

I. Introduction: Standard Feminist Critiques of Marxism

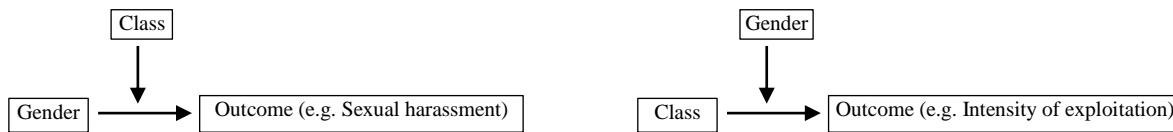
- Marxist class concepts are gender-blind
- Class reductionism: gender is “reduced” to class
- Class inequality is treated as “more important” than gender inequality

II. The Interaction of Class & Gender

1. Micro/macro analysis
2. Two domains of problems
 - Analyses of the joint effects of class and gender in explaining various things.
 - Analyses of the effects of class and gender *on each other*.

III. Joint Effects of class and gender in explaining various things

1. Two basic theses:
 - *Thesis 1. Distinct mechanisms thesis.*
 - *Thesis 2: Interactive effects Thesis.* $X = B_1\text{Class} + B_2\text{Gender} + B_3(\text{Gender} \times \text{class})$
2. What does an “interaction” really mean?



IV. Effects of class and gender on each other.

1. Effects of GENDER on CLASS
 - 1.1. *Shaping the way people are connected to the class structure via (1) sorting, and (2) mediated ties.*
 - 1.2. *Shaping the nature of class locations themselves.*
- 2 Effects of CLASS on GENDER
 - 2.1. *Functional explanations & interest explanations*
 - What is a Functional explanation?
 - Interest explanations
 - Back to gender
 - Two examples: (1). Frederick Engels’ account of origins of male domination; (2). Marxist feminist explanations of unpaid domestic labor
 - 2.2 *Class structure may obstruct transformation of gender, even if gender inequality is not functional*
 - 2.3 *Dynamic asymmetry of class and gender*

V. Visions of Emancipation, challenges of explanation

1. Marxism & Feminism as emancipatory critical theories
2. The emancipatory visions
 - 2.1 Marxism & classlessness.
 - 2.2 Feminism & Emancipation: genderlessness? Gender equality?
3. The explanatory challenges
 - 3.1 The general problem
 - 3.2 The explanatory challenges