

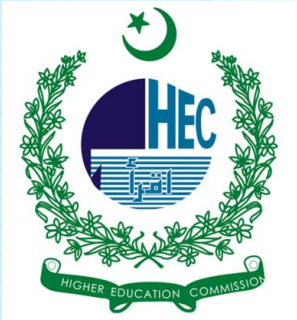
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**Becoming a New Woman: A Radical Feminist Study of Untamed  
by Glennon Doyle**



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**Abstract**

Intimate memoir and stirring wake-up call at the same time, *Untamed* (2020) is strong and compassionate, soulful and raucous. It tells the tale of Intimate memoir and stirring wake-up call at the same time, *Untamed* (2020) is strong and compassionate, soulful and raucous. It is the tale of a woman's journey to realize that a responsible mother demonstrates to her children how to live life to the fullest rather than slowly dying for them. Radical feminism espouses a patriarchy-free society in which women are free to challenge established institutions and customs and everyone can live in freedom. This study is part of Glennon Doyle's *Untamed* (2020) paradigm, which emphasizes listening to your voice to gauge social norms and patriarchal pressure. The primary goals of this study are to identify the core ideas of *Untamed* (2020), explain how radical feminism connects these ideas and outline how the ruling class forces its ideologies upon the populace. The general perception that patriarchy primarily divided society's rights, benefits and authority along gender lines led to the critical analysis of *Untamed* (2020). Women were viewed as oppressed because patriarchy was so ingrained in the social and political structures of the time that it was unthinkable to them. The portrayal of "New Woman" in the memoir and its implications are examined via a Radical Feminist lens.

**Background of Study**

A radical feminist believes that men control and dominate women in an oppressive and essentially male-dominated world. As one front in their struggle to liberate everyone from an unjust society, radical feminists seek to eliminate the patriarchy through challenging prevailing social norms and structures. Radical feminists are battling against the sexual objectification of women as well as what they see as a gender and race biased capitalism that permeates the US and many other nations. Additionally, they are attempting to increase public awareness of problems like rape and violence against women. In her 1970 book *The Dialectic of Sex, The Case for Feminist Revolution*, Firestone makes the claim that a feminist revolution is required. "This time around, unlike other movements that focused just on ending the privilege accorded males, feminist revolution must aim to eliminate gender roles

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altogether, so that cultural significance attached to individual genital distinctions ceases to exist." Radical feminists believe that women's roles in reproduction are socially essential and shouldn't be penalized at work; some have even suggested that women should be rewarded for their labor in reproduction.

The late 19th-century feminist ideal known as "The New Woman" had a significant impact on early 20th-century feminism. The term "new woman" originally used by Irish writer Sarah Grand (1854–1943) to characterize an independent woman desiring radical change was appropriated by English writer Maria Louisa Rame in her later book "Ouida". British-American writer Henry James invented the term "feminists, educated and independent women" to describe the development of these women in Europe and the United States. Since riding permitted women to participate in a wider, more active environment, physical changes in exercise and attire were also a part of the process of becoming independent.

The memoir's core problem is shown when Doyle refers to the group as "racists". Doyle's feminism is not intersectional. There are many clichés and experiences that only pertain to a limited audience, mainly affluent, white women like Doyle, in this book billed as "a testimony to female strength" The image of the ideal woman is one who is charming, wise, funny, the right weight, a perfect wife, a fantastic mother and a perfect friend. While understanding that other social boundaries, such as race, class and sexual orientation also have an impact on women's experiences, radical feminism within feminism advocates for an end to male dominance in all social and economic settings. It was during the 1960s that this movement and concept came into being.

The 1960s radical feminism saw patriarchy as the "primary form of domination, not just the oldest and most universal form of domination and as a "trans-historical reality" that preceded or went deeper than other types of oppression. Radical feminism was followed by more synergetic politics that linked patriarchy to other types of oppression including class and the economics, as well as culture-based feminism. A collection of short stories from the author's life are included in *Untamed* (2020). Even if each piece was allowed to stand alone, it might still send a powerful message to the pursuer. Glennon Doyle is extremely upfront and honest about her weaknesses and insecurities about being her genuine self and she has no way of

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fighting herself against this. There's No Way Out. The book closes on you just when you believe you have grasped everything there is to know.

The current project will examine Doyle's biographical book *Untamed* (2020), which has been named "the greatest memoir in the country" through the lenses of Radical Feminism and New Woman. In today's culture, it is not unusual for people to resort to lying in order to feel worthy of themselves. In this play study the role of New Woman will be scrutinized through the lens of Radical Feminist theory. Glennon Doyle writes from the viewpoint of a protective parent because she was a wife and mother. Whether they had kids or not, pursuers frequently asked themselves, "How may I preserve, advocate for and defend my own well-being?" This was a topic that was regularly aroused in many young minds especially in new women.

It's amazing how white American Glennon Doyle handled her personal struggles with racism and anti-Black prejudice. She is describing how, like Glennon, she overcome the hurt and confusion she had as a result of the startling criticism or "agreeable fire" she received from Black women for her attempts to combat discrimination. Glennon Doyle wrote a biography titled *Untamed* (2020). In 2020 this memoir was published. Among the best American writers of the twenty-first century, she is regarded as such. Her best-known pieces include *Carry On, Warrior* (2013) and *Love Warrior* (2016). Parents magazine honored Doyle and Monastery with the title of "Best All-Around Social Media" in 2014. In September 2016, Doyle's first book, *Love Warrior* was selected for Oprah's Book Club 2.0. Doyle is one of the 100 awakened leaders on Oprah's Super Soul 100 who are elevating mankind with their voices and talents. April's Reese's Book Club with Reese Witherspoon will feature Doyle's *Untamed* (2020). Doyle is thought to be the best American writer still alive. She is currently among the top writers in the country. She is a well-known writer both domestically and internationally. The reader and the audience are captivated, amused and challenged by Glennon Doyle's writings.

### **Significance of the Study**

Unquestionably, one of the most significant literary works in the memoir genre is Doyle's *Untamed* (2020). The 2020 novel Doyle *Untamed* has been selected for inclusion in Reese Witherspoon's Reese's Book Club. It received a lot of appreciation and as a result, its author rose to fame. A thorough analysis of the play presents all of

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the fundamental ideas of the Radical Feminist movement, including New Woman. Due to a lack of resources or social capital, many women are unwilling to speak up or make significant life changes, particularly in light of the current economic downturn and the corona virus. Doyle knows well what that means. This woman challenges us to consider the ways in which we could improve particular relationship patterns.

Radical feminists contributed to the transition from the radical protests for women's rights to the radical protests for racial equality, of which many were veterans. In terms of information and understanding, readers would benefit from this research study. People who are interested in literature would be inspired to conduct additional study by the textual analysis.

## **Statement of the Problem**

Because of its links to patriarchy and hostility to the political and social systems of today, women are viewed as second-class citizens in patriarchal nations. The study will center on how the memoir presents a new woman from a radical feminist standpoint.

## **Research Questions**

1. How is the text of *Untamed* a description of radical feminism?
2. How the patriarchy does direct its beliefs on the masses in the selected novel *Untamed*?

## **Research Objectives**

1. To highlight the key notions of radical feminism in Doyle's *Untamed*.
2. To describe the main aspects related with feministic point of views in selected text.

## **Critical Theory/Conceptual Framework**

As a theoretical perspective, radical feminism originated from the consciousness-raising efforts of varied women involved in the Women's Movements of the 1970s, who identified common patterns in their shared experiences (Commack, 2014, p. 37). Society is divided by the patriarchal system. This phrase is frequently used to characterize the distribution of power between the sexes. Radical Feminism argues that this idea is essential. Radical feminists hold that patriarchy is the root and the embodiment of female oppression. The radical feminist movement was founded as a result of their dissatisfaction with the first generation of feminists' efforts. Radical

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feminists desired a revolution, not just a reform of the existing system; they could no longer settle for just that.

## **Critical Lens**

"The New Woman" (1894) was a term coined in the late nineteenth century to describe women who were challenging traditional standards. These days we would call her a free lady or a feminist. Gail Finney provides a brief summary of her personality:

Today's women are different from the traditional feminine ideal of self-sacrifice in that they care more about their own well-being, support sexual and legal equality are more accepting of their sexuality, are well-educated and voracious readers, hold a job and because of their active or athletic lifestyles, prefer comfortable clothing that is sometimes completely masculine.

Glennon Doyle's *Untamed* (2020) will be examined from the standpoint of the aforementioned theoretical framework or principles.

## **Method of Analysis**

The research is conducted in the following two steps:

- i) Critical Analysis of the text with the perspective/lens of the concept of New Woman.
- ii) By using textual analysis method.

## **Literature Review**

### **American Fiction**

The US Constitution's 15th Amendment, which forbade racial discrimination in the voting process was thought to safeguard women's right to vote. Leading abolitionists declined to support Stanton and temperance leader Susan B. Anthony's creation of the National Woman Suffrage Organization in 1869. The Proclamation of Independence's idea of inherent rights which were granted to all citizens of the United States as well as the Enlightenment's definition of natural law were emphasized in order to bolster their initial argument for the right to vote (Baksh & Harcourt, 2015).

By 1900, the United States' enthusiasm for concepts like equality had waned due to an influx of immigrants from Eastern Europe and the growth of urban slums. As a result of this mental shift, suffragist leaders started promoting the right to vote using racial and nativist justifications rather than the concepts of justice or the

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inherent humanity of all people. Carrie Chapman Catt declared in 1894, "Cut off the vote of the slums and give to woman...the ballot" contending that middle-class, literate American women's votes would balance the votes of immigrants (Gamble, 2004).

### **Feminism in American Fiction**

Feminism has become a global movement in the West, represented by a diverse array of groups working to improve women's rights and interests across a wide range of fields. Women were confined to the home for the most portion of Western civilization while men occupied positions of authority everywhere (Bulbeck, 1998).

Throughout Europe's medieval era, women were not allowed to own property, engage in public life or pursue an education. In some parts of Germany and France in the late 19th century women were still required to cover their heads when they went out in public. A husband could still sell his wife. Women were not allowed to vote or hold elected office until the twentieth century in most of Europe and the United States (Banerjee, 1989).

It was prohibited for women to undertake trade even without involvement of a man representative who may be a father or sibling or husband or even their own child. Married women had to have their husbands' consent in order to be able to control their own children in the past. Moreover, women were not allowed to pursue the majority of occupations that were exclusively available to men and they had little to no formal education. These kinds of limitations still apply to women in many parts of the world (White, 2003).

### **First Wave of Feminism**

The phrase "first wave of feminism" describes the initial, well-organized feminist movement that worked to guarantee women's equal rights throughout history. During the first wave of the twentieth century, feminists' main concerns included women's suffrage, professional opportunities, marital laws and access to education (Purvis, 1996; Valverde, 2016). Specifically, they were not engrossed in opposing doctrines like Marxist feminism, Black feminism or socialist feminism. The women felt that rising to positions of political authority would enhance their socioeconomic status. On the other hand nothing changed in their domestic circumstances. In their own realm, which included the home, women were forced to uphold patriarchal ideals of

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subordination and servility. Since these issues were seen as private matters best handled at home, first wave feminists chose not to confront them (Magarey, 2001).

### **Second wave of Feminism**

Known as the "second wave of feminism" the feminist movement in the United States in the 1960s and 1970s appeared to abruptly depart from the idealized household life that the nation's majority populations portrayed. Conversely, the seeds of the emerging revolution were buried in the discontent of university educated moms, whose discontent steered their children toward liberalism. The abolitionist movement inspired first-wave feminists, while the rights movement and the related discussion of values like justice and equality as well as the revolutionary uproar caused by anti-Vietnam War demonstrations inspired second-wave feminists and brought their great-granddaughters into the fold of feminism (Temple-Council, 2019).

There was a second phase of feminism's development from the 1960s to the 1990s. The new left and the civil rights movement both contributed significantly to the growth of second wave feminism. The 1960s social reform movement and the women's liberation movement were closely intertwined. Both the new left and the civil rights movement were dominated by men and neither showed any concern for the status of women inside their respective movements. Because the women believed they were being silenced, they gained political skills in an attempt to escape their limiting roles and get involved in socially significant activity but they lacked a critical grasp of the inequities of sexual inequity.

As a result, there was an increase in feminist consciousness as well as in knowledge of and understanding of political and women's issues. In order to advance their cause, feminist activists were compelled to view personal issues as political issues. The most talked about issues at this time were sexual orientation options, reproductive rights and workplace inequalities. As with much of the 1960s, the voice of second wave feminism was predominantly radical in nature.

Rather than prior feminist generations, the majority of radical feminists in the early twentieth century drew inspiration from the revolutionary women of China, Vietnam and Cuba (Haferkamp & Smelser, 1992). Although it can also refer to other movements like the anti-war movement, it is commonly believed to refer to the radical feminist movement that sprang from the women's liberation movement in the



late 1960s and early 1970s (Foster, 2015).

### **Third Wave of Feminism**

The goal of third-wave feminists, who draw a lot from postmodernism, is to dismantle the hierarchical gender system. They strive to acknowledge the individuality of every single woman among them rejecting the homogenous image of women held by the previous generation. Most feminists concur that the stereotypical idea of a woman hinders her capacity to exhibit her own distinct character (Lind, 1994).

Their motivation stems from the need to formulate a feminist and political ideology that acknowledges and honors the distinct and varied experiences of both genders. Its objective is to dismantle categorical thinking which minimizes the differences among women and views them as all the same. They are interested in the differences and uniqueness that women have as well as the different ways that a woman can live her life as a feminist. In her 1999 book *The Whole Woman*, Germaine Greer makes a significant issue that merits discussion (Alfonso & Trigilio, 1997; Aune, 2011).

### **Radical Feminism in American Fiction**

Radical feminism has been one of the most influential schools of thought in the history of feminism along with liberal feminist movements like socialist, anarchist, black and black liberation movements, eco-feminist, environmental liberation, lesbian and secessionist movements. One of the most prominent schools of thought in the history of feminist thinking is abolitionist feminism, sometimes known as radical feminism (Braithwaite, 2002).

One of the first manifestations of revolutionary feminism in Quebec can be revisited thanks to the publication of *Le Manifeste des Femmes Quebecoises* (1971). Aside from that, the views of O Leary and Toupin (1982) and the republication of their magazine *Quebecoises Deboutte!* (Collectif, 1983) have supplied various first-hand accounts of the *Front de Liberation des Femmes* (FLF), which eventually became the *Centre des Femmes*. Unlike the former, which details the various endeavors of the FLF, the latter is an extensive version of the CDF's somewhat monthly journal. *Canadian Debouttes* is an anthology of political analysis, educational material and action summons to action by Quebecoise philosophers. This study examines the development of radical feminism during the second half of the 20th

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century utilizing an English reprint of the radical feminist monthly *Tetes de pioche* (1980), which altered the landscape of women's rights in Quebec between 1976 and 1979. These first-person experiences give crucial insight into radical feminism during the second wave of the movement.

These works are original materials that will be used in this study as sources of comparisons with modern material, even if they will be more descriptive than analytical. A recent account of the Regroupement des Femmes Quebecoises (RFQ) is also noteworthy (Yanacopoulo, 2003). It provides details on the organization's rise and fall, its relationship with nationalism particularly during the 1980 Quebec referendum and the differing perspectives that women held on the matter. This work's strong focus on the nationalist debate makes it less pertinent to my current goal.

The only comprehensive analysis of second-wave feminist thought in Quebec is found in Lamoureux's description of feminism in the 1970s. Lamoureux has a novel and insightful viewpoint on women and politics. The author defines equality and diversity feminisms before extending the discussion to include the political arena that second wave activities gave women's voices access to.

Descarries, Belanger and Roy (1991) created taxonomy of women's currents of thought that indicates the many ideological stances held by the organizations and the foundational works of literature that shaped feminism. This long book will be a point of reference for chapters One and Two, which list feminist groups' schools of thought and their supporters.

### **Radical Feminism in *Untamed***

The ultimate goal of all forms of feminism, irrespective of their ideologies or approaches is to free women from oppression. The history of feminism must be described before tracing the origins of radical feminism in order to fully identify and understand the complex dynamics of radical feminism and its ideology which is the focus of the current study. By presenting a situation that is strikingly comparable, Doyle's *Untamed* (2020) subtly challenges radical feminism (Harrison, 1996).

*Untamed* (2020) a new radical feminist book by Glennon Doyle is about letting go of our drive to please others in order to entirely and thoroughly satisfy ourselves as women. I found her book to be really inspiring, motivating and relatable. Glennon is an accomplished storyteller who also tells the truth. This autobiography

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examined an interactive conceptual essay to present fresh opportunities for personal growth. Civil unrest is occurring in the United States as a result of challenges to more than 400 years of racism, xenophobia and white supremacy in both local and national contexts.

The definition of *Untamed* (2020) which is a journey back to the wildest and purest versions of ourselves who are free of traditional expectations and standards were given during the opening ceremony, making history.

### **Memoir**

The main theme of the memoir is the empowering of women via self-belief and candid opinions that are genuine to their impartial lives. The idea that women should be treated equally in all spheres of their lives social, political and economic is known as feminism. Though feminist thought began as a reaction against Western customs that limited women's rights (Thornham, 2004).

The book's introduction explains the idea of being *Untamed* (2020) outlining a journey back to our most authentic, wild selves after releasing ourselves from societal norms and expectations. Even though the book is primarily about Glennon's entwined stories of becoming *Untamed* (2020) there are a number of connections and educational implications throughout. Readers are encouraged to apply concepts from Doyle's *Untamed* (2020) to begin their own journeys of becoming *Untamed* (2020). We may change ourselves into *Untamed* (2020) educators who can reclaim what has been stolen from us. When we start to dream, picture and strive to become *Untamed* (2020) we might be able to realize our true potential and free ourselves which would then free the system and educational institutions.

### **Author's Introduction**

In addition to being a writer and mother, Glennon Doyle is a sought-after lecturer and dreamer. In addition to being the creator of the love flash mob movement she has worked as a Sunday school teacher, online community leader, activist, truth-teller, hope-spreader and supporter of everything "brutiful." She's brutiful, for reasons I'll let her explain, but not lovely. In between all of this, she has authored two New York Times best-selling novels *Love Warrior*, *Carry on, Warrior* which have both been translated into English. She is the creator of *Monastery*, an online community that uses social media to connect with millions of users every week. Among her other

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achievements include her roles as the president and creator of Together Rising, a nonprofit that has transformed online giving and raised millions of dollars for families around the globe (Doyle, 2020).

## **Research Gap**

Radical feminists contend that men dominate and oppress women in society which is fundamentally patriarchal. Dismantling the patriarchy is one of the objectives of radical feminists who also want to liberate everyone from an oppressive society. Radical feminists struggle against the sexual objectification of women by bringing attention to topics such as violence against women and rape.

They also criticize what radical feminists see to be a gendered and racially biased capitalism in the US and other countries as well as conventional gender norms. "The end goal of feminist popular uprising must be unlike that of the first feminist movement not just the eradication of male dominance but of the sex distinction itself. Genital discrepancies among humans would no longer matter socially, writes Shulamith Firestone in *The Dialectic of Sex* Radical feminists contend that women's genitalia and secondary sexual traits are unimportant from a cultural or political standpoint but they also argue that there is no need to blame women for their unique role in reproduction. Some contend that the appropriate amount of compensation for this socially significant labor must be determined (Gerhard, 2001).

## **Theoretical Framework**

### **Feminist Theory**

The expansion of feminism into a more comprehensive philosophical, literary or conceptual discourse is known as theory of feminism. Its objective is to increase participants' understanding of the nature of gender inequality in the workplace. In fields as diverse as sociology, anthropology, media studies, communication, political theory, psychoanalysis, literature, home economics, philosophy and education. It examines men's and women's roles in society as well as their interests, experiences and feminist politics and tasks.

### **Radical Feminist Theory**

Radical feminism eliminates male supremacy in all social and economic contexts yet women's lives are still impacted by other social divisions like race, class and sexual orientation. Radical feminists contend that men oppress and subjugate women in a

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variety of ways. Radical feminists work to subvert prevailing social mores and mental frameworks in an effort to free everyone from an unjust society. The three main points of contention in radical feminism theory are women's empowerment, feminism and patriarchy.

## **Method of Analysis**

The backdrop presented in the book was rigorously evaluated in the research to support the concept of Radical feminist and New Women in this era were perceived.

## **Steps of Research**

Recognizing the issue, examining writing, setting research questions, destinations and guesses. The two phases of the research are selecting the review strategy, deciding on the example plan, gathering information, managing and analyzing information and writing the report appropriately.

## **Sample of the Study**

The primary source for this study is the text of Glennon Doyle's memoir *Untamed* (2020). Research articles, internet and journals are serving as secondary sources.

## **Type of Research**

The present research is qualitative, descriptive and interpretative in character. Today's methods for doing subjective exploration are diverse and include discourse analysis, exact phenomenology, ethnography, grounded hypothesis, convention study and ethnography. According to one standard definition (Polkinghorne, 1983), a great deal of these tactics use importance-based data analysis instead of quantifiable types and they rely more on etymological knowledge than on quantitative facts.

The present research study added to banter on a post feminist viewpoint on girlhood. The basic writing audit acquaints the peruses with three prevailing post feminist talks in training;

1. Feminism
2. Radical Feminism and Patriarchy
3. Women empowerment

## **Four Center Gatherings**

The hypothetical places of basic authenticity and post structural women's liberation gave a system to take an interest in four center gatherings, investigating the examination questions.

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1. How *Untamed* (2020) liberated the new woman from the radical feminine society? What theories it invoked regarding listening to the inner voices and tuning out societal standards and patriarchal pressures? (McCabe & McCabe, 2004).
2. How *Untamed* (2020) highlighted the perceived social norms observed by the women and how one should empower women into her natural state?
3. What was every patriarchal culture's ultimate goal? As a really efficient technique to control women, why not persuade them to govern themselves? But, in the eyes of society, what controls should be applied to women?(Hesse Biber, Leavy, Quinn, & Zoino, 2006).
4. While Doyle does dip into how her new relationship and marriage has affected her journey of self-discovery, the main takeaway from *Untamed* (2020) loved you first. How the author convinced for choosing her happiness is the right thing to do? (Baxter, 1998).

### **Proposed Analysis of Data**

It may be argued that *Untamed* (2020) by Glennon Doyle has many of the same shortcomings as feminist writings by white middle-class women. Doyle does not consider the experiences of single women, people of color or the impoverished when defining difficulty. Bell Hooks' condemnation of white middle-class feminism in "From Margin to Center" seems a world away from her depictions of material wealth, leisure and privilege in particular. The *Untamed* (2020) process unquestionably appears differently for women of color who have experienced institutionalized prejudice. Doyle is hardly the first to ask, "Wasn't it supposed to be more beautiful than this? As she made the beds, went grocery shopping, matched slipcover material, ate peanut butter sandwiches with her children, drove Cub Scouts and Brownies and lay beside her husband at night, she was afraid to ask herself the silent question." Is that all "?

There is plenty to consider in Glennon Doyle's *Untamed* (2020) from both viewpoints particularly given the memoir's setting. *Untamed* (2020) chronicles memoirist Glennon Doyle's journey toward liberty and accepting a more authentic version of herself. Her journey to becoming "free" is chronicled in a series of brief essays that start with her being "caged". Which instruct individuals especially women how to be and act and continues in a series of short articles that explain her journey to

becoming "free".

### **Textual Analysis**

Glennon's *Untamed* (2020) is a personal memoir and a powerful cry to action for all women. It gives women the opportunity to recover their own yearning voice. The 2020 memoir *Untamed* examines how gender stereotypes and virtue ethics were instilled in women by society. However women could never genuinely be happy unless they started living instead of trying to please. The *Untamed* (2020) told the tale of how each of us eventually gained the self-confidence to establish boundaries, accept our bodies and give voice to our rage and suffering. The researcher delves into the protagonist's struggles as she transformed into a different kind of woman. (Barretta, 1994).

### **How is the text of *Untamed* a description of radical feminism?**

Radical feminist philosophy links patriarchy to the oppression and victimization of women. Doyle on the other hand related other incidents in her life where she believed women were not given the chance to express who they were.

The revelation of Glennon Doyle's imprisonment is described in this section of the memoir. One of the most pivotal milestones in her life was the realization that she was a feminist. Glennon had three children and was married at the time. She also falls in love with Abby. This section of the book has endless examples of how society restricts her. Glennon's bulimia, an eating disorder marked by binge eating followed by purging, got worse because of this sense of isolation. Her eating disorder served as a dangerous diversion. To reclaim control over her life, she would fill her hunger but then she would be upset with herself for overindulging. A series of circumstances have impacted her life and brought her to this point (Yomantas, 2021).

Here she talked about going to the zoo and admiring the cages. Cheetah reiterated her experience of women being trapped in social conventions and lacking the freedom to live easy lives. Doyle remembered attending a Catholic church called Nativity every Wednesday as a child. She learned more about the biblical portrayals of women during this period. She was taught over and over that Eve was the one who first committed the original sin. Since sin and wrongdoing were traditionally connected with women from the outset of religious beliefs it was a typical male-dominated worldview that individuals were expected to adhere to.

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Doyle was then trained to follow instructions rather than pursue her own goals. These lessons marked the start of her doing what society expected of her instead of what she enjoyed. In an anti-feminist environment where women are constantly directed to perform things even against their will, the idea of submissiveness was heavily promoted.

Doyle describes how after seeing a relationship therapist, she had a better understanding of how men adhere to more liberal standards than women. Following her husband's admission of infidelity, Doyle and her husband started seeing this therapist. Halfway through the sessions Doyle confided in the therapist that she had fallen in love with Abby. As she said it was a challenging situation: "I'm not going to sleep with him anymore" I say. You are undoubtedly aware of my sincere efforts. I fool myself into thinking I've forgiven. However, he jumps on top of me, and I hate him even more after that. Put another way, I always have a little life left in me, no matter how hard I try and that life makes sex really uncomfortable for me. Blow jobs are viewed by many women as less intimate than other hairstyles (Doyle, 2020, p. 18-19).

The therapist suggested that she start giving her husband more blow jobs rather than rejecting the existence of this affection. The rejection of Doyle's happiness and the demand that she carry out her "supposed to do" tasks are two further instances of how she is trapped.

Doyle noticed that the items in the kids' restroom had distinct promotions for boys and girls. The ability to recover, adapt and progress is essential for thriving in novel environments. These attributes which are so easily observed in nature have served as a visual guide for my training's philosophy as well as its method for resolving unfathomably intense emotional pain. Upon examining every visual aid and material component that I use, I reveal my imagined universe and the frameworks of force that influence the "situation ships" that exist between each object. This essay aims to reflect the essence of my communication and craftsmanship in which turbulence is welcomed and life's immaturity is maintained at a critical level (Spencer, 2021).

The bath products for guys were verbose and harsh. These were things that gave youths and young men advice on what to do. Conversely women's goods were



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filled with sweet statements like: "What the hell?" I wondered to myself. Is my son in this room having a shower or preparing for battle? I decided to bring home one of the girls' slender, metallic-pink water bottles. The bottle's flowing, cursive typeface whispered fragments of words at me instead of giving orders: inviting, radiant, delicate, pure; luminous; seductive; touchable; light and creamy (Doyle, 2020, p. 21).

These things were telling women what they ought to be. Only women were required to modify who they were. This is one of the few instances that finally caused the protagonist to rethink her mind about the choices made by women and to become really *Untamed* (2020). Doyle clarified instructions by giving an example of how marketing affects children. "My son gives me a half-smile as he stares at me. "Hello, Mom." I inquire if anyone is hungry since I'm trying to figure out why I'm here. The events that follow seem to be happening slowly. Each and every child keeps his eyes on the TV and gives an enthusiastic nod. The females are incredibly silent at first. They seem to be speaking with each other via telepathy. They have a poll going on. They are investigating. We lost sight of our discernment when we learnt how to be kind. This is among the causes of our hunger (Doyle, 2020, pp. 30–31).

The whole event of Doyle enquiring if her adolescent children were hungry indicated a huge distinction between girls and guys. The boys answer "yes" without giving it a second thought. The females of Doyle, on the other hand, exchange long looks before stating, "We're OK, thank you." This was an illustration of how girls have to think about what they are expected to be, whereas boys are free to be who they want to be.

Every woman I know has felt marginalized just because of her sexual orientation and for existing in a female body. Every instance of unwelcome attention or comments wears on us. Additionally, each of us regularly subverts the man-centric society that has been created to render us helpless or small. Man centric generalizations about ladies sexuality and cultural limitations, for example, not being too enormous or noisy or aggressive spot day by day difficulties upon ladies (Marshall, 2021).

Glennon Doyle's, *Untamed* (2020) offered greater chances for personal growth and acted as a platform for embracing authentic life in learning settings. To arrive at new understandings, open new discourses and create new opportunities for true

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teaching and learning through extreme harmony in instructional contexts and beyond, this article is meant to be read and discussed with a trusted teacher partner (Yomantas, 2021).

This book explores how women were often coerced into unwelcome heterosexual marriages. Doyle's explanation of why she was unhappy in her married life reeked of oppression. She married him anyhow because as she cited "she felt that getting married was the natural thing to do at that age" and she was 35 years old. Even though she would have disappointed a lot of people if she had called off the wedding, she still married him. She would have to let herself down because she was the only one.

Basically the multiple events quoted in the book from the life of the protagonist made her realization for the urge to establish the radical feminist society for the young girls.

## **How the patriarchy does directs its beliefs on the masses in the selected novel *Untamed*?**

Doyle made the decision to reject the patriarchal social beliefs as a result of a number of events in her life. Doyle disclosed crucial events that made her know she was incarcerated. Additionally, what she had to do to transform her life and herself which ultimately resulted in her choosing to resist in *Untamed* (2020).

The keys to freedom can be found in those phrases. Those are the characteristics that define us. Will we have the courage to uncover our own potential? Will we have the courage to break our chains and set ourselves free? Will we ever be able to say to ourselves to our people and to the rest of the world? "It's time for us to get out of our cages?" "Here I am" (Doyle, 2020, p.49-50)

This happened six days after Doyle's sobriety. She had been attending groups for recovering alcoholics. During her fifth recovery meeting she spoke to the group and said she didn't think she was doing anything right because she wasn't happy. After that a woman came up to Doyle to make it clear that she wasn't acting strangely. Doyle suggested that we all give ourselves permission to feel both happy and sad feelings. Doyle clarified that experiencing life as a human meant feeling everything not only being happy (Marshall, 2021).

As quoted in the book "I had no idea, until that woman informed me that all

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sensations were for the sake of feeling. I was completely unaware that I was expected to feel everything. I was under the impression that I was meant to be joyful. In my mind happiness was for feeling, whereas pain was for correcting, numbing, diverting, hiding and avoiding the feelings that were present. I used to believe that when life became difficult, it was because I had done something wrong. I mistakenly believed that pain was a sign of weakness and that I was expected to suffocate. However, the fact remained that the more” (Doyle, 2020, p.52-53).

Doyle has learned throughout the years that "should" and "right" are the chains that keep individuals behind bars. When she sought assistance online, for example after her partner had an affair all she received was advice. The message on a card that one of Doyle's friends sent her said "Be still and know". Doyle then taught herself relaxation techniques for breathing. Her peaceful state allowed her to obtain a greater degree of self awareness (Yomantas, 2021).

It was incorrect for her to be denying how she felt. But that's precisely the behavior society expected her to exhibit in order to blend in.

### **“BE STILL AND KNOW”**

Give up moving and speaking, Give up looking and stop worrying Put an end to your failing. You will start to understand if you just stop doing. It seemed like mystical bullshit but desperate women would do anything to stay alive. I decided to give something fresh a shot. When the kids had left for school the following morning, I curled up on a towel in my closet. I closed my eyes and did nothing but breathe. Each 10-minute session first felt like it lasted for ten hours. I mentally formed grocery lists, rearranged the furniture in my living room and checked my phone every few seconds. The only things I seemed to "know" when I woke up on the floor were that I was hungry and itchy and that I had an immediate urge to fold clothes and organize my cupboard. Because I was an input junkie, I was placed in detoxification. Despite my constant temptation to give up, I was harsh with myself: *Ten minutes a day is not too long to spend finding yourself, Glennon*” (Doyle, 2020, p.58).

Doyle thought that rather than doing what society considers to be the "correct" thing to do, we should always listen to what our inner voices are telling us. Doyle, for instance became pregnant at age 26. She knew it was the right choice for her even if all the data said it was a terrible idea. When Doyle first met her now-wife Abby, she

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felt the same way. Doyle counseled women to abandon the misconceptions they had been exposed to regarding the ideals of life. Instead, lead a life that reflects your imagination. List your objectives in life so you can utilize it as a starting point to make your aspirations come true (Yomantas, 2021).

There could not be a worse candidate for motherhood on Earth. I'd binged and purged several times a day for sixteen years. I'd been drinking myself to blackout every night for the previous seven. I'd destroyed my liver, my credit, my record, my tooth enamel and all of my relationships: No. Not you.

Yet something inside me whispered: Yes. Me.

All evidence to the contrary, I could imagine myself as a sober, thriving mother.

I became sober and then I became a mother, a wife and a writer.

Fast-forward fourteen years. Reminder: I'm forty years old now.

And yet something inside me whispered: Yes. Her (Doyle, 2020, p.65).

The ghost of Doyle's idealized twenty-year-old self haunted her constantly. All she could do was concede that at forty she was shattered. She decided to stop calling herself "broken" and to give up on trying to be flawless (Jumes, 2020).

Her eyes sparkled. I looked at her and said, "No, actually. I wouldn't.

That's ridiculous. I think this sort of thing is why Jesus only wrote in the sand."

Broken means: *"does not function as it was designed to function. A broken human is one who does not function the way humans are designed to function"* (Doyle, 2020, p.88). Doyle's prior objective had always been to pursue greatness. On the other hand trying to always be a good person was stressful. She was trying to be a good wife, mother and Christian all at the same time. She realized that her pursuit of morality was making her sad (Yomantas, 2021).

"And now that you don't have to be perfect, you can be good" I've kept it on my desk for years. I looked at it last night and thought: I'm tired of being good. I'm so tired" (Doyle, 2020, p.93). She recalled reading from Steinbeck. Doyle was opposed to both of these ideals. "Let's change it to: "And now that we don't have to be good, we can be free" (Doyle, 2020, p.93).

Here's why for our civilization was formed on and continues to benefit from the subjugation of females. It is only through teaching the people to believe that a group cannot be trusted that authority can justify controlling them and their behavior.

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As a result, the attempt to persuade us to distrust women begins early and comes from all directions (Glennon, 2020, 106).

This section tells how Doyle looked herself in the eyes and realized she couldn't use her children as an excuse for not being brave. Then, according to her, parents should stop raising their kids to be martyrs (Phillips, 2020). Mothers have martyred themselves in their children's names since the beginning of time. We have lived as if she, who disappear the most, loves the most. We have been conditioned to prove our love by slowly ceasing to exist (Glennon, 2020, 117).

Doyle finally finds the strength to divorce her spouse and quits using her kids as a justification. Doyle's spouse permitted the kids to grow close to Abby despite the difficulties during the first few months. It was during her teenage years that Doyle discovered how to make her seem appealing to men. She however never acquired the ability to understand her own desires. After divorcing her husband she didn't know who or what she wanted until she met Abby (Steele, 2021).

She said, "Glennon. Oh my God. I am so in love with you. I'm so happy right now. And I'm so afraid for you. Are you sure you're ready to do this? We've never even touched" (Doyle, 2020, p.118). The Hebrew word Selah implied that the reader ought to put down their book for a short while. It is best to spend this time for quiet introspection (Connolly, 2007). Doyle watched a TV show about survivalists and learned about touch trees. For people who become lost in the woods and need a place to go and return, touch trees acted as home bases. "A touch tree is one recognizable strong large tree that becomes the lost one's home base" (Doyle, 2020, p.131).

Doyle claims that various memos regarding raising children were sent to different generations. In the past you could bring your child home and watch them grow into the person you desire. On the other hand things are now more challenging. It was becoming more and more usual to advise parents on what to do and what not to do. It was now widely advised to mothers in particular that they should not put their kids in any difficult situations (Beyl, 2020).

"While turbulence might be frightening, Glennon has been flying and living long enough to know that while it can be dangerous, it will not bring the plane down. Divorce and turbulence are not fatal and neither is turbulence. We are able to withstand these situations. Because the children are unaware of this, they are fearful.

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They'll be gazing at your face for information for the foreseeable future. Your job right now is to smile at them, stay calm and keep serving the freaking peanuts” (Doyle, 2020, p.135).

But this was a bad plan of action. With this approach parents will become weary and children will feel over parented. Over parenting could only make you unhappy and leave your children unprepared to deal with challenging situations in the future. Chase, Doyle's son, used to create maps and compose poetry when he was a kid. He was however given a cell phone when he was thirteen years old. Chase stopped embracing his imagination after purchasing this phone. It was far too easy for children to avoid boredom when they have a cell phone. As a result they seldom have time to go inward and learn about themselves. Children might be contemplative when they are bored. The takeaway from this statement was that you probably know what was best for your child not that you should take away a youngster's cell phone. You must therefore be willing to go against the grain. Doyle advised Chase to get rid of his cell phone which he did and he was considerably happy as a result.

As she said: “Right after itchy boredom is self discovery. But we have to hang in there long enough without bailing” (Doyle, 2020, p.141-142). “Gender is not wild, it’s prescribed. When we say, “Girls are nurturing and boys are ambitious. Girls are soft and boys are tough.

"Girls are emotional while guys are stoic" we are not stating the truth rather we are sharing beliefs, beliefs that have become demands in our society today. If these things appear to be true it is because everyone has been meticulously groomed to believe them. Human characteristics are not limited to one gender. What is gendered is the ability to exhibit specific characteristics. Why? Why would our culture prescribe such strict gender roles? And why would it be so important for our culture to label all tenderness and mercy as feminine?” (Doyle, 2020, p.148).

Doyle however contended that gender was merely a label that society applied to specific traits. The author regretted not acknowledging her son's sensitivity as she had done with her daughters and that he was not expected to perform household chores. Doyle related an experience with her friend Mimi who expressed worries about her middle school years. Mimi knew her son watched porn but she refrained from talking to him about it because she thought it would be awkward. Doyle

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suggested that Mimi talk to her son about it, telling him that all kids should know that the violent and misogynistic depictions of sex they saw online were not representative of real sex (Steele, 2021).

“I know. Me too, every time” I admitted. “But what if he’s already found porn? What if he’s lost in that world by now? Don’t you want to go in and find him?”

This interaction served as an example of how understanding others require the use of imagination. If we could picture what people were going through when they crossed the border, we would understand them much better.

Doyle talked about how difficult it might be to handle concerns from other family members. Doyle found comfort in imagining herself to be alone on a secluded island, unaffected by outside forces. When her mother arrived to visit, she took her anxieties and fears with her. Doyle had to learn to trust herself instead of depending on her mother to validate her as a result. She had to let her mother know that until her phobia was conquered, she wouldn't be able to spend time with her (Steele, 2021).

After the sermon on Sunday she met the pastor one day and said "It was like a light bulb went out in my head when the speaker started talking about homosexuality and abortion as if these were the pillars upon which this church was constructed." My insides were burning. I got in touch with the preacher after the service and we set up a meeting. "Why, since your religion is founded on the teachings of Jesus, who spoke frequently about orphans and widows, demilitarization, immigrants, the ill, the ostracized and the impoverished, do you choose abortion and homosexuality as the issues on which to hang your hat?" I asked. He glanced at me, shrugged and grinned after a long series of circular arguments. "You are a really intelligent woman" he stated. What you're saying makes sense at least in the context of the world. God's ways, on the other hand are not our ways. This means that you must not rely on your own perceptions. You appear to have a decent heart but hearts are fickle creatures. Faith is a matter of trusting. "*Do not think. Do not feel. Do not know. Mistrust your own heart and mind and trust us. That is faith*" (Doyle.2020, p.206-207).

In a similar vein, another friend of Doyle's stated that he wanted to love her but couldn't because of her homosexuality. Doyle advised her friend not to follow her education and to go with her understanding.

Because of the church's anti-gay and anti-abortion stance, Doyle no longer

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considered herself a Christian but she was drawn to Jesus' story nonetheless. Nevertheless, she would never call God a man. Doyle referred to God as a she because it was ridiculous to think of God as having a gender. In an attempt to disprove the idea that God could not be a woman, she addresses God as a she (Smith-Grove, 2021).

Doyle saw her inability to let go of her resentment at her husband as a sign that she needed to file for divorce. Anger might indicate that a line has been crossed and that action was necessary. Every fit of rage should be assessed to determine whether a valid boundary has been crossed or whether your barrier needs to be adjusted. Doyle saw her husband's infidelity as a real line that had been crossed (Phillips, 2020).

As she confronted with all the worries, norms of society, the injustices, the implications from a Radical Feminist perspective and gender roles she emerge in the "New Woman".

## **Findings and Conclusion**

### **Summary of Research**

Among the different schools of feminism, radical feminism is one of the most influential, alongside liberal feminism, socialist feminism, anarchy-feminism, black feminism, eco feminism, lesbian feminism and separatist feminism to mention a few. The ultimate goal of all feminisms despite their differences in ideologies and approaches is to liberate women from oppression. It is vital to first outline the history of feminism and then trace the origins of radical feminism before defining and assessing the intricate dynamics of radical feminism and its ideology which is the focus of this study. The idea of feminism was that women ought to enjoy complete equality in society, the economy and politics. Though feminist ideals can be found all over the world in a variety of forms, they originated in opposition to Western traditions that restricted women's rights.

The 2020 feminist book *Untamed* explores the idea that as women, we must totally fulfill ourselves by letting go of the need to please others. A woman was free to concentrate on having fun after she accepted that she would never be able to please everyone else.

The autobiographical novel *Untamed* (2020) chronicles memoirist Glennon



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Doyle's quest for self-expression and self-liberation. She presents her journey to becoming "free" in a series of brief articles after having been "caged" by the demands of the outside world teaching individuals, particularly women, how to be and act.

It alludes to the way patriarchy stifles women's potential from birth. She was enslaved by internalized homophobia, religious dogma, misogyny, early adolescent eating disorders, drunkenness and theatrical marriages. She also shares the stories of some individuals who have written to her about their personal struggles. "Everything that embodies what makes a woman human" writes Doyle.

Many stories abuse the theme of inner power and independence. Although this book places a lot of emphasis on the concept of independence, liberation and freedom have wider meanings than the experiences of white women under patriarchy. Doyle claims that it is evident in *Untamed* (2020) that self trust is the foundation of so called freedom. However people are limited in their actions, frequently by the actions of others. Doyle wavers between acknowledging this and maintaining that women are independent. The 2020 book *Untamed* reads like a self help manual for affluent white women. "Life is beautiful, I am fireproof and being brave means letting go of everything else in order to be true to yourself".

Doyle writes, "Being human is hard because you're doing it right". The binary language of "right" and "wrong" is contradicted by this. Clichés and one liners abound throughout this work. Eventually the same old clichés and claims of self-empowerment get monotonous. What distinguishes the work is the conflict between Doyle's marriage to a woman and her Christian identity.

### **Discussion and Interpretation of Findings**

Fundamental feminism calls for a fundamental restructuring of society in which men's dominance is abolished in all social and economic situations while acknowledging that other sectarian classes, such as racial group, category and sexual desire have an influence on women's experiences. Feminist theory gives rise to radical feminism.

The parenting experiences in the book are quite standard even though Doyle was now a lesbian. Although it didn't alter the patriarchal dynamic it wasn't horrible either. It disregarded alternative family building strategies, eliminated gender discourse outside of the binary and sided with an organization that many believe is only focused on power dynamics related to gender and sexuality.

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With oversimplified advice on finding and developing inner power "Lean In" is a scenario that has overtones of lesbian relationship and only applies to a small portion of the population.

One of the most significant memoirs in the category is Doyle's *Untamed* (2020). A comprehensive analysis of the play presents all of the core ideas of radical feminism especially the notion of the New Woman. Particularly in light of the current state of the economy and the profound changes the corona virus has brought about in our lives, not all women have the means or social capital to freely express themselves or make major life choices. Doyle knew this. But she was also urging women to start thinking about good ways to change relationship patterns or circumstances that weren't working for them and then to start speaking up about those ideas. This book has led the women towards to new directions breaking free from the patriarchal theories.

*Untamed* (2020) is a provocative wake up call for all women as well as a private narrative. It inspires ladies to discover their own voice of longing. In *Untamed* the author describes how society expects us to conform to gender norms and be nice people. But the only way we can truly be happy is if we begin to live instead of trying to please. The story of *Untamed* shows how each of us can start to believe in ourselves enough to establish boundaries, accept our bodies and give voice to our hurt and rage.

*Untamed* (2020) is nevertheless worth a read especially if you are also going on a similar road of feminist self-discovery. *Untamed* (2020) weaves together memoir and personal development guide beautifully and reading about her new vision on life is truly memorable and eye-opening.

I found Glennon Doyle's new feminist memoir *Untamed* (2020) to be incredibly relatable, powerful and inspiring. It's about letting go of our desire to please others so that we can truly and fully please ourselves as women.

## **Delimitation of the Study**

The researcher has chosen Doyle's book *Untamed* (2020) to discuss radical feminist ideas and the topic of changing into a new woman. These are the problems that face every culture. This study is constrained since it only addresses the precise areas where according to radical feminist theory, class conflict and the patriarchal underpinnings

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of men's social power over women account for the gap between men and women.

## **Recommendations for Further Research**

It is advised that the concept of becoming a new woman and other Radical Feminist qualities that affect every civilization must be addressed from the critical point of view of fundamental beliefs and rights of each individual. From a Radical Feminist standpoint the investigation was restricted to the social domination of women by men and class conflict as patriarchal sources of gender disparity. Further research is required to address the various societal challenges related to freedom of expression.

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