

1884

全臺女子首學「淡水女學堂」落成，開始轉變臺灣女孩的命運，打破「女子無才便是德」的迷思。 Tamsui Girls' School, the first girls' school in Taiwan, was marked the beginning of change in Taiwan girls' life



1887

臺南「新樓女學校」創校，為臺灣百年女學校「長榮女中」前身，是南臺灣第一所現代西式女學校。入學首要條件是「解除纏足」，將戒纏足與與女學結合，在清末臺灣社會有重要意義。 Sin-Lau Girls School in Tainan, the first western-style girls' school in south Taiwan, began its operation. This school was later renamed as Chang Jung Girls' Senior High School and has been operating for over 100 years. Upon its founding, the first admission requirement was to ban the students on practicing foot-binding.

1925

臺灣第一個本土獨立婦女組織「彰化婦女共勵會」誕生，散播婦女解放意識的種子。隔年(1926)，「諸羅婦女協進會」於嘉義成立，展開性別文化論述。 Changhua Women's Network, the first group organized by Taiwan women, was founded to sow the seeds for women's liberation. The next year (1926) Zhuluo Women's Association was founded in Chiayi to begin the discussion on gender culture.



1935

國民政府發起新生活運動，成立「婦女指導委員會」，由蔣宋美齡女士擔任指導長，從事救濟、救護、兒童保育、戰地服務及生產工作，對抗戰作了最偉大貢獻。 Aligning with the "New Life Movement" set up by civil government R.O.C., led by Madam Chiang Soong May-Ling, "Women Adversary Council" was founded to be the headquarter of all women-related campaign. The Council provided battlefield assistance and all sorts of production needed in wartime.

1946

台灣省婦女會成立，是戰後臺灣第一個合法成立的省級婦女團體，積極提出廢娼與解放婦女的主張，並實際從事保護養女工作。1951年，臺灣省政府及蔣宋美齡女士與婦女團體發起保護養女運動後，成立「臺灣省保護養女運動委員會」，輔導養女制度合理合法發展，致力改善養女的平等處境，養女會成立呼應女權發展潮流。1956年制定「臺灣省現行養女習俗改善辦法」(婦女團體與警察機關法律上的地位，得以介入處理有關養女問題)。 Taiwan Provincial Women's Association R.O.C. was the first legally-founded. The Association encouraged women's suffrage; meanwhile, it served as an instrumental in protecting the adopted daughters from abuse. In 1951, The Taiwan Provincial Government and women's groups started the Taiwan Provincial Movement on Protecting Adopted Daughters which led to the founding of the Committee of Taiwan Provincial Movement on Protecting Adopted Daughters which aimed at ensuring that the adoption would be made fairly and legally. Enacted "Taiwan Provincial Policy of Eliminating and Preventing Unjust Treatment from Local Adopted Daughter Customs". (Relative women associations and police institutions have become legitimate when the necessary interference is demanded over adopted daughter issues.



1947

「中華民國憲法」頒布、實施；憲法中明文規定「性別平等」的原則，展現我國婦女運動首次與國際接軌之成果。 The Constitution of the Republic of China was promulgated and enforced. Influenced by the international demand for women's suffrage, the Constitution expressly states that all citizens of the Republic of China shall be equal before the law and shall enjoy the same rights. 1950 蔣宋美齡女士創立「中華民國婦女聯合會」提供官兵家屬照顧服務，為促進國際連結，退出合國後陸續於海外成立22個分支機構，協助資源連結。 The National Women's League (NWL) of the Republic of China was set up in 1950 by Madam Chiang Song Mei-Ling. NWL became the synergy between government-military and women organization.



1976

呂秀蓮女士等成立亞洲第一個結合婦運與出版業的「拓荒者出版社」，鼓吹新女性主義。 Madam Annette Lu Hsiu-lien and other advocates founded the Pioneer Publishing, the first publishing house in Asia that brought together women's movement and the publishing business, to champion for new feminism.

1982

「婦女新知(Awakening)雜誌社」成立，倡議兩性平權、喚醒女性自覺，接續七〇年代的婦運。 The foundation of the Awakening Magazine whose purpose was on awakening women's self-awareness and on establishing the cultural roots for equal rights in 1970s.

1985

臺灣大學人口研究中心婦女研究室成立，為國內第一個大學婦女研究室。1990年出版《婦女與兩性學刊》，為亞洲第一份性別研究學刊。 National Taiwan University Women's Research Program, the first research program focusing on women's studies in Taiwan's universities, was established. It started to publish Journal of Women's and Gender Studies, the first gender research journal in Asia, in 1990.

1987

婦女新知雜誌社改組為婦女新知基金會，為臺灣戰後第一個標舉女性主義的婦女團體。其後現代婦女基金會、婦女救援基金會、勵馨基金會、晚晴協會、主婦聯盟等，以不同議題為訴求的婦運團體陸續成立。 The Awakening Magazine was reorganized into the Awakening Foundation and it became the first feminism-oriented women's group in post-war Taiwan. Later the diversely focused women organizations mushroomed including Modern Women's Foundation, Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation, Warm Life, Homemaker's Union and Foundation...etc.

1989

現代婦女基金會成立國內第一個「強暴危機處理中心」，展開婦女人身安全法案之立法運動。 The Modern Women's Foundation established the Rape Crisis Center and began its advocacy for passing a law that can protect women's personal safety.

1990

婦女新知基金會等「民間團體民法親屬編修正委員會」組成，展開後續為期20年的修法運動。 The Committee of NGOs on Amending the Civil Code Book Family was formed to commence a 20-year movement advocating for the amendment of the Civil Code Book Family.

1992

外交部主導成立跨部會之臺籍慰安婦專案小組，婦女救援基金會展開慰安婦生活及醫療照顧、對日訴訟賠償及史實紀錄等工作。 The Ministry of Foreign Affairs established the inter-ministerial project group for Taiwanese comfort women. The TWRF campaigned for the victims of "Comfort Women" by fighting with Japanese government for the "Reparations to Conform Women".

1997

「行政院婦女權益促進委員會」成立，正式將婦女運動帶入國家體制。隔年，責成內政部捐助成立「財團法人婦女權益促進發展基金會」。 The Executive Yuan established the Committee of Women's Rights Promotion in 1997. The significance of the decision was to integrate the non-governmental women movement into national operation system. In 1998, The Foundation for Women's Rights Promotion and Development was founded under the sponsorship of the Ministry of the Interior.

2000

呂秀蓮女士成為中華民國第一位女性副總統。 Madam Annette Lu Hsiu-lien became the first female Vice President of R.O.C.

2005

行政院婦權會通過「行政院各部會性別主流化實施計畫」，為政府全面推動性別主流化政策之辦理依據。 The Committee of Women's Rights Promotion, Executive Yuan passed "The Implementation Plan For Gender Mainstreaming For All Ministries and Agencies of The Executive Yuan," the government's guideline for prompting gender mainstreaming policy.

2007

總統簽署並頒布「消除對婦女一切歧視公約」(CEDAW)加入書，為臺灣主動遵守聯合國之國際婦女人權規範。 The President signed and ratified CEDAW, exemplifying Taiwan's proactive stance at observing the UN conventions on safeguarding the human rights of women.

2008

內政部成立臺灣國家婦女館，由婦女權益促進發展基金會承接。 The Ministry of the Interior unveiled Taiwan Women's Center and commissioned the Foundation for Women's Rights Promotion and Development for overseeing the Center's operation.

2010

行政院組織法修正通過，行政院宣布於2011年於行政院內設立專責性別事務之「行政院性別平等處」。 The Organic Law of the Executive Yuan was passed and the Executive Yuan announced that it will create the Department of Gender Equality within in Executive Yuan in 2012.

2011

於國際婦女節召開首次全國性之「全國婦女國是會議」，由行政院各部會、各縣市地方政府及民間婦女團體參與，共同討論性別平等政策綱領。 The Central Government will organize and hold National Women's Council, previously held by city/county governments and women's groups, for the first time on International Women's Day. This Council discussed a guideline for gender equality policy.



臺灣女人特展

A Century of Women's History

世紀見證 女史紀實

縱走臺灣女史百年軸序，歷史牆貫穿解嚴前後，記錄女性權益之重要政府作為與民間發展軌跡。 Presenting the historical axis in a hundred years of Taiwan women's life, from the period prior to, during, to after the martial law, to record the important governmental achievements in promoting women's rights and benefits in Taiwan as well as the course of the development of women's rights and benefits in the Taiwan society.

The Remarkable Women in History

她的瞬間 歷史永恆

本人物單元，集結政治、婦團、法律、宗教、教育、藝文、醫藥、科學、體育、公益、經濟、軍警等12個不同領域的女性群像，展現臺灣一百年來，在不同時代背景下女性的身影，看她們如何發揮影響力，為自己創造豐富的人生，也為歷史留下瞬間的永恆。 The collection of this section presents multiple characters of women in 12 fields covering politics, women movement, legislation, religion, education, art, medicine, science, sports, social work, economy, military and police to introduce how Taiwanese women, with different background, in different era, exerted their influence on society. The momentary existence of those remarkable women has become the legacy in Taiwan culture.

- ▶宋美齡，最具影響力的女性政治家與社會慈善家
- ▶許世賢，第一位民選女性市長
- ▶呂秀蓮，第一位國家女性副總統
- ▶李元貞、顧燕翎等成立婦女新知雜誌社
- ▶高李麗珍，創辦基督教彩虹事工中心婦女展業中心
- ▶張金蘭，首位女性大法官
- ▶張聰明，創辦全臺女子首學
- ▶包德明，創辦戰後最早的女子商業高等學校——銘傳女子商專
- ▶賈麗若，首位女性擔任大學教育研究所所長(臺灣師範大學)
- ▶趙麗蓮，「鵝媽媽」，空中英語教學先師
- ▶吳健雄，中國的居禮夫人
- ▶蘇雪林，首位獲得行政院文化獎女性文學家
- ▶廖瓊枝，臺灣第一苦旦
- ▶蔡瑞月，臺灣舞蹈之母
- ▶殷允芃，天下雜誌創辦人
- ▶鄭至慧，女書傳人、婦運文化大將

- ▶紀政，飛躍的羚羊，臺灣女子選手在奧運奪牌的第一人
- ▶曾雅妮，高爾夫球世界第一
- ▶吳舜文，前裕隆集團總裁，第一女實業家
- ▶釋證嚴，聞聲救苦，慈濟大愛
- ▶孫理蓮，芥菜種傳道會創辦人
- ▶辜嚴倬雲，發揚婦聯慈善精神
- ▶陳樹菊，默默行善的時代英雄
- ▶劉俠，伊甸基金會創辦人
- ▶蔡阿信，第一位女醫師
- ▶周美玉，軍護之母
- ▶黃慈婷，首位女戰鬥直昇機飛行官
- ▶謝艾潔，首位女艦長
- ▶黃慧芬，首位女蛙人
- ▶程曉桂，全國首席證識權威

The Women's Life Retold in Fading Images

穿越時代 她的生活

臺灣查某人的生活與服飾流變，再現社會經濟變遷下，庶民女性生活發展與蛻變。 Revisiting the change in daily work and fashion trends in Taiwan women's life under the socioeconomic transformation in Taiwan to trace the course of the development and the metamorphosis of Taiwan women's lifestyle.

洗衣板上笑聲吆著；角落縫紉機咯滋咯滋滾動著針車織布聲 從客廳到工廠 從私領域到公領域 她們的技藝，女紅到創作 她們的足跡，從三寸屐痕到實現夢想 她們的生活，從家事婦女到SOHO族 她們的風華，從明星花露水到開架式彩妝 她們的歲月，已穿越時代，聞見生活流變