
Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture

and Sexuality

Ableism refers to the discrimination or prejudice against people with disabilities, which can manifest in various ways, including social exclusion, lack of accessibility, and stereotyping. In the context of sexuality and culture, ableism can lead to the marginalization of people with disabilities, limiting their access to resources, services, and social interactions that are essential for their sexual well-being. For instance, people with disabilities may face barriers in accessing reproductive health services, including birth control, abortion, and fertility treatments.

Ageism is the prejudice or discrimination against individuals based on their age, which can affect people of all ages, from young to old. In the context of sexuality and culture, ageism can manifest in the sexualization of young people, the objectification of older adults, or the assumption that people of certain ages are not sexually active. For example, older adults may be perceived as asexual or uninterested in sex, while young people may be subjected to pressure to engage in premature sexual activities.

Androgyny refers to the combination of masculine and feminine characteristics, which can be expressed through appearance, behavior, or identity. In the context of sexuality and culture, androgyny can challenge traditional binary notions of gender and sexuality, allowing individuals to express themselves in more fluid and flexible ways. For instance, androgynous individuals may identify as non-binary or genderqueer, and may express their sexuality in ways that defy traditional heteronormative or homophobic expectations.

Anthropology is the study of human cultures, behaviors, and biological characteristics, which can provide valuable insights into the diversity of human sexuality and culture. In the context of the Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, anthropology can help students understand the complexity of human sexuality and its various expressions across different cultures and societies. For example, anthropological studies have shown that same-sex relationships and non-heteronormative sexual practices exist in many cultures around the world, challenging western assumptions about the universality of heterosexuality.

Asexuality refers to the lack of sexual attraction or interest in sexual activities, which can be a valid and meaningful aspect of human sexuality. In the context of sexuality and culture, asexuality can challenge traditional assumptions about the necessity of sex and romance in human relationships, and can provide a unique perspective on the diversity of human sexuality. For instance, asexual individuals may form intimate relationships that are not based on sexual attraction, but rather on emotional connection, friendship, or mutual support.

Bisexuality refers to the sexual attraction or interest in both men and women, which can be a fluid and context-dependent aspect of human sexuality. In the context of sexuality and culture, bisexuality can challenge traditional binary notions of heterosexuality and homosexuality, and can provide a unique perspective on the diversity of human sexuality. For example, bisexual individuals may experience discrimination or marginalization from both heterosexual and homosexual communities, highlighting the need for greater understanding and acceptance of bisexual identities.

Cisgender refers to the alignment between an individual's gender identity and their biological sex, which can be a complex and nuanced aspect of human identity. In the context of sexuality and culture, cisgender individuals may experience privileges and advantages that are not available to transgender or non-binary individuals, highlighting the need for greater awareness and understanding of gender diversity. For instance, cisgender individuals may be more likely to have their gender identity recognized and respected by society, while transgender or non-binary individuals may face discrimination and marginalization.

Coming out refers to the process of revealing one's sexual or gender identity to others, which can be a difficult and vulnerable experience for many individuals. In the context of sexuality and culture, coming out can be a liberating and empowering experience, allowing individuals to express themselves authentically and honestly. For example, coming out as gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender can be a challenging experience, but it can also provide a sense of community and belonging with others who share similar identities and experiences.

Cross-dressing refers to the practice of wearing clothing or attire that is typically associated with a different gender, which can be a complex and nuanced aspect of human expression. In the context of sexuality and culture, cross-dressing can be a form of self-expression and identity, allowing individuals to explore and express their gender identity in creative and innovative ways. For instance, cross-dressing can be a hobby or a lifestyle for some individuals, while for others it can be a necessary aspect of their gender identity and expression.

Culture refers to the shared values, beliefs, and practices of a particular group or society, which can shape and influence human sexuality and identity. In the context of the Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, culture can provide a rich and diverse backdrop for understanding human sexuality and its various expressions across different cultures and societies. For example, cultural norms and values can influence what is considered acceptable or desirable in terms of sexuality and relationships, and can shape individual attitudes and behaviors towards sex and intimacy.

Discourse refers to the language and communication patterns that shape and influence human thought and behavior, which can be a powerful tool for understanding human sexuality and culture. In the context of the Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, discourse can provide a framework for analyzing and understanding the social and cultural contexts in which human sexuality is constructed and expressed. For instance, discourse can be used to examine how language and communication patterns shape and influence individual attitudes and behaviors towards sex and intimacy, and how they reflect and reinforce broader cultural and societal norms and values.

Diversity refers to the variety and range of human experiences and identities, which can be a rich and valuable aspect of human sexuality and culture. In the context of the Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, diversity can provide a framework for understanding and appreciating the complexity and nature of human sexuality and its various expressions across different cultures and societies. For example, diversity can be used to examine how different cultures and societies construct and express human sexuality in unique and innovative ways, and how these expressions reflect and reinforce broader cultural and societal norms and values.

Empowerment refers to the process of gaining control and autonomy over one's life and choices, which can

be a critical aspect of human sexuality and identity. In the context of the Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, empowerment can provide a framework for understanding and promoting the health and well-being of individuals and communities, particularly in the context of sexuality and relationships. For instance, empowerment can be used to examine how individuals and communities can gain control over their sexual and reproductive health, and how they can challenge and change broader cultural and societal norms and values that shape and influence human sexuality and identity.

Erogenous zones refer to the areas of the body that are sensitive to touch and stimulation, which can be a critical aspect of human sexuality and intimacy. In the context of the Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, erogenous zones can provide a framework for understanding and exploring the complexity and nature of human sexuality and its various expressions. For example, erogenous zones can be used to examine how different cultures and societies construct and express human sexuality in unique and innovative ways, and how these expressions reflect and reinforce broader cultural and societal norms and values.

Feminism refers to the social and political movement that seeks to challenge and change the status and position of women in society, which can be a critical aspect of human sexuality and identity. In the context of the Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, feminism can provide a framework for understanding and analyzing the social and cultural contexts in which human sexuality is constructed and expressed. For instance, feminism can be used to examine how gender and sexuality are constructed and expressed in different cultures and societies, and how these constructions reflect and reinforce broader cultural and societal norms and values.

Gay refers to the sexual attraction or interest in men, which can be a valid and meaningful aspect of human sexuality. In the context of the Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, gay can provide a framework for understanding and exploring the complexity and nature of human sexuality and its various expressions. For example, gay can be used to examine how different cultures and societies construct and express human sexuality in unique and innovative ways, and how these expressions reflect and reinforce broader cultural and societal norms and values.

Gender refers to the social and cultural construction of male and female identities, which can be a complex and nuanced aspect of human sexuality and identity. In the context of the Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, gender can provide a framework for understanding and analyzing the social and cultural contexts in which human sexuality is constructed and expressed. For instance, gender can be used to examine how gender and sexuality are constructed and expressed in different cultures and societies, and how these constructions reflect and reinforce broader cultural and societal norms and values.

Heteronormativity refers to the cultural and societal assumption that is the norm or standard for human sexuality, which can be a limiting and constraining aspect of human sexuality and identity. In the context of the Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, heteronormativity can provide a framework for understanding and challenging the cultural and societal norms and values that shape and influence human sexuality and identity. For instance, heteronormativity can be used to examine how heteronormative assumptions and expectations can limit and constrain the expression of human sexuality and identity, and how these assumptions and expectations can be challenged and changed.

Homophobia refers to the fear or dislike of homosexuality or same-sex attraction, which can be a harmful and discriminatory aspect of human sexuality and identity. In the context of the Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, homophobia can provide a framework for understanding and addressing the cultural and societal norms and values that shape and influence human sexuality and identity. For instance, homophobia can be used to examine how homophobic attitudes and behaviors can limit and constrain the expression of human sexuality and identity, and how these attitudes and behaviors can be challenged and changed.

Human rights refer to the fundamental and inherent rights and freedoms that are due to all human beings, which can be a critical aspect of human sexuality and identity. In the context of the Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, human rights can provide a framework for understanding and promoting the health and well-being of individuals and communities, particularly in the context of sexuality and relationships. For instance, human rights can be used to examine how human rights and freedoms can be promoted and protected in the context of sexuality and relationships, and how these rights and freedoms can be limited and constrained by cultural and societal norms and values.

Identity refers to the complex and multifaceted nature of human self and experience, which can be a critical aspect of human sexuality and culture. In the context of the Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, identity can provide a framework for understanding and exploring the complexity and nature of human sexuality and its various expressions. For example, identity can be used to examine how different cultures and societies construct and express human sexuality in unique and innovative ways, and how these expressions reflect and reinforce broader cultural and societal norms and values.

Intimacy refers to the close and personal relationships between individuals, which can be a critical aspect of human sexuality and culture. In the context of the Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, intimacy can provide a framework for understanding and exploring the complexity and nature of human sexuality and its various expressions. For instance, intimacy can be used to examine how different cultures and societies construct and express human sexuality in unique and innovative ways, and how these expressions reflect and reinforce broader cultural and societal norms and values.

Kink refers to the unconventional or non-normative sexual practices or desires, which can be a valid and meaningful aspect of human sexuality. In the context of the Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, kink can provide a framework for understanding and exploring the complexity and nature of human sexuality and its various expressions. For example, kink can be used to examine how different cultures and societies construct and express human sexuality in unique and innovative ways, and how these expressions reflect and reinforce broader cultural and societal norms and values.

Lesbian refers to the sexual attraction or interest in women, which can be a valid and meaningful aspect of human sexuality. In the context of the Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, lesbian can provide a framework for understanding and exploring the complexity and nature of human sexuality and its various expressions. For instance, lesbian can be used to examine how different cultures and societies construct and express human sexuality in unique and innovative ways, and how these expressions reflect and reinforce broader cultural and societal norms and values.

LGBTQ+ refers to the diverse range of sexual and gender identities, including lesbian, gay, bisexual,

transgender, and queer identities, which can be a critical aspect of human sexuality and culture. In the context of the Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, LGBTQ+ can provide a framework for understanding and exploring the complexity and nature of human sexuality and its various expressions. For example, LGBTQ+ can be used to examine how different cultures and societies construct and express human sexuality in unique and innovative ways, and how these expressions reflect and reinforce broader cultural and societal norms and values.

Masculinity refers to the social and cultural construction of male identities, which can be a complex and nuanced aspect of human sexuality and identity. In the context of the Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, masculinity can provide a framework for understanding and analyzing the social and cultural contexts in which human sexuality is constructed and expressed. For instance, masculinity can be used to examine how masculinity and sexuality are constructed and expressed in different cultures and societies, and how these constructions reflect and reinforce broader cultural and societal norms and values.

Non-binary refers to the gender identities that do not fit into the binary categories of male and female, which can be a valid and meaningful aspect of human sexuality and identity. In the context of the Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, non-binary can provide a framework for understanding and exploring the complexity and nature of human sexuality and its various expressions. For example, non-binary can be used to examine how different cultures and societies construct and express human sexuality in unique and innovative ways, and how these expressions reflect and reinforce broader cultural and societal norms and values.

Pleasure refers to the positive and enjoyable aspects of human sexuality and intimacy, which can be a critical aspect of human sexuality and culture. In the context of the Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, pleasure can provide a framework for understanding and exploring the complexity and nature of human sexuality and its various expressions. For instance, pleasure can be used to examine how different cultures and societies construct and express human sexuality in unique and innovative ways, and how these expressions reflect and reinforce broader cultural and societal norms and values.

Power refers to the ability or capacity to influence or control others, which can be a critical aspect of human sexuality and culture. In the context of the Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, power can provide a framework for understanding and analyzing the social and cultural contexts in which human sexuality is constructed and expressed. For example, power can be used to examine how power and sexuality are constructed and expressed in different cultures and societies, and how these constructions reflect and reinforce broader cultural and societal norms and values.

Privilege refers to the unearned advantages or benefits that are granted to certain groups or individuals based on their social or cultural status, which can be a critical aspect of human sexuality and culture. In the context of the Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, privilege can provide a framework for understanding and analyzing the social and cultural contexts in which human sexuality is constructed and expressed. For instance, privilege can be used to examine how privilege and sexuality are constructed and expressed in different cultures and societies, and how these constructions reflect and reinforce broader cultural and societal norms and values.

Queer refers to the non-normative or unconventional sexual and gender identities, which can be a valid and

meaningful aspect of human sexuality and identity. In the context of the Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, queer can provide a framework for understanding and exploring the complexity and nature of human sexuality and its various expressions. For example, queer can be used to examine how different cultures and societies construct and express human sexuality in unique and innovative ways, and how these expressions reflect and reinforce broader cultural and societal norms and values.

Sex refers to the biological and physical aspects of human reproduction and sexuality, which can be a critical aspect of human sexuality and culture. In the context of the Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, sex can provide a framework for understanding and exploring the complexity and nature of human sexuality and its various expressions. For instance, sex can be used to examine how different cultures and societies construct and express human sexuality in unique and innovative ways, and how these expressions reflect and reinforce broader cultural and societal norms and values.

Sexuality refers to the complex and multifaceted nature of human sex and intimacy, which can be a critical aspect of human sexuality and culture. In the context of the Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, sexuality can provide a framework for understanding and exploring the complexity and nature of human sexuality and its various expressions. For example, sexuality can be used to examine how different cultures and societies construct and express human sexuality in unique and innovative ways, and how these expressions reflect and reinforce broader cultural and societal norms and values.

Sex work refers to the exchange of sexual services for money or other forms of compensation, which can be a complex and nuanced aspect of human sexuality and culture. In the context of the Postgraduate Certificate in Sexuality and Culture, sex work can