Sex and Gender

- Gender, stereotyping, and discrimination
- Proximate and ultimate causes of gender differences
- Surgical reassignment of sex and gender
- An educational attempt to overcome gender roles
- Speculations about the evolution of gender roles
- Gender roles are accepted as long as they are fair
- Reproductive behavior may be more genetically constrained in men than in women
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Figure S20.a: Male archers advance in single file, led by a man in a head dress. They seem confident, almost cocky. Archers are typically found in Cro-Magnon cave paintings dating 12-4 kya.
Figure S20b: Male shaman.

This figure from the Les Trois Frères Cave in Southern France is thought to represent a shaman attired in animal skins and stag antlers.
Figure 20.1: Venus of Laussel

This figure was carved into sandstone by a Cro-Magnon artist about 22 kya. The animal horn in her right hand suggests some kind of ritual. The large breasts and buttocks show an emphasis on fertility, and hence, male sexual interest.
Figure S20.c: Paleolithic child care.

Cro-Magnon woman strolling with a child whose hair is pulled up in twin puffs.

The hand-holding and the woman’s attentive posture suggest the child is her daughter, and that children may have been raised primarily by their mothers.
Figure S20d: *Homo habilis* scavenging with sticks and stones.

*From E.O. Wilson (1975), p. 294/295*
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CLAY STATUETTE of a voluptuous female figure supported by leopards was found in a grain bin, where it may have been placed to promote the fertility of the crops by sympathetic magic. The interpretation of the figure when it was discovered during the first excavations in the early 1960s was that it was the mother goddess. Today it is seen more in terms of the symbolic importance of women. At 16.5 centimeters high, it is one of the largest figures found at the site.

**Figure S20.e:** Matriarchal statuette was excavated from an early agricultural settlement at Catalhoyuk in Turkey. *From Scient. Amer. Jan. 2004, p. 78*
RECENT FINDING of a female figurine, only 2.8 centimeters high, with a seed embedded in her back suggests the important role women played in the nascent domestication of plants at Çatalhöyük.

From Scient. Amer. Jan.2004, p.82
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Willendorf Venus found in Austria and dated about 25 kya.

Her huge breasts and belly suggest that she may have represented some type of mother or fertility goddess. It is not clear why she wears a woolly helmet covering her face, and why her arms are shown as mere bands resting on her breasts.