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Women's Rights in Medieval England



The medieval period in England was a time of _____ and knights, but also of women who played various roles in society. Women, regardless of their _____, were expected to marry and take care of the household.

Noblewomen would manage large _____, oversee servants, and sometimes even defend their homes in their husbands' absence. In contrast, peasant women worked in the _____ alongside men, and were also responsible for raising children and maintaining the home.

Women in medieval towns had more _____. They could work as _____, sell goods, or practice trades like weaving. Some women even ran their own businesses. However, their legal rights were limited; a married woman's property belonged to her _____.

Education for women was not a priority, but some were educated in _____. These women could read and write, skills that were rare at the time. Notably, a few women made significant contributions to _____, like Julian of Norwich, who wrote the first book in English known to be authored by a woman.

The church played a significant role in shaping attitudes towards women. Women were often seen as morally _____ than men, needing guidance and protection. This view limited their _____ in society. Yet, some women became influential in religious circles, such as _____, who led convents.

Despite their limited rights, women in medieval England had vital roles in maintaining the _____, raising families, and contributing to cultural life. Their stories show the complexity of their lives and hint at the gradual _____ of women's rights over time.

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opportunities economy fields evolution literature autonomy