

FINAL REVIEW

PGS. 270 – 272.8

Birth Control has a Long History

1. Historically

- a. “birth control” accomplished through _____
 - b. Intended function of sex: _____
 - c. Most condoms were made from _____
 - d. 1960s – oral contraceptives → _____
2. _____ led the campaign to legalize contraception
- a. “Comstock Laws”
 - b. _____ (Read Box on 19.1)
 - i. _____
3. _____ has not yet solved the problem of _____
- a. Half unwanted pregnancies in the US result from _____, but the other half results from _____

CHAPTER 17 – Sex as a Commodity

Can Money buy you Love?

1. Prostitution – _____
2. Historically prostitution viewed as a _____
 - a. _____

- b. Only way in which _____
- c. Development of _____
- 3. Prostitution is on the decline
 - a. High proportion of _____ prostitutes in some cities
 - b. _____ everywhere in U.S., except _____

There is a Hierarchy of Prostitution

- 1. Street prostitution or “street walking”
 - a. Most _____ and _____ part of the industry
 - b. _____ rank and charge _____ prices
 - c. _____
 - d. Majority of female prostitutes are _____
 - e. Prostitution is more of a _____ for W and has more _____ for W than M
 - f. M prostitutes tend to be _____ where as W often work for _____
 - i. Pimps – _____

1. Much _____ in recent years

2. Working out of a fixed commercial location

- a. I.e. _____
- b. Services vary, but _____ is most common
- c. _____

3. Escort service prostitution –

- a.
- b. Call girl –
- c. Outcall vs. Incall
- d. Expected to be _____ and _____
- e.
- f. Somewhat _____ for the prostitute, but still high risk of _____
- g. Real escorts –
 - i. often work for madam
- h. Gigolo –

Good Pay is the Main Motive for Prostitution

- 1. Some prostitutes have _____
- 2. M use prostitutes for many reasons
 - a.
- 3. The prostitutes rights movement
 - a. Works for decriminalization – - _____
 - b. COYOTE – mission is to _____
 - c. Legalization with regulation –
- 4. The debate on prostitution is world wide

- a. Conditions are _____
 - b. _____ are real for many
5. _____ are global problems
- a. Demand comes from
 - b. _____
 - b. Transnational trafficking of W –

Phone Sex –

1. Advantages:

Pornography Has Always Been Part of Human Culture

1. Pornography –

- a. Estimated to be a 13 billion-a-year industry in the U.S
- b. Erotica –

2. Pornography has battled censorship

- a. Obscene –

3. New _____ means new kinds of pornography

- a.

4. There is some pornography for W

- a. Usually more _____
- b. _____ (see lecture notes!)

There Are Conflicting Perspectives on the Value or Harm of Pornography

1. Radical feminist perspective

- a.
2. Liberal perspective
 - a. Downplays any _____
 - b. Protected by _____
3. Research has _____ the question of pornography's effects
 - a. Most M are _____ W by exposure to any kind of pornography
 - b. Some suggest that sex crimes become _____ when pornography consumption _____
4. Underage pornography is widely _____
 - a. Illegal in U.S
 - b. _____ underage pornography (pg. 556)
 - c. _____ is the world leader in production of underage pornography

Sex is Part of the Mass Media

1. TV glorifies _____ and _____ while portraying marital sex _____
2. Sexual references on TV are _____ (i.e. _____)
3. May be an _____ – but is it really a good one? (pg. 558)

CHAPTER 12 – Sexual Orientation

There is a Spectrum of Sexual Orientations

1. Sexual orientation –
2. Alfred Kinsey's _____ of sexual orientation

- a. Ranges from

Sexual Orientation is Not an Isolated Trait

1. Not all gay M are _____ and not all lesbians are _____ - these are _____!
2. But, gay people, on avg., _____ from straight people of the same sex in a _____. For example....
 - a. In childhood (gay M _____; 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 _____ vs. biological theories _____
2. Freud Theories
 - a. Thought that the “normal” development process could be disrupted by _____
→ certain phenomena could block _____, and child could remain stuck in _____
3. Sexual orientation as an attribution of _____
 - a. As a result of _____

- b. No positive evidence for a _____
- 4. Biological theories focus on _____
 - a. See Simon LeVay's guest lecture notes - PTQ!!!!
 - b. Prenatal hormonal hypothesis:

 - - i. Everything depends on _____ during a sensitive period of _____ (fetuses exposed to _____ of androgens will be sexually attracted to _____ 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 _____ (Scientific Humanitarian Committee)
 - a. “Stonewall Rebellion” –
 - i. Before rebellion, homosexuality was officially listed as a _____ and gay people had _____
 - b. _____ used to represent the entirety of gay social life
 - c. AIDS epidemic as a _____
 - d.
 - i. Important judicial and legislative decisions (pgs. 381 – 383)
- 2. Gay people are in transition

- a. Slight _____ of Americans still believe that sex between M or between W is _____
- b. Many hate crimes
- 3. Gay rights are a global issue
 - a. Most _____
(capital offense in _____)

Growing up Gay Presents Challenges

- 1. Exclusion from _____
- 2. Some gay adolescents choose to _____
 - a. But this can interfere with _____ and with _____ in later life
- 3. Growing up gay can be a positive experience!
 - a. Importance of _____
- 4. _____ is a lifelong process
 - a. Several elements to the coming out process
 - i. coming out to _____
 - ii. coming out to _____
 - iii. joining a _____
 - 1. moving to a _____ used to be popular, but this may be a cause of _____.
 - iv. integrating the _____ with other aspects of who they are
- 5. Lesbians & gay M are _____
 - a. Lesbians are _____ in professional sports

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

Gay Sex Has Its Own Style

- 1. _____ and _____ as primary goals
- 2. Same-sex couples take their _____
- 3. Some sexual activity may be in _____ rather than _____
- 4. Some lack options, so they have sex in _____
 - a. Sex in bathhouses –
- 5. Large #'s of gay M live in very _____
- 6. There is _____ within the gay community
 - a. May be divided into _____ on the basis of _____
 - i. _____ (masculine-acting) and _____ (feminine acting)
 - ii. _____
 - b. Sexual and social subcultures
 - i. I.e. bears
- 7. Some gay people are _____
 - a. Most children are going to come from _____
 - b. Can adopt a child
 - c. But, can _____ (very expensive)
- 8. Children of gay parents generally _____

- a. Most certain to be _____ – never an

- b. _____ significantly from children of

 - i. May suffer a degree _____

Changing Sexual Orientation is Difficult or Impossible

- 1. Generally, conversion treatments are

Homophobia Has Multiple Roots

- 1. Gay bashing –
- 2. Homophobia –
- 3. _____ transmits homophobia across
generations
 - a. Receiving _____ from parents,
teachers, religious authorities, etc.
 - b. Regular participation in organized worship =

 - c. _____ can also convey an anti-gay message
 - i. Failure of _____ to present positive images
 - d. _____ explain how anti-gay social attitudes
arose in the 1st place
 - i. May have something to do with arising from a
failure of _____
- 4. Homosexuality is seen as transgressive
 - a.

- b. Femiphobia –
 - c. Strongly homophobic attitudes may be associated with
-

5. Overcoming homophobia must start at the bottom

- a. Passage of
- b. Gay positive attitudes of
- c. Interactions with people whom they have ongoing association

Bisexuals Are Caught Between Two Worlds

1. The prevalence of bisexuality depends on

- a. “bisexual” is commonly used as a self-identifier
-

- b. At the level of genital arousal, most or all W seem to be

2. Bisexuals face prejudice

- a. Biphobia -
 - i. than anti-gay attitudes
- b. Belief that people who claim to be bisexual are
- c. Negative belief that bisexuals are
- d. These negative views are starting to change, especially among
- e. Have 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 _____ (menarche, first ejaculation)
2. _____ is a strong predictor of when he or she will begin to engage in partnered sex
3. There are strong _____ on teen sexual behavior
 - a. Adolescents are likely to initiate sexual activity early if

 - b. Having a significantly _____
 - c. Television
 - i. Teens who saw a great deal of sexual content on TV were _____ to become pregnant
4. Males _____ more than females
 - a. Suggesting a more powerful _____ in boys
 - b. Frequency of masturbation
5. The sexual behavior of American teens has _____
 - a. Social changes since 1940's have caused teenage sexual activity to _____
 - i.

- b. _____ in adolescent sexual activity in US in recent years
- 6. Noncoital sex is _____
 - a. Oral sex is _____
 - i. More commonly teens have first oral sex shortly _____ first vaginal sex experience
 - ii. Thus, oral sex is usually _____, rather than a _____ coitus
 - b. Ethnic differences
 - i. Far more _____ adolescents engage in coitus, but _____ to have engaged in _____
 - ii. Far less _____ adolescents have ever engaged in coitus

Teen Sexuality is Central to Identity Development

- 1. Don't ignore the _____ it can play in the growing up process!!
- 2. Importance of developing a _____
- 3. Dating – Is it outdated?
 - a. Serial monogamy – _____
 - b. Casual sex seems to be becoming more _____
- 4. Traditional social patterns have been modified
 - a. Nowadays, sexual relationships have a more _____
 - b. Changing balance of sexual power
 - i. Had a major effect on _____
 - ii. _____

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 _____ people are to consider sexual acts _____.
2. _____ views towards sex
3. _____ affect sexual attitudes
 - a. Sex, age, education, region, race/ethnicity, religion (read on pg. 198-200)

Americans' Attitudes Have Changed Over Time

1. _____ in percent of population who thinks sex before marriage is _____
2. Public opinion towards _____ sex has become _____

Casual Sex Has More Appeal to Men than to Woman

1. M more likely to consider _____ morally _____
 2. Reducing a casual date to its sexual essentials _____ appeal to W, but _____ appeal to M
 3. Today, W may be _____ to engage in _____
 4. Hooking up – the new norm?
 - a. Many young W are becoming much more open in engaging in _____
-

5. Casual sex is _____ in the gay male community
6. Negotiating sex involves _____
 - a. _____ often take the first step in the interaction
 - b. Synchronization of _____.
 - c. At some point M takes a more _____
 - d. Studies show... _____

Dating Relationships are Often Short Lived

1. Dating relationships usually involve some degree of _____; sexual exclusivity may be _____
 - a. _____
2. 1st dates may follow a _____
 - a. Traditional script demands _____
 - b. W takes the _____
3. _____ have their own scripts
 - a. Usually involves _____ which may promote more _____
4. Dating relationships may evolve rapidly
 - a. If either partner believes that they are not _____, that partner will feel _____ to the relationship, _____ the chances of a _____.
 - b. Tendency to _____ (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 _____
 - a. Secondary abstinence –

Cohabitation is an Increasingly Prevalent Lifestyle

1. Cohabitation –

- a. _____ of young people will enter into a _____
 - b. Most likely to cohabit:
 - c.
2. Marriages preceded by cohabitation _____ than those that are not
 - a. Why?
 - i. Most likely that

3. Cohabitation has different meanings

- a. About _____ of cohabiting couples have children
- b. May be experienced like a _____ (or trial run!)
- c. But, possibly poor management of conflicts and less overall satisfaction with the relationship
- d. _____ is less public embarrassment
- e. May be perceived as an alternative to _____ rather than _____

- f. Even some _____ cultures around the world have sanctioned _____ (i.e. Mut'a – _____)

Marriage Takes Diverse Forms

1. _____ of formalized sexual unions
 - a. Creating an environment favorable for

 - i. Identifying _____
 - ii. Bringing the couple's _____
 - iii. Intended to _____ their union
2. Polygamy –
 - a. _____ in many societies
 - b. Connected to the idea that _____
 - c. Polyandry –
 - i. Very _____
3. Polyamory –
 - a. Some are swingers –
 - b. Some engage in group marriage –
 - i. Can be open or closed
 - c. _____
Its appeal may be limited by problems with _____

The Institution of Marriage is Evolving

1. Western institution of marriage has evolved
 - a. Companionate marriage –

2. Companionate marriage makes the _____

- a. Prenuptial/postnuptial agreements _____
 - b. Married people are significantly happier than unmarried
3. Marriage is becoming a _____
- a. People are marrying _____ and splitting up
 - b. _____ % that are currently married is _____
4. Many African-American families are headed by _____

Most Married Couples are Satisfied with their Sex Lives

- 1. W's physical satisfaction is _____ in long term relationships than in _____ relationships
 - 2. Emotional satisfaction is _____ in marriage
 - 3. Frequency of sex _____ during marriage – but many say, _____
 - a. Why? Increasing _____ with partner and dimming of _____
 - b. Biggest decline follows the _____
4. W's marital satisfaction _____ during _____
- a. On the whole, wives are _____ with their marriages than their husbands

Many Factors Bring Relationships to an End

- 1. Four major factors:
- 2. Overall divorce rate is _____

- a. Divorce rate for people with _____ is _____ what it is for those without
- 3. _____ between husbands and wives shortens marriages
- 4. _____ have longer marriages

Marital Disruption Can Have Negative and Positive Consequences

- 1. Divorced M and W can suffer

- a.

- b. Children may experience a heightened risk of

- 2. Marital disruption may also have

- a. Escape from an

- 3. Most divorced people _____

- a. Associated with an ↑ in _____

- 4. _____ may be disadvantaged

- a. _____ to suffer from

- b. Child abuse

- c. Still, majority of stepchildren

- 5. Later marriages are _____

- a. So, experience gained from the 1st marriage
- _____

Menopause – final cessation of menstrual cycles

1. Perimenopause –

2. Menopause may be caused by the depletion of _____
-

3. _____ hormones levels affect some W's
- _____

a.

- i. May lead to
- _____

- b. Lowered _____

i.

- ii. Osteoporosis –

4. W typically experience some ↓ in _____ at menopause

- a. Probably results mainly from _____ (listed above)

- b. Other factors such as
- _____

5. _____ can reduce menopausal symptoms

- a. Menopausal hormone therapy (MHT) (PG. 361)

6. Postmenopausal hormone therapy is _____

- a. Due to possible ill-effects, has been restricted to the
- _____

- b. _____ may be more valuable

- c. May be given _____ to improve sexual function

7. There are _____ in the psychological experience of menopause
 - a. White W tend to focus on the _____ and African American/Latina W report more _____

Men's Fertility Declines Gradually With Age

1. Gradual reduction in _____, ↑
_____, ↓ _____.
 2. May be referred to as male menopause (or andropause) but misleading since these changes
-

The Sex Lives of Old people Have Generally Been Ignored

1. Traditional assumption that older people are _____
 - a. Younger peoples' negative discomfort may result from _____
 - b. Everyone continues to have _____ into old age!!
2. Aging is accompanied by _____ in the sexual response
 - a. Read top of pg.365 for specific changes
3. _____ can impair the sexuality of old people
 - a. _____
 - b. _____ can interfere with sexual performance
 - c. 2 biggest factors:
 - d. People generally become _____ with age!!

4. Coping strategies may require flexibility
 - a. W may form sexual relationships
 - b. May practice _____ instead
5. Some old people remain sexually active
 - a. Plenty of old W and M _____
 - b. The more people engage in sexual behaviors _____ the more likely they will engage in them _____
 - c. OLD PEOPLE WHO ENGAGE IN FREQUENT SEX _____
6. Opportunities for sexual expression by _____

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!!