Engels, *On the Origin of the Family, Private Property, and the State*

What: Women’s subordination and domestication

Caused by:

1) Women’s exclusion from “social production”
   - Engels is making a public/private distinction (gendered distinction)
   - Engels is providing a map of gendered distinctions

2) Ownership of property

3) Inheritance and Lineage (Patriarchal Society)(Monogamy)
   - Men try to control female sexuality through monogamy so that they can control who their inheritance; they want to make sure that they are handing it down to children of their own.

Engels is talking about:
- Gendered division of labor
- Problems that arise (for women) when the family is the economic unit of society

When Engels is talking about division of labor he is referring to the work of men and the work of women.

- *Fundamental Contradiction* (found on page 200 “… if she carries out her duties …. cannot carry out family duties”)

What are some of the problems with this theory? Better yet, think of it this way: How does Engels define women subordination and domestication?

- (Domestication) Female domestic servant → Referred to def of family on page 190 and 192.
- (Subordination) Prostitution → Referred to page 196-197

What is Prostitution?
- *(had discussion on prostitution)*

What makes monogamy not prostitution?
- *(had discussion on the difference between the two)*

- There is NO true answer to this question.

Now, let’s talk about Engels as a Marxist.

How is Engels a Marxist?

- Echoes arguments from the *Manifesto*
- Makes economist argument
- Makes materialist argument
- Does class analysis
  - He distinguishes gender relations by class
  - He uses a metaphor of class conflict to dismantle gender relations
V. Conflict Model
   ➢ Oppressed, oppressor

VI. Dialectical
   ➢ An argument to prove this starts on the bottom of page 193 starting with, “Monogamous marriage as great…”

How is Engels NOT a “Marxist”?
   I. Feminist analysis
   II. Engels is a Feminist.