

Heterosexism, Sexism and Transgender Oppression

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Traditional Binary Gender Model

- **Biological Sex:**

*Hormones, genitalia
secondary sex
characteristics*

Male

Female



- **Gender Expression**

*Dress, posture,
roles, identity*

Masculine

Feminine



- **Sexual Orientation**

Attracted
to Women

Attracted
to Men

Inclusive Gender Model

- **Biological Sex:**

*Hormones, genitalia
secondary sex
characteristics*



- **Gender Expression**

*Dress, posture,
roles, identity*



- **Sexual Orientation**

Attracted to:



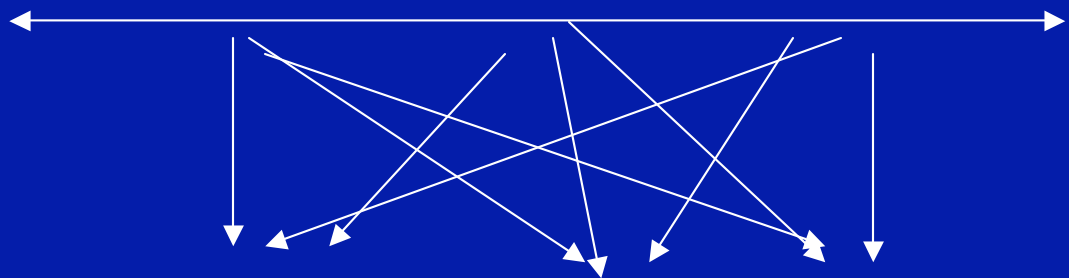
Inclusive Gender Model

Many configurations are possible

- **Biological Sex:**

*Hormones, genitalia
secondary sex
characteristics*

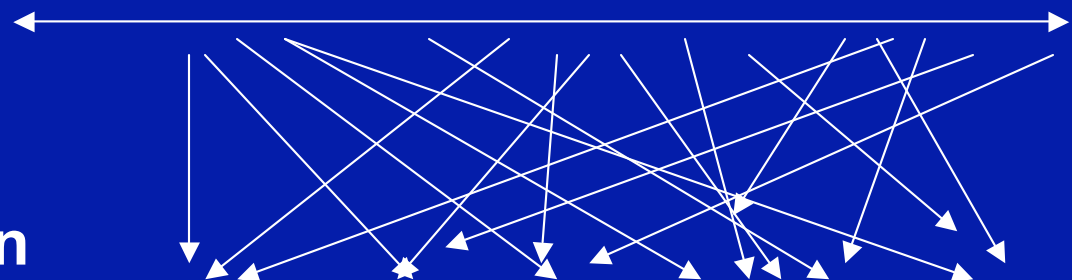
Male IntersexFemale



- **Gender Expression**

*Dress, posture,
roles, identity*

Masculine Androgynous Feminine



- **Sexual Orientation**

Attracted to:

women men both neither beyond



Inclusive Gender Model (many configurations are possible)

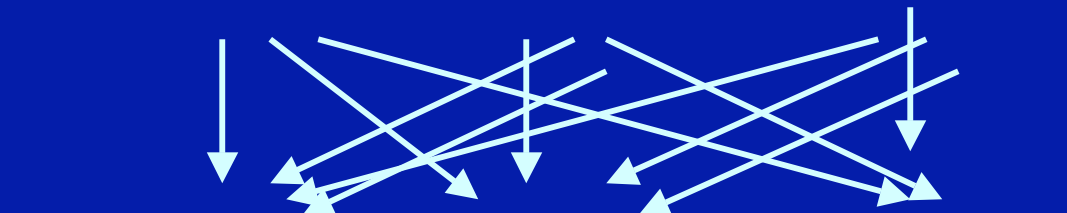
- **Biological Sex:**

*Hormones, genitalia
secondary sex
characteristics*



- **Gender Identity**

"I am a...":



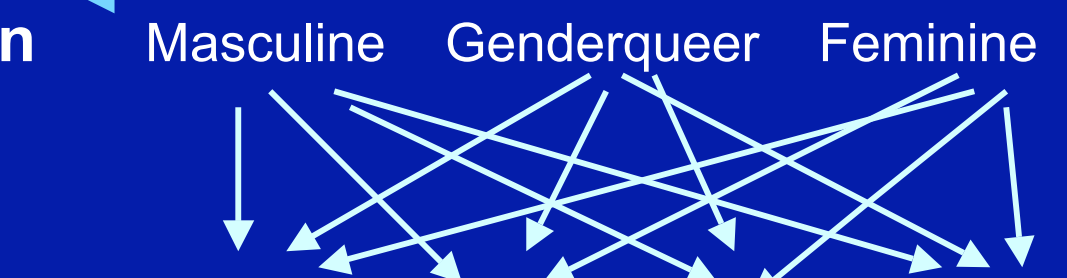
- **Gender Expression**

*Dress, posture,
roles, identity*



- **Sexual Orientation**

Attracted to:



Transgender Oppression

- Transgender identities challenge the gender binary which supports sexism and heterosexism and MUST be examined when looking at transgender oppression:
 - Heterosexism
 - Sexism
 - Homophobia, Biphobia, Transphobia/Transprejudice
- The power and privilege with these identities and overlap between these areas are key to true understanding.
 - Griffin, P. (2007). Sexism, heterosexism, and transgender oppression. In M. Adams, L. A. Bell, & P. Griffin (Eds.), *Teaching for diversity and social justice*, (2nd ed.) (pp. 167-172). New York: Taylor and Francis Group, LLC.