# Article information:

Full article: #MasculinitySoFragile: culture, structure, and networked misogyny  
<https://www-tandfonline-com.proxy.lib.uwaterloo.ca/doi/full/10.1080/14680777.2016.1120490>

# Article summary:

1. The prevalence of online misogyny is not solely due to technical or legal factors, but also deeply embedded cultural factors.

2. Popular feminism's message of self-confidence has been met with a popular discourse of misogyny, particularly from Men's Rights Activists and Pick-Up Artists.

3. The sociocultural foundations of the social web, originating in largely white, male scientific and military industrial complexes, contribute to the persistence of networked misogyny.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article "Full article: #MasculinitySoFragile: culture, structure, and networked misogyny" provides a critical analysis of the phenomenon of networked misogyny and its cultural and structural underpinnings. The authors argue that explanations for online harassment that focus solely on technical or legal factors overlook the deeply embedded cultural factors that legitimize misogyny. They also highlight the interplay between popular feminism and popular misogyny, with some men perceiving the former as a threat to their rightful place in the social hierarchy.

Overall, the article presents a well-researched and nuanced perspective on the issue of networked misogyny. However, there are some potential biases and limitations to consider. For example, while the authors acknowledge that not all men who engage in misogynistic behavior are hegemonically masculine, they do not explore how other forms of masculinity may contribute to this phenomenon. Additionally, while they note that women of color are particularly targeted by networked misogyny, they do not delve into how intersectionality shapes this issue.

Furthermore, while the authors provide evidence for their claims about the sociocultural foundations of the social web and its masculinist origins, they do not fully explore counterarguments or alternative perspectives. For example, some scholars have argued that online anonymity can actually facilitate more democratic forms of communication (e.g., Coleman & Gøtze 2013). Additionally, while they highlight how Men's Rights Activists and Pick-Up Artists have co-opted themes from popular feminism to promote misogynistic practices, they do not explore how other groups may be similarly affected.

Finally, while the article notes some potential risks associated with networked misogyny (e.g., rape culture becoming normative), it does not provide concrete recommendations for addressing this issue beyond acknowledging its complexity. Overall, however, "Full article: #MasculinitySoFragile: culture, structure, and networked misogyny" provides a valuable contribution to understanding this important topic.

# Topics for further research:

* Intersectionality and networked misogyny
* Alternative perspectives on online anonymity
* Other groups affected by co-optation of popular feminism
* Non-hegemonic forms of masculinity and misogyny
* Strategies for addressing networked misogyny
* Impacts of networked misogyny on marginalized communities

# Report location:

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