
Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture

Gender

Ableism refers to the discrimination and stereotyping of people with disabilities, which can be a significant issue in the context of sexuality and gender. In the course Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, ableism is relevant as it intersects with other forms of oppression, such as homophobia and transphobia, to create unique challenges for individuals with disabilities. Related terms include disability, accessibility, and inclusion.

Androgyny refers to the combination of masculine and feminine characteristics, which can be expressed through clothing, behavior, or physical appearance. In the context of sexuality and gender, androgyny can be a way for individuals to express their gender identity and challenge traditional binary notions of male and female. Related terms include genderqueer, non-binary, and genderfluid.

Asexuality refers to the lack of sexual attraction to others, which can be a valid and important aspect of human sexuality. In the course Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, asexuality is relevant as it challenges traditional norms around sex and relationships. Related terms include aromanticism, demisexuality, and graysexuality.

Biphobia refers to the discrimination and stereotyping of bisexual individuals, which can be a significant issue in the context of sexuality and gender. In the course Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, biphobia is relevant as it intersects with other forms of oppression, such as homophobia and transphobia, to create unique challenges for bisexual individuals. Related terms include monosexism, biphobia, and bi-erasure.

Butch refers to a masculine or androgynous presentation or identity, often associated with lesbian or queer women. In the context of sexuality and gender, butch can be a way for individuals to express their gender identity and challenge traditional binary notions of male and female. Related terms include femme, androgyny, and genderqueer.

Cisgender refers to individuals whose gender identity aligns with their assigned sex at birth. In the course Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, cisgender is relevant as it provides a contrast to transgender identities and highlights the importance of gender awareness and inclusion. Related terms include transgender, non-binary, and genderqueer.

Coming out refers to the process of disclosing one's sexual orientation or gender identity to others, which can be a significant and challenging experience for many individuals. In the context of sexuality and gender, coming out can be a way for individuals to assert their identity and challenge traditional norms around sex and gender. Related terms include outing, closeted, and passing.

Drag refers to the performance of gender through costume, makeup, and behavior, often associated with gay or queer culture. In the context of sexuality and gender, drag can be a way for individuals to challenge traditional binary notions of male and female and express their creativity and self. Related terms include drag king, drag queen, and gender performance.

Femme refers to a feminine or traditional presentation or identity, often associated with lesbian or queer women. In the context of sexuality and gender, femme can be a way for individuals to express their gender identity and challenge traditional binary notions of male and female. Related terms include butch, androgyny, and genderqueer.

Gay refers to individuals who are attracted to others of the same sex, which can be a valid and important aspect of human sexuality. In the course Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, gay is relevant as it challenges traditional norms around sex and relationships. Related terms include lesbian, bisexual, and queer.

Gender refers to the social and cultural construction of male and female roles and identities, which can be fluid and context-dependent. In the course Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, gender is a central concept as it intersects with sexuality and culture to shape human experience and identity. Related terms include sex, gender identity, and gender expression.

Gender dysphoria refers to the distress or discomfort experienced by individuals whose gender identity conflicts with their assigned sex at birth. In the context of sexuality and gender, gender dysphoria can be a significant challenge for transgender individuals and highlights the importance of gender awareness and inclusion. Related terms include transgender, non-binary, and genderqueer.

Gender identity refers to an individual's internal sense of their own gender, which can be male, female, both, neither, or something else. In the course Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, gender identity is relevant as it intersects with sexuality and culture to shape human experience and identity. Related terms include gender expression, sex, and gender role.

Genderqueer refers to individuals who identify as both male and female, neither male nor female, or something else entirely. In the context of sexuality and gender, genderqueer can be a way for individuals to challenge traditional binary notions of male and female and express their gender identity in a unique and authentic way. Related terms include non-binary, androgyny, and genderfluid.

Heteronormativity refers to the assumption that heterosexuality is the norm or default sexual orientation, which can be a problematic and limiting perspective. In the course Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, heteronormativity is relevant as it intersects with other forms of oppression, such as homophobia and transphobia, to create unique challenges for LGBTQ+ individuals. Related terms include homophobia, transphobia, and biphobia.

Homophobia refers to the discrimination and stereotyping of gay or lesbian individuals, which can be a significant issue in the context of sexuality and gender. In the course Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality

and Culture, homophobia is relevant as it intersects with other forms of oppression, such as transphobia and biphobia, to create unique challenges for LGBTQ+ individuals. Related terms include biphobia, transphobia, and heteronormativity.

Intersex refers to individuals who are born with physical characteristics that do not fit typical binary notions of male or female. In the context of sexuality and gender, intersex can be a way for individuals to challenge traditional binary notions of male and female and assert their identity and rights. Related terms include sex, gender, and gender identity.

Lesbian refers to individuals who are attracted to others of the same sex, which can be a valid and important aspect of human sexuality. In the course Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, lesbian is relevant as it challenges traditional norms around sex and relationships. Related terms include gay, bisexual, and queer.

Non-binary refers to individuals who do not identify as exclusively male or female, which can be a valid and important aspect of human gender identity. In the context of sexuality and gender, non-binary can be a way for individuals to challenge traditional binary notions of male and female and express their gender identity in a unique and authentic way. Related terms include genderqueer, androgyny, and genderfluid.

Pansexuality refers to the attraction to individuals of all genders, which can be a valid and important aspect of human sexuality. In the course Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, pansexuality is relevant as it challenges traditional norms around sex and relationships. Related terms include bisexuality, omnisexuality, and queer.

Queer refers to individuals who identify as gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, or other non-heterosexual or non-cisgender identities, which can be a valid and important aspect of human sexuality and gender. In the course Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, queer is relevant as it provides a framework for understanding and challenging traditional norms around sex and gender. Related terms include gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender.

Sex refers to the biological and physical characteristics that define male and female, which can be complex and nuanced. In the course Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, sex is relevant as it intersects with gender and culture to shape human experience and identity. Related terms include gender, gender identity, and gender expression.

Sexuality refers to the complex and multifaceted aspects of human sex and relationships, which can be influenced by culture, history, and power dynamics. In the course Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, sexuality is a central concept as it intersects with gender and culture to shape human experience and identity. Related terms include sex, gender, and gender identity.

Transgender refers to individuals whose gender identity conflicts with their assigned sex at birth, which can be a significant and challenging experience. In the context of sexuality and gender, transgender can be a way for individuals to assert their identity and challenge traditional binary notions of male and female.

Related terms include transsexual, non-binary, and genderqueer.

Transphobia refers to the discrimination and stereotyping of transgender individuals, which can be a significant issue in the context of sexuality and gender. In the course Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, transphobia is relevant as it intersects with other forms of oppression, such as homophobia and biphobia, to create unique challenges for transgender individuals. Related terms include homophobia, biphobia, and heteronormativity.

Two-spirit refers to a traditional identity in some Native American cultures, which blends male and female spirits and roles. In the context of sexuality and gender, two-spirit can be a way for individuals to express their gender identity and challenge traditional binary notions of male and female. Related terms include non-binary, androgyny, and genderqueer.

Xenophobia refers to the fear or dislike of people from other countries or cultures, which can be a significant issue in the context of sexuality and gender. In the course Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, xenophobia is relevant as it intersects with other forms of oppression, such as homophobia and transphobia, to create unique challenges for LGBTQ+ individuals from diverse backgrounds. Related terms include homophobia, transphobia, and biphobia.

Ze/Zir refers to pronouns used by some non-binary or genderqueer individuals, which can be a way to assert their gender identity and challenge traditional binary notions of male and female. In the context of sexuality and gender, ze/zir can be a way for individuals to express their gender identity and create a more inclusive and respectful environment. Related terms include they/them, he/him, and she/her.