

# Comparing and contrasting gays and lesbians

[Family](#), [Same Sex Marriage](#)



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## **Introduction**

Homosexuality is a term that is commonly used to describe people aligned to a given sexual orientation or is showing interest and getting attracted to members of the individual's gender. Therefore, men getting sexually attracted to fellow men and women getting sexually attracted to fellow women. The word gay is usually applied as the other word for homosexuals, while lesbianism is the term used to refer to female homosexuality. For diverse cultures during changing times, homosexual activities have been differently tolerated and variously accepted of, endured, banned, and punished. The term homosexuality was infamous in the Rome and Greece cultures, as the relations between the adolescent and adult males in specific have to turn out to be a key focus of Western conformists in the recent past years. Muslim cultures, as well as Judeo Christian, have primarily alleged that homosexual relationships as sinful and is a characteristic of an immoral society. Nevertheless, many Christian and Jewish leaders, however, have moved out to greater lengths to demonstrate that it is the actions of the

community and never about the personalities or even their orientation or inclination prescribed by their diverse faiths and religions. This topic has endangered to create complete splits in some other denominations (Peter, 2005).

## **Open-Mindedness**

A very popular similarity between gays and lesbianism is their way of thinking and open-mindedness. Research has shown that both lesbians and gays respect other forms of sexual orientation more than different sexualities. This is probably because most societies worldwide undermine and disapprove of same-sex marriages and consider them immoral.

## **Equality in the Relationship**

Additionally, gays and lesbian couples who are married or get engaged apply and appreciate the rare rule of equality, and they do so by sharing household responsibilities and ending them together. Research has shown most of such same-gender relationships assign by balancing and allocation of household tasks equally but specialize as one partner does, for example, the cooking, and the other does the ironing. In this separation pattern, no partner does more of the household labor than the other partner (Lake, 2009). Studies have shown that most lesbian or gay pairs are most likely to apportion by balancing and sharing, while the married heterosexual couples operate by the principle of segregation as the wives do the bulk of domestic labor. More so, additional studies based on evidence put forward that many gay and lesbian couples have a planned and agreed financial corporation and merge or pool partial or full of their earnings, and this grows more prosperous with

time. However, data also proposes that gay and lesbian couples in a relationship are more probable to plan their investments together, and this is more common in lesbian relationships. In two recent case studies carried out in Britain, gay and lesbian relationships sampled respondents usually make equivalent contributions to domestic expenses, but else each manages their finances separately regularly in distinct bank accounts (Peter, 2005).

## **Different Attitudes To Homosexuality**

On the other hand, meta-analyses of the study literature indicate that heterosexual women and men respond in different ways to homosexuality. Heterosexual males usually portray higher feelings of sexual preconception, such as adverse attitudes towards homosexual individuals than done by heterosexual women. This difference in preconceived notion results primarily from heterosexual men's disrespect towards homosexual males, which are more negative consistently than either of their attitudes towards lesbianism and heterosexual females' attitudes concerning either gay men or lesbians (Ekwenze, 2012). These explanations all imply that heterosexual men and women think differently about homosexuality.

## **References**

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