In the early twentieth century, birth control advocate Margaret Sanger published eight issues of a feminist magazine called The Woman Rebel. During this time, discussion of sex education, birth control, and abortion were illegal. The magazine featured literary pieces on topics like women’s rights, love and marriage, women in the workplace, reproductive and sexual education, and contraception. The Woman Rebel was one of the first magazines that discussed issues that working class American women faced. Through the magazine, Sanger sought to convince female readers to reject their oppression and become what she called women rebels. The Woman Rebel generated attention and controversy around the birth control and feminist movements in the United States during the twentieth century, advancing those movements and creating a community of women with the common intent to rebel against apparent injustice.

Sanger was a writer, nurse, sex educator, and birth control advocate in New York City, New York, during the early twentieth century. During her life, Sanger promoted women’s health, birth control, and feminist education. Historians credit Sanger for inventing the term birth control and establishing the first birth control clinic in the US in Brooklyn, New York in 1916. She also established the American Birth Control League, which later became Planned Parenthood Federation of America. While working as a nurse, Sanger witnessed the outcomes of unsafe, illegal abortions, also called back-alley abortions. Sanger stated that the majority of women’s health issues were caused because women were uninformed about their reproductive health and were unable to control their fertility.

According to historian Esther Katz, Sanger published the monthly journal, The Woman Rebel, early in her career in order to bring attention issues relevant to American working class women. During the early 1900s, most women were not eligible to work the same jobs as men. If women did work the same jobs as men, they were paid significantly less. Women’s primary duties were to their families at home. Abortion and birth control were not legal and the use, discussion, or advertisement of either was a criminal act punishable by fines or prison sentences. Many women were not provided much, if any reproductive health information by their primary care doctors and reported feeling embarrassed and unable to communicate their reproductive health issues with their doctors. Not only did the magazine discuss relevant women’s issues during the early 1900s, but it also established Sanger as a dominant historical voice for women’s issues and birth control.

While planning the magazine’s first issues, Sanger received input from her husband, William Sanger, about strategies for public outreach and publication growth. Sanger’s husband wrote that the publication would likely receive scrutiny and face setbacks. He advised Sanger to distribute The Woman Rebel in England, France, and Germany to keep it relevant in the European women’s movement. Sanger’s husband also wrote that having women from European countries contribute content would give The Woman Rebel distinction. While Sanger’s husband’s suggestions are present in the letters he wrote, Sanger credits herself for editing, financing, and circulating the publication.

Sanger published the first issue of The Woman Rebel in March 1914. Each issue of the magazine was eight pages long and printed on newspaper. Each issue featured articles and other literary contributions from a variety of authors concerned with women’s issues. Subsequent issues of the magazine featured topics including birth control, prostitution, and life as a mother and wife. In one issue, a contributor offered strategies for women planning on attending women’s rights and suffrage protests. Other articles in multiple issues offered advice to young girls from the ages fourteen to eighteen about maturing into a woman, addressing some of their questions and concerns. Articles detailed methods to prevent pregnancy, ideas on love and marriage, as well as calls to arms to fight back against oppression. Sanger wrote in the magazine that her goal was to inspire women to take action in the form of becoming woman rebels themselves. The magazine also featured poems, short stories, religious excerpts, and pieces of history and mythology pertaining to the feminism from various sources. For example, in the first issue of the magazine, Sanger featured an article by a contributor detailing the history of the Egyptian Queen Cleopatra and her influence as an ancient woman rebel.

According to Sanger, she intended that the magazine serve as a means for women to take ownership of their gender in a patriarchal society and develop skills and motivation to think for themselves. Sanger printed the slogan “No Gods, No Masters” on the front page of each magazine. According to Katz, the phrase exemplified the angry tone of the magazine. In the first issue, Sanger stated a woman’s duty was to think independently, form ideas, and respond in defiance to convention. Historian Emily Winderman claims that Sanger used anger as a public emotion in order to unite and motivate readers. The Woman Rebel featured articles about Sanger’s claim that political institutions supported themselves by taking advantage of working-class women. As a result, Sanger furthered the message that women had the ability to rise together and reclaim themselves.

According to Winderman, The Woman Rebel made readers angry and motivated by using techniques like metaphors and repeating words. Articles in The Woman Rebel defined the collective enemy of women as the government, the church,
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Sources

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Subject

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Publications [23]

Publisher
Arizona State University. School of Life Sciences. Center for Biology and Society. Embryo Project Encyclopedia.

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Format
Articles [24]

Last Modified
Wednesday, July 4, 2018 - 04:40

DC Date Accessioned
Wednesday, May 16, 2018 - 15:57

DC Date Available
Wednesday, May 16, 2018 - 15:57

DC Date Created
2018-05-16

DC Date Created Standard
Wednesday, May 16, 2018 - 07:00

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Source URL: https://embryo.asu.edu/pages/woman-rebel-1914

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