I. THE GLOBAL CONTEXT: THE STATUS OF WOMEN AND MEN

A. Definitions: Sex: the differences between females and males. Gender: the definitions and expectations associated with being male or female. The differences between men and women, which designate the superiority of one over the other. It is assumed that women don’t know about and men don’t know how to take care of. Double jeopardy occurs when a person is a member of two or more minority groups, like gender and . Some societies recognize more than two genders: eunuchs in Bible mix in , and Mahu in some Polynesian cultures. Transgendered does always mean homosexual.

B. Variations in Societies—Males dominate to some degree in societies. International examples of inequality: Pay/Land ownership/ rates. female mutilation is a rite of passing in some countries. Between 100 and million girls have gone through this ordeal. Sex-selective abortion – over 160 million female infants are worldwide. Men can also be victims of inequality; in the U.S. a man’s masculinity is typically based on how he is in some form, the more “manly” the better.

C. Inequality in the United States—Adjective survey: Men are . Women are . Used to test a person’s attitudes. Accurate or not?

II. SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF GENDER INEQUALITY

A. Structural-Functionalist Perspective: biological necessity a gender based division of labor. Women bearing children, men’s strength provided and material needs. It for society through centuries. Females traditionally have taken on the expressive role in families (nurturing and supportive) and males typically fill the Instrumental role ( oriented, take charge)

B. Conflict Perspective: According to the conflict perspective, males dominate and females are subordinate due to their status in the process. During , women began working in large numbers and now for jobs. Businesses have taken advantage of dual careers-fewer pay a wage. (Is earning money the most important measure of a person’s worth?)

C. Symbolic Interactionist Perspective: We learn about gender and roles through . From people tend to socialize females and males differently to expressive roles, to instrumental roles.

III. GENDER STRATIFICATION: STRUCTURAL SEXISM

A. and Structural Sexism: in the world, women are less likely to be . But in 2012, no difference in H.S. completion of males and females in U.S. Now women earn more of all college degrees except degrees in the U.S. Women are also more likely to go to college out of high school. Female graduates in prestigious were more likely to “opt out” of the workplace as compared to “state school” peers!

B. Work and Structural Sexism: Women less likely to have positions of in the workplace and tend to be segregated into certain occupations (Sex Segregation). Jobs requiring and empathizing are also called “emotion work.” The the percentage of females in an occupation, the lower the pay. The hypothesis says that women are paid less because the work they do is less to society. Do you agree?

C. Politics and Structural Sexism: Women and the vote-, but still hold a minority of elected positions. Worldwide, women hold the percentages of offices in Scandinavian countries.
D. Civil Rights and Structural Sexism: Sex ____________________ is outlawed but still occurs—Equal Pay Act of 1963: _______________________. Civil Rights Act of 1964: _______________________. discrimination due to race, sex, age, and so on. So, is it legal to give different ____________________ to the same job and pay differently? Like "clerk" and "secretary"? ____________________

IV. THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF GENDER ROLES: CULTURAL SEXISM Cultural sexism is the way norms, ____________ , beliefs, and symbols perpetuate subordination.

A. Family Relations and Cultural Sexism: different ____________________ for girls and boys. Among adults, the ____________________ income a male makes, the more likely he will have ____________________ gender role tendencies. Throughout history, have some people lived non-traditional ____________________ roles? Joan of Arc, Amelia Earhart, Madam Curie; can you think of others?

B. Work: In 2008 women made up 40.4% of the ____________________ international labor force. Second Shift: reasons? Time availability, relative ____________________ , and gender role ideology. In 2 career families, who is less satisfied with the way household chores are meted out? ____________________ The Glass Ceiling tends to benefit _________ and the Glass Escalator tends to benefit _________ . Elementary school principals are a good example of the ____________________ .


D. Media Images and Cultural Sexism: Gender-stereotyped advertisements are linked to _________ math scores for female students. In recent years _________ images are also frequent—2/3nds of 1,000 survey takers thought that TV advertisements portray men as "pathetic and _________ ."

E. Civil Rights & the Law: The 1963 Equal _________ Act and the 1964 Civil Rights Act made it illegal to discriminate in _________ according to sex, so does that mean it doesn't happen anymore? Is it legal to pay _________ according to job titles when the job duties are the same? No _________

F. Cultural Sexism: In _________ and surrounding countries female infanticide is relatively common: over 10 _________ girl fetuses have been aborted in the last 20 years. Are men less _________ and interrupt more often? Sexist language: "__________ " not chairman. Proposed new spelling for "woman" is _________

G. Religion: Most religious leaders are _________ and most religious teachings tend to promote traditional gender _________ (i.e. the LDS Proclamation on the Family). Some religions have opened _________ to women (Methodist, Lutheran, and Episcopal for example) and some have not (Catholic, Islam). Even though women _________ become priests, they perform many leadership functions in Catholic _________ and health care facilities.

V. SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND TRADITIONAL GENDER ROLE SOCIALIZATION

A. Poverty: women _________ likely to be in poverty. The trend for women to be in poverty is called the Feminization of _________ ; divorce and single parenthood are leading causes, low-paying _________ and fewer benefits also contribute. Women are _________ likely to gain custody in divorce, and are more likely to sacrifice other concerns for the _________ of their children.

B. Social-Psychological Costs: one study of students in grades 6-12 found _________ more likely to have lower self esteem. An Mnet study found that the _________ shows insecurities in women for the purpose of making money from them! A recent study found that marriage is _________ for women's emotional well-being. Men have pressure too-one is to hide _________ , be strong-the sturdy oak script.

C. Health Costs: men die _________ years before women on average; reasons? Higher alcoholism, heart problems, _________ , poor diets, complete suicide, not exercise, and not asking for help from _________

D. Gender Based Violence Men are more likely to _________ and be killed. Honor killings are murders done as a result of the female having dishonored her _________ . Rapes, domestic
violence and beatings are all too common in U.S. society. Is it possible for a husband to be prosecuted for ____________ rape?

E. Public Policy: Sexual harassment is ____________. "Quid pro quo" means ____________. No special ____________ for raises, promotions. The U.S. Supreme Court has extended sexual harassment laws to ____________ situations. Persons filing sexual harassment charges do not have to prove ____________ psychological damage in order to win their case.

VI. STRATEGIES FOR ACTION: TOWARD GENDER EQUALITY
A. Feminism- "the belief that women and men should have _________ rights and responsibilities." Women's Movement: started in 1848 with fight for temperance and the right ____________, which was finally achieved in 1920. The NOW (National ____________ of Women) pushed for the Equal ____________ Amendment-ratified by 35 states, needs _______ total to take effect. Some sociologists say that ________ needs have largely been met. A Men's Movement? Men have reconsidered what their _______ are as well! Promise Keepers is one _______ and The ManKind Project is another. The ManKind motto is "changing the world _______ man at a time." Its core values are similar to Promise Keepers': accountability, authenticity, ____________, community, service, and inclusivity.

B. Sexual Harassment: two kinds quid ________ quo and hostile environment. Quid pro quo is Latin for "this for that" and is more common. Hostile environment is when the workplace is pictures, comments, or other forms of abuse.

C. Internationally: CEDAW-the Convention to End _______ Forms of Discrimination Against Women was adopted by the ____________ in 1979, but U.S. has not ratified it.

D. Changes in the Workplace: dual earner couples have ________ since 1950s. More females in "male" jobs. Some professions are becoming more balanced: ____________, dentists, and clergy among others.