

A Guide to Basic Concepts

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Feminism: It is a movement that advocates that women should be equal to men in terms of rights and freedom.

First-Wave Feminism: It is a movement that focused on the liberation of women in political spheres. This movement is focused especially on the right to vote and stand for election, as well as proprietary rights. It lasted from the 19th century until the 20th Century. It is Western-oriented.

Second-Wave Feminism: This wave arose with the aim of women's liberation. Compared to first-wave feminism, it deals with a lot more topics. It focuses on reproductive rights, labour rights, constitutional inequality and such.

Third-Wave Feminism: This wave was created as a reaction against the activities and organisations founded between 1960–1980. Among the purposes of the movement is to extend feminism so that it would include women with different identities, and “to accept that women can have different skin colours, ethnicities, nationalities, religions and cultures.”

Sex: It is a system that is defined by femininity and masculinity, as well as by features that are generally different from each other. It is divided into two; biological sex and gender.

Assigned Sex: It is the assumption that a person belongs to a particular sex based on their external reproductive organs, hormones or chromosomes.

Gender Identity: It is the gender that an individual feels like they belong to. It does not always follow the same line as the person's assigned sex.

Gender: Gender is society's expectations of roles assigned to individuals based on their assigned sex and expected attitude and behaviour from individuals.

Gender Roles: It is the behaviour and existence that is assigned by society to individuals according to their gender.

Sexism: It is gender-based discrimination of individuals.

Victim Blaming: It is a form of psychological and social violence that seeks to make violence the responsibility of the survivor and implies that the victim deserves violence.

Heteronormativity: It is a perspective that accepts heterosexuality as the norm in both nature and society.

Homophobia: It is actually not a phobia, it is the bias and hatred of homosexual people and homosexuality.

Transphobia: Transphobia contains displeasure and negative attitude towards transgender or transsexual people or directly transsexuality. Transphobia can include fear, disgust, hate or discomfort for people who do not comply with the gender norms of society, and consequently might ignite violence.

Consent Culture: When it comes to sexual relations, the concept of consent and approval is considered a general rule in a society where the validity of these concepts and the construction of approval are discussed and understood.

Ecofeminism: Francoise d'Eaubonne coined the term in 1974 to be used as the ecological revolution, which women would lead, that would save the world in an environment during the 1970s where the relationship between women and nature was more important than ever.

Cishet: Individuals with the same biologically assigned sex and gender, as well as who are heterosexuals are called cishet.

Sexual Orientation: The attraction of sexual emotion, desire and behaviour to a certain gender in a person. When the sexual orientation is towards the opposite sex, it is called heterosexuality. When it is towards one's own gender, it is called homosexuality, and when it is towards two genders, it's called bisexuality. The existence of different sexual orientations is a natural result of the diversity of human sexuality. None of these orientations is more natural, healthier, superior, or "normal" than the other.

Patriarchy: It is a society in which men and manhood are in authority. It is the order in which manhood is considered a fundamental force and men have privileges because of their gender. In some societies, last name and property are also transferred from one male of the same bloodline to another.

Hegemonic Masculinity: Dominant masculine values that change according to the social rules and conditions of the period.

Intersectional Feminism: It is about understanding how women's identities which overlap with one another, such as race, class, ethnicity, religion and sexual orientation affect their way of experiencing domination and discrimination. For example, when a white woman is punished for her gender, she has the advantage of her race. A black woman has a disadvantage because of both her gender and her race. A Latino lesbian is discriminated against for the reasons of ethnicity, gender and sexual orientation.

Biological Reductionism: The biological reductionism approach, which argues that the methodological and conceptual models of biology can be used in social and cultural analysis and is based on Darwin's theory of evolution and principles of natural selection, propounds that different social masses or ethnic circles will have different opinions on the issues of intelligence, mental illness, patriarchy, male dominance and criminal tendency.

Sexual Assault: It is a non-consensual sexual approach committed by violating a person's physical privacy. Non-consensual touch, rubbing and hugging are a part of this type of assault.

Sexual Harassment: The type of harassment that disturbs a person for sexual purposes without violating the person's body privilege. Sending sexual messages, photos, and videos without consent, stalking and whistling are examples of this kind of abuse.

Violence: It is damage inflicted on property and body integrity of groups and individuals. Attack on cultural values is also included in the definition of violence.

Psychological Violence: It is to expose an individual to systematic emotional and psychological pressure. Behaviours such as humiliation, threats, insults and controlling an individual's clothing, attitudes and relationships are psychological violence.

Economic Violence: Economic violence is the use of economic resources, job opportunities, or money to assume control over an individual, or to punish the individual. Seizing an individual's salary, or preventing someone from working can be examples of such violence.

Dating Violence: It is the act of physical, sexual, psychological, social, and digital violence in an emotional relationship. It is the domination, control and force of one party onto the other via violence.

Cyberbullying: It is the act of attacking, threatening, or insulting an individual, or group by using communication and information technologies.

Woman's Account is Essential: The “woman's account is essential” principle means that in cases of lack of evidence, the prosecution process is based on the declaration of women or children and the declaration can also be seen as evidence during a trial.

Act No. 6284: It includes measures to prevent violence against women, children, family members, and those who are victims of unilateral stalking and measures to prevent violence against those who are likely to be violent or enforced by preventing violence against them and procedures and guidelines for the implementation of these measures.

Istanbul Convention: It is the international human rights contract also known as the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence. The principles of the contract are to prevent violence and domestic violence against women, protect victims of violence, prosecute crimes, punish criminals and implement policies that involve holistic, coordinated and effective cooperation in the fight against violence against women.

CEDAW: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) adopted by the United Nations in 1979 is one of the eight basic human rights agreements within the United Nations. Its content is not only intended to be against violence against women, but against all kinds of discrimination against women.