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1. Historians should have a more differentiated understanding of the impact of urban life on early modern female crime. Women’s experiences varied across Europe and were shaped by their specific local context.

2. Patriarchy is not only important to understand female experiences. Men who were labelled as vagrants and prosecuted as dangerous robbers were just as much ‘victims’ of societal norms that centered around the traditional burgher patriarchal household as women who were prosecuted for illegitimacy or lewdness were.

3. Early modern households should not be considered as private, but as public spaces that functioned alongside formal means of social control. As housewives, women played a key part in upholding this model of social order and the disciplining of deviant behavior.

4. Institutions of control were shaped by the way women encountered them. Women found ways to accommodate patriarchal ideologies, adapt them to their own needs, and instrumentally use the interest of the authorities that sought to maintain this order.

5. Gender is not incorporated sufficiently in the history programmes of universities. It should not be seen as a separate topic and approach, but as an integral part of history teaching and research.

6. The New History from Below is an important approach to the discipline because it highlights the agency of historical actors and the ways in which their encounters with disciplining institutions shaped these same institutions.

7. Despite the increasing internationalisation of academia, there is still little contact between various ‘national’ schools of history writing. German research is hardly integrated in Anglophone social history. Such language divides hinder the advancement of historical research.

8. The historical discipline teaches us important skills for everyday life: the critical evaluation of information and the source of this information is invaluable in a time of limitless (online) news channels.

9. Our society faces increasing social inequality and universities have an important role in reversing or minimizing the effects by guaranteeing equal access to higher education. This means there should be more protest from universities against financial policies that prevent low-income groups from entering higher education.

10. Preventing climate change should not be the responsibility of consumers, but of governments taxing polluting companies and promoting overconsumption.