

стороны общества и изо всех сил старается преодолеть навязанные ей правила и требования, следуя зову своего ума и сердца.

В этом романе мы узнаем о конфликте между любовью и независимостью, совестью и страстью, а также о борьбе молодой девушки за свое достоинство. Все эти темы были главными в патриархальном обществе викторианской Англии 19 века.

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A THORNY PATH OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT IN THE USA

ТЕРНИСТЫЙ ПУТЬ ДВИЖЕНИЯ ЗА ИЗБИРАТЕЛЬНОЕ ПРАВО ЖЕНЩИН В США

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This article considers the changing role of women in society, namely, their fighting for equal rights with men in politics, economy and other spheres of life. The women's suffrage movement in the USA as a vivid example of this struggle is analysed in details.

Keywords: women's rights movement; suffrage; civic and political status; legal identity; to enfranchise; reform groups.

В статье рассматривается изменение роли женщины в обществе, а именно: их борьба за равные права с мужчинами в различных сферах деятельности. В качестве яркого примера подробно анализируется борьба женщин за избирательное право в США.

Ключевые слова: движение за права женщин; избирательное право; гражданский и политический статус; юридическое лицо; предоставлять политические избирательные права; реформаторские группы.

The role of women in society has been greatly reconsidered in the last few decades. In the early days women were seen as wives who were meant to cook, clean and take care of the kids. They were not allowed to vote while men took care of having jobs and paying any bills that had to be paid. Women have always been mistreated and seen as inferior comparing to men's physical strength and ways of thinking. But with the development of industry, the role of women in modern society has significantly changed, especially after the First World War.

The twenty-first century has brought new hopes for women. Dramatic changes have happened in the role, ambitions and attitude to women. Women have departed from their traditional role of reproducers, mothers and wives only. From a non-entity, they have been able to establish an identity of their own in modern society. Modern women have proved that they are second to none, whether it is at home or at their workplace. With changing times, they have become more aware than their predecessors of their rights and are keen to exercise them. They know their worth in the family, in the society and in the world. It did not happen overnight. Women have fought a fierce battle to acquire the present position. They have continuously worked hard to get equality, liberty and opportunity.

This article touches upon the women's suffrage movement in the USA

The women's suffrage movement was a decades-long fight to win the right to vote for women in the United States. It took activists and reformers nearly 100 years to win that right, and the campaign was not easy: disagreements over the strategy threatened to cripple the movement more than once. But on August 26, 1920, the 19th Amendment to the Constitution was finally ratified, enfranchising all American women and declaring for the first time that they, like men, deserve all the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

From 1848 to 1920, thousands of women in the United States fought to attain the same civil and political status as men, including the all-important right to vote. They had a lot of things working against them: Victorian-era scientists argued that women were by nature inferior to men, even claiming that the shape and size of female skulls were evidence of their weaker brain-

power. Sadly, early women's rights activists such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony would die before they could see the end result of their efforts in the passage of the 19th Amendment in 1920.

The Declaration of Independence, written in 1776, states that "all men are created equal." That same year, Abigail Adams wrote to her husband, John, who was working hard to establish the new country's laws. She asked him to "Remember the Ladies." Abigail Adams wanted women to have more rights under the new American government. Her husband responded, "We know better than to repeal our Masculine systems." He believed women influenced society without political power. According to this popular viewpoint, women were supposed to morally influence their husbands and raise virtuous sons.

After the revolution, the laws of coverture established during the colonial period, remained in place. These laws ruled that when women married they lost their legal identity. Women could not own property, control their own money, or sign legal documents. Women were expected to focus on housework and motherhood, not politics. Instead, their husbands, fathers, and brothers were expected to manage these responsibilities. Men were supposed to represent their wives, mothers, and daughters in politics.

The campaign for women's suffrage was a small but growing movement in the decades before the Civil War (1861-1865). Starting in the 1820s, the number of various reform groups increased across the U.S. – temperance leagues (social movement against the consumption of alcoholic beverages), the abolitionist movement (the movement to end slavery), religious groups – and in a number of these, women played a prominent role. Meanwhile, many American women were resisting the notion that the ideal woman was a pious, submissive wife and mother concerned exclusively with home and family. Combined, these factors contributed to a new way of thinking about what it meant to be a woman and a citizen in the United States

It was not until 1848 that the movement for women's rights began to organize at the national level. In July of that year, reformers Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott organized the first women's rights convention at Seneca Falls, New York. More than 300 people – mostly women, but also some men – attended, including former African-American slave and activist Frederick Douglass. In addition to their belief that women should be afforded better opportunities for education and employment, most of the delegates at the Seneca Falls Convention agreed that American women were autonomous individuals who deserved their own political identities and of course the right to vote. The group voted on a set of resolutions – the Declaration of Sentiments – written by E. Stanton. She modeled her Declaration

after Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence. She asserted: "all men and women are created equal," a provocative statement at that time.

The Declaration of Sentiments called for a long list of women's rights: access to education and job opportunities, more power within the church, and the right to control one's own property and money. Woman suffrage was the most controversial resolution.

In the 1850s, women's rights activists started meeting more regularly. They held their first national women's rights convention in Worcester, Massachusetts in 1850. Annual meetings convened nearly every year afterward. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and others believed that freeing women from traditional heavy skirts and tight corsets, would allow them to be more productive members of society. Lecturer Lucy Stone became well-known in reformer circles when she and her husband, fellow women's rights activist Henry Brown Blackwell, altered the traditional marriage ceremony. At their wedding, they read aloud a statement saying that they disagreed with the laws of coverture that gave husbands control over their wives and children. Stone also decided not to take her husband's last name to signify that she maintained a separate identity.

During the Civil War, reformers focused on the war effort rather than organizing women's rights meetings. Many activists supported the abolition of slavery, so they rallied to ensure that the war would end this inhumane practice. Some women's rights activists, like Clara Barton, served as nurses. In the North, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony established the Women's Loyal National League. The group called for the immediate end of slavery and full citizenship rights for newly freed blacks.

Although the Civil War temporarily disrupted the women's rights movement, women's efforts and the organizations they created laid the foundations for a stronger movement after the war.

After the war, women's suffrage endured another setback, when the women's rights movement found itself divided over the issue of voting rights for black men. E. Stanton and some other suffrage leaders objected to the proposed 15th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which would give black men the right to vote, but failed to extend the same privilege to American women of any skin color.

The disagreement about whether or not to support the Fifteenth Amendment led to a division in the women's rights movement. In 1869, activists established two competing national organizations focused on winning woman suffrage. The National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA) opposed the Fifteenth Amendment, while the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA) supported the new law.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony founded the NWSA first. The pair believed that instead of supporting the Fifteenth Amendment as it was, women's rights activists should fight for women to be included as well. They started the NWSA to lead this effort.

E. Stanton and S. Anthony established the NWSA's headquarters in New York City. They started a newspaper, *The Revolution*, as the mouthpiece of their women-led organization. The *Revolution's* motto was: "Justice, not Favors. – Men, their Rights and Nothing More; Women, their Rights and Nothing Less." The NWSA was more radical and controversial than the competing American Woman Suffrage Association, which focused only on the vote.

The second national suffrage organization established in 1869 was the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA). Unlike the rival National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA), AWSA supported the Fifteenth Amendment that granted African American men the right to vote.

Lucy Stone and her husband Henry Brown Blackwell teamed up with other prominent reformers – including lecturer and author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic".

In addition to seeking a new suffrage amendment or winning the vote state by state, suffragists turned to the courts. Suffragists argued that the Fourteenth Amendment had already granted women the right to vote. The amendment guaranteed the protection of the rights of citizens, and suffragists argued that voting was a right of citizens.

In 1872, members of the National Woman Suffrage Association from all over the United States decided to register to vote. Susan B. Anthony successfully registered and voted in New York. She was later arrested, went on trial, and was fined \$100. In court, Anthony responded to the sentence: "the only chance women have for justice in this country is to violate the law, as I have done, and as I shall continue to do." She never paid the fine. Opponents of suffrage mocked Anthony in the press, and printed pictures that depicted her as a masculine-looking woman.

No new states granted woman suffrage between 1896 and 1910, but suffrage wins in Washington (1910) and California (1911) sparked new life in the suffrage movement's state campaigns.

In 1890, the NWSA and the AWSA merged to form the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA). The new organization's strategy was to lobby for women's voting rights on a state-by-state basis. Within six years, Colorado, Utah and Idaho adopted amendments to their state constitutions granting women the right to vote. In 1900, with Stanton and Anthony advancing in age, Carrie Chapman Catt stepped up to lead the NASWA.

Between 1910 and 1918, the Alaska Territory, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota and Washington extended voting rights to women.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, women joined national organizations in great numbers. The rise of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and National Association of Colored Women grew as part of this trend. Women of all backgrounds – rich and poor, white and black, native-born Americans and immigrants – participated in these national women’s clubs.

Women became leaders in a range of social and political movements from 1890 through 1920. This period is known as the Progressive Era. Progressive reformers wanted to end political corruption, improve the lives of individuals, and increase government intervention to protect citizens.

As the United States entered World War I in 1917, the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) encouraged its supporters to join in the war effort. The organization argued women deserved the vote because they were patriots, caregivers, and mothers. Women’s expertise in maintaining the home and family would improve politics and society.

The combination of NAWSA’s war efforts and the publicity attracted by National Woman’s Party’s (NWP) pickets of the White House led to widespread support for woman suffrage. Although President Woodrow Wilson previously had refused to support suffrage, in September 1918 he addressed the Senate in favor of votes for women. He appealed to patriotic arguments for suffrage when he asked representatives, “We have made partners of the women in this war; shall we admit them only to a partnership of suffering and sacrifice and toil and not to a partnership of privilege and right?”

The Nineteenth Amendment states: “The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.” Congress passed the amendment in June 1919. The NAWSA and NWP suffragists lobbied local and state representatives to ensure its subsequent ratification by the states.

After the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment on August 18, 1920, female activists continued to use politics to reform society. NAWSA became the League of Women Voters.

On August 26, 1920, the 19th Amendment was certified by U.S. Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby, and women finally achieved the long-sought right to vote throughout the United States.

On November 2 of that same year, more than 8 million women across the U.S. voted in elections for the first time.

It took over 60 years for the remaining 12 states to ratify the 19th Amendment. Mississippi was the last to do so, on March 22, 1984.

Summing up, it can be said that women's rights movement, namely the women's suffrage movement in the USA is a good example of how the role of women has changed dramatically, how they have fought for their political, economic and social status.

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СИНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКИЙ ПОДХОД КАК МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ КУЛЬТУРЫ РУБЕЖА XIX–XX ВВ.

SYNERGETIC APPROACH AS A METHODOLOGY OF STUDYING THE CULTURE OF THE XIX–XX CENTURIES

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Статья посвящена одной из актуальнейших проблем в современной культурологии: проблеме применения синергетического подхода в осмыслении переходной культуры рубежа XIX–XX вв. Эта сложная, переходная эпоха не смотря на хаос, обнаруживает в себе не только многочисленные достижения в науке, искусстве, литературе, но и в глубинном переосмыслении культуры предыдущих столетий. Синергетическая парадигма видится актуальной базой для изучения культуры этого периода.

Ключевые слова: синергетика; синергетический подход; точка бифуркации; культура перехода; рубеж веков; fin de siècle.

The article is devoted to one of the most urgent problems in contemporary cultural studies: the problem of applying the synergetic approach in under-