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Évaluation Culture

Unit 1 Her body, her choice?

Exercise 1

12 pts

Choose the correct answer.

a. The term “tradwife” refers to:

- A. a woman who works full-time and never has children
- B. a traditional wife who stays at home and takes care of the household
- C. a single woman who refuses to get married
- D. a feminist activist

b. In the tradwife ideal, the man’s role is mainly to:

- A. share all housework equally
- B. stay at home and raise the children
- C. work outside, provide for the family, be the breadwinner
- D. fight for women’s rights

c. In the 18th century, under the legal doctrine of coverture, a married woman in Anglo-America:

- A. owned property in her own name
- B. kept any wages she earned
- C. had clearly defined parental rights
- D. had no property in her own name and her wages belonged to her husband

d. The 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution (1920) is linked to:

- A. legalisation of abortion
- B. women’s suffrage (right to vote)
- C. equal pay for men and women
- D. access to birth control pills

e. Married women in the U.S. could generally obtain credit cards in their own name only from:

- A. the 1920s
- B. the 1950s
- C. the 1970s
- D. the 1990s

f. The first commercially produced oral contraceptive pill (Enovid-10) was approved by the FDA in:

- A. 1916
- B. 1950
- C. 1960
- D. 1973

g. When the pill was first approved in the U.S., it was available for:

- A. teenagers
- B. married women
- C. unmarried women
- D. all women, without restriction

h. In the U.S., unmarried women gained access to the pill nationwide in:

- A. 1916
- B. 1920
- C. 1965
- D. 1972

i. The “Swinging Sixties” refers to a period of:

- A. economic crisis and strict social norms
- B. strong return to conservative family values
- C. great social and cultural change, with youth rejecting traditional norms
- D. world wars and military conflict in Europe

j. The hippie movement is associated with:

- A. support for war and authority
- B. defence of traditional gender roles
- C. freedom, peace and equality
- D. strict religious norms

k. The U.S. Supreme Court case Roe v. Wade (1973):

- A. legalised contraception
- B. legalised abortion nationwide
- C. gave women the right to vote
- D. prohibited divorces

l. The overturning of Roe v. Wade in 2022 means that:

- A. abortion is now legal in every U.S. state
- B. only the federal government decides abortion laws
- C. abortion is completely illegal in the U.S.
- D. each state can now decide its own abortion laws

Exercise 2

8 pts

Answer in one or two full sentences.

a. What main social and economic change did the pill bring for women in the 1960s and 1970s?

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b. Why can the “tradwives movement” be considered dangerous for women’s rights?

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c. Explain the link between the pill and the growth of the feminist movement in the U.S.

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d. What is the main message of body positivity campaigns like-Dove’s “Let’s Change Beauty” campaign?

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Évaluation Culture • Corrigés

Unit 1 Her body, her choice?

Exercise 1

- a. B. a traditional wife who stays at home and takes care of the household
- b. C. work outside, provide for the family, be the breadwinner
- c. D. had no property in her own name and her wages belonged to her husband
- d. B. women's suffrage (right to vote)
- e. C. the 1970s
- f. C. 1960
- g. B. married women
- h. D. 1972
- i. C. great social and cultural change, with youth rejecting traditional norms
- j. C. freedom, peace and equality
- k. B. legalised abortion nationwide
- l. D. each state can now decide its own abortion laws

Exercise 2 (production possible)

- a. It allowed women to control when they got pregnant, so they could focus more on education and careers, become more economically independent and less reliant on marriage.
- b. Because promoting "traditional" gender roles risks taking society back to the days of coverture and erasing hard-fought gains such as property rights, financial independence and legal equality for women.
- c. The pill gave women more control over their bodies and lives, which encouraged them to demand more rights and contributed to the rise of the feminist movement and new legislation in favour of women's rights.
- d. They promote inclusion and diversity of all body types, encourage self-acceptance and empowerment, and challenge traditional beauty standards.