

**'Learn Abroad To Do Better At Home for SDGs 5"
2023-1-ES01-KA210-SCH-000158752**



GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND CONCEPTS:



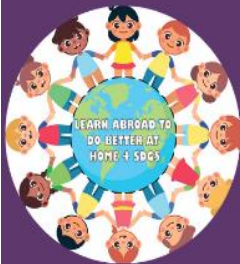
Gender Equality



[[JEN] + [DUH I] + [KWOL] +
[UH] + [TEE]]

Noun

the act of treating women and men
equally.



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



DISCLAIMER: The European Commission's support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents, which reflect the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

Acknowledgement

This paper has received funding from the European Commission under the Grant Agreement number **2023-1-ES01-KA210-SCH-000158752** , ERASMUS+ Strategic Partnership project ***"Learn Abroad To Do Better At Home for SDGs 5"***

Disclaimer

The European Commission support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the content which reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

Copyright notice

© 2023 - 2025 Project Consortium



Note about the Dictionary

The Dictionary is created, maintained, and edited by "Learn Abroad To Do Better At Home for SDGs 5" project team

Inclusion of a term in this dictionary is not an affirmation of that term by the RC – we are compiling terms that may fall in and out of practice and favor over time.

Thank you,

Learn Abroad To Do Better At Home for SDGs 5" project team

Vocabulary

A

ace: Shortened term for asexual¹.

ace-spectrum: Refers to identities that are on the asexual spectrum, but not entirely asexual. Gray-asexuality and demisexuality are grouped under this term².

accomplice: An individual whose actions are meant to directly challenge institutionalized discrimination by blocking or impeding discriminatory people, policies, and structures. In some communities, this concept is favored over behaviors typically associated with ally³.

agender: 1) Person identifies as not having a gender. 2) Person who doesn't experience gender.⁵

ally: Typically considered a verb, one must act in allyship to be an ally. Allies disrupt and educate in oppressive spaces. Allies must constantly work to educate themselves about c

Affirmative action :Measures aimed at a particular group to eliminate, prevent or compensate for disadvantages resulting from existing attitudes, behaviours and structures (sometimes referred to as 'positive discrimination').

Assisting wives :Wives of men, who are generally self-employed , who make a negligible contribution to this activity, but do not necessarily receive direct remuneration for this and are often not entitled to the benefits of social protection schemes.

AMAB: Acronym for assigned male at birth. May also be noted as "CAMAB," or Coercively Assigned Male At Birth. Some feel that this term was created by/for only the intersex community. Others in the trans community use this term to clarify that they were not born as male -- rather, society assigned that label¹⁰.

androgyny: 1) gender identity that has elements of both masculinity and femininity, 2) gender identity with no feminine or masculine elements.

androgynoromantic: Romantic attraction to androgyny, regardless of one's gender¹¹.

androsexual: Sexually attracted to men or masculinity¹².

aromantic: Someone who experiences little to no romantic attraction. Sometimes shortened as "aro"¹³.

asexual: Person who experiences little to no sexual attraction¹⁴. Sometimes shortened as "ace."

B

bare-backing: Practicing anal sex without using a condom¹⁵.

bear: A man who has facial/body hair, and a "cuddly" body. However, the word 'bear' means many things to different people, even within the bear movement. Many men who do not have one or all of these characteristics define themselves as bears, making the definition a very loose one. "Bear" is often defined as more of an attitude and a sense of comfort with masculinity and bodies¹⁷.

Bi+: an umbrella of identities, including anyone who is attracted romantically and/or sexually to more than one sex and/or gender. Encompasses identities such as non-

monosexual (which can include asexual identities), fluid, pansexual, bisexual, omnisexual, polysexual, hetero/homo flexible, and more.¹⁸

bicurious: A curiosity about having sexual relations with a person whose sex or gender differs from that of one's usual sexual partners : curious about exploring bisexuality¹⁹

bigender: relating to a person whose sense of personal identity encompasses two genders²⁰

biological sex: See "sex."

binary: Consisting of, indicating, or involving two. The gender binary refers to a societal misconception that there are only two genders: men and women. The sex binary refers to a societal misconception that there are only two sexes: male and female²¹.

binders: A device worn around the chest of an individual, designed for minimizing the appearance of breasts²².

binding: The process of flattening one's breasts to have the appearance of a flatter chest²³.

biphobia: The fear of, discrimination against, or hatred of bisexuals, which is often times related to the current binary standard for sexuality. Biphobia can be seen within and outside of the LGBTQIA+ community²⁴.

biromantic: A person who is romantically attracted to two or more sexes or genders²⁵.

bisexual: A person with the potential to be attracted – romantically and/or sexually – to people of more than one sex and/or gender, not necessarily at the same time, not necessarily in the same way, and not necessarily to the same degree²⁶.

burlesque: theatrical entertainment of a broadly humorous often earthy character consisting of short turns, comic skits, and sometimes striptease acts²⁹.

Bigender:relating to a person whose sense of personal identity encompasses two genders

Balanced participation of women and men :Sharing responsibilities and prerogatives between men and women in all areas, an important condition for gender equality

C

cisgender (cis): A person whose gender identity corresponds with the sex the person was assigned at birth³³.

cisgender privilege: The set of privileges conferred to people who are believed to be cisgender. (E.g. having one's pronouns used, no harassment in public restrooms, no denial of expected access to health care, etc.)³⁴

cisnormativity: the assumption, in individuals or in institutions, that everyone is cisgender, and that cisgender identities are superior to trans identities or people³⁵.

closeted/in the closet: Adjectives for LGBTQIA+ people who have not disclosed aspects of their LGBTQIA+ identity to people around them³⁷. Ideology around being "in the closet" is rooted in heteronormativity/cisnormativity.

coming out: The process by which an LGBTQIA+ person discloses their LGBTQIA+ identity to themselves or others³⁸.

D.

demi man/woman: 1) Someone whose gender identity is aligned with men/women but not fully. 2) Someone who identifies only partially as man/woman. Can also be stated as demi girl/boy/guy⁴⁴.

demiflux: a gender identity where one part is static, and the other(s) fluxuate(s) in intensity.⁴⁵

demigender: Someone who experiences gender but only to a certain extent⁴⁸.

demiromantic – adj. : little or no capacity to experience romantic attraction until a strong sexual or emotional connection is formed with another individual, often within a sexual relationship.⁴⁶

demisexual: A person who does not experience sexual attraction until they have a strong romantic bond with a person⁴⁷.

discrimination: It occurs when a member of a more powerful social group behaves unjustly or cruelly to someone who is, or is perceived to be, a member of a less powerful social group. Discrimination can take many forms, including individual acts of hatred or injustice and institutional denials of privileges normally accorded to other groups. Ongoing discrimination creates a climate of oppression for the affected group⁴⁸.

DOMA: Acronym for the “defense of marriage act.” A United States federal law enacted in 1996 that allowed states to refuse to recognize marriage equality. This law banned same-gender married couples from being recognized as “spouses” for purposes of federal laws, effectively barring them from receiving federal marriage benefits. In 2013 section 3 was ruled unconstitutional⁵².

drag: The performance of one or multiple genders theatrically. Drag can trace roots as far back as ancient Greece, and in recent history (c. 1920s, United States) refers to the underground balls where gender and sexuality were closely linked. Today, drag and ball culture have different meanings for different people, but is often thought to best be summarized as a temporary form of gender expression⁵³.

E

erasure: The removal of a person or groups identity from history, especially those who identify as belonging to an underrepresented group. Examples include race, ethnicity, sexuality, and gender, amongst others.⁵⁵

equality: An ideal where all entities are treated equally regardless of race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, religion, socioeconomic status, etc.⁵⁶

equity: An ideal where all entities are treated according to their needs related to oppression/discrimination regarding race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, religion, socioeconomic status, etc.⁵⁷

F

family: A way for someone in LGBTQIA community to refer to someone else who is LGBTQIA+. Sometimes called “chosen family.”⁵⁸

female: One of the binary sexes in Western culture. Typically, people of this sex are socialized as women, starting at birth. See “sex” to learn about how sex is not a binary.

femme: a person who identifies with concepts of femininity⁵⁹.

feminine: Having qualities or characteristics traditionally ascribed to women, which will depend on a person’s socially constructed understanding of womanhood.⁶⁰

feminism: A doctrine/movement advocating social, political and economic rights for women.⁶¹

fluid(ity): Pertaining to something that can easily change; not fixed.⁶²

Frayromantic: one who experiences romantic attraction towards strangers or those they are unfamiliar with, to which fades once they get to know the person.⁶⁴

G

gay: 1) Term used in some cultural settings to represent men who are attracted to men in a sexual or romantic way. 2) Term used in some cultural settings to represent women who are attracted to women in a sexual or romantic way. 3) Term used to refer to the LGBTQIA community as a whole, or as an individual identity label for anyone who does not identify as heterosexual.⁶⁵

gender: see “gender identity”⁶⁶

gender binary: The idea that there are only two genders, man and woman, and that a person must be strictly gendered as either/or.⁶⁷

gender cues: What people use to communicate their gender to another person. Examples include hairstyle, gait, vocal inflection, body shape, facial hair, etc. Cues vary by culture. ⁶⁸

gender dysphoria: 1) An official diagnosis for someone who experiences strong and persistent cross-gender identification. 2) A conflict between one's physical body and the gender with which they identify.⁶⁹

gender expression: How one represents or expresses one's gender identity to others, often through behavior, clothing, hairstyle, body features and voice characteristics.⁷⁰

gender identity: A person's internal sense of gender, or a lack thereof. This is information that each person can identify for themselves, and it is likely to be based on gender in their society.⁷¹

gender inclusive: Suitable for, applicable to, or common to all genders.⁷²

gender non-conforming: Gender identities that exist outside of the gender binary.⁷³

gender pronouns: See "pronouns."

gender variant: A person who either by nature or by choice does not conform to gender-based expectations of society.⁷⁴

genderfluid: 1) Someone who experiences gender in different ways at different times. 2) Someone whose experience of gender changes over short periods of time.⁷⁵

genderflux: 1) Someone who experiences gender to different degrees at different times. 2) Someone whose experience of gender changes over long periods of time.⁷⁶

genderqueer: A gender variant person whose gender identity is neither man nor woman, is between or beyond genders, or is some combination of genders.⁷⁸

gray-asexual: A person who identifies in the "gray area" between asexuality and sexuality (alternately: Gray-A, semisexual)⁷⁹

H

hate crime: A hate crime occurs when a person commits an act such as assault, battery, criminal damage to property or mob action because of the victim's real or perceived identity/identities. Hate crime laws vary from state to state.⁸¹

hate speech: Speech that attacks, threatens, or insults a person or group on the basis of national origin, ethnicity, race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, or disability.⁸²

heteroflexible: Identifying as mostly heterosexual, but may have situational attraction(s)

that fall(s) outside of that experience.⁸³

heteronormativity: The assumption, in individuals or in institutions, that everyone is heterosexual, and that heterosexuality is superior to all other sexualities.⁸⁴

heteroromantic: Men who are romantically attracted to women, or women who are romantically attracted to men.⁸⁵

heterosexism: Prejudice against individuals and groups who are not, or are not perceived to be, heterosexual, combined with the majority power to impose such prejudice. Any attitude, action, or practice – backed by institutional power- that subordinates people because of their sexual orientation.⁸⁶

heterosexual: Men who are attracted to women; women who are attracted to men.⁸⁷

heterosexual privilege: Those benefits derived automatically by being heterosexual that are denied to people of other sexualities.⁸⁸

HIV/AIDS: A disease of the human immune system caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). As the infection progresses it affects the immune system making the carrier more susceptible to common infections. Late symptoms are referred to as AIDS. HIV is transmitted primarily through unprotected sexual intercourse (oral and anal included), contaminated blood transfusions, hypodermic needles, and from mother to child during pregnancy, delivery, or breastfeeding. Tears and saliva do not transmit HIV.⁸⁹

HIV-phobia: The irrational fear or hatred of persons living with HIV/AIDS.⁹⁰

homoflexible: Identifying as mostly gay, but may have situational attraction(s) that fall(s) outside of that experience.⁹¹

homophobia: This word refers to an irrational fear of those who are, or who are perceived to be, not heterosexual. Any attitude, action, or practice – backed by institutional power- that subordinates people because of their sexual orientation. This fear is indicative of discriminatory thoughts, so heterosexism might be a better word to use.

homosexual: A person physically, and/or sexually attracted to members of the same gender. Most often used to refer to men who are attracted to men or women who are attracted to women. This word is falling out of practice in favor of words like gay or queer.⁹²

HRT: Acronym for “hormone replacement therapy.” For trans individuals, this is a process through which hormones are prescribed to treat gender dysphoria.⁹³

identity sphere: The idea that gender identities and expressions do not fit on a linear scale, but rather on a sphere that allows room for all expression without weighing any on expression as better than another.⁹⁴

institutional oppression: Arrangements of a society (like laws, policies, social norms) used to benefit one group at the expense of another through the use of language, media, education, religion, economics, etc.⁹⁵

intergender: A person whose gender identity is between genders or a combination of genders.⁹⁶

internalized oppression: The process by which a member of an oppressed group comes to accept and live out the inaccurate stereotypes applied to the oppressed group.⁹⁷

intersectionality: Intersecting patterns of oppression over multiple areas of identity, and how those experiences tend not to be represented in discourses around oppression in any singular identity. This concept was developed by Kimberlé Crenshaw in 1989.

in the closet: Refers to a someone who identifies as LGBTQIA+ who does not disclose their sex, sexuality, sexual orientation or gender identity to their friends, family, co-workers, or society.⁹⁸

K

Kinsey scale: A scale designed by Alfred Kinsey in the 1940s. The scale attempts to describe a person's sexual experience or response at a given time rating sexuality on a spectrum between 0-6, 0 being exclusively heterosexual, and 6 being exclusively homosexual. This scale is considered outdated today.¹⁰¹

L

labrys: Axe with double sides. Used as a lesbian power emblem. Also used during times when homosexuality was illegal to indicate sexuality to other lesbians.¹⁰²

lesbian: A woman who is attracted to women. Term derives from Greek isle of Lesbos where Sappho, who wrote poetry about love between women¹⁰³

LGBTQIA: A common abbreviation for lesbian, gay bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, and asexual communities. When combined, this term is often meant to refer to a full community of queer- and trans-spectrum identities, not just those that are listed. Some people add a "+" to the end of the term to indicate this.¹⁰⁴

M

male: One of the binary sexes in Western culture. Typically, people of this sex are socialized as men, starting at birth. See "sex" to learn about how sex is not a binary.

marriage equality: A movement advocating for legal recognition of all marriages, and equal treatment of benefits of marriage regardless of the gender or sexual orientation of partners. This term is better than same-sex marriage, as marriage equality allowed more than just people in same-sex relationships to marry, like non-binary folks.¹⁰⁸

masculine: Having qualities or characteristics traditionally ascribed to men, which will depend on a person's socially constructed understanding of manhood.¹⁰⁹

microaggression: The everyday verbal, nonverbal, and environmental slights, snubs, or insults, whether intentional or unintentional, which communicate hostile, derogatory, or negative messages to target persons based solely upon their marginalized group membership.¹¹⁰

monosexual: Romantic or sexual attraction to members of one sex or gender only. In discussions of sexual orientation, the term is chiefly used in contrast to non-monosexuality.¹¹¹

Male Privilege: Social advantages held by men in patriarchal societies.

Marginalization: Exclusion of individuals based on gender.

Masculine Norms: Cultural expectations of behavior based on traditional male roles.

Media Representation: The portrayal of genders in media.

Microaggression: Subtle, often unintentional, discrimination based on gender.

Misogyny: Dislike or ingrained prejudice against women.

Motherhood Penalty: Disadvantages women face in the workplace after becoming mothers.

Mutual Respect: Valuing each person equally regardless of gender.

Masculinity: Qualities associated with being male, often culturally enforced.

Matriarchy: A social system where women hold primary power.

Male Gaze: The way visual arts and media portray women from a masculine, heterosexual perspective.

Men's Rights Movement: A group advocating for the rights of men, often in opposition to feminist movements.

Maternity Leave: Time off work granted to women after giving birth.

Masculine Fragility: The defensiveness men may show when confronted with gender equality discussions.

Menstrual Equity: Fair access to menstrual products and removing stigma around menstruation.

Misandry: Prejudice or dislike against men.

Masculine Toxicity: Behaviors expected from men that can be harmful to themselves or others.

Male Stereotyping: Assumptions about men's abilities, roles, or personalities.

Masculine Identity: How individuals perceive themselves in relation to being male.

Macho Culture: A form of hypermasculinity emphasizing strength and dominance.

N

non-binary: Not identifying as either of the binary genders. Can sometimes be spelled without the hyphen: nonbinary.¹¹³

non-labeling: One who chooses not to use a label to identify themselves.¹¹⁴

non-monosexual: A person who experiences sexual attraction to more or less than one sex or gender. Terms that might fall under the non-monosexual definition could include, but are not limited to: bisexual, asexual, pansexual, and omnisexual.

Norms: Shared expectations or rules within a society, often reinforcing gender roles.

Nurturing Roles: Culturally assigned roles, usually attributed to women, related to caregiving.

Narratives of Gender: The stories and discourses that define gender roles and expectations.

Negative Gender Stereotypes: Harmful or limiting beliefs about a gender's abilities or roles.

Non-sexist Language: Language that avoids discrimination or stereotypes based on gender.

Neutral Parenting: Raising children without enforcing gender norms.

Neoliberal Feminism: A form of feminism focused on individual success within the current capitalist framework.

Normative Feminine Behavior: Culturally expected behaviors of women

Negotiating Gender Roles: The process of challenging and redefining traditional gender expectations.

Nurturing Masculinity: Promoting emotional expression and care in boys and men.

Neurodiversity and Gender: How gender norms affect and intersect with neurodivergent individuals.

Non-traditional Careers: Occupations where one gender is significantly underrepresented.

Nurture vs. Nature in Gender: The debate over whether gender differences are biologically innate or socially constructed.

Non-consensual Gendering: Forcing someone to conform to gender roles or expectations without their consent.

Nuclear Family Stereotypes: Traditional family structures that reinforce gender roles.

Nudging Gender Equality: Behavioral science techniques aimed at promoting gender equality.

Normalization of Gender Roles: The process through which certain gender roles become accepted as natural.

Non-binary Pronouns: Pronouns used by people who don't identify strictly as male or female.

New Masculinities: Evolving definitions of masculinity that move beyond traditional roles.

O

Objectification: Treating a person as an object rather than a human being, often based on gender.

Oppression: Systemic and structural disadvantages imposed on certain genders.

Over-sexualization: Hyper-focusing on a person's sexual attributes, especially in children's media.

Occupational Segregation: The division of labor based on gender, often limiting women to lower-paying jobs.

Outdated Gender Norms: Traditional beliefs about gender that are no longer considered appropriate or accurate.

Overcompensation in Gender Roles: Exaggerated behavior to meet gender role expectations.

Objectivity in Gender Education: Teaching gender equality without bias.

Open Communication on Gender: Encouraging discussion on gender issues in families and schools.

Overcoming Stereotypes: Actively challenging gender stereotypes.

Organizational Gender Equality: Efforts to create gender balance

oppression: The systematic subjugation of a group of people by another group with access to social power, the result of which benefits one group over the other and is maintained by social beliefs and practices.¹¹⁶

outing: The harmful and discriminatory practice of revealing an LGBTQIA person's identity without their permission.¹¹⁷

P

pangender: A person whose gender identity is comprised of all or many gender expressions.¹¹⁹

panromantic: A person who is romantically attracted to people of all or many genders, or regardless of gender.

passing: Describes when a person has their identities regularly affirmed and recognized by others.¹²¹

Patriarchy: A system where men hold primary power in roles of leadership, moral authority, and control.

Pink Tax: The extra cost charged for products marketed to women.

Power Dynamics: The imbalance of power between genders in social, professional, or personal relationships.

Privilege: Unearned advantages given to certain groups, often men in gender contexts.

Parental Leave Equality: Equal time off for parents of all genders after the birth or adoption of a child.

Pay Gap: The difference in earnings between men and women.

Performativity: The concept that gender is performed through actions and behaviors, rather than innate.

Positive Gender Role Models: Individuals who challenge traditional gender roles and encourage equality.

Primary Caregiver Stereotype: The assumption that women are the primary caregivers for children.

Physical Aggression in Boys: A stereotype that boys are naturally more aggressive.

Parental Involvement in Gender Education: Parents actively engaging in discussions about gender with children.

Post-feminism: The belief that feminism is no longer necessary because gender equality has been achieved.

Patriarchal Bargain: When women conform to patriarchy to gain individual benefits.

Positive Masculinity: Encouraging boys and men to express emotions and reject harmful gender norms.

Policing Gender: Enforcing traditional gender roles through social pressure or punishment.

Promoting Gender-neutral Play: Encouraging children to engage in activities free from gendered stereotypes.

Public Sphere Gender Roles: Gender roles assigned to activities outside the home, traditionally male-dominated.

Private Sphere Gender Roles: Gender roles related to home life, traditionally female-dominated.

Pronouns: Words used to refer to people that can reflect their gender identity.

Pro-feminism: Advocacy for feminist ideals by people of all genders.

prejudice: A conscious or unconscious negative belief about a whole group of people and its individual members.¹²⁶

pride: The feeling of gratification arising from association with something good or laudable. Typically associated with the LGBTQIA community in association with pride marches, and pride flags.¹²⁷

pride flag: Each community within the LGBTQIA community has a pride flag which acts as a symbol to support and empower members of the community. The rainbow flag is the best known which represents the community as a whole.¹²⁸

privilege: A advantage or benefit enjoyed by a particular person or a restricted group of persons.¹²⁹

pronouns: Historically, gender pronouns have existed in a binary in the English language: he/him/his or she/her/hers. Today, pronouns/gender pronouns also include, but are not limited to, ey, ae, per, ze, thon, they, zhe, and fae. A person can choose any pronoun that makes them feel comfortable for any reason.¹³⁰

Q

questioning: Someone who is unsure of their sexual orientation or gender identity.¹³³

quoiromantic: Term to describe a person on the aromantic spectrum who does not see the lines between romance and friendship.¹³⁴

R

rainbow: The rainbow has become a symbol of the LGBT community. The original gay pride flag flew in the San Francisco Gay Freedom Day Parade in 1978. It is disputed where the inspiration for the use of the rainbow came from.¹³⁶

romantic attraction: An attraction or feeling related to the desire of a romantic relationship with a specific person.¹³⁷

S

Sappho: Meaning lesbian, from the Greek poetess of the same name, born on the Isle of Lesbos.¹³⁹

second-gen: A person with one or more LGBTQIA+ parent or caregiver that also identifies as LGBTQIA+¹⁴⁰

sex: A medical term designating a certain combination of primary and secondary sex characteristics, hormones, and chromosomes. The categories include intersex, female, and male; these are considered to be socially constructed categories¹⁴¹.

sex enthusiastic: Someone who is willing to engage in sexual activities. Typically associated with someone asexual willing to engage in sexual activities for the pleasure for their partner.

sex positivity: A social movement which embraces sex with few limits beyond safe sex, and consent. Sex positivity regards sex as healthy, and pleasurable, and discourages any shaming associated with sexual activity.¹⁴³

sexuality: A person's exploration of sexual acts, sexual orientation, sexual pleasure, and desire.¹⁴⁵

sexual orientation: The desire or lack of desire for intimate emotional and/or sexual relationships with people of the same gender/sex, another gender/sex, or multiple genders/sexes¹⁴⁶

stem: A person whose gender expression falls somewhere between a stud and a femme.¹⁴⁸

stereotype: A preconceived or oversimplified generalization about an entire group of people without regard for their individual differences. Though often negative, can also be complimentary. Even positive stereotypes can have a negative impact, however, simply because they involve broad generalizations that ignore individual realities.¹⁴⁹

Stonewall riots: A series of spontaneous, violent demonstrations by members of the LGBTQIA+ community against a police raid on June 28th, 1969, at the Stonewall Inn in Greenwich Village neighborhood of New York City. Many trans and gender non-conforming individuals were essential to these riots. The riots are widely considered the most important event leading into the LGBTQIA+ liberation movement.¹⁵¹

straight: See heterosexual.

straight acting: A term usually applied to gay men who readily pass as a heterosexual. The term implies that there is a certain way that gay men should act that is significantly different from heterosexual men and can therefore be considered offensive.¹⁵²

switch: A person who is both a top and a bottom; there may or may not be a preference for one or the other.¹⁵⁵

T

third-gender: The concept that individuals are categorized (by their will or by social consensus) as neither man nor woman, as well as the social category present in those societies who recognize three or more genders. The term third is usually understood to mean "other".¹⁵⁶

tolerance: A permissive attitude toward those whose race, religion, nationality, sexual orientation, gender etc., differ from one's own.¹⁵⁷

trans: An abbreviation for transgender.¹⁶⁰

trans*: Trans with the asterisk makes an intentional effort to refer to all identities within the gender identity spectrum. (At this time the asterisk is considered outdated by many in the community.)¹⁶¹

transgender: An umbrella term for people whose gender identity and/or gender expression differs from what is typically associated with the sex they were assigned at birth. People under the transgender umbrella may describe themselves using one or more of a wide variety of terms - including transgender. Being transgender does not imply any specific sexual orientation. Therefore, transgender people may identify as straight, gay, lesbian, bisexual, etc.¹⁶²

transition: Primarily used to refer to the process a gender variant person undergoes when changing their bodily appearance either to be more congruent with the gender/sex they feel themselves to be and/or to be in harmony with their gender expression.

trans-man: An identity label sometimes adopted by transgender men.

transphobia: This word refers to an irrational fear of those who are gender variant and/or the inability to deal with gender ambiguity. This fear is indicative of discriminatory thoughts, so cissexism might be a better word to use.

two-spirit: Native persons who have attributes of both genders, have distinct gender and social roles in their tribes, and are often involved with mystical rituals. Their dress is usually mixture of male and female articles and they are seen as a separate or third gender. The term is usually considered to be specific to the Zuni tribe. Similar identity labels vary by tribe and include 'one spirit' and 'wintke'.

V

versatile: Someone who may like either a dominant, submissive or balanced role in a sexual encounter.

X

X-Chromosome: One of the two sex chromosomes that determine genetic sex; typically present in two copies in females and one in males.

Xenogender: A gender identity that is non-binary and does not fit within the traditional gender binary, often linked to non-human concepts.

X-linked Traits: Genetic traits associated with the X chromosome, often used in discussions of sex and gender biology.

Xenophobia and Gender: Fear or dislike of people from other countries, which can intersect with gender discrimination.

Xenofeminism: A form of feminism that embraces technology to overcome biological and gender limitations.

Xenorace: A conceptual term in gender studies referring to new social constructs of race and gender.

X-feminism: A term sometimes used to refer to postmodern feminism, which critiques traditional ideas of gender.

Xenopatriarchy: The intersection of xenophobia and patriarchal structures.

X-cultural Gender Studies: The examination of gender roles and equality across different cultures.

X-linked Inheritance and Gender Bias: Discussion of how X-linked genetic traits can lead to gender-based assumptions.

Y

Y-Chromosome: The sex chromosome typically found in males.

Youth Gender Socialization: How children learn about gender roles and expectations.

Young Feminism: Feminism focused on issues relevant to younger generations.

Youth Empowerment: Encouraging young people to challenge gender stereotypes.

Yin-Yang and Gender: A traditional Chinese concept of balance often used metaphorically in gender studies.

Yearning for Equality: A desire for balanced power and opportunity between genders.

Yelling and Gender Stereotypes: The stereotype that men express anger loudly while women are expected to remain quiet.

Young Boys' Emotional Development: Encouraging emotional expression in boys from a young age.

Young Girls' Empowerment: Fostering self-confidence and independence in young girls.

Y-Chromosome-linked Traits: Genetic traits passed through the Y chromosome, often related to discussions of biological sex.

Z

Ze/zir Pronouns: Gender-neutral pronouns used by some individuals.

Zero-tolerance Policy on Gender Discrimination: A policy that prohibits any form of gender discrimination.

Zoe: The concept of life, sometimes used in gender studies to discuss gendered experiences of living.

Zine Culture and Feminism: DIY magazines often exploring feminist and gender-related issues.

Zero-sum Gender Roles: The idea that gains for one gender come at the expense of the other.

Zillennial Feminism: Feminism influenced by the experiences of Generation Z and Millennials.

Zoning in Gender Play Spaces: The separation of boys and girls in early childhood play areas.

Zesty Masculinity: A term coined to describe a version of masculinity that embraces openness and gender equality.

Zoom Fatigue and Gender Inequality: Gendered challenges in the rise of remote work and education, highlighting inequalities in digital spaces.

Zero-growth Mindset on Gender Equality: A mindset where progress on gender equality is seen as stagnant or unnecessary, resisting further advancements in equality.

Sources & Citations

-
- ¹ <http://www.asexualityarchive.com/glossary/>
 - ² https://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/06/19/asexual-spectrum_n_3428710.html
 - ³ <https://www.whiteaccomplices.org/>
 - ⁴ <http://www.thelist.com/77300/right-language-discussing-gender/>
 - ⁵ <https://www.teenvogue.com/story/what-is-agender>
 - ⁶ <https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/001180.htm>
 - ⁷ <http://asexualsanonymous.tumblr.com/glossary>
 - ⁸ <http://asexualsanonymous.tumblr.com/glossary>
 - ⁹ <https://www.whiteaccomplices.org/>
 - ¹⁰ <http://www.thelist.com/77300/right-language-discussing-gender/>
 - ¹¹ <https://www.wattpad.com/291174041-lgbt%2B-guide-asexual-spectrum-identities-part-1>
 - ¹² <http://mypridebuttons.tumblr.com/lgbtqia-terminology>
 - ¹³ <http://wiki.asexuality.org/Aromantic>
 - ¹⁴ <http://wiki.asexuality.org/Asexuality>
 - ¹⁵ <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.307.5432&rep=rep1&type=pdf>
 - ¹⁶ <https://www.gq.com/story/bdsm-a-to-z>
 - ¹⁷ <http://lgbt.wikia.com/wiki/Bear>
 - ¹⁸ <https://biresource.org/bisexuality-101/labels/>
 - ¹⁹ <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/bi-curious>
 - ²⁰ <https://www.pride.com/dating/2016/4/14/how-it-feels-date-when-youre-bigender>
 - ²¹ <http://www.dictionary.com/browse/binary>
 - ²² https://www.buzzfeed.com/skarlan/all-the-questions-you-had-about-chest-binding-but-were-afrai?utm_term=.mu8EZg8xL#.ksBZd2LrX
 - ²³ https://www.buzzfeed.com/skarlan/all-the-questions-you-had-about-chest-binding-but-were-afrai?utm_term=.mu8EZg8xL#.ksBZd2LrX
 - ²⁴ <https://biresource.org/bisexuality-101/biphobia-and-bi-erasure/>
 - ²⁵ <http://wiki.asexuality.org/Biromantic>
 - ²⁶ <https://robynochs.com/bisexual/>
 - ²⁷ <http://blog.lighthouse.lgbt/doctors-guide-to-bottoming/>
 - ²⁸ <https://www.healthline.com/health/transgender/bottom-surgery#consent-models>
 - ²⁹ <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/burlesque>
 - ³⁰ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Butch_and_femme
 - ³¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Castro_District,_San_Francisco
 - ³² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chapstick_lesbian
 - ³³ <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/cisgender>
 - ³⁴ <https://new.oberlin.edu/dotAsset/2012181.pdf>
 - ³⁵ <https://tearaway.co.nz/cisheteronormativity/>
 - ³⁶ <http://sjwiki.org/wiki/Cissexism>
 - ³⁷ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Closeted>
 - ³⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coming_out
 - ³⁹ <https://www.bustle.com/articles/178198-planned-parenthood-graphic-uses-fries-to-explain-consent-in-a-way-anyone-can-understand>
 - ⁴⁰ <https://www.lifeontheswingset.com/9259/constellation-relationship-structure-in-polyamory/>

⁴¹ <https://www.glaad.org/reference/transgender>

42 <https://pairedlife.com/dating/Gay-Men-Are-you-a-Jock-Otter-Bear-or-Wolf>

43 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Don%27t_ask,_don%27t_tell

44 <https://nonbinary.miraheze.org/wiki/Demigender>

45 <http://gender.wikia.com/wiki/Demiflux>

46 <http://wiki.asexuality.org/Demiromantic>

47 https://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/06/19/asexual-spectrum_n_3428710.html

48 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discrimination>

49 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domestic_partnership

50 <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/dominatrix>

51 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominance_and_submission

52 <https://www.glaad.org/marriage/doma>

53 <https://transequality.org/sites/default/files/docs/resources/Understanding-Drag-April-2017.pdf>

54 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drag_show

55 <https://www.nytimes.com/2016/02/07/magazine/the-painful-consequences-of-erasure.html>

56 <https://www.britannica.com/topic/equality-human-rights>

57 <http://culturalorganizing.org/the-problem-with-that-equity-vs-equality-graphic/>

58 <http://lbgtrc.msu.edu/educational-resources/glossary-of-lgbtq-terms/>

59 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Butch_and_femme

60 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Femininity>

61 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feminism>

62 <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/fluidity>

63 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trans_man

64 <https://sites.psu.edu/serranopassionblog/2015/09/18/learn-the-basics-romantic-orientation/>

65 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gay>

66 <https://www.genderspectrum.org/quick-links/understanding-gender/>

67 <https://www.genderspectrum.org/quick-links/understanding-gender/>

68 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passing_\(gender\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passing_(gender))

69 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gender_dysphoria

70 <https://www.genderspectrum.org/quick-links/understanding-gender/>

71 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gender_identity

72 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gender_neutrality

73 <https://srlp.org/resources/fact-sheet-transgender-gender-nonconforming-youth-school/>

74 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gender_variance

75 <https://www.cnn.com/2016/04/13/living/gender-fluid-feat/index.html>

76 <https://nonbinary.wiki/wiki/Genderflux>

77 <https://aaronkingonline.wordpress.com/2010/06/09/what-is-genderfuck/>

78 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genderqueer>

79 https://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/06/19/asexual-spectrum_n_3428710.html

80 http://lgbt.wikia.com/wiki/Handkerchief_code

81 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hate_crime

82 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hate_speech

83 <http://lgbt.wikia.com/wiki/Heteroflexibility>

84 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heteronormativity>

85 <http://wiki.asexuality.org/Heteroromantic>

86 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heterosexism>

87 <http://lgbt.wikia.com/wiki/Heterosexuality>

88 <https://www.ucalgary.ca/positivespace/node/38>

89 <https://www.hrc.org/resources/hrc-issue-brief-hiv-aids-and-the-lgbt-community>

90 <https://www.healthypace.com/sex/diseases/aids-phobia>

⁹¹ <https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/homoflexible>
⁹² <http://lgbt.wikia.com/wiki/Homosexual>
⁹³ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5182227/>
⁹⁴ <https://www.purdue.edu/lgbtq/resources/documents/Terminology8-12-15.pdf>
⁹⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oppression#Institutionalized_oppression
⁹⁶ <https://nonbinary.miraheze.org/wiki/Intergender>
⁹⁷ <http://www.allisonj.org/non-profit-work/internalized-oppression-and-its-impact-on-social-change/>
⁹⁸ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Closeted>
⁹⁹ http://www.isna.org/faq/what_is_intersex
¹⁰⁰ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kink_\(sexuality\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kink_(sexuality))
¹⁰¹ <https://kinseyinstitute.org/research/publications/kinsey-scale.php>
¹⁰² <http://www.qrd.org/qrd/www/orgs/avproject/symbols.htm>
¹⁰³ <http://rictornorton.co.uk/lesbians.htm>
¹⁰⁴ <https://lgbtqiainfo.weebly.com/acronym-letters-explained.html>
¹⁰⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chapstick_lesbian
¹⁰⁶ <http://aromantic.wikia.com/wiki/Lithromantic>
¹⁰⁷ <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/male--chauvinist>
¹⁰⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Same-sex_marriage
¹⁰⁹ <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/masculine>
¹¹⁰ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microaggression>
¹¹¹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monosexuality>
¹¹² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trans_man
¹¹³ http://transmediawatch.org/Documents/non_binary.pdf
¹¹⁴ <https://www.lgbteachesco.org/labels-lgbt-meaning/>
¹¹⁵ <http://rainbowpedia.wikia.com/wiki/Omnisexuality>
¹¹⁶ http://www.uas.alaska.edu/juneau/activities/safezone/docs/cycle_oppression.pdf
¹¹⁷ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Outing>
¹¹⁸ <https://www.purdue.edu/lgbtq/resources/documents/Terminology8-12-15.pdf>
¹¹⁹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pangender>
¹²⁰ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pansexuality>
¹²¹ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passing_\(sociology\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passing_(sociology))
¹²² <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patriarchy>
¹²³ http://deala.org/images/meeting/041217/diversity_training____terminology.pdf
¹²⁴ <http://rainbowpedia.wikia.com/wiki/Polysexuality>
¹²⁵ <http://lgbt.wikia.com/wiki/Pomosexual>
¹²⁶ http://www.uas.alaska.edu/juneau/activities/safezone/docs/cycle_oppression.pdf
¹²⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gay_pride
¹²⁸ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rainbow_flag_\(LGBT_movement\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rainbow_flag_(LGBT_movement))
¹²⁹ <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/privilege>
¹³⁰ <https://uwm.edu/lgbtrc/support/gender-pronouns/>
¹³¹ <https://www.purdue.edu/lgbtq/Documents/Terminology.pdf>
¹³² <http://kellenkaiser.com/2014/06/03/5-things-you-may-not-know-about-queerspawn/>
¹³³ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Questioning_\(sexuality_and_gender\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Questioning_(sexuality_and_gender))
¹³⁴ <http://wiki.asexuality.org/WTFfromantic>
¹³⁵ <http://asexualadvice.tumblr.com/post/104105448561/wtfquoiromantic-basically-means-you-cant-tell>
¹³⁶ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rainbow_flag_\(LGBT_movement\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rainbow_flag_(LGBT_movement))
¹³⁷ http://wiki.asexuality.org/Romantic_attraction?title=Romantic_attraction
¹³⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Same_gender_loving
¹³⁹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sappho>
¹⁴⁰ <https://www.colage.org/2nd-gen-faq-for-lgbtq-folks-with-lgbtq-parents/>

¹⁴¹ <https://medium.com/gender-theory/what-is-biological-sex-really-d4d7d92408d0>
¹⁴² <http://asexualadvice.tumblr.com/post/110880025158/whats-the-difference-between-sex-averse-and>
¹⁴³ <https://wgac.colostate.edu/education/the-body-is-political/sex-positivity/>
¹⁴⁴ <http://theasexual.com/article/2017/10/13/sex-repulsed-asexual-not-all-asexual-people-are-sex-repulsed>
¹⁴⁵ <https://www.slcc.edu/lgbtq/docs/terminology.pdf>
¹⁴⁶ <http://www.soc.ucsb.edu/sexinfo/article/glossary-sexual-orientationgender-terminology>
¹⁴⁷ https://www-refinery29-com.cdn.ampproject.org/v/s/www.refinery29.com/amp/what-is-skoliosexual-definition?amp_js_v=0.1&usqp=mq331AQGCAEoATgA#origin=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com&prerenderSize=1&visibilityState=prerender&paddingTop=54&p2r=0&horizontalScrolling=0&csi=1&aoh=15348714264369&viewerUrl=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com%2Famp%2Fs%2Fwww.refinery29.com%2Famp%2Fwhat-is-skoliosexual-definition&history=1&storage=1&cid=1&cap=swipe%2CnavigateTo%2Ccid%2Cfragment%2CreplaceUrl
¹⁴⁸ <http://lbgtrc.msu.edu/educational-resources/glossary-of-lgbtq-terms/>
¹⁴⁹ https://www.wichita.edu/administration/diversity/documents/LGBTQI_Terminology_UPDATED.pdf
¹⁵⁰ http://lgbt.wikia.com/wiki/Stone_butch
¹⁵¹ <http://wiltonmanorsstonewall.com/history-of-stonewall/>
¹⁵² <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Straight-acting>
¹⁵³ <http://lbgtrc.msu.edu/educational-resources/glossary-of-lgbtq-terms/>
¹⁵⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominance_and_submission
¹⁵⁵ <https://lgbtrc.usc.edu/education/terminology/>
¹⁵⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Third_gender
¹⁵⁷ <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/tolerance>
¹⁵⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Top,_bottom_and_versatile#Top
¹⁵⁹ <https://lgbtrc.usc.edu/education/terminology/>
¹⁶⁰ https://www.amnestyusa.org/pdfs/AIUSA_Pride2015Glossary.pdf
¹⁶¹ http://www.slate.com/blogs/outward/2014/01/10/trans_what_does_it_mean_and_where_did_it_come_from.html
¹⁶² <https://www.hrc.org/resources/sexual-orientation-and-gender-identity-terminology-and-definitions>,
<https://www.glaad.org/reference/transgender>
¹⁶³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Top,_bottom_and_versatile#Versatile
¹⁶⁴ [http://lgbt.wikia.com/wiki/Beard_\(companion\)](http://lgbt.wikia.com/wiki/Beard_(companion))
¹⁶⁵ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/berdache>
¹⁶⁶ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dyke_\(slang\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dyke_(slang))
¹⁶⁷ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Faggot_\(slang\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Faggot_(slang))
¹⁶⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fag_hag
¹⁶⁹ <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED412049.pdf>
¹⁷⁰ <http://itspronouncedmetrosexual.com/2011/11/defining-a-metrosexual-male/>
¹⁷¹ http://www.slate.com/articles/health_and_science/science/2013/06/sexual_preference_is_wrong_say_sexual_orientation_instead.html
¹⁷² <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shemale>
¹⁷³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sex_reassignment_surgery
¹⁷⁴ <https://studentaffairs.jhu.edu/lgbtq/education/glossary/>
¹⁷⁵ <https://www.glaad.org/reference/transgender>
¹⁷⁶ <https://lgbtrc.usc.edu/education/terminology/>