Guided to empowerment in Jane Austen’s Pride and Prejudice

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“I had not known you a month before I felt that you were the last man in the world whom I could ever be prevailed on to marry” (Ch. 34), Elizabeth tells Darcy. In doing so, she is able to claim a portion of her own independence and get closer to being an empowered woman by being able to choose to marry for love more than comfort; however, she is not the only character that has been able to accomplish this. Austen writes about numerous female characters in all of her novels, particularly in Pride and Prejudice. Here, she shows the various ways women can gain their own empowerment and independence through the guidance of others.

Critics have rightly acknowledged Austen’s portrayal of the empowered female characters. Daniel J. Kruger suggests, “Austen’s numerous insights as revealed by her portrayal of female mating strategies resemble those of modern evolutionary psychologists. Each of her novels contains several young female characters of contrasting personalities and behaviors” (117). In Austen’s novels, the characters experience their own situations and they each react in a different way. Their actions and the guidance that they receive is what gives them their empowerment. Michael Stasio and Kathryn Duncan argue that “she creates a space that upon closer examination often empowers her female characters” (137). The space that Austen gives her female characters to grow comes with many complications from outside sources but each of the characters are able to work towards gaining their own empowerment with the guidance of others.

In Austen’s attempts to empower her female characters, she shows the reader other social issues that affect a female in society. Robert Hume argues, “Austen builds into each novel explicit or implicit money issues and income contrasts that invite the reader to reflect on the
brutal constraints on women” (293). Hume shows how Austen depicts the lack of dowry as an obstacle to courtship. Money is a major factor when it comes to each of the female characters. Some of them do not have enough money in order to obtain whom they want, while others have the money but still cannot obtain the men they are interested in marrying. It is up to the female characters in Pride and Prejudice to empower themselves in order to get the men that they want. Hume further argues that Austen sets up unrealistic situations when it comes to money: “[E]ach of her six major novels poses an explicit or implicit question about money, concerning which Austen’s views are consistently anxious and glum, her fairy-tale endings to the contrary notwithstanding” (290). By setting up a plot where money is involved in courtship, Austen presents to her characters a chance to gain their empowerment.

Each of these critics make valid points about the empowerment that Austen gives her female characters. This essay extends these observations by closely examining each of the four female characters in Pride and Prejudice: Elizabeth, Jane, Lydia, and Charlotte. All four of these women are challenged through their own courtships, which they handle in different ways, because of the guidance that they receive from parents and friends. Elizabeth and Jane both end up marrying men that are higher in society and wealthier than them; Lydia marries a man who only wants her for money; and Charlotte marries a man in order to have a secure future. Despite the differences that each of them have in their courtships, Austen shows that there is still an opportunity for the characters to claim their own female empowerment and independence.

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When examining the women of *Pride and Prejudice*, we must first consider the highly energetic Lydia Bennet. She is the second youngest of the Bennet daughters, and her age becomes very clear due to her irresponsible and immature behavior. Throughout the novel her parents give her no direction as to how she should approach a courtship, so she is left to figure out dating on her own. Mr. Bennet’s lack of attention is shown when it is stated, “If you, my dear father, will not take the trouble of checking her exuberant spirits, and of teaching her that her present pursuits are not to be the business of her life, she will soon be beyond the reach of amendment. Her character will be fixed, and she will, at sixteen, be the most determined flirt that ever made herself or her family ridiculous” (43.18). Although her behavior can be considered inappropriate by the standards of the world that Austen has built, she is able to claim what she thinks is her own independence and empowerment through her search to find a man that she could marry.

Kruger observes of Lydia, “Rather than waiting for men to come to her, she takes the initiative and expresses her interest in them, pursuing potential mates without discretion” (119). Lydia handles courtships differently than her sisters due to her parent’s lack of guidance. Instead of waiting around for suitors to come to her, Lydia goes into society on her own and finds possible men for herself. Kruger further describes Lydia as “young, headstrong, and frivolous, with a passion for socializing and flirting with the military officers garrisoned nearby” (119). Austen uses these characteristics of Lydia to show the reader a less guided side to female empowerment. In Lydia’s mind, she is already a powerful and headstrong young woman, but in reality, Austen portrays her as immature through her actions with men.
The thought of independence that Austen gives Lydia is what leads her to elope with Mr. Wickham. He is a soldier in the military who is a man of greed. Stasio and Duncan argue, “Wickham has no property and must, like the female characters, rely solely upon his person and social skills to impress” (141). He must use these social skills in order to marry well. Austen describes Wickham’s character when she states, “Whatever he said, was said well; and whatever he did, done gracefully” (Ch 16). Austen uses his likable personality to its highest potential when it comes to his interactions with other characters. In the novel, it is made clear that Wickham must focus on marrying for money and not for love when Colonial Fitzwilliam states, "Younger sons cannot marry where they like.... Our habits of expence make us too dependant [sic], and there are not many in my rank of life who can afford to marry without some attention to money" (121). If Wickham wants a secure future, he cannot marry exclusively for love, and after closely examining his character, it is clear that he does not care much for the emotional aspect of relationships at all.

Later in the novel, Lydia goes to visit Brighten, and Elizabeth tries to point out to her father that this is a bad idea: "Our importance, our respectability in the world, must be affected by the wild volatility, the assurance and disdain of all restraint which mark Lydia's character" (151). Mr. Bennet ignores Elizabeth’s advice and lets Lydia go. Due to their father’s lack of concern, while there, “Lydia elopes with.... Wickham but does not marry him, risking her own reputation as well as those of her sisters” (Kruger 119). This leads her family into a frenzy. The fact that Lydia is alone on a trip with a man that she is not married to will ruin her reputation in society. Mr. Collins writes a letter to the Bennets, and in it, he perfectly sums up the importance of correcting the situation at hand:
The death of your daughter would have been a blessing in comparison of this. [...] Howsoever that may be, you are grievously to be pitied; in which opinion I am not only joined by Mrs. Collins, but likewise by Lady Catherine and her daughter, to whom I have related the affair. They agree with me in apprehending that this false step in one daughter will be injurious to the fortunes of all the others; for who, as Lady Catherine herself condescendingly says, will connect themselves with such a family? (48.11).

By Lydia taking off, she is trying to gain her empowerment, but all she succeeds in doing is giving her power to another. The only one who has the resources to fix the situation is Mr. Darcy, who ends up using his financial wealth. With this action, Austen is showing the readers how hard it is for a female to gain her own empowerment without the proper guidance from their parents. Lydia and Wickham end up wedding one another, but only under the circumstance that Wickham receives a sum of money annually from Mr. Darcy.

This is not the first time that both Mr. Darcy and Mr. Wickham experience conflict with one another. Glenda Hudson notes, “Intense rivalry and antagonism exist between Darcy and Wickham” (126). Both men had a past friendship that was ruined by greed. It is their courtships with the Bennet daughters that force them to interact with one another again. Wickham tries to turn everyone against Darcy. Elizabeth eventually figures out the truth about his character, but it is too late, as Lydia has already begun a relationship with him. This leads Elizabeth to blame herself: “As to his real character, had information been in her power, she had never felt a wish of inquiring. His countenance, voice, and manner had established him at once in the possession of every virtue” (36.4). Although Mr. Darcy has past conflict with Wickham, he still
helps Lydia by giving Wickham the money that he requested in order to marry her. Darcy helps Lydia because of his interest in Elizabeth.

Although it may not appear to others that Lydia gains empowerment, Austen has Lydia gain it in her own mind. She may have gone against what others would deem respectable, but she did do what she thought was best as far as her own personal interest, which makes Lydia empowered in her own mind. Austen has Lydia appear proud of her new found life by making her seem like she is of higher status than her sisters. Even though she thinks that she is empowered, Mr. Darcy is the one who actually experiences empowerment through their marriage, due to the fact that he is the one who has paid for them to get to the ill-mannered behavior that Lydia’s parents have ignored over the years. Lydia further shows her lack of empowerment in her marriage through the letter that she writes Elizabeth when she marries Mr. Darcy:

I wish you joy. If you love Mr. Darcy half as well as I do my dear Wickham, you must be very happy. It is a great comfort to have you so rich, and when you have nothing else to do, I hope you will think of us. I am sure Wickham would like a place at court very much, and I do not think we shall have quite money enough to live upon without some help. Any place would do, of about three or four hundred a year; but however, do not speak to Mr. Darcy about it, if you had rather not.

Even after Lydia gains her own independence, she still has to depend on Darcy to help her. When she comes home to visit her family later on as a married woman, she shows her new-found independence and is completely unaware of their disapproval. Leo Rockas shows Lydia’s
new empowerment when he states, “Lydia the married lady returns in great triumph over her sisters, unaware that the sensible people in her family (not her mother) look on her condition with contempt” (4). Either she notices their disapproval or she does not care; but the simple lack of recognition shows that she has become her own empowered women. Out of all of the characters in the novel, she may not be the happiest, but Austen does give her the opportunity to gain her own empowerment. Austin shows here that female independence does not have to be physically gained, but that it can also be mentally obtained.

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Austen also gives the eldest Bennet sister, Jane, her own female empowerment and independence, even though it may not seem like it to most readers. Jane and Elizabeth are two completely different people when it comes to female independence. Hudson shows this when she explains, “Lively and witty, Elizabeth is quick to form judgements and to criticize, whereas Jane is quiet, self-effacing, and unwilling to denounce anybody” (73). Jane is a modest woman who tends to go along with what others want her to do. She comes off as more of the ideal woman, one that is beautiful and not headstrong. Unlike Elizabeth, Austen does not give Jane her own empowerment until later in *Pride and Prejudice*.

As stated previously, Austen initially portrays Jane as a dependent character, but she also gives her a little empowerment. Kruger shows this when he describes, “Jane is shy, Demure, and reserved. She does not exert much effort on finding a suitable man, but rather waits passively for men to approach her, drawn by her notable beauty” (119). Austen focuses Jane to gain her empowerment through physical appearance rather than her actions, and she
must depend on her appearance to draw in a possible suitor. Mr. Bingley also depends on his physical appearance, as well as his sense of humor and his family, to gain his power. He must rely on these characteristics to gain people’s interest and Jane is first drawn to him because of these aspects. It is shown when she states, "He is just what a young man ought to be ... sensible, good-humoured, lively; and I never saw such happy manners!—so much ease, with such perfect good breeding!" (4.1). Here, Austen shows that Mr. Bingley must depend on his status in life to give him the power he needs in society. It is not until later in the novel that they are both able to claim more empowerment for themselves.

From the very beginning of the novel, Austen depicts Jane as controlled by the other characters, and this control is more clearly shown when Jane starts her courtship with Mr. Bingley. The first character that takes a controlling role in Jane’s courtship is her mother, Mrs. Bennet. She sets up challenging circumstances for Jane to overcome, such as her going to balls and getting stuck at Mr. Bingley’s home, because she would not give her the carriage despite knowing it was going to rain. When Jane asks for the carriage, her mother responds, "No, my dear, you had better go on horseback, because it seems likely to rain; and then you must stay all night" (7.22-23). As a result of this act, Jane ends up becoming ill and consequently must stay at the Bingley’s home for an extended period of time. Mrs. Bennet claims Jane’s empowerment throughout the courtship of Mr. Bingley. In order for Jane to gain empowerment for herself, Austen has to have her learn to depend on herself more than the others around her.

When Mr. Darcy suspects that Jane does not love Mr. Bingley in the same way that Bingley loves Jane, he steps in as a parental figure to correct the situation and breaks them up. It becomes Elizabeth’s responsibility make Mr. Darcy realize his mistake. When Mr. Darcy
realizes the error in his judgment, he states, "The serenity of your sister's countenance and air was such, as might have given even the most acute observer, a conviction that, however amiable her temper, her heart was not likely to be touched" (130). He tries to explain away his false judgement by saying that she did not appear to have sincere feelings toward Mr. Bingley, and Elizabeth then informs him that Jane is hard to read based on exterior expression. Stasio and Duncan both make an interesting point when they state, “One could argue that it is Jane who is temporarily punished for her inability to attract a mate properly” (142). Austen comes off as punishing Jane for her inability to properly portray her own feelings, but this could easily be the same for Lydia. Austenpunishes Lydia for being too outspoken by giving her an unhappy marriage. She also punishes Jane by taking Mr. Bringley away. Unlike Lydia, Jane is rewarded in the end of the novel by being able to have a happy marriage, because she decided to change her behavior.

Stasio and Duncan go further in their analysis when they state:

It is Bingley who fails to reach the eventual heroic status of Darcy due to his timidity. Bingley's willingness to be persuaded so easily to give up Jane puts him in some ways on the same plane with Mr. Collins, lacking independence, of will in this case, and social dominance; for though Mr. Bingley's manners are the most agreeable at parties, it is Darcy who commands the most attention (142).

Mr. Bingley is also like Jane in the sense that he does not appear empowered, for the simple fact that Darcy was the one who seemed to make the majority of the decisions in Jane and
Bingley’s courtships. Mr. Darcy is the one who separates them, and he is the one who brings them back together. Mr. Bingley simply does what Darcy tells him to.

By the time Bingley leaves town, Jane is left at the mercy of others as a result of being forced to wait for his return. Stasio and Duncan explain: “[E]ver patient Jane, who embodies the contemporary female ideal of passivity in the novel, must pine endlessly for Bingley’s return” (138). Jane has no other option but to wait for his return since she has no power of her own. Austen eventually gives Jane her own empowerment when she sends Jane to go looking for Mr. Bingley, but unfortunately she is unable to meet with him. Even though Austen has Jane fail in this moment, she does give Jane her own empowerment and independence through her actions. In the early sections of *Pride and Prejudice* when her mother guided her actions, Jane would not have been able to motivate herself to go search for the man she loves, but rather would have sat around and waited for his return. The fact that Austen has Jane take matters into her own hands shows that she has claimed a portion of her own empowerment.

Austen also gives Mr. Bingley a chance to empower himself in the novel when he returns to propose to Jane. Although Mr. Darcy is the one that sets up his return, he claims his own strength when he works up the courage to approach Jane and apologize for his actions. It is a small act, and Darcy did play a major role in his being able to do this, but like Jane, Austen has him slowly move forward toward gaining his own independence. Austen shows in this moment that proper guidance from family and friends is important when claiming empowerment, because without it, Bingley and Jane would not have reached the success of their courtship. In the beginning, when Mrs. Bennet was guiding Jane, she failed in her attempt
to marry Bingley, but when Darcy took over the responsibility of guidance, they both reached success.

Austen has both Jane and Mr. Bingley assume their own independence throughout the duration of the novel. They both had to get over the obstacles of other characters controlling what they do and what they should think. In a way, it is shown that the courtship of the two of them is what gives them the opportunity to gain empowerment. If it was not for their courtship, they would both still be at the hands of the decisions of others. Austen shows that courtship can also be a way for one to obtain their own empowerment.

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Charlotte is another important character to focus on when examining female empowerment in *Pride and Prejudice*. Unlike the other female characters in the novel, Austen does not show any one person in particular giving guidance to Charlotte. She appears to be guiding herself in the direction that she should take with her life. It is important to note that Charlotte is in her late twenties, which makes her older than the other girls, so this could be one reason explaining why she is left to guide herself to her own empowerment.

From the start of the novel, Austen portrays Charlotte as a level-headed woman. She is often shown giving advice to the other female characters in the novel. This is mostly seen through her friendship with Elizabeth. Charlotte is the only character that sees Mr. Darcy as a possible suitor for Elizabeth and she is often seen complimenting him, rather than judging him like the other characters in the novel.
As the novel progresses, Austen has Charlotte show a whole new side of her own empowerment when she agrees to marry Mr. Collins. When she chooses to marry him, she does not do it out of love, but rather out of a need for security.

Charlotte herself was tolerably composed. She had gained her point, and had time to consider of it. Her reflections were in general satisfactory. Mr. Collins, to be sure, was neither sensible nor agreeable; his society was irksome, and his attachment to her must be imaginary. But still he would be her husband. Without thinking highly either of men or matrimony, marriage had always been her object; it was the only provision for well-educated young women of small fortune, and however uncertain of giving happiness, must be their pleasantest preservative from want. This preservative she had now obtained; and at the age of twenty-seven, without having ever been handsome, she felt all the good luck of it. (22.3)

To Charlotte, the thought of marriage was never centered on finding someone to love, but was about securing a future. Austen makes Charlotte fully aware of her situation in life, in that she is getting older in age and she has no other prospects of marriage. In order for her to have a comfortable future, she feels she must settle down with a respectful man.

When Charlotte tells Elizabeth about the news of her pending marriage, she reacts in a negative way. Klenick shows the reason for Elizabeth’s dislike when he states, “Elizabeth objects to Charlotte’s match simply because it does not arise from romantic love” (15). To Elizabeth, it is more important to marry for love rather than security. Austen has Elizabeth reject Mr. Collins for this very reason. Elizabeth fails to realize one thing, and it is that, “Charlotte is much more
like her husband than Elizabeth can admit” (Klenick 16). Austen shows Charlotte and Mr. Collins’ view of marriage as being about advancement in social position rather than being a state of a romantic union. They both look at their courtship as a transaction that benefits each. Charlotte gets to have a sensible marriage and good home, while Mr. Collins gets to have a good wife and caretaker. Klenick sums this up when he states, “Like her husband, Charlotte considers that money must be the overriding consideration in all marital transactions, as it is in hers: in this, she has never understood her friend” (16). Charlotte understands something that Elizabeth does not appear to grasp for a portion of the novel: money is an important thing to consider when obtaining a secure future.

Austen awards Charlotte a marriage based on security, but “Austen makes clear that Charlotte’s is not the worst fate for women in the novel. She has the comfort of a home and the adaptability necessary to live with a fool for a husband” (Stasio and Duncan 139). When comparing both Charlotte and Mr. Collins, it is clear that the two of them are capable of living a happy life together. Hume states, “Charlotte Lucas, who knows exactly what she is getting in Mr. Collins but is nonetheless deeply relieved to be able to marry him” (294), is also comfortable with her new marriage. Austen shows her to be completely aware of the man that she will be marrying, but through her own guidance, she is able to be happy with the knowledge of the comfortable and secure future she is gaining. By obtaining her own future through her own guidance, Charlotte is able to obtain her own independence and female empowerment. It is clear that Austen respects Charlotte’s self-empowerment, because she gives her a comfortable marriage with little to no conflict.

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When analyzing empowered females in *Pride and Prejudice*, it is difficult not to think of Elizabeth Bennet. From the very beginning of the novel, Elizabeth is working towards gaining her own empowerment through the guidance of her father. Elizabeth was raised in a family that let her be more independent than most females who lived during her time. She, as well as the rest of her younger sisters, are permitted to take an active role in society, when historically only the older sister was allowed to. The Bennets are able to speak more freely than was the norm. Elizabeth comes off as a normal girl of her time who is testing her limits. She begins to show her empowerment when she rejects Mr. Collins in his offer of marriage, despite not having offers from other suitors. Stasio and Duncan discuss: “Elizabeth, of course, is faced with the same choice of mate in Mr. Collins and chooses differently, turning down his proposal in spite of no alternative offers” (140). Although Elizabeth is given no other option as to any future marriage proposals, she takes her fate into her own hands and does not consult her own parents. She chooses to take a risk and reject Mr. Collins. Elizabeth has watched her father be married to a woman for the wrong reasons, so this has guided her to not marry for anything less than love. If it had not have been for Mr. Darcy later in the novel, Elizabeth could have quite possibly ended up a spinster. Mr. Collins was aware of the fact that Elizabeth did not have many options herself, and as a result, found it hard to believe that she would turn down his offer. Mr. Collin’s shows that he does not believe what Elizabeth is saying when he states, “As I must therefore conclude that you are not serious in your rejection of me, I shall choose to attribute it to your wish of increasing my love by suspense, according to the usual practice of elegant females” (19.17). Despite what Elizabeth says, Mr. Collins does not believe it.
When Elizabeth rejects Mr. Collins, it is clear that he is not used to associating with an empowered woman such as herself, so he jumps to the conclusion that she is not being honest about how she truly feels. Elizabeth is forced into a back-and-forth banter, trying to convince Mr. Collins of her not being interested in him. Mr. Collins later decides that Elizabeth is too empowered for his idea of a wife:

If she is really headstrong and foolish, I know not whether she would altogether be a very desirable wife to a man in my situation, who naturally looks for happiness in the marriage state. If therefore she actually persists in rejecting my suit, perhaps it were better not to force her into accepting me, because if liable to such defects of temper, she could not contribute much to my felicity (20.4).

Mr. Collins comes to an understanding that Elizabeth is an empowered female through the stubbornness that she shows toward him, and Austen portrays this aspect of her very well.

Elizabeth continues to be an empowered female even when it comes to Mr. Darcy. He challenges Elizabeth in numerous ways throughout the novel, particularly in regard to her female independence. One of the times that she gains her own empowerment with Darcy is when she rejects his first marriage proposal: “I had not known you a month before I felt that you were the last man in the world whom I could ever be prevailed on to marry” (Ch. 34). Elizabeth once again takes her fate into her own hands and risks a future without marriage. She is constantly questioning herself and her own opinions on things concerning him. When they first encounter one another, they let false assumptions of the other keep them apart: “They are not always right in their readings of their world, but they never set out to deceive, which is for
most other characters an inescapable feature of courtship culture. “ (Klenck 13). Both of them continue through the novel by challenging one another, until they ultimately wed one another. Through Elizabeth’s courtship of Mr. Darcy, Austen portrays female empowerment.

The sense of empowerment that Elizabeth gains from her father is shown through her attempts to find out who the real Mr. Darcy is. However, in order for her to try and gain her own empowerment, she chooses to base her opinions of Mr. Darcy on what others tell her to think. The struggle of whether to believe Darcy or Wickham shows that Elizabeth has not claimed her full empowerment. Wickham seems to see the more dependent side of Elizabeth. He tells her a false story about how Mr. Darcy betrayed him. it is shown how Elizabeth immediately believes what he has to tell her and does not question him when Austen explains, “Interestingly, she does not go to Darcy himself for a denial of the report” (Rockas 201). The fact that she does not consider going to Mr. Darcy to see what he has to say shows how little she views his character.

It is not until after the rejection of Darcy’s marriage proposal that Elizabeth begins to change her opinion about his character. In his letter, Darcy explains to Elizabeth that he is not what she thinks he is. He clears up issues about Jane and Bingley, and he also explains the relationship with Wickham. Elizabeth later shows the effects of the letter:

The letter, perhaps, began in bitterness; but it did not end so. The adieu is charity itself.-

But think no more of the letter. The feelings of the person who wrote and the person who received it are now so widely different from what they were then, that every
unpleasant circumstance attending it ought to be forgotten. You must learn some of my philosophy. - Think only of the past as its remembrance gives you pleasure (Chapter 58).

The letter was the beginning of Elizabeth’s new-found opinion of Darcy and later in the novel she further changes her opinion of him when he helps both her sisters with their courtships.

Stasio and Duncan shows, “[I]t is not enough for Darcy to be wealthy; he also must be willing (or perceived as willing) to share some of these resources with a mate. At first, Darcy is not generous with either money or, perhaps more importantly, his public praise of Elizabeth” (143). Money plays an important role when it comes to the typical courtship, but for Elizabeth, it is not important.

Lack of finances play a big role in Austen’s novels: “[F]oundational reality underlying all of Austen’s novels is painfully simple: a genteel woman must either have money or marry money” (Hume 293). This shows that there is a certain extent to which a women can be empowered. Elizabeth can only be empowered for as long as she can afford to be. For example, in her refusal of Mr. Collins, Elizabeth is only able to say no as long as she also is prepared for the consequences of turning down a good prospect. Kruger states, “Austen recognized the importance of female choice” (116). It is apparent that Austen thinks highly of female driven choice, but it is also clear that there is only so much a female can give up her right of choice. If Elizabeth’s father had died an untimely death, she would have been left with nothing. In such scenarios, there would have been dire consequences: she may have ended up poor and unappealing to any other future prospect. It is her dowry, or lack thereof, that allows her to decide whom she will share her future with.
It is not money that leads Elizabeth to marry Mr. Darcy, but his actions. When Darcy writes the letter and helps her family, Elizabeth is able to gain a new opinion of him. Later in the novel Darcy proposes for a second time: “If your feelings are still what they were last April, tell me so at once. My affections and wishes are unchanged, but one word from you will silence me on this subject for ever” (Chapter 58). This time, when Darcy proposes, Elizabeth accepts. She has now become fully aware of his true character, and as a result she is willing to marry him. Austen shows in this moment that it is not money that brings about to Elizabeth to wedding Darcy, but it is his character.

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In conclusion, it is clear that Austen has used a variety of different techniques when it comes to portraying the struggle of obtaining female empowerment without proper guidance. Throughout the course of her novel, *Pride and Prejudice*, Austen tested Lydia, Jane, Charlotte and Jane to show different aspects of empowerment. The actions of each of these women and the guidance they receive is what leads them to their independence and empowerment.
Work Cited


