

THE HISTORY OF PINK AND BLUE GENDER ASSOCIATION

Before the 1900's, color had no association with gender.

1794 - A Journey Around My Room published French Author recommended that men choose to paint their rooms pink and white to improve the mood.

Almost all children wore dresses because it was easier to change them and more practical. They were mostly white because that was easier to bleach. The sizing didn't have to be completely perfect. It was common for all babies to wear dresses until about 6 years old.

June 1918 - A Ladies' Home Journal article said, "The generally accepted rule is pink for the boys, and blue for the girls. The reason is that pink, being a more decided and stronger color, is more suitable for the boy, while blue, which is more delicate and dainty, is prettier for the girl."

1920's - Even though some media outlets were pushing for these gender colors, it was still pretty mixed for who got what.

1939 - World War 2 begins. Nazis imprisoned Jews in concentration camps. But it wasn't just the Jews- also politicians, gays, and others. Prisoners wearing a pink triangle (representing gay men and sexual offenders) were harshly treated, even by other prisoners.

1945 - After the war, the gays were left imprisoned for science experiments. The Pink Triangle became a symbol of shame. Pink was looked at as an inferior color. It began to take on negative, feminine connotations. The color associations switched. Clothing manufacturers started making pink clothing for women and blue for men.

1960's & 1970's - Women's liberation. There was a resurgence of unisex & "gender neutral" colors. Trousers became popular for women

1980's - The pink triangle was reclaimed by the queer community during the AIDS crisis. It's become a symbol of pride, and has been seen many times in pop culture.

The Full Spectrum's mission is to enhance and sustain LGBTQ diversity, inclusion, and access within the cannabis industry and community.

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The Beginner's Guide To

GENDER



The Basics You Need To Know
About Gender Identity &
Expression



SEX VS GENDER

Sex is linked to biology.

Giving people labels like male or female based on anatomy.

Gender is a social idea.

The perception of what is masculine or feminine, which changes from culture to culture.

BIOLOGICAL FACTORS OF ANATOMICAL SEX

Chromosomes - Many people are familiar with XX and XY, which is in reference to the last sequence in someone's DNA. Sometimes there's a sex chromosome missing, or there's extra chromosomes. If we base sex on sex chromosomes, there aren't just two, there are 11: XX, XY, XO, XXY, XXX, XYY, XXXX, XXYY, XXXY, XXXX, and XXXXY.

Hormones - Chemical messengers that tell parts of the body to do different things, like produce secondary sex characteristics.

Secondary Sex Characteristics - This includes sweat, oils, growing breasts, and growing hair. Testosterone and estrogen are present in nearly everyone, but at different levels. Because hormones don't develop until later in life, many intersex people don't find out they are intersex until puberty.

Genitalia - In the beginning stages of development, everyone's genitals look the same. Genital development can usually be noticed starting in the 7th week.

Ambiguous Genitalia - about 1 in 1,600 babies are born with ambiguous genitalia. There are tons of anatomical variations you can be born with. Sometimes it's visible at birth, sometimes it's not. Gender "normalizing" surgeries are done in about 1 in 2,000 babies, and have been routinely since the 1950's. These surgeries are often irreversible, sterilizing, and obviously done without the child's consent. Sometimes it's done without the child or even the parents ever knowing.

INTERSEX

Means "between the sexes". People born with variations of anatomical sex characteristics, who do not fit the "typical" definitions of male or female. About 1.7% of the human population (approximately the same amount of natural redheads in the world) is born intersex.

GENDER NORMS

The societal norms that decide what behaviors or attributes are deemed acceptable for a person based on their perceived sex.

GENDER IDENTITY

Your internal feelings about your gender. How you see yourself. Often masculine or feminine. Sometimes it's a mix, or neither. No one can tell you what it is other than yourself.

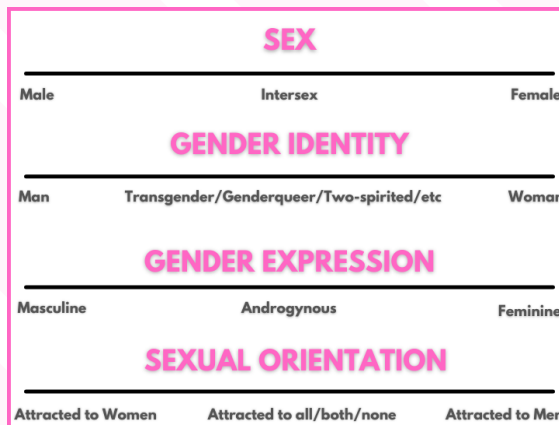
GENDER EXPRESSION

The outward appearance of gender identity.

THE GENDER BINARY VS THE GENDER SPECTRUM

The gender binary is idea that there are only two genders— and that each individual must be either one or the other. However, throughout human history we know that many societies have seen, and continue to see, gender as a spectrum, and not limited to just two possibilities.

A great visual way to help you understand gender would be by plotting where you fit on the lines below. Your points can change through time as well.



GENDER AROUND THE WORLD

The concept of more than two genders has existed, and still exists worldwide. Though colonization tried to wipe them out, hundreds of distinct societies around the world have their own long-established traditions for third, fourth, fifth, or more genders.

Albania - The Burrnesha are women who take a vow of chastity and wear male clothing in order to be viewed as men in the highly patriarchal society.

Hawaii - Long before Cook's arrival, the Hawaiians recognized the Mahu (somewhere between or encompassing both masculine and feminine) as being sacred.

Incas - Prior to colonization, the Inca's worshipped a dual-gendered god, Chuqui Chinchay. Third-gender ("Quariwarmi") shamans wore androgynous clothing and represented a third-gender space.

Indigenous - "Two-spirit" is having both masculine and feminine spirits.

Indonesia - The Bugi people of southern Sulawesi recognize three sexes (male, female, intersex) and five genders: makkunrai ("women"), oroani ("men"), calalai ("female men"), calabai ("male women") and bissu ("transgender priests").

Italy - Males who dress as women and assume female gender roles are called "Femminiellos".

Kenya - The Mashoga are men who adopt the female gender early in life. They serve a crucial role in wedding ceremonies.

Judaism - Believe the first human was intersex, and was split to make two genders. Recognizes 6 genders: Zachar ("male"), Nekeivah ("female"), Andruginus (both male and female characteristics), Tumtum (indeterminable or obscured sex characteristics), Aylonit (Identified female at birth, develop male characteristics at puberty), and Saris (Identified male at birth, develop female characteristics at puberty).

Madagascar - The boys considered feminine in appearance (the "Sekrata") are raised as girls and believed to have supernatural protection that prevents them from being harmed.

Philippines - The Bakla is a third-gender that has been recognized for centuries. They have developed their own language to use with each other, called swardspeak. Scotland - Kilts are worn as a symbol of masculinity.

Thailand - Kathoey ("ladyboys" are born male but "with a female heart".