



2017 specification
first exams in 2019

Activity Pack for A Level AQA

Political Ideas: Other Ideologies

Feminism

zigzageducation.co.uk

POD
10893

Publish your own work... Write to a brief...
Register at publishmenow.co.uk

Follow us on Twitter [@ZigZagPolitics](https://twitter.com/ZigZagPolitics)

Contents

Product Support from ZigZag Education	ii
Terms and Conditions of Use	iii
Teacher’s Introduction	1
Activity-by-activity Plan	2
Activities	4
Activity 1: The History of Feminism	4
Activity 2: Equality of Treatment.....	6
Activity 3: Recognition of Gender Differences	8
Activity 4: The Personal is Political	9
Activity 5: Revision Task – Key Concepts	10
Activity 6: Debates over Equality	11
Activity 7: Different Feminisms.....	12
Activity 8: Manifesto	14
Activity 9: Revision Table – Feminisms and Feelings.....	15
Activity 10: The State of Feminism Today	16
Activity 11: Essay Question – Feminism Exhausted?.....	18
Activity 12: Quote Bank	19
Activity 13: In-depth Thinker Profile	20
Activity 14: Feminism Quizzes	21
Activity 15: Feminism Grid Fill	28
Answers	29
Activity 1: The History of Feminism	29
Activity 2: Equality of Treatment	31
Activity 3: Recognition of Gender Differences	32
Activity 4: The Personal is Political	33
Activity 5: Revision Task – Key Concepts	34
Activity 6: Debates over Equality	35
Activity 7: Different Feminisms	36
Activity 8: Manifesto	38
Activity 9: Revision Table – Feminisms and Feelings	39
Activity 10: The State of Feminism Today	40
Activity 11: Essay Practice – Feminism Exhausted?	42
Activity 12: Quote Bank	43
Activity 13: In-depth Thinker Profile	45
Activity 14: Feminism Quizzes	47
Activity 15: Feminism Grid Fill	48

Teacher's Introduction

Welcome to your activity pack for the subject of Feminism for the A Level AQA Politics specifications. In this pack, you will find activities that cover all the key topics: the key concepts of feminism, differing views and tensions within feminism, and key feminist thinkers and their ideas.

There is a combination of activities, including self-contained work for students (perfect for cover lessons), and more open-ended activities which will require some element of research to complete. The pack provides opportunities for individual, pair and group work as well as activities which allow for class discussion, all essential to A Level Politics.

Remember!


Always check the exam board website for new information, including changes to the specification and sample assessment material.

The activities cover the key concepts of feminism, the two main branches of feminism and the different feminist thinkers. They aim to act as overviews of the topics and to be useful and concise revision-style activities.

A comprehensive teacher's section is included, providing answers to the tasks in the student pack.

January 2021


Activity-by-activity

Spec area	Topic	Activity description	Notes	
Feminism	Activity 1 – The History of Feminism	Research the origins and development of feminism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could be set as a solo task but has the potential to be done in groups. Activity also involves research through textbooks and preferably the Internet • It will be important for this task • Potentially a homework task • Extension can be done alone or in pairs 	✓
	Activity 2 – Equality and Treatment	Definition activities and a spider diagram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best for solo or partner work • Extension to be done in pairs 	✓
	Activity 3 – Recognition of Gender Differences	Definitions of and discussions on sex and gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best for solo or partner work • Extension to be done in pairs 	✓
	Activity 4 – The Personal is Political	Diagram and definition of private sphere politics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best for solo or partner work • Extension to be done in pairs 	✓
	Activity 5 – Revision Task: Key Concepts	Table fill activity on the key concepts covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Task will involve knowledge of key thinkers from spec • Useful to have activities 2–4 to hand • Could be done alone or in pairs 	✓
	Activity 6 – Debates over Equality	Match-up and writing on equality feminism and difference feminism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best for solo or partner work • Extension to be done in pairs 	✓
	Activity 7 – Different Feminisms	Match statement to the correct feminism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best for partner work • Extension to be done in pairs 	
	Activity 8 – Manifesto	Writing task on manifesto for one of the feminisms followed by debate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write manifesto in small groups and then debate with another group • Useful to have previous activity to hand • Extension to be done in pairs 	

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Spec area	Topic	Activity description	Notes	
Feminism	Activity 9 – Revision Table: Feminisms and Feelings	Complete a table describing how each feminism matches up to the five concepts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best as a solo revision activity but useful to compare at the end • Useful to have previous lessons on hand • Extension to be done on p... 	✓
	Activity 10 – The State of Feminism	Research task on feminism today and questions on no feminism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research requiring Internet • Could be a solo or pair work task • Extension can be done alone or in pairs 	✓
	Activity 11 – Essay Question: Feminism Exhausted?	Essay question	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be done quietly alone • Potentially a homework task 	✓
	Activity 12 – Quote Bank	Match quotes and identify strands of feminism and key ideas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best for partner work • Research for quotes necessary 	
	Activity 13 – In-depth Thinker Profile	Profile creation of one of the key thinkers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best for solo research • Access to textbooks and preferably the Internet will be important for this task • Best to divide up the five thinkers between the class • Potentially a homework task • Extension can be done in pairs 	✓
	Activity 14 – Feminism Quizzes	Set of quizzes on all topics with a scoreboard for competition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could be organised to run a mini-test or a competition using the scoreboard • A day of whole topic needed 	✓
	Activity 15 – Revision Fill	Questions on feminism concepts/terms/thinkers covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best for solo or partner work, but could be a race to see who finds the middle word first • Best as a revision activity once all the unit has been covered 	✓

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**

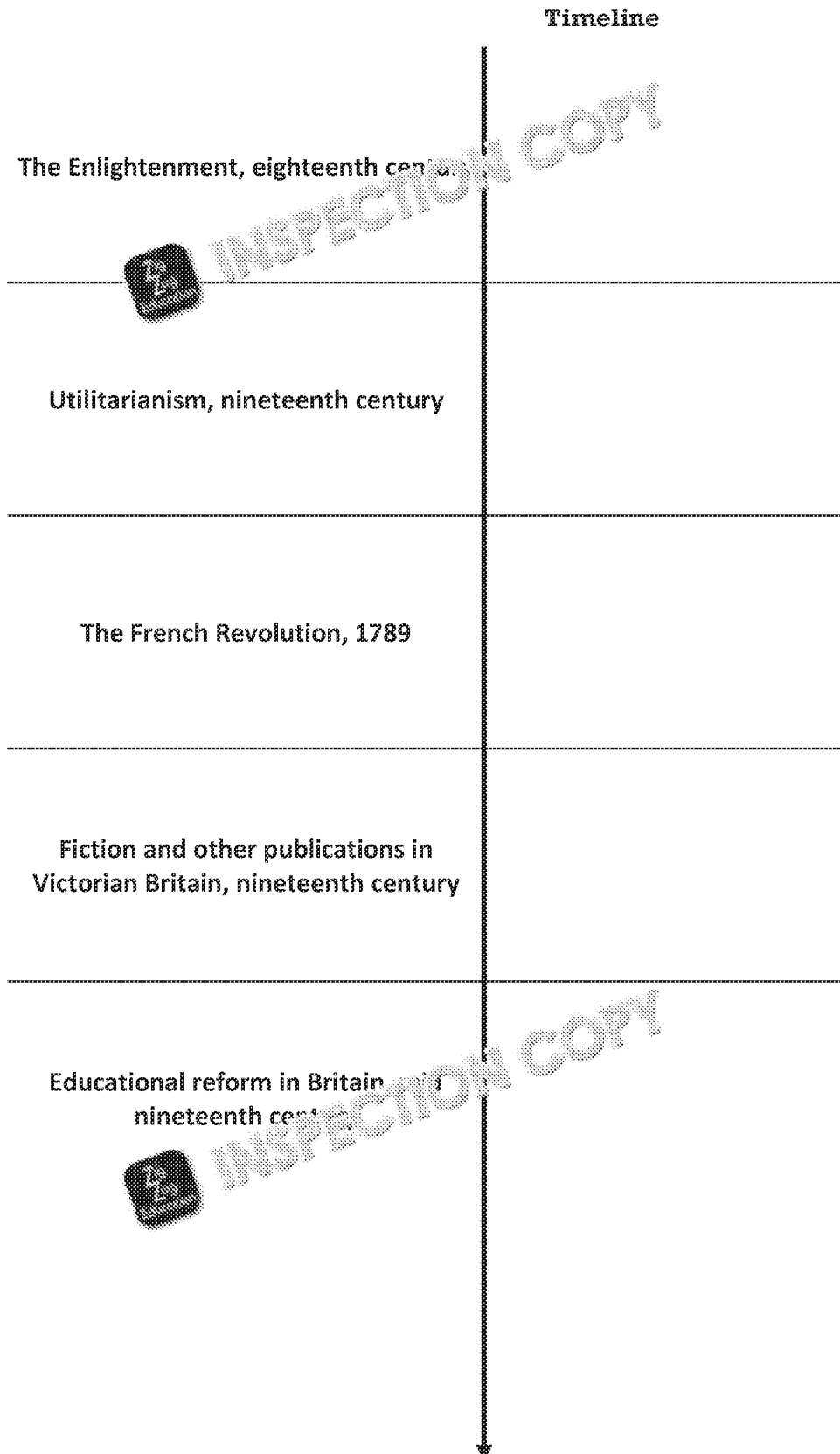


Activity 1: The History of Feminism

While instances of denouncements of discrimination against women can be found in history, a movement has been around for about 200 years.

Task

Research the events below then describe briefly what happened and how this influenced the development of feminism.



INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



The Declaration of Independence of Women, 1848

The suffragists and suffragettes, 1897–1928

The United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, 1946

The Second Wave, 1960s

The Third Wave, 1990s

The Fourth Wave, 2000s

Feminism through History

Consider which of the five key thinkers were active or influential at which time.

COPYRIGHT PROTECTED



Activity 2: Equality of Treatment

Patriarchy is a concept strongly opposed by feminism, and one that feminists combat for women.

Task 1

Complete your own definition of patriarchy using the prompts below.

oppression	interests	
------------	-----------	--

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Task 2

Keeping your definition in mind, complete the spider diagram on the following page. Come up with examples of patriarchy in action for each of the four sections: human economy. Basically, you are coming up with ways that women are disadvantaged in a society. Prompts have been given for each to help you, but feel free to add others.

Task 3

Some feminists consider intersectionality to be a significant consideration within their own definition of intersectionality using the prompts below.

sex	patriarchy	
-----	------------	--

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

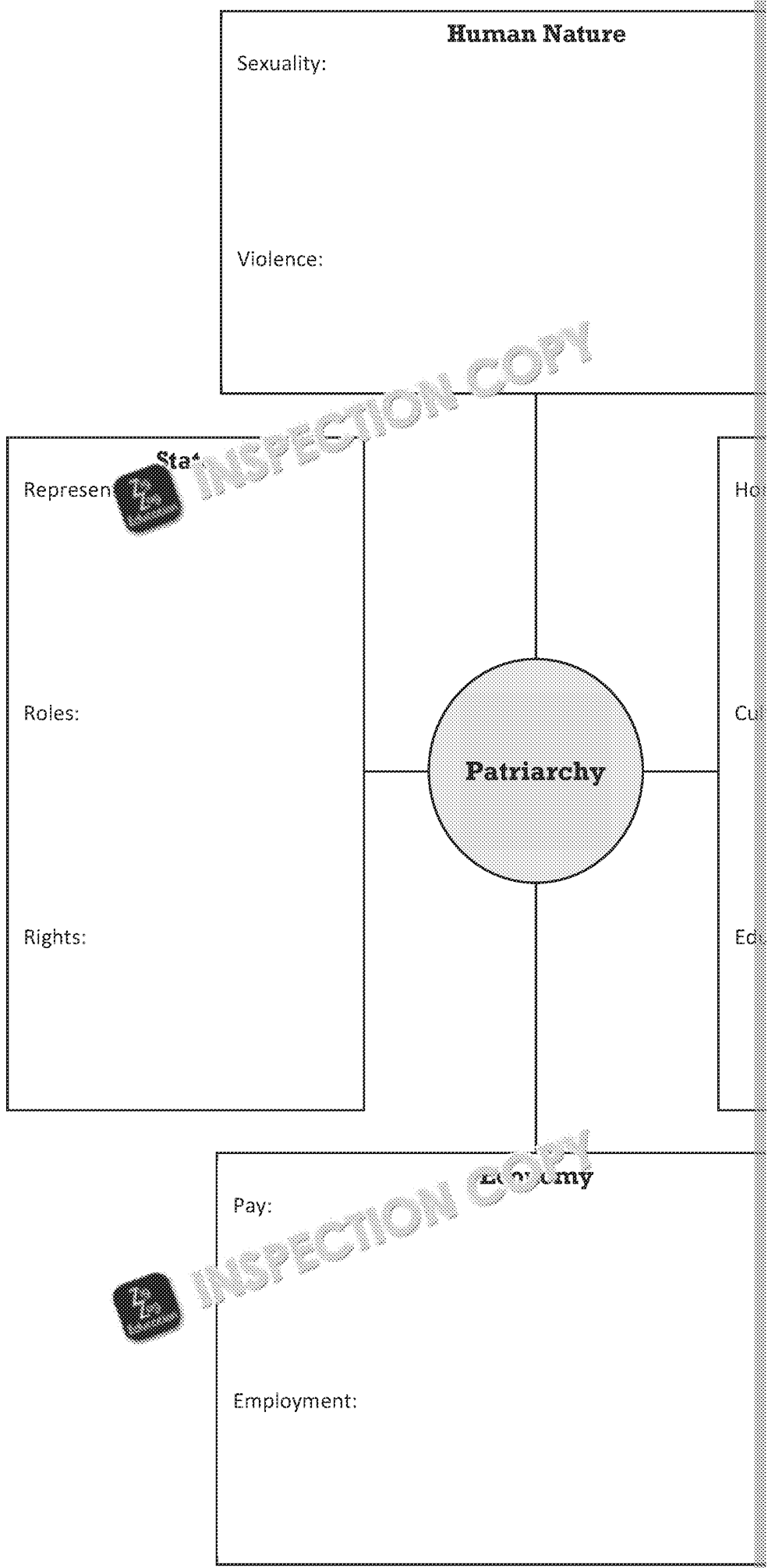
Discuss with a partner a couple of ideas about how feminists would propose to reform a patriarchal society. Include in this discussion the concept of affirmative action.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT PROTECTED



INSPECTION COPY



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED



Activity 3: Recognition of Gender Differences

Gender is an important concept in feminism, especially with regard to making a distinction between sex and gender.

Task 1

Complete your own definitions of **sex** and **gender**. You need to make mention of the following words in the boxes below.

biology	different
society	women

Sex

.....

.....

.....

.....

Gender

.....

.....

.....

.....

Task 2

Referring to your definition of **gender**, what would you say is *traditionally* associated with men? (You do not have to agree whether these things should be!) Come up with a list of five things. You can, if you can, relate one to each of the following topics: human nature, the state, social norms, religion, culture.

Men

1.
2.
3.

Women

1.
2.
3.

- a) What complaint do feminists make regarding the concepts of sex and gender? How would they advocate the concepts should be viewed? Discuss these to with a partner.
- b) Look at your lists in Task 2. Discuss with a partner how you think feminists

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT PROTECTED



Activity 4: The Personal is Political

Feminists maintain that the personal is political – this is a key feminist slogan. Es (social) and private (domestic) spheres of life.

Task 1

The purpose of this task is to distinguish the difference between men and women sectors. Your task is to take the words in the box below and place them in the sp areas where it is **traditional** for men to dominate, and underline the areas where where they are meant to be equal, leave them as is.

family	business	education	and
childcare	politics	religion	careers

Now write a short paragraph explaining where and why you have decided to place

Public sphere

Private sphere

Questions to consider when writing your paragraphs:

1. What is the difference between work and careers?
2. Do you think this divide is purely based on gender difference or on natural biological differences?
3. Can you give examples of how these typical gender roles have changed over time?
4. Why do you think there has been this change?
5. Which strand of feminism has been most successful in achieving its aims?

Task 2

Explain what is meant by the slogan 'the personal is political' using the prompts below.

div.	oppress	

With a partner, come up with your own definitions for 'public sphere' and 'private sphere'.

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Activity 5: Revision Task – Key Concepts

Task

Complete the table below. In the far right column, include at least **one** thinker and what they have said

Concept	Definition	How it was used in feminism
Sex and Gender		
Patriarchy		
The Personal is Political		
Intersectionality		

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Activity 6: Debates over Equality

Feminism's attitude to equality between men and women varies.

Task 1

Match the definition on the right to the correct form of feminism on the left.

Equality Feminism
Difference Feminism
Essentialist Feminism
Cultural Feminism

Believes that biological differences between men and women are important as they establish equality between men and women.
Believes that the biological differences between men and women are unimportant for equality to be established between men and women.
Challenges the prevalent culture of men, which is considered superior to those of women (such as pacifism and non-violence).
Men and women are different and should pursue their own paths, but should be equal in status.

Task 2

Now describe first the main criticism that difference feminists make of equality feminism. Many feminists consider difference feminism to be controversial.

Difference feminists criticise equality feminism because:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Many feminists consider difference feminism to be controversial because:

.....

.....

.....

- 1) A more radical form of difference feminism is separatism. Research this type of feminism and explain what it advocates, and why.
- 2) Which out of liberal feminism, socialist feminism, radical feminism and postmodern feminism is the branch that subscribes to difference feminism? Briefly explain how.

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Activity 7: Different Feminisms

Feminism has several different branches that have developed over time: liberal feminism, radical feminism, and postmodern feminism.

Task

For each of the following statements, indicate which of the **four** types of feminism **than one** type of feminism.

1. All people are equal and, as women are people, women are equal to men, as men are equal to women.	
2. The personal is political and patriarchy is everywhere in society; this belief is associated with this branch.	
3. Capitalism causes inequality between men and women because it requires women to work.	
4. Against having a fixed definition of 'woman'.	
5. Women have the same potential as men, they are simply held back by society.	
6. All relationships between men and women are about power.	
7. Belief in intersectionality.	
8. It is reformist, meaning it supports making change gradually and peacefully.	
9. Cultural patriarchy makes the inequalities between the sexes worse and results in unequal appearances.	
10. Some consider patriarchy to be caused by capitalism, while others consider patriarchy to be separate from capitalism, though they are somewhat connected.	

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



- 11. Trying to unite women into one cause gives too much attention to interests of middle-class women.
- 12. Seeking full equality of opportunity is the most important aim of feminism of women and the end of gender stereotyping.
- 13. The family unit is a form of oppression.
- 14. Revolution is needed to change society into one where women are equal to men.
- 15. Considering there is one cause for women is too generalised; therefore, write your own over time.
- 16. As private property accumulation is central to society, it is important for men and women are forced to be virgins until marriage and then monogamous after marriage.
- 17. The private sphere is not a focus.
- 18. There are as many differences between the experiences of different women as there are between men and women.
- 19. Women were like a reserve army of labour, useful in a crisis but forced to return to the home once the crisis was over.
- 20. Patriarchy is alive and well today.

With a partner, research examples for each of the different types of feminism (liberal, radical, socialist, etc.). Aim to write a sentence or two for each branch.

COPYRIGHT PROTECTED



Activity 8: Manifesto

Task

In groups, write a manifesto for either **liberal feminism**, **socialist feminism**, **radical feminism**. You will be using this in a debate, with groups writing for the other side of the political party. In your manifesto you should aim to promote your strand as the best way to shape society utilising your ideology. Use your answers from Activity 8 to help you.

MANIFESTO FOR THE

Human nature...

The state...

Society...

The economy...

Signed and approved by the

Now debate with other groups and present arguments as to why your version is better and why theirs is worse!

INSPECTION COPY



COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Activity 9: Revision Table – Feminisms and Feelings

Task

Complete the table below, explaining how each of the following branches of feminism views each of the (I will remind yourself which these are).

	Liberal Feminism	Socialist Feminism	
Sex and Gender 			
Patriarchy			
The Personal is Political			
Intersectionality 			

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Activity 10: The State of Feminism Today

A common misconception held by students studying feminism is that it has little relevance in today's society.


Task 1

Your job is to research the difference between women and men in the following

- The number of women in the UK Parliament
- The number of women in the US Congress
- The highest percentage of women in any parliament anywhere
- The countries in which women are NOT allowed to vote
- The pay gap between men and women in the UK
- Countries that have agreed to treat women equally
- Religions that allow/disallow women to be religious leaders
- Countries that do not have a right to vote in government

With the answers to the research questions in mind, put your results in the table and a factor of female MPs in parliament, and state how far you think female equality has been achieved.

You can also write in which social, economic and political areas equality has been being developed, and in which areas no equality has been achieved for women.

Table showing level of progress of equality between men and women	
Evidence of progression towards equality	Evidence that equality has not been achieved
 INSPECTION COPY	

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Task 2

Post-feminism is a belief that the main goals of feminism (especially liberal feminism) have been achieved. Answer the following questions about post-feminism.

A) Give **two** examples of how the goals of feminism can be seen to have been achieved.

- 1.
- 2.

B) Why should it no longer be an issue if a woman decides to be a full-time housewife?

.....
.....
.....

C) In what context is the word 'post-feminist' used?

.....
.....
.....

D) What sort of issues do those who subscribe to this view think feminism should focus on?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

- 1. Can you think of any other social, economic or political factors that you can add to the table in Task 1?
- 2. What issues are the main ones for feminism today?
- 3. After seeing these facts, can you say that feminism is no longer a leading ideology?

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Activity 11: Essay Question – Feminism Exhausted

The writing frame below is a suggestion for how to approach this essay question.

Analyse and evaluate the view that feminism in the twenty-first century

Introduction: Show your awareness of the meaning of feminism in the twenty-first century.

First section: Discuss the ways in which feminism is an exhausted ideology.

Second section: Discuss the ways in which feminism is not an exhausted ideology.

Conclusion: Come to a brief conclusion about your view on the question, remembering to refer back to the question.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Activity 12: Quote Bank

Task

Feminism has had many important thinkers! Complete the table.

Name of philosopher or thinker	Summary of their most influential idea(s)	The concept(s) of feminism this can apply to (see Activity 5)	The can
Charlotte Perkins Gilman			
Simone de Beauvoir			
Kate Millett			
Sheila Rowbotham			
bell hooks (Jean Watkins)			

INSPECTION COPY



COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Activity 13: In-depth Thinker Profile

Task

Feminism has many key thinkers, five of whom are on the specification: Charlotte Beauvoir, Kate Millett, Sheila Rowbotham, and bell hooks (Gloria Jean Watkins). Create a profile using the framework below as a template.

Profile Picture 	Name Dates Born and Died Nationality
Profession	Contributions to Feminism
Type of Feminism	Contributions to Feminism
Background	Contributions to Feminism
Legacy 	Contributions to Feminism

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Play one of the following games in pairs:

- **Guess Who:** Read each other parts from your profile, using them as clues, guess the other's profile in fewer clues.
- **Twenty Questions:** Ask each other questions about the other's profile and questions as possible (guessing the name counts as a question!).

Activity 14: Feminism Quizzes

Sex and Gender Mini Quiz

1. Describe the feminist view of gender.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. How do feminists perceive how gender has been created?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. In the public–private divide, who dominates the public sphere?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. How do difference feminists use the idea of sex and gender in their thought?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

5. What is the ultimate goal of most feminist theories with regard to gender?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Patriarchy Mini Quiz

1. What does the phrase 'the personal is political' mean?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Patriarchy means two things. One is the dominance of men over women; what is the other?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. What do socialist feminists view as the source of patriarchy?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. Where in the world does extreme patriarchy still exist?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

5. To what extent do radical feminists believe patriarchy should be stopped?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Liberalism and Feminism Mini Quiz

1. In which sphere do liberal feminists see the most need for equality?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. How do ideas of individualism combine with liberal feminist thought?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. What tactics do liberal feminists use to enact change?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. In which wave was liberal feminism the dominant faction of feminism?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

5. In which area do liberal feminists believe patriarchy should remain?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Socialism and Feminism Mini Quiz

1. Which communist writer wrote about socialist feminism?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. How can a social revolution bring about women's equality?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. From a socialist perspective, who benefits most from liberal feminism?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. How does private property allow patriarchy to exist in society?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

5. How has modern feminism reassessed old Marxist feminist ideas?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Radical Feminism Mini Quiz

1. To radical feminists, what is the most important division: class, race, gender?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Who wrote *The Female Eunuch*?

.....

3. Which is the most important sphere for radical feminists to change?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. How does political lesbianism help women from a feminist viewpoint?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

5. How do difference feminists view the relationship between men and women?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Postmodern Feminism Mini Quiz

1. Which thinker is associated with postmodern feminism?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Name one of the factors that postmodern feminism maintain influence a woman's

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. What big problem faced black women who sought to join an activist movement?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. What criticism does postmodern feminism make of mainstream feminism?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

5. With which way of postmodern feminism associated?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

INSPECTION COPY

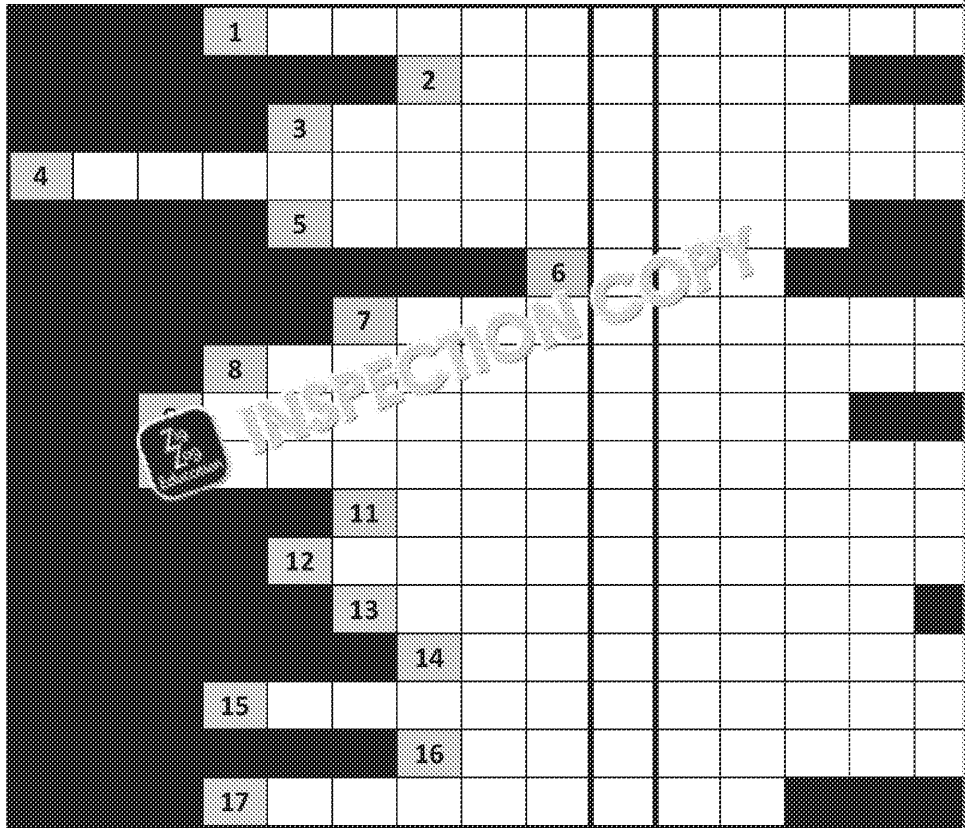
**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Activity 15: Feminism Grid Fill

Task

Fill in the grid using the clues underneath.



Clues

1. The unfair treatment of someone due to them being different, usually by race.
2. Term for the different roles and/or characteristics given to men and women.
3. An economic system where independent entrepreneurs organise production; however, they also stand to make profits if they are successful.
4. Pioneer of feminism who maintained that women should be treated as being equal to men.
5. The civil right to vote in general elections.
6. Term for the biological differences between men and women.
7. The idea that women are different from men; men are what is normal and women are different.
8. Woman's suffrage campaigner who founded and led the suffragists.
9. A popular image, though very simplified and generalised, about a particular group of people.
10. The idea that biology is an important factor in making the behaviour of men and women different.
11. The aim to bring about gradual change in society through peaceful means.
12. Feminist who famously states that: 'One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman.'
13. The idea that people are born equal and should be treated uniformly.
14. Pen name of the feminist who argued that mainstream feminism had ignored the needs of women.
15. Feminist who argued that the family unit is used as a form of control by men over women.
16. A term that denotes a society that is run by men in the interests of men.
17. The irrational hatred of women for the reason that they are not male and do not think like men would in a patriarchal society.

BONUS: What is the word in the middle? Make your own clue for this word.

.....

.....

.....

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Answers

Activity 1: The History of Feminism

These are just suggested answers to the research activity and not intended as a conclusive

The Enlightenment, eighteenth century

Time period which saw the development of many new ideas across Europe. These ideas challenged traditional forms of absolute authority. Rationalism, individualism and external control were among the important and, at the time, revolutionary ideas. These ideas also challenged the traditional divine right of kings and so new forms of government were based on the people themselves, and the fact that different peoples had different ideas would come to be central to feminism later on. In 1792, Mary Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, which is often called the first feminist work, stated that education was essential for women and enforced their own limited image of their own potential.

Utilitarianism, nineteenth century

Jeremy Bentham, the founder of utilitarianism, considered that women should not be treated differently in society and condemned the norm of limiting the rights of women, who he considered such treatment because they were as capable as men and did not have weaker minds.

The French Revolution, 1789

Women's suffrage first appeared on the agenda for social reform. The 'equality' principle of the revolutionaries applied to women as well as to men. The idea of accountability to the public that was being developed at the time resulted in a push for women to be treated equally and accountable to it as men.

Fiction and other publications in Britain, nineteenth century

Many books that addressed feminist issues were published at this time. Some examples include Jane Austen, who focused on the restricted lives of women in society. Marion Reid wrote *The Seneca Falls Declaration* in 1848, which suggested that there should be an international plan for the achievement of women's suffrage. William Thompson in 1825 wrote an 'Appeal of One Half of the Human Race' in a language work that called for full equality of women in terms of rights.

Charlotte Perkins Gilman

Educational Reform in Britain, mid nineteenth century

Following extensive efforts of campaigners, more education was gradually opened up. In the late 1840s began to offer places to women. Over the coming decades this would lead to more educational opportunities becoming available to women, including similar opportunities to men.

Charlotte Perkins Gilman

The Declaration of Independence of Women, 1848

A women's rights convention in New York state resulted in the drafting of a declaration of independence for women. This was particularly significant as the first time that women drafted a declaration for themselves. The declaration pushed for equal rights for women. This convention was a precursor to the Seneca Falls Declaration, which was drafted 10 years later.

Charlotte Perkins Gilman

The suffragettes and suffragettes, 1897–1918

The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries saw the growth of the women's suffrage movement in the United Kingdom. The suffragists, led by Millicent Fawcett, were the more peaceful group in the founding of the suffragettes, led by Emmeline Pankhurst. This group used more militant tactics to gain the vote. However, it was ultimately women's contribution to the war effort that gained women who owned some property and were aged over 30 the vote in 1918. Another 10 years, however, before women gained the vote on an equal footing with men.

Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Simone de Beauvoir

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



The United Nations' Commission on the Status of Women, 1946

This is a commission of the United Nations that promotes equality for women, leg aiming to improve opportunities for women and to empower women more. The identify areas of improvement for women globally. The UN also issued the Unive Rights in 1948 which grants equal rights to women and men.

Simone de Beauvoir

The Second Wave, 1960s

Second-wave feminism refers to activity surrounding the idea that political and c linked. It also saw a focus on the private sphere as a place where patriarchy was e on the public sphere. Betty Friedan wrote about the alienation women felt by hav them with little choice themselves in what they wished to do.

Simone de Beauvoir, Kate Millett

The Third Wave, 1990s

This movement arose in response to the perceived failings of the second wave by women from a wider spectrum of society. In particular it sought to address the p focused largely on just the middle and upper class women and ignored the diffi that made it likely to miss out on the achievements of feminism. Class and rac before a truly encompassing women's movement could work.

Kate Millett, Sheila Rowbotham, bell hooks

The Fourth Wave, 2000s

This is a recent development. This has included a focus on a wide variety of thing present its views. Points of focus have included subjects such as abortion, prostiti bisexual, transgender, and queer/questioning) rights, among others.

Kate Millett, Sheila Rowbotham, bell hooks

Extension

See italics above.

INSPECTION COPY

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Activity 2: Equality of Treatment

Task 1

Suggested definition.

Patriarchy – This term refers to a society that is dominated by men and run in the interests of men. Women are oppressed in such a society, as their rights are restricted and/or the opportunities available to them are limited.

Task 2

Suggested answers.

Human Nature

- **Sexuality:** Women's sexual desires are considered much less acceptable than men's. Women are expected to hide them. Men, on the other hand, are allowed to express theirs freely.
- **Violence:** Women are more likely to be the subject of violence and abuse (such as rape). In some past patriarchal societies, domestic violence was then dealt with, perhaps even tolerated. In some past patriarchal societies, domestic violence, such as rape, was not a crime.

State

- **Representation:** Women do not have the right to vote or to sit in Parliament; or the government does not represent the women who live within its jurisdiction.
- **Roles:** Women are excluded from any form of political participation, and all state activities are run by men.
- **Rights:** Women do not have the same rights as men, such as voting rights and the right to own property.

Society

- **Home:** Women are expected to be primarily concerned with the upkeep of the home, including cleaning, cooking, and looking after the children. Society trains them to believe that their primary role is to care for others.
- **Culture:** Woman's image, such as expectations of behaviour, look and role, are shaped by society through media, such as posters, films, books and adverts.
- **Education:** Women do not have the same opportunities in education as men. They are often limited to only a few, all, forms of higher education, and even the education that they do receive is often of a lower quality than that of men, so they will be taught how to cook and care for children, for instance.

Economy

- **Pay:** Women will not get the same rate of pay as men doing exactly the same job.
- **Employment:** Women will not have the same employment opportunities as men. They are often limited to only a few, all, types of jobs, and they will be discouraged from applying for many types of job, and discriminated against. Their jobs will usually be support roles (to men) and they will be generally low paid (see the 'pay' aspect above).

Task 3

Suggested definition.

Intersectionality is the notion that sex alone does not account for the oppression of women in patriarchal societies. Class and race also impact on the oppression of women and so black women experience patriarchy differently from white middle- and upper-class women. Men should take this into account, focusing too much on just white middle- and upper-class women.

Extension

This is intentionally an open-ended question. Some discussion points are listed below.

- **Education:** Feminists would encourage education for women to be on the same level as men. This would mean they are taught in the same way, and that gender differences are not emphasised at this early stage.
- **Political representation:** feminists would argue for women to be elected to some Members of Parliament. If this was achieved, women would be able to remove patriarchal elements in the state.
- **Culture:** Feminists would also call for culture to stop showing and, therefore, encourage the media to stop showing stereotypes. Women should be depicted in leadership roles and men in domestic roles to show that it's OK for either to do either.
- **Affirmative action:** refers to steps taken to favouring those who suffer from discrimination. For women, it could be ensuring that there are more female candidates on ballots for some jobs or giving tax breaks to single mothers. Some feminists argue that affirmative action is necessary to improve the status of women who have for too long been oppressed and to help them gain the equality they deserve.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Activity 3: Recognition of Gender Differences

Task 1

Suggested definitions.

- **Sex** – This term refers to the biological differences between men and women between different societies and cultures
- **Gender** – This term refers to the different roles and characteristics assigned to men and women that differ between societies and cultures

Task 2

Suggested examples.

Men

- **Human nature:** Strong, responsible, confident, problem-solving, logical
- **State:** Work as politicians, judges, police officers. In short, they run the state
- **Society:** They are the leaders in society, men are dominant in public society, men are dominant over other men in their society
- **Economy:** They are the winners

Women

- **Human nature:** Caring, emotional, timid, sensitive, quiet
- **State:** They do not take part in state affairs
- **Society:** They have secondary and supportive roles in public society; they run the home and looking after children and the home
- **Economy:** They do not play a leading role in the economy

Extension

Suggested discussion points.

- a) Feminists complain that the difference between gender and sex has been ignored and that the concepts have been regarded as the same. They would argue that they are different, so that the biological differences between men and women do not necessarily determine their roles or lifestyles between men and women.
- b) They would strongly disagree with all of these labels as they believe them to be too restrictive. They should be able to determine this for themselves without any expectations or labels.

INSPECTION COPY

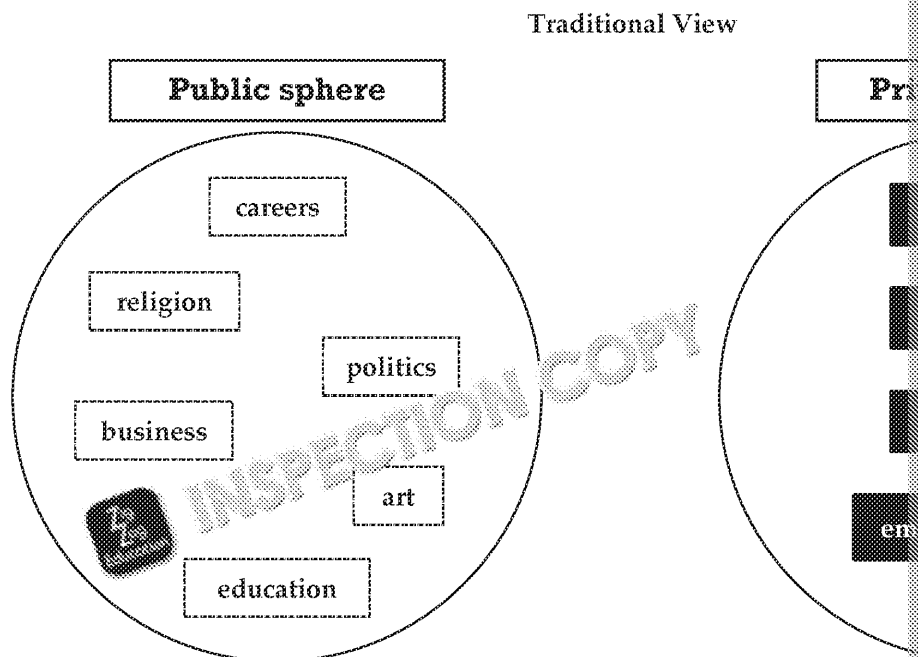
INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Activity 4: The Personal is Political

Task 1



Explanation

This is the traditional view of the two spheres. Men have dominated the public sphere, which is the world of men. They are the leaders of countries as well as churches (politics, religion), the teachers of the most important subjects at the forefront of research (art, education), the breadwinners for a household through their work (career, business). Meanwhile, women have dominated the private sphere, which is the world of women. Their job is to look after the children and maintain the family for which they are responsible (childcare, emotional labour). Women may go to work, but it is unlikely these jobs will improve their education or skills; it is merely work to support a family (family) in a Victorian society and is how most feminists would view the world.

Task 2

Suggested definition.

The personal is political is a statement that aims to convey to women, as well as men, that their private lives are still part of the existing system of patriarchy and so is likewise used to oppress women.

Extension

Suggested definitions.

- **Public sphere** – This refers to the wider society and its relationships within public spaces, such as social gatherings.
- **Private sphere** – This refers to an individual's family and domestic matters, covering life at home.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Activity 5: Revision Task – Key Concepts

As these are complex concepts, the below should simply be seen as a guide to one way that students can approach them.

Concept	Definition	How it is used in feminist theory
Sex and Gender	Sex refers to the biological differences between men and women while gender refers to the differences given by society. Sex is a biological characteristic while gender is a social construct.	Feminists seek to demonstrate that sex and gender are distinct concepts and that one should not be associated with the other or thought to cause the other. They argue that defined gender roles are wrong and limit opportunities by imposing expectations on them from society.
Patriarchy	This is a society which is run by men and in the interests of men.	Society fuels its own patriarchy by limiting women's educational opportunities as well as restricting their role in the public sphere. All such elements of a patriarchy must be challenged in order for women to be able to be equal to men. Feminists seek to benefit both sexes.
The Personal is Political	Personal matters (the private sphere) are also relevant to political discussion.	The public sphere is not the only place where oppression occurs; oppression occurs in the private sphere as well. The existing attitude that the private sphere represses women in a similar way to the public sphere.
Intersectionality	Sex alone does not determine the cause of discrimination or disadvantage of women. It is their race and class that also play a role.	Feminists argue that feminism had so far been dominated by white middle- and upper-class women. They argue that working-class women were being left out but that their oppression is not more.

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Activity 6: Debates over Equality

Task 1

- **Equality Feminism** – Believes that the biological differences between men and women are not the only considerations. Seeks to establish equality between men and women.
- **Difference Feminism** – Men and women are different from each other in that they think and speak differently. Women should pursue this equal but separate identity.
- **Essentialist Feminism** – Believes that biological differences between men and women contribute towards the differences between men and women in terms of behaviour.
- **Cultural Feminism** – Challenges the prevalent cultural notion that men are superior. It seeks to promote the values of women (such as pacifism and compassion) that are different from those of men.

Note: Essentialism and cultural feminism are both variants of difference feminism.

Task 2

Difference feminists criticise equality feminism because they consider it limits women's ability to be equal to men. They encourage women to focus on how they are different rather than to focus on how they are equal. This limits them and encourages them to deny their true identities.

Many feminists consider difference feminism to be controversial because by advocating separate and different identities, they are undoing years of progress in making women equal. They argue that by being different characters and that they can strive to be something else.

Extension

- 1) *Suggested discussion points.*

Separatist feminists argue that women need to physically separate themselves from men to achieve true liberation. This can be either by actually forming separate societies away from men or by spending more time away from men. Only in such ways can they remove themselves from the patriarchal system.

- 2) **Radical Feminism.**

Suggested answer:

While equality for women is pursued, sometimes the independence of women is also emphasised as women should not feel the need to conform to what men want. They should be free to pursue their own, separate identities if they so desire.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Activity 7: Different Feminisms

Task

1. All people are equal and, as women are people, women are equal to men, and men are equal to women.
<i>Liberal Feminism, Radical Feminism, Postmodern Feminism</i>
2. The personal is political as patriarchy is everywhere in society; this belief underpins this branch.
<i>Radical Feminism, Socialist Feminism</i>
3. Capitalism causes inequality between men and women because it requires women to do more work than they work.
<i>Socialist Feminism</i>
4. Against having a fixed definition of 'woman'.
<i>Postmodern Feminism</i>
5. Women have the same potential as men, they are simply held back by societal expectations.
<i>Liberal Feminism, Socialist Feminism</i>
6. All relationships between men and women are about power.
<i>Radical Feminism</i>
7. Belief in intersectionality.
<i>Postmodern Feminism</i>
8. It is reformist, meaning it supports making change gradually and peacefully.
<i>Liberal Feminism</i>
9. Cultural portrayal makes the inequalities between the sexes worse and results in unrealistic women's appearances.
<i>Radical Feminism, Postmodern Feminism</i>
10. Some consider patriarchy to be caused by capitalism, while others consider patriarchy to stem from capitalism, though they are somewhat connected.
<i>Socialist Feminism</i>
11. Trying to unite women into one cause gives too much attention to interests of middle-class women.
<i>Postmodern Feminism</i>
12. Seeking full equality of opportunity is the most important aim of feminism for women and the end of gender stereotyping.
<i>Liberal Feminism</i>
13. The family unit is a form of oppression.
<i>Radical Feminism, Socialist Feminism</i>
14. Revolution is needed to change society into one where women are equal to men.
<i>Socialist Feminism, Radical Feminism</i>
15. Considering there is one cause for women is too generalised; therefore, what works changes over time.
<i>Postmodern Feminism</i>
16. As private property accumulation is central to society, it is important for men to own property; women are forced to be virgins until marriage and then monogamous after.
<i>Socialist Feminism</i>

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



17. The private sphere is not a focus.
<i>Liberal Feminism</i>
18. There are as many differences between the experiences of different women as there are between men and women.
<i>Postmodern Feminism</i>
19. Women were like a reserve army of labour, useful in a crisis but forced to re-enter the workforce when the crisis was over.
<i>Socialist Feminism</i>
20. Patriarchy is alive and well today.
<i>Radical Feminism, Socialist Feminism</i>

Extension

1) These are some suggested questions

Liberal Feminism

Most early feminist movements can come under this branch, such as the suffragettes who sought the vote for women in the United Kingdom in the early twentieth century.

Mary Wollstonecraft applied liberal thought to women, stating that women were rational and should be treated as such, including being given equality of opportunity.

Emotional labour

Friedrich Engels, who co-wrote *The Communist Manifesto* alongside Karl Marx, argued that patriarchy was tied with capitalism.

The kibbutz was a commune set up in Israel in the early twentieth century based on mutual cooperation and equality that included a focus on liberating women through a shared domestic workload.

Radical Feminism

Germaine Greer published a book in 1971 that addressed the issue of how women were controlled by society and encouraged women to be proud of their sexuality and their bodies.

Naomi Wolf in 1990 argued that the concept of beauty was actually an element of male power. Media, she pointed out, was giving out an unrealistic image of a perfect woman that was impossible to match and caused anxiety for many as a result.

Postmodern Feminism

The feminists Baumgardner and Richards argue in a book in 2000 that feminism is not universal because, for each new generation of women, what it meant to be a feminist was determined by their own circumstances.

In 1981 bell hooks pointed out that sexism and racism does not cover all the discrimination that black women face for one were met with racism as well, and both these factors need to be considered.

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Activity 8: Manifesto

Below are just suggested responses to the exercise.

Liberal Feminism

- **Human nature:** We advocate equality feminism, meaning that men and women should be treated as such, including equality of opportunity. The nature of men and women and so gender roles are social constructs. The liberal concept of individualism should be the same for women as much as men.
- **The state:** Liberation for women can be achieved through the state, and so policies such as the right to vote, as well as pursuing equality, such as making Members of Parliament is the best way to achieve liberation for women. The state should further legal and political equality for women.
- **Society:** We must focus on removing discrimination against women in the public sphere. Women are disadvantaged in many ways, such as sexual harassment in the workplace in terms of pay and promotion.
- **The economy:** The primary concern here is that women should have the same opportunities as men. If they can become financially independent, economically they can enjoy wider freedoms with their lives.

Socialist Feminism

- **Human nature:** Equality for all is natural, and we must ensure the equality of men and women. We believe in equality feminism and so maintain that there are no fixed differences between men and women gender roles.
- **The state:** The state supports capitalism, which in turn upholds patriarchy, and so the state must be overthrown to protect women's rights. It must, therefore, be overthrown in order for a society to be truly free and equal.
- **Society:** Women are not treated equally in society, which is patriarchal. We must challenge the status quo as it is so ingrained.
- **The economy:** Capitalism upholds, or at least supports, patriarchy or elements of patriarchy. Patriarchy is to be overthrown and women are to achieve real equality with men. Women are required to support their working husbands for free, for their own benefit.

Radical Feminism

- **Human nature:** Men and women are equal but different. Women should not conform to a male 'norm' but rather be free to pursue their own identities without being chastised or considered inferior.
- **The state:** The state promotes patriarchy and it is not enough to just pursue policies of equality. The state. Some form of separation may be necessary, but the state should play a role in challenging patriarchy, such as outlawing pornography.
- **Society:** Public and private society both show elements of patriarchy, which are reinforced through gender roles are promoted through culture as well and this must also be overcome. We must challenge gender stereotypes and expectations.
- **The economy:** Women are greatly disadvantaged in economic terms to this day. They are paid less than men for the same work as men and are discouraged by media to pursue certain careers through such portrayal to pursue certain careers over others. This must be overcome.

Postmodern Feminism

- **Human nature:** Men and women are equal to men by nature and this must also include women. While women are equal, their experiences are not, which means a single, homogenous group undermines the aim of ensuring equality and liberation.
- **The state:** The state should likewise not consider women as a singular group but rather their struggle. There will be many different issues to be faced which will challenge the state.
- **Society:** Sex is not the only factor that causes discrimination of women in society. Race, class and black women and working-class women experience patriarchy in society differently to their middle-class counterparts. Therefore, focus must be placed on removing all forms of discrimination to reflect this.
- **The economy:** Seeking equality in economic terms must likewise take into account the needs of different groups of women.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Activity 9: Revision Table – Feminisms and Feelings

	Liberal Feminism	Socialist Feminism	Radical Feminism
Sex and Gender	Gender roles should not be assumed because of differences between the sexes. They should be seen as a choice, based on individualism.	Gender roles are created by capitalism, particularly the capitalist system.	Gender inequality is significant for women. All social constructs are created by media, making gender a problem.
Patriarchy	This is not a problem as long as there is no discrimination, rather there will be no discrimination once equality of opportunity is achieved.	Patriarchy is caused by, or at least supported by, capitalism as it cements a woman's supportive role as a helper to her working husband.	Patriarchy is a problem even after all feminist movements. There are separate forms of patriarchy such as gender.
The Personal is Political	The private sphere is not a focus of liberal feminists.	Capitalism also affects the private sphere as, because men wish to ensure their own children inherit their property, women are expected/forced to be virgins before marriage and monogamous after.	This is a key concept that patriarchy is a problem in society, even in the private sphere. The pursuit of liberation for women.
Intersectionality	This is not a strong focus as rights and equality for women as a whole are pursued, which is considered to be enough.	Women are largely considered as one group, echoing the principle of equality; however, there is a greater difficulty of working class women's issues being acknowledged.	This is not a strong focus as it is considered more as a separate form of feminism.

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Activity 10: The State of Feminism Today

Task 1

Answers to research questions (the following figures are from 2018; these change and may vary)

The number of women in the UK Parliament

- There are 208 women in Parliament, making up 32% of all seats, the highest in the world
- 26% of the House of Lords are women; there are only six women in the cabinet
- The problem with this is 51% of the registered electorate are women; why is it so low in Parliament?

The number of women in the US Congress

- In the lower house there are 84 women out of 435, i.e. 19.3% of the House of Representatives
- In the Senate there are 21 female senators out of 100.

The highest number of women in any parliament anywhere

- In Rwanda 61% of the lower house is made up of women.
- In the Vietnamese Assembly 42% are women.

The countries in which women are NOT allowed to vote

- Only in Brunei and the Vatican have women never been allowed to vote, though in Brunei it's an absolute monarchy, and in the Vatican voting rights (and options) are reserved for cardinals (who have to be men) can vote for a new Pope, and this is the only country where women are not allowed to vote.

The pay gap between men and women in the UK

- On average the pay gap between men and women in the UK is 18.4% in part-time jobs.

Countries that have agreed to treat women equally

- This refers to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). This treaty was signed by all members of the UN but some have not ratified it. It is not legally binding that they abide by these laws. Among these countries are Iran, the Vatican, Tonga, and, most surprisingly of all, the United States.

Religions that allow women to be religious leaders

- In theory the Islamic world, Hinduism, Judaism and Sikhism preach that there should be equality between men and women, however, many see this as a separate but equal role, and do not allow women to lead or fulfil the same tasks as men. The Church of England is starting to allow female bishops, but in Catholicism this is not allowed and there are no female vicars, priests or cardinals.

Countries that do not have any women in government

- Micronesia (Federated States of), Qatar, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, Yemen

Table

It is up to students to classify the progress into this table; some examples are given below.

Progress made:	Progress made:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High number of female MPs in Wales and Rwanda • Pay gap lower than before • The wide ratification of CEDAW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women can't become bishops in the Church • There is still a pay gap • There are several countries where women are not allowed to vote

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Task 2

Suggested answers:

- A) Examples include the fact that discrimination has been outlawed, there is less discrimination, attitudes have improved greatly and continue to do so, and there have been advances in social and political equality.
- B) This is not an issue because women now have the ability and freedom to choose. If a woman chooses to become a housewife full-time that's perfectly fine as she may prefer it.
- C) 'Post-feminist' is used critically to define modern feminists by those who consider feminism no longer necessary or relevant.
- D) As the main aims have been achieved, the only thing to do is to focus more on equality. An example of this is pornography, which generates a lot of debate as feminists argue it exploits women involved or the male consumers who are more exploited by it. Also, feminism only apply to the West, while there are parts of the world where there is, for example, a limit to female employment, and so feminism is still relevant.

Extension

These are some further issues.

1. The 'gender pay gap' is another key issue. This refers to the idea that women's earnings are lower than that of men. Also, women are limited in taking part in politics because of childcare. In the UK, for instance, do not make it easy for women who need to care for children to take maternity leave for Members of Parliament.
2. As well as the points raised in number 1 above, the pay gap is still one of the issues that needs to be dealt with.
3. An argument that it is dead would be that so much equality has been achieved that it is no longer an issue. A country that specifically bars women from the vote (both Brunei and the Vatican) or has extremely limited voting. An argument that it is not is the remaining issues that need to be dealt with which suggests that there is still a way to go before there is complete equality.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Activity 12: Quote Bank

Below are suggested answers possible; some other points could be made and the quotes are just examples.

Name of philosopher or thinker	Summary of their most influential idea	The concept of feminism that can apply to
Charlotte Perkins Gilman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to truly be free, women need to gain full economic independence from men. Without this, they are forced to please their men in order to be supported. (link between sex and gender economics) From a young age, girls are encouraged to conform to gender stereotypes such as domestic roles through the clothes made for them and the toys given to them. This ought to be removed. (societal pressure) 	Sex and Gender Patriarchy
Simone de Beauvoir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The distinction between sex and gender is significant as simply being born a woman does not denote specific characteristics or roles but rather society teaches girls to become 'women', in the gender sense of the term. (feminist existentialism) Women have accepted the notion of themselves as different from and inferior to men, who are the 'norm', while women are not; women, therefore, need to become conscious of this fact before they can challenge it. ('otherness') 	Sex and Gender Patriarchy
Kate Millett	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The traditional family unit is a key institution and pillar of patriarchy and, therefore, a source of female oppression. This is because it serves as a mechanism through which young girls are taught their place in society and their position to men. (sexual politics) Culture reinforces gender stereotypes through the media, for instance, where women are often portrayed as secondary figures subservient to men. Such factors need to be removed from society. (portrayal of women in art and literature) 	Sex and Gender Patriarchy The Personal Political

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Name of philosopher or thinker	Summary of their most influential idea(s)	The strand(s) of feminism this can apply to
Sheila Rowbotham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capitalism and sexism are very closely linked and, therefore, both need to be destroyed by severely changing society. Humanity is culturally conditioned in order to liberate women. Capitalism doubly oppresses women as they not only need to sell their labour to survive but also need to spend their labour to support their families. (capitalism) The family is not just a problem because it is used to oppress women, but also because men use it as an escape from capitalism in that they dominate women at home to make up for the losses they suffer under capitalism. (the family) 	Patriarchy The Personal Political
bell hooks (Gloria Jean Watkins)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women of colour likewise need to be included within the feminist movement and it is wrong that they have been largely excluded thus far. These women struggle more as they usually have to choose between supporting women's movements, where racial considerations are ignored, and racial movements, where they continue to be subjected to patriarchy. (women of colour) The feminist movement has for too long focused largely on the struggle of white middle- and upper-class women and on ways of getting them equality but has missed out women who are limited by other factors as well, primarily race and class. Feminism needs to bring all these women in as well and consider their needs in order to build solidarity and so truly pursue liberation for all women. (intersectionality) 	Sex and Gender Patriarchy Intersectionality

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Activity 13: In-depth Thinker Profile

Below are suggested answers for this activity.

Name and Dates:	Charlotte Perkins Gilman (1860–1935)
Nationality and Profession:	American novelist, sociologist and feminist
Type of Feminism:	Socialist Feminism
Background:	Born in Connecticut, her father abandoned the family who struggled to support the family and they required help from her mother. She switched schools several times. Her mother was not very social, she was not very good from having friends or reading.
Contributions:	Gilman adhered to the theory of evolution for a Darwinism, considering evolution only concerned men, while it was women who were in men's selection of the best mates. She maintained that evolution was slow because women were reliant on their husbands. She maintained that this was a self-perpetuating cycle because women were encouraged and forced to prepare for their future domestic life with toys that are given to them, which are very gender-specific. She argued that women, just like the traditionally asserted aggressiveness and completely irrelevant in the modern world. She argued for women as the only way to achieve liberation and equality. Her belief was her belief that society was androcentric, meaning that the contributions of women, choosing instead to focus just on their own future.
Legacy:	Her radical ideas as well as her unconventional lifestyle influenced future feminists.

Name and Dates:	Simone de Beauvoir (1908–1986)
Nationality and Profession:	French writer, activist, and social theorist
Type of Feminism:	Socialist Feminism
Background:	Born in Paris to a middle-class family who were struggling to keep losing much of their wealth after the Great War, Simone went to a boarding school. However, while still young she lost her faith in religion and decided to study at university level and was one of the first women to graduate from Sorbonne (university in Paris). Initially calling herself a socialist, she later stated that she no longer thought a socialist revolution would solve the problem.
Contributions:	Beauvoir considered that society was patriarchal, clearly prioritizing the interests of men above women. She argued that womanhood was not something one was born to, but something that one acquired due to social conditioning. With this state of mind, she applied existentialist philosophy (the experience is central to understanding reality) to feminism. She argued that a way of turning women into slaves. She also coined the term 'the other' to describe that the problem for women was that men were the 'other' while women were not. This was a problem as women were not the 'other' but rather they should accept their otherness as a positive thing. She argued that nature that was inferior was the result of male oppression.
Legacy:	Though only coming to consider herself a feminist later in life, her work had a significant influence on those who came after her.

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Name and Dates:	Kate Millett (1934–2017)
Nationality and Profession:	American activist, feminist writer, and artist
Type of Feminism:	Radical Feminism
Background:	Born in Minnesota, her father beat her and then while she was young which reduced them to poverty. However, she was academically gifted and undertook many degrees, including at the University of Wisconsin.
Contributions:	She criticised heavily the institution of the family as a tool of patriarchy which remained patriarchal. This was because it showed men's power over wife and so made them consider this the normal state of affairs. She simply enforced this view of the family and of marriage, something that resulted in the loss of freedom for the wife. She presented such a view of the family, literature and art like pornography as secondary roles subordinated to men.
Legacy:	Her book <i>Sexual Politics</i> led to the foundation of radical feminism and had a major influence on the Second Wave.

Name and Dates:	Sheila Rowbotham (1943–)
Nationality and Profession:	British writer and feminist theorist
Type of Feminism:	Socialist Feminism
Background:	Born in Leeds, she exhibited an interest in history from a young age and went on to study at the universities of Oxford and London. She was involved in left-wing political activism and finally second-wave feminism.
Contributions:	She argued that marriage was like feudalism in that women were contracted to serve their husbands in a similar way to how vassals served their lords. But while sexism, therefore, predated capitalism, and so a revolution was needed to remove both. Women were oppressed because of capitalism, women doubly so as they had to survive but also had to work for free to support their work.
Legacy:	Her works have been a great influence on feminism and socialist feminism in the field. She has been influential in her insistence that capitalism to be properly defined before women can know what exact changes are needed.

Name and Dates:	bell hooks (Gloria Jean Watkins) (1952–)
Nationality and Profession:	American author, activist and feminist
Type of Feminism:	Postmodern Feminism
Background:	Born Gloria Watkins in Kentucky, her family were working class and she was educated at a racially segregated school. She later transferred to a more liberal school due to discrimination, although she continued her education and earned a master's degree. Her pen name 'bell hooks' was derived from her mother's name.
Contributions:	She pointed out that boys as well as girls were from a very young age pushed to fit societal expectations made of them by other people, and she was breaking such norms. She brought the plight of women of colour into the feminist movement after demonstrating how they had been excluded from its aims so far. Women of colour, she pointed out, suffered discrimination for racial reasons as well as their sex. If they wanted to better their lot, they often had to choose between feminism and a racial movement, which was a difficult choice. She also considered that bridging the education gap was important within the feminist movement. This was because poorer women related to the most educated in society and vice versa, and this was important for other reasons. Bridging the gap and making people be able to relate to each other would reduce inequality.
Legacy:	Bringing feminism's attention to a far wider spectrum of women as she was able to show how the historical aims of the movement would benefit to women who were not well off or white.

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Activity 14: Feminism Quizzes

Sex and Gender

1. Describe the feminist view of gender. **They view it as a concept constructed and stereotypes aren't fixed.**
2. How do feminists perceive how gender has been created? **It is a construction designed to enforce the subordination of women.**
3. In the public-private divide, who dominates the public sphere? **Men.**
4. How do difference feminists use the idea of sex and gender in their thought? **very different and think that these differences are important but also equalities in being able to pursue both an equal and a separate identity.**
5. What is the ultimate goal of most feminist theories with regard to gender? **To bring them down and that they no longer matter to society.**

Patriarchy

1. What does the phrase 'the personal is political' mean? **It means that legislative and wider change in society is needed to change the views of women held in the public sphere.**
2. Patriarchy means two things. One is the dominance of men over women; what is the other? **dominance of the elder over the younger.**
3. What do socialist feminists view as the source of patriarchy? **Capitalist societies.**
4. Where in the world does extreme patriarchy still exist? **Especially in Arab nations and South Sea islands such as Tuvalu.**
5. How far do liberal feminists believe patriarchy should be stopped? **They believe it should be stopped in the public sphere, but not in the private.**

Liberalism and Feminism

1. In which sphere do liberal feminists see the most need for equality? **The public sphere.**
2. How do ideas of individualism combine with liberal feminist thought? **They believe in the right to express themselves as they wish and do what they wish without being restricted.**
3. What tactics do liberal feminists use to enact change? **They use gradual reform.**
4. In which wave was liberal feminism the dominant faction of feminism? **The first wave.**
5. In which area do liberal feminists believe patriarchy should remain? **The private sphere.**

Socialism and Feminism

1. Which communist writer wrote about socialist feminism? **Engels.**
2. How can a social revolution bring about women's equality? **The destruction of a society based on men being the most important; therefore, the destruction of patriarchy brings social equality.**
3. From a socialist perspective, who benefits most from liberal feminism? **The man.**
4. How does private property allow patriarchy to exist in society? **The private property of the man; this ties a woman to a man and makes her dependent on him so that she cannot be equal.**
5. How has modern Marxism reassessed socialist feminist ideas? **They recognize that capitalism is not enough to ensure that men and women are equal; reform is needed in capitalism.**

Radical Feminism

1. To radical feminists, what is the most important division: class, race, gender? **Gender.**
2. Who wrote *The Female Eunuch*? **Germaine Greer.**
3. Which is the most important sphere for radical feminists to change? **The private sphere; both spheres are very important to them.**
4. How does political lesbianism help women from a feminist viewpoint? **It helps women to achieve independence and freedom through a relationship that can never be equal; only through a relationship with a woman can they be equal.**
5. How do difference feminists view the relationship between men and women? **They believe that men are stronger than women by the man; men do this to hide the fact that they are the weaker sex.**

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Postmodern Feminism

1. Which thinker is associated with postmodern feminism? **bell hooks.**
2. Name one of the factors that postmodern feminists maintain influence a woman's sex. **Class or race.**
3. What big problem faced black women who sought to join an activist movement **between a feminist movement that ignored the racial discrimination they faced that continued to subject them to patriarchy.**
4. What criticism does postmodern feminism make of mainstream feminism? **Not the plight faced by working-class and/or black women.**
5. With which wave is postmodern feminism associated? **The Third Wave.**

Activity 15: Feminism Grid Fill

				1	D	S	C	R	I	M	I	N	A	T					
						2	G	E	N	D	E	R							
				3	C	A	P	I	T	A	L	I	S	M					
4	W	O	L	L	S	T	O	N	E	C	R	A	F	T					
				5	S	U	F	F	R	A	G	E							
								6	S	E	X								
								7	O	T	H	E	R	N	E	S	S		
				8	M	I	L	L	I	C	E	N	T	F	A				
				9	S	T	E	R	E	O	T	Y	P	E					
				10	E	S	S	E	N	T	I	A	L	I	S	M			
								11	R	E	F	O	R	M	I	S	T		
								12	S	I	M	O	N	E	D	E	B	E	
								13	E	Q	U	A	L	I	T	Y			
								14	B	E	L	L	H	O	O	K			
								15	K	A	T	E	M	I	L	L	E	T	T
								16	P	A	T	R	I	A	R	C			
								17	M	I	S	O	G	Y	N	Y			

Suggested answer for bonus:

The idea that gender alone does not account for the way that women were treated are also significant as, for instance, black and working class women are discriminated against richer, white women.

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**

