

Three Waves of Feminism: A Critical Textual Analysis of the Selected Poems from Greek to Present

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Abstract

Women have asked for different rights in Western and American society as they have achieved some of their targets. With the passage of time women have extended and demanded more rights. Therefore, they have demanded different rights in different periods and these periods have been given as waves of feminism. The current study is undertaken aiming to analyze the three waves of feminism in selected poems from Greek to the present postmodern world and to explore how three waves of feminism either consciously or unconsciously exist in the selected poetry of women's poets from Greek to the contemporary postmodern period. Further, it also investigates the aspects of feminism and images of women reflected in the selected poetry. The research data are comprised of seven selected poems. Qualitative research method is applied. Findings of the present study emerged based on the content analysis of the selected poems. The critical textual analysis of the selected poems profoundly exhibited the slogans of feminists raised during the three waves of feminism such as universal sisterhood, patriarchy, and domestication of women, suppression of women, exploitation of women, sexism, and the ecofeminism. This paper would not only enrich the current research in the relevant area but will also extend the understanding of the readers regarding the feminist's movements.

Keywords: Three waves of feminism, poetry genre, textual analysis, feminism, gender and society

Introduction

Women's writing in English literature is reported from the period of Plato and Aristotle till the present postmodern time. Generally, when a woman writes, it is presumed that she writes about patriarchy and the writing is considered to be feminist. Usually, men's writing can never be queued in men's writing or the word like feminism is assigned because men is accessible to the norms while women have been deplored, and their writing is listed either women's writing or feminists. History evidently tells that women wrote to bring into norms their unidentified issues to mark them identifiable. Therefore, women's writing can be traced back in history since long

but consciously acknowledge with emergence of feminism in eighteenth century. The writings of women have been brought into literary criticism with the emergence of feminist literary criticism in the first part of 20th century. The feminist criticism powerfully strengthened its position in the second wave of feminism as women engaged with texts to rationally understand and comprehend the practices of feminism. The second wave of feminism examines the literary movement of feminism and power of feminine to work practically. Instead of practical stances, it has been observed that disparity between literary epitomes and real prominence of women, making the debate fraught and acknowledges the historical continuation of women's writing to the debate (Dinshaw, 1989). He gives references from medieval period to recognize the role of genders in text. Wilcox (1996) and Dinshaw (1989) in real sense promoted the pre-enlightenment of women's subjectivity in writings.

Women's writing in literature was not considered to be more important until and unless they politicized their writings. To politicize their writings, it was brought into domain of resistance against the patriarchal society in terms of demand, put in front to consider in practices as they primarily extended a wide domain of ideologies, political and social movements. Later, they pursued their personal rights, social rights, equal rights, employment opportunities, right to vote and property, and many other rights which time to time demanded. The ongoing struggle was made successful by literature as women started to resist to patriarchy in their writings. The movement is called feminism as formally started in writings with the work of Wollstonecraft's (1792) a "Vindication of the rights of woman". The work was a counter attack on patriarchy for the first time in history as Rousseau (1762) wrote "Emile, or a treatise on Education", politically highlights the role of a man in a society, and how man can be entertained with different privileges whereas woman is presented as a side character. Therefore, the feminism came into existence with the work of Wollstonecraft and women demanded their rights, and properly documented their writings for their rights.

Feminism is a movement started in 20th century for the rights of women. The movement expands in three major phases which are called three waves of feminism, adopted and approached till the contemporary period. Although, the three waves of feminism are linked with the literary writings from 20th century till the present but the current research is about the analysis of selected poetry from Greek to Present, showing that the three waves of feminism either consciously or unconsciously are reflected in the selected poetry. Poetry is one of the important genres of literature which presents the feelings of the poets. Poetry as depicts the subjective aspects of a person which is often generalized with women and they cannot highlight their issues through poetry because the critics suggest that male's dominancy, tradition and the direction of phallic women could not produce poetry but according to Jones (1983) and Homans (1985) women appropriate with the form and produce the women's narrative because of sexist ideology. Further, Distiller (2008, p.163) assimilate woman poet with oxymoron. Women produced the more sustained and successful poems, played central role in the revolution for women's lives and rights. Distiller (2008) suggests that American women poets have escaped from masculine past and set out the vehicles for females' ends. Jones (1983) perceives that feminist poets challenged the patriarchal order in the 20th century and developing the female tradition. In such feminists' movements, poetry has a very wide contribution.

The current study is undertaken to analyze three waves of feminism in selected poems from Greek to the present postmodern world to see that how three waves of feminism either consciously or unconsciously exist in the selected poetry of women's poets from Greek to the

contemporary postmodern period. Further, it also investigates the aspects of feminism and images of women reflected in the selected poetry. More specifically, this paper aiming to explore the sub-objectives listed below.

- To analyze the facets of feminism in the selected poetry from Greek to Present.
- To investigate the facets of the three waves of feminism in the selected poetry.
- To explore whether the selected poetry is consciously or unconsciously consistent with the features of the three waves of feminism.

Research questions of the present study set based on the sub-objectives are as under.

- What are the facets of feminism reflected in the selected poetry?
- How the three waves of feminism are instilled in the selected poetry?
- Does the selected poetry consciously or unconsciously consistent with the features of the three waves of feminism?

The current research is important because of its diversified nature as the research highlights the facets of the three waves of feminism in different poems, selected from different periods i.e. Greek to Present. The three waves of feminism are basically the phases of feminism, started from 1920 and continued till present. The research instead of the reality that the three waves of feminism are the part of the contemporary period but still its facets are found in the poetry apart from the contemporary period which have not been researched previously. Other than that, poetry is often considered to be excluded in this regard because of its subjective nature. But the present study has taken the objective nature of poetry in women's poetry for granted by analyzing the three waves of feminism. Largely, poetry is said to be male's genre. Therefore, the study would add certain aspects of feminism which have not yet been highlighted in the poetry. Further, it would give a unique flavor to the issues of feminism. Furthermore, the essay would suggest that the genre of poetry is no longer exclusively male's genre.

Literature Review

In 19th century, feminism held a larger part of literary criticism and legally achieved certain goals which they have demanded. With the passage of time, feminism have been strongly looking at women's lives which somehow deficient instead of giving different rights as demanded. Women's writers further questioned their rights which have been texturally given by men not practically. The western feminist movement is divided into three stages which are called waves of feminism. All these waves consciously deal with different issues, problems and looking to pursue the rights of women in western patriarchal society. Every wave of feminism is unique in its nature as the first wave of feminism starts in the last part of 19th century and ends in the first part of 20th century. It deals with different rights of women for instance, educational rights, right to vote and suffrage of women.

Women in the western society were treated as a second citizen as they have been deprived of those rights which were available to men. With the emergence of first wave, women got opportunities to join jobs equally with men, participated in wars, availed opportunities to pursue their civil rights. In the first wave of feminism, the most important achievement of women was right to vote for selecting their representative in the male dominated society. Women in Canada

also achieved the same goals. The important figure of the first wave was Susan Anthony (1820-1906) who introduced women's suffrage in America and played a central role in civil rights movement. She strongly put in writings that a woman can also select her partner and even refuse sex with her husband. The ceremonial of feminism from 19th century, shows the continuation of the movement to the present. The first wave came into existence in the time of liberal politics and industrial society. The first wave consists of both of women's rights movement and socialist feminism which emerges at the same time in America and Europe. According to Campbell (1989), the movement in American women was inspired from the German women, who have been granted equal rights. Therefore, well-educated white middle class women from National Women's Party in America started protest for their equal rights. Though, police tore their banners and some of them have been sent to jail but they did not stop and succeeded in their mission. Further, Campbell (1989) adds that Alice Paul (1885-1977) introduced militant tactics to National Women's Party who started marches and parades to white house. Later, the protestors have burnt the speeches of President Wilson. Therefore, the first wave of feminism provides divers form of intervention to the movement which has a clear impact on the preceding movements of feminism. The contribution of Carrie Chapman Catt (1859-1947) and Anna Howard Shaw (1847-1919) to the movement brought the right to vote for women in the year 1920. The movement was primarily concerned with reform movements like temperance and abolition of working class. The movement won the support of black abolitionists as well in which the prominent black women were Sojourner Truth (1797-1883), Maria Stewart (1803-1879) and Frances Harper (1825-1911). These black women struggled in this wave for the rights of women of color.

The right to vote was highly controversial issue because it would lead men of color for enfranchisement as well as those illiterate black women who already claimed for their rights. Black representative Mary Church Terrell (1868-1954) and Ida B. Wells (1862-1931) focused on sexism and racism which are responsible for the dominance of white man. As a whole, the first wave of feminism dealt largely with white middle class women who undermined black women.

Women during this wave brought different changes to women's live as women previously confronted stereotyping as their engagement in public domain was considered unwomanly. According to Campbell (1989) "no true women could be a public persuader (pp-9-10)". Further, they were under the cult of domestication as true places for them were their houses because they have to serve their husbands and to look after their children. Further, women were required to be modest and to have masculine behavior in public activities. Furthermore, it was necessary for women to ignore her biological weaknesses and to protect her reproductive abilities. As a result of right to vote, women had been empowered in the society and they were capable to enrich their female concerns and politics. Further, they carried their duties of housewives and mothers effectively. So, right to vote brought persuasions of different rights of women in first wave of feminism and the this right would lead women to eliminate from the right of citizenship as Campbell (1989) postulated that "to deny women the vote was to deny them full citizenship (p. 14)". Therefore, the first wave of feminism deals with the liberal movement and enlightenment, acknowledging equality and equity. As a result, the concept of equity feminism or equal-opportunities feminism has been assimilated and distinctions on the basis of sex and gender have been balanced. During this liberal first wave, *A Vindication of The Rights of Women* (1792) by Wollstonecraft was considered a seminal text for the movement. Although, De Beauvoir's *The Second Sex* (1949) is considered to be radical text and falls in second wave of feminism but still it is considered to meet the criteria of first wave of feminism due to its focus on women as an

‘other’ in the patriarchal societies. Another, prominent issue in this wave was focus on socialist and Marxist aspects of feminism as they had the same belief in equality, equity and equal opportunities like men in working environment. However, socialist feminists like Emma Goldman (2005) and Alexandra Kollontai (1873–1952) gave way to the rise of second wave of feminism as they were fighting for the right to divorce, abortion and sexism but still the struggle of liberal feminists and socialists/Marxist feminists were continued to maintain the voices of women.

The second wave of feminism can be traced from the period 1960s to 1980 which deals with the role of women in the society based on sexism and to eliminate the inequalities which have been caused by patriarchal culture and law made by them. Although, certain rights of women have been put into consideration by men but practically the prescribed rights have not been promulgated. Therefore, women faced the same frustration as they were not treated equally in the society because they were not paid the same remuneration as men were paid during their jobs. Women along with jobs were still carrying the burden of their household. Therefore, the second wave of feminism emerged to bring revolution because law failed to give them due rights. The radical feminism was also introduced in the second wave of feminism that is believed in revolution. Universal sisterhood has been introduced in the second wave of feminism which looks for the equality of all women of the universe. Women get right to sexuality and such pills in the market were introduced to control child birth. Other changes are seen in this wave such gender segregation in education is eliminated and co-education is introduced for the first time, divorced law and prohibition marital rape are introduced for women.

The second wave of feminism emerged with the protest, associated with Miss American Pageants during the period 1968-79. The protest undergrounded women’s oppression with the movement “The Redstocking” joined by the radical feminists, thrown their girdle, high heels, bras and makes up, questioned the women’s participation in Miss World competition, showing them cattle parading for men. These women were shouting for their freedom “Freedom for women”, divulging feminist agenda of second wave of feminism. The movement gave birth to other movements as well for instance, civil rights of black, lesbian and gay movements. Further, the wave criticized the exploitation and suffering of different classes like blacks, working class, women and homosexuality by capitalists and imperialists. The sexism is now understood with reference to other issues like racism, classicism and later it was named with the term heterosexism.

Radical feminists raised the individual and collective consciousness of women, led to sisterhood and later Morgan (1970) edited the book “Sisterhood is Powerful”. Conscious group was consisted of highly educated and strong minded women merged the bluestocking who politicized their personal issues. Through their consciousness raising they politicized their household and raised the slogan “personal is political”. The slogan was based on the sisterhood as they looked at the movement collectively to empower women, resulted by “Sisterhood is powerful”.

The works of Shulamith Firestone “The Dialectic of sex: The Case for Feminists Revolution” (1970) theoretically grounded psychoanalysis and neo-Marxism, claimed for sexual differences which are more important than race and class because women holds their own unpaid domestication, bearing household, reproduction and looking after as mothers. Patriarchy is based on capitalism deluding women on dependency; therefore, women should detach themselves from the liabilities of marriage and motherhood as introduced by Kate Millet in the “Sexual Politics” (1969). Further, an Audre Lorde (1934-1993) lesbian poet strengthens women’s sexuality,

segregated and motivated women to lesbianism. The feminists repudiated heterosexuality which is parallel to classicism, racism and sexism to disfranchise women. Therefore, the second wave of feminism relies on solidarity and sisterhood to strengthen women's position in the society.

In the second wave of feminism women criticized the dual workload as they had to work in the house and work outside. They put the social and Marxist feminism in mutual collaboration to demand equal pay for their labors as highlighted in "Women, Resistance, and Revolution (1972) by Sheila Rowbotham and "Women, Race, and Class" (1981) by Angela Davis. They questioned the junctures of gender, class and race, asking for women's emancipation to eliminate capitalism and introduce socialism because women would not depend on men for bread. The social/Marxist feminism has strong connection with liberal feminism as Betty Friedan's "The Feminine Mystique" (1963) has significant impact on liberal feminists.

The second wave of feminism brought social and political power to women as they demanded equal pay, sexuality, representation in public domain, NOW (National Organization for Women), documentation of sexism in children books to eliminate conventional practices. Further, at the end of this wave and start of third wave of feminism ecofeminism was coined in the works of Starhawk "The Spiral Dance: A rebirth of the Ancient Religion of the Great Goddess" (1979) and Mary Daly "Gyn/Ecology" (1978). The last stage is also marked by black feminists and third world feminists like Trinh T. Minh-ha's "Woman, Native, Other: Writing Postcoloniality and Feminism" (1989) bell hooks "Ain't A Woman? Black women and Feminism" (1981). However, they contributed in the third wave of feminism. Post-colonial feminism had been emerged during second wave. Post-colonial feminists reject universal sisterhood and they introduced their own term of global feminism. Further, they questioned imperialism, capitalism, heterosexuality and intersection of gender, race, class and sexuality. This was somehow mythical and spiritual which has been marked later with the term "gyno-criticism" introduced by Showalter in her work "A Literature of their own" (1977) and later Alice Walker merged the same view as she introduced the concept of Womanism in her work "In Search of Our Mothers Gardens: Womanist prose" (1983). These writers raised the conscious level of the women to see their issues rationally. Later, Spivak (1986) introduced the word strategic essentialism based on translation of vocabulary and voice between two women which is a problem for them. Furthermore, French feminisms questioned western universalism as Helen Cixous (1976), Julia Kristeva, and Luce Irigaray divided the western universalism in binary divisions like, Man/Woman, mind/body and white/black, these hierarchies were drawn to show dominant and dominated. They termed the word "phallogocentrism" signifying man dominancy.

The third wave of feminism started in 1980s and continues to the present. It deals with the protraction of the second wave of feminism and a retort to the perceived failures. This is formally located in post-modern period which itself challenges the norms of modernism. The movement is called postmodern feminist movement. Primarily, the movement tries to solve those issues which have not been solved by the first and second waves of feminism. Therefore, the period is called the renaissance of feminism. Different theories in feminism are emerged in the third wave such as Womanism, racism, queer theory and transnationalism. As a result of these theories, women have been given freedom and different other rights to make their position stronger in the patriarchal society.

Besides, the third wave of feminism is totally different in nature from the first two waves of feminism. New flavors of feminism have been added with unique names; "riot girl feminism", "transfeminism", "girlie feminism" and "lipstick feminism". These new coinages were to make

capable feminism a social agent: “The Third Wave is buoyed by the confidence of having more opportunities and less sexism” (Baumgardner & Richards, 2000, p. 83). Young feminists like Karen McNaughton (1997) engaged feminism with aggression as she says; “yes that’s G.r.r.l.s which is, in our case, cyber-lingo for Great-Girls. Grrl is also a young at heart thing and not limited to the under 18s.” This brand has been introduced with the movements of Brat mobile and Bikini Kill in 1990s.

The above description of three waves of feminism has been either directly or indirectly highlighted by women’s writing in literature and literary criticism. Different genres of literature are available depicting feminism. Novel and poetry are the prominent genres. The current paper in this regard deals with analysis of the poetry of women’s poets who wrote poetry in different periods with reference to exploration of the three waves of feminism.

Research Design

Research Methodology plays a vital role in any research because it tells us that how research is to be carried out. Research Methodology is considered to be highly intellectually activity which tells how research is conducted, how data is collected and analyzed. Further, it tells us the nature and rational of the research. It covers the whole research which clarifies every aspect of the research such as; research methodology covers different methods and parameters. Research methodology holds a very strong position in research.

This study has applied a qualitative research approach. The research design of the present work is descriptive, exploratory and non-experimental. It provided an in-depth investigation of the pieces of the selected poetry keeping in mind phenomenon of the three waves of feminism. The research data are comprised of seven poems written by female poets. A close textual analysis of the text has been carried out from an analytical perspective in order to analyze how three waves of feminism have been reflected in the selected poetry.

Analysis and Discussion

Analysis of the poem ‘I Have not Had One Word from Her by Sappho’

The poem is simple in narration in which the poet is unwilling to let her beloved go. She is intensively involved in relationship with her and unable to say her good bye. The time which spent by them was unforgettable for both of them and dejectedly now parting. The appraisal words have been used by Sappho for her beloved in the poem which increase the beauty of the poem. She used references from goddess Aphrodite who is the goddess of beauty and love and their love is a gift from Aphrodite.

The poem incites lesbianism because the first line of the poem “*I have not had one word from her*” suggests that Sappho is telling the readers about a women and *the last stanza of the poem* further clarifies that both Sappho and the unknown lady has physical contact. Sappho is said to be lesbian as her relation with man was caricatured and turned her relationship with a woman as noted by Ellen Greene (1996, p.132), “nevertheless, when writing in the first person, Sappho does evince a “lover’s passion” toward other women and give utterance to strong homosexual feelings”. The term lesbian was coined because of her home island Lesbos which was inspirational in this regard. The poem “I have not had one word from her” has strong relationship with the second wave of feminism as physical attachment between women was dominant. Poets like Sappho, Audre Lorde (1934–1992) and Adrienne Rich have used poetry for rejection of heterosexuality and supported love between women as the second wave gives birth to solidarity and sisterhood. The poem rejects heterosexuality, showing interest of woman in woman where Sappho creates solidarity between women when she says “*all the loveliness that we shared*”.

Further, *the last stanzas of the poem* have same approach. The poem like the second wave of feminists makes the women sexually independent not depended. Further, the poet rejects the patriarchy which is the core of all three waves of feminism. "*This parting must be endured, Sappho, I go unwillingly*" show here instead of their solidarity and comfort with each other, they cannot join each other because it is not permitted by the norms of the society which have been formulating by man since long. Although, sisterhood and solidarity have been introduced in the second wave of feminism but still the resistance from both male and female have been reported because of their observations against these movement. Similarly, the poet wants to create environment for women that is based on solidarity and sisterhood. As the poem has been analyzed with reference to three waves of feminism, it has been resulted that poem is largely related to the second wave of feminism because of the love for a women and the rejection of the patriarchy which is dominant in all the three waves of feminism.

Analysis of the '5:32' by Phyllis McGinley

Phyllis McGinley was one the poets during the second wave who accepted domestication, narrating his beautiful life in verses instead of the criticism from other feminists. The poem gives the same representation of a wife waiting for her husband who returns from work. The poem consists of two stanzas in which the beauty of 5:32 has been shown because her husband approaches to home after all day. The first stanza describes the beauty in words, giving the description of the time while the second stanza shows the love of a woman for her husband because the time is 5:32 pm but still she has not done her lunch and waiting for husband to have it together. The line '*And dinner waiting, and the sun not yet gone down*' exhibits the love of a woman for her husband and also shows how she accepts her domestication and devotion for her husband. The dinner time has passed since long but still she says the sun is there and it is dinner time. The poem labels her house-poet as she calls herself a house-poet. Like other feminists, she identified her monotony of life but she did not complain. She accepted the mutual importance of both husband and wife to run the affairs of the house. According to Friedan (1963,) that devoted woman does not necessitate to get regards from man to be alive, is reasonably and successfully disproved by McGinley.

Analysis of 'The Woman in the Ordinary' by Marge Piercy

The poem has written in the third person which is subjective in nature describing an ordinary girl and how she became an ordinary girl. The poet relates women only with bodily importance in a society. However, Piercy has used diction in which she gives the own reflection as an ordinary girl. She says; '*The woman in the ordinary pudgy downcast girl*' but her narration about her thighs, neigs and breast relate her to power that how physically powerful she is? Further, she considers herself a young one when she says: '*the girl who imitates a Christmas card virgin wit glued hands, who fish for herself in other's eyes*' and next *the last four lines* give her a hope of life which is long lived one. The descriptive dictions used by her that she is not an ordinary girl because of her different capabilities but she still consider herself an ordinary girl. The poem shows that a woman is deprived of her rights even they are well versed because man never allows them to be dominant. The poem highlights the issue of both first wave and second wave of feminism because women in both waves struggled for their rights. Although, they achieved some of their rights but still patriarchy was not ready to accept them. Further, the poem unconsciously speaks for the rights of black women as the struggle of black women started in second wave of feminism and dominant third wave of feminism. Black women have been represented with bodily

description even they had intellect like white women but still they are the women in ordinary. They realize their importance but still they are ordinary of their marginalization.

Analysis of the ‘Woman Work’ by Maya Angelou

The title of the poem suggests that it is about the work of women. Maya Angelou gives the depiction of domestication of women in the poem. The first stanza describes the different works of a woman which are liable to be completed by them. She tells the readers that how a woman fulfills her work in house. As a house wife, she has to perform different duties like prepare foods for husband and children, taking care of children, feeding her animals, pressing clothes and other works. This domestication is the daily routine of a woman life which has dulled her life. The next stanzas tells the readers about the comfort and relief which she takes from nature and domestication. The narration of sky, mountains and cold ice give relief and comfort to her body and soul, and makes her ready for the next work. The poem covers all three waves of feminism where the domestication of women have been questioned. The poem largely deals with ecofeminism which was dominant in the third wave of feminism. The ecofeminism as academic movement sees at the exploitation of women and domination of nature. The poem reflects Eco feminists philosophy which eliminate women’s domestication and to escape to nature to find comfort and relief.

Analysis of the ‘Aunt Jennifer’s Tigers’ by Adrienne Rich

The poem is about artistic skill of a woman who is knitting Aunt Jennifer’s tiger. Knitting a tiger on green landscape is symbolically used for man. The image of the tiger is compared with the living life. Further, “*They don’t fear the men beneath the tree*” shows the relationship of aunts with a man who is her husband. “*Find even the ivory needle hard to pull*” deals with the burden of her life which has been put on my man which is shown miserable when the poet says “*Massive weight*”. The last stanza shows that Aunt is unhappy and her life has become miserable after her marriage and the image of the tiger suggests in the poem that she would be kept miserable, oppressed, tremble and defeated after her husband death. The poem is somehow similar to kill angel in house as suggested by Woolf because women has artistic skills but man does not allow to create. And they are allowed but still they are under the domination of man. The poem is validated for three waves of feminism where the man is shown responsible for women exploitation even they could write, create or compete man. Women who obeyed man, survived and capable to live a life under the superiority of men, though, women achieved their rights but largely they see man as Aunt Jennifer’s Tigers.

Analysis of the ‘Ironing Their Clothes’ by Julia Alvarez

The poem is divided into three stanzas which is simple in narration. The poem shows the chore of pressing clothes. The poem is written in first person which is about a family. The narrator tells readers about the ironing of father, mother and sister clothes. Three stanzas separately showing relationship of father, mother and sister while pressing their clothes. The poem is unique in description when the narrator giving life to clothes and shows the presence of her father, mother and sister. The representation in the poem is symbolic as the father has been shown superior because he bears the responsibility of the family and he is tired when he comes from the work, therefore, she wants give relief to her father while ironing her clothes. The first stanza shows the patriarchal order as well which is throughout dominant in three waves of feminism. Domestication of women is shown in the poem as the narrator herself ironing the clothes. Three waves of feminism questions both patriarchy and the domestication of the women.

Next stanza shows the ironing of the mother clothes which is less concerned with ironing like first stanza, showing her love for mother who is also spending her time in domestication. Ironing her clothes providing her an opportunity to express her love with mother. Further, the second stanza deals with the concept of motherhood dominant in the third wave of feminism but feminists writers during all three waves of feminism spoke for mother as in first wave of feminism woman got right to vote to play their role as mother as well. Further, in second wave of feminism radical feminists gave importance to mother's productivity while in third wave of feminism Alice Walker (1995) concept of motherhood makes this relationship stronger. Third stanza deals with the relationship of sister which has strong link with the universal sisterhood as introduced in the second wave of feminism and global sisterhood as introduced in the third wave of feminism.

Analysis of the 'Fearful Women' by Carolyn Kizer

This poem is slightly complicated because it has somehow a direct attack on man which has been shown throughout in the feminism. According to Alice Jagger (1978), in the second wave of feminism, man is responsible for the exploitation and suffering of woman. The poem presents the same ideas of woman suppression by man and in counter they blame woman. The poet provides references from Torjan War for which Helen was formally declared responsible. Further, she applies the Christian Mythology which empowers man and gives birth to social issues. And when women question these discrimination, they have been put to catastrophes. The woman is responsible according to men as they resist to men. The same questions were under the discussion in all the three waves of feminism by men.

As the poet talks about the Torjan war as she goes for glamour in the poem which is strengthened with mythologies set out for woman, presenting the gender aspect of woman which has been stipulated by man. These mythologies help man to manipulate and dominate woman. These myths are dominant in the three waves of feminism as man responded to women. Further, she relates the story of Adam and Eve with current educated women when Eve was looking for knowledge and challenged the norms, as result she had been punished. Same is the case with the educated women of the present society who has been punished. Women have been marginalized as they have been deprived of certain rights such as the basic rights of women justified in the first wave of feminism. An educated woman does not bring empowerment but easily make her place in the norms. This aspect of the poem can be related with the third wave of feminism when Afro-American contributed in feminists' writing.

Conclusion

The study shows that selected poems from Greek to present are full of feminists' issues as highlighted in the theoretical section of the essay. The study focused on three waves of feminism in the selected poems, resulted different issues of feminism as the movement lesbian was came into practice with radical feminism in the second wave of feminism but unconsciously given by Sappho in seven century BC, showing that women's writing largely intersect in different issues. Generally, poetry as discussed as a subjective tool, does not concentrate on objective aspects of the society. However, women's poetry has a different taste because the focused center of their poetry is domestication. Accordingly, the selected poems at large presented the objective aspects, dealing with women's rights, education, emancipation, suppression, eraser and other issues which have caused by men. Hence, the textual analysis of the selected poems exhibited all major aspects of the three waves such as sexism, universal sisterhood, domestication of women, suppression of women, and ecofeminism. This research would further enrich the understanding of feminism, gender biasness, and especially the three waves of feminism movements.

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