TEST BANK

GENDER AND WOMEN’S STUDIES IN CANADA

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Test Bank
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Part 1: Foundations: Why Gender and Women’s Studies? Why Feminism?

Part 1a: This is What a Feminist Looks Like

Chapter 1: You’re a Hardcore Feminist. I Swear.

_Jessica Valenti_

Multiple Choice Questions

1. (p. 2) Jessica Valenti is a well-known American feminist writer, lecturer, and activist. She is the author of
   a) *The Purity Myth: How America’s Obsession with Virginity is Hurting Young Women*
   b) *The Second Sex*
   c) *Sister Outsider*
   d) *How to be a Woman*

2. (pp. 2-3) Jessica Valenti notes that women are “brought up to feel like there’s something wrong with us. We’re too fat. We’re dumb. We’re too smart. We’re not ladylike enough.” When girls and women involuntary believe these stereotypes and myths, this is referred to as
   a) intersectionality
   b) gender stratification
   c) internalized sexism/misogyny
   d) anti-feminism

3. (p. 2-8) What is a reason that Jessica Valenti provides for why a woman may not want to publicly identify as a feminist?
   a) fear of violent or negative reactions from others
   b) lack of knowledge of feminist issues
   c) she chooses not to identify as a feminist
   d) all of the above

4. (p. 4) Saying that women do not have the same “natural” or “innate ability” as men to learn math is an example of
   a) feminist theory
   b) an impolite, but true stereotype
   c) essentialism
   d) performance theory

5. (p. 2-8) In the excerpt “You’re a hardcore feminist. I swear,” Jessica Valenti advocates that young women should
   a) be activists for themselves and for women’s issues
b) maintain their looks so they won’t fit the stereotype of an “ugly” feminist  
c) prioritize feminist issues over civil rights and indigenous issues  
d) try to keep the status quo—things are fine for women the way they are

**True and False Questions**

1. Feminism is defined by what it is not: anti-men, anti-sexism, and anti-patriarchy. (p. 2)  
a) True  
b) False

2. Misogynist stereotypes and scare tactics serve a specific purpose: to discourage women from advocating for themselves and for women’s issues. (p. 5)  
a) True  
b) False

3. Feminism’s power is measured in the number of women who join the feminist cause. (p. 6)  
a) True  
b) False

4. All women—or any person with ovaries—are feminists by definition, even if they do not identify as feminists and even if their actions work against feminist causes. (p. 6)  
a) True  
b) False

5. The work of feminism is done in academia; while blogs, online and print zines, and community programs help the feminist cause, they cannot be labeled as feminist work. (p. 7)  
a) True  
b) False

6. You can’t tell what a feminist looks like by their appearance; anyone can be a feminist, regardless of gender, age, ethnicity, religion, or class. (p. 7)  
a) True  
b) False

7. Feminism is responsible for an increase in the number of women criminals. (p. 7)  
a) True  
b) False
Chapter 2: Excerpts from *Feminism Is For Everybody.*
*bell hooks*

Multiple Choice Questions

1. (p. 11) *bell hooks* is an influential
   a) classical musician
   b) Indigenous activist in the Idle No More movement
   c) **Black feminist theorist and cultural critic**
   d) author of *The Purity Myth: How America’s Obsession with Virginity is Hurting Young Women*

2. (p. 15) What does *bell hooks* see as the issue with reformist/lifestyle feminism, as opposed to revolutionary feminism?
   a) it is the route to class mobility
   b) **it allows for women to choose aspects of feminism that suit them without fundamentally challenging or changing themselves or their patriarchal culture**
   c) it does not allow for men to join the movement
   d) it deters women from entering the workforce if they have children at home

3. (p. 14) What is one reason that *bell hooks* cites for why white feminists’ battles for equality in the workforce were supported by white men following the civil rights movement?
   a) granting of those rights could serve the interests of maintaining white supremacy
   b) *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* was published
   c) academic feminism was accepted and supported by the mainstream media during the civil rights movement
   d) Black women became stars of the feminist movement

4. (p. 13) *bell hooks* argues that “Christian” culture affects domestic life in North America by
   a) sanctioning the pervasive belief that god has ordained that women be subordinate to men in the domestic household, ensuring that even “female” spaces in the home are dominated by men
   b) encouraging men and women to equally share childcare and homemaking duties
   c) ordaining that women should never work outside of the home for any reason
   d) placing prohibitions on alcohol, thereby making alcoholism a taboo and increasing the likelihood that young men and women will engage in binge drinking

5. (p. 13) The widespread misunderstanding of feminist politics reflects the reality that most people learn about feminism from
   a) their parents
   b) elementary and secondary school teachers
   c) government-controlled initiatives
   d) **the patriarchal mass media**
True and False Questions

1. “Real” Feminists are feminists who are angry and who hate men. (pp. 11-12)
a) True
b) False

2. Feminism is a movement to end sexism, sexist exploitation, and oppression. (p. 12)
a) True  
b) False

3. All of us have been socialized since birth on to accept sexist thought and action, and as a consequence, females can be just as sexist as men (p. 12)
a) True  
b) False

4. Males as a group have and do benefit the most from patriarchy, from the assumption that they are superior to females and should rule over females. (p. 12)
a) True  
b) False

5. Most men are disturbed by hatred and fear of women, by male violence against women, even if they perpetuate this violence. (p. 12)
a) True  
b) False

6. All female spaces, like the home, are environments where patriarchy and sexist thinking are absent. (p. 13)
a) True  
b) False

7. Throughout the history of feminism, Black women were “stars” of the movement who attracted the attention of the mass media. (p. 14)
a) True  
b) False

8. The vision of “women’s liberation” which captured and still holds the public imagination was the one representing women as wanting what men had. (p. 14)
a) True  
b) False

9. Revolutionary feminist thinking was most accepted and embraced in academic feminist circles, and it remains a privileged discourse available to the highly literate, well-educated, and usually materially privileged. (p. 14)
a) True  
b) False
Chapter 3: Feminism is for Everybody: Aboriginal Women, Feminism, and Diversity

Vera St. Denis

Multiple Choice Questions

1. (p. 17) The Diagnostic Statistical Manual (DSM) establishes
a) the statistical standards employed in the actuarial accreditation exams
b) the standard categories for diagnosing psychiatric illnesses
c) a guide for medical professionals to assess the gender of newborns
d) the proper name for what most call a “Google search”

2. (p. 18) A matrilineal culture is a culture that
a) traces descent through the female line
b) values women only after they become mothers
c) believes in a female god or female creator
d) includes women only

3. (pp. 18-19) Indigenous women have been critical of feminism as not being relevant to their lives and communities because they assert that
a) Indigenous communities are not patriarchal
b) Indigenous women are underrepresented at universities so there is little to gain by engaging with academic feminism
c) Euro-Western women are representative of the colonizing forces in the lives of Indigenous women, and the two cultures can never work together
d) there are substantive differences in regards to gender relations and the concept of equality between Indigenous and Euro-Western cultures

4. (pp. 22-3) Why does St. Denis argue that feminist analyses of western forms of patriarchy are relevant to both Indigenous women and men?
a) Indigenous women and men are responsible for the patriarchy in their communities
b) Indigenous women and men should study western forms of knowledge to become better assimilated in Canadian culture
c) western patriarchy has impacted and continues to impact Indigenous communities
d) St. Denis does not argue this—she asserts that western feminist analyses are inapplicable to Indigenous communities

5. (pp. 24-25) Estelle Freedman explains that when US feminists arrived in Mexico City in 1975 for the first international conference on women, they encountered criticism from delegates who
a) did not want to discuss gender outside the contexts of movements for national self-determination
b) did not want any representatives from the US involved in protest of the Vietnam War
c) did not believe in abortion
d) did not appreciate that US feminists brought journalists along to their private meetings

**True and False**

1. The media has had a very big influence in shaping public opinion and encouraging misinformation and hostility towards the inequities that feminists were trying to bring attention to. (p. 17)
   a) **True**
   b) False

2. Laura Tohe asserts that Dine/Navajo culture takes its identity from the male, not the female, through clan membership. (p. 18)
   a) True
   b) **False**

3. Women’s oppression will be eradicated when women assume male-defined positions of status and power. (p. 19)
   a) True
   b) **False**

4. For all Indigenous women, the most pressing problem is male supremacy. (p. 20)
   a) True
   b) **False**

5. The following quote is by Frantz Fanon: “At the very moment when the Native intellectual is anxiously trying to create a cultural work he fails to realize that he is utilizing techniques and language which are borrowed from the stranger in his country.” (p. 21)
   a) **True**
   b) False

6. The feminist movement is a single well-defined organization with an unchanging body of scholarship. (p. 21)
   a) True
   b) **False**

7. Colonization is the ongoing process by which a central system of power appropriates the sovereignty, lands, resources, and agency of a peoples. (p. 23)
   a) **True**
   b) False

8. As a result of colonization, Indigenous people live for the most part in a western capitalistic and patriarchal context. (p. 24)
   a) **True**
   b) False