Student Name

Instructor Name

Course Number

Date

Sexual Liberty and Transgender Politics

1. Sex as a Civil Liberty

Civil liberty is the expression of rights to enjoy freedom by the people of civil society. The modern society of America is having many characteristics, one of which is to support the civil liberty rights of the people. Sex as civil liberty is considered as a basic right of American citizens advocated by the American Sex Liberty Unions to demand sexual liberation revolutions during the 20th century (Week 4 Lecture, “How sex became a sex a civil liberty”). Sexual liberty as a civil right is then started to be vocal for the gender identity and the sexual orientation of the people (Flores, et al, 2018, p. 197-216). The discussions of sexual freedom movements got started to discuss this civil right from the road protests to the legislating bodies of America.

By passing House Bill 2 in March 2016, North Carolina rushed to the forefront of the rising political fight over LGBT rights (HB2). Despite its many provisions, HB2 became known as the "bathroom bill" because it allowed transsexual individuals to use public restrooms that correlate to their birth certificate sex. The introduction of HB2 in North Carolina was a watershed moment in the national debate about transgender rights, which has been on the increase in recent years. Along with the overall rise in interest in transgender rights, the period around 2014 and 2016 saw a growing divide between conservatives' and liberals’ elites on the subject. From 2014 to 2016, the discussion about transgender rights went from a low-key discussion among insiders to one where the moral fault lines were clearly drawn in front of a wider public (Jones, et al, 2020, p. 71-85). And thus, sex or gender identity became civil liberty.

1. Politics That Enveloping Transgender

Transgender people have a gender identity or vocabulary that varies from the sex they were assigned at birth. Given the rapidly evolving prominence of transgender-identified people in the late 1990s, it's important to remember how transgender political identity and priorities were portrayed across political platforms, especially to prospective coalition members and congress members. While the initial attempt to establish transgender political identity was largely focused on those who may identify as transgender, by the late 1990s, the focus had shifted to attempts to educate the general public regarding transgender-identified citizens and their political interests (Murib, 2015, 381-397). These contrasting interpretations of transgender identity provided by various sources of representation, one stressing wide acceptance to a potential coalition partner, while the other portraying transgender as a subset of gay or lesbian identification to congress members – show how political identities are not rigid categories that coalesce around particular characteristics or behaviors, but instead terms that can vary over time and be correlated with different definitions in order to increase political benefits in reaction to foreign stresses. Gender lobbyists seriously believed the challenge of providing incentives for transgender rights to be included in political gains, in parallel to diffusing information about the limits of Trans-people identity. As the study of transgender political identity shows, some political leaders' attempts to portray transsexuals as a widely identifiable minority community often included building transgender identity as similar to lesbian and gay communities. However, transgender and gender diverse (TGD) people have gained public and academic recognition in Western culture over the last decade (Austin, et al, 2020, 33-44).

Work Cited

Flores, Andrew R., et al. "Challenged expectations: Mere exposure effects on attitudes about transgender people and rights." *Political Psychology* 39.1 (2018): 197-216.

Jones, Philip Edward, and Paul R. Brewer. "Elite cues and public polarization on transgender rights." *Politics, Groups, and Identities* 8.1 (2020): 71-85.

Week 4 Lecture. “How sex became a sex a civil liberty”. Class Lecture. (n.d.).

Murib, Zein. "Transgender: Examining an emerging political identity using three political processes." *Politics, Groups, and Identities* 3.3 (2015): 381-397.

Austin, Ashley, et al. "It’s my safe space: The life-saving role of the internet in the lives of transgender and gender diverse youth." *International Journal of Transgender Health* 21.1 (2020): 33-44.