, according to Hirshman. Hirshman studies the evolution of laws concerning abortion, rape, and adultery and predicts how they will progress in the twenty-first century.

This source will be valuable when analyzing how contemporary legal theory has evolved in the twentieth century, and whether issues concerning sexual autonomy coalesce with Wollstonecraft's theories on the rights of women. Relevance: High

*Johnson, Claudia L., ed. *The Cambridge Companion to Mary Wollstonecraft*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002.

In *The Cambridge Companion to Mary Wollstonecraft*, Claudia Johnson has compiled numerous essays on the life and work of Mary Wollstonecraft by esteemed scholars from an assortment of disciplines. Janet Todd explores how Wollstonecraft may have revitalized the Romantic Genre of literature through her correspondence mode of writing, and its effectiveness at conveying political messages. Anne K. Mellor looks at Wollstonecraft's influence on feminist thought, but more importantly places her writing within the framework of other feminist literature and ideas of the time, often either carrying on or refuting the ideas she herself put forth. Chris Jones examines the political nature of Wollstonecraft's *Vindications*, with an emphasis on those who influenced her political thoughts and ideas through writing and activism at the time as well as her own influence on political philosophy.

This book will be of use when researching how Wollstonecraft arrived at her philosophies of equality, and in what form have her philosophies resurfaced to shape her writing style. Relevance: High

Johnson, Claudia L. *Equivocal Beings: Politics, Gender, and Sentimentality in the 1790s*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1995.

In Johnson's book "Equivocal Beings", she explores the perception of politics and gender through the lens of female writers such as Wollstonecraft, at a time when the woman's role in the western world was being questioned for the first time. Johnson questions the meanings behind some of Wollstonecraft's descriptions, as many were metaphorical or oblique in order to conceal her true sentiments from publishers who may have rejected her literature had they otherwise been privy to her message for social reform. The portion of Johnson's book relating to Mary Wollstonecraft is broken up into two sections. The first focuses on how Wollstonecraft acknowledges gender differences within "Vindication of the Rights of Women", yet argues that the differences are merely physical, and that women have the same capacity for virtue and rationality, but lack the

same privileges that men have. Johnson also examines Wollstonecraft's task of detaching the concept of female frailty from men's sentimentality, as this perpetuates women's existence in a subordinate role. In the second part, Johnson focuses more on Wollstonecraft's fictional writing; she determines that the centralized theme in both fictional works is female solidarity against the brutality of eighteenth century male culture.

Johnson's book will be a useful source to understanding Wollstonecraft's point of view as a writer from the eighteenth century. Johnson's analysis of both Wollstonecraft's fictional and philosophical texts will help to gain a greater insight into Wollstonecraft's literary intentions. Relevance: High

*Knott, Sarah, ed. *Women, Gender, and Enlightenment*. New York: Palgrave Publishing, 2007.

Women, Gender, and Enlightenment, is a collection of essays and articles compiled by Sarah Knott and Barbara Taylor. It examines the role of women with regard to politics, religion and nearly every aspect of society and culture. This volume focuses on the enlightenment that took place and the often-overlooked roles, thoughts, and attitudes of women during this period. Mary Wollstonecraft is mentioned specifically, and this work helps to clearly define her position among her contemporaries. It also makes note of her contributions to philosophy, politics, and realms that are generally considered more enduring than feminism.

This book will be constructive when comparing her work in juxtaposition to historical developments that were taking place at the time that she was writing. Relevance: Moderate

Komisaruk, Adam. "The Privatization of Pleasure: 'Crim. Con.' in Wollstonecraft's Maria" *Law and Literature* (formerly *Cardozo Studies in Law and Literature*) Vol. 16, No. 1 (2004): 33-63.

In "The Privatization of Pleasure 'Crim.Con.' in Wollstonecraft's Maria", Komisaruk examines how civil trials for adultery of women during the time that Wollstonecraft lived, had influenced the writing of "Maria". He gives an overview of how men could sue the person who had a sexual relationship with their wife for "criminal conversation" and collect a large monetary sum, since the offense was a violation of property rights. He relates the actions of the heroine in the novel with Wollstonecraft's ideals for economic and psychological autonomy for women, as a reflection of the legal rights that women were lacking in marriages at the time, and its progression into divorce rights today. Komisaruk ends his argument by saying that as people began to identify themselves as individuals with rights during the enlightenment period, it resulted in an obsession with propriety and property, which had become a central concern for the middle and upper class men of the era, and continued to be a concern in criminal conversation cases that followed.

This source will be used in my paper to make the connection between legally relevant issues that validate Wollstonecraft's observations and arguments in her literary work. It will also be useful in understanding criminal conversation law, which I may draw parallels to with my second touchstone case. Relevance: High

*McDonagh, Eileen L., *Breaking the Abortion Deadlock: From Choice to Consent*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1996.

Breaking The Abortion Deadlock by Eileen L. McDonagh examines the abortion debate from an innovative perspective that helps to bridge the pro-choice and pro-life proponents disagreements. According to McDonagh, abortion rights emerge from the right to cease what another agent has done to their body. McDonagh separated the sexual relationship from which the pregnancy derived from the actual pregnancy itself in her theory. The author concludes that the abortion debate is not a matter of a woman's choice whether to have an abortion, but rather a women's right to consent to their abortion. McDonagh standpoint draws heavily on concerns for rights of privacy.

This book will be useful when exploring *Roe v. Wade* in my paper. McDonagh touches upon some of the major issues concerning a woman's right to privacy, which may come of use when examining Wollstonecraft's philosophies concerning privacy and rights. Relevance: High

Meyers, Diana T., *Gender in the Mirror: Cultural Imagery & Women's Agency*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2002.

Meyers examines the effect of a patriarchal social and legal system upon women's agency, in her book "Gender in the Mirror". Meyer's demonstrates how philosophical academic communities have largely overlooked female philosophical work for the reason that they did not want to acknowledge women's agency. This is because by acknowledging women's agency, the defining elements of women's identity, as defined by society would change. Meyer's states that misogynistic perspectives have caused women to have a low sense of self-worth, and thus have made women have difficulty creating a female narrative to understand their epistemology in order to define themselves as autonomous beings.

This source will be used to demonstrate how Wollstonecraft's philosophies about female rationality are still relevant in modern feminist legal theory. By incorporating feminist legal theorists' perceptions of female autonomy and agency into my research, I will gain a greater insight into Wollstonecraft's influence. Relevance: High

*Moglen, Helen, *The Trauma of Gender: A Feminist Theory on the English Novel*. Los Angeles: University of California Press, 2001.

The Trauma of Gender by Helene Moglen considers the development of the English novel in relation to gender stereotypes that dominated thoughts and ideologies of the 1700s. The work scrutinizes the effects of gender role stereotypes from both male and

female perspectives. The suggestion is that men and women alike, sacrificed self-identity, and thus, self-actualization, by conforming to preconceived notions of the time. Moglen also notes the effect that this pattern has had upon modern thought processes and ideologies, particularly through the development of the novel as an art form.

This book will be useful when examining Wollstonecraft's influence upon the literature genre. This book is also helpful in distinguishing the male/female plot distinctions that were prevalent during the seventeenth hundreds. Relevance: High

*Perry, Ruth, *Women, Letters, and the Novel*. New York: Ams Press, 1980.

Women, Letters, And The Novel by Ruth Perry explores the development of the epistolary novel and situates it into a sociological context. Perry looks at common myths perpetuated by such writing and due to its particular format, its proficiency at perpetuating such myths. Perry also points out that the first person voice of female characters within epistolary novel influenced feminine values that have remained from the eighteenth century. This influence is specifically examined in the resoundingly negative in this work, however, which implies that this same influence could be very positive if it was used to promote independence and self-fulfillment.

This book will be useful when examining the gravity of feminine experience to the letter-writing format, which had restructured female perspectives within society. Relevance: Moderate

Richards, David A.J. *Women, Gays, and the Constitution: The Grounds for Feminism and Gay Rights in Culture and Law*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1998.

In "Women, Gays, and the Constitution" Richards researches Wollstonecraft's imprint upon the roots of abolitionist feminism in nineteenth century America. Richards traces Wollstonecraft's influence upon American Political thought first, by comparing the influence of Rousseau, Locke, and Kant's rights-based philosophies on Wollstonecraft, and the American Constitution, in order to show how Wollstonecraft had applied their ideology to her rationale for equal rights. Richards points out how Wollstonecraft had made the first arguments that would become central to the enhancement of the rights of women in American society by suggesting the need for women to earn a decent wage, become educated, and be independent from their husbands. Richards also demonstrates how Frances Wright used Wollstonecraft's ideas as the framework for her public speeches for women's rights, and continued the connection to the influence of Wright on Catharine Beecher, another crucial figure for the feminist movement in America.

This source will be used to connect Wollstonecraft's influence upon the American Women's Rights Movement. By understanding the similarities between Wollstonecraft's philosophies and the philosophies that had inspired the writing of the constitution, and the feminist movement, a link can possibly be drawn, to her effect upon feminist legal theory. Relevance: High

*Saletan, William, *Bearing Right: How Conservatives Won the Abortion War*.
Los Angeles: University of California Press, 2003.

Bearing Right by William Saletan is a commentary on the issue of abortion that analyzes the influence of right-wing politics on reproductive rights in the United States. Saletan suggests that a movement has taken place within conservative politics that frames reproductive rights as an issue of privacy. In so doing, anti-choice supporters prevail, because the public state will not impinge upon private issues. Thus, there are no public resources available for family planning institutions. This is an ideology thoroughly examined by Catherine McKinnon with regard to feminist legal theory. It is a way for the state to avoid official acknowledgement of women possessing the capacity to hold dominion over their own bodies.

This book will be especially useful when comparing Wollstonecraft's views on the public-private dichotomy, and will offer an alternative perspective to the decision of *Roe v. Wade*. Relevance: High

Sapiro, Virginia, *A Vindication of Political Virtue: The Political Theory of Mary Wollstonecraft*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1992.

Sapiro argues in her book "A Vindication of Political Virtue" that Wollstonecraft was not the mother of feminism, nor did her work inspire anyone, but rather her writing is an emblematic element in the history of feminism. Sapiro explores Wollstonecraft's concerns for women to gain equal citizenship status to men, and how Wollstonecraft publicized private matters concerning marriage, in order to enlighten the legal community. Sapiro also parallels the life of Mary Wollstonecraft to the struggles of the modern women's movement. At the same time, Sapiro also disputes the belief that Wollstonecraft's writing is specifically about women.

This source will be particularly useful since it is in opposition of all the other books I am researching, which are more or less acclaiming Wollstonecraft's influence and heralding her as a pioneer of feminist thought. Sapiro's insights will either undo my hypothesis or reaffirm my research. Relevancy: High

Tauchert, Ashley. *Mary Wollstonecraft and the Accent of the Feminine*. New York: Palgrave Publishing, 2002.

In the "Accent of the Feminine" Tauchert examines Wollstonecraft's life and literary work in relation to Irigaray's model for sexual difference theory. Tauchert contends that Wollstonecraft has been more influential to twentieth century academic feminists, than her philosophies on female rights, were influential to suffragists at the turn of the twentieth century. Tauchert examines Wollstonecraft's work in the context of a woman writing to appeal to a patriarchal society, for acknowledgment, of the capacity for females to reason. Through examining mechanisms of misogyny, that have coined female philosophical writing as hysterical, Tauchert examines why Wollstonecraft shifted her

writing style and arguments, to find a voice to serve her claims of equality amongst the sexes.

This source will be used to examine female narrative through the discipline of literature. It will also be useful in exploring how female agency is reflected in Wollstonecraft's literature. Relevancy: High

Thomas, Brook, *Civic Myths: A Law and Literature Approach to Citizenship*. North Carolina: The University of North Carolina Press, 2007.

Thomas' book "Civic Myths: A Law and Literature Approach to Citizenship" outlined the parallels between the struggles for citizenship status in America to literature concerning equality and citizenship. In the introduction, Thomas points out that by bringing works of literature into the law it helps to highlight their engagement with civic issues. Although I cannot use Thomas' specific examples of works of literature as they relate to cases concerning citizenship. The underlying idea of the book is helpful; this about how literary works can demonstrate how the civil aspects of citizenship affect the everyday lives of people in a community.

This source gave me some ideas about where to possibly take my research for touchstone cases. I believe I could use Thomas' framework to link Mary Wollstonecraft's work to the advancement of civil rights for women as they gained access to equal citizenship status apart from their husbands. Relevancy: Moderate

*Twells, Alison, *British Women's History: A Documentary History from the Enlightenment to World War I*. London: I.B. Tauris & Co., 2007.

In *British Women's History*, Alison Twells scans the period of English history from the Age of Enlightenment to World War I, particularly as it relates to women overcoming the oppressions of their eras. The role of women within a cultural context regarding both external and internal attitudes and ideas is a common theme within the literature. Wollstonecraft is noted as a driving force with regard to the refutation of sexist ideologies and their philosophical justifications. Twells also examines the changing sense of identity for women during this turbulent period; Wollstonecraft is again cited as a major influence.

This book will be valuable when analyzing feminine perspectives of the late seventeen hundreds in conjunction with their position within society. This book will illustrate the realities of living in England during Wollstonecraft's lifetime. Relevance: High

*Ty, Eleanor, *Unsex'd Revolutionaries: Five Women Novelists of the 1790's*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993.

Eleanor Ty inspects how five authoresses in the decade following the outbreak of the French Revolution had weaved their political beliefs into their writings, in her book *Unsex'd Revolutionaries*. Ty explores how in the process of questioning the patriarchal order of their society, the female writers had effectively altered the domestic novel as it

was known at the time. The novelists had consciously or unconsciously digressed from traditional modes of writing through incorporating their unique experiences and linguistic touches that had made their mode of writing distinctly different than their male counterparts. Ty examines their use of language through the gauze of history and culture, to bring light to the importance of their contribution to English literature.

This book will function as a means of drawing disciplinary insight from the literature genre. The significance placed upon the effect of altering the domestic novel will be useful when comparing Wollstonecraft's literature to feminist legal theory. Relevance: High

Wollstonecraft, Mary. *A Vindication of the Rights of Women*. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1996.

Wollstonecraft's philosophical book "A Vindication of the Rights of Women" is one of the first books that have ever argued for the need for equality amongst the sexes. The book argues that women have the same capacity as men to reason, and that they should have the same rights as men to education and employment. Through detailed philosophical arguments from differing perspectives, Wollstonecraft demonstrates how women's characterization of being creatures easily swayed by emotion was false, and that women were just as capable as men of abstract thought.

This source will serve as the main foundation for a description of Wollstonecraft's political ideology. I will use Wollstonecraft's book as a key source when reviewing my secondary references for comparing modern feminist legal theory to her philosophy. Relevancy: High

Wollstonecraft, Mary, and Mary Shelley. *Mary Wollstonecraft: Mary and Maria, Mary Shelley: Matilda*. London: Penguin Books Ltd., 2004.

Wollstonecraft's "Mary" is a tragic fictional story about a woman's relationship with two close friends, which is used as a platform to illustrate Wollstonecraft's ideas about marriage and female autonomy. Through an unhappy marriage that is characterized as slavery and the lack of equitable employment for women, the heroine dies an early death. In Wollstonecraft's gothic literary work "Maria", the heroine is imprisoned in an insane asylum by her husband, which is an analogy of the larger patriarchal society. Through the use of narrative from a diverse array of female characters in all class spectrums, it is illustrated that oppression exists for women of all strata of society, and that women must unite in order to incite social change.

This source will be particularly useful in demonstrating how Wollstonecraft had used her fictional writing as a means of delivering the message of oppression to a larger audience, and attempting to incite change through another medium. Relevancy: High

Outline

I. Introduction

A. Women in 18th Century Anglo American Legal System

1. Effect on Mary Wollstonecraft's Life (Todd)
2. Inspiration to Tackle Issues of Gender inequality
3. Impression Upon Contemporary Scholars (Sapiro)

II. Law

A. Feminist Legal Philosophy in Mary Wollstonecraft's Writing (Thomas)

1. Rights and Female Rationality(Wollstonecraft: Vindication)
2. Matrimony and Property Ownership (Komisaruk)
3. Inspiration and Degradation in America (Cooper)

B. Female Ideology in America (Cooper)

1. Rights Defined through Citizenship (case)
2. Ruled by Patriarchal Society (McKinnon)
3. Objectivism Defined through Tradition (Wollstonecraft: Mary)

III. Literature

A. Female Sentiment in Literature (Altlick)

1. Mary and Matrimonial Servitude (Wollstonecraft: Mary)
2. Maria and Patriarchal Oppression (Wollstonecraft: Maria)
3. Romantic and Enlightenment Movements (Mussell)

B. Female Narrative in Mary Wollstonecraft's Writing

1. Creation of the Female Voice (Sapiro)
2. Ruled by One's Own Experience (Johnson)
3. Subjectivism as a Form of Female Empowerment (Tauchert)

IV. Interdisciplinary Integration

A. The Subjective Narrative in Wollstonecraft's Writing

1. The Divergence of Patriarchal Oppression and Creative Expression (Barnett, Craft)
2. The Juxtaposition of Female Rights and the Power of Experience (Chamallas, Moglen)
3. The Blending of Wollstonecraft's insights into Feminist Legal Theories (Ty, Hirshman)

CHART OF DISCIPLINES

DISCIPLINES/ THEORIES AND DOCTRINES	LAW	LITERATURE
DOMINANCE THEORY	MEANING BEHIND THE THEORY AND EFFECT ON LEGAL SYSTEM	WOLLSTONECRAFT'S DEPICTION OF WOMEN HELD CAPTIVE UNDER MALE DOMINATED HIERARCHAL STRUCTURES IN SOCIETY
WOMEN'S AGENCY	THE LEGAL SYSTEM'S FAILURE TO RECOGNIZE FEMALE AUTONOMY	STORIES OF WOMEN'S SOCIETAL ENFORCED DEPENDENCE ON MEN
FEMALE NARRATIVE	PATRIARCAL PERSPECTIVE REFLECTED IN LEGAL SYSTEM'S NARRATIVES	WOLLSTONECRAFT'S FICTION AS A VEHICLE FOR EXPLICATING OPPRESSION
ROMANTICISM v. ENLIGHTENMENT LITERATURE	REASON CAN GOVERN THE HEART	STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF EMOTIONS AS A PART OF THE HUMAN EXPERIENCE
DOCTRINE OF COVERTURE	PREVENTED WOMEN FROM HAVING A LEGAL IDENTITY SEPARATE FROM THEIR HUSBANDS	COVERTURE AS A PIVOTAL POINT IN THE STORY LINE OF MARIA
EQUAL TREATMENT THEORY	SEX-BASED GENERALIZATIONS SHOULD BE IMPERMISSABLE UNDER THE LAW	WOMEN SHOULD BE ENTITLED TO THE SAME EDUCATIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AS MEN
VOICES BRIEF	METHODOLOGY TO INCORPORATE WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES INTO THE LAW	READERS EMPATHIZE WITH CHARACTERS THROUGH A STORYTELLING FORMAT
OBJECTIVE v. SUBJECTIVE WRITING	LEGAL METHODOLOGY TO WRITE IMPERSONALLY AND FACTUALLY, TO DEVELOP LEGAL SOLUTIONS THAT CAN BE APPLIED UNIVERSALLY	FOCUSES ON WRITER'S EXPERIENCE, INCORPORATION OF OPINIONS

DATA MANAGEMENT TABLE

Discipline	Perspective of the Discipline on the Problem	Writer	Insight (Scholarly Opinion)	Assumptions	Theory	Concept
LAW	In order to have a just legal system women's philosophies must be assimilated into the laws of society.	Sapiro, (Falco ed.)	Defining Wollstonecraft as a feminist undermines her influence in Political Legal Theory (p. 12)	If females gain equal recognition within the male dominated realm of Political and Legal Theory they will gain authority (p. 15)	Legal Theory/ Political Theory	Authority through patriarchal traditions (p. 284) Combining the Private v. Public domain (p. 264)
LAW	Women's subordination has been justified through the philosophies and cases that have shaped the American legal system.	Chamallas	Unjust rape laws bear a resemblance to the existing patriarchal power structure inherent in American culture (p. 19)	The perceived wrongs of victims of rape for reporting their perpetrator offers evidence of an embodied challenge to overcome within our legal system (p.7)	Feminist Legal Theory	Incorporation of the female experience (p. 20) Resistance to the utmost degree (p. 46)
LITERATURE	The romantic plot overlays female narrative in eighteenth century literature.	Craft-Fairchild	Feminist meanings are conveyed in early romantic literature written by women, but are carefully disguised (p. 9)	By analyzing the insights of early feminist literature, one can understand female experience. (p. 14)	Masqueraded Plot Theory	Symbolic Feminism in literature (p. 11) Sexual identity through fictional narrative (p. 23)
Discipline	Perspective of the Discipline on the Problem	Writer	Insight (Scholarly Opinion)	Assumptions	Theory	Concept

LITERATURE	Through recoding the subjective experiences of women their oppressive status in society will be recognized	Ty	The French Revolution had inspired females to write about equality amongst the sexes (p. 30)	Through identifying with characters, readers will be swayed to have realizations of women's oppression (p. 37)	Metaphorical Narrative Theory (p. 36)	The semiotic and symbolic world of the father (p. 32) Effects of sentimentality on the reader (p. 31)
LAW	Law determines society's gender roles and power structures that dictate relationships between sexes	Hirshman	As women increasingly integrate into the political and legal realms, laws will focus increasing more on issues that were reserved for the private domain (p. 42)	Laws concerning prostitution, abortion, and rape will evolve drastically in the twenty-first century (p. 27)	Political-sexual bargaining theory (p. 31)	Female Virtue and Public Order (p. 79) Equality of freedom and Commitment (p. 121)
LITERATURE	The novel format has been structured by the fantastic and the realistic character and plot developments	Moglen	The novel came into being as a response to "sex-gender systems" that surfaced in Britain during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (p. 3)	Realistic and fantastic narratives provide evidence of subjective rebellion to male oppression (p. 5)	Gendered Subject Theory Object Relations Theory	Subjective embodied writing (p. 10) Fantastic and realistic narrative structure (p. 12)