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Nota di contenuto	The battle over coeducation -- Establishing beachheads -- City of women -- Patterns of culture -- Womanpower - - Sexual politics -- The battle over coeducation renewed.
Sommario/riassunto	This remarkable story begins in the years following the Civil War, when reformers-emboldened by the egalitarian rhetoric of the post-Civil War era-pressed New York City's oldest institution of higher learning to admit women in the 1870's. Their effort failed, but within twenty years Barnard College was founded, creating a refuge for women scholars at

Columbia, as well as an academic beachhead "from which women would make incursions into the larger university." By 1950, Columbia was granting more advanced degrees to women and hiring more female faculty than any other university in the country. In *Changing the Subject*, Rosalind Rosenberg shows how this century-long struggle transcended its local origins and contributed to the rise of modern feminism, furthered the cause of political reform, and enlivened the intellectual life of America's most cosmopolitan city. Surmounting a series of social and institutional obstacles to gain access to Columbia University, women played a key role in its evolution from a small, Protestant, male-dominated school into a renowned research university. At the same time, their struggles challenged prevailing ideas about masculinity, femininity, and sexual identity; questioned accepted views about ethnicity, race, and rights; and thereby laid the foundation for what we now know as gender. From Lillie Devereux Blake, Annie Nathan Meyer, and Virginia Crocheron Gildersleeve in the first generation, through Ruth Benedict, Margaret Mead, and Zora Neale Hurston in the second, to Kate Millett, Gerda Lerner, and Ruth Bader Ginsburg in the third, the women of Columbia shook the world.
