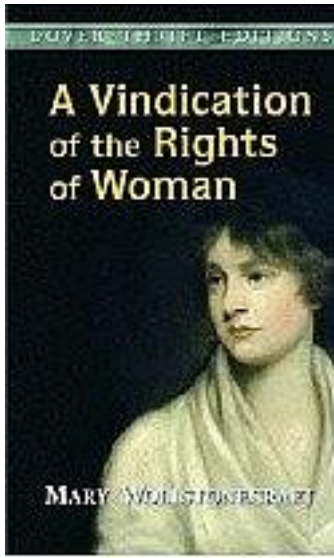


A Vindication of the Rights of Woman



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著者:Wollstonecraft, Mary

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This classic work of early feminism remains as relevant and passionate today as it was for Wollstonecraft's contemporaries. This edition includes new explanatory notes.

作者介绍:

Mary Wollstonecraft (27 April 1759 – 10 September 1797) was an eighteenth-century British writer, philosopher, and feminist. During her brief career, she wrote novels, treatises, a travel narrative, a history of the French Revolution, a conduct book, and a children's book. Wollstonecraft is best known for *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* (1792), in which she argues that women are not naturally inferior to men, but appear to be only because they lack education. She suggests that both men and women should be treated as rational beings and imagines a social order founded on reason.

Until the late 20th century, Wollstonecraft's life, which encompassed several unconventional personal relationships, received more attention than her writing. After two ill-fated affairs, with Henry Fuseli and Gilbert Imlay (by whom she had a daughter, Fanny Imlay), Wollstonecraft married the philosopher William Godwin, one of the forefathers of the anarchist movement. Wollstonecraft died at the age of thirty-eight, ten days after giving birth to her second daughter, leaving behind several unfinished manuscripts. Her daughter Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, later Mary Shelley, would become an accomplished writer in her own right.

After Wollstonecraft's death, William Godwin published a Memoir (1798) of her life, revealing her unorthodox lifestyle, which inadvertently destroyed her reputation for a century. However, with the emergence of the feminist movement at the turn of the twentieth century, Wollstonecraft's advocacy of women's equality and critiques of conventional femininity became increasingly important. Today Wollstonecraft is regarded as one of the founding feminist philosophers, and feminists often cite both her life and work as important influences.

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标签

女权

评论

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书评

昨天晚上和成都的叶老师聊天，在散聊的过程中，我们似乎把话题无意推向了女权的浅薄层面。准确地说，是我自然而然再次思考到了那里。她说，女人都是情绪化的动物。又提到人性。

这几个词联系起来是人类的一半历史：“人性”、“女人”、“情绪”、“动物”。不过说句实话...

——你想要的是女权，还是仅仅是特权地位？

评《被误读的女权：女性主义源流》（作者：玛丽·沃斯通克拉夫特）

2016年，被称为“女权元年”。“女权主义”，或者说“女性主义”这个词，开始盛行。“尊重女性”真成为一个越来越广泛的话题。摆脱对男性的依附，成为独立自主的现...

有其时代局限性，但其中提出的最主要的问题，比如女性对（自身）美貌的追求，靠撒娇卖痴、表现儿童化而获取男性关注与追求，主流社会对男女特质、品德的区别要求和对待……等等，直到今天依旧是常态，或者说从男权社会崛起至今，男权（主流）社会本身对女性的要求从未有过本质...

终于把这本立在手边许久的小册子一口气读完了，在我的印象中，女权主义者一直走在所谓文明社会的前列，当然是在对女性权益的思索与呼吁上面，直到真的读了这本小而悍的册子之后，这种印象终以惊叹的方式直观的从嘴中吐露出来。
这个版本是“伟大的思想”系列丛书里的一册，梁文...

我还是觉得玛丽·沃斯通克拉夫特在潜意识中有厌女之嫌。

她在序言中说自己不屑于推敲词语，修饰文风，不会咬文嚼字。但事实上我感觉她摆脱不了这些。

《女权辩护》整篇都着眼在表面上的现实事例，未曾去溯源地使探究历史——这类的文化习惯从何而来？如何形成？也未曾去分析保...

很高兴这本书的许多观点已经过时了。在当时提出“女人的境地是由于她们被压迫造成的”已经完成了她的使命。

作者聚焦的主要是中产阶级女性，难免对底层劳动女性有所忽视，偏重于描述她们的“愚蠢狭隘虚荣脆弱好逸恶劳”，也许再加之宗教原因，强调女人应该履行母职，用责任获得...

看完这本书，深刻感受到女性理性的觉醒至关重要，是关于独立的精神觉醒，正如玛丽

在书中开宗明义地写道：“我一向认为自立是人生中所能拥有的最大福祉，是一切美德的基础；即使我生活在一片贫瘠的不毛之地，哪怕我的其他欲望都不能满足，我也要坚决捍卫我的独立。” 在大环境下...

一本期待已久但有点失望的书。作为一本女性向的书籍，作者能够在其生活年代有男女同校、父母的爱有时候过于畸形、呼吁女性摆脱迷信走向自立等思想实属不易。作者针对卢梭等当时有名的文学家的著作提出自己观点，可以说是借题发挥但有时候有些观点过于无病呻吟。总体来说，这本...

作者是诗人雪莱的母亲，在十八世纪的年代，她作为一名家庭女教师，在任职过程中感受到女性在家庭、就业以及爱情上遭遇的不公正。这些经历给了她澎湃的写作欲望。通过写作，她试图启蒙女性，让女性成为和男性一样“理性”“自由”的人。
十八世纪，法国大革命爆发，玛丽在参与大...

这是我一直想清楚的解释的一个问题;我很庆幸可以从一本1792的书中找到一部分答案;也许这个答案不是完全正确;但是它可以证明目前一些答案的错误是愚蠢的;
当时的时代;女性地位极低;
女性因为男人的专制、因为一根肋骨;而被认为是为男性而存在;女性的愚昧无知肤浅被解释为天性...

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