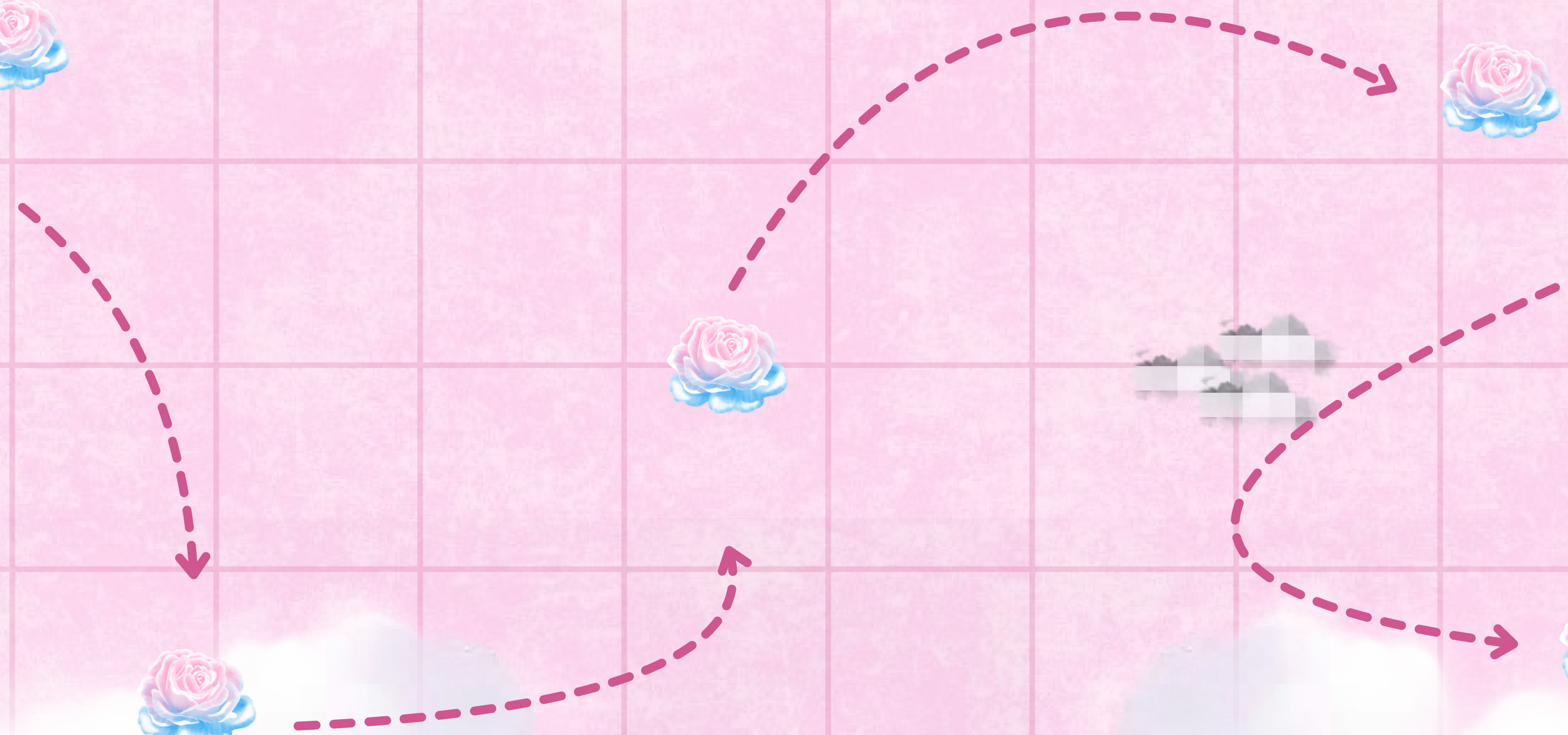
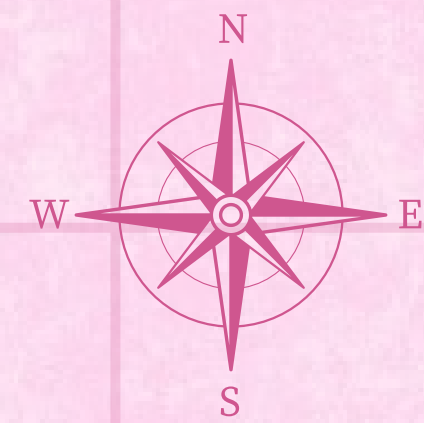


# *Interwoven Voices:*

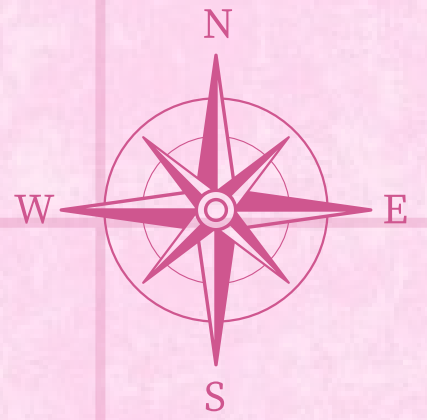
BLACK FEMINISM,  
ECOFEMINISM, POSTMODERN  
FEMINISM, QUEER FEMINISM,  
AND TRANSFEMINISM  
PERSPECTIVES



# Discussion Map



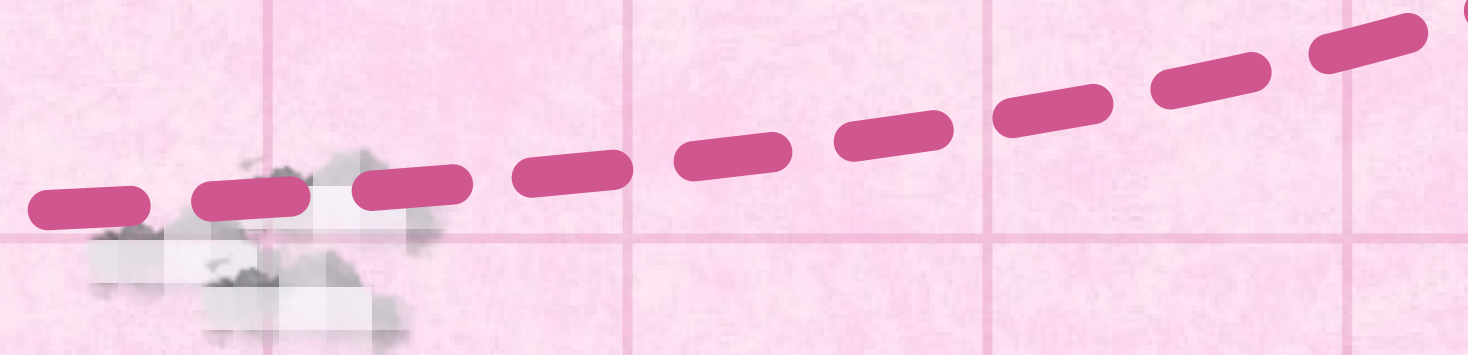
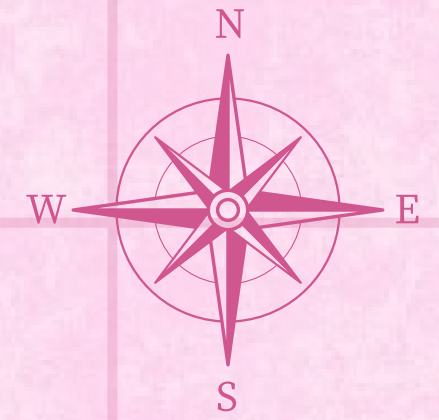
# *Discussion Map*



**Black Feminism**

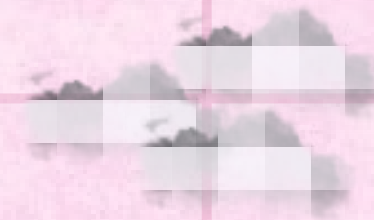
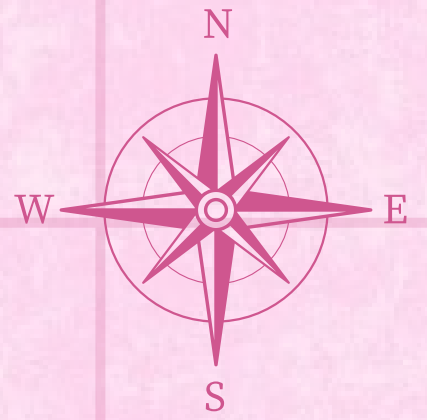


# *Discussion Map*



Ecofeminism

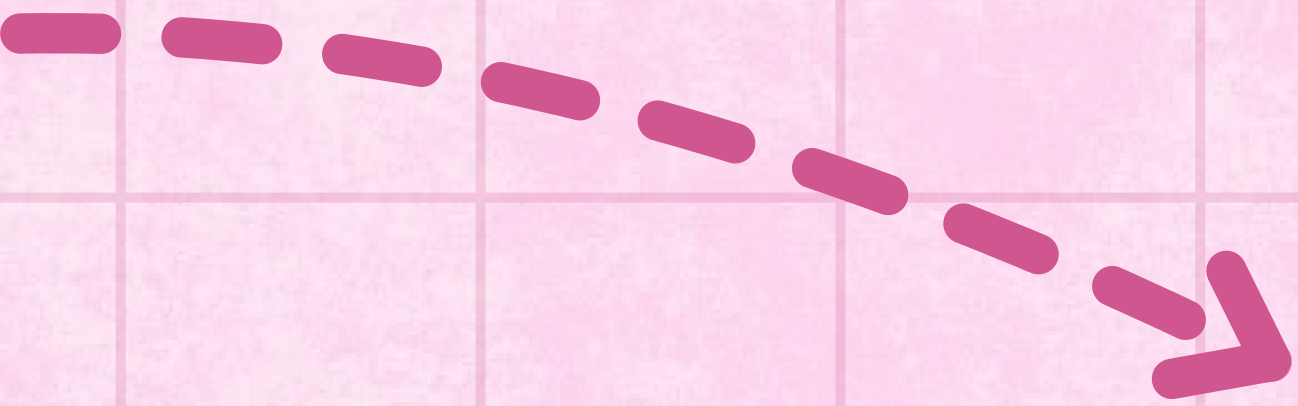
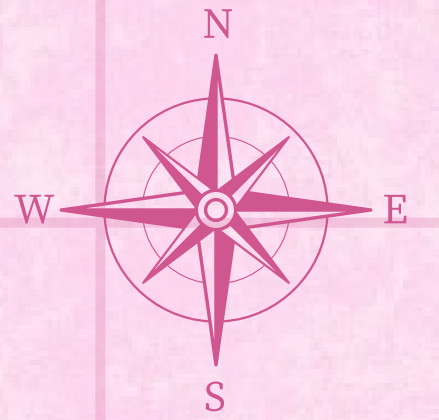
# *Discussion Map*



Postmodern Feminism



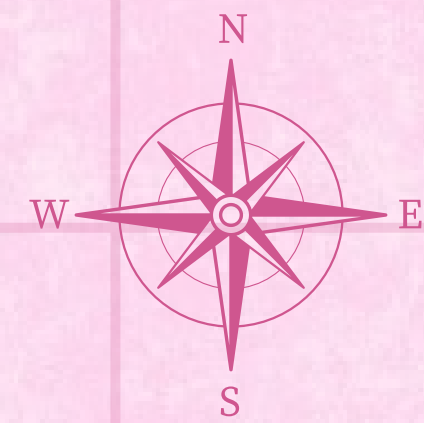
# *Discussion Map*



Queer Feminism



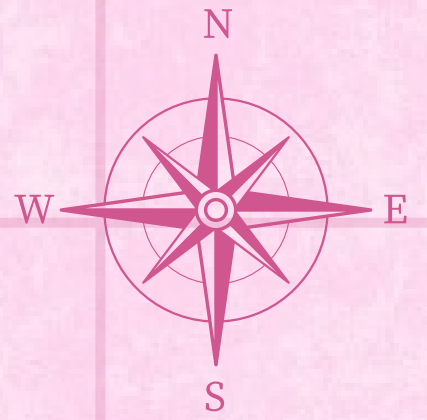
# *Discussion Map*



**T r a n s**



# Discussion Map



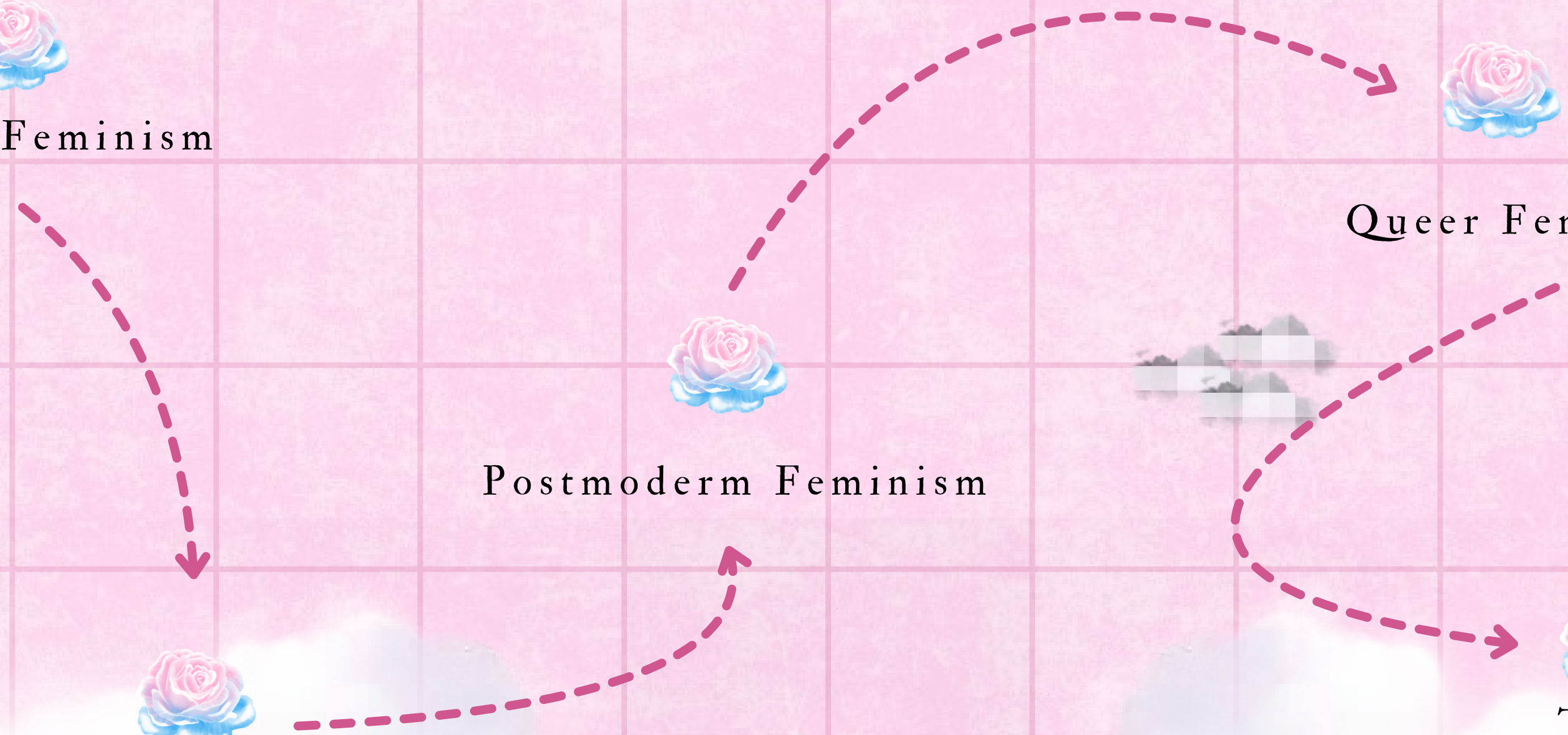
  
Black Feminism

  
Queer Feminism

  
Postmodern Feminism

  
Ecofeminism

  
Trans



# *Learning Objectives*



- Provide in-depth discussion on Black feminism, Ecofeminism, Postmodern feminism, Queer feminism, and Trans and its perspectives in the context of the Philippines and the world.
- Compare how these perspectives address issues of gender, power, and inequality in Philippine society and the world.
- Connect and distinguish these feminist perspectives and reflect on their relevance in Gender and Society.
- Apply the principles of these perspectives to propose inclusive practices or responses to gender issues in the Philippines and the world.

# *Black Feminism*



# *Black Feminism*

Black feminism is a movement that addresses the unique oppression Black women face from both racism and sexism

# Core Ideas

## **1. Intersectionality**

Oppressions overlap → race + gender + class + sexuality.

## **2. Standpoint of Black Women**

Black women's lived experiences

### **3. Critique of White Feminism**

Mainstream feminism often centered on white, middle-class women.

### **4. Critique of Sexism in Black Liberation**

Black women's voices must not be erased in Black movements.

### **5. Liberation for All**

If Black women are free, everyone is freer.

*How Black Feminism  
Began?*

**Black feminism started as a response to the limitations of both the mainstream feminist movement and the civil rights movement.**



*”Ain’t I a Woman?”*

- Sojourner Truth (1851)



*A voice from the south*

Anna Julia Cooper (1892)

# *Notable People*



Kimberlé Crenshaw  
(1989)



Sojourner Truth  
(1851)



Anna Julia Cooper  
(1892)

# *WHY BLACK FEMINISM MATTERS TODAY*

*Inclusive equality*



*Representation*



*Stronger movement*



# *Ecofeminism*

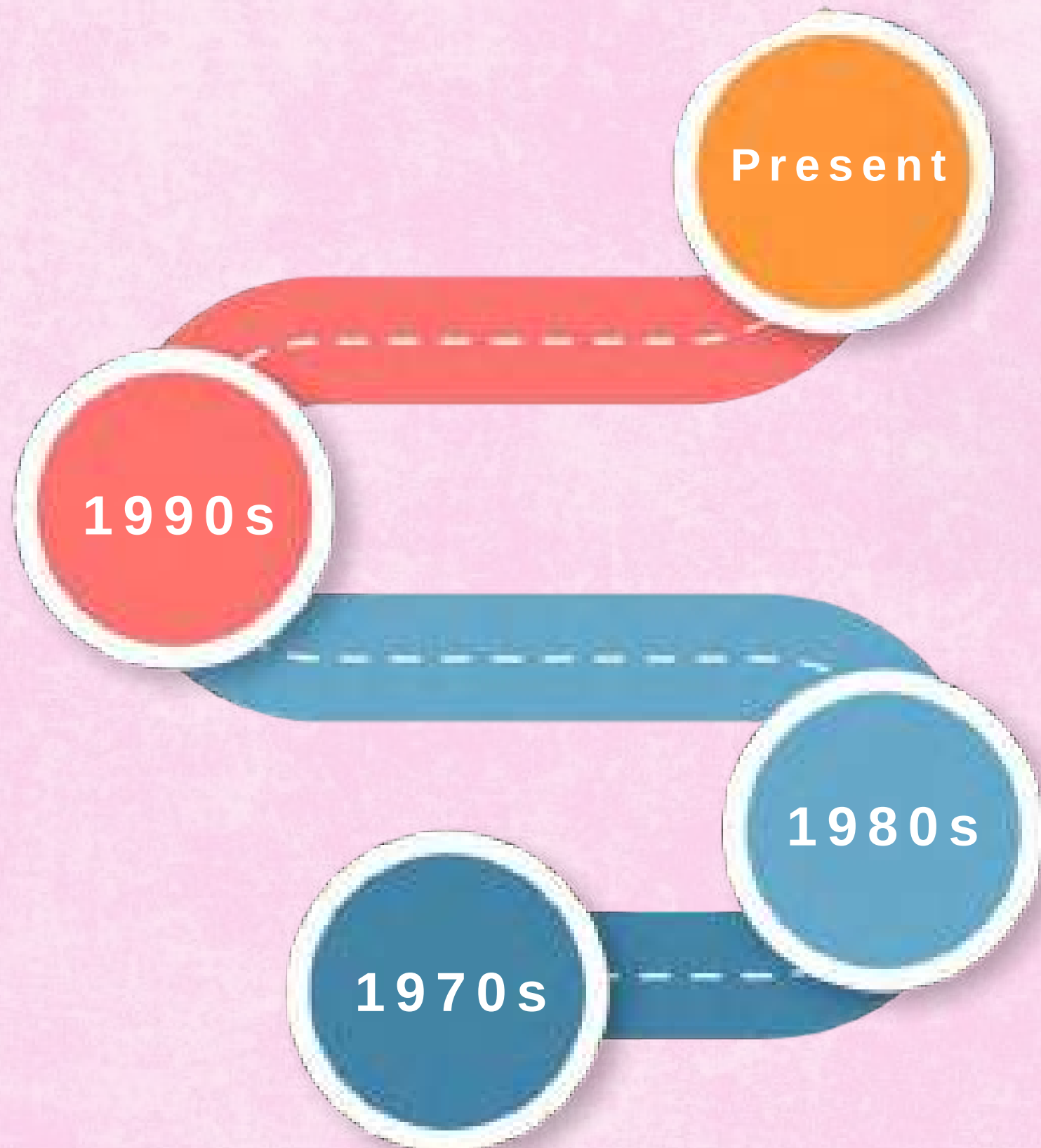




# *Ecofeminism*

a movement that links the fight for gender equality with the struggle for environmental protection, showing how women and nature are both affected by systems of power

# *History of Ecofeminism*





# *History of Ecofeminism*

- This was when the the term “ecofeminism” was first used by Françoise d’Eaubonne in 1974 (France).
- She argued that women and nature are connected and both oppressed under patriarchy.



**1970s**



# *History of Ecofeminism*



**1980s**

- **Ecofeminism spread in the USA and Europe.**
- **Activists and scholars linked environmental issues (deforestation, pollution) with women's struggles.**
- **Key events: protests against nuclear power, anti-deforestation campaigns.**



# *History of Ecofeminism*

- Gained influence in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.
- Women like Vandana Shiva (India) and Wangari Maathai (Kenya) led environmental justice movements.
- Brought ecofeminism into global discussions on climate change and sustainability.



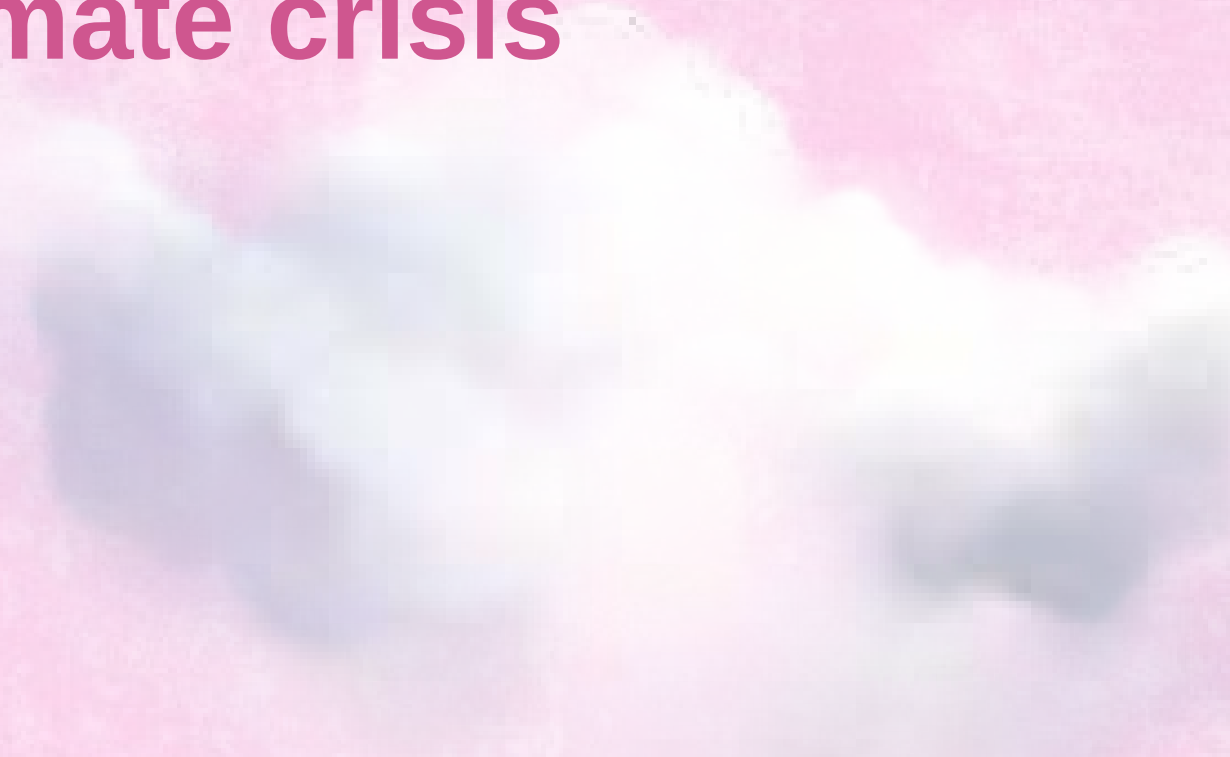
**1990s**



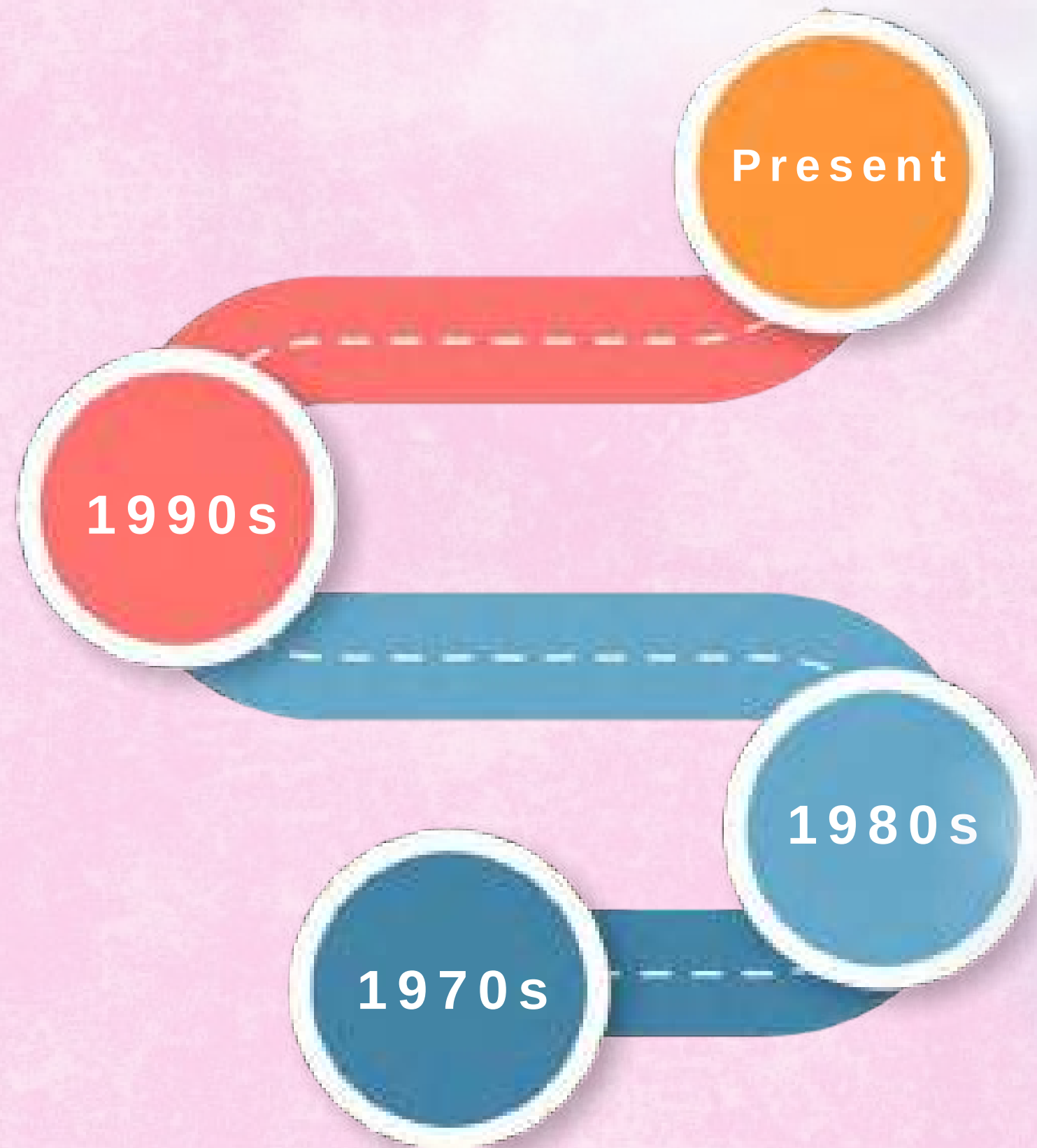
# *History of Ecofeminism*



**Present**

- **Focuses on climate justice, indigenous rights, and sustainability.**
  - **Emphasizes women's leadership in solving the climate crisis**
- 

# *History of Ecofeminism*



# *Notable Ecofeminists*



**Vandana Shiva (India)**

Activist for seed freedom and biodiversity



**Wangari Maathai (Kenya)**

Founder of Green Belt Movement,  
Nobel Peace Prize winner



**Karen Warren (USA)**

Philosopher who developed ecofeminist ethics

# *Ecofeminism in the Philippines*

## **CULTURE**

Connects women's traditional roles (farming, caregiving, resource management) with environmental protection.

## **RIGHTS**

Advocates for women's land rights, access to natural resources, and inclusion in climate policies.




## **ACTIVISM FOR CHANGE**

Seen in women-led environmental movements, tree planting drives, and grassroots campaigns against mining and deforestation.





## *Why is Ecofeminism important?*

- Protects nature and human rights**
  - Promotes sustainable living**
  - Empowers women as leaders in climate action**
- 

# *Examples of Ecofeminism in Action*



# *Examples of Ecofeminism in Action*



*“The Earth is the Mother, and women are the children of the Earth”*

*- Vandana Shiva -*

*Guess Who?*



A. Celine Dion

B. Celine Cornelio

C. Celine Plus

D. Celine Murillo

*Guess Who?*



**Celine Murillo**  
Filipino Environmentalist

# *Postmodern Feminism*



# *Postmodern Feminism*

*“There is no one way to be a woman.”*



# *Postmodern Feminism*

*“Feminism is for everyone.”*  
*(Rossitier, 2000)*



# *What is Postmodern Feminism?*

Postmodern feminism is a type of feminism that emerged in the late 20th century. It is marked by a rejection of traditional feminist ideas and an embrace of postmodern philosophy.



# *The Origins of Postmodern Feminism*

Postmodern feminism emerged in the 1980s as a reaction to the limitation of second-wave feminism, which focused on women's liberation and sought to establish a universal identity for women based on shared experiences of oppression.

# *Rejection of Essentialism*

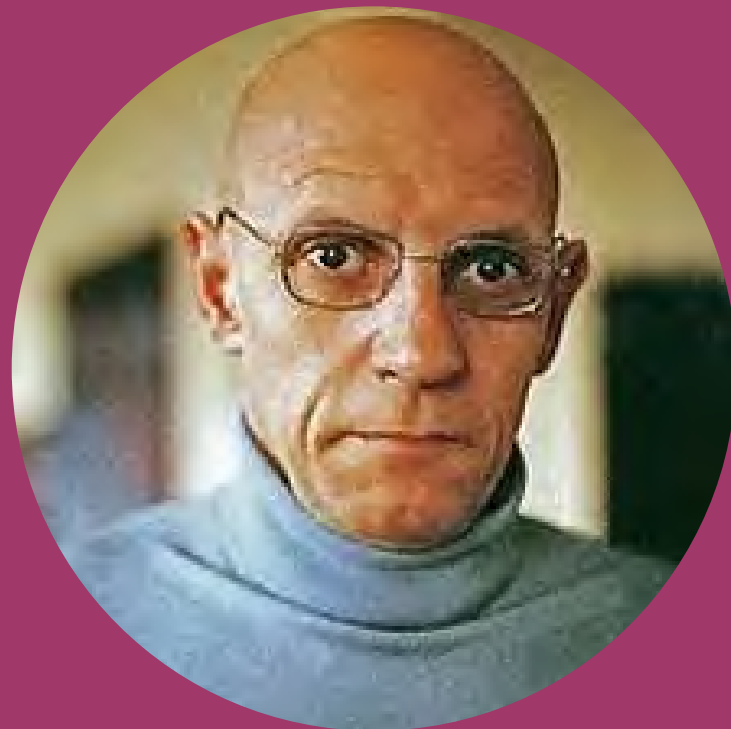
Postmodern feminists argue that the category of “woman” is not a fixed biological or social reality but it is instead a social construct shaped by culture, language, and power relations.



# *Gender as a Social Construct and Performance*

They argue that gender is a performance—a series of actions and expressions that create the illusion of a fixed identity. This view challenges the traditional distinction between biological sex and the physical body is shaped by social forces.

# *Notable People*



Michel Foucault  
(1926-1984)



Judith Butler  
(1956)



Donna Haraway  
(1944)



Hélène Cixous (1937)

*A French feminist writer and theorist, Cixous is known for her concept of écriture féminine (“feminine writing”). She argues that women should create a new form of writing that is not considered by traditional, male-dominated structures and instead embraces fluidity, intuition, and the body.*

# *Why does Postmodern Feminism matter today?*

**Intersectionality** - Postmodern feminism's critique of the idea of a universal "woman" laid the groundwork for intersectionality. By emphasizing that a person's identity is shaped by overlapping factors like race, class, sexuality, and ability, it forces feminism to be more inclusive and to recognize that not all women experience oppression in the same way.

# *Why does Postmodern Feminism matter today?*

**Gender Fluidity and Non-Binary Identities** - It challenges the notion that gender is a fixed biological reality and instead sees it as a fluid, socially constructed expression.

# Queer Feminism



*What can you infer on this image?*



# *Queer*



challenges rigid categories like male/female, straight/gay. It points out that sexuality and gender are more fluid than society often admits.

# *Feminism*



a movement and way of thinking that fights against gender inequality. It questions systems that give men more power and argues for women's rights, gender equality, and freedom from patriarchal control.



# *Queer Feminism*

a strand of feminism that integrates queer theory to challenge patriarchy, heteronormativity, and fixed categories of identity.

# Queer Feminism

It not only critiques the binary of male vs. female but also questions how and why identities are limited, emphasizing that gender and sexuality are socially constructed, fluid, and intersect with race, class, and other forms of power and oppression.

## *Intersectionality*

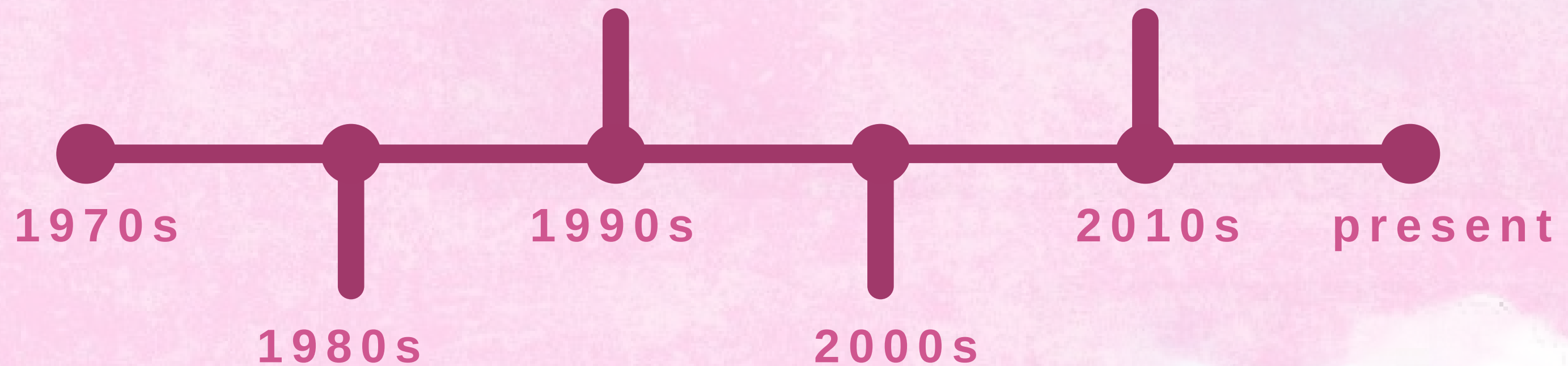
a theoretical framework analyzing how multiple identity markers (like race, class, and gender) overlap and interact to create distinct forms of privilege and oppression

## *Queer Feminism*

an approach that applies queer theory and intersectional analysis to critique power structures and dismantle gender-based and sexual oppression

both recognize how interconnected different forms of social inequality are and how they compound to affect individuals

# *Queer Feminism*





1970s

# *Queer Feminism*

**1970:** Radical feminism challenges traditional gender roles. Early lesbian feminists, like members of the Lavender Menace, push for inclusion in mainstream feminism.

**1979:** Audre Lorde publishes *The Master's Tools Will Never Dismantle the Master's House*, calling out racism and heterosexism inside feminism.



1970s

1980s

# *Queer Feminism*

1981: Cherríe Moraga and Gloria Anzaldúa edit *This Bridge Called My Back*, centering women of color and queer voices.

Late 1980s: “Queer” is reclaimed by activists. ACT UP fights the AIDS crisis, linking sexuality and gender politics with health justice.



1970s

1980s

1990s

# *Queer Feminism*

**1990: Judith Butler releases *Gender Trouble*, a foundation for queer theory.**

**1994: Black feminist scholars like bell hooks critique white, middle-class perspectives and connect race, sexuality, and gender.**





1970s

1980s

1990s

2000s

# *Queer Feminism*

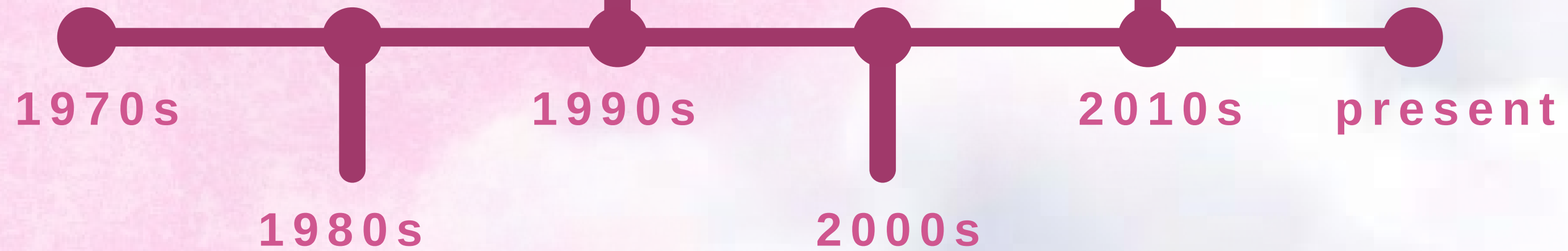
- Intersectionality, coined by Kimberlé Crenshaw in 1989, becomes central to queer feminist thinking. Activists highlight trans rights, sex worker rights, and reproductive justice as shared causes.



# *Queer Feminism*

Movements such as #MeToo and Black Lives Matter integrate queer feminist principles: challenging gender norms, centering marginalized voices, and linking sexual violence to broader systems of oppression.





# *Queer Feminism*

- Ongoing advocacy for trans inclusion in feminism. Global protests, like Pride marches that spotlight Black and trans lives continue to shape queer feminist politics.



# *Notable People*



**Audre  
Lorde**

Image from Public Domain

# *Notable People*



**Audre  
Lorde**

- A foundational voice in Black queer feminism.
- She was a poet, activist, and writer who fused race, gender, sexuality, and justice.
- Her essays, especially *Sister Outsider*, urged readers to embrace difference and self-expression as tools against oppression.

Image from Public Domain

# *Notable People*



**Audre  
Lorde**



**bell  
hooks**

Image from Public Domain

# *Notable People*



**bell  
hooks**

- A powerfully respected feminist thinker who insisted mainstream feminism often overlooked race and class.
- Known for her accessible writing, she embraced the label “queer-not-gay” to signify how identity can defy neat categories.
- Advocated living out loud and creating space when none exists.

Image from Public Domain

# *Notable People*



**Audre  
Lorde**



**bell  
hooks**



**Chayanika  
Shah**

Image from Public Domain

# *Notable People*



**Chayanika  
Shah**

- An Indian queer feminist, educator, and activist.
- She brings science, queer rights, and feminism into conversation, critically looking at how science disciplines shape bodies and social norms.
- She's a leading voice in feminist science studies and queer activism in South Asia.

Image from Public Domain

# *Notable People*



**Audre  
Lorde**

*Warrior Poet*



**bell  
hooks**

*Bold Critic*



**Chayanika  
Shah**

*Queer Educator*

Image from Public Domain

*Question to Ponder*

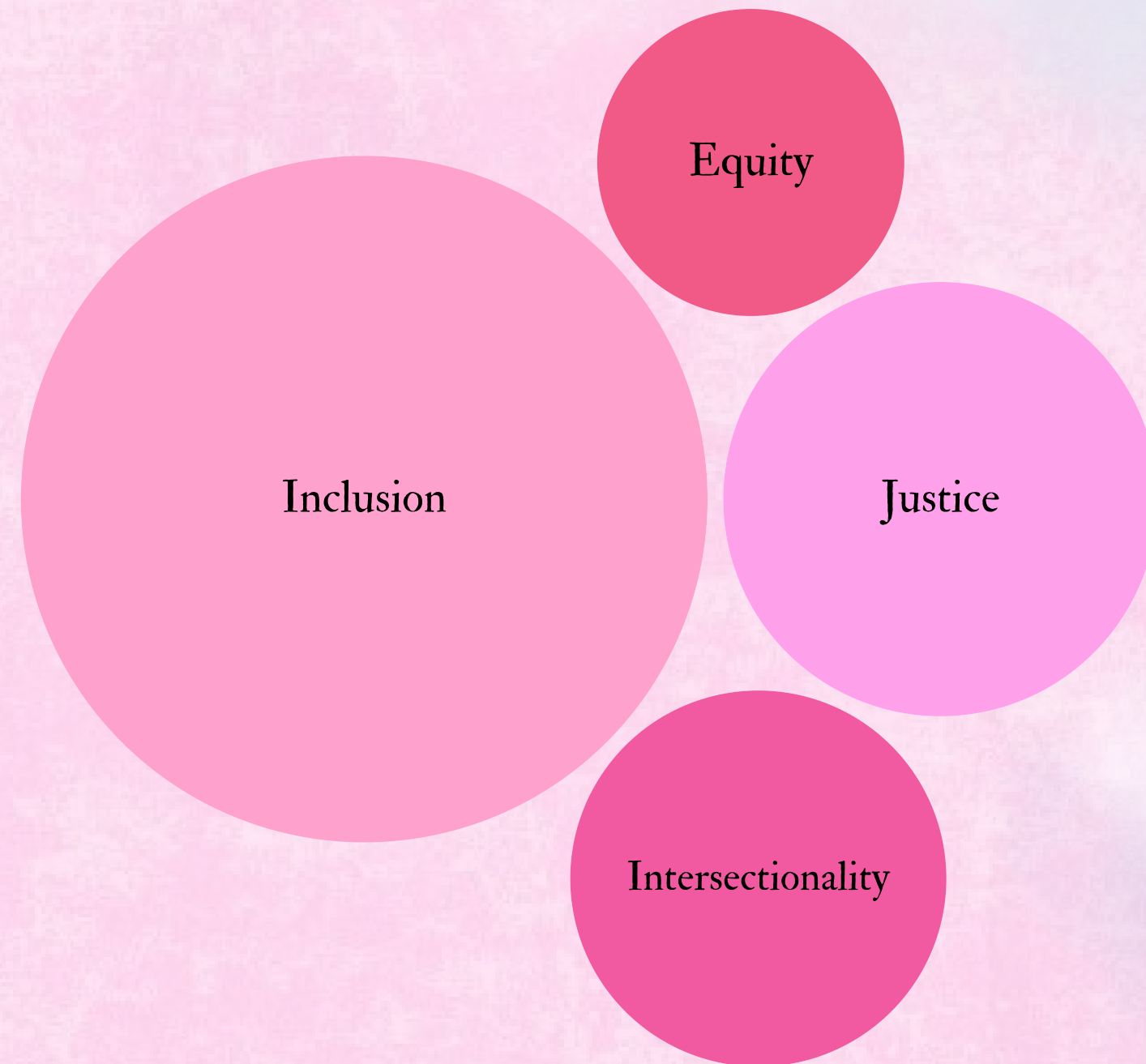
# WHY QUEER FEMINISM MATTERS TODAY?

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00918369.2018.1517501>

Queer Feminism

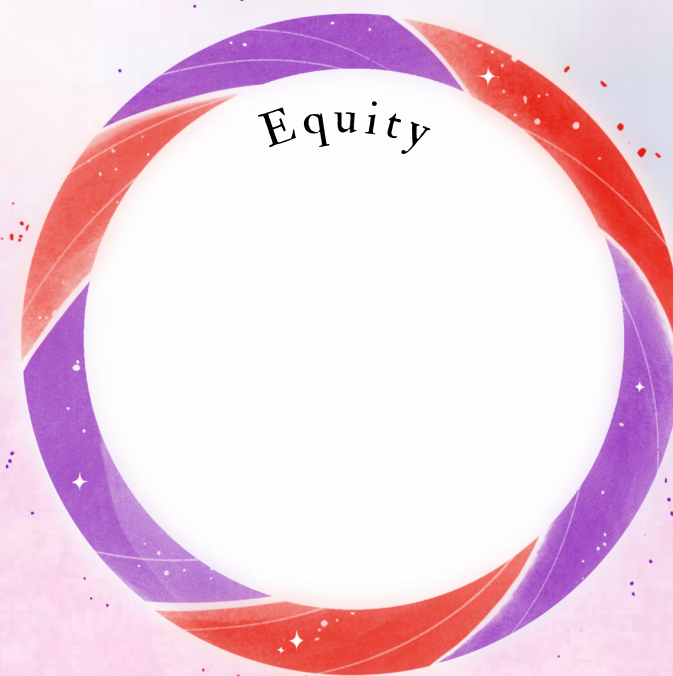
# *Question to Ponder*

| **WHY QUEER FEMINISM MATTERS TODAY?**



# *Question to Ponder*

| **WHY QUEER FEMINISM MATTERS TODAY?**



# Question to Ponder

## | WHY QUEER FEMINISM MATTERS TODAY?

### Inclusion

Makes sure all gender and sexual identities are seen and valued.

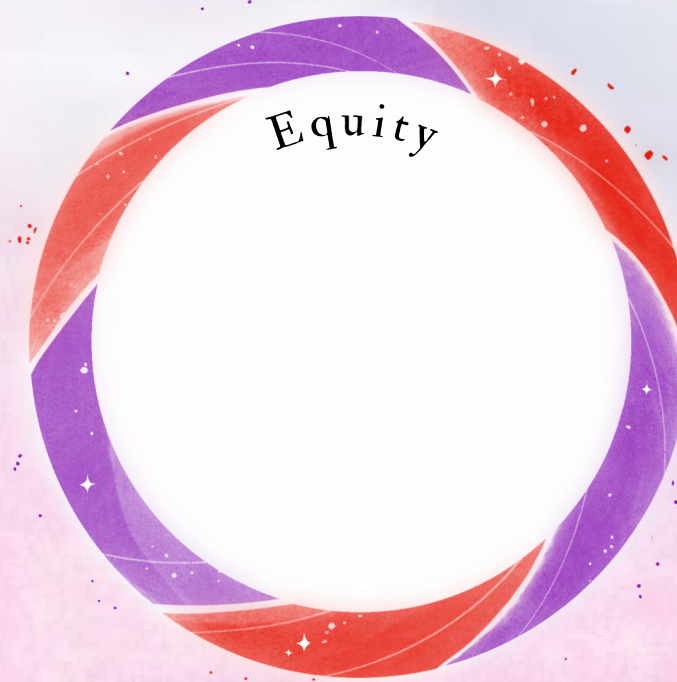
### Justice

### Equity

### Intersectionality

# *Question to Ponder*

## | *WHY QUEER FEMINISM MATTERS TODAY?*



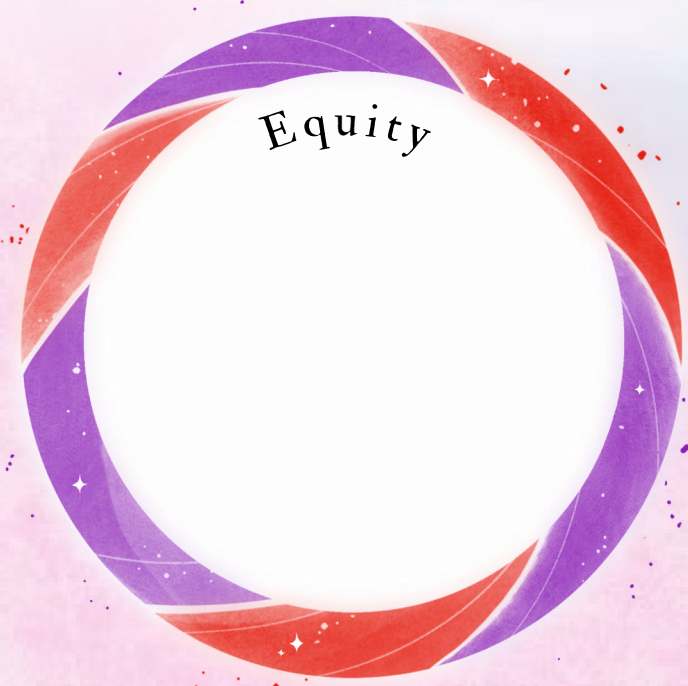
# *Question to Ponder*

## | WHY QUEER FEMINISM MATTERS TODAY?



# *Question to Ponder*

## | WHY QUEER FEMINISM MATTERS TODAY?



# Question to Ponder

## | WHY QUEER FEMINISM MATTERS TODAY?

### Inclusion

Makes sure all gender and sexual identities are seen and valued.

### Justice

It pushes back against systems of oppression to build a freer society for everyone.

### Equity

It calls for fair treatment that goes beyond equal rights to real access and opportunity.

### Intersectionality

It connects struggles across race, class, gender, and sexuality.

# Queer Feminism in the Philippines

## CULTURE

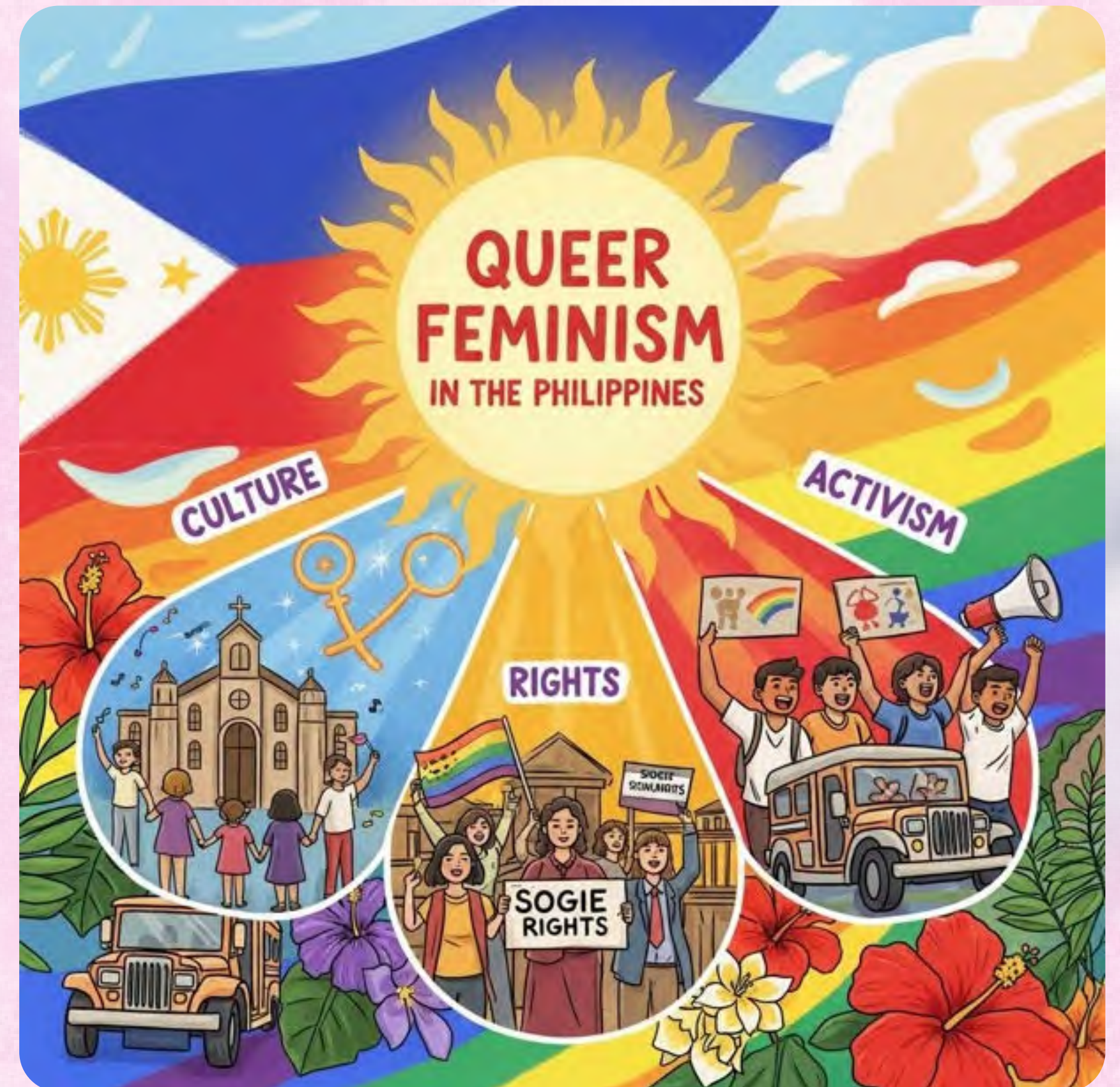
Breaks rigid gender roles shaped by tradition and religion.

## RIGHTS

Pushes for SOGIE Equality and anti-discrimination laws.

## ACTIVISM FOR CHANGE

Seen in student orgs and grassroots LGBTQ+ movements.



# Reflection

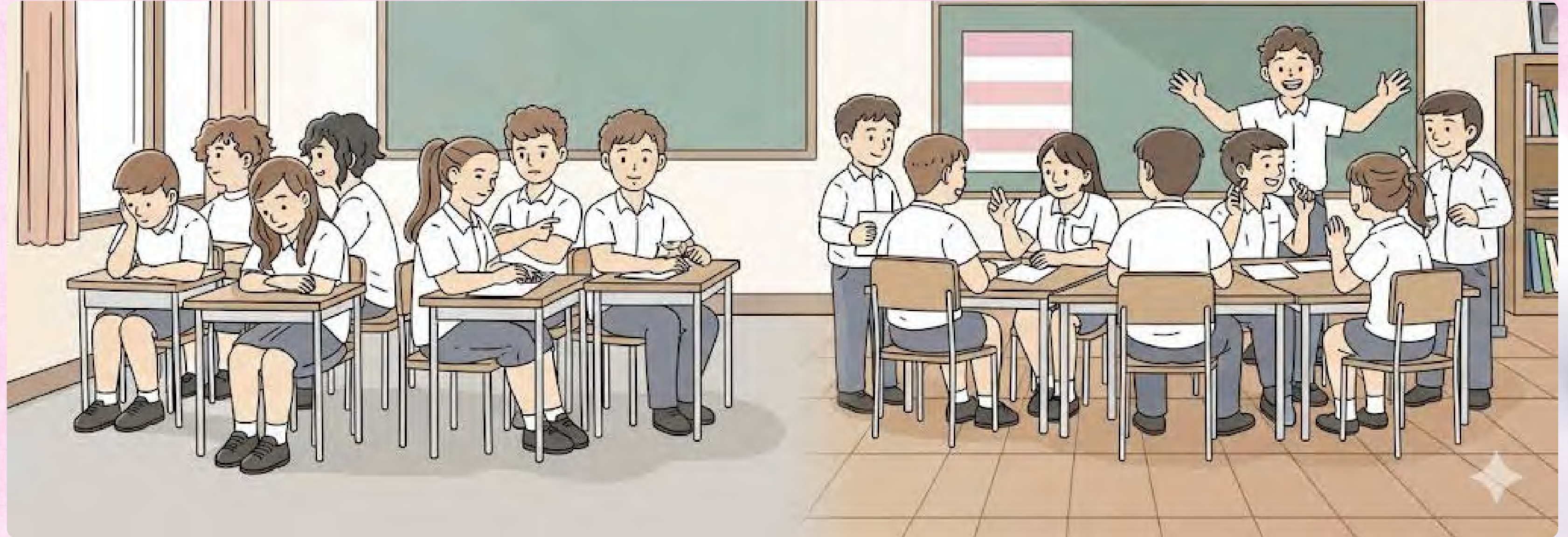
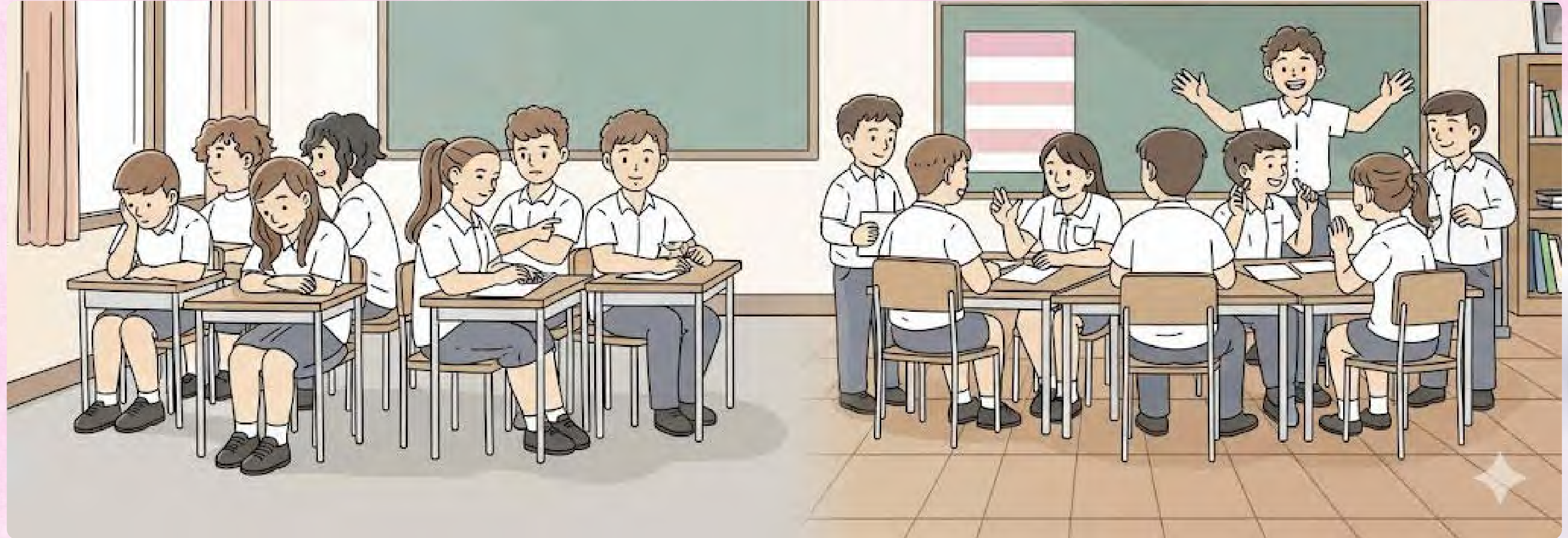


Image generated by Gemini AI (Nano Banana)

Queer Feminism

# Reflection



*"Feminism isn't about making women strong. Women are already strong. It's about changing the way the world perceives that strength."*

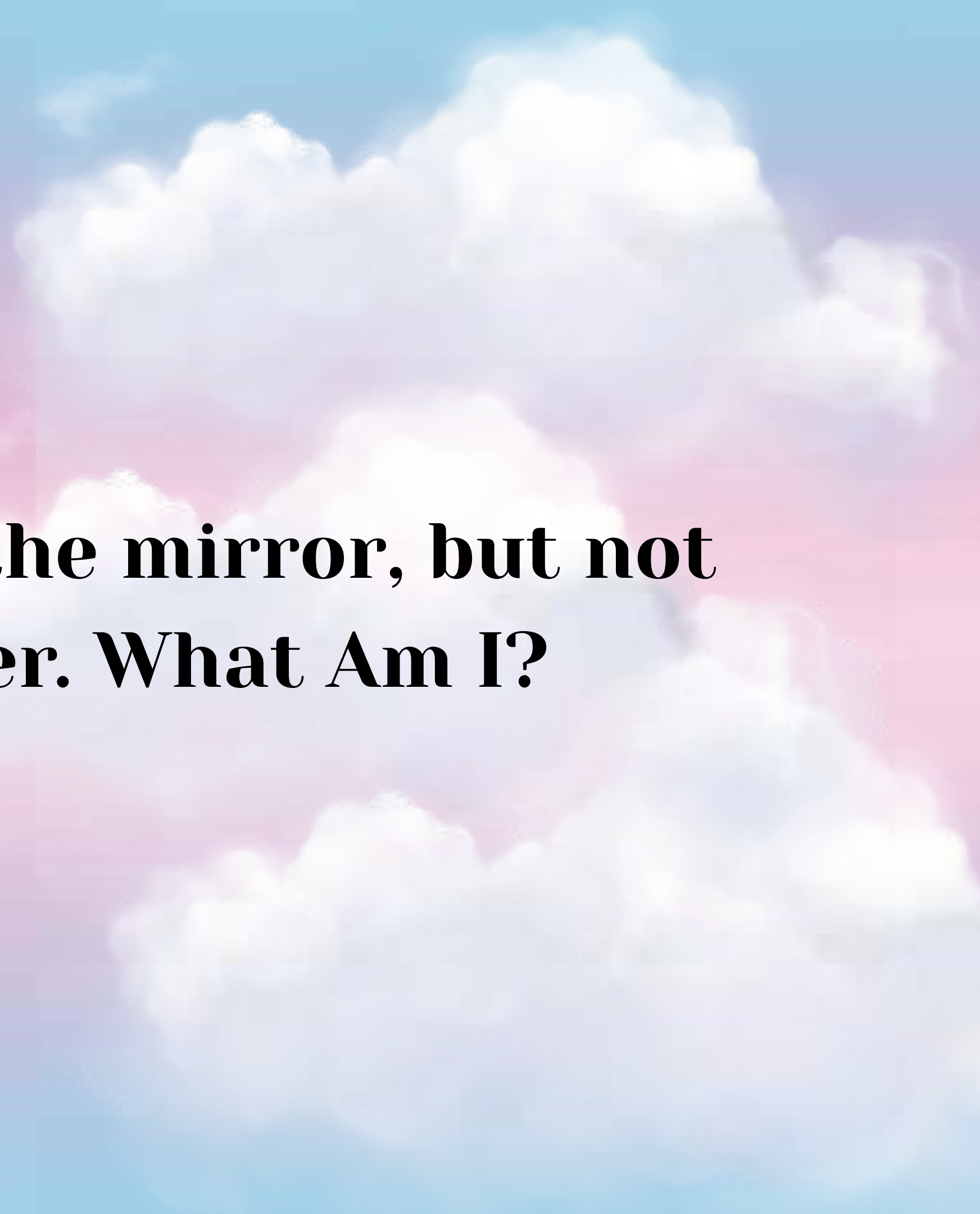
- G.D. Anderson -

Image generated by Gemini AI (Nano Banana)

• **Queer Feminism** •



**There's a woman in the mirror, but not everyone sees her. What Am I?**



# *Trans Feminism*



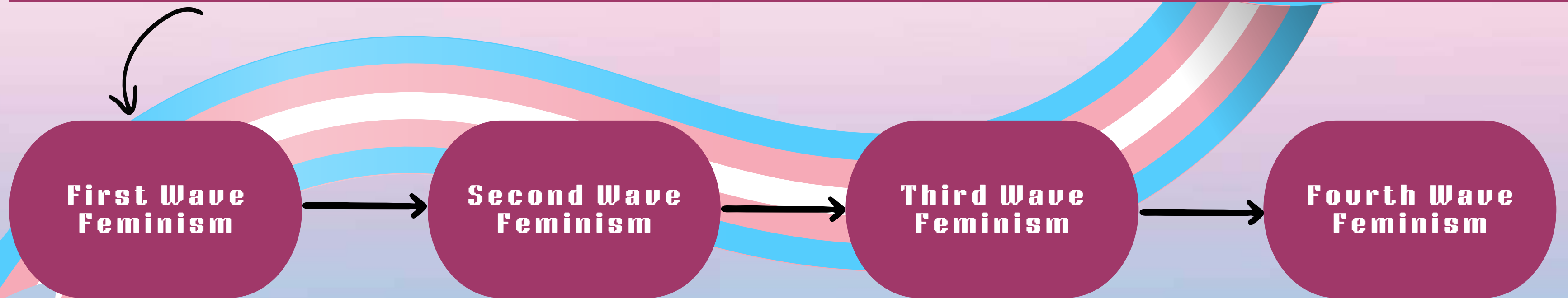
# *Trans Feminism*

Trans feminism mainly advocates the rights of transgender, especially transwomen, to identify as their preferred gender rather than the one they were assigned at birth based on their biological sex. The movement also supports trans rights in other fields and fights to include them in central feminism. It Challenges cisnormativity and expands feminist thought intersects with queer theory, racial justice, and disability rights.



# *History and Evolution*

Transfeminism emerged as a response to the exclusion of transgender individuals—especially trans women—from mainstream feminist discourse. Early feminist waves often marginalized trans voices.



# FIRST WAVE FEMINISM (1848-1920S)

Centered on white, middle-class cisgender and excluded trans voices and women of color. First-wave feminism largely ignored queer and trans identities.

## SECOND WAVE FEMINISM (1960S - 1990S)

Trans women were often marginalized or excluded, notably in debates over women's spaces and identity.



## **Sandy Stone**

- Media theorist, academic and founder of transgender studies.
- Pioneered transgender studies
- Influenced queer theory and transfeminist discourse.
- Known for her essay “The Empire Strikes Back: A Posttranssexual Manifesto” (1987)
- Challenging medicalized narratives of trans identity

### *The Empire Strikes Back*



### *A Posttranssexual Manifesto*

*By Sandy Stone*

## **“The Empire Strikes Back (1987)”**

**Challenged transphobia in feminist theory, laying groundwork for transfeminist critique of essentialist gender norms.**

# THIRD-WAVE FEMINISM (EARLY 1990S-2010S)

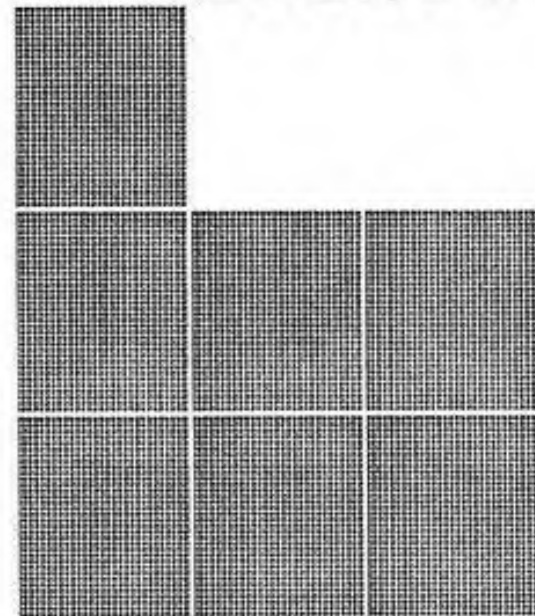
The third wave emerged in response to perceived limitations of the second wave, critiquing the idea of a single, universal experience of womanhood.



## Emi Koyama

- Activist, writer, intersectional feminist
- Expanded feminism to include marginalized identities
- Critiqued exclusionary practices in mainstream feminism
- Coined and Developed Transfeminism
- Known for her key work “The Transfeminist Manifesto” (2001)

### THE TRANS-FEMINIST MANIFESTO



EMI KOYAMA

### “Trans-Feminist Manifesto (2001)”

Defined transfeminism as a movement by and for trans women who view their liberation as intrinsically linked to all women's liberation.



## **Krista Scott-Dixon**

- Scholar, writer, educator
- Bridged academic feminism with practical empowerment
- Advocated for body-positive approaches to wellness
- Known for her *Trans/Forming Feminisim* (2006).

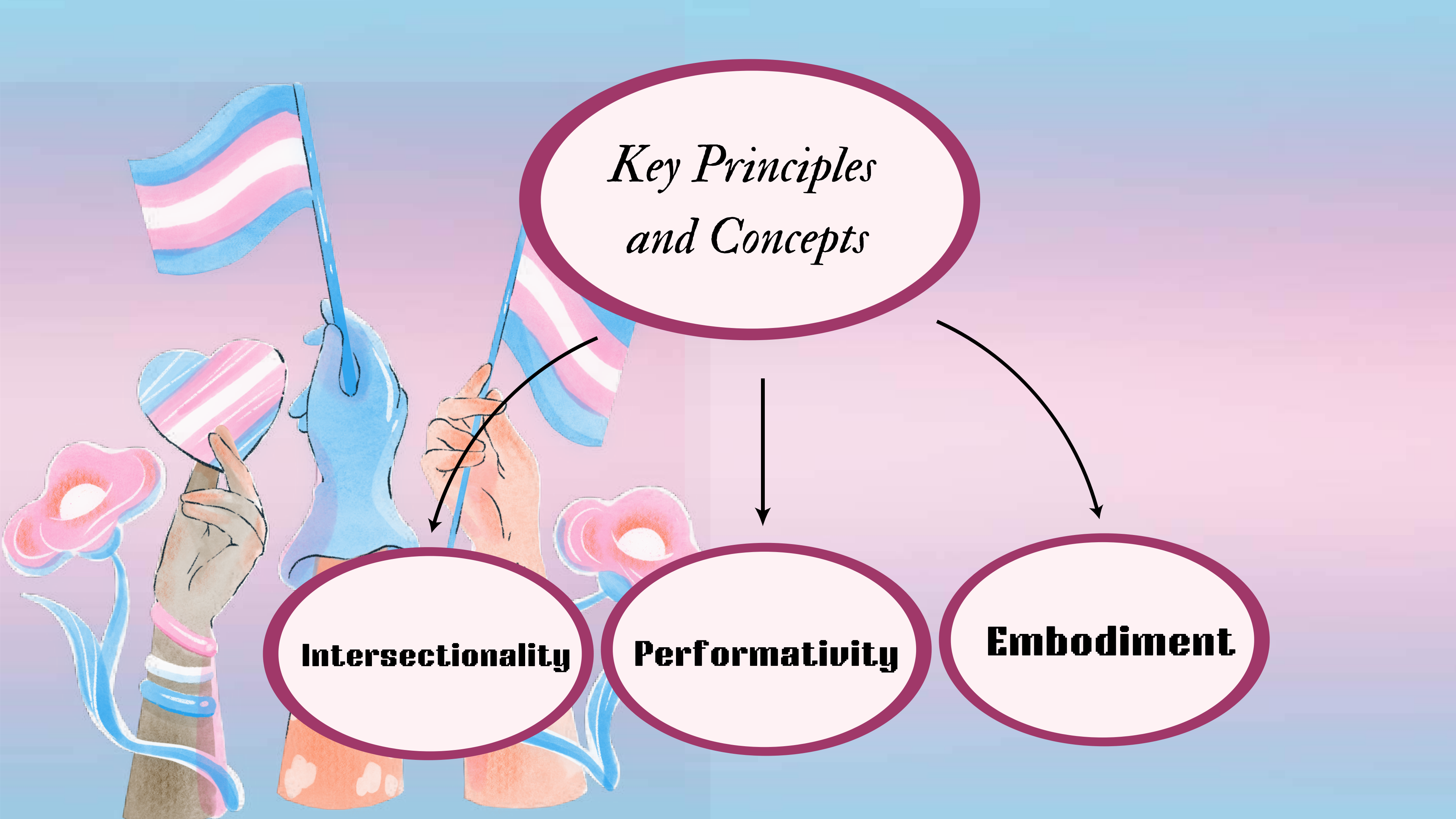


## **"Trans/Forming Feminisms (2006)"**

Transfeminist Voices Speak Out, the first book dedicated entirely to transfeminist thought, amplifying diverse trans voices within feminist scholarship

# FOURTH WAVE FEMINISM (2012 - PRESENT)

This wave is distinct for its deep engagement with digital technology and internet activism to promote feminist causes.

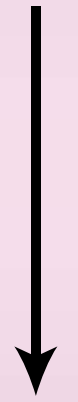
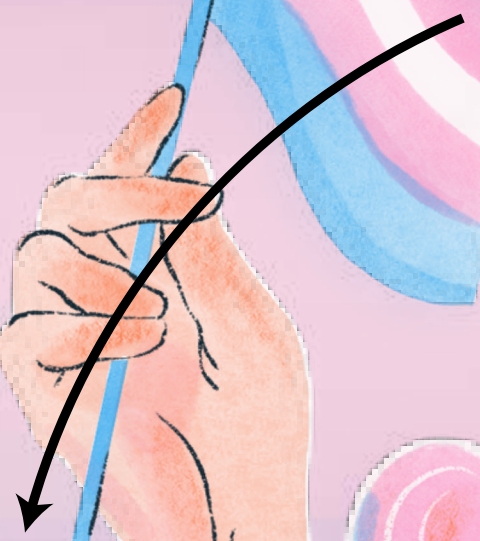


*Key Principles  
and Concepts*

**Intersectionality**

**Performativity**

**Embodiment**



# Intersectionality

**A term coined by Kimberlé Crenshaw, is essential to trans feminism because it highlights how overlapping systems of oppression—such as racism, sexism, transphobia, classism, and ableism—interact to shape individual experiences. Trans women of color, for example, often face compounded discrimination that cannot be addressed by single-issue activism. Trans feminism embraces intersectionality to ensure that advocacy is inclusive and responsive to the diverse realities of trans individuals, especially those at the margins of society. It insists that liberation must be holistic, not selective.**

# Performativity

**introduced by Judith Butler, refers to the idea that gender is not a fixed identity but a series of repeated actions and expressions that create the illusion of stability. In trans feminism, performativity is a liberating concept—it disrupts the notion that gender is biologically determined and instead affirms that gender can be self-defined and fluid. Trans individuals, through their lived experiences and expressions, challenge normative expectations and demonstrate that gender is socially constructed and open to reinterpretation. This concept empowers trans feminists to reclaim agency over their identities and resist imposed narratives.**

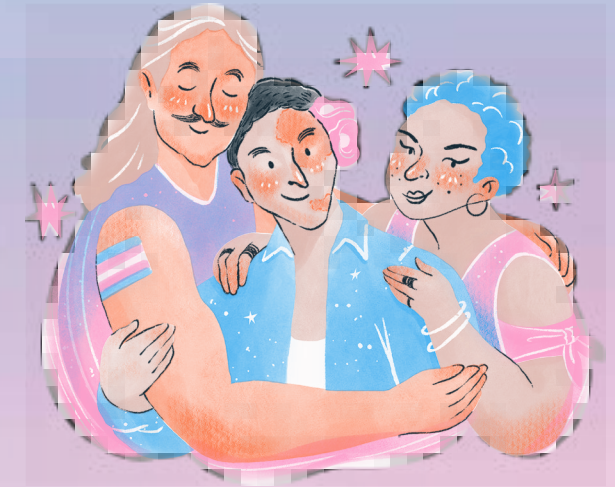
# Embodiment

**In trans feminism emphasizes the lived, material experience of the body. It recognizes that trans people navigate the world through bodies that are often politicized, medicalized, and scrutinized. Trans feminist thought values embodiment as a site of resistance and affirmation—where identity, autonomy, and dignity are asserted. Whether through gender-affirming healthcare, fashion, or movement, embodiment allows trans individuals to express their truths and challenge societal norms. It also calls attention to how institutions regulate bodies and how trans people resist those controls**

# *TRANSFEMINISM IN PHILIPPINES*

- **ACTIVISM AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZING**

Transfeminist activism is led by groups like "STRAP"— the Society of Trans Women of the Philippines—and supported by Pride PH and other LGBTQIA+ coalitions.



- **DISCRIMINATION AND LEGAL BARRIERS**

Trans Filipinas face systemic discrimination in education, employment, healthcare, and legal documentation. The Supreme Court case *\*Silverio v. Republic\** denied trans women the right to legally change their gender, reinforcing institutional exclusion.



- **ADVOCACY AND LEGAL REFORMS**

Transfeminist advocacy pushes for inclusive legislation, especially the "SOGIESC Equality Bill".

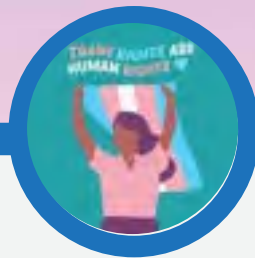
Quezon City introduced the “Right to Care” card and trans-inclusive graduation rites.



# *WHY TRANS FEMINISM MATTER TODAY?*



**Promotes  
Gender  
Equality**



**Protects  
Human  
Rights**



**Addresses  
Intersectionality,  
Performativity  
and Embodiment**



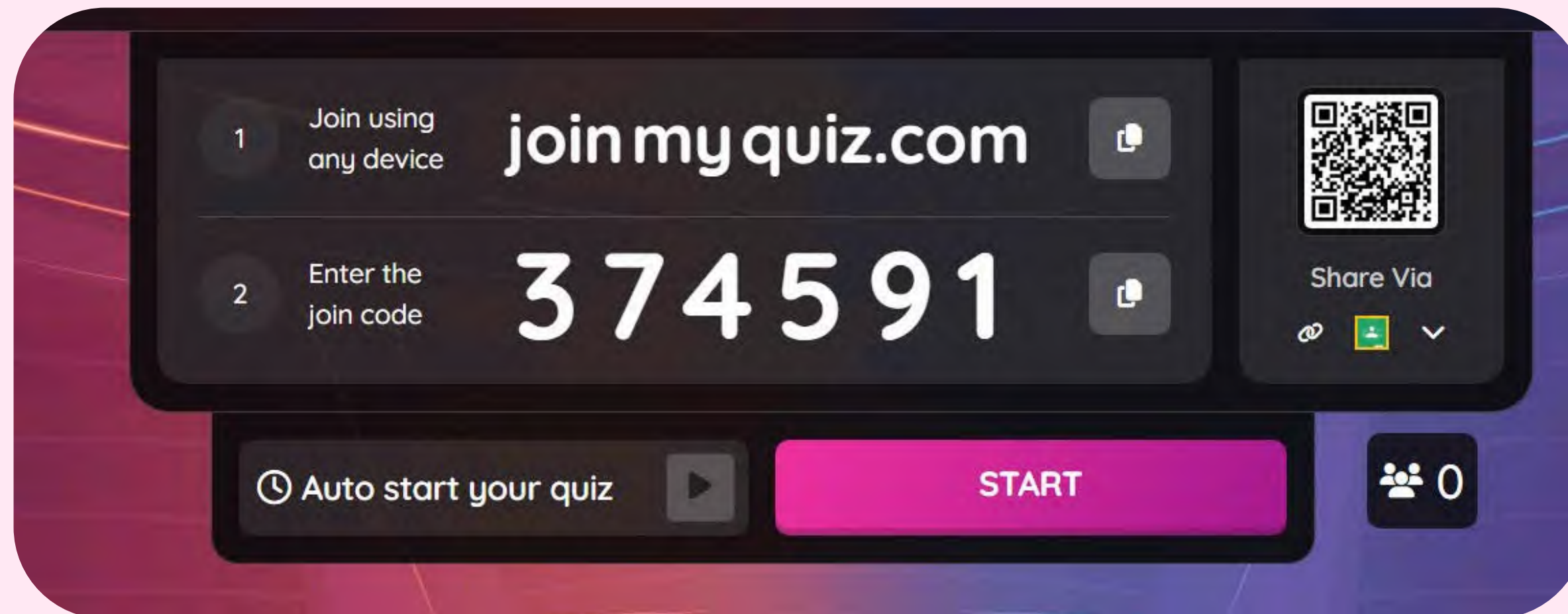
**Empowers  
Voices and  
Representation**



**Drives  
Social  
Change**

# Application

<https://wayground.com/join?gc=374591>



# *Interwoven Voices:*

BLACK FEMINISM,  
ECOFEMINISM, POSTMODERN  
FEMINISM, QUEER FEMINISM,  
AND TRANSFEMINISM  
PERSPECTIVES

