

moment that she doesn't give herself away in every sentence she utters, you must be perfectly cracked about her [...] You two infinitely stupid male creatures." (Shaw, 2003 [1914]:64 & 67). Knowing this, Liza resorts to her in order to be helped and Higgins' mother shows to be totally in favour of the Liza's rebellion –although, usually, the older a woman was, the more deeply-rooted and used to the age's conventions she was–:

"MRS. HIGGINS. Eliza came to me this morning. She passed the night partly walking about in a rage, partly trying to throw herself into the river and being afraid to, and partly in the Carlton Hotel. She told me of the brutal way you two treated her [...] And then you were surprised because she threw your slippers at you! I should have thrown the fire-irons at you." (Shaw, 2003 [1914]: 91)

In conclusion, the three plays show that admiration towards women, sometimes seen as goddesses, was very exceptional. The playwrights mainly highlight the evolution of women during the centuries and their pass from a submissive attitude and way of life to an unavoidable and needed rebellion so as to acquire a little freedom. The fact that literary works reflect the barriers that women had to surpass is, at least, ironic, since many of the restrictions that they had to suffer were related with the reading and writing of literature, their works being despised and them being forced to use male pseudonyms.

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