

I'm supporting the feminist strike because ...



#ichstreike8M



8. März
F*Streik

We are not the first – Looking back

An incomplete selection of historical Women Strikes

1600

According to the „Global Nonviolent Action Database“, the strike of the Haudenosaunee women is considered the first feminist rebellion in the history of the USA: They wanted to fight for a veto right in decisions about wars and therefore first refused sex and pregnancies, later they withheld clothing and food from men - with success.

1844

The „Weavers' Revolt“ in Silesia was largely carried by women, according to historian Gisela Notz. Industrialization had led to great impoverishment, and the women workers demanded fair wages and dignified treatment by the factory owners. The uprising was bloodily put down.

1893

In Vienna, when Amalie Seidel, a 17-year-old garment worker, wanted to stand up for better working conditions, she was fired. The other female workers demanded Amalie's re-employment and stopped working in return - other women and girls from other factories joined in. After 3 weeks, the „Strike of 700“ achieved: a minimum wage, the reinstatement of arrested women and the 10-hour day.

1908

At the beginning of the 20th century, there was great unrest and critical debate among working women. In 1908, 15,000 women marched through New York City demanding shorter hours, better pay and the right to vote.

1910

At the International Conference of Working Women in Copenhagen, Clara Zetkin introduced the idea of an International Women's Day - a day to press their demands and call for an end to discrimination.

1911

The 1st International Womens Day took place on March 19, 1911 - in view of the tense situation only in Denmark, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and the USA. The focus was on the request for political emancipation and for peace.

1917

During the war, Russian women* demanded „bread and peace“ - four days after the women strike, the Tsar was forced to abdicate and women were granted the right to vote. The date the Women Strike began, according to the Julian calendar in use in Russia at the time, was Sunday, February 23. In the Gregorian calendar, that equates to March 8.

Since then, the 8th of March is the date of the Women Strike, making feminist fights visible all over the world!

We will not be the Last – Looking into the future

**We call for a Sit-In strike in your street on the 8th of March at 12h !
#westrike #Istrike8M**

With loudspeakers and leaflets on the chairs we show why we are striking. Just write your demands on there, hang those on the chair, sit in front of your houses and companies! And play our stream:

„100 Gründe am 8. März zu Streiken“ @radioangrezi 12pm – 1pm

Together with the women's council Sêvê we accompany you on the sit-in strike with info about feminicide in Germany and Kurdistan and we take a look at all the different reasons there are for a feminist strike.

The Strike lives in the Struggles

March 8th is a day of solidarity! We want to connect our global struggles and resistance practices and call out the feminist strike with a collective voice. We want to expose the patriarchal, racist, capitalist and colonial organization of our societies and fight together against oppression and invisibility!

Why strike?

Strike makes visible who and under which conditions the work in our society normally - and how specific burdens of FLINTA* look like. In capitalism, strike is a form of protest that hurts economically and has consequences quickly felt by all. A strike interrupts usual processes, brings automatisms to a standstill and in the best case nothing works anymore - thus we become uncomfortable!

Sit-In Strike

There are many reasons for FLINTA*s to strike. We list numerous reasons on our website.

**FLINTA = Women, Lesbians, Intersexual People, Non-Binary People, Trans People, A-Gender People*

Women and Queerstrike Bremen

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