

UNDERSTANDING FEMINISM AND FEMINIST THEORY



WHAT IS FEMINISM?

According to Bell Hooks, feminism is a movement that aims to end sexism, gender exploitation, and oppression.

According to UN Women, feminism aims to empower women and challenge patriarchal norms that limit opportunities and perpetuate inequality.

According to Karen Offen, feminism cannot be reduced to a single definition; it takes shape according to historical and cultural conditions. However, at its core, it is a conscious and collective struggle against the systematic degradation of women.

According to Fatmagül Berktay, feminism refers to the struggle and resistance against the restrictions, difficulties, and oppression that women face due to their gender, within the framework of reforms and demands that will compensate for this oppression and injustice.

According to G. Marshall, feminism is a social movement that originated in England in the eighteenth century and seeks to achieve gender equality and expand women's rights.

According to Necla Arat, feminism is a political movement based on the theory of gender equality, which demands equal rights for women and aims to fundamentally change the power relations between men and women.

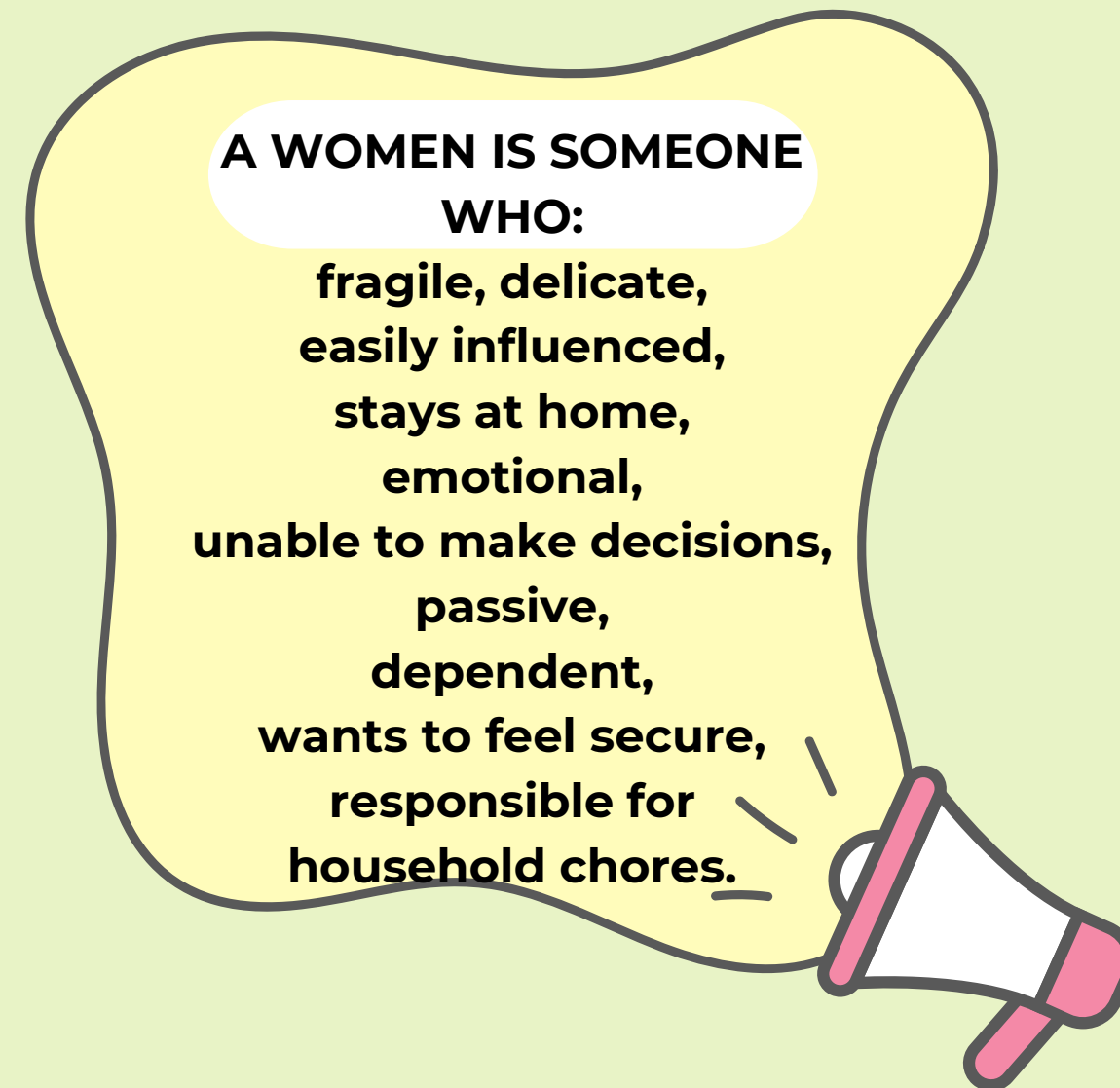
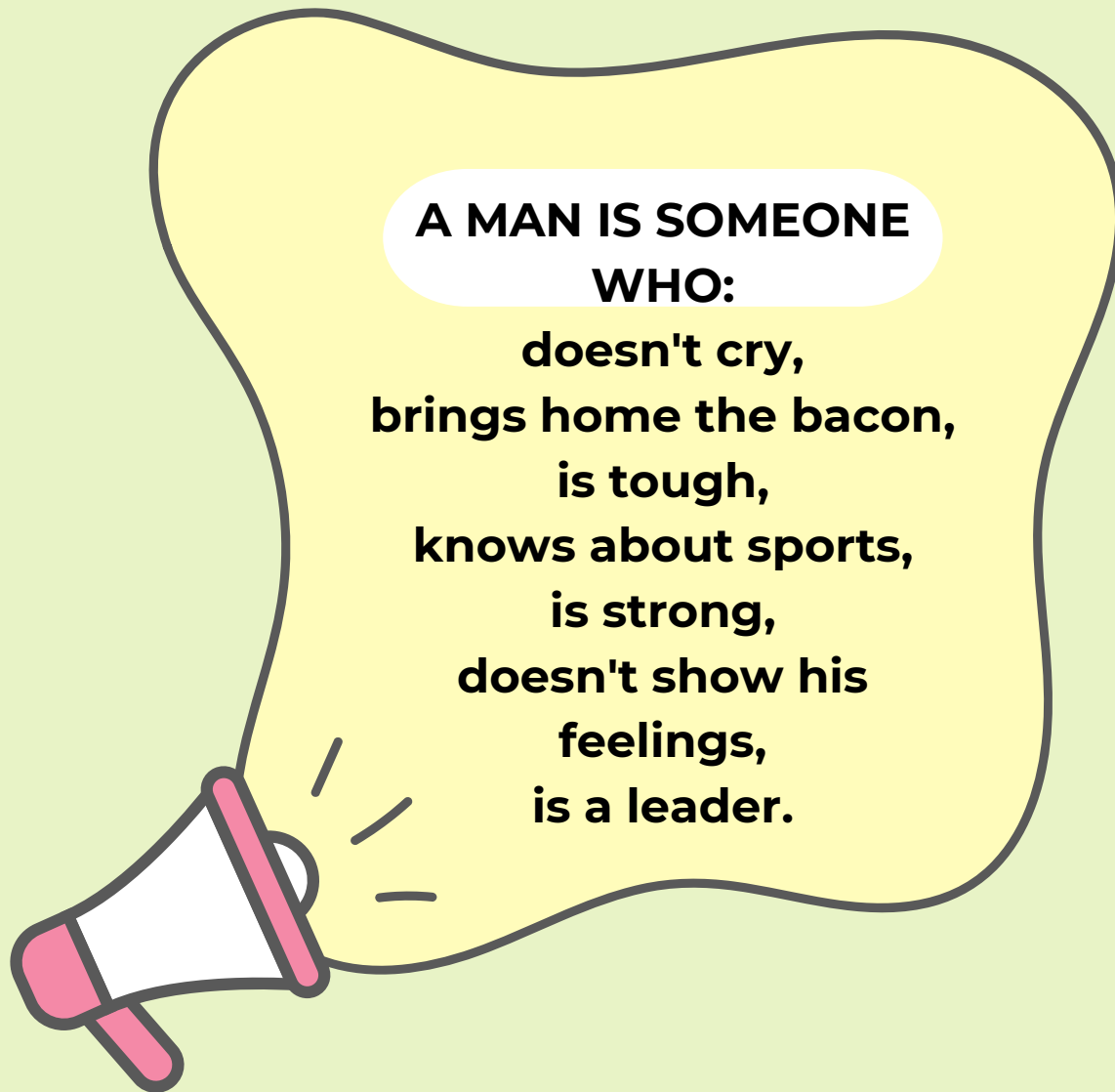
UNDERSTANDING FEMINISM THROUGH SEXISM AND GENDER STEREOTYPES

A MAN IS SOMEONE WHO:

doesn't cry,
brings home the bacon,
is tough,
knows about sports,
is strong,
doesn't show his feelings,
is a leader.

A WOMEN IS SOMEONE WHO:

fragile, delicate,
easily influenced,
stays at home,
emotional,
unable to make decisions,
passive,
dependent,
wants to feel secure,
responsible for household chores.





Konuřma tarzımızda, yazdığımız sözcüklerde,
ürettiğimiz imajlarda ve davranışlarımızda.

WAVES OF FEMINISM

WAVE 1: WOMEN'S DEMAND FOR EQUAL CITIZENSHIP

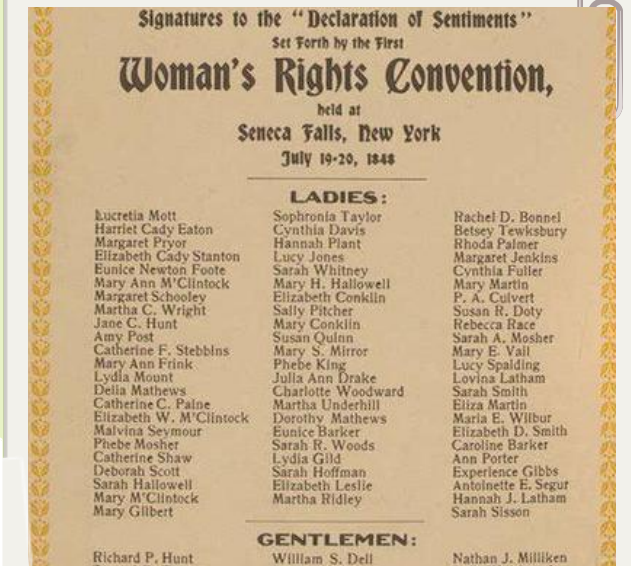
It lasted from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century.

Seneca Falls Convention

Women began to be granted the right to vote.

The Ottoman Society for the Defense of Women's Rights was established.

The Turkish Women's Union was established.

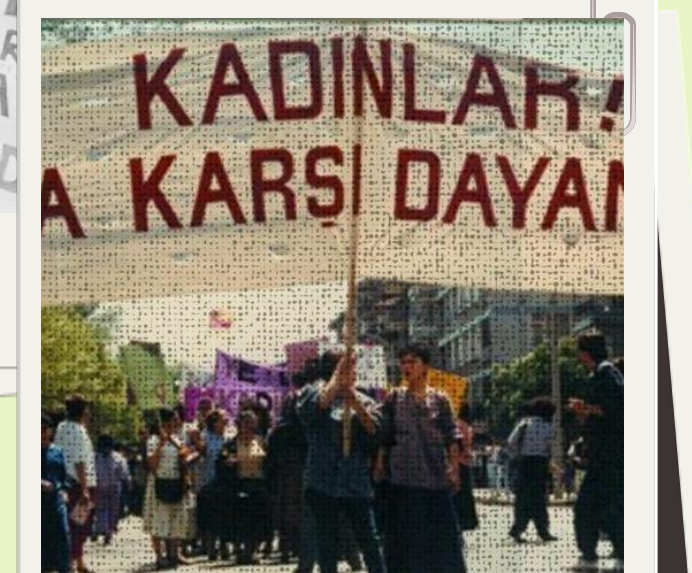
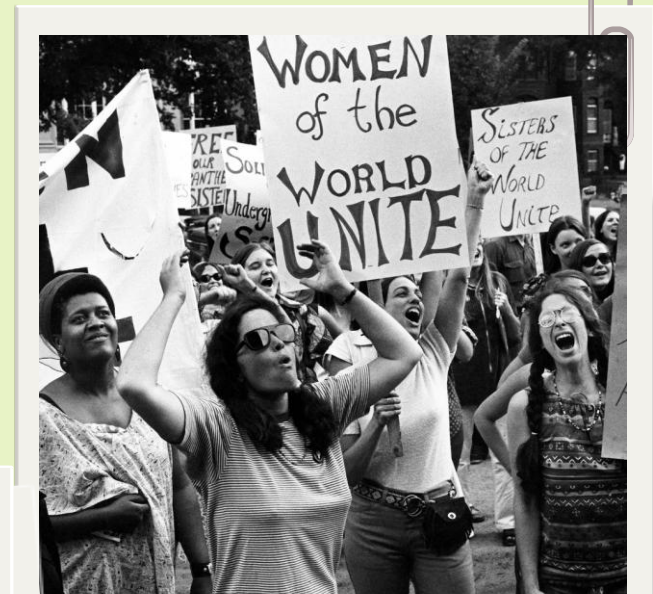


WAVES OF FEMINISM



WAVE 2: THE PERSONAL IS POLITICAL

- It took place between 1960 and 1980.
- The public space and private space debate
- Awareness Raising (Sisterhood)
- Glass Ceiling
- Unnamed uneasiness



WAVES OF FEMINISM



WAVE 3 : Intersecting Identities, Changing Struggles

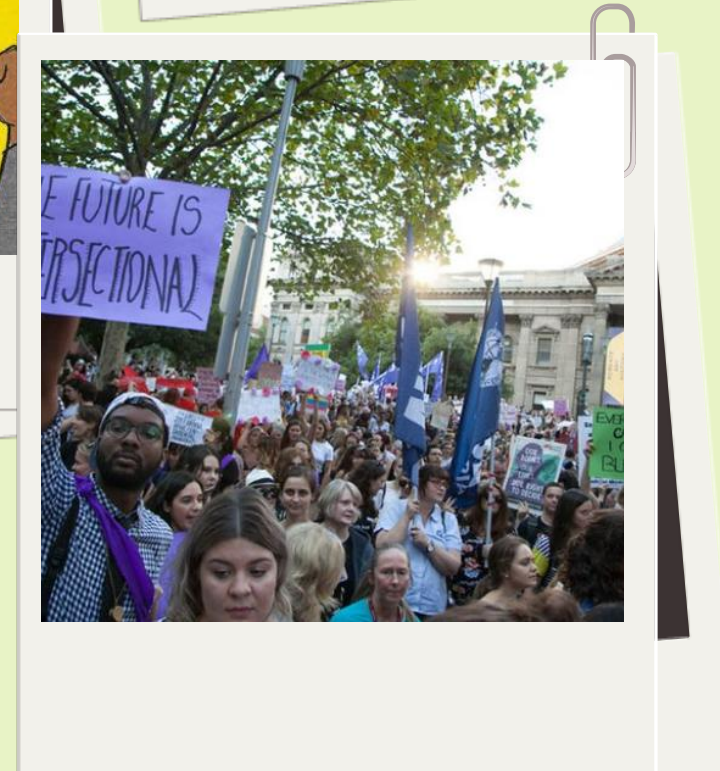
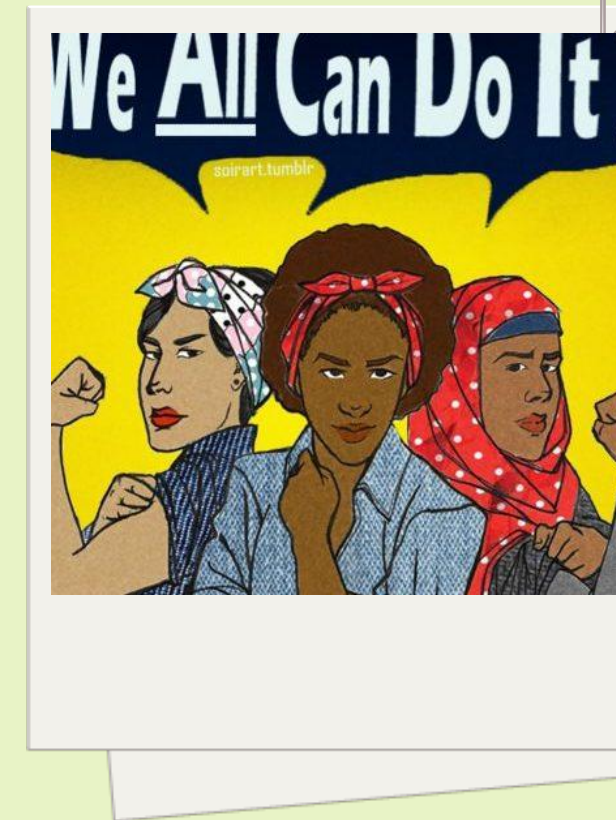
It was popular between 1990 and 2013.

Intersectionality

Individualism

Inclusiveness and acceptance of differences

Digitalization



INTERSECTIONALITY AND FEMINISM

Black Women and Employment Discrimination

When applying for a job, a black woman may encounter both sexism because she is a woman and racism because she is black.

Access to Health Services for Migrant Women with Disabilities

They cannot understand the language used in the healthcare system, the healthcare center is not physically accessible, and they cannot afford the costs. They may also encounter xenophobia and lack of legal protection.

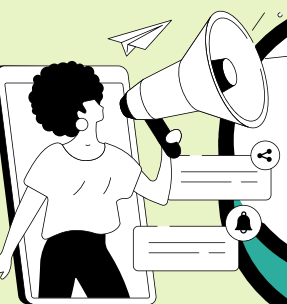
The Intersection of LGBT+ and Race Identity

A black trans woman may experience both transphobia due to her gender identity and racism due to her race. For example, she may be excluded from housing services or face a higher risk of violence.

Poor Rural Women and the Right to Education

Being female, living in a rural area, and coming from a low-income family can limit girls' access to education.

WAVES OF FEMINISM



WAVE 4: RESISTANCE IN THE DIGITAL AGE

Digital Activism

Hashtag Feminism #MeToo, #HeForShe

Sisterhood


Sexual Violence and Disclosure


Intersectionality





TIME FOR DISCUSSION

 What do you think are the challenges facing feminism?

 DO YOU THINK FEMINISM IS NO LONGER NECESSARY?

 IS FEMINISM THE SAME EVERYWHERE?

Thank you for listening!

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