

Chapter 1 : Mary Shelley - Wikipedia

Whether is it with friends, family, a therapist or a support group, women find it healing to tell their stories. If friendships can enrich our physical and emotional lives, the question becomes.

Godwin favored her own children over the daughters of the celebrated Wollstonecraft, and Mary was often alone and unhappy. Pancras churchyard, where she went to read and write, and eventually, to meet her lover, Percy Shelley — Shelley, twenty-two, was married, and his wife was expecting their second child, but he and Mary, like Godwin and Wollstonecraft, believed that ties of the heart were more important than legal ones. In July, one month before her seventeenth birthday, Mary ran away with Percy, and they spent the next few years traveling in Switzerland, Germany, and Italy. Mary and Percy were married in London in an unsuccessful attempt to gain custody of his two children by Harriet. Three of their own children died soon after birth, and Mary fell into a deep depression that did not improve even after the birth in of Percy Florence, her only surviving child. Despite these difficult circumstances, Mary and Percy enjoyed a large group of friends, which included the poet Lord Byron — and the writer Leigh Hunt — They also maintained a schedule of very strict study—including classical and European literature, Greek, Latin, and Italian language, music and art—and other writing. During this period Mary completed *Frankenstein*, the story of a doctor who, while trying to discover the secret of life, steals bodies Mary Shelley. Reproduced by permission of the Corbis Corporation from graves in an attempt to create life from the parts—but instead creates a monster. Scholars have also debated the value of the additional narratives that he encouraged his wife to write. This is not to say that Mary Shelley borrowed her social and moral ideas from Paine, or from Shelley or Godwin. It is perfectly understandable that she shared the social thoughts of her father and her husband and that she wove these ideas, which were shared also by many of the enlightened English public during those years, into a pattern of her own making. Life as a widow The Shelleys were settled near Lenci, Italy, in when Percy Shelley drowned during a storm while sailing to meet Leigh Hunt and his wife. After a year in Italy, Mary returned to England for good with her son. Sir Timothy Shelley offered her some support, but he ordered that she keep the Shelley name out of print; thus, all her works were published without her name on them. Mary Shelley also produced five more novels, which received negative criticism for being too wordy and having awkward plots. *The Last Man* is her best-known work after *Frankenstein*. This novel, in which she describes the destruction of the human race in the twenty-first century, is noted as an inventive description of the future and an early form of science fiction. *Valperga* and *The Fortunes of Perkin Warbeck* are historical novels that have received little attention from book critics, while *Lodore* and *Falkner*, thought by many to be autobiographical based on her own life, are often examined for clues to the lives of the Shelleys and their circle. Too ill in her last few years to complete her most cherished project, a biography of her husband, Mary Shelley died at age fifty-three. For More Information Bloom, Harold, ed. *A Life of Mary Shelley*. Comment about this article, ask questions, or add new information about this topic:

Chapter 2 : 3 Women () - IMDb

Mary Shelley's Frankenstein Essay Words | 4 Pages. Shelley's Frankenstein does an excellent job at demonstrating the ideas and accomplishments of the enlightenment period.

According to Elaine Dundy , "it was agony for her to leave her child even for a moment with anyone else, to let anyone else touch Elvis. She put on weight and began to drink every day. She had wanted Elvis to succeed, "but not so that he would be apart from her. The hysteria of the crowd frightened her. At that time, Elvis was in Fort Hood , Texas, to fulfill his military obligations, but he got emergency leave to see her, and a special plane was chartered to bring him home on August Gladys died on August Beginning in his early teens, Presley embarked upon the "indefatigable pursuit of girls," but was totally rebuffed. His mother believed that Wood was a schemer who hoped to "snare" the singer only "for publicity purposes. Spreckels, singer Betty Amos, hairstylist Patti Parry, and others close to Presley all filled sisterly roles for Elvis. Goldman went on to suggest that during his military service, Elvis had "discovered prostitutes and picked up the intense fear of sexually transmitted diseases which led to claims that he had a morbid fear of sexual penetration. Elvis Presley and the Women Who Loved Him , reveals a need in Presley to play Pygmalion and father to very young girls, whom he delighted in making over. June Juanico "recalls a time when she stood up to Elvis in front of his band of hangers-on, who even then were beginning to accompany him everywhere. He grabbed her arm, took her into the bathroom and declared: Outside the crew was waiting and wondering, but Elvis was oblivious to the innuendo. He placed his hand over my side and tried to do some healing on me. He invited me to dinner at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel. Then Elvis gave me a tour of his suite, sat me on the bed in his bedroom and sang to me for two hours. He was very sweet, and he was friendly. He had more than sex on his mind. He got me to the airport on time, and our paths never crossed again. He grabbed her by the hair. She attributed his impotence to his boyishness and heavy drug abuse. His slow tender kisses ended at her bellybutton. She says, "The fact is, Elvis got hooked on speed in the army. Then it got out of control. Did I want to be with someone who would have dragged me down? The only way to have stayed with Elvis was by doing drugs. It was very sweet and Elvis was the perfect gentleman. He craved the attention of someone who adored him without the threat of sexual pressure, much as a mother would. Some of the girls were as young as fourteen. They also slipped into his bedroom Sometimes they would all sit cross-legged with him on the bed, flipping through his fan magazines or admiring his stuffed-animal collection. Often they would all lie down together and cuddle. But what went on was horseplay, not foreplay. What he liked to do was to lie in bed and watch television and eat and talk all night She asserts that she did not have an intimate relationship with her costar. Five years after her last movie with Elvis, she left Hollywood to become a Benedictine nun. The documentary God Is the Bigger Elvis covers their relationship. If he was planning to marry a girl, he wanted her to remain a virgin. Anita Wood lived at Graceland for a time, though the star, according to his own words, did not have sex with her. Priscilla was 14 years old when Elvis met her. The author says that Presley was overly attached to his mother and could not relate normally to mature women; presumably, Presley sought out very young girls because he felt threatened by women who were older. According to her account, [47] the singer told her that they had to wait until they were married before having intercourse. I want to save it. However, this claim is questioned by Suzanne Finstad. In her book, Elvis and Me , Priscilla describes her daily life with her husband. She also says that Presley became fascinated with the occult and metaphysical phenomena and an addict to prescription drugs, which dramatically changed his personality from playful to being passive and introverted. The Presleys separated on February 23, , and divorced on October 9, , agreeing to share custody of their daughter. She became a mother at 22, a few months before her 23rd birthday. It is said that Elvis never made love to her again after the birth of his daughter, and would never have sex with a woman who had had a baby. He did not remarry after his divorce from Priscilla and did not have any more children. Although she was supposedly a virgin when they met, it has been claimed that they "started with marathon love-making sessions in Vegas hotel rooms. There was a lot of heartache and he exhibited a lot of self-destructive behaviour , which was very difficult for me, you know, watching someone I loved so much destroy himself. Those guys were

always around Sometimes they would hang out with Sammy Davis, Jr. Nick Adams and his gang came by the suite all the time, not to mention the eccentric actor Billy Murphy When bullets were apparently fired at Elvis in Las Vegas, the bodyguards threw themselves in front of Elvis, forming a shield to protect him. The only one I remember was Nick Adams, the actor. Last Train To Memphis: The Rise Of Elvis Presley, p. Elvis The 1 Hits: The Secret History of the Classics, p. Elvis and Gladys, p. Judy Spreckels also came all the way to Memphis to be with Elvis for the Funeral [,] this was very kind of her also. And I know Elvis did appreciate this so very much. Elvis and Gladys , p. For interviews with teachers and former fellow students at Milam Junior High school in Tupelo, Mississippi, see Dundy, p. A Chronicle of a Cultural Obsession, p. Harvard University Press, From small-town women to movie stars, Elvis loved often but never true," San Francisco Chronicle , August 3, The author adds, "By this time, Natalie had learned an important lesson in handling the press. Natalie â€” A Memoir by Her Sister, Unknown Stories behind the Legend, p. Broeske, Down at the End of Lonely Street: The Life and Death of Elvis Presley , p. Elvis Presley and the women who loved him 1st ed. The article claims that "the so-called dangerous rock-and-roll idol was anything but a despotic ruler in the bedroom He was far more interested in heavy petting and panting and groaning" and "he would never put himself inside one of these girls Mitchell, Screen Sirens Scream!: The Adventures of Buzz Cason , p. From small-town women to movie stars," San Francisco Chronicle, August 3, We felt there was a need in The Industry for a female Elvis Presley. Lee Harrington and Denise D. Production and Consumption , p. Brown and Pat H. The Value System of Psychoanalysis , p. Taylor, The Creative Edge: Rosen, The Tao of Elvis , p. Unmaking of Elvis Presley.

By prioritizing our female friendships and spending time with these friends, we take advantage of a very simple, natural way to reduce our stress. Even more stress - Prairie voles, a monogamous rodent, have a similar response to stress.

She was the second child of the feminist philosopher, educator, and writer Mary Wollstonecraft, and the first child of the philosopher, novelist, and journalist William Godwin. Wollstonecraft died of puerperal fever shortly after Mary was born. However, the business did not turn a profit, and Godwin was forced to borrow substantial sums to keep it going. He often took the children on educational outings, and they had access to his library and to the many intellectuals who visited him, including the Romantic poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge and the former vice-president of the United States Aaron Burr. Her desire of knowledge is great, and her perseverance in everything she undertakes almost invincible. It was beneath the trees of the grounds belonging to our house, or on the bleak sides of the woodless mountains near, that my true compositions, the airy flights of my imagination, were born and fostered. Percy Shelley therefore had difficulty gaining access to money until he inherited his estate, because his family did not want him wasting it on projects of "political justice". Godwin was angry and felt betrayed. After convincing Mary Jane Godwin, who had pursued them to Calais, that they did not wish to return, the trio travelled to Paris, and then, by donkey, mule, carriage, and foot, through a France recently ravaged by war, to Switzerland. They travelled down the Rhine and by land to the Dutch port of Marseilles, arriving at Gravesend, Kent, on 13 September. When the poet Robert Southey met Shelley, he felt as if he were seeing himself from the past. The situation awaiting Mary Godwin in England was fraught with complications, some of which she had not foreseen. Either before or during the journey, she had become pregnant. My dearest Hogg my baby is dead "will you come to see me as soon as you can. I wish to see you" It was perfectly well when I went to bed "I awoke in the night to give it suck it appeared to be sleeping so quietly that I would not awake it. At Bishopsgate, Percy wrote his poem Alastor; and on 24 January, Mary gave birth to a second child, William, named after her father, and soon nicknamed "Willmouse". They planned to spend the summer with the poet Lord Byron, whose recent affair with Claire had left her pregnant. Byron joined them on 25 May, with his young physician, John William Polidori, [54] and rented the Villa Diodati, close to Lake Geneva at the village of Chamonix; Percy Shelley rented a smaller building called Maison Chapuis on the waterfront nearby. I was asked each morning, and each morning I was forced to reply with a mortifying negative. I saw the hideous phantasm of a man stretched out, and then, on the working of some powerful engine, show signs of life, and stir with an uneasy, half vital motion. Frightful must it be; for supremely frightful would be the effect of any human endeavour to mock the stupendous mechanism of the Creator of the world. In September, the astronomer Donald Olson, after a visit to the Lake Geneva villa the previous year, and inspecting data about the motion of the moon and stars, concluded that her waking dream took place "between 2am and 3am" 16 June, several days after the initial idea by Lord Byron that they each write a ghost story. Mellor later argued Percy only "made many technical corrections and several times clarified the narrative and thematic continuity of the text. On the morning of 10 October, Fanny Imlay was found dead in a room at a Swansea inn, along with a suicide note and a laudanum bottle. There Mary Shelley gave birth to her third child, Clara, on 2 September. At Marlow, they entertained their new friends Marianne and Leigh Hunt, worked hard at their writing, and often discussed politics. Reviewers and readers assumed that Percy Shelley was the author, since the book was published with his preface and dedicated to his political hero William Godwin. That autumn, Percy Shelley often lived away from home in London to evade creditors. He had agreed to raise her so long as Claire had nothing more to do with her. The couple devoted their time to writing, reading, learning, sightseeing, and socialising. My dearest Mary, wherefore hast thou gone, And left me in this dreary world alone? For thine own sake I cannot follow thee Do thou return for mine. Despite its associations with personal loss, Italy became for Mary Shelley "a country which memory painted as paradise". While Percy composed a series of major poems, Mary wrote the novel Matilda, [87] the historical novel Valperga, and the plays Proserpine and Midas. The voice of dead time, in still vibrations, is breathed from these dumb things, animated and glorified as they were by man". Once they were settled in, Percy broke the

"evil news" to Claire that her daughter Allegra had died of typhus in a convent at Bagnacavallo. Rather than wait for a doctor, Percy sat her in a bath of ice to staunch the bleeding, an act the doctor later told him saved her life. The coast offered Percy Shelley and Edward Williams the chance to enjoy their "perfect plaything for the summer", a new sailing boat. Ten days after the storm, three bodies washed up on the coast near Viareggio, midway between Livorno and Lerici. You are now five and twenty. And, most fortunately, you have pursued a course of reading, and cultivated your mind in a manner the most admirably adapted to make you a great and successful author. If you cannot be independent, who should be? She resolved to live by her pen and for her son, but her financial situation was precarious. On 23 July, she left Genoa for England and stayed with her father and stepmother in the Strand until a small advance from her father-in-law enabled her to lodge nearby. Mary Shelley rejected this idea instantly. Sir Timothy threatened to stop the allowance if any biography of the poet were published. She also felt ostracised by those who, like Sir Timothy, still disapproved of her relationship with Percy Bysshe Shelley. She may have been, in the words of her biographer Muriel Spark, "a little in love" with Jane. Payne fell in love with her and in asked her to marry him. She refused, saying that after being married to one genius, she could only marry another. Weeks later she recovered, unscarred but without her youthful beauty. She was still helping to support her father, and they looked out for publishers for each other. To avoid boarding fees, she moved to Harrow on the Hill herself so that Percy could attend as a day scholar. Final years and death In and, mother and son travelled together on the continent, journeys that Mary Shelley recorded in *Rambles in Germany and Italy* in, and In, an Italian political exile called Gatteschi, whom she had met in Paris, threatened to publish letters she had sent him. Byron and posing as the illegitimate son of the late Lord Byron. The marriage proved a happy one, and Mary Shelley and Jane were fond of each other. From, she suffered from headaches and bouts of paralysis in parts of her body, which sometimes prevented her from reading and writing. Her father encouraged her to learn to write by composing letters, [] and her favourite occupation as a child was writing stories. He was forever inciting me to obtain literary reputation. Critics have pointed to the recurrence of the father's daughter motif in particular as evidence of this autobiographical style. Lord Raymond, who leaves England to fight for the Greeks and dies in Constantinople, is based on Lord Byron; and the utopian Adrian, Earl of Windsor, who leads his followers in search of a natural paradise and dies when his boat sinks in a storm, is a fictional portrait of Percy Bysshe Shelley. The private chronicles, from which the foregoing relation has been collected, end with the death of Euthanasia. It is therefore in public histories alone that we find an account of the last years of the life of Castruccio. Through her, Shelley offers a feminine alternative to the masculine power politics that destroy the male characters. The novel provides a more inclusive historical narrative to challenge the one which usually relates only masculine events. Feminist and psychoanalytic critics were largely responsible for the recovery from neglect of Shelley as a writer. Mellor suggests that, from a feminist viewpoint, it is a story "about what happens when a man tries to have a baby without a woman In their interpretation, Shelley reaffirms this masculine tradition, including the misogyny inherent in it, but at the same time "conceal[s] fantasies of equality that occasionally erupt in monstrous images of rage". She celebrates the "feminine affections and compassion" associated with the family and suggests that civil society will fail without them. The novel is engaged with political and ideological issues, particularly the education and social role of women. In the view of Shelley scholar Betty T. Bennett, "the novel proposes egalitarian educational paradigms for women and men, which would bring social justice as well as the spiritual and intellectual means by which to meet the challenges life invariably brings". These traits are not portrayed positively; as Blumberg writes, "his relentless ambition is a self-delusion, clothed as quest for truth". The creature in *Frankenstein*, for example, reads books associated with radical ideals but the education he gains from them is ultimately useless.

Chapter 4 : Percy Bysshe Shelley - Percy Bysshe Shelley Poems - Poem Hunter

This chapter discusses Shelley's relationships with women, who feature prominently in many of his works. His most important literary collaboration was with a woman, and his works reflect the influence of remarkable women.

Share via Email Poetry emotion: But to do so is to miss the point. For the reader, her strategy is a little like being at a good party: Far from being the solitaries of popular mythology, their associations with one another, sometimes ecstatically happy, sometimes painfully fraught, were vitally important, to their daily lives and to their work. So she weaves their stories into a single narrative, a long and incestuous tale that begins with Leigh Hunt, the journalist and radical, holding court in his prison cell he was incarcerated for two years in Surrey jail, Horsemonger Lane, for libelling the Prince Regent and ends with the premature passing of the generation he so generously championed in his journals Hunt, of course, outlived them all. This approach is challenging, and occasionally throws an odd emphasis on things. But in the case of more minor characters, and particularly the women, it works a treat; it is a kind of levelling, one that restores them to their rightful place at the table. If the book has a presiding spirit, it is, perhaps, Mary Wollstonecraft, for all that she is already cold in her grave when *Young Romantics* begins. Sometimes, Claire appears to be mad, even monstrous; you feel, as Mary often did, that you would like to escape her neediness and her strange reinventions. But at others, she is sympathetic, being more sinned against than sinning, yet another casual victim of the Shelleys, whose self-absorption could be devastating. Either way, without her, the story would have been very different. Claire had a brief and unhappy affair with Byron, a liaison she conjured out of thin air, having conceived a delirious crush on him, one based solely on her reading of his poetry; later, they had a daughter, Allegra, who died young. I would not describe Claire as human glue, though she had the tenacity of a limpet when necessary. But she was both witness and catalyst. For both of them, the question of "burden" of reputation was problematic from the start. Mary eloped with Shelley, a married man they were only able to marry when his abandoned wife, Harriet, drowned herself in the Serpentine, and Claire accompanied them on their ill-planned trip to the continent. This arrangement further isolated her both from society and from her family even William Godwin, the famous radical, disapproved of it and without even the consolation of love. Why did she do it? Hay suggests that Claire, too, was infatuated with Shelley, and her diligent charting of the course of her complex and often secretive relationship with the poet, not to mention the intense stress this placed on the bond with her stepsister, is one of the great pleasures of her book. Like some white-coated ward doctor, she takes the pulse of this non-couple at regular intervals, and her medical notes are always fascinating. Claire outlived her stepsister, Mary, by 28 years, and Shelley by 57, a passage of time that afforded her a sense of perspective rare in an age where so many died young. Hay has published for the first time a fragment of autobiography written by Claire, discovered in It makes for stunning reading. Free love, she writes, "dissolves" tenderness, abusing affections "that should be the solace and balm of life". Personally, I did not take to Leigh Hunt, on whom Hay lavishes great attention. But his relationship with his sister-in-law, Bess Kent, is intriguing. The epigraph to *Young Romantics* is taken from something Keats wrote of his circle in

Chapter 5 : Friendship and Love in Frankenstein by Caroline Chen on Prezi

Mary Shelley's Frankenstein After reading the book Mary Shelley's Frankenstein, and then seeing several adaptations done for the silver screen, there are changes that the films make to the book. The most evident change that jumps out at me is the portrayal of Dr. Victor Frankenstein.

Hookham, Old Bond Street and J. Ollier, Welbeck Street, Posthumous poems of Percy Bysshe Shelley. John and Henry L. Essays, letters from abroad, translations, and fragments by Percy Bysshe Shelley. However, the height of his fame came after his death, largely due to efforts of his wife, Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, [1] to publish and preserve his works. In the prefaces Mary gives to both Poems and Essays, Percy is depicted as the paragon of virtue, the best possible man. The comparative solitude in which Mr. Shelley lived, was the occasion that he was personally known to few; and his fearless enthusiasm in the cause, which he considered the most sacred upon earth, the improvement of the moral and physical state of mankind, was the chief reason why he, like other illustrious reformers, was pursued by hatred and calumny. No man was ever more devoted than he, to the endeavor of making those around him happy; no man ever possessed friends more unfeignedly attached to him. Hereafter men will lament that his transcendent powers of intellect were extinguished before they had bestowed on them their choicest treasures. To his friends his loss is irremediable: Before the critics contradict me, let them appeal to any one who had ever known him: There is no mention of any of his adulterous or negligent behavior, nor of the irresponsible financial actions which brought the Shelleys into dangerous poverty and may have, in some cases, sped the deaths of their children. Yet, at the end, Mary adds a surprising content: When examining Poems, the first oddity appears in the Table of Contents. In the list of intriguing titles, one catches the eye: Examination of the poems reveal that they are love poems, each deeply passionate, promising undying love to the object of affection. The shortest is illustrative of the rest: I fear thy kisses, gentle maiden, Thou needest not fear mine; My spirit is too deeply laden Ever to burthen thine. This particular poem was probably written to Sophia, a young woman with whom Shelley fell in love, but this was not the only poem addressed to other women. I can give not what men call love, But wilt thou accept not The worship the heart lifts above And the Heavens reject not, The desire of the moth for the star, Of the night for the morrow, The devotion to something afar From the sphere of our sorrow? Indeed, his courting of Jane was further complicated, as Jane was married and had already left her husband for her common-law partner, Edward, who would ultimately die with Percy at sea. Or one might think she is unwilling to recognize these flaws, consciously ignoring them. This quote from Essays reveals a crucial concern of Mary: I do not conceal that I am far from satisfied with the tone in which the criticisms on Shelley are written. Some among these writers praise the poetry with enthusiasm, and even discrimination; but none understand the man. I hope these volumes will set him in a juster point of view. We must ask how much of this shaped the picture she leaves of Shelley, being perhaps too uncritical in an attempt to balance out his reputation. Joshua King has suggested, as an agnostic woman, Mary might view this immortalized portrayal of Percy and his works as the only after-life he would have, acting accordingly merciful to a husband she had loved dearly. Looking closely at these items raises some fascinating questions which could be further explored with students or in other research. Mary and Percy as well as Lord Byron were in conversation about their various works and ideas. It would be interesting to do more direct comparison between some of their works. Ultimately, further study of these poets can only be beneficial. For a brief but relatively thorough biography, see: Fantasy, Authority, and the Object Voice Surrey: Ashgate Publishing, , Oxford University Press,

Chapter 6 : A Compelling Argument About Why Women Need Friendships | HuffPost

Shelley White Style provides accessible, sustainable, and quality wardrobe consulting services to women in San Antonio. Shelley strongly believes that personal style should bring joy and confidence without stress or "overwhelm."

Author A Compelling Argument About Why Women Need Friendships Whether is it with friends, family, a therapist or a support group, women find it healing to tell their stories. If friendships can enrich our physical and emotional lives, the question becomes why so many women find it challenging to nourish them. Personal connection and relationships have arguably been sacrificed on the altar of technological efficiency. Putnam revealed in his groundbreaking book of more than a decade ago, *Bowling Alone*, covering nearly , interviews over a twenty-five year period, we have increasingly grown disengaged from our friends, family, neighbors and organizations. We belong to fewer clubs and groups, get together with friends less often, know fewer of our neighbors and spend less time with our families. The deterioration of our connections with each other not only impoverishes our personal and communal lives, but also has a significant effect on our health and well-being. We are faced with trying to reconcile the competing obligations of work, family and community with taking care of ourselves. In my thirty-plus years of clinical experience, I have often observed that without feeling a sense of belonging or connectedness, we risk feeling anxious, depressed and alienated. To that end the research shows that the strongest predictor for creating a fulfilled life is building healthy relationships with others -- at home, at work and in the community. Women and Friendship One landmark study by Laura Klein and Shelley Taylor on the relationship between friendships and stress discovered that women react to stress differently than men. This difference is due to the different proportions of hormones that are released into the bloodstream. Then oxytocin comes into play, which counters the production of cortisol and epinephrine and produces a feeling of calm, reduces fear and counters some of the negative effects of stress. Men release much smaller amounts of oxytocin than women, leaving them to feel more acutely the effects of the flight-or-fight response. Men tend to respond to stress by escaping from the situation, fighting back or bottling up their emotions. Taylor contends that women, on the other hand, are genetically hard-wired for friendship in large part due to the oxytocin released into their bloodstream, combined with the female reproductive hormones. When life becomes challenging, women seek out friendships with other women as a means of regulating stress levels. A common female stress response is to "tend and befriend. Another study underscoring the importance of friendships was conducted David Spiegel who studied the survival rate of women with breast cancer. He found that those women who had a strong, supportive circle of friends outlived by many years their counterparts who lived in social isolation. The study also showed that not having friends or confidants is as detrimental to your health as being overweight or smoking cigarettes. They found that even in the face of this major life loss, women with close friends with whom they can share their burdens fare better than women who lack close friendships. Whether is it with friends, family, a therapist or a support group, women find it healing to tell their stories. We want to talk about our emotional experiences and to process what has happened and what we might do going forward. Ruthellen Josselson, author of *Best Friends: We lose sight of the strength we provide each other and the healing benefits we derive from our friends*. As the research suggests, we need to build and maintain these important bonds to protect our physical and emotional well-being. Benefits of good friendships and social support:

Chapter 7 : CND: UCLA Study On Friendship Among Women

Percy Bysshe Shelley, a controversial English writer of great personal conviction, was born on August 4, He grew up in the country, in the village Broadbridge Heath, just outside of West Sussex.

They shape who we are and who we are yet to be. They soothe our tumultuous inner world, fill the emotional gaps in our marriage, and help us remember who we really are. By the way, they may do even more. Scientists now suspect that hanging out with our friends can actually counteract the kind of stomach-quivering stress most of us experience on a daily basis. A landmark UCLA study suggests that women respond to stress with a cascade of brain chemicals that cause us to make and maintain friendships with other women. Until this study was published, scientists generally believed that when people experience stress, they trigger a hormonal cascade that revs the body to either stand and fight or flee as fast as possible, explains Laura Cousin Klein, Ph.D. Now the researchers suspect that women have a larger behavioral repertoire than just fight or flight; In fact, says Dr. Klein, it seems that when the hormone oxytocin is released as part of the stress responses in a woman, it buffers the fight or flight response and encourages her to tend children and gather with other women instead. When she actually engages in this tending or befriending, studies suggest that more oxytocin is released, which further counters stress and produces a calming effect. This calming response does not occur in men, says Dr. Estrogen, she adds, seems to enhance it. The discovery that women respond to stress differently than men was made in a classic "aha" moment shared by two women scientists who were talking one day in a lab at UCLA. There was this joke that when the women who worked in the lab were stressed, they came in, cleaned the lab, had coffee, and bonded, says Dr. When the men were stressed, they holed up somewhere on their own. I showed her the data from my lab, and the two of us knew instantly that we were onto something. The women cleared their schedules and started meeting with one scientist after another from various research specialties. Klein and Taylor discovered that by not including women in stress research, scientists had made a huge mistake: The fact that women respond to stress differently than men has significant implications for our health. It may take some time for new studies to reveal all the ways that oxytocin encourages us to care for children and hang out with other women, but the "tend and befriend" notion developed by Drs. Klein and Taylor may explain why women consistently outlive men. Study after study has found that social ties reduce our risk of disease by lowering blood pressure, heart rate, and cholesterol. Klein, that friends are helping us live longer. In one study, for example, researchers found that people who had no friends increased their risk of death over a 6-month period. Friends are also helping us live better. In fact, the results were so significant, the researchers concluded, that not having close friends or confidants was as detrimental to your health as smoking or carrying extra weight. When the researchers looked at how well the women functioned after the death of their spouse, they found that even in the face of this biggest stressor of all, those women who had a close friend and confidante were more likely to survive the experience without any new physical impairments or permanent loss of vitality. Those without friends were not always so fortunate. Yet if friends counter the stress that seems to swallow up so much of our life these days, if they keep us healthy and even add years to our life, why is it so hard to find time to be with them? The following paragraph is, in my opinion, very, very true and something all women should be aware of and NOT put our female friends on the back burners. Every time we get overly busy with work and family, the first thing we do is let go of friendships with other women, explains Dr. We push the m right to the back burner. We nurture one another.

Chapter 8 : Shelley and Women - Oxford Handbooks

A landmark UCLA study suggests friendships between women are special. They shape who we are and who we are yet to be. They soothe our tumultuous inner world, fill the emotional gaps in our marriage, and help us remember who we really are.

So what kinds of friends do I want to hang onto? Kids, jobs and life often get in the way of forging and keeping real connections. The urgency I felt in my 20s, when every overture from a new beau required a minute analysis with a friend over the phone, is gone. After giving it some thought, I came up with the following list. Friends who are up for anything. But a few of my adventurous friends did -- and I love them for it. It was wonderful to get down and dirty, and to push myself physically, with a bunch of women willing to try something outside their comfort zone. Friends who are upbeat. You know the opposite of this type: They are those folks who ruminate over every little problem in their life again and again -- and yet never make one move to change their situation. People who are positive and motivated and who lift up those around them are worth hanging on to. I have one friend who never fails to smile when she sees me. Friends who are loyal. After all, loyalty is a two-way street. Friends who make the effort. I know people are busy. But it only takes a minute to shoot a text or email to someone or to pick up a phone, if you are one of the rare few who still remember the fine art of conversation. Friends who are honest. This may be the hardest friend to come by. The person who will rip off your rose-colored glasses and tell you, "Stop already. Talk about a kick in the gut! The fact that someone had noticed my weight gain -- and then had the courage to say something about it -- made me double up my effort to get fit. If you find someone who will tell you the truth, in an honest attempt to help, hang on to them for dear life. Have your own ideas about friendship in midlife? Let us know in comments.

Chapter 9 : Frankenstein Quotes by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley

Women portrayed as weak, dependent Monster initially learns about warmth and love Reflection of Shelley's life with the Baxters Shows emptiness of Shelley's life with her family.

She established a substantive literary career while contending with the obstacles of single parenthood and depression. To escape the boredom, they dreamt up a competition: I saw the hideous phantom of a man stretched out, and then, on the working of some powerful engine, show signs of life, and stir with an uneasy, half-vital motion. In , the second edition revealed Mary was the true author, and critics panned the work. A rumor caught fire and spread that Percy, not Mary, wrote Frankenstein. This falsehood persists today, though contemporary scholars admit it is untrue and unjust. Mary Godwin Shelley was extraordinarily well educated for a 19th century woman. The daughter of two well-known philosophers: Mary and her older half-sister Fanny were raised by her father in a house of books and lively conversation with intellectuals often visiting Godwin and his family in his home. As an adult, she continued a strict habit of daily study in Greek, Latin, and Italian languages, literature, art and music. Mary Godwin Shelley endured tremendous tragedy and tumult that further connects her to her lonely, monstrous creation, Frankenstein, who questions beauty and the inherent goodness of human nature. Hostilities between the women grew to such a state that Mary developed terrible eczema. Not long after she returned home, at the age of sixteen, Mary met and ran away with a married man, Percy Shelley. Their life together was fraught with financial and emotional insecurities. Mary felt deep sorrow for the death of her sister and tremendous guilt for the death of Harriet. Between and , Mary gave birth to five children, but only one survived to adulthood. Her first two babies died soon after birth. The death of her third child, William, affectionately called Wilmouse, at the age of three sent Mary into a serious depression. Claire was also romantically linked to Lord Byron, and they conceived a little girl named Allegra, who tragically died when she was only five. In the months that followed, Mary endured two more devastating blows. First, she lost her fourth child to miscarriage, and very soon after, Percy Shelley died in a sailboat accident. In her journals, Mary blames her youthful transgressions for the tragedies of her adulthood. Just as she altered her own personal narrative, reworking life into fiction, she reframed the persona of her deceased husband. Her contribution to these biographies is significant, though Lardner did not always credit Mary as an author. At the age of fifty-three, Mary Shelley died of a brain tumor and her literary accomplishments seemed to die along with her. Mary Shelley grappled with the profound struggles she experienced in her life by putting pen to paper and writing. Today she is praised for her sophisticated, philosophical, and artful works. A version of this article first appeared at [SheroesofHistory](#).