I. Sex and Gender

1. Definition

1. Sex

2. Gender

3. Patriarchy

4. Sexism

a. institutional Sexism

b. personal sexism

B. Gender

1. socially constructed

2. central to power relationships and life chances

3. central to identity, including personality traits

4. shapes behavioral norms and expectations

1. determines opportunities and appropriate social roles

6. valuations

C. Social construction of gender: Margaret Mead

1. Arapesh

a. both sexes acted "feminine"

b. both were nurturing

c. neither were aggressive

2. Mundugamor

a. both sexes acted "masculine"

b. neither were nurturing

c. both were aggressive

3. Thcambuli

a. gendered differently

i. women had major economic role

ii. common sense and business shrewdness

iii. men spent more time decorating themselves, feelings were easily hurt, and they gossiped

b. women more power

4. Mead's conclusion

a. repertoire of emotions, behaviors, interests

are patterned by culture

b. value in looking outside our society

B. Patriarchy

1. early American society

a. justification

i. nature: cult of true womanhood

ii. religion

iii. economic ideology

b. political system

i. exclusion from voting

ii. exclusion holding political office

c. legal system

i. rights

ii. ownership of property

iii. inherit property

iv. example: doctrine of coverture

v. US Supreme Ct: 1894 woman is not

a “person within the meaning of the law”

vi. example: credit cards

d. economic system

i. “doctrine of separate spheres”: 26 states

ii. hypocrisy

iii. WWII

iv. 50s: June Cleaver

e. education

i. exclusion: “conservation of energy”

ii. educated differently

f. violence as social control

i. rule of thumb

ii. drugs and operations!

iii. rape

C. Present: Social construction of gender

1. Setting the stage
   1. before birth

b. parents’ perception

c. study: mother

i. rewards passivity and dependence in girls

ii. rewards action and independence in boys

iii. misbehavior: concerned safety in girls

iv. misbehavior: concerned discipline in boys

d. father’s role: gender gatekeeper

i. boys “fend for yourself”

ii. girls “ask for help”

iii. “gender-inappropriate behavior”

e. housework: gendered

2. play

a. play is identical up to one year

b. toddlers: segregated play (gender sense by 3)

c. children: model same-sex adults

d. playing the game: winning and losing vs playing

e. playing the other’s game

f. projected into adult life?

3. toys

1. girls

i. domesticity, fashion, motherhood

ii. examples: Amazing Amanda

b. boys

1. action and adventure

ii. examples: GI George

c. Toys R Us

4. media: magazines, books, tv shows

a. children

b. teens

c. young adults

5. advertising

a. children

b. teens

c. young adults

6. social interaction

a. groups

b. walking

c. sitting

d. language

D. Gender Inequality

1. work

a. types of jobs

i. pink collar

ii. sales and service

iii. domestic

iv. nurses

v. librarians

vi. elementary teachers

* 1. management

i. % upper management

ii. glass ceiling

iii. industries

* 1. professionals
  2. perception

e. consequences

i. income

ii. discrimination

2. education

a. K-12: attention, feedback, unwanted attention

b. college

3. home

a. second shift

1. division of labor

c. women’s work

4. health, and health care

a. cost

b. research CHD (250,00)

c. mental health professionals

d. no male health specialists

5. women and media

a. producing the media

b. advertising and the gendered time machine

c. characters

i. emotional

ii. sexual

iii. appearance as jokes

d. double image: “be both”

e. images

f. consequences