

## **Chapter 1**

### **Women's and Gender Studies: Perspectives and Practices**

1. True/False\* Misogyny is defined as the social organization of gender in society.
2. True\*/False Androcentrism implies putting men on center and confusing maleness with humanity.
3. True/False\* One of the two central components of feminism is a reallocation of power to women over men.
4. True\*/False A strategy of liberal feminism is working within the system for change.
5. True/False\* Women received the vote with the Sixteenth Amendment in 1920.
6. True/False\* The strategy of “add women and stir” associated with the development of women's studies knowledge is the most serious challenge to traditional knowledge and its truth claims.
7. True/False\* The integration of Women's and Gender Studies knowledge has occurred mostly in the biological and physical sciences.
8. True\*/False The physical and biological sciences have been more resistant than the humanities and the social sciences to embracing women's studies knowledge.
9. True\*/False Imperialism can be defined as the economic, military, political and/or cultural domination over nations.
10. True/False\* The United States ratified CEDAW in 2008 at the start of President Obama's first presidential term.
11. True/False\* “Late modernity” refers to the latter part of the nineteenth century.
12. True\*/False The term “gender studies” reflects a movement away from a fixed idea of “woman.”
13. True/False\* Third wave feminism has its origins in the lives of the baby boomer generation of the 1960s and 1970s.
14. True\*/False Black women's studies grew out of the critique of lack of inclusivity on the part of traditional women's studies programs.
15. True/False\* A poll about feminist attitudes found that somewhat less than half of women polled agreed that feminism had made their lives better.
16. True/False\* Transnational feminist perspectives support the notion of “universal sisterhood.”

17. CEDAW is a global treaty or convention on women's status. It stands for Convention on the
  - a. Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women\*
  - b. Empowerment of All Daughters Around the World
  - c. Ending Discrimination Against Women
  
18. The late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century women's organization NWSA continues today as
  - a. NOW
  - b. John Birch Society
  - c. *Ms* Magazine
  - d. League of Women Voters\*
  
19. Patriarchy can be defined as
  - a. Male centeredness
  - b. Male domination\*
  - c. Male objectification
  - d. All of the above
  
20. A primary focus of a "third wave" feminist agenda is on
  - a. sexuality and identity\*
  - b. equal pay for equal work
  - c. getting women into high positions in the political and legal system
  - d. environmental issues
  
21. *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* was written by
  - a. Gloria Steinem
  - b. Susan B. Anthony
  - c. Mary Wollstonecraft\*
  - d. Jennifer Baumgardner
  
22. Legal changes brought about in part as a result of the women's movement include
  - a. The Equal Pay Act (1963)\*
  - b. The Equal Rights Amendment (1964)
  - c. The Comparable Worth Act (1975)
  - d. Both (a) and (b)
  - e. Both (a) and (c)
  
23. Postmodernism is a perspective that
  - a. Advocates for essentialism
  - b. Encourages social activism for abolition
  - c. Investigates the relationship between knowledge and power\*
  - d. All of the above
  
24. Chapter One makes the case that "women" is still a necessary aspect of "women's and gender studies"? Why is it necessary?

- a. Because Title IX made it illegal to do otherwise
  - b. Because we live in an androcentric society\*
  - c. Because there are now few social and political consequences of identifying as a woman
  - d. All of the above
25. The feminist theoretical perspective that combines radical feminism and the insights of a class analysis is:
- a. Liberal feminism
  - b. Lesbian feminism
  - c. Ecofeminism
  - d. Socialist feminism\*
26. Which of the following is not one of the myths associated with feminism as discussed in Chapter One?
- a. Feminists reject motherhood and children
  - b. Feminists are greedy and want to make money\*
  - c. Feminists are angry and whiney
  - d. Feminism is a white, middle-class movement
  - e. None; all of these are myths associated with feminism
27. Postmodern feminism
- a. Pays attention to how language constructs reality
  - b. Emphasizes truth is a relative concept
  - c. Emphasizes identity is multifaceted
  - d. Both (a) and (b)
  - e. All of the above\*
28. Who among the following has been considered an antifeminist writer?
- a. bell hooks
  - b. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
  - c. Camille Paglia\*
  - d. All of the above
29. Which of the following is not a disadvantage of the “wave” approach to describe feminist activity?
- a. Detracts from the continuity of feminist activity
  - b. Encourages resistance by traditional religious organizations\*
  - c. Provides potential for intergenerational divisiveness
  - d. None; all are disadvantages of the wave approach
30. The document that came out of the UN 4<sup>th</sup> World Conference on Women in 1995 was
- a. The Platform for Action\*
  - b. The Document of Sentiments and Resolutions
  - c. The International Manifesta of Women's Rights
  - d. The Global Treaty of Women's Issues and Concerns

31. The UN 4<sup>th</sup> World Conference on Women held was held in
- a. Nairobi, Africa
  - b. Paris, France
  - c. Beijing, China\*
  - d. London, England
32. The terms postfeminism implies
- a. The need for feminism is over
  - b. Women and men have reached full equality
  - c. We have entered a fourth wave of feminism
  - d. Both (a) and (b)\*
  - e. All of the above

### Reading 1 “Claiming an Education” Adrienne Rich

1. True/False\* In her article on women and education Adrienne Rich emphasizes that students have the right to receive an education.
2. True/False\* In “Claiming an Education,” Adrienne Rich emphasizes that there are three parts to her contract that include: costs of student education, appropriate housing, and safety on campus.
3. In “Claiming an Education,” Adrienne Rich explains that students must
- a. Take themselves seriously
  - b. Seek out criticism
  - c. Think actively
  - d. All of the above\*
4. Adrienne Rich's article “Claiming an Education” was a speech she made at
- a. Douglass College\*
  - b. University of California, Berkeley
  - c. Amherst College
  - d. Bryn Mawr College
5. Adrienne Rich argues that a professor's contract with students includes
- a. making sexual advances
  - b. giving regular exams
  - c. taking female students seriously\*
  - d. assigning a lot of reading
6. Adrienne Rich's speech has a sense of urgency because
- a. convocation is an important campus event
  - b. claiming an education can transform women's lives\*
  - c. feminists always speak with urgency
  - d. women's colleges were on the decline

## Reading 2 Excerpt from *Living a Feminist Life* Sara Ahmed

1. True\*/False Sara Ahmed argues that feminism involves recognizing and acknowledging our feelings.
2. True/False\* Sara Ahmed ended up studying philosophy at Adelaide University.
3. Sara Ahmed argues that feminism is about
  - a. Challenging sexual violence, inequality, and injustice
  - b. Questioning sexism
  - c. Recognizing that we can find the need for feminism everywhere
  - d. Both (a) and (b)
  - e. All of the above\*
4. According to Sara Ahmed, in order to recognize the need for feminism, we must
  - a. Examine our personal experiences\*
  - b. March in the streets
  - c. Analyze media
  - d. Write a manifesto
5. Sara Ahmed describes the process of developing a feminist consciousness as a series of “senses” and “sensations” because
  - a. she is overly emotional and does not know how to handle her feelings
  - b. she believes in using her sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch
  - c. should would rather “sense” things intuitively than to apply herself intellectually
  - d. she is learning to integrate intellectual learning, emotional intuition, and physical awareness\*
6. Sarah Ahmed argues that “the personal is structural” in order to demonstrate that
  - a. the things that happen her as an individual result from sexist social structures\*
  - b. sometimes men hit women with fists and weapons
  - c. it is important for women to have structures such as houses in which to seek shelter
  - d. None of the above

## Reading 3 “No More Miss America” New York Radical Women

1. True/False\* The “No More Miss America” manifesto was written by a woman of color collective called ‘Listen Up!’
2. The “No More Miss America” manifesto was written in
  - a. 1928
  - b. 1958
  - c. 1968\*
  - d. 1978

3. According to Chapter 1, the “No More Miss America” manifesto was written by
  - a. Liberal feminists
  - b. Radical feminists\*
  - c. Socialist feminists
  - d. Third wave feminists
4. The authors of the “No More Miss America” manifesto made the connections between beauty pageants and which of the following issues?
  - a. Militarism
  - b. Capitalism
  - c. Racism
  - d. Animals
  - e. Both (a) and (b)
  - f. All of the above\*
5. The tone of the “No More Miss America” manifesto is angry and sarcastic because
  - a. the authors disapprove of the ways the Miss America pageant disempowers women\*
  - b. the authors are fed up by the terrible treatment of farm animals in New York State
  - c. the authors want to be like Miss America but cannot
  - d. feminist authors are always angry and sarcastic
6. The New York Radical Women argue that a single-minded focus on female beauty makes women
  - a. prettier
  - b. less powerful\*
  - c. more joyful
  - d. harder to oppress

#### **Reading 4 “A Day Without Feminism” Jennifer Baumgardner and Amy Richards**

1. True/False\* Jennifer Baumgardner and Amy Richards imagine a world before women got the vote and women were not allowed to own property.
2. True\*/False In the scenario created by Jennifer Baumgardner and Amy Richards in “A Day without Feminism,” less than 2% of women were dentists.
3. True/False\* Jennifer Baumgardner and Amy Richards are second wave feminists.
4. Jennifer Baumgardner and Amy Richards’s “A Day without Feminism,” imagines a world in
  - a. 1950
  - b. 1960
  - c. 1970\*
  - d. 1980

5. Jennifer Baumgardner and Amy Richards describe the status of women the year they were born in order to
- take a stroll down memory lane
  - critique the way that second wave feminists engaged in protest
  - show how little has changed for women
  - show that many of the rights that contemporary women take for granted result from feminism\*

### **Reading 5 “A Transnational Black Feminist Framework: Rooting in Feminist Scholarship, Framing Contemporary Black Activism” Kia M. Q. Hall**

1. True\*/False The phrase Black Lives Matter was coined by three queer black women.
2. True/False\* The Black Lives Matter movement has three main leaders.
3. True/False\* Queer women's activist leadership is a new phenomenon.
4. True\*/False Women are the victims of police brutality.
5. True/False\* Hall argues that “solidarity” and “support” are terms that imply the same level of commitment.
6. True\*/False The concept of intersectionality demonstrates the important relationship between scholarship and activism.
7. The Black Lives Matter movement is committed to the inclusion of
  - Trans women
  - Queer people
  - Girls
  - Both (a) and (b)
  - All of the above\*
8. Transnational feminists argue that human rights issues include
  - Domestic violence
  - Police violence
  - Problems only facing people who live outside of the U.S.
  - Both (a) and (b)\*
  - All of the above

### **Reading 6 “In Defense of Latinx” Christine Garcia**

1. True/False\* The introduction of the term Latinx resulted in its immediate, widespread use.
2. True\*/False Latinx is a term that acknowledges intersectional identities.

3. The debates about the term Latinx demonstrate that
  - a. labels matter
  - b. gender, sexuality, and sexual expression are important and should be taken into account in addition to race and ethnicity
  - c. there is power in the words we use
  - d. Both (a) and (b)
  - e. All of the above\*
4. The term Latinx is a better option than Latino/a because
  - a. Latinx is a trendy term
  - b. Latinx is a shorter word and easier to type
  - c. Latino/a implies a default to the masculine\*
  - d. Latino/a takes gender and ethnicity into account
5. The term Latinx complicates the concept of a gender binary because
  - a. Latino/a implies that there are only two genders\*
  - b. the letter “x” refers to chromosomes
  - c. identity and gender are dichotomous
  - d. only “woke” people use the term

## Reading 9 “My Heroines” Marge Piercy

1. True\*/False In Piercy's poem “My Heroines,” she argues that heroines write our future.
2. Who are the women whom Piercy calls “heroines”?
  - a. Women writing letters late at night
  - b. Women volunteering at shelters
  - c. Women running for President
  - d. Both (a) and (b)\*
  - e. All of the above
3. In Piercy's poem “My Heroines,” what do heroic mothers say?
  - a. You can\*
  - b. You must
  - c. You shouldn't
  - d. All of the above
4. Marge Piercy focuses on the actions of everyday women in order to
  - a. dismiss the importance of Molly Pitcher and Joan of Arc
  - b. redefine “heroism” for readers\*
  - c. show that women lead repetitive lives
  - d. argue that women's actions are not significant
5. Marge Piercy focuses on women's activism in order to



- a. chide women who don't stay home and care for their children
- b. argue that mothers should work outside the home
- c. bring attention to the unsavory behavior of feminist activists
- d. show that individual women can make an impact on their communities\*