**HSG3M - Unit 1 Test Review**

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Be able to define the following:**

How does Bell Hooks define ‘feminism?’

What does the word misogyny relate to: fear of marriage, homophobia, sexism, or racism?

In the 1960s, what fraction of America’s women were working?

What was the most sought after reproductive safeguard in the sexual revolution?

What is the definition of domestic violence?

What is the difference between a “woman-identified woman” and a “man-identified woman?”

As mentioned in *Feminism is For Everybody*, where does female circumcision still occur in the world?

In Hooks’ opinion, in which decades did young, free-thinking black women confront white feminists about racism?

**Be able to explain the following:**

How can women be liberated?

Describe important features of the first, second, and third waves of feminism.

**5 of these quotes will be on the test. You will be asked to explain the significance of the quote (worth 2 marks each)**

“Feminists are made, not born” (Hooks 7).

“[The foundation for solidarity of women] rested on our critique of what we then called ‘the enemy within’...” (Hooks 14)

“While academic legitimation was crucial to the advancement of feminist thought, it created a new set of difficulties” (Hooks 22)

“Many of us were the unplanned children of talented, creative women whose lives had been changed by unplanned and unwanted pregnancies; we witnessed their bitterness, their rage, their disappointment with their lot in life” (Hooks, 26).

“Girls today are often just as self-hating when it comes to their bodies as their pre-feminist counterparts were” (Hooks 35).

“The issues that were most relevant to working women or masses of women were never highlighted by mainstream mass media” (Hooks 37).

“There are white women, hurt and angry, who believed that the '70s women's movement meant sisterhood, and who feel betrayed by escalator women” (in Hooks 41)

“Overall feminist thinking and feminist theory has benefited from all critical interventions on the issue of race. The only problematic arena has been that of translating theory into practice” (Hooks 58-59).

“Sexist thinking continues to support male domination and the violence that is a consequence” (Hooks 64).

“One of the primary difficulties feminist thinkers faced when confronting sexism within families was that more often than not female parents were the transmitters of sexist thinking” (Hooks 72)

**Long Answer: 3 of these questions will show up on the test.**

**Long Answer - Choose one of the questions below to answer in essay format. You will be graded as follows:**

* **Introductory Paragraph (2 marks)**
  + Topic sentence
  + Concise thesis
* **Body Paragraphs x2 (6 marks)**
  + Topic sentence
  + Sub argument
  + Example and explanation
* **Conclusion Paragraph (2 marks)**
  + Rephrased thesis
  + Brief summary of main ideas

How did the mass media portray feminists?

Which movement does Hooks describe as being the most intense during the 1970s?

What role does spirituality and religion play in feminism?

How and why was literature significant to the feminist movement in the way that Hooks portrays it? How did literature written by women contribute to the end of gender bias in curricula?

How does Hooks define sexism and oppression? Do you think that sexism and oppression have the same presence in modern culture as in the past? Why or why not?

How does Hooks describe feminists parents? How can parenting be feminist? Why is feminist parenting significant to the feminist movement?