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### Gender Stratification: Video #32

1. Gender stratification is the inequalities of wealth, power, status, etc. between genders.
2. Patriarchy is a system in which men have more power and are “superior” to others. This is maintained by favoritism of men and numerous stereotypes. Examples of a patriarchy are England in the 1600s and the United States in the 1800s.
3. Hegemonic masculinity is the “celebration” of certain characteristics that are considered to be masculine.
  - a. Emphasized femininity is the “ideal” view of a woman from the perspective of a man. This serves hegemonic masculinity because this view is created as what the stereotypical masculine man molded by hegemonic masculinity would desire.
4. The second shift refers to a woman’s duties after normal work hours like childcare, cooking, cleaning, laundry, etc. The media portrays a stereotypical family with the woman doing such duties and some public and corporate policies only allow women to take parental leave, reinforcing the concept of the second shift.
5. The glass ceiling is an invisible structural barrier preventing the advancement of women in society. The glass ceiling appears differently in different sectors of society and different contexts. For example, there has never been a female president of the United States, and many corporations have a disproportionately low number of women in leadership positions.

6. The wage gap is the discrepancy between the salaries of white men and women in similar positions. This gap is caused by a variety of factors, including educational and career choices, difference in experience, and systematic discrimination. The wage gap is larger for Hispanic and African-American women because of additional racial discrimination.

### Theories of Gender: Video #33

1. Different cultures and societies worldwide have different and multiple gender roles. For example, some Native American tribes had a third distinct gender that was as prominent as male and female.
2. Structural functionalism views gender as a means to organize society into two distinct, complementary roles to maintain ordered and stable households. However, it is based on a heteronormative view of society. Symbolic interactionism views one's gender as one's fashion and lifestyle choices. Although this analyzes the individual view of gender well, it largely ignores the overall societal view of gender. Conflict theory views gender as a system that distributes power and privilege unevenly, similar to the concept of the bourgeoisie and the proletariat in Marxism. This concept may place too great of an emphasis on gender and may overshadow other means of discrimination like racial and socioeconomic.
3. Liberal feminism advocates for women's equality by overturning discriminatory policies and laws. Socialist feminism views capitalism as the vehicle for patriarchy and also advocates for economic equality. Radical feminism seeks to eliminate the concept of gender and "goes farther" than liberal and socialist feminism.