Class 2a

# THE IMAGE OF GOD AND HUMAN IN FIRST & SECOND WAVE FEMINISMS

# Outline

- The composition of Genesis 1–3
- A hermeneutics of suspicion
- They say / I say: entering the conversation
  - Virginia Woolf and Prof. von X
  - Genesis 1:1–2:4a vs. Genesis 2:4b-25
  - Elizabeth Cady Stanton vs. biblical authors and interpreters
- Phyllis Trible Depatriarchalizing in Biblical Interpretation
- Three Waves of Feminism

The Com	position of the Bible
1000 BCE	Earliest traditions in first 5 books are written
922 BCE	Northern and southern kingdoms split; two traditions develop
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722 BCE	Northern kingdom falls to Assyria
640 BCE	Assyria pulls back to battle Babylon; brief period of reunification in Israel
587 BCE	Babylon destroys the reunified kingdom

# Approaching Texts as a Feminist

### Hermeneutics of Suspicion

### Premise

Our discourse about ourselves reveals and conceals something about the nature of being.

### Consequence

Therefore, our study of discourse needs to examine not only what is said, but what is *not* said in order to get at what *is*, rather than what appears to be.

### Definition

A hermeneutics of suspicion is a reading practice (or method of interpretation) which assumes that the literal or surface-level meaning of a text (including the Bible) conceals the political interests which are served by the text. The purpose of interpretation is to strip off the concealment, unmasking those interests.

- Paul Ricoeur, French Philosopher, 1970s

## Approaching Texts as a Feminist

"Suspicions" to Pose to Texts

- Is there a woman or a woman's point of view in this text?
- How are women portrayed in this text? Do they speak? Are we given access to their point of view? Are they named?
- Who has the power in this text? How do women get what they want? And what do they want?
- How have women's lives and voices been suppressed by this text? Are women made to speak and act against their own interests?
- What hidden gender assumptions lie behind this text (e.g., that women lead men astray, that women cannot be trusted)?
- Is the import of the passage to reinforce or to alter contemporary gender roles? Does the text betray any anxiety about changing gender roles?
- Whose interests are being served?

# Elizabeth Cady Stanton The Women's Bible (1895/1898)



Stanton in 1848 (age 36), with 2 of her 3 sons

# Phyllis Trible (1932 - ) Stanton in 1848 (age 36), with 2 of her 3 sons