

FINAL REVIEW

FORMAT OF THE FINAL EXAM

Answer all 24 multiple choice questions

THEN

Answer all fill - in the blank AND four essay questions OR

Answer all 6 essay questions (Do NOT answer any fill in the blank)

PGS. 270 - 272.8

Birth Control has a Long History

1. Historically
 - a. "birth control" accomplished through neglect, abandonment, or outright killing of unwanted babies
 - b. Intended function of sex: procreation
 - c. Most condoms were made from animal intestines
 - d. 1960s - oral contraceptives → helps spur the "sexual revolution" of that time
2. Feminists led the campaign to legalize contraception
 - a. "Comstock Laws"
 - b. Margaret Sanger (Read Box on 19.1)
 - i. Birth control movement
3. Contraception has not yet solved the problem of unwanted births
 - a. Half unwanted pregnancies in the US result from not using any method of contraception, but the other half results from failure of a method that *was* used



CHAPTER 17 - Sex as a Commodity

Can Money Buy you Love?

1. Prostitution - the practice of engaging in sex for pay
2. Historically prostitution viewed as a necessary evil
 - a. "the oldest profession"
 - b. Only way in which unattached W could support themselves
 - c. Development of "red light districts"

3. Prostitution is on the decline
 - a. High proportion of male and/or transgendered prostitutes in some cities
 - b. Illegal everywhere in U.S., except parts of Nevada and Rhode Island

There is a Hierarchy of Prostitution

1. Street prostitution or "street walking"
 - a. Most visible and familiar part of the industry
 - b. Lowest rank and charge lowest prices
 - c. Many risks (being beaten, raped, STDs and pregnancy)
 - d. Majority of female prostitutes are mothers
 - e. prostitution is more of a full time occupation for W and has more profit making potential for W than M
 - f. M prostitutes tend to be independent agents, where as W often work for pimps
 - i. Pimps - man who sets up and protects prostitutes in exchange for part of their earnings
 1. Much less common in recent years
2. Working out of a fixed commercial location
 - a. I.e. massage parlors, strip joints, chiropractors clinics
 - b. Services vary, but hand-genital contact is most common
 - c. Old fashioned brothels or whorehouses less common
3. Escort service prostitution - service that provides prostitutes, generally contacted by telephone
 - a. Main form of prostitution in the U.S.
 - b. Call girl - an escort service prostitute, especially one who is relatively upscale in terms of clientele and price
 - c. Outcall vs. Incall
 - d. Expected to be better looking and more presentable
 - e. Costs more
 - f. Somewhat safer for the prostitute, but still high risk of injury, disease, and arrest
 - g. Real escorts - beautiful & well bred young W or M that can be taken out w/o embarrassment
 - i. often work for madam
 - h. Gigolo - male prostitute who caters to W

Good Pay is the Main Motive for Prostitution

1. Some prostitutes have special needs that require a high income (i.e. transgenders and prostitutes addicted to drugs)
2. M use prostitutes for many reasons
 - a. Difficulty finding unpaid sex partners, avoid hassles involved with regular dating, issues with frequency and variety of sex with partner
3. The prostitutes rights movement
 - a. Works for decriminalization - simple elimination of laws that outlaw prostitution
 - b. COYOTE - mission is to improve the image and working conditions for prostitutes
 - c. Legalization with regulation - prostitutes would be allowed to work in prescribed locations and under defined conditions (i.e. Nevada)
4. The debate on prostitution is world wide
 - a. Conditions are worse in developing countries
 - b. Economic benefits are real for many
5. Underage, coerced, and trafficked prostitution are global problems
 - a. Demand comes from local M, but also overseas travelers (ex: UN peacekeepers)
 - b. Transnational trafficking of W - transportation of W from one country to another, usually for purposes of prostitution



Phone Sex - Erotic Telephone Conversation Usually Carried Out for Pay

1. Advantages: easier and safer for operators; convenient and cheaper for customer

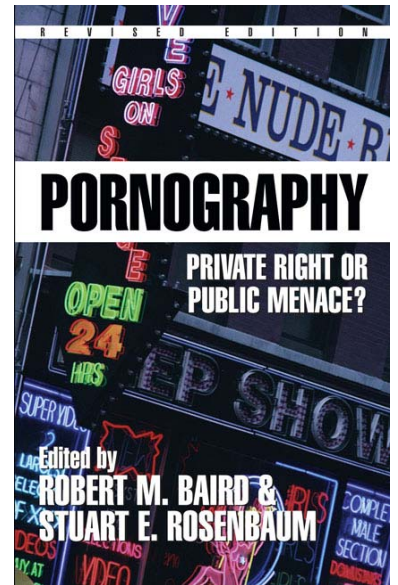
Pornography Has Always Been Part of Human Culture

1. Pornography - depictions of people or behaviors that are intended to be sexually arousing
 - a. Estimated to be a 13 billion-a-year industry in the U.S
 - b. Erotica - sexually themed works deemed to have literary or artistic merit
2. Pornography has battled censorship
 - a. Obscene - sexually offensive or threatening to public morality
3. New technologies means new kinds of pornography
 - a. Hard-core vs. soft-core

4. There is some pornography for W
 - a. Usually more soft-core and romantic in nature
 - b. Romance novel (see lecture notes!)

There Are Conflicting Perspectives on the Value or Harm of Pornography

1. Radical feminist perspective
 - a. Promotes physical or sexual violence, or other forms of harm against W
2. Liberal perspective
 - a. Downplays any harmful effects
 - b. Protected by first amendment
3. Research has not resolved the question of pornography's effects
 - a. Most M are not rendered more likely to harm W by exposure to any kind of pornography
 - b. Some suggest that sex crimes become fewer when pornography consumption ↑s
4. Underage pornography is widely condemned, but common in some countries
 - a. Illegal in U.S
 - b. *Simulated* underage pornography (pg. 556)
 - c. Japan is the world leader in production of underage pornography



Sex is Part of the Mass Media

1. TV glorifies adultery and promiscuity while portraying marital sex as dull and non-existent
2. Sexual references on TV are not necessarily harmful (i.e. familiarizing with homosexuality may ↓ anti-gay discrimination)
3. May be an educational opportunity - but is it really a good one? (pg. 558)

CHAPTER 12 - Sexual Orientation

There is a Spectrum of Sexual Orientations

1. Sexual orientation - the direction of a P's sexual feelings toward persons of the same sex, the other sex or both sexes.
2. Alfred Kinsey's seven point scale of sexual orientation

- a. Ranges from group 0 (exclusively attracted to the opposite sex) to group 6 (exclusively attracted to the same sex)

Sexual Orientation is Not an Isolated Trait

1. Not all gay M are “effeminate” and not all lesbians are “mannish” - these are stereotypes!
2. But, gay people, on avg., do differ from straight people of the same sex in a number of gender-related traits. For example....
 - a. In childhood (gay M engage in less rough-and tumble play, aggressive behavior, athletics; in gay W, the opposite is true)
 - b. For more examples, see pages 375- 376

Diverse Theories Attempt to Explain Sexual Orientation

1. Psychodynamic theories (in terms of internal mental processes) vs. biological theories (in terms of phenomena, such as hormones, genes, etc.)
2. Freud Theories
 - a. Thought that the “normal” development process could be disrupted by abnormal relationships within the family → certain phenomena could block “normal” development , and child could remain stuck in early homosexual phase
3. Sexual orientation as an attribution of socialization
 - a. As a result of molestation during childhood, from rape or other early sexual experiences
 - b. No positive evidence for a parental influence
4. Biological theories focus on prenatal hormones and genes
 - a. See Simon LeVay’s guest lecture notes - PTQ!!!!
 - b. Prenatal hormonal hypothesis: leading theory proposes that sexual orientation reflects sexual differentiation of the brain under the influence of prenatal sex hormones.
 - i. Everything depends on androgen levels during a sensitive period of prenatal development (fetuses exposed to high levels of androgens will be sexually attracted to W and vice versa)
 - ii. Has a solid basis in animal research
 - c. Read pages 378 - 380, ESPECIALLY if you did not attend the guest lecture.

The Gay Community Has Struggled for Equal Rights

1. Gay rights movement began in Germany (Scientific Humanitarian Committee)
 - a. "Stonewall Rebellion" - often viewed as the starting point of the modern gay rights movement
 - i. Before rebellion, homosexuality was officially listed as a mental disorder and gay people had no legal protection
 - b. Bars used to represent the entirety of gay social life
 - c. AIDS epidemic as a "gay disease"
 - d. Pro-gay trend
 - i. Important judicial and legislative decisions (pgs. 381 - 383)
2. Gay people are in transition
 - a. Slight majority of Americans still believe that sex between M or between W is morally wrong
 - b. Many hate crimes
3. Gay rights are a global issue
 - a. Most ban homosexual behavior completely (capital offense in Iran and a few other Islamic countries)



Growing up Gay Presents Challenges

1. Exclusion from friendship groups, verbal abuse
2. Some gay adolescents choose to "pass as straight"
 - a. But this can interfere with psychological development and with sexual and social relationships in later life
3. Growing up gay can be a positive experience!
 - a. Importance of role models, discussions on gay issues, support organizations, teacher efforts, parent acceptance
4. Coming out is a lifelong process
 - a. Several elements to the coming out process
 - i. coming out to oneself (hardest step for many)
 - ii. coming out to others (a gradual process)
 - iii. joining a gay or lesbian community
 1. moving to a "gay mecca" used to be popular, but this may be a cause of isolation
 - iv. integrating the gay side of their identity with other aspects of who they are
5. Lesbians & gay M are well represented in certain occupations
 - a. Lesbians are overrepresented in professional sports

- b. Gay M are overrepresented in creative arts
- 6. Gay people who belong to minorities have special concerns

Gay Sex Has Its Own Style

- 1. Physical pleasure and emotional intimacy as primary goals
- 2. Same-sex couples take their time over sex
- 3. Some sexual activity may be in groups rather than pairs
- 4. Some lack options, so they have sex in places like parks and toilets
 - a. Sex in bathhouses - large #'s of M engage in sex in a semi-public environment
- 5. Large #'s of gay M live in very ordinary monogamous relationships
- 6. There is diversity within the gay community
 - a. May be divided into subtypes on the basis of gender characteristics
 - i. Butch (masculine-acting) and femme (feminine acting)
 - ii. Tops and bottoms
 - b. Sexual and social subcultures
 - i. I.e. bears (burly gay M with plenty of body hair)
- 7. Some gay people are parents
 - a. Most children are going to come from opposite-sex relationships
 - b. Can adopt a child
 - c. But, can produce and rear children as well (very expensive)
- 8. Children of gay parents generally thrive
 - a. Most certain to be wanted and loved - never an "accident"
 - b. Do not differ significantly from children of heterosexual couples
 - i. May suffer a degree of teasing or taunting

Changing Sexual Orientation is Difficult or Impossible

- 1. Generally, conversion treatments are ineffective and potentially harmful

Homophobia Has Multiple Roots

- 1. Gay bashing - hate crimes against gay people
- 2. Homophobia - includes an entire spectrum of anti-gay attitudes and behaviors
- 3. Cultural indoctrination transmits homophobia across generations
 - a. Receiving anti-gay messages from parents, teachers, religious authorities, etc.
 - b. Regular participation in organized worship = strongest demographic predictor that a person disapproves of gay sex
 - c. Silence can also convey an anti-gay message

- i. Failure of media to present positive images
- d. Does NOT explain how anti-gay social attitudes arose in the 1st place
 - i. May have something to do with arising from a failure of empathy
- 4. Homosexuality is seen as transgressive
 - a. "gay people break rules/ disrupting the natural order of things"
(motivations for anti-gay attitudes)
 - b. Femiphobia - prejudice against femininity in males
 - c. Strongly homophobic attitudes may be associated with homosexual feelings that the person denies or is unaware of
- 5. Overcoming homophobia must start at the bottom
 - a. Passage of nondiscrimination and hate crime statutes
 - b. Gay positive attitudes of leaders
 - c. Interactions with people whom they have ongoing association

Bisexuals Are Caught Between Two Worlds



- 1. The prevalence of bisexuality depends on definitions
 - a. "bisexual" is commonly used as a self-identifier by young M who are on their way to coming out of the closet
 - b. At the level of genital arousal, most or all W seem to be bisexual
- 2. Bisexuals face prejudice
 - a. Biphobia - negative attitudes towards bisexual people
 - i. More widespread than anti-gay attitudes
 - b. Belief that people who claim to be bisexual are deceiving themselves or lying
 - c. Negative belief that bisexuals are "oversexed."
 - d. These negative views are starting to change, especially among college students
 - e. Have lagged behind gays and lesbians in developing a community identity

PGS. 326.8 - 335.8 (CHAPTER 10)

Adolescence is a Time of Sexual Exploration

- 1. Beginning of adolescence may correspond to biological event of puberty (menarche, first ejaculation)

2. Testosterone level is a strong predictor of when he or she will begin to engage in partnered sex
3. There are strong social influences on teen sexual behavior
 - a. Adolescents are likely to initiate sexual activity early if their community has a low average income, few college graduates, a high crime rate, or high unemployment
 - b. Having a significantly older boyfriend or girlfriend
 - c. Television
 - i. Teens who saw a great deal of sexual content on TV were twice as likely to become pregnant
4. Males masturbate more than females
 - a. Suggesting a more powerful hormonal influence in boys
 - b. Frequency of masturbation ↑s in early and mid-teen years
5. The sexual behavior of American teens has ↑ and diversified
 - a. Social changes since 1940's have caused teenage sexual activity to ↑
 - i. Oral contraceptives, legalization of abortion
 - b. Has been a leveling-off or slight ↓ in adolescent sexual activity in US in recent years
6. Noncoital sex is popular among teens
 - a. Oral sex is common
 - i. More commonly teens have first oral sex shortly after first vaginal sex experience
 - ii. Thus, oral sex is usually an addition to, rather than replacement of coitus
 - b. Ethnic differences
 - i. Far more for African American adolescents engage in coitus, but less likely to have engaged in noncoital behaviors
 - ii. Far less American Asians and Pacific Islanders adolescents have ever engaged in coitus

Teen Sexuality is Central to Identity Development

1. Don't ignore the positive role it can play in the growing up process!!
2. Importance of developing a sense of self (i.e. safe sex reasons)
3. Dating - Is it outdated?
 - a. Serial monogamy - youth has a series of exclusive relationships with girlfriends and/or boyfriends
 - b. Casual sex seems to be becoming more common

4. Traditional social patterns have been modified
 - a. Nowadays, sexual relationships have a more purely affectional and recreational function
 - b. Changing balance of sexual power
 - i. Had a major effect on males
 - ii. Now are prone to the kinds of anxieties, like concern with attractiveness, that used to only haunt females

PGS. 198.2 - 208.5 (CHAPTER 7)

Moral Judgments About Sex Depend on its Content

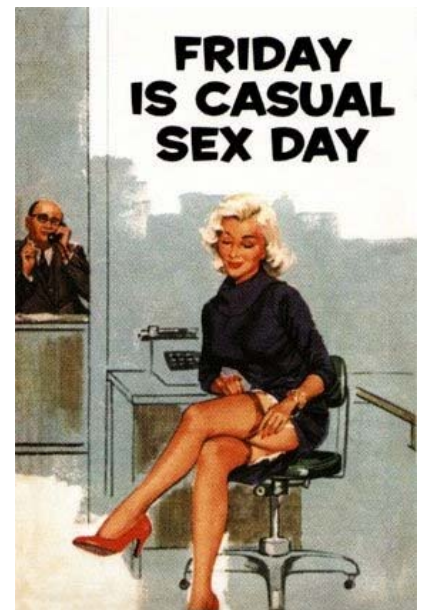
1. The more affectionate, intimate, or committed the relationship the more likely people are to consider sexual acts morally acceptable
2. Traditional, relational, recreational views towards sex
3. Demographic factors affect sexual attitudes
 - a. Sex, age, education, region, race/ethnicity, religion (read on pg. 198-200)

Americans' Attitudes Have Changed Over Time

1. Decline in percent of population who thinks sex before marriage is always wrong
2. Public opinion towards extramarital sex has become more negative

Casual Sex Has More Appeal to Men than to Woman

1. M more likely to consider one night stands morally acceptable
2. Reducing a casual date to its sexual essentials reduced appeal to W, but enhanced appeal to M
3. Today, W may be more willing to engage in casual sex
4. Hooking up - the new norm?
 - a. Many young W are becoming much more open in engaging in casual, uncommitted, sexual intimacy with acquaintances (hooking-up)
5. Casual sex is more accepted in the gay male community
6. Negotiating sex involves flirting
 - a. W often take the first step in the interaction
 - b. Synchronization of body movements
 - c. At some point M takes a more controlling role
 - d. Studies show...flirting works!!!



Dating Relationships are Often Short Lived

1. Dating relationships usually involve some degree of physical intimacy; sexual exclusivity may be expected
 - a. Serial monogamy
2. 1st dates may follow a script
 - a. Traditional script demands M take leading/active role
 - b. W takes the reactive role
3. Same sex dates have their own scripts
 - a. Usually involves disclosure, which may promote more rapid development
4. Dating relationships may evolve rapidly
 - a. If either partner believes that they are not getting what they deserve in the relationship, that partner will feel less commitment to the relationship, increasing the chances of a breakup.
 - b. Tendency to idealize a partner (minimization of the importance of their partner's shortcomings)

CHAPTER 11 - Sexuality across the Lifespan: Adulthood

In Young Adulthood Conflicting Demands Moderate Sexual Expression

1. Most young M and W have only a few sex partners
 - a. Secondary abstinence - actively choosing not to have sex after having had sex at some previous time

Cohabitation is an Increasingly Prevalent Lifestyle

1. Cohabitation - a live-in sexual relationship between two persons who are not married to each other
 - a. Majority of young people will enter into a cohabiting relationship at least once
 - b. Most likely to cohabit: younger people, people whose parents separated when they were children
 - c. Typically short-lived
2. Marriages preceded by cohabitation end quicker than those that are not
 - a. Why? Not entirely clear
 - i. Most likely that live-in relationships tend to last a certain time, so if some of that time is used up by cohabitation the marriage will be that much shorter
3. Cohabitation has different meanings

- a. About 40% of cohabiting couples have children
- b. May be experienced like a marriage (or trial run!)
- c. But, possibly poor management of conflicts and less overall satisfaction with the relationship
- d. Breaking up is less public embarrassment
- e. May be perceived as an alternative to dating rather than marriage
- f. Even some conservative cultures around the world have sanctioned impermanent sexual relationships (i.e. Mut'a - a Shi'ite contract of temporary marriage)

Marriage Takes Diverse Forms

1. Social and personal functions of formalized sexual unions
 - a. Creating an environment favorable for child-bearing
 - i. Identifying M responsibilities
 - ii. Bringing the couple's extended families together
 - iii. Intended to stabilize their union
2. Polygamy - marriage to more than one spouse at a time
 - a. Permitted in many societies
 - b. Connected to the idea that W are M's property
 - c. Polyandry - marriage of one W to more than one man
 - i. Very uncommon
3. Polyamory - people who openly and intentionally participate in non-monogamous relationships
 - a. Some are swingers - couples who agree to engage in casual sexual contacts with others
 - b. Some engage in group marriage - 3 or more people living together in a marriage-like relationship
 - i. Can be open or closed (no sex with outsiders)
 - c. Its appeal may be limited by problems with jealousy



The Institution of Marriage is Evolving

1. Western institution of marriage has evolved
 - a. Companionate marriage - marriage seen as an emotional and practical partnership
2. Companionate marriage makes the availability of divorce a necessity

- a. Prenuptial/postnuptial agreements ↑ more common
 - b. Married people are significantly happier than unmarried
- 3. Marriage is becoming a minority status
 - a. People are marrying later and splitting up sooner
 - b. % that are currently married is steadily falling
- 4. Many African-American families are headed by a single woman

Most Married Couples are Satisfied with their Sex Lives

- 1. W's physical satisfaction is much greater in long term relationships than in short term relationships
- 2. Emotional satisfaction is higher in marriage
- 3. Frequency of sex declines during marriage - but many say, SATISFACTION INCREASES!!!
 - a. Why? Increasing familiarity with partner and dimming of passionate love
 - b. Biggest decline follows the birth of children
- 4. W's marital satisfaction declines during middle age
 - a. On the whole, wives are less satisfied with their marriages than their husbands

Many Factors Bring Relationships to an End

- 1. Four major factors: passage of time, age at marriage, ethnicity, and education level
- 2. Overall divorce rate is 45%
 - a. Divorce rate for people with college degrees is less than half what it is for those without
- 3. Dissimilarity between husbands and wives shortens marriages
- 4. Virgins have longer marriages

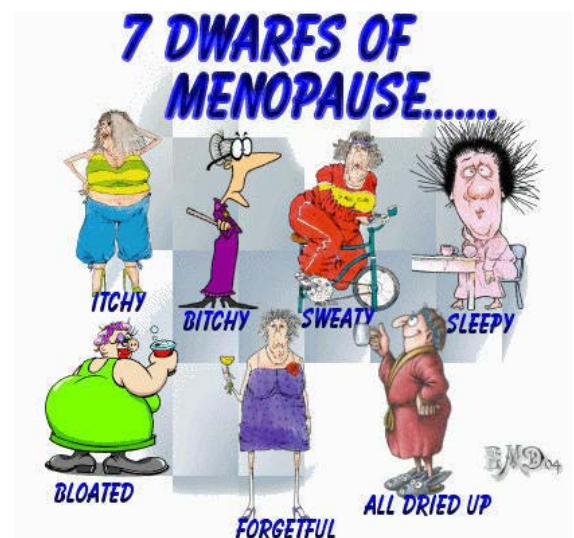
Marital Disruption Can Have Negative and Positive Consequences

- 1. Divorced M and W can suffer physical, psychological, and economic damage
 - a. Less happy, less sexually active, more socially isolated, and more prone to substance abuse
 - b. Children may experience a heightened risk of depression, behavior problems, low academic performance, substance abuse, criminality, early sexual activity
- 2. Marital disruption may also have positive consequences

- a. Escape from an unhappy, possibly abusive relationship; potential for forming a better one
- 3. Most divorced people remarry
 - a. Associated with an ↑ in sexual activity
- 4. Stepchildren may be disadvantaged
 - a. Twice as likely to suffer from behavioral problems
 - b. Child abuse
 - c. Still, majority of stepchildren do well in school and don't have emotional or behavioral problems
- 5. Later marriages are less durable
 - a. So, experience gained from the 1st marriage doesn't seem to stabilize later one

Menopause - final cessation of menstrual cycles

- 1. Perimenopause - the phase prior to menopause that is marked by irregular menstrual cycles
- 2. Menopause may be caused by the depletion of oocytes - the ovarian cells that develop in the ova
- 3. Decreased hormones levels affect some W's sexual responses
 - a. ↓ in vaginal lubrication, a thinning of the vaginal walls
 - i. May lead to painful coitus/ vaginal inflammation
 - b. Lowered estrogen levels
 - i. Hot flashes/hot flushes, night sweats, headaches...
 - ii. Osteoporosis - loss of bone density
- 4. W typically experience some ↓ in sexual desire at menopause
 - a. Probably results mainly from combined effects (listed above)
 - b. Other factors such as relationship issues, general health, attitudes towards sex and aging, psychological effects
- 5. Hormone therapy can reduce menopausal symptoms
 - a. Menopausal hormone therapy (MHT) (PG. 361)
- 6. Postmenopausal hormone therapy is controversial



- a. Due to possible ill-effects, has been restricted to the short term relief of menopausal symptoms and lowest possible dose
 - b. Lifestyle choices may be more valuable
 - c. May be given testosterone to improve sexual function
- 7. There are ethnical differences in the psychological experience of menopause
 - a. White W tend to focus on the medical aspects and African American/Latina W report more physical symptoms

Men's Fertility Declines Gradually With Age

- 1. Gradual reduction in fertility and sexual functioning, ↑ likelihood of ED, ↓ sexual desire and frequency of sex
- 2. May be referred to as male menopause (or andropause) but misleading since these changes are NOT a total cessation but rather a gradual process

The Sex Lives of Old people Have Generally Been Ignored

- 1. Traditional assumption that older people are asexual
 - a. Younger peoples' negative discomfort may result from lack of empathy
 - b. Everyone continues to have sexual feelings into old age!!
- 2. Aging is accompanied by physiological changes in the sexual response
 - a. Read top of pg.365 for specific changes
- 3. Medical conditions, drugs, and social factors can impair the sexuality of old people
 - a. Arthritis, heart disease, osteoporosis, diabetes, obesity...
 - b. Prescription drugs can interfere with sexual performance
 - c. 2 biggest factors: health status and their sense of how sexually responsive their partners
 - d. People generally become happier with age!!
- 4. Coping strategies may require flexibility
 - a. W may form sexual relationships with younger or married M
 - b. May practice oral sex instead
- 5. Some old people remain sexually active
 - a. Plenty of old W and M masturbate



- b. The more people engage in sexual behaviors earlier in life the more likely they will engage in them later
 - c. OLD PEOPLE WHO ENGAGE IN FREQUENT SEX LIVE LONGER!!
- 6. Opportunities for sexual expression by nursing home residents could be improved

READ PGS. 305.2-308 ON ABORTION ISSUES AND CASES

Americans are divided on Abortion, but most favor restricted availability

- 1. This could be a PTQ - be sure to review lecture materials
- 2. "pro-life" vs. "pro choice"
 - a. Understand the abortion debate and specific issues
- 3. Roe v. Wade

CHAPTER 16 - SEXUAL ASSAULT, HARRASSMENT, AND PARTNER VIOLENCE

We are not going to go over this chapter, as it will not be covered *too extensively* on the final. However, these are a few key things to look at:

definition of rape and sexual assault, as well as different types of rape (statutory, etc.)

know about how rape affects the victim (e.g. rape trauma syndrome)

be familiar with the history of rape laws (e.g. rape shield laws)

different theories behind why people rape

definition of sexual harassment and what qualifies as sexual harassment

know about the three different kinds of stalkers

know about the prevalence of intimate partner violence and its common cycle (3 phases)

GOOD LUCK ON THE FINAL!!

