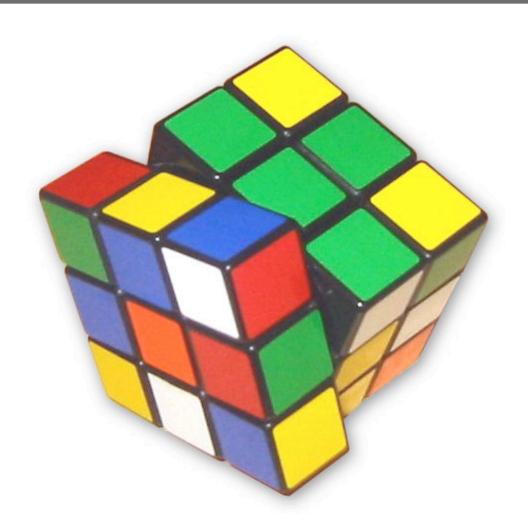
# Theory is an intellectual puzzle (not a description of the world)



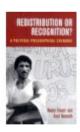
## Each theory is made up of constituent elements (constructs)

- Public
- Citizenship
- Power
- Knowledge
- Access
- Difference
- Identification
- Democracy
- Agency

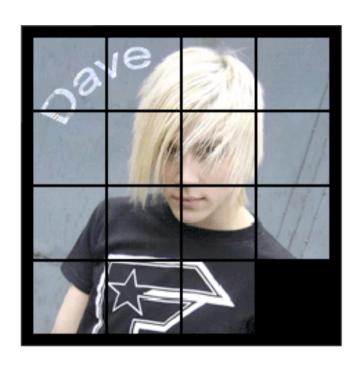


## Assembled, those constructs constitute a particular picture, or story



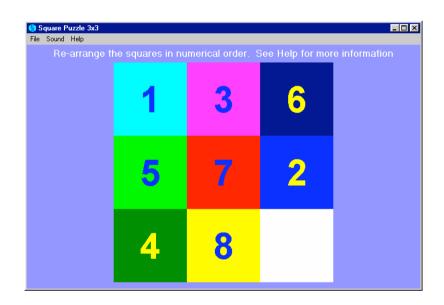






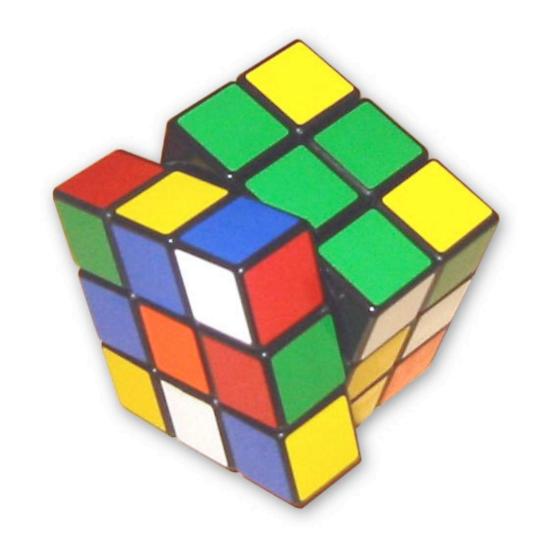
### Working with Theory

- What are the elements?
- How are they assembled?
- What is the picture/ story?
- What is at stake, in this work?
- Who benefits from *this* assemblage?



### Working with Theory

- The only way to see a picture, or story, is to play with the assemblage.
- The assemblage is always inter-textually, and historically contingent.



### Working with Theory

#### Don't

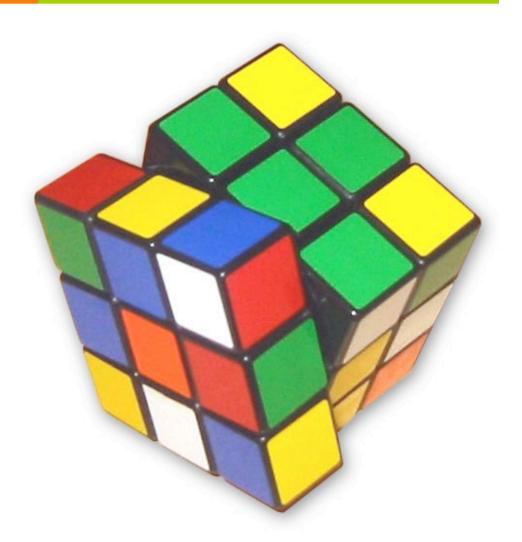
- Ask if it's right or wrong, or if y like it
- Ask it to solve a problem, or generate an answer

#### Do

Use it to think with

Try to figure out what kind of story telling

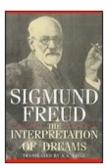
Play, advance knowledge, learn, tin stretch, innovate, invent



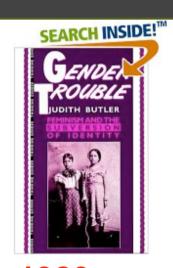
#### Mary's Entirely Fabricated History of Theories of Knowing on Two Axes - Difference, and Publics

SEARCH INSIDE!™

Womeks



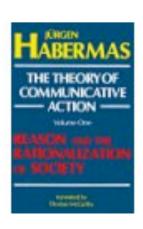
Ways of Knowing

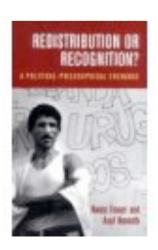


1911

1986 1989 2005 Post-Modernism









## Science will allows us access to the complexity of how people know. Rationality + Unconscious



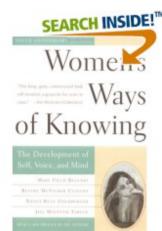


And some kinds of knowing are beyond the reach of

science



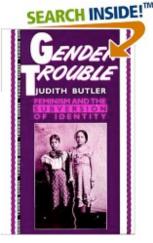




Or not beyond the cope of science at all, but requiring attention by science that is attentive to differences...

- 7 The Women's Ways of Knowing Project focused specifically on the way women think.
- Mary Field Belenky, Blythe McVicker Clinchy, Nancy Rule Goldberger, and Jill Mattuck Tarule analyzed and coded 135 in-depth interviews that asked women about their gender, their relationships, their ways of knowing and moral dilemmas.
- 7 theory consisting of five types of knowing from which women perceive themselves and approach the world...
- 7 The first of these ways of knowing is silence, where one blindly follows authority, sticks with stereotypes, and has a very hard time defining oneself.
- Next is received knowledge, where one listens the voices of others, followed by subjective knowledge, where one listens to oneself and severs their sense of obligation to follow others views.
- The next category is procedural knowledge, consisting of connected knowing and separate knowing. Connected knowers believe that truth is "personal, particular, and grounded in firsthand experience" (Belenky, Clinchy, Goldberger, and Tarule, 1997, p. 113). They attempt to find truth through listening, empathizing, and taking impersonal stances to information, whereas separate knowers completely exclude their feelings from making meaning and strictly rely on reason.
- The last way of knowing that Belenky, Clinchy, Goldberger and Tarule define is constructed knowledge, where one integrates their own opinions and sense of self with reason and the outside world around them.





Science is not describing reality, it is constituting reality it only pretends to describe. It's all code - there is no soul in the machine...

- Feminism had made a mistake by trying to assert that 'women' were a group with common characteristics and interests.
- That approach, Butler said, performed 'an unwitting regulation and reification of gender relations' -- reinforcing a binary view of gender relations in which human beings are divided into two clear-cut groups, women and men.
- Rather than opening up possibilities for a person to form and choose their own individual identity, therefore, feminism had closed the options down.
- Judith Butler: 'There is no gender identity behind the expressions of gender; ... identity is performatively constituted by the very "expressions" that are said to be its results.' (Gender Trouble, p. 25).
- In other words, gender is a performance; it's what you do at particular times, rather than a universal who you are.