

Chapter 8

Feminist Movements and the Social Outburst in Chile: The Time of Women?



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8.1 Introduction

Among contemporary social movements, feminism and its movements stand out because of their history, massive support, and global scope. Paradoxically, they have been strikingly less visible in the analysis of political and social phenomena, being “traditionally ignored both from the history of ideas and the history of social movements” (Amorós y De Miguel 2018). This evidences the tensions among the traditional means of representation and their study paradigms, while it demonstrates their distancing from social demands themselves. Re-examining these links implies recognizing the specificity of the feminist and women’s movements¹ as an object of study, and the contributions of feminist theoretical perspectives as analytical and

¹Mora and Ríos (2009) say that women’s movements as a form of collective action refer to movements organized around a representative female identity of the group, which interacts with allies, opponents, and authorities in raising their claims. Barrancos (2005) specifies that women’s movements are not necessarily feminist movements, however, both correspond in terms of gender attributes, that is, in making the voice and place of women visible. In this chapter we will use both denominations, as expressions of women’s social movements, with a particular emphasis on feminist movements.

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