

# [Ch. 2- gender](https://assignbuster.com/ch-2-gender/)

sexbiological

the biological distinction between females and males

chromosomesXX for females, XY for males ONCH. 2- GENDER SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUFOR ONLY$13. 90/PAGEOrder Nowgonadsovaries for females, testes for maleshormonesgreater proportion of estrogen and progesterone than testosterone in females; greater proportion of testosterone than estrogen and progesterone in malesinternal sex organsfallopian tubes, uterus, and vagina for females; epididymis, vas deferens, and seminal vesicles for malesexternal sex organsvulva for females, penis and scrotum for malesintersexed individualsthose with mixed or ambiguous genitalsgendersocial contruct

social construct which refers to the social and psychological characteristics associated with being female or male   
Ex. women as moody and easily embarrassed   
Men as competitive and sarcastic

socializationthe process through which we learn attitudes, values, beliefs, and behaviors appropriate to the social positions we occupygender identitythe psychological state of viewing oneself as a girl or a boy, and later as a woman or a mangender dysphoriaa condition in which one's gender identity does not match one's biological sex - ex. transsexualismtransgenderdisplayed sex and true sex don't match

a generic term for a person of one biological sex who displays characteristics of the other sex

cross-dresserindividuals who dress or present themselves in the gender of the other sex (may be heterosexual, homosexual, or bisexual)transsexualsan individual with the biological and anatomical sex of one gender (for example, male) but the self-concept of the other sex (that is, female)   
\*\*They live full-time in the role of the gender opposite their biological sexgender rolessocial norms which specify the socially appropriate behavior for females and males in a society; socially definedsex rolesroles defined by biological constraints and can be enacted by members of one biological sex only- for example, wet nurse, sperm donor, child-bearergender role ideologythe proper role relationships between women and men in societybiosocial theoryaka sociobiology; social behaviors (ex. gender roles) are biologically based and have an evolutionary survival functionparental investmentpart of biosocial theory; any investment by a parent that increases the offspring's chance of surviving and thus increases reproductive successsocial learning theory• emphasizes the roles of reward and punishment in explaining how a child learns gender role behavior   
• contrasts with biosocial theory   
• learning also occurs when parents or peers offer direct instruction (ex. girls wear dresses) or by modelingidentification theory• children acquire the characteristics and behaviors of their same-sex parent through a process of identification   
• Girls identify with their mothers and boys identify with their fatherscognitive-developmental theory• Reflects a blend of biological and social learning views   
• The biological readiness of a child, in terms of cognitive development, influences how the child responds to the gender cues in the environmentgender discriminationthe ability to identify social and psychological characteristics associated with being female or male, begins at about age 30 monthsagents of socializationfamily   
race/ethnicity   
religion   
education   
economy   
mass media

\*\*each agent of socialization reinforces gender roles that are learned from other agents of socialization, thereby creating a gender role system that is deeply embedded in our culture→ all affecting relationship choices

occupational sex segregationthe concentration of women and men in different occupationsGender Roles in Latino/Hispanic Families• tends to be less role rigidityGender Roles in Afghanistan under the Taliban• women given little freedom, and are forced to be completely dependent on men   
• women are oppressed   
• role of women in rural areas is one of submissiveness   
• patriarchal social structure   
• self-immolation continues at a steady rateGender Roles in Caribbean Families• diverse family patterns, but often women and their children are the primary family unit- fathers of children rarely live in the home   
• when men do live with women, division of labor prevails (women taking care of domestic and child-care tasks)   
• view motherhood- not marriage- as the symbol of their womanhood   
o about half of all female household heads have never been marriedGender Roles in East and South African Families• a diverse continent   
• East Africa (ex. Kenya)- gender roles are in flux   
• Roles are very separate and prescribed, with most authority and power in the men's domain   
• South Africa- African family has traditional role relationships and patriarchynegative consequences of female role socializationless income   
feminization of poverty   
higher risk for STIs   
negative body image   
less personal/marriage satisfactionfeminization of povertythe idea that women (particularly those who live alone or with their children) disproportionately experience povertysexisman attitude, action, or institutional structure that subordinates or discriminates against individuals or groups because of their biological sexbenevolent sexismthe belief that women are innocent creatures who should be protected and supportedfemale genital alterationcutting off the clitoris or excising (partially or totally) the labia minorapositive consequences of female role socializationo Longer life expectancy   
o Stronger relationship focus   
o Keep relationships on track   
o Bonding with childrennegative consequences of male role socializationidentity synonymous with occupation   
limited expression of emotions   
fears of intimacy   
custody disadvantages   
shorter life expectancypositive consequences of male role socializationhigher status and power   
higher incomes and easier to climb corporate ladder   
rarely targets of sexual harassment   
freedom of movement   
greater available pool of potential partners   
norm of initiating a relationshipAndrogynya blend of traits that are stereotypically associated with masculinity and feminity (ex. Adam Lambert); flexibility of traitsphysiological androgyny: mixed body parts

intersexed individuals

behavioral androgynymixed behaviors

blending or reversal of traditional male and female behavior, so that a biological male may be very passive, and a biological female may be very assertive

positive androgyny: a view of androgyny that is devoid of the negative traits associated with masculinity (ex. aggression) and femininity (ex. being passive)Gender Role Transcendence• abandoning gender frameworks and looking at phenomena independent of traditional gender categories   
• easier for women than men, because our culture values masculinity

putting all things aside and not letting certain molds dictate our lives

Gender Postmodernism• abandons the notion of gender as natural and emphasizes that gender is socially constructedage that children view gender as permanent6 or 7 years oldwhich familial relationships are the most enduring? sister-sistermedia as a socialization agent-both reflect and shape gender roles   
-typically conform to traditional gender stereotypes   
-depict exploitation, victimization, and sexual objectification of womenthe future of gender roles-gender roles are becoming more equal   
-independence and ascendency of womencategories: cross-dresserbiological sex: either   
sexual orientation: eithercategories: transvestitebiological sex: male   
sexual orientation: gaycategories: transsexualbiological sex: either   
sexual orientation: eithertransvestiteA person who sometimes wears clothes traditionally worn by and associated with the opposite sex; typically a male who cross-dresses occasionally by habit or compulsion.

generally have less or no desire to change their sex; they simply enjoy being able to cross-dress from time to time.

what of the following refers to the biological distinction between females and males? sexwhich term refers to a blend of traits that is associated with both masculinity and feminity? androgynywhich theory emphasizes the role of reward and punishment in explaining how a child learns gender role behaviorsocial learning theorythe social norms that dictate what is socially regarded as appropriate female and male behaviors make up one's: gender rolewhich of the following is not a negative consequence of traditional female role socialization? longer life