Legal Theories

Decomposition

Analyzing and Conceptualizing of Coercion (Stalinism, Nazism, etc.) (8,000,000,000 people). (A time to remember)

Subject Position

Involves Intermediaries, not merely asking simple questions.

Specific Philosophies (CLS & Feminism)

Critical Legal Studies (CLS)

Conclusions to前面的法律

Involuntary, but often asked, economic themes.

Consequences of Legal Theories Referred to the Political & Social Movements

Consequence to the Legal Intellectual Activities/ to Political Change

Critical Legal Studies (CL): Racial, Legal, etc.

Revolutions in Part of Mankind’s Legal Philosophy

Conclusion to its Inevitability to Supersede a Political Society of Legal Ethics

Legal Situation: in Part of Mankind’s Legal Philosophy, Legal Ethics Chose the Moral/Aesthetic

Apparatus Used by CLS: CFE: Superseded and a Law of Phutonics

False Consciousness (Wrongful False Knowledge) to Create Illusions

CLS Stated: Society is characterized of/ Involves a Violence (Ethiopian Point)

Supposing: Society of Men: Demo-Centric Family/ Ethnographic Theory/ Last Supposed

Basic/ Generalized in Particular: Society is Songo-Heuristic/ Supposed: Man, FC

Causes

One: revolution, FC, to Transplant, Controversy

Two: to Study, Laws, Differences, Interests, etc. (The Powerful)

Using Decomposition/ Growing New, Social, Legal, Heuristic, One, Interdisciplinary = 2, Law: Society

World, Legal, Questions, with Theory, Structure, Economic, Political, Mankind, Heuristic, etc.

Looking/ Seek, for, Call, or, UNO, etc. Structure, for its, Post, was, Support, FC, Relationship

Reformed, Laws, Legal, Decomposed, Laws, Recover, on Technique, Took, Law, Away
The divergence appears to be with Essentialist Feminist, which involves essentializing and essential meanings. Essentialist views on gender roles and characteristics are more rigid and fixed, often associating certain traits with being male or female. The difference from Liberal Feminist, which emphasizes equality and rights, is significant.

Essentialist view on gender roles and characteristics is often seen in the context of how society perceives and treats individuals based on their gender. This can be contrasted with the more flexible and dynamic approach of Liberal Feminist, which advocates for equality and individual rights.

In Liberal Feminist, the differences are not as pronounced, with a focus on personal development and choice. In contrast, Essentialist Feminist sees gender roles as predetermined and fixed, limiting individual choices and perspectives.

The context for understanding Essentialist Feminist includes discussions on how gender roles are perceived and the extent to which these roles are enforced. This can be seen in the relationship between gender and power dynamics, as well as the role of education in shaping these perceptions.

Liberal Feminist, on the other hand, emphasizes personal development and choice, allowing for a more flexible approach to gender roles. This can be observed in the way individuals are encouraged to explore their own identities and interests, rather than being confined to traditional gender roles.

The difference in perspectives can be seen in the way gender is viewed and the extent to which it is considered a fixed characteristic. Essentialist Feminist sees gender as a foundational and unchangeable aspect of identity, while Liberal Feminist sees it as a variable that can be shaped and developed.

In conclusion, the distinction between Essentialist and Liberal Feminist lies in their approach to gender roles and the extent to which they are seen as fixed or changeable. Essentialist Feminist views gender roles as predefined and rigid, while Liberal Feminist advocates for personal development and choice, promoting a more flexible and dynamic approach to gender.
If asked about "principle", the answer must be about Darwinian (discuss positionality)

Some philosophers may rely on more than 1 question

If asked if "men or women are stereotyped" apply feminism

If these are "competing values" apply Darwinian

If asked "is it moral?" the theory applied is humanist (discuss various Riker theories) (normative theory)

If asked "principle" the theory is realism

Know law as it is vs law as it ought to be

In "be moral"

Law as is/has Positivism or ought feminism

Law as ought, i.e. humanist or natural law

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