

Jane Cartwright – Medieval Studies, Celtic Studies, Welsh

‘Virginity is a key to the analysis of sex-gender systems. Depending on how it is deployed, it may confirm or disrupt sexual difference, sexual hierarchy and the sexual economy’ (Bernau et al., *Medieval Virginites*, p. 2). Virginity is also paradoxical in that it is defined by both absence and presence and its cultural value lies predominantly in the fact that it has not yet been used. Analyse these issues with reference to some of the patristic and medieval sources you have studied.

Angus Slater – Theology, Religious Studies, Islamic Studies

Simone De Beauvoir wrote that “One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman”. Drawing on the work you have undertaken so far in this module, delineate the meaning of this quotation and how a variety of gender theorists have seen it function.

Jessica Keady – Biblical Studies, Religious Studies

‘The narrative of Adam and Eve in Genesis is a perfect example of misogyny.’ Examine this statement using primary and secondary sources.

Luci Attala – Anthropology, International Development

Adopting a global perspective, explore how being trans can be understood.

Lina Malagon – International Development, Global Citizenship

From a socio-political and economic analysis, what are the reasons and justification behind the gender pay gap?

Sarah Reynolds – Creative Writing, English

Taking inspiration from the material you have encountered on this module, write a short story of approximately 2,500 words in length. Your creative work should be accompanied by a 500-word critical commentary in which you reflect upon the themes, concepts and historical research that have influenced your creative practice.

Ruth Parkes – Classics

How is Eutropius linked to women in Claudian’s *In Eutropium*? What is the effect?