considered a “wise women” (Mortimer, 27). Males expected their wives and female relatives to obey them since they had so few rights but many expectations.

In Elizabethan society, women’s roles were in the home. Some of these roles passed into the twentieth century (Hinds, 45). Housewives were not paid for their work, but were considered working women, similar to today (Hinds, 43). Although it has been improved upon, there was a significant wage gap between men and women with women receiving the short end of the stick. Even today in most workplace environments, men tend to dominate to wage gap (Wilson). Traditionally women helped their husbands with work if he was a craftsman or tradesman and owned his own shop. They helped by taking care of the shop and training apprentices (Hinds, 45). Women were only aloud in the medical field if they wanted to become midwives or herbalists to their family or the poor. (Hinds, 47). The only hope of women having a true career was in the Catholic religion because women could possibly become nuns. The only exception to this in other religions was if the woman was a queen. (Hinds, 37).

In Elizabethan society, marriage was not based on love, it was based on power and wealth. The main reasons for marriage in families of high status was to make themselves wealthier and heighten their status even more (Teen Ink). Though marriage was not based on love, love developed overtime and spouses became companions while providing emotional and practical support (Hinds, 43). If a woman angered he husband, he was allowed to beat her as long as he did not kill her (Mortimer, 51). Although divorce and separation were rare, it was feasible. Divorce required an act of Parliament and only very wealthy couples could afford to be