

WEEK 7 (1-4)

Chapter 9: Gender and Sexuality (pps. 261-282)

- Distinguish between sex and gender (pp.264, WEEK 7 "GENDER AND SEXUALITY I", slide 3/18)
 - o **Sex definition (pp.264)**
 - The biological aspect of being female, male or other, assigned at birth based on external genitalia.
 - **Sexual dimorphism (pp.264)**
 - o The biological and behavioral differences between males and females
- Characteristics of third genders
- Sexual prohibitions
- Relationship between sexual orientation and identity in Western cultures

TERMS:

Binary gender model (WEEK 7 "GENDER AND SEXUALITY II", slide 2/17)

Gender (WEEK 7 "GENDER AND SEXUALITY I", slide 3/18)

- The sociocultural construct of masculine and feminine roles and the qualities assigned to these roles (pp.267)

Sex (WEEK 7 "GENDER AND SEXUALITY I", slide 3/18)

- The biological aspect of being female, male or other, assigned at birth based on external genitalia (pp.264)

Gender role (WEEK 7 "GENDER AND SEXUALITY I", slide 3/18)

- The task and behavior assigned by a culture to each sex (pp.267)

Heterosexuality

- Sexual attraction between members of the opposite sex (pp.279)

Homosexuality

- Sexual attraction between members of the same sex (pp.279)

Mahu (WEEK 7 "GENDER AND SEXUALITY I", slide 8/18, WEEK 7 "GENDER AND SEXUALITY II", slide 7/17)

- **Third gender in Tahiti and Hawaii (pp.261)**
- **Informally accepted in Polynesia (pp.267)**
- **Biological males who take on the role of females**
- **Similar to Fa'afafine (WEEK 7 "GENDER AND SEXUALITY II", slide 7/17)**

Berdache

- **More formal third-gender roles have been assigned to individuals among the Zuni of the southwestern United States (pp.267)**
- **Used in anthropological literature thanks to Ruth Benedict who worked among the Zuni (pps. 269-269)**
 - o **Recorded data about Zuni individuals who did not fit into a two-gender, male-female system (pp.269)**

Hijra (WEEK 7 "GENDER AND SEXUALITY II", slide 5/17, WEEK 7 "GENDER AND SEXUALITY I", slide 8/18)

- **Belong to northern India (pp.267)**
- **A religious community of individuals are culturally defined as neither man nor woman. (pp.269-270)**
 - o **These persons are born as males.**
 - o **They undergo voluntary ritual surgeries of emasculation that transform them into a third sex and gender category (Nanda 1999)**
 - **Either in childhood or adulthood**
 - o **Distinct from males who seek same-sex partners and take the receptive role during sex (pp.270)**
 - o **Take feminine names, dress in women's clothes, and imitate women in facial expressions, walk, hairstyles, and language. They view themselves as objects of men's sexual desires and have only male sex partners (pp.270)**
 - o **Receive a call from the goddess, the Hindu Mother Goddess, to undergo the emasculation operation and change their gender by dressing in women's clothing and wearing their hair long. (pp.270)**
 - o **One of societal roles is to participate in a ritual performance on the occasion of the birth of a son to a family (pp.270)**
 - **Blesses the child and provides entertainment for the assembled family and friends. Inspects the baby's genitals, confirms its sex, and blesses it for having ability to procreate and thus continue the family line (Nanda 1999;2000)**

Sexual orientation (WEEK 7 "GENDER AND SEXUALITY II", slide 10/17)

- **A dimension of sexuality in which the pattern of attraction, both sexual and emotional, is based on the gender of one's partner (pp.279)**
 - o **Homosexuality-** A sexual orientation that involves same-sex attractions.
- **"Sexual orientation Differences as Deficits: Science and Stigma in the History of American Psychology" by Gregory H. Herek (pp.292-296)**
 - o **Sexual Orientation and Mental Health in Historical Perspective (pps. 292-293)**
 - o **Sexual Orientation Differences as Deficits (pp. 293)**
 - o **Challenges to the Illness Model (pps. 293-294)**
 - o **Challenging the Sexual Differences-As-Deficits Assumption Today: Parenting (pps. 295)**
 - o **Conclusion (pps. 295-296)**

Transgender (WEEK 7 "GENDER AND SEXUALITY II", slides 3/17, 13/17)

- **An umbrella term used to describe people whose gender identity (sense of themselves as male or female) or gender expression differs from that usually associated with their birth sex (WEEK 7 "GENDER AND SEXUALITY II", slide 3/17)**
- **An umbrella term often used to include transsexuals, cross dressers, drag queens, transgenderists, etc. (WEEK 7 "GENDER AND SEXUALITY II", 13/17)**

Intersex (WEEK 7 "GENDER AND SEXUALITY II", slide 14/17)

- **Term used for incongruence ("")**
 - o **Hormones, chromosomes, external or internal anatomy**
 - o **Not ALWAYS NOTICEABLE AT BIRTH**
 - o **Incongruence may not be apparent until puberty**

Stigma (WEEK 7 "GENDER AND SEXUALITY II", slides 16/17)

- **Culturally shared knowledge that society regards members of a certain group negatively and accords them inferior status (WEEK 7 "GENDER AND SEXUALITY II", slide 16/17)**