

Sociology ch. 9



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An individual's membership in one of two biologically distinct categories- male or femalesexTerm to describe a person whose chromosomes or sex characteristics are neither exclusively male nor exclusively femaleintersexed

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NowThe physical, behavioral, and personality traits that a group considers normal for its male and female membersgenderThe extent, much debated in recent years, to which inherent physical differences define the distinctions between the two sexeshuman sexual dimorphism_____ suggests that in some cases, biological differences may be result of culturally prescribed masculine and feminine behavior rather than the cause of it. LepowskyThose who believe gender roles have a genetic or biological origin and therefore cannot be changed. According to their view, you're either male/female-you have no other option. Chromosome/hormones/genitalia determine your identity, the way you interact and see yourself, and the activities you engage

inessentialistsAn individual's self-definition or sense of gendergender identityThose who believe that notions of gender are socially determined, such that a dichotomous system is just one possibility among many. See gender as social construction&acknowledge possibility the male/female categories aren't the only way of classifying individuals. They believe the meaning of masculinity/femininity may differ drastically in different societies/historical periodsconstructionistsLiterally meaning " rule of the father"; male dominated societypatriarchyTrue or false? Male dominated society can be traced back to biological differences. Ex: males had to hunt/protect/ head of household therefore had more authority/power/strength while woman did the home/care activities. But this does not account to today's society nowtrueThe position of the family

member who provides the family's material support and is often an authority figure. Talcott Parsons identified this, being tasked oriented/breadwinnerinstrumental roleThe position of the family member who provides emotional support and nurturing. Talcott Parsons identified this. It's important for the care of children and stabilizing the personality of the instrumental partner against the stresses of the competitive worldexpressive roleThey believe that there are still social roles better suited to one gender than the other, and societies are more stable when norms are fulfilled by the appropriate sex. functionalismThey believe have historically had access to most society's material resources and privileges&seek to maintain their dominant status. See gender inequality in much the same way they see race and class- manifestations of exploitationconflict theoryConflict theorists argue that gender inequality is just a derivative of class inequality- therefore it originates w/ private property. ___ noted capitalists benefited from maintaining patriarchal families, with women in private sphere and men in public workplace in at least two waysFriedrich EngelsTerm describing an individual whose sense of gender identity transgresses expected gender categories. Their sense of self/identity differ from their physical sex. Ex: a female may have female genitalia, but identify as a mantransgenderedIndividuals who identify with other sex and have surgery to alter their own sex so it fits their self-imagetranssexualsEmphasize how gender is socially constructed and maintained in our everyday lives. They see gender identity so important to our social selves that we can barely interact with anyone without first determining that person's genderinteractionistsThe lifelong process of learning to be masculine or feminine, primarily through four agents of socialization: families, schools,

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peers, and the media gender role socialization. Usually the primary source of socialization. Kara Smith argues the gender role socialization begins before the birth; if know sex-you start preparing for the baby. After birth, babies begin to respond/internalize expectations around them. Learning behavior and meanings through social interaction. Gender ties in like when a girl does the dishes and boys take out the trash. This all has to do with: family. Girls and boys are frequently put in same-sex groups and assigned gender-stereotyped tasks, such as playing with dolls and trucks. Differences appear at playgrounds, each sex engage in different activities. Boys: get challenged more, can make teacher annoyed, athletic. Girls: earn higher grades, focus on social skills/appearance. This all has to do with: school. Same-sex groups help create gendered behavior. When same sex group play together, their activities are more likely to be gender typed; girls have tea parties. Children may be punished or mocked by others for crossing over gendered borders. Groups can be enforcing gender roles and the assumptions about sexuality that underlie them. Can lead to bullying or rebellious behavior on part of the boys and eating disorders with girls. This all has to do with: peers. Movies/comic books/music etc. can influence/learn how to behave, how to be accepted, what to value, what is normal, and how gender fits into society. Becoming more persuasive in society, both sexes learn that certain activities and attitudes are more appropriate for one gender than for the other. Mostly aimed towards adolescents. Some contradicting ex: video games thought to be mostly boys, but more girls are starting to get into it too. This all has to do with: media. Women tend to be more of the caregiver of the family, even after a divorce. If taking out time from work to care for their sick child, they may be seen as nonproductive time, and may face

discrimination, and still face household chores at home called ____second shiftTrue or false? Females tend to live long than males. Thomas Perls & Ruth Fretts believe that sex hormones estrogen & testosterone may be the possible cause. Testosterone is linked to aggressive/violent behavior/heart disease/harmful cholesterol in blood. Estrogen lowers harmful cholesterol/reduce likelihood of heart disease and strokeWomen are more likely than men to finish high school and attend college, but men are more likely to attain a four-year and advanced degree and get paid higher/more. This all has to do witheducationWomen are more likely than men to be found outside of labor force. Jobs that are traditionally female are undervalued/underpaid; pink collar jobs like nurses/librarians. Women are more likely to live in poverty than men. This all has to do withwork & incomeThe economic trend showing that women are more likely than men to live in poverty, caused in part by the gendered gap in wages, the higher proportion of single mothers compared to single fathers, and the increasing costs of child carefeminization of povertyThe unpaid housework and child care often expected of women after they complete their day's paid labor. Term coined by Arlie Hochschildsecond shiftMen are more likely to die violent deaths & be victims of assault. Women are more likely to be victims of personal theft & victims of rape & victimized by their intimate partner. Men represented in mostly all categories and women mostly in prostitution & runaways. This all has to do withcriminal justiceBelief in the social/political/economic equality of the sexes; also the social movements organized around that belief. Both a theoretical perspective & social movementfeminismThe earliest period of feminist activism in the US, including the period from the mid-19th century until American women won

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the right to vote in 1920. Began in Seneca Falls, NY organized by Elizabeth Cady Stanton & Lucretia Mott. Campaign issued Declaration of Sentiments - suffrage movement

first wave The movement organized around gaining voting rights for women

suffrage movement The period of feminist activity during the 1960s and 1970s often associated with the issues of women's equal access to employment & education. More closely associated with the right to vote; Betty Friedan's *Feminine Mystique*, National Organization for Women, and raising groups were key events

second wave Dealt with women who expressed their sense of limitation & dissatisfaction they felt with their lives. It's because women were restricted from pursuing activities outside these traditional roles. Help try to push for equal opportunity laws

Betty Friedan's *Feminine Mystique* The most recent period feminist activity, focusing on issues of diversity & the variety of identities women can possess. Beginning in 1980s-90s. Concern with rights of women in all countries & with environmental & animal rights. Marginalizing the concerns of women of color/lesbians/working-class

third wave A movement that originated in 1970s to discuss the challenges of masculinity. Confused what it means to be a "real man"

male liberation An offshoot of male liberationism whose members believe that feminism promotes discrimination against men.

men's right movement An offshoot of male liberationism whose members support feminism & believe that sexism harms both men & women. Society will be happier if became less sexist. Argue that men should share more of the responsibilities of child care/economic disparities/violence against women/respect women's lives

pro-feminist men's movement The character or quality of being sexual, use to describe sexual behavior/desires/fantasies is called: ____

The inclination to feel sexual desire toward people of a particular gender or toward both genders is called: ___sexuality, sexual orientation/sexual identity Sexual desire for other genders - dominant - " straight" is called: ___

The tendency to feel sexual desire toward member's of one's own gender - minority - " gay" or " lesbian" is called: _____

Sexual attraction to both genders - minority is called: _____

Involves the lack of sexual attraction of any kind; asexual people have no interest in or desire for sex -small minority is called: ___heterosexuality, homosexuality, bisexuality, asexuality___ developed a scale to measure a spectrum based on the degree of sexual responsiveness people had to members of the same & opposite sex. They took into account also the individual's fantasies/dreams/feelings/sexual activities Alfred Kinsey and colleagues Social theory about gender identity & sexuality that emphasizes the importance of difference & rejects as restrictive the idea of innate sexual identity. queer theory Fear of or discrimination toward homosexuals or toward individuals who display purportedly gender-inappropriate behavior. homophobia A social institution that has played a particularly interesting role in creating & sometimes challenging sexual stereotypes . People who still have no firsthand knowledge of homosexuality turn to this as their exclusive source for understanding it. As homosexuality is becoming more common, it is shown more through these sources. the mass media