

Repurposing an Argument: Annotated Bibliography

Best D. L. (2010). The contributions of the Whittings to the study of the socialization of gender.

Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, 41(4), 534-545.

This is a journal article examines the methods and implications of the Six Culture Study of Socialization (SCSS), carried out by John and Beatrice Whiting in the 1970s. The SCSS includes many sections about how gender socialization affects childhood development. Best discusses these findings, as well as dozens of later gender-based studies that have replicated the Whittings' results.

This source is very reliable, and I have quoted Best in my paper. This article also has an extensive bibliography. Reading the relevant articles in Best's source list has greatly helped me further my research and expand my knowledge of the topic of gender socialization.

Blakemore, J. E. O. (2003). Children's beliefs about violating gender norms: Boys shouldn't

look like girls, and girls shouldn't act like boys. *Sex Roles*, 48(9), 411-419.

This is another scholarly source, where the author conducted an empirical research study surveying 186 children ages 3 to 11. The results were then statistically analyzed and evaluated. The author aimed to show that children have knowledge of gender norms, and their understanding of these norms and possible norm violations increases with age.

This source is highly reliable. I can make factual, supported claims about how children believe males and females are supposed to act. It does have a small sample size, which can be problematic, but I still believe the source is credible for the purposes of my project. Blakemore's study has given me greater knowledge of gender socialization. The article serves as evidence to support the claim that my negative experiences with gender socialization are part of a larger cultural issue.

Catalyst. (2013). *Catalyst Pyramid: U.S. Women in Business*. New York: Catalyst.

Retrieved from: www.catalyst.org/knowledge/us-women-business

Catalyst is a non-profit organization that aims to expand professional opportunities for women worldwide. Catalyst frequently conducts research and publishes data in its online Knowledge Center to inform the public about the state of women in the working world.

This Pyramid chart presents data on the percentage of United States women in high-powered positions in business, such as those who are Executive Officers, hold board seats, or are CEOs. Catalyst used data from the 2012 Current Population Survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as well as its own census research of Fortune 500 companies.

This source is reliable. In my paper I discuss the idea that women are less competitive than men based on the way girls and boys are socialized during childhood. The data presented in this chart support the theory that women are less competitive than men, by showing very few women in high-powered positions which one must compete against others to achieve.

Catalyst. (2013). *Catalyst Pyramid: Women in U.S. Finance*. New York: Catalyst. Retrieved from: <http://www.catalyst.org/knowledge/women-us-finance>

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Clark, K. (2013, October 9). #Millennial Problems: Social Media And FOMO. *Thought*

Catalog. Retrieved from: <http://thoughtcatalog.com/kelsey-clark/2013/10/millennial-problems-social-media-and-fomo/>

This piece is one of my models from my target publication venue, *Thought Catalog*. *Thought Catalog* is a digital magazine where the writers share their insights, experiences, confessions, music and television suggestions, and more. To the best of my knowledge, anyone can submit a piece to be reviewed by the editors and published, and no topic is off-limits. The posts are supposed to be relatable and true. *Thought Catalog* is aimed at an audience in their twenties.

Although this post does not use empirical research, it has the structure I am trying to follow in my first article. I hope to, as this author does, explore a culture phenomenon using my own experiences. This author also begins with a paragraph-style introduction and has compiled her main points into a list.

Gandel, S. (2010, November 30). Are women less competitive than men? Explaining the gender gap. *TIME Business & Money*. Retrieved from: <http://business.time.com/2010/11/30/are-women-less-competitive-than-men-explaining-the-gender-gap/>

This magazine article explores possible reasons for the gender gap in the workforce, where there are far fewer female CEOs than there are male. Gandel focuses on summarizing a study by John List, aimed at discovering whether women or men are more likely to enter competitive situations in the workplace. The research determined that men are far more likely than women to do so, by showing men are more likely to apply for a job where pay rates are competitive, rather than fixed.

Although this source may not be as reliable as looking directly at the study by John List (of which I did not have free full-text access), the research summary and analysis provide additional support for the theory that women are not as competitive as men and how this affects their choices in the workplace.

Hagan, L. K. & Kuebli, J. (2007). Mothers' and fathers' socialization of preschoolers' physical risk taking. *Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology*, 28(1), 2-14.

This scholarly source aimed to discover whether parents treat their sons and daughters differently in potentially risky situations. The child participants, between 3 and 5 years old, were asked to complete a seven-activity obstacle course on a playground. The parents, who were told the study was designed to assess their child's motor skills, were instructed to interact with their child as they normally would in a playground setting. Of greatest interest to the researchers was how parents interacted with their child as the child walked across a five-foot high catwalk and a three-foot high beam. The researchers looked for differences in interaction based on sex, of both the parent and the child. The findings showed that mothers interacted with their children the similarly, regardless of the child's sex. Fathers, however, were more cautious with daughters than with sons.

This source is reliable. The research serves as an example of how parents teach gender roles to their children. I have used this source as a foundation for my discussion of how women learn to be less competitive than men.

Niederle, M. & Vesterlund, L. (2007). Do women shy away from competition? Do men compete too much? *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 122(3), 1067-1101.

This study examined sex differences in competitiveness. Men and women were asked to complete short mathematical tasks, with monetary compensations for correct answers. Participants were given the option to have a fixed rate of \$0.50 per correct answer, or enter a small tournament where the winner would receive \$2 per answer, and the losers would receive nothing. The participants all had the same ability and knowledge to complete the tasks, which was supported by the finding that men and women had about equal numbers of correct answers overall. When it came to entering a tournament, however, 73% of men chose the competitive compensation scheme, compared to 35% of women. The researchers found this difference to be caused by men's overconfidence in their performance and their attraction to risky behaviors. In contrast, women were found to shy away from competition and risk.

This source is reliable. It fits nicely with the study by Hagan and Kuebli about how children are socialized to behave in risky situations. This research supports Hagan and Kuebli's findings that women learn to be more cautious than men. I have used this study to discuss the implications childhood gender socialization has on one's adult life. This source is relevant to my paper because it shows how the gender stereotypes we learn as children can have lasting effects. This study also serves as an explanation for further data I present, which shows a gender gap in leadership positions in the workplace.

Seddon, J. (2010, June 17). Are the Internet really making us more stupidist? *Thought Catalog*.

Retrieved from: <http://thoughtcatalog.com/james-seddon/2010/06/internet-doing-to-our-brains-smarter-stupider-twitter/>

This piece from *Thought Catalog*, my target publication venue, serves as one of my models for my repurposed argument. This article by James Seddon discusses the impact of the Internet on society. He attempts to uncover whether the Internet has been a positive or negative force. Seddon bases his discussion on research and scholar's opinions he has found about the potential impact of the Internet. He also uses his own experiences to further explore the topic.

One line that sticks out to me is: "The internet itself is nothing but a post-modern pastiche/parody of 21st century life, where the best and worst of human culture is available." The line begins by sounding scholarly and inaccessible to the non-academic reader. However, he ends the sentence with an easily understandable summary of the article's main point. I like this line because it shows that the author is trying to be relatable to his audience. To me, it says that the author could throw around a bunch of

long words to sound smart, but that his primary interest is presenting an idea to his readers and helping them understand his thought process.