

Chapter 1 : Kenneth Clatterbaugh - Wikipedia

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It also enjoys turning househusbands into afternoon talk show guests. It gets so confusing that I just want to hide in a cave. However, some compelling social research has convinced me that there is hope--if we do our homework. I will conclude by giving examples of a healthier and more egalitarian approach to male-female interdependence. Or rather, Venutians value "love, communication, beauty, and relationships". Women are just as esteemed for their passivity as men for their aggressiveness. Sex-role advocates will admit these traits have their limitations. However, they always assure us that in the final analysis, conforming to our roles will bring glad harmony between the sexes. Sex-role theory, buttressed by self-help books like MMWV, has a ready answer. At the sternest level, boys may be labeled "effeminate" while girls may be called "dykes". At a more mild level, they will be accused of "role reversal" and warned about losing "passion" in their relationships, as the good "doctor" warned in the Intoduction to MMWV. They realized it was inadequate for as least five reasons: And what about Bonnie Gray as a mother? It refuses to admit that traits deemed masculine by a particular society are valued more highly than those labeled feminine. It does not explain why and how certain characteristics become attached to men or women. Politicians must be extremely relational to attain power. Scientists must network intensely with their colleagues to master their subject matter. But then, Mozart was a male! John Gray consistently ignores such factors as race, ethnicity, class, religion, and individual talents when discussing relationships. One wonders why "Dr" Gray constantly talks about sex roles and "role reversal". It seems to endorse passive learning. Indeed, it has even forced him to make a few superficial accommodations. Nevertheless, he comments that "until the discovery of the birth control pill and the widespread availability of contraceptives, women were utterly biologically determined to have children and be dependent on men. Moreover, he trivializes the complexities of female-male interdependence in both agricultural and industrial societies. With all these limitations, several sociologists realized they had to find another paradigm. In the process, they developed a provocative new theory of gender relations. The Structure of Power The division of labor between females and males The social organization of sexuality and attraction With topics like "the structure of power"and "the social organization of sexuality" is it any wonder that society clings to sex-role theory? As sociologist Robert W. I once wrote that working on such questions was like cutting your hair with a badly adjusted mechanical harvester. I failed to mention that the harvester has never been oiled. However, life is not that simple. Social scientists could never provide any useful insights about gender unless they uncovered some threatening, but ultimately liberating, truths. Concerning the structure of power, it is not simply that "men dominate women". Rather, most men and women at a given time in a particular culture will support a hegemonic masculinity. Simply put, hegemony is a sociological term describing the processes which keep dominant groups in power by ensuring that subordinate groups support or at least accept "the way things are". Thus, hegemonic masculinity is the socially dominant form of masculinity in a particular culture within a given historical period. Standards of masculinity vary from time to time, from culture to culture. However, masculinity always defines itself as different from and superior to femininity. For example, gay men and househusbands exemplify "subordinate" masculinities in our culture. And yet, many still support hegemonic masculinity, as shown by these examples: Regardless of his sexual preference for men, he continues to define masculinity as sexual agency, as taking an active and directing part. Its central feature is attractiveness to men, which includes physical appearance, ego-massaging, suppression of "power" emotions such as anger, nurturance of children, exclusive heterosexuality, sexual availability without sexual assertiveness, and sociability "Men like women who smile. However, hegemonic masculinity and subordinate femininity are not conspiracies. Rather, they are the result of widely accepted ways of thinking that define male dominance as fair, reasonable, and in the best interests of society. How can this be? The answer is that society has largely co-opted or muted the challenges of mainstream feminism. Dominant groups do not always use violence to stave off challenges by subordinates. The dominant group may make superficial changes to

accommodate the demands of marginalized groups, but in essence, it is working to hold on to its privileges. The dominant group will adjust its relationship but not reform it. If a woman thinks men will never really "change", she will think Gray is "validating" her when he superficially accommodates her. Hegemonic masculinity undergirds the division of labor between males and females. However, there is another side to this discrimination. They get better pay, more promotional opportunities, and more respect because they are men. MMWV shows this same glass escalator attitude when it says that women should ask their husbands in a "non-threatening" way to do a chore and thank them after the husband decides to do it. Well, yes and no. Scientists have discovered that sexuality has both biological and sociological aspects, thus, they often speak in terms of sex and gender. Sex refers to immutable biological traits while gender is the social meaning given to sex differences. Sex is Biological Gender is Sociological For instance, men have extremely delicate testicles--a biological fact. Thus, it is "sex". However, because society expects men to dominate women and other men, it ascribes great strength to that fragile part of the anatomy. Likewise for women, the clitoris is a part of the female anatomy--a biological fact. The sole purpose of the clitoris is sexual pleasure--another biological fact. Obviously, issues of sex and gender can get quite complex. That male-defiant style of "doing gender" threatens his patriarchal worldview. He never uses an egalitarian word like "enclosure" for intercourse. Compared to sex role theory, the theory of hegemonic masculinity looks threatening. But then, "Dr" Gray himself offers some of the most convincing evidence of its validity. A female friend once said "Dr" Gray was "no Marlboro man". However, his masculinity has never been questioned since he consistently affirms male dominance and female subordination. However, society has put him on a supersonic glass escalator, especially regarding his credentials. A "Marlboro man" friend once told me, "John Gray acts like a little kid. At first glance, the theory of hegemonic masculinity makes one wonder if women and men must be "androgynous" to attain gender justice. As Connell says, "This integration, however, is not on equal terms. It occurs in a context of patriarchal institutions where the "male is norm", or the masculine is authoritative. How do we get out of this well? Towards a Healthy Interdependence One persistent fact of life is gender-role complementarity. Appropriate behaviors for men and women vary greatly from time to time, from culture to culture. But social scientists have yet to find a culture with no gender roles beyond those needed for reproduction. How can we interpret this constant "genderizing"? The Christian social psychologist, Mary Stewart vanLeeuwen, offers some intriguing insights: Thus, we search for ways to symbolize that need. In this sense, the practice of gender-role complementarity is very much like a sacrament. But sacraments, like everything else in life, can be abused. Moreover, the use of sacraments can become legalistic. Instead of being seen as flexible symbols of a deeper relationship that God has already established, they can become vehicles of works-righteousness--activities that we think or that someone else tells us we "must" perform to prove our worth or earn favor with God and others. When gender roles take on this distorted function, as they all too often do, then they cease to enhance and instead begin to stifle the God-given personhood of both men and women. Harold Johnson, and she eventually became the primary provider of her family. As of , Harold and Betsy Ancker-Johnson are still happily married. It was in the early fifties, during the days when there were still lynchings [in the south] and in fact my life was threatened when I handled the Willie McGee case. When I practiced law, he said I was the greatest lawyer that ever was. When I became a member of Congress, he said I was the greatest member of Congress and later, he said I was the greatest stateswoman. He never felt competitive--only proud. They prove that couples can "do gender" without turning it into a Mars and Venus charade, that they can express interdependence without falling into patriarchal norms. Both the Johnsons and the Abzugs happily "did gender" through appearance, style, and mannerisms. They are not "androgynous". Betsy and Hal look pretty much like a typical white, middle class, midwestern American couple. Bella Abzug was known for her flamboyant hats. As parents, it is very likely that the Abzugs and the Johnsons strongly "did gender" when playing with their children. Several studies show that among virtually all couples, one consistent difference emerges.

Chapter 2 : Understanding Men and Masculinity in Modern Society | Flourish Itulua-Abumere - racedaydvl.

Contemporary Perspectives on Masculinity has 8 ratings and 3 reviews. Stanislav said: Yes, it's a bit dated, some terminology isn't relevant anymore, but.

More books and articles have been published on this study area alone as well as the introduction of two specialized journals and the creation of several websites all providing different explanations of their understanding of men and masculinity at the millennium age. The purpose of this writing is to understand men and masculinity in the modern world putting into consideration the sociology of masculinity, the social construction of masculinity, the crisis within masculinity as well as a fair contrast with masculinity and feminism. Keywords - Masculinity, Social Construction of Masculinity, Sociology of Masculinity, Cultural Construction of Masculinity multiplicity of ways in which masculinities can be enacted or lived and the existence and potential of change Alsop et al, 1. Sociology of masculinity The closest answer to this question is to state that masculinity The sociology of masculinity concerns the critical study of consists of those behaviors, languages and practices, existing men, their behaviors, practices, values and perspectives. As in specific cultural and organizational locations, which are such the sociology of masculinity is informed by, and locates commonly associated with males and thus culturally defined itself within, feminist theories. Writers within the genre are as not feminine. That is to say, an un-masculine person would behave theoretical patterns of feminist thinking. The first of these differently: The second wave arose in the early s and agency. But the concept is also Exemplified by the work of Carrigan, Connell and Lee inherently relational. This shift within the sociology Masculinity of gender and sexuality has led to new emphasis on the study of men and masculinity within the overarching context of gender relations, the societal patterned interactions between men and women. In gender and power and masculinities , R. Connell sets forth one of the most complete theoretical accounts of gender. Socialization into masculinity masculinity into an overarching theory of gender relations. According to Connell, masculinities are a critical part of the Sociology, in particular, has contributed to our understanding gender order and cannot be understood separately from it, or of how factors like class, culture and ethnicity impact on from the femininities which accompany them Connell, ; masculinity, which is seen to be shaped by the institutions in Giddens, Male aggression, competitiveness and emotional inarticulateness are held to 1. Capitalism In the last ten years field studies in the industrial countries places men in a network of social relations that encourages have multiplied and new theoretical languages have been sets of behavior recognized as masculine. Masculinity is thus proposed. There is no settled paradigm for this new work, but viewed as a set of practices into which individual men are some common themes are clear: The construction of masculinity in spot also set of fixed traits characterize archetypal masculinity and illustrates the importance of the institutional setting. Messner emphasizes that when boys start playing competitive sport femininity. Masculinity and femininity are often treated in the level. The role model depicts men and women not masculinity Donaldson, Cockburn emphasizes the as free agents but like actors following pre-scripted roles: To take the change in masculinity Cockburn, Despite the inculcate and validate gender appropriate behavior and the boy emphasis on multiple masculinities and on contradiction, few learns the male role through observation, initiation and researchers have doubted that the social construction of feedback Bandura, However, Ian Harris eventually provided the biologically, constructed. Critiques found in many ways Harris study as they are. More specifically, there has been a focus on the 1. Relationship between masculinity and identity dislocation Giddens ; Hall The concept of The relationship between masculinity, identity and gender as identity is a highly resonant term that is used in a wide variety social structure has changed somewhat during the various of ways in different contexts. Britain illustrates the phases of development with the sociology of masculinity. The strength of et al, , p. Crisis in masculinity by which to link social action and power relations with identity Claims that men and masculinities are constantly in crisis are processes, without, however, falling into a deterministic constantly and vociferously made, the precise nature of the understanding of power relations as an ideologically inspired, crisis in masculinity that is, how it manifests itself and is unchanging structure Sarup, The idea that From a post-structuralism perspective identity is masculinity, in

one guise or another, is in a state of deep crisis understood as always in process, never finally accomplished. Moreover, if there is a crisis, together provide the means by which the individual achieves a then there are three possible explanations, namely that it is sense of identity Rajchman, The importance of new and unique to our times, that it has existed in the past, masculinity to this process of identity work is in the validation either in the same or different forms, or that it is constitutive of it can give to this fluid self. So if we accept there is no core self, masculinity itself Beynon, Evidence for men in crisis men may express their gender and thus their sense of identity. In the s men have been seen to be in the fore front of In taking up these localized and culturally specific signifying social concerns about jobs, changing family patterns, failure in practices, males achieve an association with other males and school and violent crime. The difference is usually masculinity. They suffer deep depression at the The advent of post modernity has resulted in most men masculine performance is central to achieving entry redundancy and downsizing: This desire for belonging creates, then, both gender and prematurely. All of these put ;Butler, Such understandings do not assume that together are some of the crisis faced by men in the late modern males are passive in this process of identity work; this is not society Beynon, Understanding Men and Masculinity in Modern Society 45 of the private and the public, the intimate and the impersonal, Cockburn, C. Male dominance and technological change. This is, of Cockburn, C. In the way of women: Macmillan the personal and private against the intrusions and excessive Connell, R. Society, the Person and Sexual demands of a voracious economic system as cited in Beynon, Politics. In conclusion, the understanding of masculinity has Donaldson, M. Time for our lives: Labour and Love in the Working Class. Instead, it is Donaldson, M. It has represented the Edley, N. Practice, Power and Identity. Hockey Night in Canada: Sport, Identities femininity as a treat on masculinity and an evidence of that is and Cultural Politics. The question of cultural identity, modernity and its futures. Polity roles in the society. So also, this essay has demonstrated how Harris, I. The end of Masculinity. Open University Press Alsop, R. Sports and the problem of Masculinity. King, Warrior, Magician and Lover: Culture and Society, 16 2 , Rediscovering the Archetypes of the Mature Masculine. The male sex role: The Male sex role: Problems, definitions, and sources of Reading, MA: Journal of Social Issues, 32, The Myth of masculinity. Feminism and the Subversion of Identity. The Identity in Question. Post-structuralism and postmodernism 2nd edn. Towards a New Sociology of York: Theory and Society, 14, Sedgwick, E. English Literature and Male Clare, A. Contemporary Perspective on masculinity: Cambr Women, and politics in modern society.

Chapter 3 : Masculinity and Femininity: Society's Difference Dividend.

In clear and insightful language, Clatterbaugh surveys not just conservative, liberal, and radical views of masculinity, but also the alternatives offered by the men's rights movement, spiritual growth advocates, and black and gay rights activists.

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Chapter 6 : Contemporary Perspectives On Masculinity: Men, Women () by Ken Clatterbaugh

The materials analyzed are organized around the principal themes within which studies of masculinity in Latin America have been framed, namely the construction of masculine identity, fatherhood, practices and representations, homosocial spaces of masculinity, reproductive health, and masculine sexuality.

Chapter 7 : Library Resource Finder: Location & Availability for: Contemporary perspectives on masculinity

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Chapter 8 : Reading List | National Organization for Men Against Sexism

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Chapter 9 : Contemporary Perspectives On Masculinity - Sinopsis y Precio | FNAC

Sociology of masculinity The closest answer to this question is to state that masculinity The sociology of masculinity concerns the critical study of consists of those behaviors, languages and practices, existing men, their behaviors, practices, values and perspectives.