**Abstract (1,200 Character Max)**

Past research has demonstrated that Black Americans have a greater tendency to perceive individual and systemic racism compared to White Americans, due in part to Black Americans’ better understanding of the history of racism within the United States (i.e., *The Marley Effect*; Nelson et al., 2012; but see Strickhouser et al., 2019). However, racism is not the only plight faced by many Americans; sexism also has a long history within the United States (e.g., voting rights). Similarities between women’s and Black Americans’ oppression could suggest a sexism-based Marley Effect. We investigated this possibility in two studies. In Study 1, conducted with college students, we found that the relationship between gender and perceptions of sexism were mediated by historical knowledge of sexism in the United States. In Study 2, conducted with adults on Prolific, using a more generalized sample, the relationship between participant gender and knowledge of sexism was strongest among those high in gender identity centrality. These results suggest that educational interventions may help mitigate gender differences in awareness of sexism.

**Program Description (400 Character Max)**

Work on White and Black Americans’ perceptions of racism suggests that Black Americans perceive more racism in part because of their greater knowledge of racism (i.e., The Marley Effect). In two studies, we found that similar effects emerge for men’s and women’s perceptions of sexism, especially among participants high in gender identity centrality.