

- (1) Chapter Ten
  - (1.1) Gender Stratification
- (2) Gender identity and role
  - (2.1) Identity - sense of self as male or female
  - (2.2) Roles involve socialization
  - (2.3) --read chapter; probably has question about Murdock(sp?) & Mead
- (3) Gender Role Socialization
  - (3.1) Two mechanisms
    - (3.1.1) Differential treatment - Touch (Bonner 1984) clothing, toys, names, etc.
    - (3.1.2) Identification - understanding through identification with others
- (4) Theories of Gender Stratification (Structural-Functionalist View)
  - (4.1) Gender
    - (4.1.1) Organize social life
    - (4.1.2) Contributes to overall societal stability
- (5) Talcott Parson (1942, 1951, 1954)
  - (5.1) Gender integrates society
  - (5.2) Complimentary sets of roles
  - (5.3) Socialization
    - (5.3.1) Women - expressive, emotional
    - (5.3.2) Men - instrumental, practical
- (6) Critique of Functionalist View
  - (6.1) Does not account for underlying power differences
  - (6.2) Singular vision of society
  - (6.3) Ignores the personal strain/social cost of rigid gender roles
- (7) Conflict View
  - (7.1) Subjugation of the subordinate group to the dominant group
    - (7.1.1) Men - bourgeoisie
    - (7.1.2) Women - proletariat
- (8) Theories of Gender Stratification (Social-Conflict View)
  - (8.1) Friedrich Engels (1884) - Gender and class
    - (8.1.1) Hunter gatherer societies
      - (8.1.1.1) More equality
      - (8.1.1.2) --Kutznet's curve will be on exam (p. 217)
    - (8.1.2) Technological advances
      - (8.1.2.1) Men more wealth (leads to) power over women
      - (8.1.2.2) Women became consumers
      - (8.1.2.3) "Double exploitation"
        - (8.1.2.3.1) men low wages
        - (8.1.2.3.2) women no pay for house work
- (9) Critique of Conflict View

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- (9.1) Capitalism is not the root of gender inequality
- (9.2) Conventional families are not a social evil
- (9.3) Many husbands and wives are egalitarian
- (10) Janet Lever (1978) --need to know; she is on the exam
  - (10.1) Boys
    - (10.1.1) Games
      - (10.1.1.1) with clear goals
      - (10.1.1.2) Winners and losers
  - (10.2) Girls
    - (10.2.1) Games
      - (10.2.1.1) Cooperation and community
- (11) Symbolic Interactionist View
  - (11.1) Men dominant
  - (11.2) Micro-level (gendered spaces)
    - (11.2.1) Conversational Dominance of Men
- (12) Emergence of Collective Consciousness
  - (12.1) Feminist Movement
    - (12.1.1) First Wave
      - (12.1.1.1) Seneca Falls, NY 1848
      - (12.1.1.2) Right to vote - 1920
    - (12.1.2) Second Wave
      - (12.1.2.1) Women's Liberation Movement - 1960s to 1970s
  - (12.2) United States versus Susan B. Anthony
    - (12.2.1) A criminal trial in the federal courts. In the federal election in November 1872, Anthony, registered to vote and then voted. The government charged her with the crime of voting "being then and there a person of the female sex."
- (13) Feminist Ideas --need to know these five (pg. 290)
  - (13.1) Importance of Change
    - (13.1.1) Linking idea to action
  - (13.2) Expanding Human Choice
    - (13.2.1) Currently, people usually either have masculine traits or have feminine traits (males = masculine, females = feminine)
    - (13.2.2) Individual people should have both sets of traits, not just one or the other (both males and females = masculine and feminine traits)
  - (13.3) Eliminate Gender Stratification
    - (13.3.1) ERA = Equal Rights Act
    - (13.3.2) First proposed to Congress in 1923, still not law
  - (13.4) Ending Sexual violence
  - (13.5) Promoting Sexual Freedom
    - (13.5.1) Support women control of own sexuality/reproduction
    - (13.5.2) Support freely available information about birth control

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(13.5.3) about 75% of married U.S. women (of childbearing age) use contraception; use of contraceptives is far less common in many lower-income nations

(14) Forms of Feminist Ideas

(14.1) Liberal Feminism

(14.1.1) Eliminate un-equality

(14.2) Socialist Feminism

(14.2.1) Eliminate domestic slavery (doing housework)

(14.3) Radical Feminism

(14.3.1) Eliminate gender