

## 1) Question type: (CONCEPT)

- Patriarchy: the rule of father. It is the system of social structures that aims to dominate, exploit and oppress women.
- Gender: societal norms that determine how men and women "should" behave, look like and take responsibilities. Gender is learned via socialization process.
- Sex: is physical and anatomical differences of the sexes.
- Femininity: the rules that determine how a women should behave and look like.
- Masculinity: the notions of what it means to be a man, mens responsibilities, gender roles of man and their relations.
- Sexual Division of Labor: allocation of different tasks on men and women within household or society, where certain types of work are associated with either men or women
- Gender Stratification: refers to the unequal distribution of wealth, power and privileges between two sexes.
- Sexism: is the belief that one sex is superior to other.
- Feminism: is the movement opposing patriarchy, aim for equality of all genders, to destruct exploitation and oppression.
- Glass ceiling: is the metaphor that describes despite there are no visible obstacles, women cannot achieve as much power, wealth etc. as men. The invisible barriers that prevent women to achieve power, wealth, respect.
- Hegemonic Masculinity: refers to what is considered "real men". The masculinity type that describes traditional male traits, dominance over both women and other men.
- Hyper Femininity: type of femininity that embraces traditional feminine traits in an exaggerated way, like passiveness, emotionality, neediness. Also by the appearance and sexuality, hyper femininity addresses to male gaze.
- Public/Private Patriarchy: private patriarchy is the practice of patriarchy in household, family. And public is the form that is in public institutions like schools, workplace, state etc.
- Gendered socialization: is the process that causes gender roles to shape, includes societal norms, expectations. These are taught through cultural, educational and social platforms.
- Domestic violence: the type of violence that is committed by partner, may be financial, psychological, physical or sexual.
- Incel: the term stands for involuntary celibacy and describes the group of men that are lacking self-esteem, who do not have the ability to be seen in society and not desired by the females. They blame women for their choices, envy powerful, successful men but instead of trying to achieve, they hate and sometimes abuse women.

- Last & Lesser
- Plato on Women's Education
- Metrosexuality: refers to the behavior of men that are dismantling traditional gender roles, do not see any harm in embracing feminine clothing, self-care etc. regardless of their sexual orientation.

## 2) T-F question

2nd way feminism focused on women's voting right

In her Declaration of the Rights of Woman and the Female Citizen **Mary Wollstonecraft** stated that property rights should be equal for both sexes. FALSE

Seneca Falls Convention was organized by Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Stanton. TRUE

"Sexual division of labor started with settled life" TRUE

Aristotle supported women education right. FALSE

"Olympe de Gouge focused on **educational** rights." FALSE ????

"Powerful politicians such as Donald Trump is considered to be hegemonic masculinity" TRUE

"male LGBTQ groups are considered in the type of marginalized masculinity" TRUE

In the 19th century divorce was an option for a woman who was abused by her husband in the UK TRUE

Olympe de Gouge said men and women are born free and equal in terms of their rights. TRUE

Patriarchy is known as "the rule of the father" TRUE

Women had no rights regarding marriage between 16th -18th centuries. TRUE

Mary Wollstonecraft criticized JJ Rousseau and his ideas TRUE

Mary Wollstonecraft secured voting rights in the US FALSE

In Turkey mostly men belong to "complicit" masculinity type. TRUE

Jean J. Rousseau thought that education should be different for woman and men regarding sexual division of labor. TRUE

According to JJ Rousseau in the third period of state of nature there is inequality for both man and woman and men and men. TRUE

The patriarchal mode of production by Walby emphasizes **domestic violence** and patriarchal relations in the paid work. FALSE

Patriarchal originally meant that the rule of the man. TRUE

In 1918 the British women over 30 of age had to right to vote. TRUE

In 1928 the British woman had reached equal rights of voting. TRUE

Seneca false convention had been take place in 1860 in **United Kingdom**. FALSE

J.J Rousseau has supported patriarchal norms. TRUE

Mary Wollstonecraft contributed to child custody act.FALSE

According to the sexual division of labour, in early societies, men were primarily responsible for rearing children, while women were tasked with outside activities such as hunting. TRUE

Mary Wollstonecraft's a vindication of the rights of women argued that women were incapable of reason and should focus on beauty and charm to be good companions to men. FALSE

1st wave of feminism in Türkiye is labeled as state feminism. TRUE

In classical philosophy, Pythagoras associated the male principle with light and order, while the female principle was linked to chaos and darkness. TRUE

Hypatia of Alexandria was the first female to teach at a university . TRUE

Plato argued that women should be educated because they raise men as their mothers. FALSE

Sex is learned via society, where gender is biological. FALSE

First wave feminists had openly talked about the right to vote FALSE

Women accepted as civilized before the first wave feminism

Seneca Falls Convention happened in 1848 FALSE (1848)

Incels think that women are inferior TRUE

LGBTQ member is a one of the example of homogeneity masculinity FALSE

Sexism believes that one sex is innately inferior to other. TRUE

**3) fill in the blanks\ short exp.**

The feminist document "Declaration of the Rights of Woman and the Female Citizen" was written by.....OLYMPE DE GOUGES..... and argued mainly for ....CITIZENSHIP

Mary Wollstonecraft emphasized the importance of women's ...EDUCATION.... And criticized the ideas of philosopher ...J.J.ROUSSEAU..... In her book A Vindication of the Rights of Woman.

In the British case of ... wave feminism .....fought for women's custody rights.

"Declaration of the Rights of Woman and the Female Citizen," (1791) was written by \_\_\_\_\_, focused on \_\_\_\_\_ (), Mary Wollstonecraft focused on \_\_\_\_\_ in her Vindication for the Rights of Women

Seneca falls convention took place in \_\_\_\_ US \_\_\_\_ and organized by \_\_\_\_ LUCRETIA MOTT AND ELIZABETH STANTON \_\_\_\_ . Who met in England.

\_\_\_\_ GENDER \_\_\_\_ is cultural and \_\_\_\_ SEX \_\_\_\_ biological.

First wave of feminism ends with..... in ....

In Patriarchal family father is the head of the family because \_\_\_\_\_.  
...PUBLIC PATRIARCHY..... includes institutional structures such as schools, churches, and the government.

Gender stratification refers to ...UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION.. of wealth, power, and privilege between ....

Origins of patriarchy are.....CULTURE, SETTLED LIFE, AND RELIGION.,.....,.....

.....SEXISM.....belief that one sex is innately superior to other.

Olympe de Gouges recognized the conflict of ..... And ..... In terms of citizenship. (Rights) (Responsibilities)

By saying " Our general wills should be implemented to parliament", Olympe de Gouges pointed out the ..... Rights of women . (Vote)

Mary Wollstonecraft criticized .....MIDDLE CLASS..... woman by being obsessed with .....MARRIAGE..... (middle class) (marriage)

Caroline Norton put pressure for the equal rights of ..... Issues on political agents. (Child Custody)

One of the similarities between Olympe de gouges and Seneca declaration is that they both ask for right of ..... for women. (Voting)

Patriarchi is started to be criticized with the emerging idea of ..... as an active agent. (Individual)

... was the first women to fight for child custody in England.

J.J.Roussoue argued that women should be educated on harmless topics like ..... to entertain their husbands and raise their children.

In the ..... era women were more visible in the public sphere.

Women were the hosts of ....., where people gathered to socialize and share ideas.

Religious patriarchy sees women as.....,.....,..... because Eve was created later than Adam, and therefore is inferior to men.

..... argued that last does not mean lesser.

..... theorized patriarchy and divided it into ..... categories.

Mary Wallstonecraft “a Vindication of The Rights of Women” had inspired by ————— ‘s work.

In the USA, women were given the right to vote in .....

3 examples of violence types are phycical,-----,-----  
Girls color is pink and boys color is blue which is an example of ...

### Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following was NOT included as a demand in the Declaration of Sentiments?
  - a. Women should have the right to speak and write publicly without fear of censure.
  - b. Women should have access to higher education and professional opportunities.

- c. Women should be treated equally in religious institutions.
- d. Women should have economic independence and control over their finances.

Which one is not one of the origins of the patriarchy?

- a. Settled life
- b. Physical power
- c. Antiquity
- d. Religion

4. Which one is not one of the femininity types?

- a. traditional
- b. powerful
- c. complicit
- d. hyper

5. Which philosopher stated that "women should be educated to entertain men."

- a. J.J. Rousseau
- b. Machiavelli
- c. Montaigne
- d. Aristotle

6. Which one is the first documentation about woman's rights?

- a. Declaration of the rights of women and the female citizens
- b. A Vindication of the rights of women
- c. Emilie
- d. The Case of the married Women

7. Which one is NOT one of the institutions where we learn gender stratification?

- a. Family
- b. School
- c. Church
- d. State

8. Which is not a characteristic of hegemonic masculinity?

- A) They are socially and culturally dominant.
- B) They have the most power and respect in society.
- C) They value feminine characteristics.
- D) They think they are superior to others.

9. Which of the following is the work in which JJ Rousseau expressed his views on women and Mary Wollstonecraft criticised him?

- A) Discourse on the Sciences and Arts-Letters from the Mountain
- B) Emile- A Vindication of the Rights of Women
- C) The Social Contract- Declaration of the Rights of Woman and Female Citizen
- D) The Yellow Paper-The Second Sex