

Gender, Sex and Culture
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Quiz #17

Gender Diversity ch. 7

Sex/Gender Diversity in Euro-American Cultures

1. What alternatives to the binary male/female gender system exist in mainstream Euro-American culture?
2. T/F The Greeks recognized an ascending gender ideology.
3. T/F In 16th and 17th century northern Europe hermaphrodites were considered a third sex.
4. T/F Prior to the early 1700s adult men were not stigmatized for assuming the penetrator role in same-sex encounters.
5. T/F During the 1700s women who desired women were believed to be anatomical hermaphrodites.
6. What was a **molly**?
7. T/F **Sapphists** were women who preferred sex with other women.
8. T/F **Sodomites** and **sapphists** were defined by their sexual preferences for members of their own sex as well as cross-gender behaviors.
9. What was considered “normal sexuality by the mid-19th century?
10. T/F Psychiatry linked homosexuality with gender inversion until the mid-20th century.
11. When did the association with same-sex sexual practice become separated from cross-gender behavior and identity?
a. late 1800s b. 1920s c. 1940s d. 1970s e. 1990s
12. T/F There were parallels to the sadhin (females who renounced their sexuality) in the form of transvestite female saints of the Middle Ages.
13. What became of St. Wigefortis?
14. T/F There were no cross-dressing male saints.

15. T/F St. Joan dressed as a man while presenting herself as a woman.
16. T/F The sworn virgins of the Balkans assumed male social identities.
17. T/F Transsexualism is largely recognized in cultures that offer no possibility of a third gender.
18. What does sexual reassignment surgery involve?
19. T/F Gender is dichotomous and permanent while sex can be changed.
20. T/F Western societies do not permit transsexuals to legally change their sex.
21. T/F Transsexuals are born with their condition.
22. T/F In the Western world distinctions are made between transsexuals and transvestites.
23. T/F Male to female transsexuals consider themselves to be authentic women.
24. T/F It is easier for a male pre-op transsexuals to adapt than it is for female pre-ops.
25. When did transgenderism emerge in the U.S. and Europe?
26. T/F Transgenderists do not consider themselves limited to the choice of one of two genders.
27. T/F Transgenderists do not seek to take hormones nor subject their bodies to sexual reassignment surgeries.
28. T/F Intersexuals need sexual reassignment surgery.
29. What is the ISNA?
30. What is the ISNA position on genital cutting?
31. Why is transgenderism considered to be subversive?

Gender Diversity ch. 8
Variations on a Theme

1. In which cultures are genitals regarded as the primary component of gender?
2. Under what contexts are males defined as being a sex/gender variant by participating in receptive anal sex?
3. Under what conditions does sexuality emerge from being a gender variant?
4. Under what conditions is the renunciation of sexuality produce a gender variant role?
5. Where is intersexuality the starting point for gender diversity?
6. Where are gender variant roles the most institutionalized?
7. Where are gender variant roles considered possible to transcend at any time?
8. Which cultures do not endorse sexual reassignment surgeries?
9. If sexual reassignment surgery becomes more available around the world, will it become desirable?
10. T/F There is a universal relationship between high gender differentiation and a high degree of sex/gender diversity.
11. T/F Where androgyny is considered sacred, conditions for the emergence of sex/gender diversity are most favorable.
12. T/F In patriarchal societies women can gain social status by acting like men.
13. Where do sex/gender variants play ceremonial roles?
14. Is sex/gender diversity natural?