

## Chapter 1 : Rethinking Medusa | Rolang's Creeping Doom

*BULLOUGH - Roman Mythology and Reality = Bullough, Vern L. "Roman Mythology and Reality." Sexual Variance in Society and History. New York: Wiley,*

Thomas Regnaudin circa This is the first of a series of posts about gorgons. Medusa is the most famous of gorgons, and in fact the only one by most accounts. She has snakes for hair and the sight of her face or arguably her gaze turns men to stone. As for Medusa herself, there are at least two versions of how she came to be. Athena took offense and punished Medusa by turning her hair to snakes and cursing her looks. Medusa is the source of a powerful magical artifact. Medusa is a trap. In older Greek art, Medusa is depicted as hideous, and it is her hideousness that turns men to stone. Medusa is a monster. In later depictions, Medusa is beautiful. Medusa is a curse. Medusa is a mother and grandmother. Gorgon Ward In some parts, every door has a non-magical Gorgoneian ward—a carving, painting, mosaic or other depiction of Medusa. The magical version of such a ward will turn a creature into stone if it approaches a door with intent to enter, bypass, open or otherwise enter and is looking at the door. Approaching the door wearing a blindfold avoids the petrification problem but is guaranteed a poison bite. A mirror might save the day. These wards can be created by mages or by clerics of an appropriate pantheon say, Greek. The victim of this most serious of curses does not have snakes for hair, nor a garden of petrified guests. Her curse is more subtle: First, she emits an aura that charms anyone with whom she has contact no save. Even those who make their save will feel compelled to leave the area as soon as is convenient. Third, she has a 20 percent chance of being charmed by any intelligent creature she meets in person. Fourth, she does not age. Any creature that looks at it from a distance of 30 feet or less must save at -4 or be turned to stone immediately, along with any clothing or belongings on his or her body. From past 30 feet, the effect is lesser and leads only to paralyzation for 2d6 turns. Past 60 feet, creatures must save or flee in fear. More to come this week.

## Chapter 2 : tantra | Rethinking Survival

*Rethinking Rape Law provides a comprehensive and critical analysis of contemporary rape laws, across a range of jurisdictions. In a context in which there has been considerable legal reform of sexual offences, Rethinking Rape Law engages with developments spanning national, regional and.*

Men who Pay Women for Sex: This extract provides a very brief overview of the tension between feminisms on the topic of prostitution. The theoretical literature on the demand for prostitution typically centres around a debate between: This ideological debate plays out within feminist discourses, as well as outside of them. This is a clear expression of the radical feminist view of prostitution: If patriarchy is removed then the nature of masculinity will fundamentally change, and men will no longer pay for sex. Some feminist pressure groups reflect the views expressed in this academic literature. This position is founded upon a strong belief in the agency of prostitute women – in their ability to freely choose their work. This is not to deny that some women are forced into prostitution, just to stress that many enter sex work as rational adults who simply wish to support themselves and their families. Essentially then, feminists are divided. They believe the removal of the patriarchy will force a fundamental reshaping of male sexuality, meaning there will be no demand for prostitution, and therefore no supply. They believe that non-violent johns exist, and that their custom provides prostitute women with the financial independence to support themselves. In this sense, demand for prostitution is not a negative force that needs to be removed. Instead efforts should be diverted towards removing prostitute women from poverty and promoting their safety. Prostitution is inevitable in the sense that even if alternative career options were available, sex work can be an enjoyable and fulfilling career that provides a valuable service to the men who use prostitutes. However, it is based upon a dangerous assumption about male sexuality. Put simply, there will always be a demand for prostitution because men will always demand sex – and unpaid women will not always be willing or available to provide it. This argument from biological inevitability relies not only on men demanding sex, but upon a contingent of women always being available to supply sex – due not to their genuine willingness, but out of economic necessity. If this contingent of women was not available for whatever reason, the argument from biological inevitability implies that men would turn to rape – as sex is not just a desire – but a biologically driven need. From this, the argument for biological inevitability can be taken to be saying that prostitution reduces the instance of rape. This is a worrying thought and one that suggests that male sexuality is fundamentally predatory, out of the control of individual men, and unconcerned with the genuine willingness of female sexual partners. Article by Amy Masson. Edited by Lily Parr. Demand Change Prostitution: Journal of Women and Social Work, Vol. Purchasing Sex in the s eds.

*The dominant trend in pastoralist studies has long assumed that pastoralism and pastoral gender relations are inherently patriarchal. The contributors to this collection, in contrast, use diverse analytic approaches to demonstrate that pastoralist gender relations are dynamic, relational, historical, and produced through complex local-translocal interactions.*

University of Texas Press, *The Interpretation of Dreams. Reclaiming the Gay and Lesbian Past.* Duberman, Martha Vicinus, and George Chauncey. *Neither Gods nor Beasts: Cold Spring Harbor, N. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Charles Desmond Nuttall Costa.* Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, New York and London: *Homosexuality in Greece and Rome: A Sourcebook of Basic Documents.* University of California Press, *The Complete Greek Tragedies.* David Grene, and Richmond Alexander Lattimore. University of Chicago Press, *A Source Book in Translation.* Johns Hopkins University Press, *Prostitution, Sexuality, and the Law in Ancient Rome.* New York and Oxford: *Quod multo fit aliter in Graecia.* Hallett, and Marilyn B. Princeton University Press, *The Three Theban Plays.* Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England and New York: *Women in Greece and Rome. The Image of Woman. The Ritual Lament in Greek Tradition.* Ancona, Ronnie, and Ellen Greene. *Gendered Dynamics in Latin Love Poetry. The Sorrows of the Ancient Romans: The Gladiator and the Monster. The Mirror of the Self: Bartsch, Shadi, and Thomas Bartscherer, eds. Essays on Eros, Ancient and Modern. Gender, Drama, and Nostalgia in Ancient Greece.* University of Michigan Press, *Reflections on the Reformation of Lucius the Ass.* Columbia University Press, *Bisexuality in the Ancient World.* New Haven and London: Yale University Press, *Constructions of Sexuality in Roman Art, B. Vision, Power, and the Body. Law, Sexuality and Society: The Enforcement of Morals in Classical Athens.* Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, Ian McAuslan, and Peter Walcot. Oxford University Press on behalf of the Classical Association, *Nympholepsy and Symbolic Expression in Classical Greece. The Consuming Passions of Classical Athens. The Greeks and Greek Love: Foucault and Classical Antiquity: Power, Ethics, and Knowledge. Girls and Women in Classical Greek Religion.* London and New York: *Ancient Greek Love Magic.* Harvard University Press, *Abuse of Scholarship in Constitutional Cases.* Notre Dame Law Review *Reflections of Women in Antiquity.* Gordon and Breach Science Publishers, *Studying Gender in Classical Antiquity. Key Themes in Ancient History.* Foxhall, Lin and J. *When Men were Men: Masculinity, Power and Identity in Classical Antiquity. The History of Sexuality. The Use of Pleasure. The Making of Fornication: Hellenistic culture and society,* Grant, Michael and Antonia Mulas. Winkler, and Froma I. *A Roman Woman Speaks of Love. The Reign of the Phallus: Sexual Politics in Ancient Athens. Love in the Ancient Novel and Related Genres. Foucault and Classical Antiquity. Women in Greek Myth.* Martha Craven Nussbaum, and Juha Sihvola. McAuslan, Ian, and Peter Walcot, eds. *The Economy of Prostitution in the Roman World: Athenian Politics and the Practice of Philosophy. The Fragility of Goodness: Luck and Ethics in Greek Tragedy and Philosophy.* Nussbaum, Martha Craven, and Juha Sihvola, eds. *The Sleep of Reason: Oakley, John Howard, and Rebecca H. The Wedding in Ancient Athens. Wisconsin Studies in Classics.* University of Wisconsin Press, Edith Hamilton and Huntington Cairns. *A Study of Decline. Euripides and the Traffic in Women.* Cornell University Press, Rabinowitz, Nancy Sorkin, and Lisa Auanger, eds. *From the Homosocial to the Homoerotic in the Ancient World.*

**Chapter 4 : List of love and lust deities - Wikipedia**

*gender equality in criminal law will depend largely on the degree of (); Sylvia Law, Rethinking Sex and the America has centered on a mythology that.*

Gender Differences Essay Research Paper Gender Differences Essay Research Paper Essay on Gender Differences and Emotions Words 7 Pages challenge we face today is in accepting and recognizing the differences between men and women; and when possible find the humor in those differences. I have had 35 years experience in the area of male and female differences and believe me, there are many. In sharing my experiences, perhaps you will find some wisdom and a better understanding of this complicated situation and find the humor and harmony I have achieved. The gender differences we often experience is not caused by the fact that men Gender Differences Within Social Development Words 7 Pages paper is set to inform the reader of the gender differences through social development. The first thing parents learned about their children before birth is the sex of the baby. This highlights the importance of sex and gender. Sex differences have long been a very important topic in psychology and in understanding why gender differences affect social development. Social learning Gender Differences Between Gender And Sex Words 6 Pages many people are constantly categorized to be confused about what their whole life and purpose is, because they cannot be placed in one of the two socially accepted gender categories- male or female. I do not think that there are only two categories for gender; I believe that there are people who are not considered to be only male or female, but both. Due to different religions, influences, social structures, and expectations Gender Differences Between Men And Women Words 8 Pages contrasting view of gender roles that have perpetuated inequality in the minds of mankind. In order for one to fully comprehend the continual battle that women have fought against the stereotypes that history has tried to allocate for them, a distinction must be made between the terms gender and sex. Sex in itself is a more scientific term that explains the innate physical attributes of an individual. On the other hand gender carries a more social tone. Meaning, that it refers to the different clothing, activities, career choices, and positions people hold in society. Many different explanations for this gender difference in depression have been offered, but none seems to fully explain it. Recent research has focused on gender differences in stress responses, and in exposure to certain Gender, Gender And Cultural Differences Words 8 Pages Genderisation is defined as the assigning of a gender identity in regard to social or cultural differences. The issue of genderisation in consumer culture has been a prevalent one ever since the selling of consumer goods and the spending of consumer money itself has existed. However, the conception that each gender has their own predefined identity which is now culturally embedded within society is definitely a more recent development by our subconscious. It cannot be denied that adverts from s Gender Difference Essay Words 8 Pages Gender Gender is a social concept that identifies culturally prearranged responsibilities and roles that both sexes are expected to follow. Men assumed superiority over women and preserved it through domination across the centuries. Consequently, women have perpetually maintained a lower status to men in the United States. But the degree of disparity between the sexes has changed across time and currently women are closer than ever to being somewhat equal to men. However, there are still detrimental Essay on Gender Differences in Smiling Words 5 Pages Gender Differences in Smiling For many years, gender and gender role differences have been extremely popular topics of study in the psychological field. Everyone seems interested in knowing is there is any truth to the popularized statement and book title, Women are from Venus, Men are from Mars. Studies have found so many differences between men and women it leaves one wondering in what areas are men and women alike. One nonverbal signal that appears universal for men and women Essay about Gender Differences Words 7 Pages that major gender differences exists, however scientific studies have prove that this difference occur mainly due to different rate of biological development, understanding this will help overcome negative impact brought about by perceived gender differences. For instance, understanding the nature of brain development between boys and girls is different, helps in establishing that possibly there are differences in learning style between the genders. Recently, many researchers have challenged the gender bias in the existence of aggressive behaviors and have broadened the definition of aggression. A major part of

gender differences involves woman continuously being treated as inferiors to men in many ways. Men seemed to have the upper hand in numerous parts of the world. Gender differences have and still are a problem around the world today even after progress has been made with laws being passed against it. A world without gender differences would be a colorless world Gender Differences and Memory Words 4 Pages retrieving information such as, words, objects, or faces; using this knowledge the episodic memory finds links and slowly transitions into recalling the complete memoir. Research studies established by Herlitz, Nilsson, and Backman prove that sex differences favor women when it comes to episodic memory. Gender differences among the subjects taught in school has been found to be somewhat more of a social construct rather than a concept that has any kind of scientific explanation because of the idea of gender differences being taken and changed into the idea of a gender stereotype in most parts of education Crilly, , p. The most common stereotypes Gender Differences in Communication Essay Words 3 Pages Gender Differences in Communication Every race, culture, civilization, and society on this planet shares two things in common: Men and women are obviously different, especially inherently, but how? And which differences are more individualized than generalized? Even more interesting is to observe how the Gender Differences in Adolescent Self-Esteem Words 11 Pages Gender Differences in Adolescent Self-Esteem Tiffany Grooms Arcadia University Self-esteem among children and adolescents is a persistent topic discussed in both professional and popular arenas. In fact, gender differences in self-esteem during the teenage years are widely featured in popular stereotypes, and for some time, accepted without actual support from empirical evidence. The ambiguousness of such an extensively talked about topic leads to an unclear picture of how adolescents view themselves Gender Differences In A Video Store Essay Words 9 Pages Hayes 1 Abstract The difference between male and females was examined in five investigations in a large, well known video store chain. Different genders were looked at in groups of all male or all female, single men and single women, and then groups of mixed gender. Differences between the two were measured in actions, words, and attitudes. The findings were in sync with what society generalizes so broadly as: The Gender Based Differences in the Workforce Words 5 Pages and sociological forces, as well as labour market forces still persist, high variations on female decision-making processes of whether to enter the labour market or not can be observed. The following essay will undertake a deep analysis of gender-based differences. It will be examined how participation rates of women are influenced and to what extent they have improved. Koczogh Helga Vanda 1. Introduction The investigation of male and female speech differences is a major topic in sociolinguistics. For past several centuries the word gender has been used particularly as a substitute for sex and vice versa. It has proven to be quite a useful term in the past, however, distinctions between the terms sex and gender, in instances where one word would be more proper to use than the other, have not been fully recognized. The domain of emotion is vast with many aspects to investigate and discover. Two areas of Gender Differences in Religious Belief Words 8 Pages Critically examine the relationship between gender, religious participation and religious organisation Studies of religious belief verify consistently that the female gender shows greater participation to religion than that of males. Gender determines the differences in power and control in which men and women have over the socioeconomic determinants of their health, lives and status in their community. Our society moulds how men and women should and should not behave and can be observed in all parts of our society. What is the relationship between crime and masculinity? Crime can be described as an act that harmful to an individual as well as the society; such acts are against and punishable by the law. While deviance can be described as acting against social norms, for example a boy wearing a skirt would be out of place in the society The sex role theory states that, when young males and females are younger they Essay on Gender Differences in Shopping Words 6 Pages Gender Differences in Shopping Gender differences in humans can be observed everywhere; one of the most noticeable differences is an activity that many people participate in - shopping. Sex is a more scientific term that explains physical traits and sexual preferences. Gender carries a more social tone. Meaning that it refers to the different clothing, activities, career choices, and positions people hold in society. Sex is the total sum of physical characteristics that distinguish males and females from each other. These differences are supposed to represent and perpetuate the social divisions between women and men. The first five years of my life consisted of my younger sister and I imitating our mother, playing with dolls, and dressing each other up.

As my sister was the main person that I played with, gender never really crossed my mind. Over the past century many researchers have studied the gender differences in personality and many theories have been stated. Karishma Sehgal Roll number: Sex is the two main categories of male and female into which humans and most other living things are biologically divided in. Gender however, is the state of being male or female and typically used with reference to social and cultural differences rather than biological ones. Children in the same family have different experiences in their interactions with their mothers and fathers. Such differences may teach children indirect Gender Differences Between Men And Women Words 8 Pages There is much debate on the issue of personality differences between men and women, some believe that that men and women are vastly different, others only slightly and the rest firmly believe that we are no different from each other at all. A large quantity of research has been conducted in order to try to find this out. Firstly, it is imperative that gender and personality have a clear definition to prevent confusion. Gender is a psychological perception of masculinity and femininity and can be Differences in Gender Communication Words 9 Pages to review for the reader a selection of literature that study and analyze the differences that exist between men and women and the manner in which they communicate. Not only do these pieces of literature fall into different categories and specialties, they also deliver varied opinions and results as to what causes the differences discussed. The most prevalent one is the inferiority of women over men, though the play also explores the differences between genders in general. First of all, Glaspell largely examines the repression of women in the s. Women were highly looked down upon by men, and were seen mostly as housekeepers and child bearers, and were definitely not seen as intelligent people. The women in this play prove that the stereotypes against Gender Differences and the Criminal Justice System Words 3 Pages Gender and the Criminal Justice System It would be foolish to assert that gender plays no role in the criminal justice system, just as it would be equally foolish to say that race plays no role in this system either. Covington and Bloom cite the work of Kivel in reminding all that "Where sexism is prevalent, one of the gender dynamics frequently found is that something declared genderless or gender neutral is, in fact, male oriented. A Story of Gender Differences Gender is referred to as the social or cultural distinctions associated with being male or female. Scholars generally regard gender as a social construct, meaning that it does not exist naturally, but it is instead a concept that is created by culture and social norms. In society there is a divide between the two genders. Although both genders encounter workplace stress, the method in which it is handled as well as the how the stress itself is perceived is vastly different. Due to differing socialization within North America, it is understandable that these contrasting strategies and stressors occur. Stephens ENG November 23, Abstract The differences between men and women are obvious on the external level, but they reach even deeper to the biological level. Physical appearances are the first thing a person notices when seeing an individual; males tend to have square shoulders, straight hips, and a strong pronounced jaw line, whereas females are more inclined to have wide, round hips, breasts, and softer facial features Gender Differences Of Gender And Social Behavior Words 9 Pages Gender Differences There are various differences between genders; physiologically, psychologically, etc. Leaper conducted a study that examined age, gender, and partner differences. The experiment consisted of participants, median age of 5 and 7 years old. There are many differences between genders that are obvious, but there are some things that are not as simple or easy to study. The way people learn and think are examples of things that have to be studied very carefully to find an answer. Boys and girls do perform differently if they are enrolled in single-sex educational programs rather than co-ed programs as shown in many scientific studies. Test scores for both genders were a great An Examination Of Gender And Sexual Differences Words 5 Pages especially one based on general principles independent of the thing to be explained. Webster Dictionary Joyce Rosemary argues and sees it as an examination of gender This should explain only perceived differences between men and women but also the male dominance. Joyce Rosemary traces presence of the naturalization of biological differences to the initial arguments of feminists women subordinate the status was based on cultural reaction to universal female biology process such as menstruation Differences Between Sex And Gender Words 10 Pages This essay will navigate the differences between sex and gender through definition and discourse. First I will discuss sex with reference to biology, what it means to possess the "parts" of a man and of a woman. Within this context I will address intersex people and will examine

transgenderism. I will then explore and identify gender through a discussion of Gender Identity Disorder (GID) associated with transgenderism touching briefly on the construction of gender roles. The paper will critically analyze Gender Differences and Behavior in Schools Words 6 Pages chosen as the focus for your level 6 research project, why do you think this is worthy of research?

### Chapter 5 : Venus (mythology) - Wikipedia

*Rethinking Eve mythology is just one way to challenge the status quo; we invite you to explore the many other avenues and share how YOU are making a difference! frontpage Sterling Silver Pendant Necklace.*

There are tons of researched opinions on what Millennials want and need. Marketers survey Millennials asking what they want to buy, from whom, and why. Business experts list the leadership qualities Millennials need. But this particular approach is more inclusive. It goes a bit deeper. Even in a world gone mad, as members of the human species, our basic wants and needs remain the same. On the surface of the Life Wheel, we all need food, clean water, shelter and clothing to survive. Some sleep also helps. In a civilized world, we need the means to purchase these basics: Respect in the larger community also helps. We want to feel secure. We want to enjoy the pleasures of life and, whenever possible, to avoid pain. In sum, we want to share our lives with fellow human beings. At the innermost level, we crave answers about the purpose and meaning of our lives. The boldest and bravest even aspire to know Truth. We want to know what Love IS. That, however, is the subject of another post still on the drawing board. The question here, however, is Where in a high-tech, polarized world gone mad, where the levels of the Wheel are fragmented and out of synch, can Millennials go to fulfill these universal requirements? The Buddha put suffering in perspective by promising to bring a dead child back to life if the grieving parents could find any household in the local village that had not been visited by death. But of course, they could not. Her mother, Frances Ford Seymour, committed suicide at age 42 when Jane was Only recently did the facts come out which led to closure. From age 8, Frances had been the victim of sexual abuse. Nor has life exempted me. Since the subject was taboo in my dysfunctional family a mirror of the dysfunctional society at large, no one told me the truth. I grew up believing my heart surgeon father died of a sudden heart attack at age But appearances were deceiving. Behind the scenes, he was a bold-faced hypocrite, liar and sexual predator who betrayed the trust of his students. He used them to make himself for a short while very rich and somewhat famous. Persist in the good. I trust that nothing that happens on the surface can touch or change the essence of who I truly AM. This blessing, the Inner App, is what I would love to share with millennials, as well as the parents and grandparents who dearly wish them well. It necessarily starts with a complete and correct reality map that puts the whole of life into perspective. An aside to millennials. It has been a long time coming. Nor is it appropriate or helpful to blame your elders. Be that as it may, put things in perspective. You think your elders let you down; but they were equally disappointed by theirs. On the opposite side of the coin, each generation of elders continues, for the most part, to sincerely do the best they know how, often in the face of terrible odds. Millennials as well as their elders are welcome to come aboard the Inner App project. It might even tip the balance of history in favor of human survival.

**Chapter 6 : Rethinking Japanese Feminisms (ebook) by Julia C. Bullock |**

*Over the past two weeks, America has been rocked by the revelation that the Hollywood film producer Harvey Weinstein has engaged in numerous instances of sexual harassment and possibly even sexual assault.*

Roman theology presents Venus as the yielding, watery female principle, essential to the generation and balance of life. Her male counterparts in the Roman pantheon, Vulcan and Mars, are active and fiery. Venus absorbs and tempers the male essence, uniting the opposites of male and female in mutual affection. She is essentially assimilative and benign, and embraces several otherwise quite disparate functions. She can give military victory, sexual success, good fortune and prosperity. In one context, she is a goddess of prostitutes; in another, she turns the hearts of men and women from sexual vice to virtue. Some Roman sources say that girls who come of age offer their toys to Venus; it is unclear where the offering is made, and others say this gift is to the Lares. Likewise, Roman folk-etymology transformed the ancient, obscure goddess Murcia into "Venus of the Myrtles, whom we now call Murcia". The female pudendum, particularly the clitoris, was known as *murtos myrtle*. As goddess of love and sex, Venus played an essential role at Roman prenuptial rites and wedding nights, so myrtle and roses were used in bridal bouquets. Venus was also a patron of the ordinary, everyday wine drunk by most Roman men and women; the seductive powers of wine were well known. In the rites to *Bona Dea*, a goddess of female chastity, [19] Venus, myrtle and anything male were not only excluded, but unmentionable. The rites allowed women to drink the strongest, sacrificial wine, otherwise reserved for the Roman gods and Roman men; the women euphemistically referred to it as "honey". The ovation ceremony was assimilated to *Venus Victrix* "Victorious Venus", who was held to have granted and purified its relatively "easy" victory. *Fabius Gurgus* in the heat of a battle against the Samnites. It was dedicated in BC, at a site near the Aventine Hill, and was supposedly funded by fines imposed on Roman women for sexual misdemeanours. Its dedication date connects *Venus Obsequens* to the *Vinalia rustica* festival. Rome laid siege to Eryx, offered its goddess a magnificent temple as reward for her defection, captured her image and brought it to Rome. Roman tradition made Venus the mother and protector of the Trojan prince Aeneas, ancestor of the Roman people. The general and dictator Sulla adopted *Felix* "Lucky" as a surname, acknowledging his debt to heaven-sent good fortune and his particular debt to *Venus Felix*, for his extraordinarily fortunate political and military career. He claimed the favours of *Venus Victrix* in his military success and *Venus Genetrix* as a personal, divine ancestress – apparently a long-standing family tradition among the Julii. When Caesar was assassinated, his heir, Augustus, adopted both claims as evidence of his inherent fitness for office, and divine approval of his rule. It was the largest temple in Ancient Rome. Her sacred month was April Latin *Mensis Aprilis* which Roman etymologists understood to derive from *aperire*, "to open," with reference to the springtime blossoming of trees and flowers. At first, this statue was probably housed in the temple of *Fortuna Virilis*, perhaps as divine reinforcement against the perceived moral and religious failings of its cult. In BC *Venus Verticordia* was given her own temple. Venus was patron of "profane" wine, for everyday human use. Jupiter was patron of the strongest, purest, sacrificial grade wine, and controlled the weather on which the autumn grape-harvest would depend. At this festival, men and women alike drank the new vintage of ordinary, non-sacral wine in honour of Venus, whose powers had provided humankind with this gift. Kitchen gardens and market-gardens, and presumably vineyards were dedicated to her. Varro insists that the day was sacred to Jupiter, whose control of the weather governed the ripening of the grapes; but the sacrificial victim, a female lamb *agna*, may be evidence that it once belonged to Venus alone. Caesar dedicated the temple during his unprecedented and extraordinarily lavish quadruple triumph. Imperial image of Venus suggesting influence from Syria or Palestine, or from the cult of Isis [51] Like other major Roman deities, Venus was given a number of epithets that referred to her different cult aspects, roles, and her functional similarities to other deities. Her "original powers seem to have been extended largely by the fondness of the Romans for folk-etymology, and by the prevalence of the religious idea *nomen-omen* which sanctioned any identifications made in this way. Ovid uses *acidalia* only in the latter sense. It is likely a literary conceit, not a cultic epithet. *Venus Caelestis* is the earliest known Roman recipient of a *taurobolium* a

form of bull sacrifice , performed at her shrine in Pozzuoli on 5 October This form of the goddess, and the taurobolium, are associated with the "Syrian Goddess", understood as a late equivalent to Astarte , or the Roman Magna Mater , the latter being another supposedly Trojan "Mother of the Romans" [54] Venus Calva "Venus the bald one" , a legendary form of Venus, attested only by post-Classical Roman writings which offer several traditions to explain this appearance and epithet. In one, it commemorates the virtuous offer by Roman matrons of their own hair to make bowstrings during a siege of Rome. It was considered suitable for "common girls" and prostitutes. This epithet is also used for a specific sculpture at the Vatican Museums. Venus Genetrix "Venus the Mother" , as a goddess of motherhood and domesticity, with a festival on September 26, a personal ancestress of the Julian lineage and, more broadly, the divine ancestress of the Roman people. Venus Libertina "Venus the Freedwoman " , probably arising through the semantic similarity and cultural links between libertina as "a free woman" and lubentina possibly meaning "pleasurable" or "passionate". Further titles or variants acquired by Venus through the same process, or through orthographic variance, include Libentia, Lubentina, and Lubentini. Some sources associate her with the myrtle-tree. Christian writers described her as a goddess of sloth and laziness. It was supposedly funded by fines imposed on women found guilty of adultery. Venus as a universal, natural creative force that informs the physical world. She is addressed as "Alma Venus" "Mother Venus" by Lucretius in the introductory lines of his vivid, poetic exposition of Epicurean physics and philosophy, *De Rerum Natura*. Venus Verticordia "Venus the Changer of Hearts". See Veneralia in this article and main article, Veneralia. Venus Victrix "Venus the Victorious" , a Romanised aspect of the armed Aphrodite that Greeks had inherited from the East, where the goddess Ishtar "remained a goddess of war, and Venus could bring victory to a Sulla or a Caesar. In 55 BC he dedicated a temple to her at the top of his theater in the Campus Martius. She had a shrine on the Capitoline Hill , and festivals on August 12 and October 9. A sacrifice was annually dedicated to her on the latter date. Mythology and literature[ edit ] A Venus-Aphrodite velificans holding an infant, probably Aeneas, [68] as Anchises and Luna - Selene look on Roman-era relief from Aphrodisias Further information: Aphrodite Venus and Mars, with Cupid attending, in a wall painting from Pompeii As with most major gods and goddesses in Roman mythology , the literary concept of Venus is mantled in whole-cloth borrowings from the literary Greek mythology of her counterpart, Aphrodite. In some Latin mythology, Cupid was the son of Venus and Mars , the god of war. At other times, or in parallel myths and theologies, Venus was understood to be the consort of Vulcan. Virgil , in compliment to his patron Augustus and the gens Julia , embellished an existing connection between Venus, whom Julius Caesar had adopted as his protectress, and Aeneas. Classical art[ edit ] Venus riding a quadriga of elephants , fresco from Pompeii , 1st century AD Statue of nude Venus of the Capitoline type, Roman, 2nd century AD, from Campo Iemini, housed in the British Museum Roman and Hellenistic art produced many variations on the goddess, often based on the Praxitelean type Aphrodite of Cnidus.

**Chapter 7 : Men who Pay Women for Sex: Feminist Perspectives on Demand for Prostitution |**

*Rethinking SEX & TANTRA. Today is a tongue in cheek test of the SEO factor, to find out who is visiting this blog and why. In mythology, an androgynous person.*

Feminist Perspectives, 2nd edn. A Journal of Women in Culture and Society, 13 3: Amnesty International United Kingdom. Anderson, Benedict Imagined Communities London: Arendt, Hannah The Human Condition. University of Chicago Press. Atkinson, Ti-Grace Amazon Odyssey. Bamforth, Nicholas Sexuality, Morals and Justice: Banks, Amy and Gartrell, Nanette K. Quinby eds , Feminism and Foucault: A Black Gay Anthology. Beck, Ulrich Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity. Queer Politics and Beyond. Essays on Sex and Citizenship. Queer Politics and Social Theory. University of Minnesota Press. National Lesbian and Gay Quarterly, Feminist Theory and Practice, 2nd edn. Bryson, Valerie Feminist Political Theory: Medical, Social and Counselling Issues. Butler, Judith Gender Trouble. Butler, Judith Bodies that Matter: Queer Politics, Queer Theories. Butler, Judith b Excitable Speech: A Politics of the Performative. Women, Violence and Civil Liberties. Caprio, Frank Female Homosexuality: A Psychodynamic Study of Lesbianism. Theorizing Lesbian and Gay Politics. Raising the Standard Cmnd , July. Knowledge, Power and Social Change.

Chapter 8 : Gender Differences Essay Research Paper | Bartleby

*An Analysis of the Rethinking of History and Culture in the Writings of Walter Benjamin and Georg Simmel This historical study will examine the collective and cultural influence of the philosophy of Walter Benjamin and Georg Simmel on the problem of materialism in historical scholarship.*

Subjects Description Rethinking Rape Law provides a comprehensive and critical analysis of contemporary rape laws, across a range of jurisdictions. In a context in which there has been considerable legal reform of sexual offences, Rethinking Rape Law engages with developments spanning national, regional and international frameworks. It is only when we fully understand the differences between the law of rape in times of war and in times of peace, between common law and continental jurisdictions, between societies in transition and societies long inured to feminist activism, that we are able to understand and evaluate current practices, with a view to change and a better future for victims of sexual crimes. Written by leading authors from across the world, this is the first authoritative text on rape law that crosses jurisdictions, examines its conceptual and theoretical foundations, and sets the law in its policy context. It is destined to become the primary source for scholarly work and debate on sexual offences laws. Reviews Some chapters are extremely tight, well-written analyses of the progress of rape law reform—the chapters by McGlynn, Gotell, and Rush particularly stand out in this context; others are more descriptive although even in this context, well-crafted accounts of recent developments in jurisdictions such as Croatia Radacic and Turkovic and South Africa Mills are extremely useful and informative. Conceptual and Theoretical Engagements 2. From Consent to Coercion: International and Regional Perspectives 4. International Criminal Law and Sexual Violence: An Overview, Alison Cole 5. Torture, Consent and Equality, Patricia Londono 9. Rape Law Reform in Africa: More of the Same or New Opportunities? All Change or Business as Usual? Rethinking Croatian Rape Laws: Rape in Italian Law: Rethinking Rape Law in Sweden: Coercion, Consent or Non-Voluntariness? Canadian Sexual Assault Law: New Agendas and Directions The Mythology of Male Rape: Sexual Assault of Women with Mental Disabilities: She is the author of The Woman Lawyer: She is author of Law and Politics at the Perimeter: Feminist Engagements and Demanding Sex: Critical Reflections on the Regulation of Prostitution.

**Chapter 9 : Sex and Philosophy: Rethinking de Beauvoir and Sartre: Edward Fullbrook: Continuum**

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In response, the actress Alyssa Milano began a social media campaign to raise awareness of these forms of abuse in the world at large, tweeting: I wrote about men using MeToo and talking over women: Questioning harassment, not doing anything about itâ€™all as bad. While it is true that the overwhelming majority of violent crimes are committed by men, it is a tiny minority of men who are responsible for the majority of violence. In the realm of sexual harassment as well, repeat offenders are likely to be giving the male population a bad name. It is quite likely that a very small percentage of men harass large numbers of women, causing a disproportionate amount of distress. And this type of offender a life-course persistent offender is often resistant to rehabilitation and treatment. Indeed, some investigations have found that attempts to rehabilitate psychopaths as diagnosed by the Hare psychopathy checklist have actually increased their likelihood of committing violent crimes such as sexual assault. Casting all men as violent is not just inaccurate but harmful, and it does considerable damage to the innocent along with the guilty. Life-course persistent offenders are but a small percentage of criminal offenders, who are in turn but a small percentage of the general male population. Are violent experiences universal? Since Milano has 3. Continue this for a few more levels, and we can see how the scale of the Internet can cause an awareness campaign to go viral with millions of posts even if it is raising awareness of something that affects only a small percentage of the population. Of course, this analysis does not prove that abuse is rare; it only shows that the success of MeToo does not prove the contrary. In order to answer the question of how widespread abuse actually is, it is crucial that we define clearly what exactly constitutes abuse. The former is a relatively small affront that most adults of either gender have likely experienced at some point in their lives, while the latter is one of the most horrific ordeals that a person can be put through, and there are certainly many shades of gray in between. If we treat every inappropriate joke as if it were a violent felony, then we do a disservice to all involved: True victims have their experiences diluted by comparatively trivial grievances, innocent men stand to be swept away along with the guilty in the resulting moral panic, and the factual integrity of our understanding of these important issues is severely compromised. Why Violence Has Declined, this trend is represented across many nations and cuts across many demographic categories. Doing so may interfere with our ability to learn from experience and understand how we have achieved this decline, making it more difficult for us to most effectively ensure that we continue to build on the progress that we have made toward preventing this horrific crime. To begin, let us consider the most severe form of sexual violence, rape. According to the survey, The lifetime prevalence of this form of rape is 4. However, the gender gap vanishes altogether when we look at the prevalence over a month period instead of lifetime prevalence: It is possible that there was a greater gender gap in the past than there is today or that male victims who were violated more recently are more likely to report their victimization on the survey. Whatever the true gender ratio, we know that rape is far from being a universal experience of either gender but nonetheless an problem for both. It is simply the decent thing to do to treat all victims with sympathy and respect and not write anyone off just because of their gender. The NISVS also measured other forms of unwanted sexual contact that do not rise to the level of rape. These types of abuse are somewhat more common but still far from universal, affecting 2. Once again, when we look at the month prevalence statistics, the gender gap narrows to the point of vanishing, with 2. Domestic violence statistics Having discussed sexual abuse at length, let us now turn our attention to domestic violence. It is true that women are more likely to experience the most serious forms of domestic violence, which can culminate in stalking and murder. Less severe forms of intimate partner violence are both more common and more evenly distributed. Domestic violence is indeed a scourge that affects people of both genders. The gender ratio flips when one looks at the month prevalence, which is 4. If we restrict ourselves to looking solely at severe domestic violence, we find that it is less common with a somewhat larger gender skew, with 3. Whether one defines it more broadly or more narrowly, domestic violence is an affliction affecting significant numbers of

people of both sexes” although it is far from universal for either. LGBT couples are at especially high risk of being victims of domestic violence. According to the NISVS data, lesbians were significantly more likely than their heterosexual counterparts to experience domestic violence, as were bisexual people of either gender, with a whopping

ABC News conducted a social experiment in which a woman acted out beating a man in public in front of a hidden camera. We also see these attitudes play out in popular culture. Toward the end of the video, he is shown lying on the ground unconscious with her on top of him, violently shaking his head back and forth and kissing him erotically. Male victims of domestic violence often face the surprising obstacle of being falsely accused of the very crime of which they have been the victim. Other forms of violence

The forms of violence examined by the NISVS are those that are most likely to affect women, yet they are far from the only forms of violence. For the rates of other crimes, we can look to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), an annual survey taken by the Bureau of Justice Statistics that measures the victimization rates for all crimes. The data show that the majority of the victims of violent crime overall are men. To see this, we need only look to the ways that men and women are treated differently by the criminal justice system. All victims deserve our sympathy, whether they are male or female and whether the crime they have endured is typical of their gender or typical of the other. No one deserves to be viewed as violent or threatening just because of the anatomy with which they were born. Rates of violence against both men and women are much lower today than they have been historically. We should work to devise effective solutions to continue that progress, rather resorting to using all men as scapegoats for the violence that remains. Competing over which gender has it worse is counterproductive and only serves to needlessly divide us. Until the day arrives when that begins to happen, men everywhere should raise their hands and respectfully say MeToo.

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