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<th><strong>Radical Feminism</strong></th>
<th><strong>Liberal Feminists</strong></th>
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| - Men benefit from women’s unpaid domestic labour & from their sexual services. They dominate women through sexual violence  
- Only way to stop this oppression is through separatism  
- Greer (2000) – all-female households are the best alternative  
- Somerville (2000) [lib] – fail to recognise that women’s position has improved considerably. Heterosexual attraction makes it unlikely that separatism will work.  
- Millet and Firestone (1970) – All societies have been founded on patriarchy  
  ↪ Widespread domestic violence is an inevitable feature of patriarchal society and serves to preserve the power that men have over women  
  ↪ Male dominance of state institutions explains the reluctance of the police and courts to deal effectively with domestic violence cases  
  ☽ Faith Robertson Elliot – not all men are aggressive, and most are opposed to domestic violence  
  ☽ Fail to explain female violence, including child abuse by women and violence in lesbian couples.  
  ☽ Wrongly assume that all women are at equal risk of domestic violence  
| - Women’s oppression is gradually disappearing through changes in people’s attitudes and new laws, e.g. Sex Discrimination Act 1975  
  ☽ Fail to challenge the underlying causes of women’s oppression |

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<th><strong>Difference Feminism</strong></th>
<th><strong>Feminist Perspective</strong></th>
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| - Can’t generalise women’s experiences  
  ☽ Neglects the fact that women share many of the same experiences, e.g. all face a risk of domestic violence, sexual assault, low pay etc.  
| - Mary Boulton (1983)  
  - Whilst fathers may help with specific childcare tasks, it’s usually the mother who takes responsibility for the child’s security and well-being  
  ↪ Ferri and Smith – fathers took responsibility of children in <4% of families  
  ↪ Dew and Ward – very few fathers took the main responsibility when it came to caring for sick children  
| - Women perform a triple shift  
  ↪ Housework  
  ↪ Paid work  
  ↪ Emotion work |

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<th><strong>Land (1978)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Duncombe and Marsden (1995)</strong></th>
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| - Many social policies assume that the ideal family is the patriarchal family  
  ↪ Policies often reinforce this family type at the expense of others – creating a self-fulfilling prophecy  
  ↪ Policies make it more difficult for people to live in other family types  
  - Leonard (1978) – Where policies appear to support women, they may still reinforce the patriarchal family  
  ↪ ☽ Not all policies are directed at maintaining patriarchy  
  - e.g. equal pay and sex discrimination act, rape within marriage was made a criminal offence  
| - Women perform a triple shift  
  ↪ Housework  
  ↪ Paid work  
  ↪ Emotion work |

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<th><strong>Marxist Feminists</strong></th>
<th><strong>Oakley (1974)</strong></th>
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| - Women’s oppression performs several functions for capitalism:  
  ↪ Reproduction of the labour force  
  ↪ Absorbing anger – Ansley (1972) ‘takers of shit’  
  ↪ Reserve army of cheap labour  
  - Oppression of women linked to exploitation of the w/c – family must be abolished at the same time as a revolution  
  - Ansley (1972) – domestic violence is the product of capitalism – male workers are exploited at work and they take out their frustration on their wives  
  ☽ Ansley fails to explain why not all male workers are violent towards their wives  
| - There is some evidence of husbands helping out with housework, but this is not evidence of a move to symmetrical families.  
  - Men usually help out with the more pleasurable aspects, e.g. childcare  
  ↪ This means that mothers lose the rewards of childcare and are left with more time for housework |