#EverydaySexism

NOTE editing for: better word choices, elimination of word repetition, order of ideas, and flow.

The hashtag #EverydaySexism circulates on a host of social media outlets, including Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram. This popular hashtag has generated gained over forty thousand Tweets, twenty thousand Facebook hits, and two thousand posts on Instagram. The hashtag, #EverydaySexism, It stems from The Everyday Sexism project, which . This campaign is [OR encompasses OR represents] a global movement. -At the project's website platform, ordinary women [OR The project constitutes a website platform where ordinary women] that records their ubiquitous experiences of sexism in occurrences of sexism in a woman's one's daily life (Bates). Their website platform is home to numerous anecdotes of ordinary women sharing a moment in their lives when they were discriminated against, solely based on their sex (Bates), [661] All women are welcome to Anyone can-voice their personal stories or anecdotes of gender oppression, sexual inequality, or patriarchal bias using [at] #EverydaySexism. The Everyday Sexism-project unites women across the globe-by sharing their stories of gender inequity, thereby exposing by revealing that theirse narratives are not isolated circumstances, as but that thousands of other women are routinely face ing similar demeaning, offensive and infuriating incidents occurrences of sexism in their daily lives (Bates). When I reading the posts using [posts at?] #EverydaySexism, I feel a sense of connection and solidarity with to other

Sexism project is re-awakening my collective [662] consciousness [my sense of being part of the collective consciousness] of #EverdaySexism while simultaneously taking extraordinary strides towards a more gender equal world [663] and my desire to take strides in order to achieve a more gender equal world [664] [OR #EverdaySexism, which takes extraordinary strides towards the achievement of a more gender equal world [665].

In the Ted Talk delivered by Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie entitled; We should all be feminists, the speaker she highlights a typical occurrence of #EverydaySexism from her life in Nigeria. Adichie explains that how "Each time I walk into a Nigerian restaurant with a man, the waiter greets the man and ignores me" (Adichie). This seemingly miniscule but pervasive moment of #EverydaySexism in Adichie's life takes a toll on her, as it would along with on every other woman who has facesd a similar experience of being dismissed or ignored due to her gender. The split second in which where the restaurant server addresses Adichie's male partner, while blindly overlooking her, reveals a great deal about the nature of the patriarchal society that we live in. We are born into a culture in which where the male members of society are seen to have hold greater value than and respect compared to their female counterparts and therefore accorded more respect. Patriarchy is so deeply The embedded patriarchy in our everyday lifeves that it has become is the norm. and aAs a result, many women and men females and males are do not even aware of notice its existence and passively accept it as this reality. This perpetuates the truth of #EverydaySexism that we all live as women females, all face.

Feminism was a social movement long Before the era of social media, era-in which where hashtags such as #EverydaySexism enable rapidly spread powerful messages to spread rapidly. including #EverydaySexism, in the 1960s two groups of feminists emerged. In her the book Feminism is For Everybody, Bell Hooks, outlines states that two polarized groups of women emerged in the 1960s: reformist feminists and revolutionary feminists (also known as radical feminists). Hooks She explains that, "Reformist thinkers chose to emphasize gender equality. Revolutionary thinkers did not want simply to alter the existing system so that women would have more rights. We wanted to transform that system, to bring an end to patriarchy and sexism" (Hooks 4). Furthermore, tThe reformist feminist group was dominated by white middle-upper class women (Hooks 4). They who advocated for equality of the sexes without pursuing systematic change (Hooks 4). [NOTE: the following sentence was moved up to improve the flow of the paragraph] In contrast, the revolutionary feminist group was mainly composed of working-class women and women of colour who wanted to radically restructure the very nature of society (Hooks 3) The formeris group's goal was more widely accepted than the latter's because it did not pose resent a threat to the upper-class white men who firmly held predominant economic, political, and social supremacy (Hooks 4). The reformists' campaign thus overshadowed revolutionary feminists' agenda in the media and in society-at largein general. Revolutionary feminists, also known as radical feminists, were mainly composed of workingclass women and women of colour (Hooks 3). This faction wanted to radically restructure the very nature of society and rebuild a nation free of all patriarchy [GG6] (Hooks 4). However, aAlthough these two groups had contrasting ideals and different approaches in to achieving a more gender equal world, both divisions spearheaded feminist movements [advanced] feminism as a movement as a reaction to the #EverydaySexism projectin their lives. Although

we have a long way to go to in terms of achievinge a gender neutral world that is void of sexism, reformist and revolutionary feminists have laid the foundations for the women's movement to evolve on social media platforms such as follow. #EverydaySexism, in the lives of reformist and revolutionary feminists acted as which have become the catalysts to spark change.

Work Cited

Bates, Laura. "About." The Everyday Sexism Project. N.d. 15 Sept. 2016.

Hooks, Bell. Feminism is For Everybody: Feminist Politics: Where We Stand. New York: South End Press, 2000. Print.

"We should all be feminists." 12 April 2013. YouTube. Web. 14 Sept. 2016.