

Points that can be used for video exploration; Space and Gender

This article specifically relates to space.

That is how you will define your video .

Remember 'type' only.

Article begins with a reference to:

Leon Battista Alberti:

What space is he famously noted for?

As an artist and architect known for a number of the 'perspectives' what can you do with this information typographically as you open your story?

Facts pulled from article and other sources:

- 1) The space that genders occupy facilitates the exchange of knowledge.
- 2) Public and private spheres and stratification of status carry over to each sphere within any socio-group
- 3) Marxist's have a history that links women with labor
- 4) Capitalist's have a history that links women to property
- 5) Capitalism is a Patriarchal system
- 6) Marxism is based on shared responsibility between sexes
- 7) Space is a silent Language (Erving Goffman)
- 8) Women's roles are defined by home, work and education
- 9) Men's roles are defined by work and education
- 10) Religion in primitive and industrialized societies isolate women from leading roles in the formulation of dogma and ritual, yet are asked to abide by the rules
- 11) Masculine knowledge is granted higher status than feminine knowledge no matter if it comes from the same source.
- 12) 19th century Male colleges prepared men for prestigious careers
- 13) 20th Century Female colleges 'til the '60s prepared women for "low level" careers in teaching, nursing and childcare
- 14) Women were allowed no choice in the manner of career prior to the late 20th century in Western Civilization
- 15) Eastern Mongolian Proverb:
"For a woman to look at a book is like a wolf to look at a settlement." (a perceived destruction of social order.)
- 16) Division of many primitive societies dwellings
keep books and weapons in the male
half of the dwelling (symbols of power and authority)
- 17) In 19th C, Building construction, parlors are designed for women (usually for family gatherings) are disproportionately smaller than libraries/dens which are designed for men.)
- 18) Most religions traditionally keep women from entering areas sanctified by their Gods as 'holy'.
- 19) By the mid 20th C. these specialty rooms evolved into one great room
- 20) It was commonly believed in the 19th C. that too much knowledge would adversely affect women's health.
- 21) Virginia Woolf wrote in her book " A Room of One's Own"
of a common belief in the early 20th Century.
Dr Johnson's dictum concerning, a woman preacher, transposed into terms of music. "Sir, a woman's composing is like a dog's walking on his hind legs. It is not done well, but you are surprised to find it done at all."
- 22) Office spaces traditionally male are private spaces. Females occupy common spaces where information access is limited.

Female forms transformed typographically:

How can you, as an artist, vary the look of a woman's status by age, stage of life cycle, race and ethnicity?

What is man's role in creating space as it relates to women?

Women's status: low or high?

evidence shows→

agricultural subsistence societies where technologies are present: LOW

hunter gatherers where subsistence society equal contribution to men: HIGH

pre 20th century industrial societies women become a unit of exchange based on age, stage of life cycle, race and ethnicity: LOW

'Late 20th century enlightenment': LOW (wages lower, spaces segregated)

More reading:

A 2003 analysis showed that women were slightly more likely than men to have the transformational leadership style, in which the manager acts more like a good teacher or coach and encourages creative solutions to problems. Women also appeared to reward good performance more than men, a very positive part of transactional leadership. Men were more likely to criticize subordinates and be less hands-on, styles found to be ineffective. It's entirely possible that women, knowing how poorly people have responded to "bossy" women, soften their approach. What's more, the research shows only averages, or tendencies, for each sex. Some men will have more "feminine" management styles; some women will have more "masculine" management styles.

American Psychological Association, March 22, 2006

<http://www.modernghana.com/lifestyle/228/16/when-the-boss-is-a-woman.html>

Stereotypes are generalizations, or assumptions, that people make about the characteristics(1) of all members of a group, based on an image (often wrong) about what people in that group are like. For example, one study of stereotypes revealed that Americans are generally considered to be friendly, generous, and tolerant, but also arrogant(2), impatient, and domineering. Asians, on the other hand, were expected to be shrewd and alert, but reserved. Clearly, not all Americans are friendly and generous; and not all Asians are shrewd. If you assume you know what a person is like, and don't look at each person as an individual, you are likely to make errors in your estimates of a person's character.

In conflicts, people tend to develop overly negative images of the other side. The opponent is expected(3) to be aggressive, self-serving, and deceitful, for example, while people view themselves in completely positive ways. These stereotypes tend to be self-perpetuating:(4) continuing because of having the power to preserve or renew itself indefinitely. If one side assumes the other side is deceitful and aggressive, they will tend to respond in a similar way. The opponent will then develop a similar image of the first party, and the negative stereotypes will be confirmed. They may be grow worse, as communication(5) is shut down and escalation heightens emotions and tension.

<http://www.colorado.edu/conflict/peace/problem/stereoty.htm>

Text: The More Things Change

The shifting of gender roles in the past 30 years has been huge. It has happened so quickly that men and women are still trying to sort out what the new roles and rules mean to them. Although women are no longer expected to be the keepers of the house, in reality, they are in most families. Although men are generally open to the successes enjoyed by the women they share their lives with, some still find it hard to celebrate a woman's triumphs because they feel it diminishes their own.

However, rather than blaming each other for the situation, men and women are increasingly willing to work together to learn about their new roles. Successful marriage partners learn to negotiate and share tasks. Managers take employees aside and tell them when comments are inappropriate. It will take time to sort out all the implications of the changing gender roles of Americans, but new expectations should result in better workplaces, better relationships, better schools, and better lives.

In just the past three decades, most Americans agree that changing gender roles have dramatically altered their lives at work and at home.

Government statistics confirm what they see every day: The world of work is increasingly a man's and a woman's world. Between 1970 and 1995, the percentage of women ages 25 to 54 that worked outside the home climbed from 50 percent to 76 percent, sociologists Suzanne Bianchi and Daphne Spain reported in their recent book.

"Balancing Act."

Other numbers tell a richer story. The percentage of lawyers and judges who are women doubled to 29 percent between 1983 and 1996, while the percentage of female physicians increased from 16 to 26 percent. Today, nearly a third of all professional athletes are women – almost double the proportion in 1983.

Women currently make up nearly half of all entry- and mid-level managers in American corporations, up from 17 percent in 1972. But the executive suite remains disproportionately male: A 1995 survey of Fortune 500 corporations found that only 1 in 10 corporate officers and fewer than 3 percent of all chief executive officers are women.

In higher education, gender equity is a reality. Slightly more than half of all bachelor's degrees were awarded to women last year, and the percentage of doctoral degrees granted to white women has increased from 25 percent in 1977 to 44 percent in 1993. Among African Americans, women receive more of the doctorates. At home, men do more around the house than their fathers ever did.

<http://www.faqs.org/health/topics/8/Gender-roles.html> and

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wpsrv/national/longterm/gender/gender22b.htm>