Unit 1 - Gender Discrimination

Content Area: **Social Studies**
Course(s):
Time Period: **Marking Period 1**
Length: **6 blocks**
Status: **Published**

Transfer Skills

Understanding that a woman cannot be hired, fired, demoted or promoted based solely on her gender.

Knowing that a woman should be treated the same as a man by her employer and to know your self worth.

Enduring Understandings

Discrimination against an individual because of gender identity, including transgender status, or because of sexual orientation is discrimination because of sex in violation of Title VII.

The law forbids discrimination when it comes to any aspect of employment, including hiring, firing, pay, job assignments, promotions, layoff, training, fringe benefits, and any other term or condition of employment.

Not all gender discrimination is intentional or explicit.

Sex refers to male or female, gender refers to masculine or feminine.

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 makes it illegal for an employer to discriminate against you based on your sex, race, color, religion, or national origin.

Title VII also makes it illegal for an employer to retaliate against (punish) you for reporting or opposing gender discrimination, or participating in an investigation or legal action related to discrimination.

Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972 is a federal law that states: "No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

Sex, gender, ethnicity, race and economic class all affect the way we are perceived and expected to behave in society.

In what ways have women been affected by the law?

Essential Questions

Why are some women hesitant to identify themselves as feminists?

In what ways have women been affected by the new laws?

To what extent is the media maintaining gender roles and stereotypes?

What has changed the way we perceive gender roles? What has not changed?

In what ways are expected gender roles for women different throughout the world?

Why do many women hesitate to report gender discrimination?

How does gender identity affect the way in which we behave in society?

How do we as a society acheive gender equality?

How are women's reproductive rights both a personal and political matter?

Content

Gender Discrimination

Origin of women's studies and its history

Title VII

Title IX

Feminists

Identify the relationship between culture, religion and gender roles and how some societies may allow for more or less gender equality.

Skills

SWBAT discuss and debate sterotypes of women and sterotypes and develop an opinion as to why they think these exist.

SWBAT examine the meaning of feminism and analyze why some women are afraid to identify with it.

SWBAT analyze the influence the media has on women in our society.

SWBAT compare and contrast the meanings of sex and gender and understand how these identities define the world in which we live.

SWBAT understand the impact that Title IX had on US women just over forty years ago.

Resources

https://www.eeoc.gov/sex-based-discrimination

https://www.equalrights.org/issue/economic-workplace-equality/discrimination-at-work/

https://civilrights.findlaw.com/discrimination/gender-discrimination.html

Google Classroom

Google Slides

Google Form

Google Docs

Chromebooks

Primary Sources

Graphic Organizers

Youtube

Student Notebooks

NewsELA

Political Cartoons

Twitter - news sources

Standards

1	Developing Questions and Planning Inquiry
2	Gathering and Evaluating Sources
3	Seeking Diverse Perspectives
4	Developing Claims and Using Evidence
5	Presenting Arguments and Explanations
6.1.12.HistoryCC.6.c	Analyze the successes and failures of efforts to expand women's rights, including the work of important leaders and the eventual ratification of the 19th Amendment (i.e., Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Alice Paul, and Lucy Stone).

LGBTQ & Persons With Disabilities

LGBTQ:

Judith Butler, whose work *Gender Trouble* (1990) was revolutionary because it made visible the oppressive character of the categories used to signify gender, and insisted in its performative nature.

Resources:

https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2019.00272/full

Persons with Disabilities:

Women with disabilities face significantly more difficulties – in both public and private spheres – in attaining access to adequate housing, health, education, vocational training and employment, and are more likely to be institutionalized.

They also experience inequality in hiring, promotion rates and pay for equal work, access to training and retraining, credit and other productive resources, and rarely participate in economic decisionmaking.

Women and girls with disabilities experience double discrimination, which places them at higher risk of gender-based violence, sexual abuse, neglect, maltreatment and exploitation. The global literacy rate is as low as one per cent for women with disabilities, according to a UNDP study.

The World Bank reports that every minute more than 30 women are seriously injured or disabled during labour and that those 15-50 million women generally go unnoticed.

Resources:

https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/issues/women-and-girls-with-disabilities.html

Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities adopts General Comment on Article 6: Women and Girls with Disabilities

UN Women statement on the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Preventing and Ending Violence against Women with Disabilities

Peace and Development – Leadership of Women with Disabilities