**Evaluation of post-structural feminism.**

**Difference feminism**

Women are not just one group. Different classes / races have different experiences of feminism. Essentialism is the idea that all women share the same essence and this may not be useful. We should instead be focussing on diversity.

**Poststructural feminism eg Judith Butler** are interested in discourse (different ways of thinking). By defining others in certain ways the users of discourse gain power. If we can understand different discourses this may give us an understanding of the power relationships.

Give some examples of different discourses which may affect women.

[Kimberlé Crenshaw](https://time.com/5786710/kimberle-crenshaw-intersectionality/), an American law professor who coined the term in 1989 explained Intersectional feminism as, “a prism for seeing the way in which various forms of inequality often operate together and exacerbate each other,” in a recent interview with [Time](https://time.com/5786710/kimberle-crenshaw-intersectionality/).

“All inequality is not created equal,” she says. An intersectional approach shows the way that people’s social identities can overlap, creating compounding experiences of discrimination.

“We tend to talk about race inequality as separate from inequality based on gender, class, sexuality or immigrant status. What’s often missing is how some people are subject to all of these, and the experience is not just the sum of its parts,” Crenshaw said.

Intersectional feminism centres the voices of those experiencing overlapping, concurrent forms of oppression in order to understand the depths of the inequalities and the relationships among them in any given context.