

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF MOHAMED BOUDIAF - M'SILA

FACULTY OF LETTERS AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Department of Letters and English Language

N°.....



DOMAIN: FOREIGN LANGUAGES

STREAM: ENGLISH LANGUAGE

OPTION: LITERATURE & CIVILIZATION

Historical Trauma and New Women Status
in Margaret Mitchell's
Gone with the Wind

A Dissertation Submitted to the Department of English Language and Literature in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master's Degree in Language, Literature and
Civilization

Submitted by:

Miss. Hadjer SAADI

Miss. Zahra KOUDRI

Supervised by:

Mr. Mohammed GOUFFI

Academic Year

2017/2018

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Before the following members of jury

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DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the dissertation entitled, “Historical Trauma and the New Status of Women in Margaret Mitchell’s *Gone with the Wind*” is our own work and that all the sources we have quoted have been acknowledged by means of references.

Signature

Date:

30/12/2018

DEDICATION

I am **Hadjer SAADI** and I dedicate this dissertation to my dear parents **Aissa** and **Maria**, to my two sisters **Bouchra** and **Insaf**, and my brothers **Younes**, **Ilyas**, and the sweetest one **Ahmed Mouaiz**.

I am **Zouhra KOUDRI** and I dedicate this dissertation to my parents **Omar** and **Fatima**, to my eldest sister **Amel**, and to my little brothers **Aallaa Alldine**, and **Imade Addine**.

To my second family **Aissou**, my second mother **Malika** and the family sisters **Asma** and **Hanan** and brothers **Abdearrahim**, **Hichem**, **Nouh** specially the sweeties **Sadja** and **Sofia** best wishes for them all.

Special thanks and emotions to the person whom I still grateful all my life ,my assistant, soul mate, my husband **Abdallah** my god protect him without forgetting my little angel who is going to enlighten my world soon “**chouchou**”.

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Abstract

This dissertation discusses the historical trauma and the status of women in relation to the American Civil War. The chosen corpus of this study is *Gone with the Wind*, a historical novel written by Margaret Mitchell as one of the greatest American works about the tumultuous war years of the 19th century. Throughout the work, the protagonist “Scarlett O’Hara” displays deep shocks of the Civil War violence. During her journey of misery, she tried to survive from hunger and poverty; she took the responsibility of a large family. She attempted to adapt the new changes of the postbellum America where she claimed a new role as a southern belle and became a business woman. Thus, this research will take as an issue Scarlett’s mental and physical trauma caused by the civil war and the way this trauma affects her status as a southern women. The main purpose of the present dissertation, hence, is to investigate the mental and the physical impact of the Civil War on women and their status in society. Therefore, the study aims, broadly, at (1) elucidating the impact of the impact of the Civil War on Scarlett (2) examining how the war affected Scarlett mentally and physically (3) investigating how the horrendous conditions of the war created a new status for women. To achieve these goals, the study calls for an eclectic approach in which Historical Trauma theory, Psychoanalysis, and Feminism are combined together for the aim of having a reliable analysis of Scarlett. Such a choice has resorted to the works of Sigmund Freud including the Mourning and Melancholia, and Defense Mechanisms, to trace signs of trauma in Scarlett’s inner realm. Furthermore, different feminist theories one such Existentialist Feminism of Simone de Beauvoir is included to show how women roles were changed throughout the period being studied. The study reveals that women represented in the protagonist “Scarlett O’Hara” had achieved a new position where they challenged the stereotyped picture of women at that time and worked to realize their self-independency.

Keywords: The American Civil War, *Gone with the Wind*, Historical Trauma Theory, Psychoanalysis, Existentialist Feminism.

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Considerable literature has influenced the life of a human being. It has empowered language to display historical and psychological conflicts. It has the capacity to examine historical events and their profound impact on people's life. America as an infant country was a fertile field for different events, including the Civil War, which reflected in the richness of its literature. So, it can be a good field to invest the violence and trauma of the Civil War in the American women life and how it changes their social roles once and forever.

Margaret Mitchell's *Gone with the Wind* is a national phenomenon of its time that seeks to draw together the historical trauma and its impact on women psychology and status after the war. Mitchell drew on her extensive knowledge of Civil War history in order to establish a believable setting for *Gone with the Wind*. Mitchell began writing it in 1926 and it was published in 1936.

Mitchell's tragic female protagonist Scarlett O'Hara is an aristocratic woman who struggles to survive in the context of the traumatic Civil War. Scarlett is depicted as being very selfish character and likes to be the center of everything. She suffers difficult situations of hunger, poverty and death imposed on her by the war. She is forced to give up her life of a Southern belle who is governed by clear roles of dress, action and speech of ladies. Mitchell's legendary character has shown that even a spoiled southern belle could become a symbol of suffering but heroic womanhood in search for an independent path in life. This dissertation focuses on the topic of emotional and physical traumas and their influence on women's status in relation to the American Civil War in Margaret's *Gone with the Wind*.

Therefore, the main purpose of the present dissertation is to study the traumatic impacts of the American Civil War horrendous violence on women psychology as well as their social position. The study equally aims to identify how the shock of the war radically altered the traditional role of Scarlett who starts to assume typically unorthodox roles that once were forbidden for women.

America was a land of uniqueness but also it was shaken by wars and determined events and this is clearly shown in Mitchell's *Gone with the Wind*. This dissertation is significant in terms of dealing with Mitchell's novel from a historical trauma perspective in

order to understand the shocks of the protagonist in her quest for independency as woman. It is a character centered study that attempts to investigate the trauma caused by the American Civil War and how it radically changed the role of women. This research is very significant in its context because it provides a general view on the American Civil War from a Southern perspective and its physical and emotional impact on women there. This study is a significant endeavor in constructing the understanding of the important role of literature in expressing the unexpressed, especially in sensitive issues related to trauma and history. It is also beneficial because it is based on an analytical study of how a historical event can cause an immense psychological shock including the ability of changing gender roles and losing whole community culture.

The Civil War period was a time of immense change and adjustment. People's ways of life were disrupted and altered, and in some cases, lost forever. The people who felt this loss of their lifestyle most were the planter class women of the south. History and literature are interconnected and it is widely accepted that the victors write history and the defeated write literature. So literature is always a psychological refugee of the defeated people. Many Southern writers depict in their works women's traumatic experiences of the war as women are the most targeted component of society. Margaret Mitchell is one of the Southern female writers who tries to depict the war trauma from a southern perspective. Her novel *Gone with the Wind* is considered as the first narrative to portray the misery of Southern women in their long war journey toward a new stage in which they enjoyed for the first time a new social position. Therefore the dynamic issue to be tackled in this work can be reformulated in the following question: How did the American Civil War cause a trauma in women's life and how did this trauma affect their social position and role as women?

Some sub-questions are necessary in order to explain the study systematically. The questions are the following: what were the Civil War deep scares in the South? What was the position of the women in the antebellum patriarchal society? How does the role of woman change in the Reconstruction Era? What is the main idea of the Historical Trauma Theory? Does the Civil War have psychological impacts on Scarlett O'Hara?

Mitchell's masterpiece *Gone with the wind* is a rich novel of love, war, decadence, and tragedy. Thus, many critics show a special interest in it. The recent ones examined the novel from a feminist perspective. This aspect is clearly shown in Elizabeth Meryment

article “*Yes, we do give a damn*” (2009). It argues that criticism over the last few decades has been dreadfully unfair, especially as a women-centric book. In her article she celebrates women in general and Scarlett character in particular. She states that this novel is a tale of strong women who relies on her feminine charms to get what she wants.

An additional work is an article written by Janelle Collett “*Remember the Ladies*” (2002). It stresses Scarlett as a strong female character. She points out that Scarlett is a woman of a great strength who sustains everything to care for her family. She marries a man she does not love in order to get the money to save Tara, their plantation. Scarlett disregards public opinion, buying and running two sawmills in order to maintain her family's financial security. When her sister and the house servants complain, Scarlett even works in the fields of Tara herself to ensure a good harvest of cotton.

Underlying the two works, it is clear that they are somehow limited by focusing on only on Scarlett as a feminist icon, shedding no light on the historical context in relation to her. The existing literature on *Gone with the Wind* does not yet extend far enough to sufficiently address and cover all the aspects of this topic.

Since the research, that is going to be conducted, is an analytical assessment of Mitchell's *Gone with the Wind*, the study adapts an eclectic approach in which three theories are combined together in the direction of giving a reliable interpretation of the main character Scarlett O'Hara who is exposed to the trauma of the war. Historical Trauma as a main theory has resorted to some concepts of Psychoanalysis and Feminism in order to come up with a comprehensive analysis of the effects of the war on the protagonist.

As the study contains a psychoanalysis approach, it includes some of the Freud's concepts like Mourning and Melancholia and Defense Mechanisms. Freud has explained that the reaction to the loss of one's loved person, identity, country, an ideal and so forth can be reflected in the process of mourning and melancholia. As Freud argues, mourning is a conscious, apparent, and normal process of grieving a loss. However, the phenomenon of melancholia is an unconscious process in which the person cannot fully comprehend and accept the lost thing. Freud explains that both painful processes are due to the fixation

of libidinal cathaxes¹ on the loved object which is no longer available. When this investment of energy in the lost object is detrimental, the ego employs repression as a defense mechanism to block all the harmful images. Defense Mechanisms are psychological strategies that are unconsciously used to protect a person from anxiety arising from unacceptable thoughts or feelings. The two concepts are very important in our study because they show how Scarlett is deeply affected by the war and how she is escaping by all the means her painful reality of losing everything.

On the other hand the study also calls for the use of the Feminist Theory which is very important for the study of women's changed status in the postbellum America. Feminism offers collection of movements and ideas such as liberal, social and cultural feminism which aim at defending women's rights in wider scope and achieve women's prominence in all spheres through giving varied interpretation and justifications for the causes behind women's oppression and suggestions for limiting gender discrimination in society. In order to trace a good analysis of the feminist aspect, Existentialist Feminism concept of "otherness"; derives from the school of thought of Simone de Beauvoir had been used. This approach emphasizes concepts of freedom and gender discrimination, it stands against the subordinate role of women, and aims at identifying women existence and power to be men's equal; for the sake of show Scarlett determination and struggle to prove her existence as strong skillful women in patriarchal society through her courage and actions during and after the war.

Structurally speaking, the work is divided along two main chapters. The first chapter is devoted to the theoretical and historical foundations that are essential in order to set the base of this study. It is under the heading "The American Civil War, Women Status during and after the War, American Literature of the Period, and a Synopsis of the Historical Trauma Theory: a Historical and Theoretical Framework". It includes the reasons of the war and its deep scars that greatly affected Southern women emotions and status. An overview of women status along the Civil War and after it, as well as the literature during that period. At the end it tackles a synopsis of Historical Trauma Theory and its relation to the work.

¹ The term is particularly associated with Sigmund Freud, who used it to refer to the investment of libidinal energy in ideas, persons, or things. These object-cathexes of the id were counterposed by anticathexes which is forces employed by the ego in the process of repression (<http://www.encyclopedia.com/psychology/dictionaries-thesauruses-pictures-and-press-releases/cathexis>)

The second chapter under the title “Historical Trauma and New Women Status as Depicted in *Gone with the Wind*” will be an analytical framework. It sheds light on Scarlett’s trauma of the Civil War and its relation to her new status in the Reconstruction Era. This part is in turn divided into two. Part One: “Southern Women and the American Civil War Trauma in *Gone with the Wind*” which includes Historical Trauma concepts of Historical Unresolved Grief and all the post traumatic responses of the war along with Freud’s work of “*Mourning and Melancholia*” to examine the protagonist’s tragedy. Part Two: “Women’s Role and Status in *Gone with the Wind*” which includes an overview of the women’s status in the novel before the eruption of the war and how the war imposed a great challenge to Scarlett in terms of her role which lately will be displayed in the Reconstruction period of the narrative.

**CHAPTER ONE:
THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR, AND A SYNOPSIS OF
THE HISTORICAL TRAUMA THEORY: A
HISTORICAL AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK**

Introduction

The American Civil war has been and still one of the most memorable events in history. Many historians tried to interpret the war that tore the entire nation apart. More specifically many writers tried to convey through their writings the misery of being in a war. Margaret Mitchell's *Gone with the Wind* is one of those novels that provided an extensive description of the Civil War. With its turbulent plot, authentic characters, and thematic resonance, Mitchell could successfully transmit the southern pain that surrounded the battlefields and the southern women trauma as a result to a sudden change in gender roles.

The first chapter is intended to be a theoretical as well as a historical framework. It casts light on the war causes and deep changes that affected mostly the Southerners and more specifically Southern women roles. Hence, a study to their status during and after the war would be tackled. In addition to the literature of the period and a synopsis of Historical Trauma Theory that would construct a theoretical understanding of the framework.

1. Historical Background of the American Civil War

The American Civil War was a war fought within the United States of America between the North and the South starting from 1861 and ending in 1865. This war was one of the bloodiest and most destructive events in American history. It was a War of Rebellion from the Southern point of view and a revolution from the Northern point of view.

The Confederacy, or the South, was made up of 11 states which declared their secession from the Union in attempt to establish a new nation in which the authority of the central government would be limited; however, the Confederacy was never diplomatically recognized by any foreign country. The remained 25 states called the Union, or simply the North. Northern states had more industry and they opposed the idea of the states' rights over the central government. The war had its roots in the issue of slavery, especially with the westward expansion (Weber 2018).

Slavery was the main reason behind the rise of sectionalism which divided the North and the South. It played a huge role of the culture of their societies. The North had a general belief in abolitionism, while the South opposed that idea. The South viewed slavery as a necessity to their economy. The North believed it was wrong to own a human being. Many compromises were held to reduce the tensions between the North and the South but efforts at compromise failed and the election of Abraham was a clear step for banning slavery in America (Tucker 223).

In the presidential election of 1860, the Republican Party nominated Abraham Lincoln as its candidate. Abraham had extreme views on slavery. *"If slavery is not wrong, then nothing is wrong" he once wrote, "I cannot remember when I did not think and feel"* (Nester 85). Many Republicans believed that Lincoln's election would prevent any further spread of slavery. Abraham carried the majority of the electoral votes in northern or Free states and he was the first Republican president. Many Southerners saw the Republican victory as a threat to their way of life, they believed that Lincoln's election meant that the South no longer had a voice in national government which was for them against their economic and political interests. Before the election of Abraham Lincoln, the Southerners warned that if he won they would secede. Lincoln's victory brought a strong reaction among the Southerners and it was that pretext they needed in order to break the Union. A South Carolina woman, Mary Chesnut, described in her diaries how the news were received: *"The excitement was very great. Everybody was talking at the same time. One, a little more moved than the others, stood up and said despondently: The die is cast; no more vain regrets; sad forebodings are useless; the stake is life or death"*(Chesnut 1). A few weeks after the election, in December 1860, the state of South Carolina voted to secede from the United States. It was soon joined by ten more southern states, where slave labor and cotton production were most common. In February 1861; these eleven states announced that they were then an independent nation under the name of Confederate states of America with Jefferson Davis as its first president (Guelzo 5).

Abraham in his first inauguration on March 4, 1861 tried to calm southerners' fear promising them that he would not challenge the existence of slavery in the South, yet he was very determined to preserve the Union. He believed that saving the Union would help to save democracy. He also declared secession illegal since he believed that state sovereignty was just a myth. Abraham declared that he had no intention to wage a war unless they started it, and he appealed to the southern states to stay in the Union. However the South turned a deaf ear to Lincoln's demand and all the attempts at compromise had failed. The Confederate was producing two-thirds of the cotton used in Britain; thus they assumed that Britain would intervene on their behalf but no foreign country recognized them as a nation. Jefferson Davis ordered Confederate forces to begin seizing federal forts in the South and the Civil War was about to begin (Tindall 547).

On April 12, 1861, violence collisions began when the Confederate rebels had attacked Fort Sumter in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina that was taken by the US troops. Less than 24 hours Fort Sumter surrendered and the first blood of the Civil War was shed. Four slave states were soon joined to the Confederacy. Both, North and South, started to raise huge armies in Washington DC and in the West. The North had a distinct economic advantage because it contained almost all the nation's factories besides to the huge number of population; however the South had the best military

commanders and trained soldiers. After the bombing of Fort Sumter, the North immediately instituted a blockade of Southern ports which eventually would have a distinct impact on weakening them later on and changing the course of the war.

The first major land battle of the war took place on July 21, 1861 near the city of Manassas, Virginia. General Irvin McDowell led the Union troops against P.T. Beauregard's Confederate Army. The goal was to capture the Confederate capitol of Richmond, Virginia. The Union forces were doing well at first until reinforcements came for the south. The Confederate Army started to gain ground and soon the Union forces were fleeing. In 1862, the Union Army under Ulysses S. Grant captured Fort Donelson from the Confederates. This is the first major Union victory in the war and opened up a route for the Union Army into Northern Alabama. On March, 1862 the most significant naval battle took place. It was between the two ironclad battleships the Monitor and the Merrimac. These ships had iron or steel plates on their sides for armor making them much stronger and changing war on the seas forever, however both ships survived and the fight was largely inconclusive. On September 1862, Lee's army met General George McClellan's troops at the Battle of Antietam, the bloodiest single day of battle of the entire war. Lee was forced to retreat back to Confederate territory. Lincoln seized the advantage brought by Antietam victory by issuing the Emancipation Proclamation that freed all slaves in the Confederacy. The aim of this Proclamation was to shift the focus of the war from union to slavery in order to prevent the British from recognizing the Confederacy (O'Callaghan 52).

In 1864 Grant launched his Overland Campaign and fought a series of major battles. He hoped to destroy Lee's army by utilizing a strategy of attrition, but the tactic failed. In retaliation, Union General William Tecumseh Sherman marched from Atlanta to Savannah, burning the countryside as he went. By the spring of 1865, the South was exhausted, and on April 9th, Lee finally surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House, effectively ending the war. While the military war ended, the political reintegration of the nation was to take another twelve years of the Reconstruction Era (Bradford 101).

The American Civil War was a modern war. The two sides used advances in communication and military technology to revolutionize the ways in which battles were fought. The idea of total war, meaning that every part of society was involved in war, not just soldiers, was beginning to emerge during the Civil War. Both sides tried to disrupt the economy of the enemy. The Confederates attempted to blockade Northern ports and the Union destroyed farms, corps, and factories in the South to ensure total devastation to the area. The arrival of railroads and telegraphs also changed the nature of battle. This war was one of the first wars to be photographed and reported. The detailed accounts of the battles horrified many civilians and changed the way war was perceived by the public. "*Harvest of*

Death” by Timothy O’Sullivan showed pictures of the battles aftermath that shocked the whole nation (Browne 179).

1.1. The Civil War Causes

The Civil War was erupted from a variety of longstanding tensions and disagreements about American life and politics. For nearly a century, the people and politicians of the Northern and Southern states had been clashing over issues that finally led to war. Economic interests, cultural values, the power of the federal government to control the states, and, most importantly, slavery in American society they all contributed in the outbreak of the one of the largest civil wars in world history. Randy Golden writes:

Some say simplistically that the Civil War was fought over slavery. Unfortunately, there is no "simple" reason. The causes of the war were several difficult sequences of events, including slavery that was started long before the first shot was ever fired. Political turmoil, the definition of freedom, competing nationalisms, the fate of slavery, the preservation of the Union and the structure of our society and economy at some point could all be listed as important contributing factors in America's fierce and ferocious conflict (UkEssays 2013).

Slavery was undeniably at the heart of all disagreements. It had political, economical and social ramifications. The roots of the crisis over it that gripped the nation in 1861 go back well before the nation’s founding. In 1619, slavery was introduced to Virginia, when a Dutch ship traded African slaves for food. Slavery existed in all thirteen colonies however at the start of the American Revolution in 1775; a number of Americans sensed the contradiction between the Declaration of Independence’s claim of human equality and the existence of slavery. Reacting to that contradiction, Northern states decided to phase out slavery following the Revolution. The future of slavery in the South was debated.

1.1.1. Political Causes: A House Divided against itself cannot Stand

Jefferson Davis once said:

I worked night and day for twelve years to prevent it. But I could not. The North was mad and blind, would not let us govern ourselves, and so the war came; now it must go on until the last man of this generation falls in his tracks and his children seize his musket and fight our battles, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for independence, and that, or extermination; we will have (qtd. in Sundburg 535).

The Founding Fathers ensured that the American Constitution should protect people’s certain rights and that’s how the Bill of Rights was born. In the Senate the states were given equal representation however, the representation in the House of Representatives was based on the amount of states’ population. At first slavers were not accounted but after the compromise of Three-Fifths, three slaves out of five were accounted as one person. This compromise was a sad event in American

history, but it showed them that slavery was against the Declaration of Independence which set the foundation on which the nation is built upon.

The political problems started exactly with the westward expansion and the question of whether slavery should move to western territories or not. The Missouri Question in 1819 was the clear beginning of the controversy. Missouri requested for admission to the Union as a slave state, which threatened the balance between Slave states and Free states. To keep the peace, Congress matched a two-part compromise, granting Missouri's request but also admitting Maine as a free state. It also passed an amendment that drew an imaginary line across the former Louisiana Territory, establishing a boundary between free and slave regions.

The Missouri compromise caused a heated debate in the Congress and throughout the nation, not only about Missouri but also slavery as fact in the future of the nation. When Northerners argued the Congress that it should prohibit slavery, the South insisted on popular sovereignty. After the Mexican War, the debate began about what would happen with the new territories the United States expected to gain upon victory. A compromise was the solution. The Compromise of 1850 contained five compromises that were contradicted. The 1850s compromises advanced moral interests at the expense of sectional harmony. After this compromise the South felt the Federal Government had no right to restrict their property rights in new territories. The Fugitive Slave Act was the center of the arguments, because Northerners did not want to return slaves to the South that had managed to escape.

Since the Constitution was first written there had been arguments about how much power the states should have versus how much power the federal government should have. This idea created a big split between the two sections. The South valued the doctrine of states' rights and the North favored a strong Federal Government. The Constitution tried to create a balance between a strong federal government and the sovereignty of individual states. However, as the United States expanded, Southern states complained the doctrine of states' rights was eroding due to the North imposing antislavery measures besides to the political advantage they gain after the immigrants' settlement in Northern cities (Stampp 59).

All of the issues of the young nation divided the political parties and reshaped the established of two-party system of Whigs and Democrats. The Democratic Party was divided between factions in the North and South. At the same time, the conflicts surrounding Kansas and the Compromise of 1850 transformed the Whig party into the Republican Party. In the North, this new party was seen as both antislavery and for the advancement of the American economy. This included the support of industry and encouraging homesteading while advancing educational opportunities. In the South, Republicans were seen as little more than divisive (Foner 149).

The presidential election of 1860 would be the crisis point for the Union. Abraham Lincoln represented the new Republican Party and Stephen Douglas, the Northern Democrat, was seen as his biggest rival. The Southern Democrats put John C. Breckenridge on the ballot. John C. Bell represented the Constitutional Union Party, a group of conservative Whigs hoping to avoid secession. The country's divisions were clear on Election Day. Lincoln won the North, Breckenridge the South, and Bell the Border States. Douglas won only Missouri and a portion of New Jersey. It was enough for Lincoln to win the popular vote as well as 180 electoral votes. Even though things were already near a boiling point after Lincoln was elected, South Carolina issued its Declaration of the Causes of Secession on December 24, 1860. They believed that Lincoln was antislavery and in favor of Northern interests. After all the political inequalities that the Southerners faced they decided to peacefully secede and form their own American Republic and this ultimately ended in a terrible battle (Calore 266).

One may feel that slavery was nonetheless the most important factor of the Civil War because it separated the South from the North. Even today if the Civil War is seen as more a conflict between South and North, the fact remains that these two sides were essentially divided over the issue of slavery and every economic and political reason simply accrue from this one basic cause of contention. It is important to understand that even if slavery was more an economic problem than a moral one; it was nonetheless the strongest factor that resulted in the most violent conflicts of all time. There are some who feel that slavery could have been abolished without a war, but the truth of the matter is that all attempts at abolition had failed previously and it was unwise to assume that slavery could simply vanish one day. War was thus inevitable and since South was so adamant to protect the institution of slavery, the conflict turned into an extremely violent where hundreds of thousands of people lost their lives.

1.1.2. Economic Causes: Money is the Root of Evil

For many economists, economy is a factor, an objective, and an instrument of war. Economy has no sense because the states' power is the main issue and not the consumer's welfare. Economic differences between the North and the South were developed through time to serve as one of the ingredients that contributed to the outset of the Civil War. The industrial revolution in the North, during the first few decades of the 19th century, brought about a machine age economy that relied on wage laborers, not slaves. At the same time, the warmer Southern states continued to rely on slaves for their farming economy and cotton production. Thomas said in his book "*The Irony of Democracy*":

The economic transformation of the United States from an agricultural to an industrial nation reached the crescendo of a revolution in the second half of the nineteenth century. Civil War profits compounded the capital of the industrialists and placed them in a position to dominate

the economic life of the nation. Moreover, when the Southern planters were removed from the national scene, the government in Washington became the exclusive domain of the new industrial leaders. The industrial elites saw no objection to legislation if it furthered their success in business. Unrestricted competition might prove who was the fittest, but as an added precaution to insure that the industrial capitalists themselves emerged as the fittest, these new elites also insisted upon government subsidies, patents, tariffs, loans, and massive giveaways of land and other natural resources.”(qtd. in Schubert 58).

At the beginning America shared the same economical interests and slavery was practiced throughout the colonies. However there was a time when the North started to move away from agriculture towards industrialization in which they rely on machines to produce the goods. After the Revolutionary War many Southern colonies lost their tobacco markets and it was no more profitable to produce it. At this time the North started to abolish the practice of slavery and even the South were thinking so until the invention of the cotton gin in 1793 by Eli Whitney. This invention caused massive growth of the production of cotton in the United States, concentrated mostly in the South. Cotton production expanded from 750,000 bales in 1830 to 2.85 million bales in 1850. As a result, the South became even more dependent on plantations and slavery, making plantation agriculture the largest sector of the Southern economy. In addition to the increase in cotton production, the number of slaves rose as well, from around 700,000, before Eli Whitney’s patent, to around 3.2 million in 1850. By 1860 the United States' South was providing eighty percent of Great Britain’s cotton and also providing two-thirds of the world’s supply of cotton. Cotton proved to be a hard crop on the soil and constant expansion into new lands became an essential part of prosperity of the cotton culture. The Southern economy became a one-crop economy, depending on cotton and therefore on slavery (McPherson 386).

In the North, the economy was based on industry. They built factories and manufactured products to sell to other countries and to the southern states. They did not do a lot of farming because the soil was rocky and the colder climate made for a shorter growing season. Most people in the North worked in factories or owned their own businesses. They also planted small farms or gardens to help feed their families. Without big farms to run, the people in the North did not rely on slave labor very much. The fact that North was more industrial, many European immigrants had settled there especially after the potato famine of the 1840 s and 1850s. They became factory workers at low wages.

Economic competition between the North and the South over the western territories increased the sectional conflict. Both wanted to expand their lands which meant gaining more money and achieving economic prosperity. Making money was the leading factor that caused the Southerners desire to maintain their army of slaves, and made the Northerners to abolish it. Mayer Amschel Rothschild once said: *“Permit me the issue and give me control of nation’s money; and I care not who*

makes its laws.”(qtd. in Meinders 321). It means that the power of nation to control everything is laying in the power of its economy.

Another economic issue that added insult to injury was the tariffs. Tariffs were taxes placed on imported goods. Throughout the antebellum period, whenever the federal government wanted to raise tariffs, Southern Congressmen generally opposed it and Northern Congressmen generally supported it. Southerners generally favored low tariffs because this kept the cost of imported goods low. Southern planters and farmers were concerned that high tariffs might make their European trading partners, primarily the British, raise prices on manufactured goods imported by the South in order to maintain a profit on trade. In the North, however, high tariffs were viewed favorably because such tariffs would make imported goods more expensive. That way, goods produced in the North would seem relatively cheap, and Americans would want to buy American goods instead of European items. The Confederacy resisted any kind of industrialization and manufactured as little as possible. Southern economy opposed high taxes, as manufacturing was limited (Karsten 236).

In response to large scale dumping of British manufactured goods in United States after the War of 1812, the federal government set higher and higher tariffs to protect domestic goods. At that time Northerners were following Clay’s American System that consisted of three parts, national bank, internal improvement, and protective tariffs. Southern opposition grew slowly at first, but accelerated rapidly after 1820 as tariff duties pushed higher. In 1832, South Carolina passed an act declaring that Federal tariff legislation of 1828 and 1832 could not be enforced onto states and that after February the 1st, 1833 the tariffs would not be recognized in the state. This brought South Carolina into direct conflict with the Federal government in Washington DC. Congress pushed through the Force Bill that enabled the President to use military force to bring any state into line with regards to implementing Federal law. On this occasion the threat of military force worked. People in South Carolina vowed, however, it would be the last time. The South started to realize that the federal government was threatening their economy and their way of life and the problem was growing up through time with the Northern policy makers to eventually leading up to a catastrophic war (Thornton 24).

Obviously, Northerners opposed the secession of the South for financial goals because the principle source of tax revenue for the federal government before the war was the tariff on import goods. Observers in Britain looked beyond the reason of preserving the Union and defended that economic facts led up to an arm conflict. Charles Dickens was one of the defenders, he said in his letter, *“Union means so many millions lost to the South; secession means the loss of the same millions to the North. The quarrel between the North and South is, as it stands, solely a fiscal quarrel. The love*

of money is the root of this as of many many other evils." (Dickens 330). Dickens opinion is very clear. So, one of the major reasons of the war is love of money and save one's economic interest.

1.1.3. Social Causes: An idea is something you have; an ideology is something that has you

The North and the South shared a common history, but they effectively became two nations in the early 19th century. Both were built on different ideologies. They had different social and cultural standards. These differences would certainly be the major factor that led to the political and economic variations in the regions.

The South was a slave-based community that followed a class-based system. This system consisted of aristocracy, middle class and then slavery. Many depended on slaves and were accustomed to this way of life, which was hard to change. Plantation owners had slaves working for them, and those who could not afford to own slaves would work on their own farm. Education was restricted only to the children of plantation owners. The North, or Free States, had more immigrants settling in its areas, where labor was needed, but not the labor of slaves. Therefore it had a more industrialized society where most people worked in factories, and did not follow a class system also they were a sophisticated society of educated people.

The Northerners opposed slavery as a social institution in the South, as the Confederate States were the only region in the world that still legalizes the ownership of slaves. The opposition of Northerners angered the Southerners and threatened their way of life because slavery was their foundation, it defined their social, political, and cultural life. It also unified the South as a section distinct from the rest of the nation.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the social gap between the North and the South was widened. The North started to adapt a new view toward life; they began in thinking about how they could live a better, more moral life and this mainly because of the new ideas of the Second Great Awakening² which aimed at creating a utopian society. This religious movement called for choosing only the moral things and it encouraged democratic theology. The aforementioned movement was the grounds of many other reform movements including abolishment of slavery which created a kind of tensions between South and North preachers in terms of its morality, its use, and its maintenance (Rodriguez 568).

² The Second Great Awakening was a Protestant revival movement during the early nineteenth century. It expressed Arminian theology, by which every person could be saved through revivals, repentance, and conversion. It stimulated the establishment of many reform movements designed to remedy the evils of society before the Second Coming of Jesus Christ (Hankins 1).

Abolishment movement started at the beginning of the nineteenth century and through time it became more radical and strident. Its purpose was to enact abolitionist laws and abandon slavery. Their first mission was to spread antislavery sentiment among the Northerners to gain both, sympathy and support. In 1829, David Walker, a free Negro in North Carolina, published a pamphlet "*An Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World*" in Boston, Massachusetts. In his pamphlet, he called for slaves to rise up against their masters and to defend themselves: "*It is no more harm for you to kill a man who is trying to kill you, than it is for you to take a drink of water when thirsty.*"(qtd. in Greenberg 91).

Walker's publication was too extreme as the most abolitionist leader and father, William Lloyd Garrison. William founded the antislavery newspaper the liberator by which he tried to make his abolitionist views heard. In the first issue of his new paper he renounced "*the popular but pernicious doctrine of gradual emancipation*" and vowed: "*I will be as harsh as truth, and as uncompromising as justice. On this subject, I do not wish to think, or speak, or write, with moderation ... I am in earnest—I will not equivocate—I will not excuse—I will not retreat a single inch and I will be heard.*"(qtd. in Garvey 127). In 1831, he established the American Anti-Slavery Society with the famous runaway slave Frederick Douglass. The society was responsible to hold meetings and to promote immediate emancipation of slaves in United States. So, most abolitionists used pen and writing as a tools to influence the public opinion (Tindall 562).

Consider writing, literature had played a vital role in raising a common consciousness about how slaves were really treated by the slaveholders and how it was an evil institution that should be eradicated. Slave Narratives helped to make Abolitionism spread and became more accessible. Among the most influential works, was "*Uncle Tom's Cabin*" by Harriet Beecher Stowe. Harriet was grown up in the context of the Second Great Awakening, her father was a preacher and her husband was an abolitionist. She wrote the novel in 1852 which depicted the conditions of slavery in a fictional way. The important thing about the novel is that Harriet played with people's emotions because when you get connected with characters you feel the tragic experiences that happened to them, you feel the horrors of being a slave; as a result you may have a new view about slavery and you would be more abolitionist. Another literary work was in 1853, "*Twelve Years a Slave*" by Solomon Northup. It also played an important role in getting the abolitionist message across. Northup used excessive detailed writing to convey a common slave experience of abuses in the antebellum South (Marrs 7).

Antislavery movements took a less peaceful way with the radical abolitionist John Brown. John and his family fought on the antislavery side of Bleeding Kansas. They were responsible for the Pottawatomie Massacre in which they killed five settlers who were proslavery. In 1859, John and

some of his followers seized the federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. He was hanged in charge of a crime and treason against Virginia. Northerners made him as a martyr, whereas the Southerners considered him as a mad fanatic person who represented all the abolitionists, the thing that further divided the nation (Upchurch 124).

The United States of America is a nation that was totally built upon religious ideologies. From the establishment of the first colonies, Americans were following the divine plan or the so called The Manifest Destiny. This concept allowed Americans to believe that they were demigods from the onset. Believing that they can expand across a country with God on their side and superiority in their pocket, made it easy to subjugate and exterminate those people who did not fit into their ideal of racial acceptability (Carlisle 139). With the outbreak of the war, North and South had different motivations to fight based on their different own social and cultural backgrounds. Some argued that the North had superior motivation to pursuit the war because they had god on their side and they were against slavery. This was a good motivation to push poor enlistees to join to the federal army although they had a very little concern to end slavery since they were afraid that newly freed slaves would compete with them for jobs. For Southerners, they saw themselves as engaged in a fight for their own freedom, rather than fight to protect slavery. Davis Goldfield said: *"In protecting the Revolutionary ideals, northerners would preserve God's plan to extend democracy and Christianity across an unbroken continent and around the world. Southerners welcomed a war to create a nation more perfect in its fealty to God than the one they left"* (qtd. in Bandow 2011).

1.2. The Civil War Deep Wounds and Changes

American Civil War was one of those events that inalterably changed the course of history. One out of every four soldiers who fought in the Civil War lost his life, a toll larger than the total number of military deaths in all other American wars. Because it was a civil war, it left scars and wounds that would not heal for generations and in places that have not yet completely healed. The efforts at reconstruction and eventual reunion of the rebellious Southern States permanently changed the relations between black and white Americans.

When the war was over, more than 600,000 men had been killed. Thousands of women became widows. The conditions of the war were so bad, more men died of diseases and sickness than on the battlefield. The destruction of the infrastructure was largely limited to the South because most of the fighting took place there. Corps were destroyed or confiscated, and livestock was dead. For months renegade bands of Confederate and some Union soldiers roamed the countryside. With nothing to go back to, they robbed and attacked settlers and farmers throughout the South (Morehouse and Trodd 276).

The end of the Civil war confirmed the supremacy of the federal government over state government. The debate over state's rights to nullify federal laws or secede from the Union was forever settled. The South was placed under military rule and divided into military districts. Southern states then had to apply for readmission to the Union.

Congress, without Southern opposition, passed many new laws that would help United States to get a better future. The war led to the freedom of more than four million enslaved Americans. Though freedom did not lead to equality for former slaves, the Civil War initiated immense constitutional changes that redefined the nature of American society and acted as a point of departure in the struggle for equal civil and human rights (Ranney 159).

After the surrender of the South, Abraham called for the reconstruction of the country, a rebuilding of trust and a dedication to peace. Three days later, a sympathizer John Wilkes Booth committed a first act of terror. Lincoln assassination impacted terrifically the entire nation and the blame was not put on John but the South itself. While much nation weeps, many in South refused to mourn Lincoln's death (Steers 13).

Southern women were the first to be historically traumatized. A Southern lady, Mrs. Stuart, who lost her husband and young son in the battle, shouted after the news of Abraham's assassination reached her, "*Thank God, the wretch has gotten his just desert*"(Culpepper 23). Many Union boys went down the streets to see that no house in the South was left undraped. Mrs. Stuart refused to display mourning and said "*Why, I show a sign of mourning for Abraham Lincoln- I, who but for him would not be husbandless or childless today.*" (Culpepper 23). The boys entered her house to search for some black veil to oblige her to wear it but she was astonishing when they brought a lounge black crepe veil that she had worn as a widow for her husband, the same veil that she had worn when her son shed his young blood for his beloved South. The lady who her heart was full of hatred, horror, and revenge hung herself immediately with the same veil. What a life that women had to live and what bitter and pain they had to endure to choose suicide as the only escape (Sullivan 275).

Southern soldiers, who were able to return home, found their cities almost totally destroyed, many of them beyond recognition. They found trains demolished they found crops burned. Thousands starve to death. Orphans wander the streets homelessness. Most of the soldiers were exhausted by the defeat especially in a culture that valued the idea of honor; it was about a shame to be defeated by a Yankee. Most of the soldiers suffered a serious wounds like a traumatic amputation where they probably never going to be physically made whole again. They even suffered from a psychic wounds that may be would never heal again. They were experiencing post traumatic stress disorder, drug addiction, and nostalgia (Linderman 258).

For the South, the most difficult part of the defeat is the social and the economic cost of losing slavery. The social order had been turned on its head; there were no slaves but a free black people with rights and with federal bayonets to back up those rights. It was a different world. A one sudden single emancipation of all slaves meant that half of the capital wealth of the Southern states disappeared and no bank in the South had money.

The process of rebuilding and integrating the South during the twelve years of the Reconstruction period, introduced a new set of significant challenges. Many questions arose after the Civil War, and policies and bills passed during Reconstruction aimed to answer them. The thirteenth amendment was passed just after the war ended and it prohibited slavery. President Lincoln had called for a lenient plan in dealing with the southern states. After his assassination, the vice president Andrew Johnson took the presidency and tried to complete Lincoln's plan (Zuczek 745-746).

The period of Reconstruction transformed southern society and culture. Many Northerners, who were referred to as Carpetbaggers, moved to the south to profit from their broken and vulnerable economy. The Republican Party gained much power in the south and passed numerous Civil Rights laws. The Southerners did not accept the idea of being equal with their former slaves especially because their culture is that of Southerner Belle, and gentlemen, the culture of the aristocratic and white supremacy. Hence they set many laws to keep the blacks inferior to them. One of the best examples is the Black Codes by which they banned the right of a black to own property and put many restrictions concerning work and trials. Northerners were very angry because of the codes and some bloody anti-black riots in some places. Their reaction was the beginning of the Radical Reconstruction in 1867 and the pass of two other amendments, the fourteenth granted Civil Rights to black people, and the fifteenth granted black people the right to vote.

After 1867, a larger number of southerner whites turned to violence in response to the revolutionary changes of Radical Reconstruction. The following years witnessed insurgency that ripped throughout the entire south, and racial massacres. This period saw the raise of Confederate paramilitary groups like the Ku Klux Klan, America's first terrorist organization. In each state there was another civil war. Some declared with honor that the South shall rise again. Thousands of black Americans were killed. In Arkansas a mob burned a Black settlement to the grounds then hanged twenty four of the Black men, women, and children. A reporter in Nashville wrote, white men were writing about whipping, maiming, and killing all Negroes who did not obey the orders of their former masters. The Compromise of 1876 marked the end of the Reconstruction but struggles of the Blacks and of Southerners would continue. Jim Crow Laws were soon passed to separate any black from white and to encourage racial segregation (Zuczek 337).

All the intense violence of the Reconstruction Era, was a clear evident that the Southerners were heavily traumatized. They deny the reality of being equal with the Blacks. They turned to be more violent because they lost everything, their culture, their traditions, their social order, and the most important their history. They felt that they should do anything to preserve the antebellum South, hence they created the idea of the Lost Cause. This movement praised their agrarian traditions, and honored the Confederate generation for fighting the Civil War. It brought the idea that the Old South is still served as a model for race relations, gender roles, and class interactions.

2. Women Status during the Civil War

Throughout human history, women have steadily achieved greater acceptance and prominence as time has progressed ,women were considered naturally weak , that is the reason for her exclusion from all the responsibilities out of her house, Therefore, They were supposed to be submissive and treated as subordinate but historically women showed great effort and accomplishments that made them parallelize men efforts, especially in war time where they presented skillfulness and dexterity for resistance military or domestically . The American women are typical example of those women that the civil war changed their position from feminine gender role to newly responsible individuals, through organized feminist movement.

2.1. The Antebellum Period

The Antebellum era was a period in the history of the Southern United States, from the late 18th century until the start of the American Civil War in 1861. It focuses on matters such as life on the plantation, slavery, the economy of the South, and issues dealing with Southern society in the years before 1861 .The era was marked by economic growth of the South, this was due to the rise of the plantation system and slave labor based plantation. The southern states were agricultural and slave dependent economy, slavery was the main component of the southern society that has less demography comparing the north, they presented about half of the southern population. While the northern states have more population and few percent of slaves and they are industrialized nation. The South was a bi-racial in, the white aristocratic planter present the higher class; they are the richest of the society they own more slaves and more lands and the yeomen; are farmers, they work on the land and they have no slaves then it comes to the poor white families and eventually we find the slaves and the blacks that spread in the south and became later the source of the problem (volo 8).

During the Antebellum Period, the life and politics between the northern and the southerner states in America were different and these differences make the dispute between the states and eventually to the outbreak of civil war. For most Americans and especially for Southerners themselves, the South had special culture and traditions , language, way of life, values, and history,

this idea was explained by seltzer " *there are real and profound differences between the two with real differences of opinion, from simple things*" then she added: " *not only does the vision of race differ between the north and the south but also that of gender the iconoclastic southern belle image is still happening in the southern literature* " (seltzer 3). After this quotation it would be clear that, in American there are sectional differences between south and north not only in race and social structure but even in gender, culture, tradition, and way of life.

2.1.1. Gender and Hierarchy of the Antebellum

The antebellum South is male-dominated society, men has the ultimate authority. Particularly wealthy planters were patriarchs and sovereigns of their own household. Men represented their household and the full authority in all the spheres; politics, business, and wars, while women were devoted to the domestic life and lived under the protection of men. Women that time lived under oppression of society they complained marginalization and discrimination from men, they were prevented from working outside, attending public schools and colleges, bring legal actions or own a property(Volo 5).

In the years before the Civil War, the lives of American women were bounded to some principals that historians call "the Cult of True Womanhood". So every woman has been affected differently, but it brought radical collective changes for women of the whole society.

Women's roles prior to the Civil War generally were primarily confined to the domestic life of giving birth to children and taking care of them and fulfilling their husband's duties in addition to managing home affair like: cooking food and sewing clothes and cleaning the houses, they were seen as fully feminine for been physically weak and emotionally fine. These facts about women's situation and restriction is well underscored and condemned by early feminist approach in which they shows victimization and inferior status of women throughout history at the hands of men . In addition to the social discrimination, women were politically abandoned too they had no legal rights; for voting, making legal action or participating in political organization or own a property. No lows to protect this category or prove their identity because they are subordinate to their husbands (Lasser, Robertson 2, 3).

Education as well was a male sphere just few rich women could get public education and enjoyed little respect for been the mistresses of the plantations as explained by the writer Knappman: " *On top of legal discrimination they faced ,women had few educational opportunities. In 1791in an "Oration upon Female Education ..."*a Boston speaker explained that as sons were cultivating their minds, preparing them for important employments ahead, daughters should try to become amiable

sisters ,virtuous children ,and mothers .Educators believed women were not bright enough for mathematic or scientific study. Daughters of the wealthy learned only the arts of sewing, painting and singing” (Frost-Knappman 3). The Girls were generally taught at home at the beginning; but in the second half of the 19c, women education witnessed impressive advance when girls started to have public education. In the north education opportunities for female is better than in, the south as mentioned: *“The South differentiated from the North even in its attitude to education ”*(Konečná 33) .

This situation had being abounded by the outset of the war, more women were forced into working in factories or for the government, not only to support the war effort but also to provide life requirement for the family when the husband want to war. Women who stayed home also became active participant for the formation of ladies aids societies, which were hold for the sake of gathering supplies and raising funds for the soldiers. Women appear prominently and show successfulness to deal with domestic as well as social issues, although they had no power or experience with such matters but they contributed effectively in taking charge in male roles during the war (Faust 53).

2.2. Women during the Civil War

Considerably the coming of the American Civil War (1861–1865) changed the ideology and all the aspects of the antebellum south mainly women category’s life, from feminine gender role as they were attributed by their society as lady like or the southern belle to worries in the battlefield. With the outbreak of the war the patriotic spirit grow more and more in the female sphere, one woman wrote, *“Your country calls... I am ready to offer you up in defense of your country’s rights and honor; and I now offer you, a beardless boy of 17 summers, not with grief, but thanking God that I have a son to offer.”* From this passage it is clear that for any women, it was necessary to engage herself for defending her country , even if it is necessary to scarify herself or her lovely son for the cause .Thus Women went off from domestic sphere and engaged themselves to the battlefield after men departure to war ,they left their farms, their stores, their businesses and their homes behind, this time American women turned their attention to the world outside the home and started to adopt gradually new responsibilities and duties similar to that were held by men (Tendrich 28,29) .

Thousands of women in the North and South joined volunteer group and signed up to work as nurses. It was the starting point and the first women’s contribution in the history of female community, when women show great deal of strength and skillfulness in helping their society by supported the war effort at both home as well as in the battlefield ,this idea is explained deeply in Elizabeth book *Disarming The Nation* where she said :*“During the civil war , women inaugurated arrange of activities ,from new political organization to full-fledged riots ,which interrupted the usual male gendering of the public sphere .As feminist historian have shown ,gender configurations were in*

flux along national and racial boundaries, and fuller account of the conflict sees it not only as a war fought by women as well as men, but also and more fundamentally as war over the meaning of gender itself ” (Young 2). This passage proves that female took charge in different activities despite the discrimination of gender at that time and shows that this war came to change the meaning and the view on gender role in general and female in particular.

Many women became involved in the war against their will. Especially in the South, because they faced extreme shortages of food and clothing, and many were forced to leave their homes as enemy troops arrived, escaping the damage of war, during this time women started to offer different services and support the war in many ways to cut down social problems including famine and poverty that caught up the society. Therefore, they followed hospital services to work in nursing the wounded of war beside preparing food and care for them. Women also worked as spies for the army along wartime and actively participating as fighters in need. Number of female soldiers who served is estimated at between 400 and 750 from the south as well as the north, although it was forbidden for a woman to enlist in both in the confederate and in the union military. Therefore they were obliged to disguise themselves as males and assumed masculine names to join the army, during their existence in the army lines they contributed much in supporting the soldier's requirement of food and medical care. More than that they carried arms and found jobs related to war industries like making munitions because of war requirement of weapons so this industry had risen. Like men, women lived in camp, suffered in prisons, and died for their cause. By the end of the war, women's experience with the war had changed the American view on the concept of "True Womanhood" (Michigan legislature 8).

During men's absence too, women enjoyed working in public services that were long prevented from, they worked as government employees, and factory workers. Other contribution they made to support the war was sewing uniforms for the Confederate soldiers. These women were given the name "Needle Women" because they were sewing much flags, uniforms and they were paid by the government for the service, women were also members of aid societies. So these women did a great job as assistants in this field aside with men where they helped the wounded (Massey 5).

The American Civil War offered black and white women, both in the North and the South, expanding roles and opportunities. In the North, as in the South, women assumed responsibilities which had in peacetime been considered out of their practices. Women entered the teaching profession also, which in antebellum years had largely been dominated by men because education is the cure for the social illness and women as an important component unit to society as mother at her home or as nanny in public spheres so it would be necessary for her to be educated and participate in raising and training the coming generation as Catherine Beecher, the advocate of educated women,

considers : *“principally concerned with making women better wives ,mothers ,and teachers of the young .Catherine Beecher ,the most prolific advocate of educated women ,saw education as the cure for every social ill, but she was specifically concerned with training women in domestic economy for their true profession as housewives”*(O’Neill,14) .The writer emphasizes on training women not only for training the youth or other goals but even for their domestic life as mothers .

Other women took jobs working in various government agencies, and as many as 100,000 took new factory jobs. In southern cities, women also assumed new positions. Many began to work as clerks and office-workers for the Confederate government; Known as "government girls," but these women were paid less than their counterpart male clerks take, this was an prominent evidence about the discrimination among women’s community because men argue that women are emotionally and physically incapable to take place in different services, but at end of the war, the government mediates this problem and makes equal payment for all, because long before the war women demanded their rights and emancipation by The advocates of Women Rights that has the credit for women advancement in society . Women supported the war in other ways. They gathered food supplies and sent them to the soldiers at the front. Also they formed Soldiers’ Aid Societies as mentioned before to send clothes, blankets, and books to enrich the lives of the troops. Women’s contributions went beyond just supporting soldiers but extended far away when many women in both north and south, became active in volunteer organizations to help the war effort they accomplished many tasks through organized activities. One such activity was the Philadelphia Sanitary Fair. This was created by female group. (Massey 8).

2.3. Women Status and Conditions after the Civil War

When the war ended, life did not return to normal for most American women because of the number of casualties, hence such circumstances forced some women to continue working outside the home. So women returned to their domestic life, while others continue their jobs in society and refused to return to the traditional roles after the war, they took charge in different ranges than ever before one such education: *“few women secured a good education before the Civil War, but by 1870 eleven thousand women were enrolled in some 582 institutions of higher learning, while more had obtained enough formal schooling to become teachers themselves”* (O’Neill 13). In addition to public Services and even in factories those require hard labor. This was due to the freedom and the independence women experienced during the war. While others called for more radical reforms.

2.3.1. The New Reforms

The civil war was an opportunity for female to prove what they were capable of, where they

showed greater efforts and efficiency in fight, most people recognized that women had made immense contributions to the war effort because they were subject to the trauma of battle, as one of the psychological concerns that have impacted soldiers and their families. Regardless to their gender .The Civil War affected not only the economy and the land but rather mediated the situation of most categories and minorities in the American society into better way , and put an end to gender discrimination ,because women make their word through their actions during the war and gained recognition for that . President Abraham Lincoln was one of many men who expressed his admiration and appreciation to women’s effort during this bloodiest war: *“I must say that, if all that has been said by orators and poets since the creation of the world in praise of women was applied to the women of America, it would not do them justice for their conduct during this war. I will close by saying, God bless the women of America!”*(Abraham Lincoln 254).He admired the heroic role of the American women at all categories.

The Reconstruction Era, was an opportunity and time for change not just emancipation but asking for right’s and eradicating gender discrimination, because women had condemned this treatment from very long time through organized Women’s Right Movements and organizations, that the historians of the 20c later give it the name of Feminist Movements. Women determined to prove their social condition after successful contribution to war effort, this drew the way for the American women for their future freedom, it was time for abolition and asking for equality and rights as stated by Lowe, a writer on this topic: *“Perhaps the most significant impact that the Civil War had on women was that it paved the way for their future liberation”*. The same idea is emphasized by feminist historian: *“while the long fratricidal war took women out of their domestic haven and mad them perform activities that had been unconceivable before. in turn, this led to their gaining a sense of independence and emancipation”* (Gheorghiu 35).Their experiences during war time benefited them much for the coming life challenges and encourages them to liberate themselves (Lowe, the Civil War's Impact on Women).

American women were promised a new life of freedom with the same rights to men under the stand of women’s Right in the nineteenth century and Feminism in the twentieth. Feminism is defined as the calling voice for women rights. Historians highlighted three waves of feminism in history: the first in the early 19th century, the prominent figure of this movement is Mary Wollstonecraft, the mother of feminism; she wrote a book titled *Vindication of Rights of Women*, in which she implies many feminist thoughts; this essay regarded as bases of anyone wants to understand the history of feminism. The first wave of feminism was encouraged by the antislavery or abolitionist movement, then it carry on after the civil war in the new women’s right organizations it was the beginning of calling of women rights, the second wave of feminism in the 1960s and 1970s.It was motivated by the

Civil Right Act of 1964.while the third wave of feminism from 1990 and so far (Tandon 1, 2, 3).

So the down of women freedom appeared between the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the era that witnessed great political changes and the rise of various Reform Movements such as, the Abolitionist, Women's Rights Movements, Suffrage and education that brought to surface after the war. In addition to different Feminist Branches in the 20century such as ; liberal , social , Marxist and radical feminism ,that consent on the premise that women and men have the same biological mental, economic and physical faculties so that they should be equal to men (Saulnier 2,3)

The beginning was with the abolitionist movement in the 1830, which was the first organized, movement where women took leadership and courage to speak in public to mixed audiences of men and women; this paved the way for the first women convention held in the Seneca Falls, New York, in 19,20 July 1848, by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony ,Sojourner Truth and Matilda Gage , the representative figures in the History of Woman Suffrage, they addressed wide range of issues where women were treated unfairly and come to protect women and advocate their right's in all spheres , then these group sharing the ideal of improving the new republic(Tandon 4). Stanton used the Declaration of Independence as framework to write her Declaration of Sentiment, where she proved brilliance in speech; she said: "*all the men and women are created equal*". She connects her demand to the symbol of American freedom using the language of the Declaration of Independence. (qtd. in Meachen Rau 6).

By the mid of the 19c women's movements gained strength due to the economic and the social changes that time, and women started to enjoy the leading roles for change and enhancing their social status . Therefore, women's right movements sow an advance when women sought to demand more freedom. In 1850 the National Women's Rights Convention was held by the corporation with the activist they formed the Women's National Loyal League in 1863 that emphasized life and liberty to women and cut off all the restriction that guide women's life, they wanted to enjoy more practical freedom in services and other public spheres. In 1964 Civil Rights Act was passed, prohibiting employment discrimination on the basis of sex as well as race. This act offered the African American the same rights that held by the Americans. Women's conventions were held regularly from 1850 until the start of the Civil War and beyond till they get their full rights and equality (De Beauvoir 177).

After fulfilling these goals it was time for women's suffrage, they wanted to make their word in politics by participating in voting. In 1869, they formed the National Woman Suffrage Association. But it was until the 1920, when women were given the right to vote. After that the movements want into different dimensions; since women took charge in different services and domains, they need union to protect the female workers concerning payment, protect in the workplace and other issues. So

the second wing of the suffrage movement was held to establish Women's Trade Union League, for that aims and in order to promote more civic rights they establish the National Woman's Party, in 1923, under the leadership of Alice Paul, to remove discrimination in American (187).

3. Literature during the Civil War

Considerably, Literature has the power to reflect history of nations chronologically, so the civil war was the most written about event in literature, when many works had been produced during this era, 19c. This period associated with the radical changes in American society by the end of the nineteenth century. American writers contributed much through their writings in dating this war as it was going on and after it was over. This literature invested the violence and trauma of the Civil War with meaning.

3.1. Literature in Antebellum America

Literature in the 19c can be divided into two literary periods, the early literary period is known as the Romanticism that dated back from the 1830 to 1860, toward the beginning of the Civil War. While the second period known as Realism, from the second half of the nineteenth century till the beginning of the twentieth century. So the Civil War took place between this two literary periods. Therefore it has been topic for both; the late romantic writers and realist writers of the second half of the 19th century, who focuses their attentions and writings to issues related to their society such as the Civil War and reconstruction. Romanticism was the real beginning of the American literature. The American Romanticism movement began after the Revolutionary war, when America enjoyed the freedom from Britain and the European. American authors want to separate themselves from Britain and produce their own literature. It raised against the Age of Enlightenment ideas that emphasis on logic and reason. While the romantic writers focus more on feelings, emotion and nature. They wrote different literary genres like poems novels and short stories (Ladd 4).

The earliest romantic writers focus on the American society, describing the nature and the American landscape, they wrote about verity of themes; individualism which means that the individual is the center of life, subjectivity, individual heroism and power of imaginations. They emphasize on nature as source of inspiration to depict the ideal rather than the real in which they think about the after life and death. Different themes and political issues had been tackled in their works like the American Revolution, American Democracy, freedom, frontiers and spirit of nationalism, The major figures of this era; William Bryant, Henry Headwords, James Fennimore Cooper. While the prominent works of this generation include ;the collection of short stories *The Piazza Tales* by Herman Melville. *The Pioneers* (1823), *The Last of the Mohicans* (1826) and the *Deerslayer* (1841), by James

Fennimore Cooper, Narratives of the life of Frederick Douglass; *Slave Narratives* (5).

The second generation of the romantic writers, they explore darkness to Romanticism or what's known as black romanticism. They wrote short stories, poems and books about exploring nature, philosophy, and the conflicts of science which made them different than the first generation of authors, the prominent figures of the late romantic writers include Nathaniel Hawthorne *Scarlet Letter* (1850), Herman Melville *Moby Dick* (1851), Walt Whitman *Leaves of Grass* in (1855), Harriet Beecher Stowe, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852).

3.2. The Civil War and the Beginning of Realism

In American literature, from the beginning of the Civil War to the end of the 19th century, this literary period known as Realism .That's defined as truthful representation of reality .Realist writers shifted their attention to depict life realities and treat different materials and issues in everyday life. The Civil War was the only event that attracts more writers to produce thousands of different literary works about the conflict. Civil War literature often includes nonfiction genres such as diaries, letters, memoirs and first-person narratives were the prominent writings of the time, due to the social and political unrest in mid-nineteenth century America, there were a shift in the literary product because it changed the authors believes and way of writings, this was noticeable in theme and style adopted by writers like Wilt Whitman ,who said: "*the real war will never get in books*" in his *Specimen Day*1882(qtd. in Fahs 2). In an attempt to show the strong feeling of war in reality not as it presented in books.

Literature during the war is based on a simplification of style, war themes and realistic events. It encompasses war and antiwar literature .The writers of this period show more interest in poverty and everyday concerns, they tackled the meaning of war as has been said by the writer Frederick in his book *The American Civil War an Anthology of Essential Writings* : "*To write about war is to offer some interpretation, implicit or explicit, of what the conflict means for the present*" (Frederick 6),which means that the authors of that time delver messages about war meaning and its cultural and political distantness. They wrote about horror that humans had experienced and dealt with issues related to war as major theme, in addition to other motive behind its outbreak, like slavery, freedom and other issues of race. Realists also explore subject like differences between north and south and deep meaning about the nature of relation between classes and the rest of nation in hundreds of stories (Frederick 9).

This shift in beliefs and literary writings is for the sake of shaping cultural politics for the war and make meaning for it. This idea is illustrated by Fahs in his book *The Imagined Civil War: Popular Literature of The North and South 1861-1865*: “popular war literature reveals that the discussion of the meanings of war occurred across much wider range of representations than is usually thought to be the case. the study of these wartime writings and illustrations forces us to expend our ideas of the cultural meaning of the war” (Fahs 2). the writer talked about how different interpretations and definitions been expressed in a collections of wartime writings gave readers wider scope to understand the meaning of this war.

Civil War finds its voice more in poems, perhaps is the most vital form of writing during the war. Emily Dickinson (1830-1886), Walt Whitman (1819-1892), Frederick Douglass, and Herman Melville are greatest 19th century American poets; they continued to produce important works during and after the war. Melville wrote a collection of poems called *Battle-Pieces and Aspects of the War* in 1866. In his poem *Misgivings* he compiles many of his thoughts about the war. In addition to other literary forms that had been produced within this era such as; sentimental war stories, novels, humor, war songs, pamphlet and journals in addition to books. Successful contributions is made by group of influential writers like; William Dean Howells, Henry James, Mark Twain and Stephen Crane, as the prominent writers of realism, in addition to Herman Melville, Walt Whitman and Emily Dickenson who continue writing about the civil war even after its end, Stephen Crane’s “*The Red Badge of Courage*” 1895, had been published after the civil. The famous poem by Ralph Waldo Emerson *Concord Hymn* had also discussed the American revolution, in this poem he anticipated a war if slavery were not abolished in America and consequently the expectation became truth, when the Fort Sumter was shelled on 12 April 1861.

Furthermore, Walt Whitman, made his contribution through his writings in addition to his involvement in the war, he managed many roles during the war; traveling to hospitals and nursing the wounded in addition to the charities he belonged to, that aided wounded soldiers. His literary contribution in the Civil War also displayed his investment both in the humanistic and political sides of war through threnodies for his beloved Lincoln in the likes of "O Captain! My Captain!" in which he mourn the death of the president Lincoln who was assassinated in Ford's Theater Washington 14 April 1865, at one side celebrating the safe and successful return of their ship and from the other side mourning the loss of its great leader. It was a time of many conflicting sentiments, and Whitman immortalizes this sense of uncertainty in *O Captain! My Captain!* (Countryman 5).

The war modified the social order, also gave women more proper eminence. Indeed some of the finest memoirs and diaries were written by women during the period. When Abraham Lincoln met

Harriet Beecher Stowe in 1863, he reportedly greeted her as “*the little woman who wrote the book that started this Great War.*” To this day, *Uncle Tom’s Cabin 1851-1852* serves as a touchstone for the war. Beecher Stowe’s novel dramatized the horrors of slavery and invigorated the cause of abolitionism in the country (qtd. in Kaufman 675).

Since the Civil War is between two sides, it’s clear that there is cultural differences that what we can trace considerably in literature. Earlier studies concerning this point raised the point that “*how large the divide between the literature and the intellectuals is between the south and the north; the differences are in simple things like making barbecue for the southern society. Furthermore; southern literature like *Gone with the Wind* had raised the question of race and gender, the role of gender between the south and the north also differ the southern belle image is still taking place in their literature*” (seltzer 3) this passage explain the cultural distantness between the wings of conflict that is reflected in literary differences.

Pre-revolutionary southern literature was aristocratic and secular, reflecting the dominant social and economic systems of the southern plantations. although southern people were almost poor and farmers their literature was shaped by the upper class traditional world ideals of nobles, *William Byrd (1674-1744)* Southern culture naturally centered on ideal of the gentleman Byrd, who is best known southern writer for his lively *History of the Dividing Line*, a diary of a 1729 and his famous letter of 1726 to his English friend Charles Boyle, Earl of Orrery in which, Byrd describes the gracious way of life at his plantation (VanSpanckeren12).

Apart from realism there was another important Civil War development. The rise of Afro-American, Literature that was produced by elite group descent from Africa this literature traces its beginning from the late of the 18c. During the civil war black women also tend to produce their own literature they wrote text memories and journals to share their own experience , therefore most civil war texts were produced by black women as Elizabeth young had professed saying: “*The broader category of the nineteenth century civil war texts created in part by black women ,even if they did not themselves write ,includes the dictated and otherwise mediated narratives of Mattie Jackson ,Sojourner truth and Harriet Tubman works by and about black women* ” (young 3).which means that African American also made their contribution in writings diaries and letters although they were uneducated persons, but they adopt different ways to achieve this task even if they have to dictate their messages on others to write them down.

Black males as well took their turn at the time and explored their creative talents, when they were still slaves. The famous representatives of this category literature are Philis Wetly, Frederick Douglass, Martin Delany and William Wells Brown. African American literature struggled for

recognition it was impossible to believe that a black can produce poetry.

4. Synopsis of the Historical Trauma Theory: Theoretical Premises

Considerably, literature has extreme influence on human being's life. It has an empowered language to display the internal as well as the external world of individuals because there is a space for memories, introspection and flashback for the frightful, painful, wound and trauma experiences. Now is the time of producing the plot of anxiety in modern world. So the literary trauma theory emerged from combination of research made into post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, which allows us to explore, examine and illustrate the pain and suffering experienced by indigenous groups been exposed to certain kind of violence imposed by colonialism, wars or any kind of oppression.

The trauma studies could play significant role in addressing a problem that demands interdisciplinary approaches. Hence, Historical Trauma theory is an experimental approach as Allen Meeke has defined it in her book saying: *"this book argues for an understanding of the historical trauma theory as an open-ended, experimental approach to engaging with the violent and catastrophic legacies of the past .I understand historical trauma not only in terms of bearing witness to specific events and experiences but also as an ongoing struggle over the representations of the past"* (Meeke1). She explained the validity of this approach not just to depict past experiences but rather to make sense of recent cases similar to.

Historical trauma theory is defined as the cumulative emotional and physical wounding of individual or generation caused by a traumatic experience (Parker 126). Historical trauma response refers to the manifestation of emotions and actions that raised from this perceived trauma caused by wars or any kind of violence, it may often include depression ,self-destructive behavior, suicide and difficulty recognizing and expressing emotions .This theory was first used by social workers and mental health experts Maria Yellow Horse Brave Heart in the 1980s, her scholarship focused on the ways in which the psychological and emotional traumas of colonization, relocation, assimilation have manifested within generations of Lakota population.

Studies about trauma theory , its manifestation, transmission and intergeneration had been conducted by many researchers; ones such Daniel Schechter Selma Freiberg, Alicia Lieberman, Susan Coates , whose researches made on different communities like African Americans, Native Americans and the Holocaust survivors they deduce conclusions built upon the idea that trauma is long extended from previous generations that had experienced traumatic events. Besides trauma differs from period to another because when we talk about trauma of the present it is not the same one of the twenties century, each is up to its cultural and historical context. Gregory Phillips introduced three areas of

trauma experienced by Indigenous peoples: first Situational trauma which is a trauma that occurs as a result of a specific event, for example a shock from a car accident or murder. Second Cumulative trauma, it is the earlier issues attributed to certain society long before and still happening up till the presence, for example racism. Then Inter-generational trauma, it deals with trauma passed through generations or inherited from the former ones, it manifests in our behaviors and in our thought systems. For example, if you want to heal children and youth, you have to heal yourself as well to break the cycle Professor. Judy Atkinson has worked on the intergenerational and Trans generational transmission of trauma resuming that many of the problems within indigenous communities, be it alcohol abuse, mental health problems, family violence or criminal behavior, are symptomatic of the effects of this unresolved trauma taking place in the present time ;the trans generational effect of trauma occurs through the relationship of parenting ,breeding, culture and society although the new generation can be subject to trauma healing but the effect of their ancestors trauma still been effective because The primary feature of historical trauma is that the trauma is transferred to subsequent generations through biological, psychological, environmental, and social means, resulting in a cross-generational cycle of trauma .Trauma also had been the central study of Gregory Phillips who spoke the about the Canadian trauma describing it as ‘blood memory’, he explains: “*It is a collective memory of what has happened and what has not happened*” (qtd. in social justice report 2008).

Ange Joy DeGruy's is another scholar who devoted his book “*Post Traumatic Slave Syndrome*“ to speak about the African American community, the book analyzes the manifestation of historical trauma and describes a set of behaviors, beliefs and actions associated with or, related to multi-generational trauma experienced by African Americans. Although historical trauma was originally introduced to describe the experience of children of Holocaust survivors, in the past two decades, the term has been applied to numerous colonized indigenous groups throughout the world, as well as African Americans. Professor Judy Atkinson is another scholar associated with trauma studies who argues that trauma becomes expressed as anger, violence and criminal behavior, trauma in Aboriginal people can be seen in adults; through increase in domestic violence across generations; the self-harm, suicide and risk, hence trauma can be recognized as psychological facture that represents an emotional state of discomfort ,stress and difficulty expressing feeling or it may manifests socially through aggressive behavior or abnormal actions resulted from memories of a catastrophic experience (Broderick 145).

Despite the complications of defining and historicizing trauma, several studies have gestured toward the potential usefulness of trauma studies in articulating the South as a site of particular culture and psychological conflict. The US South has long been seen as a terrain of trauma, a space where American violence is projected and contained, and its history is marked by removals and diasporas,

including Native American genocide and dispossession; the slavery, migration, and displacement of African Americans; legacies of forced, unpaid labor; and brutal deeds and violent institutions. The sense that lost of histories still linger is vividly felt in the sense of inherited historical consciousness in contemporary southern writing. Scholars within southern studies have long been attentive to personal and historical trauma but have not always named it as such. Historian C. Vann Woodward's sense of the "burden" of the southern history and its experience of defeat frames southerners as fundamentally permeated with historical consciousness. Other historians like Louis D. Rubin note a particularly southern preoccupation with memory (Wayne 236).

More recently, Fitzhugh Brundage examines in his literary works the meaning and use of the Southern past, understanding the political and ideological work of certain versions of history - especially ones that privilege the Civil War, defining it as traumatic for white Southerners- in establishing White racial privilege and power, while also noting how black counter memories fueled the Civil Rights movement. Wolfgang Schivelbusch, in "*The Culture of Defeat: On National Trauma, Mourning, and Recovery*" (qtd. Rivkin 641)., details state of the South after the Civil War, which he positions as a "national trauma" akin to France in the wake of the Franco-Prussian War and Germany following World War one, and notes how, in the aftermath of military defeat, myths of cultural superiority, such as nostalgic plantation legends, flourish as means of explaining the experience of loss.

Conclusion

The Civil War is the central event in America's historical consciousness. While the revolution of 1776-1783 created the United States, the Civil war of 1861-1865 determined what kind of nation it would be. The war determined the fate of the nation that should be based on both a strong federal government and a strong industrial and agricultural economy. The war scared bodies as well as minds, it eradicated a history and a culture of a nation that cried bitterly after the loose.

Therefore it has been always center of interest for wide group of writers, authors and readers who participated in identifying and immortalizing this war through literary forms because literature has that power to address the human mind. Many writers adopt historical trauma fiction in order to depict the traumatized experiences through history and recount the mourning stories.

The Civil War brought about radical change in all the society wings and specially women's category; it was not just time for ending slavery and Sectional dispute in the United States but also time for political economic and social reforms. That tasked for eradicating gender discrimination and marginalization this was achieved through constant combat and various Movements held by prominent

advocators. Under Women Right in the 19c and Feminism in the 20c .So women had successively advanced their role in all life dimensions till now days.

Mitchell's *Gone with the Wind* is a Civil War novel in which she presented the events enrolling in that time and the sufferance that Southerners and especially women passed through and their status in the wartime was shown and described through the characters' lives and speeches in the novel. The next Chapter will contain an analytical framework of Mitchell's *Gone with the Wind* to examine women's hardships in the war and their endeavors to survive in a situation where gender roles were erupted hardly by the war besides to their new status in postbellum America.

CHAPTER TWO:

**HISTORICAL TRAUMA AND NEW WOMEN STATUS
AS DEPICTED IN *GON WITH THE WIND***

Introduction

The outbreak of the Civil War challenged the traditional ideology of Victorian domesticity that had defined the lives of men and women in the antebellum era. The war forced women into public life, a life that they eagerly wanted, to break all the gender chains, and struggled to have. However they were obliged to be courage, diligence, and self-sacrifice in battle. They encountered all what man cannot think of: violence, rape, fear, despair, hunger, homelessness and so forth. They engaged in all possible jobs, they also worked in societies to supply the Union troops with everything they needed ,they cooked ,they sewed and laundered uniforms, knitted socks and glove, mended blankets and embroidered quilts and pillowcases, and anything that can you imagine. White women left their homes to care for wounded troops on the frontlines nurses, seeing battle and its ravages firsthand. In addition, some brave women decided to disguise and fight in the army.

This Chapter is constructed to the implication of the historical trauma theory in Mitchell's *Gone with the wind* to depict all the hardships and violence that the main character, Scarlett O'Hara, faced. Thereafter, women's role during the war, a character centered study. Then the chapter will be ended by discussing their social status after that period.

1. The American Civil War Trauma in *Gone with the Wind*

Since the very first shot was fired at Fort Sumter in the spring of 1861, American women started their long trip; a trip of abandoning their traditional stereotyped roles, a trip of pain, of fear, and trauma. In the years before the Civil War, the lives of American women were shaped by a set of ideals that historians call the Cult of True Womanhood³. With the coming of the Civil War a profound changes were imposed to the lives of women especially the Southerners who experienced war firsthand violence more than their Northern counterparts did because the Confederacy had less of everything than did the Union. Some women even joined the army and fought alongside with their husbands. Due to the fact that women were not allowed to serve in the military at the time, those women assumed masculine names, disguised themselves as men, and hid the fact they were female. Therefore, it is impossible to know the exact number of how many women soldiers served in the Civil War. Estimates place as many as 250 women in the ranks of the Confederate army; Mary Livermore wrote in her book "*My Story of the War*" (1892):

Someone has stated the number of women soldiers known to the service as little less than four hundred. I cannot vouch for the correctness of this estimate, but I am convinced that a larger number of women disguised themselves and enlisted in the service, for one cause or other,

³ An ideology developed during the early 19th century that tied a woman's virtue to piety, submissiveness, and domesticity (Bonventre19).

than was dreamed of. Entrenched in secrecy, and regarded as men, they were sometimes revealed as women, by accident or casualty. Some startling histories of these military women were current in the gossip of army life (Livermore 119-120).

It is not easy to decide to go to a fierce combat and sacrifice yourself. Women had many motivations to participate in the war and the major reason of course was patriotic, defending the cause, “*sacrifice of those individuals to an abstract and intangible ‘Cause’*” (qtd. in Stephan 23). However many women shared a deep trauma of losing their family members the thing that pushed them to engage in a deadly battle. Loretta Janeta Velazquez, a southern woman who joined the Confederate army. The death of her children and the departure of her husband raised in her a sense of adventure, she wrote in her memoir: “*About this time my two remaining children died of fever, and my grief at their loss probably had a great influence in reviving my old notions about military glory*” (Velazquez 50).

Historical novels are the kind of art that has the power to blend the edges between the fact and the fiction. Through their repeated recurrences to the past, they provoke a kind of creative openness that can broaden our sense not only of the narrated era but also the time periods in which the novels were written, as well as their relationship to our own present as readers of these narratives. After the Second World War, southern writers and poets reacted against the modernist uncertainty and innovation. They were attracted instead to the reassuring cover from the past. For this sake, a group of poets and writers called Fugitives was created. They argued upon the superiority of rural southern life over the urban, modern, and industrial capitalist northern cities. They glorify a society “*in which agriculture is the leading vocation, whether for wealth, for pleasure, or for prestige*” (qtd. in Flora, MacKethan, and Taylor 23).

The most familiar portrait of women in wartime Georgia is fictional, most notably in one of the most popular novels about the Civil War and Reconstruction South. Margaret Mitchell’s historical saga *Gone with the Wind* provides a very detail description of Georgia women and their constant plight over the course of the war. Mitchell’s novel depicts and centers on Scarlett O’Hara, planter class woman.

Mitchell started her writing career as a journalist and she wrote one novel in her lifetime. Journalism and fiction built on a journalistic foundation are natural fields for the study of trauma, because both the events nature that covered by a journalist and the observation of scholars to some trauma writers who began their careers as journalists. Journalism has long dealt with subjects of trauma, crime, violence, accounts of wars, and psychological disturbed personalities. Novelists, in turn, have explored these same topics in the process of developing their imaginative characters and by borrowing from their own traumatic life stories to shape the themes of their fiction (Underwood 2).

Margaret was no exception; she drew inspiration for *Gone with the Wind* from her tragic life linking it to the history of the American Civil War and told from the white Southern perspective. The book final moment of terrible loss was its point of origin for Mitchell herself, she started from the final scene and then she imaged the rest of events. And she addressed that she cannot imagine beyond it:” I do not have a notion of what happened to them and I left them to their ultimate fate” (Walker 299). Actually when I dug into her biography, I read in a book, *Scarlett’s Buried Secret: The Sad But True Story Behind Margaret Mitchell’s Gone With the Wind* (35), a passage about how she lost her fiancé in World War one and shortly after, she received a letter telling her that her mother is ill. She went home in hurry to Atlanta to see her mother but she found herself one day late. She was very traumatized not only by the lost of her ideal women but also her concerns about her father’s mental state .The description of the above situation brought me the same image, the same fillings, and the same sadness that I felt when I had read the pages concerning Scarlett’s returning to Tara after escaping the Yankees in Atlanta (Mitchell 372- 374).

Certainly Mitchell’s narrative is a long and loving exploration of the traumatic American Civil War and devastation of the South. It is an epic treatment of the fall of a traditional society. It tells the story of women’s long ordeal in war and their trauma of suffering. After being in a patriarchal society they suddenly found themselves alone in the home front where they were obliged to take the responsibility of everything. The protagonist, Scarlett O’Hara is the best example of what women had to bear for surviving in the most traumatic event in the American history (Talley 363).

1.1 Historical Trauma in the Novel

Historical trauma response among the Southerners can be manifested through a process of unresolved grief. Mentally, historical unresolved grief is manifested in various ways, including thinking about the dead, fantasies of reunification, longing for the reappearance of the dead, and pseudo-hallucinatory experiences involving the deceased and post trauma stress disorder. Physically, the phenomenon is displayed as somatization, a tendency to have the emotional pain expressed as physical complaints, depression, sleeping disturbance, using alcohol to forget about the traumatic experience, and substance abuse (Gross 42).

Emotional and physical traumas occur in the aftermath of an experience of intense fear, and military combat. Psychological literature has recognized the characteristics of posttraumatic stress disorder as having nightmares, feeling as if the event is happening again, distress when stimulated by something related to the traumatic incident, avoiding feelings and thoughts about the event including people, places, and situations; panic, flashback, and intrusive thoughts and dreams ”reliving the trauma”. Proponents of historical trauma broaden the definition to include symptoms expressed in

depression, and substance abuse (Davis 6).

Scarlett O'Hara is a war traumatized woman; she is famous of her independency, her strength, and her flexibility however hidden complexes and signs of trauma can be detected. Throughout the novel Scarlett always tries to be strong or in other word pretends to be. When she lost her best and only friend, Melanie, she prevent herself from crying because she thought that all family members depended on her and if she has shown one sign of grief everyone in the house would ruin from pain: *"I mustn't cry in front of them", she thought. "I mustn't break now or they'll begin crying too, and then the darkies will begin screaming and we'll all go mad"* (Margaret 952).

1.1.1 Historical Unresolved Grief: Mental and emotional Responses Displayed in Scarlet O'Hara

There was a land of Cavaliers
and Cotton fields called the Old South. . . .
Here in this patrician world
the age of Chivalry took its last bow. . . .
Here was the last ever seen
of Knights and their Ladies Fair,
Of Master and of Slave. . . .
Look for it only in books, for it
is no more than a dream remembered,
a Civilization gone with the wind. (Gone With the wind film, 1939)

Ben Hecht⁴ writes the film opening of *Gone with the Wind*. He declared that a whole civilization was ruined once and forever. Southerners lost their culture; they saw how their true identity was melting in front of them, after the war had ended they were exposed to a new world where their traditions no more existed. The worst thing ever is when you lose your entity and you eagerly want to have it or to return back for it but you find yourself paralyzed, and here you will get the trauma of loss and live in chaos .

Historical grief refers to an unresolved, dysfunctional grieving of historical losses that interferes with an individual's well-being. Historical grief can be explored among Southern people catastrophic losses: loss of land, loss of sovereignty, loss of cultural identity, loss of extended family

⁴ Ben Hecht (1894-1964) is an American novelist, playwright, and film writer. His parents are Russian-Jewish immigrants. From his works: Play The Front Page(1928)(<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Ben-Hecht>)

and social structure, and loss of traditional livelihood and ways of life (Jackson 231).

Sigmund Freud⁵ in his essay “*Morning and Melancholia*” (1917), called this endless work with loss a working thought. He proposes there are unlimited ramifications of what the painful experience of loss can mean and what loss does to the bereft. Freud recognizes two mutually exclusive responses to loss, mourning and melancholia. At the beginning the two responses were nearly similar; however the question of accepting and confessing the loss draws them apart. Both responses begin with denial⁶ of loss and a reluctance to recognize it. But soon enough, the mourner, who is reacting in a non pathological manner, recognizes and responds to the call of reality, to let go of the lost loved object and liberate libidinal desire. This is the point of divergence with the melancholic who remains sunken in his loss, unable to acknowledge and accept the need to cleave. As a story of psychological attachment, Freud offers nostalgia for an idealized and unchanged world that he calls melancholia which can be understood as clinging, not to the object that is gone but to the ego that existed before the loss (Simon, Rosenberg, and Eppert 33).

The novel *Gone with the Wind* is a production of Mitchell’s nostalgic thoughts and feelings of being alone. Margaret Mitchell grown up listening intently to the telling and retelling of the Civil War stories from her grandparents including the Southern civilization of gentleman and ladies. The stories she listened to when she was young shaped her world and presented her ancestors as epic heroes. She explained how she got the idea of *Gone with the Wind*, and she supposed that she got it “in the cradle” (Walker 26). She formed a concrete meaning of the trauma of the Civil War from the stories, she said: “I heard so much when I was little about the fighting and hard times after the war that I firmly believed Mother and Father had been through it all” (Flora, and Mackethan 307). She, like most modern southern writers of her time, was tired of the new industrial south and suddenly an eagerness for the idealized South, which she once heard about it, had risen.

Margaret’s novel is all about the trauma of loss, all characters show a nostalgic feeling toward their Old South, fear of the present life and its conditions. The first signs of being overwhelmed by a trauma are being in a state of fear and alienation. One is very aware of the source of fear, his emotions, and the surroundings. A trauma leads to dissociation which has many features or symptoms including derealization and a depersonalization. Jackson’s⁷ doublings explained derealization as an

⁵ Sigmund Freud (1856-1939): he called the father of psychoanalysis. He was an Austrian neurologist who developed psychoanalysis, a method through which an analyst unpacks unconscious conflicts based on the free associations, dreams and fantasies of the patient (Bocock 27).

⁶ Denial is a defense mechanism used to avoid dealing with a painful reality. It said to be a conscious behavior because people are aware on some level that they are denying reality (Kittleson, Denkmire, Kane, & Rennegarbe 40)

⁷ John Hughlings Jackson (1835-1911), the father of British neurology, is best known for his investigation of epilepsy of aphasia. He was a pioneer theorist in the sphere of mental illness. Freud was influenced by some of Jackson’s main ideas (Mears 1999).

operation between models of the world formed in the past and those appearing in the present, and as a double process of tracing relations of likeness and unlikeness (Meares 56). It is a changed experience of seeing the world so that it seems unreal and lacking pleasurable and familiarity feelings (Sierra 38). It is easy to identify derealization in Ashley and Melanie rather than Scarlett and Rhett because the latter are presenting the New South (McPherson 64).

In The Novel Ashley as a main character, is very nostalgic and incapable of adapting to the deep changes that struck the South after the war. He always preferred to alienate himself from the surroundings to escape the bitter reality of his present life. In The following quotation, Ashley is talking with Scarlet about his fear and sorrow, about the reason of his desire to isolate himself, about living in the dream of his old life. Scarlet asked him from what he was afraid he said:

Oh, nameless things. Things which sound very silly when they are put into words. Mostly of having life suddenly become too real, of being brought into personal, too personal, contact with some of the simple facts of life. It isn't that I mind splitting logs here in the mud, but I do mind what it stands for. I do mind, very much, the loss of the beauty of the old life I loved. Scarlett, before the war, life was beautiful. There was a glamor to it, a perfection and a completeness and a symmetry to it like Grecian art. Maybe it wasn't so to everyone. I know that now. But to me, living at Twelve Oaks, there was a real beauty to living. I belonged in that life. I was a part of it. And now it is gone and I am out of place in this life, and I am afraid. Now, I know that in the old days it was a shadow show I watched. I avoided everything which was not shadowy, people and situations which were too real, Scarlett. You were too full of living and too real and I was cowardly enough to perfect shadows and dreams" (Mitchell 488).

Scarlett hidden nostalgic emotions are the best to illustrate Freud's idea of melancholy. She always got her strength from forgetting any dilemma immediately including all the hardships she passed through in the years of the war and after it. She adopted denial as a defense mechanism to protect herself and to escape her current life. Her famous expression is the best example: "*I won't think of it now*" (Margaret 68). Scarlett always obliges herself to forget about her reality and her loss. She repeated the same expression in her first marriage to forget the truth of marrying another man and not the man she loved, Ashley, who was standing just in front of her. When she saw him she thought: "*This can't be real. It can't be. It's a nightmare. I'll wake up and find it's all been a nightmare. I mustn't think of it now, or I'll begin screaming in front of all these people. I can't think now. I'll think later, when I can stand it--when I can't see his eyes*" (Margaret 121). We face the same expression whenever Scarlett loses something or when she doesn't have what she wants. When she lost her mother (375), when she failed to feel superior and virtuous about Belle (514), whenever she remembered her luxurious life that once she had lived (394).

When Scarlett was returning back from Georgia to Tara, she exposed to all kinds of trauma. She was taking responsibility of sick Melanie and her newborn baby besides to her slave Prissy, she wished if there were no one with her but the reality was different. They starved to the extent of eating

rotten apples. Along the journey she kept thinking whether Tara was still standing or it gone with the wind. Along the trip she kept smelling death in the air. She was full of fear, a fear the ruins around her and of the terrible silence in the forest. No sign of life, no human being or animal, no bird or wind just moldering corps and dead horses. She wished and waited so much to return Tara and found her mother waiting for her with open arms to gave her a long hug that would omit from her mind all the fear but she wasn't knowing that the biggest trauma is waiting for. She lost her mother, her father, her daughter, her best friend Melanie. She was left by her husband and everything she like.

Mentally grieved person tends to reflect depression, anxiety, fear, anger, longing for the dead, and false hallucinations. One prefers to repress his memory and throws all his tragic events in his unconscious mind⁸. Freud argued that when the repressed traumatic memories entering the conscious mind, the phenomenon of hallucinations took place (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration 2014).

Scarlett O'Hara after the war was very depressed, and very anxious about everything. She lived with a fear of starving again. Her famous oath to not be hungry again *"As God is my witness, as God in my witness, the Yankees aren't going to lick me. I'm going to live through this, and when it's over, I'm never going to be hungry again. No, nor any of my folks. If I have to steal or kill—as God is my witness, I'm never going to be hungry again"* (Margaret 396). Scarlett took oath and legalized for her all what was forbidden just to not be hungry again. Whenever she faced a painful situation or lost a close person, she preferred to repress in her mind and deny the reality that it is no more exist. She tried to avoid in thinking of her huge trauma when she had returned home and had found her mother already dead and her father with half mind: *"she would think of mother later. She must put her mother out of her mind now, else she would stumble stupidly like Gerald"* (375).

When she went out one day to seek something to eat in the nearby gardens, she passed across the Twelve Oaks. She sat down unable to walk; the devastation of the sight made her too sick and she felt of new feeling that never experienced before, nostalgia for the old days was her experience. She looked with sadness in her eyes and thought: *"here was the Wilkes pride in the dust at her feet. Here was the end of the kindly, courteous house which had always welcomed her, the house where in futile dreams she had aspired to be mistress"* (394). She felt that the house and all the Wilkes were dead however she interrupted her thinking in the loss by saying her expression: *"I won't think of it now. I can't stand it now. I'll think of it later," she said aloud, turning her eyes away"* (394).

⁸ Freud has described the unconscious mind as a complex organism that spontaneously generates meaning below conscious awareness (Gamwell 13).

Scarlett was always longed for her mother. Whenever she felt that she was very tired of life, she thought of words, her smell and every corner in the house that related to her. One day she drunk and she started walking in the house and remembering her mother: *“In the corner of the room was an empty bed, a narrow French Empire bed with curling head and foot, a bed which Ellen had brought from Savannah. This was where Ellen had lain”* (Margaret 382). She stared with melancholic eyes and think of happiness that laid in the past and which gone with the winds of the war:

The long road from Atlanta to Tara had ended, ended in a blank wall, the road that was to end in Ellen's arms. Never again could Scarlett lie down, as a child, secure beneath her father's roof with the protection of her mother's love wrapped about her like an eiderdown quilt. There was no security or haven to which she could turn now. No turning or twisting would avoid this dead end to which she had come. There was no one on whose shoulders she could rest her burdens. Her father was old and stunned, her sisters ill, Melanie frail and weak, the children helpless, and the negroes looking up to her with childlike faith, clinging to her skirts, knowing that Ellen's daughter would be the refuge Ellen had always been (387).

Scarlett was independent in her character she always thought that she is strong and she does not need anyone beside her. As a result she prevented herself from mourning whenever she lost someone. Scarlett thought that she hated Melanie and her life would be better if she left. However her death brought all Scarlett's repressed memories onto her conscious mind. At the night Melanie died, Scarlett was mentally unsteady she walked with unconfident steps. She knew for the first time that she was living a state of mental chaos for so many years. She finally realized that she was living a lie. She knew nothing about what really she wanted in her life. She confessed of everything that she lost. She admitted that Melanie was her source of power. Because of her she could stand all the hardships. Melanie who once took a knife to protect Scarlett. She was her single friend, she loved her and now she left her alone in that cruel world. She tried to comfort herself with her usual expression but all in vain because everything came out of her mind: *“She stood for a while, trying to summon up her old charm: “I'll think of all tomorrow when I can stand it better”. But the charm had lost its potency. She had to think of two things, now--Melanie and how much she loved and needed her”* (952). When she dropped herself alone returning to her house in the dark, she started mixing up between her feelings unable to see reality: *“As she went up the hill, her chest tight with tears that would not come there crept over her an unreal feeling, a feeling that she had been in the same dim chill place before, under a like set of circumstances--not once but many times before”* (953). After that she started to see hallucinations unable to differentiate between them and reality:

And then she knew and fear squeezed her heart. She knew now. In a hundred nightmares, she had fled through fog like this, through a haunted country without landmarks, thick with cold cloaking mist, peopled with clutching ghosted and shadows. Was she dreaming again or was this her dream come true?

For an instant, reality went out of her and she was lost. The old nightmare feeling was sweeping her, stronger than ever, and her heart began to race. She was standing again amid death and stillness, even as she had once stood at Tara. All that mattered in the world had gone

out of it, life was in ruins and panic howled through her heart like a cold wind. The horror that was in the mist and was the mist laid hands upon her. And she began to run. As she had run a hundred times in dreams, she ran now, flying blindly she knew not where, driven by a nameless dread, seeking in the gray mist for the safety that lay somewhere. (953)

The quotation above summed up everything that is trauma within Scarlett. As soon as she couldn't push her pain back in her mind, she experienced all the traumatic response in the same time, feeling loneliness, seeking hope, uncertainty, and fear of her reality. She run and run searching for a heaven because she no more can stand whatever she was living at that moment: *"Somewhere, somewhere in this wild land of moist stillness, there was a refuge!. She sped gasping up the long hill, her wet skirts wrapping coldly about her ankles, her lungs bursting, the tight-laced stays pressing her ribs into her heart. Then before her eyes there loomed a light, a row of lights, dim and flickering but none the less real. In her nightmare, there had never been any lights, only gray fog. Her mind seized on those lights. Lights meant safety, people, reality"* (Margaret 954). The light of haven was the lamps of Peachtree Street; she knew that her home and her husband's arms were the only refuge. She finally accepted her loss and her weakness. She knew that only money the positive thing that she got in her wasted world:

At this realization it was as though chains fell away from her and with them the fear which had haunted her dreams since the night she stumbled to Tara to find the world ended. At the end of the road to Tara she had found security gone, all strength, all wisdom, all loving tenderness, all understanding gone--all those things which, embodied in Ellen, had been the bulwark of her girlhood. And, though she had won material safety since that night, in her dreams she was still a frightened child, searching for the lost security of that lost world (954).

What a poor Scarlett, even Rhett decided to leave her when she had realized that he was her shelter. After the stressful fears and emotions that she felt along the road, she gave herself a sign of hope because she knew what she wants but entered her house only to listen to Rhett's decision of leaving her alone. Scarlett tried to forget her trauma of being alone by linking her happiness to Tara. She thought of everything good in it and for the first time she wanted someone to go for and feel peace with it. That person was the only one she still had she was Mammy:

She had gone back to Tara once in fear and defeat and she had emerged from its sheltering walls strong and armed for victory. What she had done once, somehow--please God, she could do again! How, she did not know. She did not want to think of that now. All she wanted was a breathing space in which to hurt, a quiet place to lick her wounds, a haven in which to plan her campaign. She thought of Tara and it was as if a gentle cool hand were stealing over her heart. She could see the white house gleaming welcome to her through the reddening autumn leaves, feel the quiet hush of the country twilight coming down over her like a benediction, feel the dews falling on the acres of green bushes starred with fleecy white, see the raw color of the red earth and the dismal dark beauty of the pines on the rolling hills.

She felt vaguely comforted, strengthened by the picture, and some of her hurt and frantic regret was pushed from the top of her mind. She stood for a moment remembering small things, the avenue of dark cedars leading to Tara, the banks of cape jessamine bushes, vivid green against the white walls, the fluttering white curtains. And Mammy would be there. Suddenly she wanted Mammy desperately, as she had wanted her when she was a little girl,

wanted the broad bosom on which to lay her head, the gnarled black hand on her hair. Mammy, the last link with the old days. (Margaret 969)

Tara and Mammy were the haven for Scarlett to recover from her messy world. She became aware of what she lost and what she gained and now she started to seek a way of reconciliation between what she had and what she lost. And her plantation was her choice to start a new life.

1.1.2 Historical Unresolved Grief: Physical Responses

The physical responses of the unresolved grief in historical trauma can be categorized as delayed reactions for trauma. These reactions include sleeping disturbance, nightmares, and somatization (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration 2014). Scarlett as a protagonist shows all the three reactions throughout the novel.

During and after the war, Scarlett suffered from sleeping disturbance and constant nightmares. During the war Scarlett lived with fear of the different battles that were taking place here and there in the South. One night she slept after hearing news about a fierce battle taking place in the South, the day after she woke up and said: *"What was it I was worrying about when I went to bed last night? Oh, yes, the fighting. There was a battle, somewhere, yesterday! Oh, who won?" She sat up hastily, rubbing her eyes, and her worried heart took up yesterday's load again*" (Margaret 317). Scarlett was living with fear and horror each day during the war. Her trauma of war and how she starved, worked as a nurse tired of blood and death smell, she even killed a Yankee and buried him in the house garden. After a time of killing the man, she thought: *"No ghost rose from that shallow grave to haunt her in the long nights when she lay awake, too tired to sleep. No feeling of horror or remorse assailed her at the memory"* (411). We can see clearly that Scarlett was not able to sleep thinking all the time about her ordeal and about a person who can take the charge with her:

Hungry, weary with watching her child, Scarlett left him to Melanie's care for a while and lay down on her bed to nap. Her feet icy, she twisted and turned, unable to sleep, weighed down with fear and despair. Again and again, she thought: "What shall I do? Where shall I turn? Isn't there anybody in the world who can help me?" Where had all the security of the world gone? Why wasn't there someone, some strong wise person to take the burdens from her? She wasn't made to carry them. She did not know how to carry them. And then she fell into an uneasy doze (438).

Scarlett could not accept her reality and how that Southern Bell was in such miserable condition surrounding by a wretched and unhappy places and people. Nightmares were haunting her bed. During the war when she worked as nurse and their house was a shelter for those homeless soldiers, she experienced the worst things ever: *"No, these nights were not real! They were a nightmare and the men were part of that nightmare, men without bodies or faces, only tired voices speaking to her from the warm dark. Draw water, serve food, lay pillows on the front porch, bind*

wounds, hold the dirty heads of the dying. No, this could not be happening to her!” (Margaret 302). As if all the years of the war were just a nightmare because this could not happen to her, she is Scarlett that young lady who wears just silk dresses and eats fine meals. She was always dreaming of her hardships fearing of leaving the same trauma once more:

It was during these days that Scarlett dreamed and dreamed again the nightmare which was to haunt her for years. It was always the same dream, the details never varied, but the terror of it mounted each time it came to her and the fear of experiencing it again troubled even her waking hours. She remembered so well the incidents of the day when she had first dreamed it (438).

The same nightmare was repeated again and again whenever she fell in sleep with an empty stomach. She always woke up in despair, crying and screaming. She always told herself that it was just a dream and she should not be afraid of the things that were in it:

She was in a wild strange country so thick with swirling mist she could not see her hand before her face. The earth beneath her feet was uneasy. It was a haunted land, still with a terrible stillness, and she was lost in it, lost and terrified as a child in the night. She was bitterly cold and hungry and so fearful of what lurked in the mists about her that she tried to scream and could not. There were things in the fog reaching out fingers to pluck at her skirt, to drag her down into the uneasy quaking earth on which she stood, silent, relentless, spectral hands. Then, she knew that somewhere in the opaque gloom about her there was shelter, help, a haven of refuge and warmth. But where was it? Could she reach it before the hands clutched her and dragged her down into the quicksands?

Suddenly she was running, running through the mist like a mad thing, crying and screaming, throwing out her arms to clutch only empty air and wet mist. Where was the haven? It eluded her but it was there, hidden, somewhere. If she could only reach it! If she could only reach it she would be safe! But terror was weakening her legs, hunger making her faint (Margaret 438-439).

The quotation is illustrated of the inner world of Scarlett. She always dreamt of being in a strange land which was in reality the New South and the devastated one. She always saw herself in the same horrible conditions and having the same fears. She always struggled to find a sign of hope or some light to go through, to go to her old days. Those days when she was a young beautiful flower. The days when she was a girl who had only two concerns, fine dresses and Ashley’s love.

Scarlett also showed some somatization because she tended to focus on her body whenever she recalled her repressed memories. When she first came to Tara and saw how it was, everything was changed as if it was a new land for her. She felt so despair but she soon started to complain about her body and how she needed a medical care: *“Desperation plucked at her when she looked at the angry sore on her toe. Suppose it should gangrene like the soldiers' wounds and she should die, far away from a doctor? Bitter as life was now, she had no desire to leave it. And who would look after Tara if she should die?”* (Margaret 402). Her stress also made her very bodily weak and sick: *“Under the strain she grew white and thin. The pretty roundness left her face, throwing her cheek bones into prominence, emphasizing her slanting green eyes and giving her the look of a prowling, hungry*

cat”(439).

Scarlett drunk wine for the first time to forget the terrible reality she was living. Her mother was no more exist in this world. She felt herself overwhelmed by all the responsibilities that should take from now on. She thought how she can stand this cruel world without her mother’s kiss. She felt a storm in her mind she searched for that thing which makes her forget about everything because now at this moment she cannot think anymore she want to dream of all what was good in her old life:

There was some whisky left in the bottom, how much she could not tell in the uncertain light. Strange that the sharp smell did not offend her nostrils now. She drank slowly but this time the liquid did not burn, only a dull warmth followed. She set down the empty gourd and looked about her. This was all a dream, this smoke-filled dim room, the scrawny girls, Mammy shapeless and huge crouching beside the bed, Dilcey a still bronze image with the sleeping pink morsel against her dark breast--all a dream from which she would awake, to smell bacon frying in the kitchen, hear the throaty laughter of the negroes and the creaking of wagons fieldward bound, and Ellen's gentle insistent hand upon her (Margaret 388).

Mitchell’s novel is narrating women’s miserable journey toward their new status in which they throw behind them all their ancient stereotyped roles to welcome for the first time a new stage where their voices are heard. Mitchell used Scarlett as a sample for all women of her time. Scarlett struggled all the way to reach her late material satisfaction and her social position. She struggled to find her way emotionally, morally, or spiritually. Her story ends with her recognition of total loss, and her questioning her life meaning. She wants everything love, motherhood, success in business and society. She cannot give up for loss, so she makes her own path that she always dreamt of and all women do, writing their names in society as brave women who are able to get anything they want.

2. Women’s Role and Status in *Gone with the Wind*

Indeed, it’s an awkward to speak about women role during the civil war without having at least a glance about their status and role before that period, this status that had been changed completely by the civil war, because women played a crucial role in it, and received most of war’s consequences, women’s status and role had been the center of interest by scholars and different movements over history. The Movements that focus on women condition, oppression and tends to improve their situation writhing society through protecting them from all kinds of maltreatment and bringing them rights ,freedom and equality is defined historically as Feminism that expands its branches chronologically to grant women total rights and freedom .

2.1. Women Status before the Civil War in *Gone with the Wind*

Margaret Michel’s novel *Gone with the Wind* is regarded as an antiwar and women’s novel

because it is written from women's point of view; it depicts the devastation of war focusing not only on the damage of land but also women's lives mainly on the white women from the rich planter class that forced them into independence, poverty, and loneliness.

Mitchell in her only novel sheds the light on this category during a very important time in the American history, which is the Civil War, where she wants to bring readers along the same harsh road Scarlett and women as whole had traveled, Mitchell also criticized the patriarchal society of the Antebellum South, where women lived the discrimination and the marginalization that was condemned later by the advocates of Women's Right Movements. Mitchell's motive behind writing this novel is first her feminist tendencies. Along her life she stands as strong defendant on women's right then later she implies her thoughts and believes in her protagonist Scarlett O'Hara, the unordinary woman. Mitchell tends to depict Scarlett as a woman of higher qualities of courage and resolution; she acts like men unlike the rest of women of her time. Women were submissive and dependent to their husbands, and they have no rights to work outside home or to own property, this idea is proved by the writer Wolosky in her book *Feminist Theory across Disciplines: Feminist Community and American Women's Feminism*: "women did not have access to, address, or take part in the 'common-wealth' " (wolosky 69) this quotation proves that women of the antebellum era were deprived from every activity out of their domesticity because of gender stereotyping.

In the novel, the female during the antebellum America used to have special position within society, woman, especially the rich white one was seen as ladylike or southern belle, the southern noble women presented the features of extremely soft and kind lady, Women do not care about fear in life, and life for them is full of joy and happiness. What they favor most is their appearance and their beauty mainly Scarlett because she was very selfish and vain girl, the idea is illustrated by Lu a Chinese scholar on this novel : "*Scarlett, like other Southern Manor noble lady, is pampered and freewheeling, having no idea about fear and starvation, having no worry about life itself. At that time, all the things Scarlett cares about are the beautiful clothes and lovely parties*" (Lu 72).this passage shows the only primary interests of women at that period of time Scarlett was overbearing girl she likes to be center of interest of all men .She gets all what she wants, she hates all women and the way they behave, Scarlett was obsessed by Ashley her only desire is to marry him, but with the coming of the civil war life had been changed.

Women's qualities of kindness and gentility in the antebellum time, that Mitchell introduced in her work, were the center of interest of historians and philosophers in the field of feminism; cultural feminist are interested in these things .They support the notion of the biological differences so that there is fundamental personalities differences between man and woman, and emphasis that woman has

qualities of gentility and kindness more than man has. They aim at celebrating women's qualities through encouraging woman's manners and behaviors as better ways. And they see that by integrating these female qualities it would result in peaceful, harmonious relations in life. This idea rises against the belief that women with such features could not endure hardships. Hence, society encourages men behavior instead of female one; consequently it encourages men's power in society. This idea is raised by the scholar Carla Freccero: "*is the belief that there is something that characterizes women which is fundamentally different from that characterizes men, whether the differences is initially constructed or not*" (qtd. in Blumenthal 11). On the basis oppression is justified by the biological differences between the women and men.

Mitchell presented the novel from two different female perspectives; the first through the character of Scarlett who is selfish, vain lady, she lacks the features of gentleness, because she hold this belief and on this bas she wanted to cut oppression through giving Scarlett feature and qualities of men, that are reflected in her courage and resolution to deal with life problems like wars. While the second through the characters of Melanie and Scarlett O'Hara's mother Ellen, who were typical women of southern gentility and kindness, they devotes themselves in serving the war as well as restoring what war had damaged. Ellen dies in her husband absence, along with the plantation after the Yankees come through Georgia and Melanie died when she was giving birth to her second son (Lu 77).

Another feminist attempt to defend this notion Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the advocate of women's right, in the Seneca fall convention, when she criticized religion and particularly Christianity; she justified women's oppression, for the blind reliance on the bible, because this doctrine claimed women's inferiority. She went further by speaking about the cultural values of women and how matriarchate would be better for life. She describes it as: "*golden age of peace*" and the patriarchate as: "*source of tyranny, wars and social ill*". (qtd. in Tandon 52).so cultural feminist see that men power and manners are the cause of wars and problems in life therefore they encourage women's manners as better ways (Tandon 51-52).

Mitchell inspired the character of Scarlett from her personal experience because she feels that there are many things common between her and her protagonist .For most reader of this novel it seems a romantic novel because Scarlett devoted her entire live for Ashley's love and wanted to gain him, , but for Margaret Mitchell, it is not about love but rather hardship and survival ,Margaret at the beginning of her novel tends to talk about Scarlett attempts to win Ashley's love to prove that women had no other economic or political interests in the pre-war years, because war was not only men's business, but it was a women's war too, they played a significant role during the wartime.

Historically speaking, Women's main duties in the antebellum era were restricted at her home; taking care of her children, managing her home affairs and making the home clean and comfortable for her family. At the political and the economic level women had nothing to do with. It was male dominated society or what is known as patriarchal society, women were totally excluded from these spheres. But with the outbreak of the American civil war, this position had been abandoned and women were exposed to new situation where they had to defend themselves and fight the harsh circumstances imposed on them. So this chapter sheds light on the effect of the civil war on women's role and status within society, because it brought women from traditional gender role position to new responsibility and social status totally different to the previous one (Nelson American Civil War).

2.2. Engagement in the War: The Civil War from Women's Perspective

Unfortunately, by the outbreak of the Civil War, everything changed. The south was exposed to violent wages from the north hence, this event marked the beginning of women's suffering story and the beginning of women's combat, which dropped them far away from their traditional role to the battle sphere, where there's no parties, nice clothes, tasteful food any longer. There's only fear, pain and death that's what annoys Scarlett most, she refused to hear about war and dispute anymore not for the political cause but because the war deprived her from showing her femininity and beauty, she likes to take men's attention all the time *"You know there isn't going to be any war," she said "If you say 'war' just once more, I'll go in the house and shut the door. I've never gotten so tired of any one word in my life as 'war,' unless it's 'secession'"*(Mitchell 3).

During the first years of war Melanie, Scarlett and the rest of women were left alone at home, they were just receiving letters from their husbands in war place to get their news and in exchange women were informing them about the situation at home and supplying them with food and helps. During the civil war women across the south mainly took on new roles to support their families and the confederacy troops. They worked for long hours to the midnights sewing soldier's clothes and confederate flags, in addition to preparing food and providing moral support. Although Women's life during the war is not well documented because they didn't keep letters and diaries to get the real image of the life at that time, it was just in the reconstruction era where women started to preserve their Diaries and their personal records, women recorded and kept memories about life before the war and evidences of their sacrifices and heroism. Meanwhile the civil war little was recorded by Margaret Mitchell: *"we are hungry ...there won't be no crop this year there ain't nobody to plow ...we are hungry ...the commissary took the shoats, and we ain't had no money from you in months .we are living on dried peas; ... we are hungry, your wife, your babies your parents .when will it be over? When will you come home? We are hungry, hungry"* (Mitchell 267-268). From this latter it would be

clear for readers to know the horrible conditions and the misery of starvation and poverty women had endured. They were alone nobody to assist them therefore they send letters to the confederate soldiers begging them to return home (Konečná 56-57).

The civil war era was an opportunity for women where they show strength in attitude and personality. They break the barrier of oppression that they lived along their lives, they come from far away from marginalization of society to prove for the world what they could offer and how can they survive under the crucial circumstances, in the same time women started to demand some rights under the brand of Women's Rights Movements that started before the war in the early 19th c, and carry on till they got their total freedom by the late Feminist Movements. They proved their feminist attitudes in the patriarchal society, and they showed discontent for their dependence on men. This idea is highlighted by Dubois in her book *Feminism and Suffrage*: "*For many years before 1848, American women had manifested considerable discontent with their lot. They wrote and read domestic novels in which a thin veneer or sentiment overlaid a great deal of anger about women's dependence on undependable men*" (Dubois 21).

This passage shows how the American women disagreed about their situation in society. Therefore they call for their natural rights such as freedom and equality, this notion was held by the so called Socialist Feminism, which stand as an offshoot of feminism to call for major social changes in 1960, this movement raised against other patriarchal ideologies such as Marxist and Capitalist that encourage men to have money and power and keep women under their control. Scarlett for instance suffered this kind of destabilization in society and wanted to change this view on women, she took many challenges during the war to prove that women can do what men could not. She nursed, cooked and spent nights and days beside soldiers for medical care and after all she had to receive the distraction and lose of her favorite things; her family and beloved plantation Tara because of war (Saulnier 53).

Another prominent character in the novel is Scarlett O'Hara's mother Ellen, she was a typical women of southern gentility and kindness, she had ever cursed or humiliate a servant in here house, she gets all the respect and the love from her surroundings, she hopes to deeded her daughter Scarlett the principles of women's gentility to make here a real lady, She is the emotional center of her family, and the O'Hara's begin to break apart after her death. She devotes herself to running the plantation of Tara of her husband Gerald, but eventually she was victim of war, Ellen dies in her husband absence, along with the plantation after the Yankees come through Georgia (Lu 77).

The War began, and men went off to battle. While men joined the army fighting and suffering; women were left isolated working hard, mourning and making sacrifices. It was another challenge for

women to stay alone and take care about themselves, their children and their homes during this cruel time the tasks that were not from their concerns before the war. Charles dies in the war and Scarlett is pregnant, she has a son. But she felt bored because she could not accommodate the feeling of a young widow and mother, Scarlett refuses to wear black clothes of sadness. She went toward Atlanta to stay with Melanie and her dead husband's relatives to forget about terribleness in Georgia. In Atlanta she worked hard within the soldier's line cooking, sewing and nursing, the profession which had been of limits for the female before the war, because woman was regarded physically weaker than man, inferior to him in cognitive ability, besides to the antebellum laws that prevent women from this job. Moreover; they spent nights and days with soldiers in hospitals; killing and taking care of the injuries of war, despite the fact that they were negatively affected by war, but they remained unwilling resistant for the patriotic cause.

In the novel Mitchell speaks about female nursing but she confined the job for the married and the widowed women only because of the social norms of the southern society as stated here: *"Only married women and widows can help surgeons and take care of wounded soldiers. Young unmarried girls cannot care for them; they work only with convalescents"* (Konečná 59). This proves discrimination and dependence within the society, because women are identified by their husbands, so the young unmarried ladies are not concerned, such beliefs and ideas had been the focus of study by contributors of the field of feminism; that gave different analysis and justification for women's oppression. The Existentialist Feminist under Simone De Beauvoir who introduced an existential dimension to feminism in the postwar era, they turn women's oppressing to the concept of "otherness". De Beauvoir questioned "what is a woman?". She explains that women always tend to define themselves as men's different saying: *"she defined and differentiated with reference to man and not her with reference to her"*(qtd. in Tandon 10). She introduced what is called the second sex discrimination, which means society make differences based on sexes differences, she said: *"one is not born but becomes a woman"* (qtd. in Tandon 10) this passage shows that women have no existence in the patriarchal view, but she would be identified by what society attributed to her or distancing her from men who really existed. Beauvoir wrote two books *women's myth and reality*" and *"second sex"*. In which she gave different ideas that men claim *"for women it's not a question of asserting themselves as women .but becoming a full-scale human being"* (10).After that she asserted that it's just a myth created by men to keep women under oppression. Margaret Mitchell shows these beliefs and ideas within the character of Scarlett who tried to broke the barriers of oppression toward women in her society by behaving unlike ladies of her time and disregarded public opinion, then in the civil war she prove herself as strong women, when she faced war challenges with brevity and courage ones such, driving the wagon herself in the mid night, when they escaped the war in Atlanta with Melanie

and her new born baby , killing a men at her home ,making her own business and establishing business relation with Yankees in the postwar time in order to prove herself as man's equal and she could do what males do (Tandon 50).

In the novel, Melanie and Scarlett were the most assistants in the confederate hospital, and because there were no enough spaces for wounded soldiers, women took numbers of soldiers to their house to grantee best circumstances for them Melanie also stands as a strong female character in the story, she accompanied Scarlett most time of war, and she was her left arm. They both participated in the charity ball that was organized in Atlanta where women recommended donating their jewellery at the charity ball, for the sake of helping soldiers, so they both gave their marriage rings (Lu 80).

The contribution of women at war didn't stop at this level but it went far, women in the south were scarifying themselves, their husbands and their sons for the confederate cause. When they disguised themselves and joined the military troops, although it was forbidden for women to join the military or take such responsibility. Other women worked hard at home to supply soldiers with food, clothes, weapons and support and to make self-satisfaction because at the time the local production witnessed a remarkable weakness, so they were depending on importation that was hard to gain due to the fact that the coasts were all controlled by the Yankees' troops.

Mitchell also informs readers about Scarlett existence in Atlanta and the hardships she faced there ; Scarlett escaped from the problems, the fear and the mourning at her home to face others there ; first The union troops threat is imminent to Atlanta ,which was full of people escaping the war , they were waiting the return of their ,husbands ,sons ,brothers and fathers but unfortunately just dead lists were received. Mitchell described the case of Atlanta saying: “*Atlanta was crowded with visitors, refugees, families of wounded men in the hospitals, wives and mothers of soldiers fighting at the mountain who wished to be near them in case of wounds. In addition, bevies of belles from the country districts, where all remaining men were under sixteen or over sixty*” (Mitchell 288) .Secondly, Melanie is about to give birth to her baby ,it was another challenge for Scarlett because she has no choice available just to stand by Melanie's side till the end as she promised Ashley to do; so she was her midwife .The situation in Atlanta grew worse than it was, with the crawling of Sherman's troop through Atlanta , she was obliged to face the hardship alone .Scarlett suffering didn't stop at this point , she asked for the help of Rhett butler to go home escaping the bombarding and the damage of Sherman's troops over Atlanta ,at the midway home to Tara Rhett left Scarlett alone with Melanie's new born baby and Prissy because he wanted to join the army , she was frightened, she cursed him for leaving her alone but she did what should strong and self-reliant person do. Scarlett drives the wagon along the night and she was attacked by the Yankees but she could escape them and finally reached

Tara (Rentz 23, 24).

2.3. Scarlett O'Hara in the Reconstruction

Mitchell protagonist Scarlett O'Hara at the very beginning is presented as young southern belle and a strong character in the novel. Scarlett wanted to be a gentle lady as her mother and her Mammy trained her to be but because of her vain, unwilling and strong headed nature, that she inspired from her father, she was looked as spoiled daughter.

Scarlett life illustrates the hardship and survival of female under restrict society and cruel experience with war and represents the differences in gender roles between the south before and after the war. Scarlett's character stands against the traditional roles of women. Along her life she has being opposite to the patriarchy of her society and to the traditional norms that confined women of her age as Mitchell illustrates in her novel:

It was a man's world, and she accepted it as such. The man owned the property, and the woman managed it. The man took the credit for the management, and the woman praised his cleverness. The man roared like a bull when a splinter was in his finger, and the woman muffled the moans of childbirth, lest she disturb him. Men were rough of speech and often drunk. Women ignored the lapses of speech and put the drunkards to bed without bitter words. Men were rude and outspoken; women were always kind, gracious and forgiving (53).

Mitchell shows the reader men's domination in life and women have no right to possess or take decision herself they are always dependents. But Scarlett wants to go beyond this norms and paralyze men effort because she is strong believer of women's will and efforts, This features is an evidence about her liberal feminist tendencies, that promote individual's freedom to explore equal opportunities and rights. This idea is illustrated in the book of *Woman Suffrage and the Origins of Liberal Feminism in the United States 1820-1920*. by Marilley: "Garrison's blend of liberalism of equal rights with the images of republican mothers performing public services grew egalitarian – minded women into the abolitionist efforts and helped to engender the feminism of equal rights"(Marilley 221). This passage explains that the liberal principals had been integrated to the previous Feminism of Equal Rights for the sake of gender equality in public services such as equal payment for all. The same idea is emphasized by Blumenthal book *Women and Soap Opera: a Cultural Feminism Perspective*: "Liberal feminist tend to argue for equality of opportunity for women, who are disprivileged, with men, who privileged, and minimizing sex based differences" (Blumenthal 10).

Scarlett will to get rid of all social restriction of women grows more and more therefore, She adapted quickly with changing society, she was disregarded about what society and people may say about her actions, she goes through what she wants regardless how ladies should behave, the only

thing she couldn't gain was the only thing she was obsessed to, Ashley Wilkes' love (Eaklor. Myth and Gender in *Gone With the Wind*).

When the war ends, Scarlett returned home she surprised to the situation there, Georgia was burned her neighbors' homes in ruins; however, her own home was still standing but her father's plantation has been destroyed, her beloved mother died and her father went mad every precious thing as she said: "*all has gone with the wind*" the war changed everything at home, she was shocked and totally disappointed. She found only poverty and starvation no food no money even slaves had gone few of them remain. Mitchell described the situation of ruins after the war through Tara and focuses on slave escape because in the reconstruction many political and social reforms were made such as the ending slavery. When blacks were given their freedom only few of them remain. What is left for Scarlett is only the dust of Tara; it is her most traumatic accident and the twist in Scarlett's life that drives Scarlett to some of her most reckless deeds, these events pushed her to alcohol consuming, she changed her behaviors and look to life as mentioned in the novel: "*....she changed swiftly to meet this new world for which she was not prepared.... Only her feeling for Tara had not changed*" (Mitchell 401). Scarlett forgot about comfortable and privileged life and started to handle the consequences of war, she was determined to survive and restore Tara to her splendor because it is the only thing left for her and wanted to put an end for starvation catch up the families in Georgia, "*As God is my witness, as God is my witness, the Yankees aren't going to lick me. I'm going to live through this, and when it's over, I'm never going to be hungry again. No, nor any of my folks. If I have to steal or kill--as God is my witness, I'm never going to be hungry again.*"(Mitchell 396).

Scarlett takes charge of rebuilding Tara she worked in the land by her own to insure the productiveness of cotton plantation, because of war stress she became an aggressive person with people around her even her sisters and her son Wade who became afraid from her: "*Scarlett could not help noticing that the child was beginning to avoid her and, in the rare moments when her unending duties gave her time to think about it Now, Yankees and a cross voice were linked forever in his mind and he was afraid of his mother.*"(Mitchell 399) this passage shows how deep the impact of civil war was left on Scarlett's mind because she suffered strong shock after her family lost and this is clear from her odd behaviors, she was lost between her desires and her real needs. She doubted even in her mother's instruction: "*Scarlett thought in despair: "Nothing, no, nothing, she taught me is of any help to me! What good will kindness do me now? What value is gentleness? Better that I'd learned to plough or chop cotton like a darky. Oh, Mother, you were wrong!" She did not stop to think that Ellen's ordered world was gone and a brutal world had taken its place, a world wherein every standard, every value had changed. She only saw, or thought she saw, that her mother had been wrong, and she changed swiftly to meet this new world for which she was not prepared.*"(Mitchell 401).

Margaret Mitchell also shows that Scarlett was motivated by her need to work in the reconstruction to survive and endure war losses; Specially, when she faced threat that comes from former employee at Tara and who is now an official in the government, he imposes higher taxes on Tara otherwise he would take the land .So Scarlett thinks in a way to get money, she want to Rhett to seduce him because he is the only rich man that could offer her that amount of money but he is imprisoned by the Yankees hence he could not help her. Margaret Mitchell described how materialistic her character become after the war, what she cares about most is money regardless to her relations or her reputation, she tries all the means to get a men with property even she has to betray her sister and marry her fiancée, men she doesn't like, just to fit her financial needs Frank Kennedy owns a general store so she plans to seduce him: *"She knows clearly, at present, Frank is her future. At least, he has store and cash money. And if she could only marry him and gets her hands on that money, she has way to make ends at Tara for another year. And the mill can create a plenty of wealth in this roiled time"* (74). She married him and she get the money for taxes then she makes her own business, she managed a sawmill, the thing which was an acceptable in the southern society for a woman to make her own business, to own a property, or to travel by herself. But scarlet did them all, she was attacked in her return home from her store but big Sam saved her (Lu 74-75).

Scarlett adventure and courage want to make a murder, she killed a Yankee thief who tries to steel from Tara, she saw him from her room entering the house, she wanders what the Yankees want now they have destroyed , murdered, burned everything and they still coming! the spirit of taking revenge grow more and more in scarlet mind and pushed her to kill him : *"God damn them all! They descended like locusts and left Tara to starve slowly and now they were back again to steal the poor leavings. Her empty stomach writhed within her. By God, this was one Yankee who would do no more stealing"*(Michell405) .Bravely she faced him upstairs hiding her pistol back of her ,talking to him , he was threaten her but when he get nearer to her she shuts him and hides his body : *"Yes, he was dead. Undoubtedly. She had killed a man."* (Mitchell 406)

In the reconstruction Scarlett second husband frank Kennedy died and again she is alone but not at the same situation with the first husband , now she owns a property she doesn't feel neither the pain of her husband death nor her widowhood ever . She seduced Rhett butler, he helped her lot to recover from war impact left over her and her homeland, she married him and eventually gave birth to a daughter, Bonnie. In the novel Scarlett marriage was not for the aim of protection because women are dependent to men and helpless for been biologically weaker than him, as women at that time were stereotyped, but rather for financial needs. Scarlett life has been changed with Rhett she returned to the life of luxury and wealthiness but she didn't abounded her job in running the sawmill, but unfortunately their dearest daughter died in horse running and scarlet now losses her daughter and

because of her eternal affection to Ashley she loses her husband too, when later revealed that Rhett Butler is her real love not Ashley (Staley 36)

Along with Scarlett's life many things have been changed from her antebellum life and her role in society had been advanced, she could survive and endure what males could not, she struggled with all the boundaries and the norms confined her as female by her society and she could restore Tara to its time. But the effect of war on her character was prominent. Scarlett and the southern female in general could not escape the trauma of war. Scarlett's trauma is reflected through her actions and odd behaviors toward others, she became an aggressive woman for being lonely and helpless, she committed a murder crime to defend her home, she even drinks alcohol to forget the catastrophe that catches up her family and her homeland. Furthermore, her blind favor for money and materialism at the expense of her familiar or social relations. All these actions proved Scarlett's bravery and courage within the novel (Konečná 65).

2.4. Women Role and Status after the War

After a long time of combat and suffering women lived with. Now they have to receive the consequences left by war. This era was full of problems and witnessed political, economic and social changes, the social condition was worse. It was full of devastation, poverty and death. It left heavy human losses as pointed by Nofi: *"the greatest wartime factor affecting women was the number of casualties caused by the war: the deaths of an estimated 359,528 Union and 198,524 Confederate soldiers"* (qtd. in Cruea 191). Many women lost their sons, brothers and husbands, others remain unmarried, homeless and lonely, so it was time for starting the process of reconstruction and rebuilding the new south at all levels. So the reconstruction was not just time for guaranteeing the freedom for the blacks, but rather to make modifications in every aspect. Women as well took this opportunity to redefine their position within society, after successful contribution to war efforts because they were the victims of the continuing discrimination, they have to redefine the concept of "true womanhood" that confined them to domestic duties to the concept of "real womanhood" the concept that expanded directly after the war when women showed skills and prominent attitudes in different domains out of their domesticity such as education, administration and nursing where they took charge in during the war. (Cruea 194)

After the war, most of women enjoyed new social opportunities when they took places in public spheres, like education, which was rarely taken by female in era before the war: *"few women secured a good education before the Civil War, but by 1870 eleven thousand women were enrolled in some 582 institutions of higher learning, while more had obtained enough formal schooling to become teachers themselves"* (O'Neill 13). The writer shows that after the war women had enjoyed

wide range of education and occupation never before, beside equality for payment with their counterparts in administration and many other public services. While other women, although they want back to their traditional domestic role but they gain recognition as the President Andrew Johnson wrote in November 7, 1864 praising letter for Sarah Thompson a union spy for her attitude after long standing in the wartime. The president Lincoln too had praised the American women for their effort to support the American issue set up by the United States Sanitary Commission and through organized women associations when he addressed: *“Of all that has been said by orators and poets since the creation of the world in praise of women applied to the women of America, it would not do them justice for their conduct during this war.”* (qtd. in Blackwell 1).

In the novel women took charge in rebuilding Tara to enhance its the production and put an end for starvation over there, Scarlett’s two sisters; Carreen and Suellen complained the stress, they could not endure the overtaking within the plantation because they spend long hours a day searching food and animals in the neighboring plantations with the rest of slaves under the warm sun and chill wind of the south in Tara; their skin had been changed and their hands deformed from the dust of land *“I couldn't split kindling! It would ruin my hands!”* (Mitchell 400). Carreen remembered her mother saying that ladies are known from their hands. It was as a humiliating life for them after been the pampered ladies of their family: *“Although born to the ease of plantation life, waited on hand and foot since infancy”* (Mitchell 6). They leaved luxurious life but now all is gone with the wind their emotions, dreams and their joy of life all had been damaged by the war (Birgitte 3).

In Mitchell’s novel the author shows this facts within the southern society and how life of gender role had been shifted between the antebellum life and the reconstruction era which advanced apparently the role and the status of female after the war, specially, with the character of scarlet O’Hara who is the representative of the new southern women, she was quickly adapted to the new southern conditions because along her life she was a strong believer on women’s freedom and equality to men .Scarlett struggled both to survive under harsh reality of war and restore her honor ,homeland and later restrict norms and discrimination that govern women in her society .When she enters the business sphere and makes her own store and she used to depart alone between her home and her workplace .In addition, she makes business relation with Yankees during the end of war ,the things that were looked unacceptable in the southern traditions and society as well (Konečná 41-42)

Conclusion

The American Civil War consequences of trauma and misery and human losses had been mostly received by women, because they were exposed to the violent reality of being alone in the home front. They endured poverty, starvation and widowhood along the war years. Along with their endeavors to survive, they suffered physically and mentally.

Margaret Mitchell could successfully transmit all the hardships that women experienced through her protagonist Scarlet O'Hara. Throughout the saga, the protagonist "Scarlett O'Hara" depicted the transformation of the southern belle role which held all the meanings of what real womanhood should be at that time to a role in which she found herself alone in home front and obliged to go outside to face the bitter reality of war consequences. She depicts the hard trip of surviving and enduring different kinds of difficulties only to stay alive. She was harshly shaken by the war the thing that affects greatly her psychology. After the war she lived in fear that she would live the same war conditions one more. She was very melancholic and unable to accept her reality as it was. She faced many physical problems like the inability to sleep because of the nightmares and anxiety. Scarlett used alcohol to forget about her painful reality, the reality of losing many persons she loved, the reality that the South is changed completely. The Trauma and the misery of the war made Scarlett an independent woman who challenged the stereotyped picture of the antebellum lady and refused to be under the umbrella of a man and who bravely claimed a new status and role as a business woman in a patriarchal society.

General Conclusion

The present work focuses on trauma of The American Civil War and its effect on the status and role of women in the aftermath. Margaret Mitchell's *Gone with the Wind* is best representative work that depicts women's life in the American Civil War years. The author well illustrates the manifestation of trauma and its reflection in shaping new position for female in the southern society, through the representation of Scarlett O'Hara hard journey of struggle to survive under crucial civil war and restricted norms of patriarchate society.

Scarlett's life illustrates the misery of the southern women who is hardened by war, which was the case of all American women .They suffered; violence, hunger, poverty, loneliness that were imposed on them along the civil war years. The protagonist at the beginning faced humiliating rejection from her beloved Ashley Wilks whom she devoted her entire life to gain his love. Then she was exposed to misery of war ,where she had to endure the harsh conditions of war , she served the war effects through nursing, cooking and fighting to fit the war requirement , she worked with Melanie along nights and days within the soldiers line in hospitals but after Melanie get sick Scarlett situation went into worse. she had to struggle herself and recover the war loses because after the end of war, she was determined to restore what the war had damaged when she worked on the plantations herself to put an end to poverty and hunger that catch up the families at her homeland and raised money to restore Tara to its time.

Margaret Mitchell work could make link between aspects of Historical Trauma, Psychoanalysis, and Feminism. That seem actually suitable to prove our insight, to show civil war trauma manifestations on the southern women and how this traumatic event shaped the new status of women because Mitchell gave a clear image about Scarlett trauma of loss and sufferance and how this trauma make her strong self-dependent women in the aftermath of war.

Based on *Gone with the Wind* representation to the duality of war and trauma from the southern women's perspective. The American civil war had primary targeted women because they were exposed to its hardships, then they received its consequences. The Civil War had been source of pain, trauma and death, because whenever there is a war there are miseries and losses. Mitchell's

characters suffered the impact of war that had been reflected in different ways. Scarlett as the protagonist of the novel, suffered mental destabilization and she was lost between her actions and her real desires. After receiving her most shocking events including, the loss of her mother, her father's madness and the ruin of Tara, She determined to work hard to forget about her painful memories. As she tried to repress all her traumatic realities, she drank alcohol to forget, she escaped sleeping to not see the same nightmares of poverty, misery, and starvation. In some points, Scarlett longed to the old days of the beautiful South and its charming days.

On the other hand, the Civil War was women's access for their future liberation because it changed the traditional stereotyped image on women and exposed them to new leading role, which was the case of Scarlett who had been changed from spoiled teenager to hard working widow during the war, to a successful business woman in the reconstruction.

For future prospect, this study contributed in adding new ideas to the fields of Historical Trauma, Psychoanalysis and Feminism and how they had been integrated together to offer new dimensions for further e studies and investigations concerning such topics.

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APPENDICES

1. Margaret Mitchell and the Novel

Margaret Munnerlyn Mitchell was born on November 8, 1900, in Atlanta, Georgia. She was an American novelist and journalist who wrote under the pseudonym Peggy Mitchell. Margaret was born to an Irish Catholic family which was wealthy and politically acclaimed. Her father Eugene Muse Mitchell was an attorney and her mother Mary Isabel Stephens, a suffragist. She had two brothers, Alexander Stephens Mitchell and Russell Stephens Mitchell, who died in infancy.

Mitchell studied at the Washington Seminary and was an active member of the drama club. She graduated from the institute in 1918. Then she joined Smith College in 1918, where she was an average student and took on the nickname Peggy. When her mother died the following year, Mitchell returned to Atlanta to keep house for her father. In 1922 Mitchell wed Berrien Upshaw, but the marriage lasted only four months. After that Mitchell accepted a position as a reporter for the Atlanta Journal and she had written as many as 129 article pieces. In the summer of 1925, Mitchell and John Robert Marsh married but after one year she quit the job and decided that she wanted to be a full time housewife.

Mitchell grew up surrounded by typical Southern culture and was witness to a number of incidents that either traumatized her or inspired her to write later in life. An image of the South was fixed in Mitchell's imagination when at six years old her mother took her on a buggy tour through ruined plantations and Sherman's sentinels.. Mitchell would later remember what her mother had said about the secure world those people had lived in and how it had exploded beneath them. From an imagination cultivated in her youth, Margaret Mitchell's defensive weapon would become her writing.

In the spring of 1926, and after suffering from a broken ankle she decided to start writing in order to get rid of the boredom. She worked on a novel about the Civil War and Reconstruction under the title of "*Gone with the Wind*". The novel was complete almost a decade later. She reworked and finalized her novel and finally published it in 1936. It was 1,037 pages long and More than 30 million copies were sold worldwide and it got translated into 27 languages. With her novel, she captured the attention of readers around the world and even won a Pulitzer Prize for Fiction for the same. She became a worldwide name touching a wide range of booklovers with her prolific work. Considered one of the rarest jewels of American literary history, this novel went on to enjoy admiration even after her death. Her

love for literature stemmed from her love for reading. She drew inspiration for writing from her own personal experiences which made it all the more fascinating to readers. The novel was made into a movie after three years of its release. The film came to be a classic hit of all times winning 10 Oscars.

Unfortunately this was Margaret's only novel. She was unable to create another history since she spent most of her time in American Red Cross as a volunteer during the World War Two. Sadly Margaret got struck by a car and died on August 11, 1949. Margaret Mitchell was a remembered member of Georgia Women of Achievement and Georgia Writers Hall of Fame.

2. Setting

1. Time

The time period covered in the novel is the mid to late eighteenth century. Exactly, it started with the Civil War and continues about ten years after the war's completion in a time known as the Reconstruction Era.

2. Place

The story takes place in Georgia, mostly in Atlanta. However, important sections also take place in Tara, the plantation home of the O'Hara family.

4. Character List

Scarlett O'Hara

The protagonist of the novel. She is a Georgia belle. She finds herself, through the fortunes of war, a widow and the mistress of a ruined plantation with a family to feed. With an indomitable will to survive and an unquenchable determination to keep Tara, she improves her fortunes with the aid of her own native abilities and opportunistic marriages to Frank Kennedy and Rhett Butler

Ashley Wilkes

Husband to Melanie Hamilton and Scarlett O'Hara's sensitive, sophisticated neighbor, with whom she fancies herself in love. His genteel sensibilities and quiet resignation are a

poor match for Scarlett's practicality and strong will, which she realizes in the end..

Melanie Hamilton

Wife to Ashley Wilkes and sister-in-law to Scarlett. Described by Rhett as the only truly kind person he has ever known. Unable to believe anything bad about people she loves.

Rhett Butler

A cynical, wealthy blockade runner and Scarlett O'Hara's third husband. Knowing Scarlett for the unscrupulous materialist that she is, he nevertheless admires her will to survive and is plagued with a love for her, which he finally overcomes just as she discovers that it is Rhett and not Ashley Wilkes that she loves

Gerald O'Hara

Gerald is Scarlett's strong-willed father. He is a passionate and loyal Confederate who came to America from Ireland, as a young boy. Gerald has a history of drinking, and shares Scarlett's selfish ego. He is also the reason that Scarlett has such a deep love for the South and the plantation.

Ellen O'Hara

Scarlett's mother, and over aristocratic descent. Ellen married Scarlett's father after her own father forbid her from marrying her cousin. She is refined and compassionate. Scarlett spends most of her life trying to live up to her mother's ideals. Even after Ellen's death, Scarlett finds it impossible to meet her expectations.

Mammy

Mammy is a slave. She is Scarlett's favored childhood nurse, and was also a nurse to Ellen. Mammy is loyal and genuinely cares for Scarlett. She is not afraid to keep her in line, when needed. After the death of Ellen, Mammy becomes Scarlett's only living reminder of the way of the South.

4. Synopsis

The story begins in springtime, 1861, the day before the men in Georgia are called to the Civil War. Tensions are high as everyone is sure that Georgia will secede and war is

imminent. The men think that the war will be great fun and a chance to send the Yankees home with their pride in tatters. None of these spoiled boys realize what a battle entails.

Sixteen year old Scarlett O'Hara is not impressed with the talk of war. The typical Southern Belle. Flirts with her many male suitors and pines over Ashley Wilkes, who is engaged to Melanie Hamilton. Scarlett confronts Ashley, who admits he has feelings for her, but is still going to marry Melanie. In a not-so-rare display of temper, Scarlett slaps Ashley, but soon realizes that her fit was witnessed by Rhett Butler, who comments on her unladylike behavior. Scarlett is angry and upset after she's rejected, and goes off and gets engaged to Melanie's brother, the shy clueless Charles Hamilton. Then the war starts—tragic developments all round.

The War begins, and the men rush off to battle. Charles Hamilton proposes to Scarlett, and she agrees to spite Ashley. They marry, Charles joins the army and dies of measles, and Scarlett realizes she is pregnant. She has a son, Wade, but she is bored and miserable at Tara. So, she leaves for Atlanta with Melanie to visit Melanie's Aunt Pittypat, and soon runs into Rhett Butler. The two date, though society is scandalized.

The War progresses, and both food and clothing become harder to get. Melanie and Scarlett spend their time helping the war effort, though Melanie's motivations are true while Scarlett wants to look good to society. Daily, the lists of dead and missing are posted, and both Melanie and Scarlett fear for Ashley's safety. Their fears are realized after the Battle of Gettysburg, where Ashley is taken prisoner. The Union army bears down on Atlanta, and Scarlett is stuck cowering with the heavily pregnant Melanie.

The Yankees arrive and set Atlanta on fire, as Melanie gives birth to a baby boy, Beau, with Scarlett as midwife. Rhett arrives and helps Scarlett and Melanie escape, but leaves them outside the city so he can be a hero and join the army. Scarlett curses him for just now becoming concerned with the war effort, but she does what she has to. Scarlett drives the cart through the night and finally reaches Tara.

But Tara isn't the sanctuary she'd hoped. Her mother has died, her father is insane, and the Union soldiers have looted their home, leaving no food. Starving, the once-proud Scarlett rummages in the dirt for something to eat, vowing she will never go hungry again. This moment is a turning point for Scarlett, who finally realizes that the only person she can count on is herself.

Scarlett takes charge of rebuilding Tara. She murders a Yankee thief and puts out a fire set by a spiteful Yankee soldier. At last the war ends, word comes that Ashley is free and on his way home, and a stream of returning soldiers begins pouring through Tara. One such soldier, a one-legged homeless Confederate named Will Benteen, stays on and helps Scarlett with the plantation. One day, Will brings terrible news: Jonas Wilkerson, a former employee at Tara and current government official, has raised the taxes on Tara, hoping to drive the O'Haras out so that he might buy the plantation. Distraught, Scarlett hurries to Atlanta to seduce Rhett Butler so that he will give her the three hundred dollars she needs for taxes. Rhett has emerged from the war a fabulously wealthy man, dripping with earnings from his blockade-running operation and from food speculation. However, Rhett is in a Yankee jail and cannot help Scarlett. Scarlett sees her sister's beau, Frank Kennedy, who now owns a general store, and forges a plan. Determined to save Tara, she betrays her sister and marries Frank, pays the taxes on Tara, and devotes herself to making Frank's business more profitable.

After Rhett blackmails his way out of prison, he lends Scarlett enough money to buy a sawmill. To the displeasure of Atlanta society, Scarlett becomes a shrewd businesswoman. Gerald dies, and Scarlett returns to Tara for the funeral. There, she persuades Ashley and Melanie to move to Atlanta and accept a share in her lumber business. Shortly thereafter, Scarlett gives birth to Frank's child, Ella Lorena.

Frank is upset because he feels it's unseemly for a woman to work, but Scarlett doesn't much care what he thinks. Eventually she employs Ashley as a foreman in one of the mills, and he and Melanie move back to Atlanta. Frank's especially worried about Scarlett going out alone because the Reconstruction government has encouraged black people to be violent and unruly. And sure enough Scarlett gets attacked. She escapes, but the Ku Klux Klan rides out to avenge her. It turns out that both Frank Kennedy and Ashley are members of the. The Yankees have set a trap for them, though, and Ashley is injured and Frank killed; Rhett Butler saves everybody else through a cunning stratagem.

Scarlett agrees to marry wealthy Rhett when he proposes. Rhett still isn't admitting he loves her, but he's quite jealous of Ashley. It's not exactly wedded bliss, but they have a daughter, Bonnie, whom Rhett dotes on. For Bonnie's sake, Rhett tries to moderate his conduct and get in good with Atlanta society. However after the death of Bonnie in a horse-riding accident, Rhett nearly loses his mind, and his marriage with Scarlett worsens.

Reconstruction has basically ended now; Southern Democrats are back in control of Atlanta and the South, and black people are being disenfranchised. But while this is supposed to be a good thing all is not happiness and light.

On the contrary, Melanie dies from a miscarriage but before she dies she makes Scarlett promise to look after Ashley and Beau. Scarlett realizes that she loves and depends on Melanie and that Ashley has been only a fantasy for her. She concludes that she truly loves Rhett. Scarlett hurries to tell Rhett of her revelation. Rhett, however, says that he has lost his love for Scarlett, and he leaves her. Grief-stricken and alone, Scarlett makes up her mind to go back to Tara to recover her strength in the comforting arms of her childhood nurse and slave, Mammy, and to think of a way to win Rhett back.

5. Major themes

1. Survival

Scarlett begins by surviving the loss of her beloved to another. She then survives the death of her mother. Then, as the war intensifies, Scarlett must face her own mortality and the destruction of her lifestyle, and she must learn to survive through these blows. She survives poverty, bad marriages, the death of her daughter, her own failings, the loss of her friend and her personal repeated refrain reinforces this theme *"Tomorrow is another day"*. One of the most famous scenes from the book illustrates Scarlett's survival. Having been forced to farm in own land in order to survive, Scarlett insists: *"I'm going to live through this, and when it's over, I'm never going to be hungry again. No, nor any of my folks. If I have to steal or kill—as God is my witness, I'm never going to be hungry again."* And she never is. She is able to go from poor to rich on the skill of her own cunning and business sense. She finally begins to lose interest in Ashley Wilkes after Melanie's death because she understands that he is not a survivor. This disgusts her, and she understands why she loves Rhett Butler so much, and why Melanie was so special.

2. Women and Femininity

Margaret Mitchell was herself something of a pioneer for women's rights, working as a journalist at a time when few women did. In that spirit, *Gone with the wind* admires Scarlett's gumption and her ability to be a successful businesswoman in defiance of the restricted role of women in her day. The novel, then, both revels in Scarlett's accomplishments and sees them

as a problem. She is good at making money, but that doesn't make her happy; she protects her own, which is presented as cool and admirable, but doing so also makes her unwomanly and unattractive. On the other hand, the icons of good femininity, Ellen and Melanie, both die nobly sacrificing themselves, Ellen through nursing the Slatterys, Melanie through trying to have a child. So that doesn't sound so great either.

3. Fantasy versus reality

Scarlett's love life is based in fantasy. However, it is a fantasy she was taught from the time she was a child. She was raised to behave in a certain artificial way-even though she doesn't always do it-and to expect men to respond in a certain way. To her, strength is something one can see, like a garment, and she associates the debonair bearing with manliness. By the time she gets over her fantasy love, it is too late. In other things, however, she faces reality with a brutality that infuriates the people of Atlanta. She is chillingly practical and determined in the face of even the worst criticism.

6. Symbols and Imagery

1. Symbols

Ashley Wilkes

Ashley symbolizes the old south

Rhett Butler

He represents a type of all who were ostracized from society because they didn't conform to traditional expectations.

Scarlett

An early "women's activist"

Tara

Home, Scarlett's roots, the center of life which is worth fighting for. .

The lumber mills

They symbolize progress and independence, but their location on the outskirts of town also suggests alienation.

Aunt Pittypat's house

The best of the old south. That element of the old traditions which was real rather than artificial and was therefore able to withstand the wind of war and change.

Melanie

Pride and courage born of character rather than money and therefore able to function as a pillar of support for other people.

The Velvet Curtains

The Velvet Curtains symbolizes both pride and shame to Scarlett. When the green velvet curtains first show up, they're connected for Scarlett to her mother, Ellen, and to her comforting childhood. But then suddenly, Scarlett realizes that she can pull the curtains down and turn them into a new dress, so that she can go to Atlanta in splendor and convince Rhett to marry her and pay the taxes on Tara so she won't lose the land. The curtains, then, are one of Ellen's last gifts to Scarlett; she wears her mother's curtains to save her mother's house. But at the same time, wearing the curtains in order to shamelessly attract a man is a betrayal of her mother's ladylike code of behavior. She's not so much using her mother's memory as defacing it. So the curtains are a symbol both of Scarlett's ingenuity and of her betrayal, and also of how she has to betray the past in order to save it.

Scarlett's Corset

Scarlett is quite uncomfortable in the outfit but she is also proud of her ability to fit herself into the constricted clothing. But symbolically, this is about way more than just a tiny waistline. Femininity, and the place of women in Southern society, is, like the corset, very restricting. Scarlett chafes inside it, and yet at the same time, she is proud when she manages to strap herself into it. She doesn't like the way women have to be strapped so tight into their enforced artificial femininity that they can barely move. This rigid femininity, after all, is culturally revered. The corset, then, is both a burden and an aspiration. Being a Southern belle is really uncomfortable, and Scarlett can tell it's uncomfortable and doesn't like it but neither she nor the novel is ever quite willing to just toss the corset aside and declare it unnecessary and oppressive. She may break the feminine mold in other ways, but she also works within it, intrigued by what it can help her attain, particularly when it comes to using men to shore up her own future.

2. Imagery

The Sounds of War

Mitchell expertly uses auditory imagery to depict the impending doom brought by the war. The terror and fear is palpable in descriptions. The use of sound is even more impactful as the war draws closer to Atlanta. Mitchell's uses a shift from the distant sounds of war to an unnerving silence to highlight the severity of the situation.

The Living Land

Mitchell's lively and evocative descriptions of the Georgia's landscape are prominent throughout the novel. She relies heavily on imagery to bring the land to life. Mitchell is able to turn the otherwise inanimate land into a character of its own.

The Dialect of the Slaves

Mitchell made a dramatic, and now often controversial, choice to use a colloquial dialect written out for the slave characters, like Mammy and Prissy. The dialect differentiates the class and status of the slaves versus the white people in the novel.

Rhett as a Pirate

Rhett Butler is one of the more complicated and overtly morally gray characters in *Gone with the Wind*. When the reader is introduced to Rhett, Mitchell likens him to a pirate. This dark, pirate imagery sets up an air of mystery around Captain Butler. He is a dark character in a society that values purity, dignity, and, of course, whiteness above all.

8. Point of View

Mainly third person omniscient following Scarlett's perspective, but switches to following the other characters where necessary. Historical sections are in an objective third point, clearly the voice of the narrator as she explains things the characters would not have known.

ملخص

تتناول هذه الدراسة موضوع صدمة الحرب الاهلية الامريكية و تأثيرها على نفسية المرأة التي تعيش في الجنوب و دورها في المجتمع الذكوري و تهدف الدراسة إلى معالجة الموضوع السابق ذكره و هذا عبر مناظير نقدية يتم استعمالها في رواية "ذهب مع الريح"؛ التي كتبتها "مارغريت ميتشل" حيث كانت أول من صور الحرب الاهلية ومصاعبها من منظور المرأة التي تعيش في الجنوب وكيف ان "سكارلت اوهارا" ناضلت و عانت الكثير من مآسي الفقر و الجوع المصاحب للحرب، و الذي صدمها بدوره نفسيا و اثر عليها بعمق و جعلها تطالب بدور جديد للمرأة مع انتهاء الحرب. و بالتالي ، فان الهدف الذي تتوخاه هذه الدراسة هو توضيح تأثير الحرب الاهلية على نفسية "سكارلت"، و على دورها و مكانتها كامرأة. و لتحقيق الهدف السالف ذكره الدراسة استوجبت؛ اتباع المنهج الانتقائي الذي يجمع بين نظرية الصدمة التاريخية ، نظرية التحليل النفسي و نظرية النقد النسوي للوصول الى تحليل شامل لشخصية بطلة الرواية "سكارلت اوهارا" مع تضمين نظريات "سيغموند فرويد": كنظرية الحزن و الإكتئاب و نظرية اللآليات الدفاعية النفسية و ذلك لدراسة نفسية البطلة بشكل أعمق، كما ستتضمن الدراسة بعضا من فلسفات النقد النسوي كفلسفة الوجودية النسائية ل"سيمون دو بوفوار". كما تكشف الدراسة ان النساء المتجسّدات في "سكارلت" تحدين الصورة النمطية للنساء في ذلك الوقت، و سعين لتحقيق الاستقلال الذاتي.