

## CHAPTER 1

### TEST BANK (20 items)

1. According to Allen, naming your own mother enables people to place you precisely within the universal web of your life in the following ways:

- a. culturally and historically
- b. spiritually and personally
- c. politically and personally
- d. \*only “a” and “b”

2. Because Early Americans misinterpreted the behaviors of the indigenous peoples of America, today’s feminists are:

- a. continually reinventing the wheel
- b. repeatedly rediscovering of our collective past
- c. recurrently retaking of ground already covered by earlier feminists
- d. \*all of the above

3. Allen contrasts the Iroquois system of government as differing from the US system vis-à-vis:

- a. The Iroquois system is secular while the US is spiritual and conservative.
- b. \*The Matrons of the executive office inherited their leadership while the US political leaders are elected.
- c. The Matrons were above the law in all ways while according to the US rule of law no one is above the law.
- d. none of the above

4. Marx’s writings, which according to ethnographer Lewis Henry Morgan were influenced by the Iroquoian matriarchal culture, propagated:

- a. the liberation of women from patriarchal dominance
- b. the egalitarian distribution of goods and power
- c. every member of society's right to work
- d. \*all of the above

5. The 1848 Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions included a call for women to rally against:

- a. all men
- b. men who upheld dominance and oppression
- c. \*all laws that made legal all forms and patriarchal dominance and oppression
- d. men and women who supported oppression

6. Some barriers that the framers of the Combahee River Collective encountered when they were organizing were:

- a. negative black men who viewed themselves as heads of their households
- b. black women who brought issues of classism and an unclear political perspective
- c. conflicting views of the politics of economy that continued to disempower black women
- d. \*all of the above

7. Subramanian presents the following evidence of being in a co-equal relationship:

- a. \*her boyfriend who opted freely to fast with her
- b. their sharing the same religious views
- c. her boyfriend allowing her to have her own way without his interference
- d. their viewing themselves as husband-and-wife

8. Tran defines the phrase, "internalized patriarchy," as:

- a. complicity with any system that benefits cisgender men

- b. aligning with and invariably benefitting from heterosexist relations and transphobic behaviors
- c. \*both “a” and “b”
- d. neither “a” nor “b”

9. Tran recognizes that “complicity in the interlocking violence of white supremacy, capitalism, and patriarchy” is another way of:

- a. \*perpetuating violence and oppression against Indigenous, Black, LGBTQ, and other non-privileged peoples
- b. fighting for change against violence and oppression against Indigenous, Black, LGBTQ, and other non-privileged peoples
- c. being genuinely desirous of change regarding the rights of Indigenous, Black, LGBTQ, and other non-privileged peoples
- d. all of the above

10. Tran identifies trans and gender nonconforming (GNC) people as individuals who:

- a. embody a fundamental reality of life
- b. live by the principle: “being determines consciousness”
- c. reject gender essentialism
- d. \*all of the above

11. The framers of The Combahee River Collective Statement self-identified as:

- a. black feminists
- b. black lesbians
- c. \* both “a” and “b”
- d. neither “a” nor “b”

12. For most advocates of social justice, feminism is synonymous with:
- a. understanding and explaining inequities based on gender
  - b. liberation from gender discrimination and related forms of oppression
  - c. securing equal rights within marriage, education, workplace, law, military, politics, etc. through challenging the “gender-binary”
  - d. \*all of the above
13. Which of these Native American principles overlap with feminist ideals?
- a. respect for women and their central importance in society
  - b. respect for the elderly and diversity
  - c. respect for the earth and all peoples
  - d. \*all of the above
14. The Combahee River Collective refers to a group of young black feminists and lesbians who:
- a. focused on gender and male domination rather than race and class, similar to white feminists
  - b. supported capitalism and liberation from colonization
  - c. held socialist values which supported patriarchy
  - d. \*saw gender as integrated with other systems of equality, now referred to as “intersectionality”
15. Assuming a feminist perspective is important if we are to:
- a. understand and explain gender-based inequities
  - b. espouse the cause of women as equal to that of men
  - c. eradicate gender as a central organizing principle of society
  - d. \*all of the above

16. In the U.S., First Wave feminists focused their energies on positive change involving:

- a. \*women's right to vote
- b. inheriting and holding property in one's own name
- c. the right to abortion and contraception
- d. equal opportunity employment and equal pay

17. The gains of Feminism (The F-word) are associated with both positive and negative connotations. Identify which of the following statements best reflects the consensus of views about today's society:

- a. Women have successfully gained access into previously male-dominated enclaves within various social institutions.
- b. Long-standing patterns of sexual dominance and male-chauvinism have been challenged effectively through widespread movements worldwide.
- c. The goal of feminism has been achieved and we are now in a post-feminist world.
- d. \*Despite some gains, we still have a long way to go in co-creating a more "equal" world.

18. Identify which of the following still falls, relatively, within the realm of personal experience and is not yet part of an organized large-scale or wide-spread movement:

- a. the #MeToo movement
- b. \*women who have experienced/ are experiencing intimate-partner sexual violence
- c. groups of often-indigenous women opposing mining, logging, building of dams, and so on, that destroy lands and livelihoods
- d. the Women's Liberation movement

19. Identify which of the following is not one of the myths about feminism:

- a. Feminists hate men and reject traditional ideas of femininity.
- b. Feminism (women's and gender studies) constitutes ideological propaganda, not real scholarship.
- c. Feminism is a "white, middle-class, Western thing".
- d. \*We need feminism to bring about a more just and equal world.

20. Identify which of the following underlying belief(s) lead(s) to false assumptions about the nature of oppression:

- a. There are active perpetrators and passive victims.
- b. Sometimes victims "bring" it onto themselves or may enable oppression by not resisting enough.
- c. Oppression has always existed historically and is a "normal" part of the human experience.
- d. \*all of these beliefs

### **SHORT ANSWER/ESSAY PROMPTS (5-7)**

*Instructions:* Respond to the following prompts in one to two full paragraphs.

1. How would you explain the term, "gynarchy," to a skeptic of a future world of shared governance?
2. According to the Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions, which patriarchal tool of oppression may be hardest to abolish? Explain.
3. Discuss succinctly what it would take for society to evolve to a post-patriarchal/gender-liberated future, according to Tran?

4. Identify the origins of the phrase “the red roots of white feminism” and explain its historical significance.
5. Why is it important to assume a feminist perspective in addressing issues related to gender? Provide examples to support your reason/s.
6. Do you agree with the claim that we now live in a post-feminist era? Explain your position.
7. Why is it necessary to look at different levels of analyses from the micro, meso, macro, and global perspectives, specifically in relation to understanding gender?