

Masculinity and Femininity

The kitchen is made into a gendered space where ideas about femininity and masculinity are produced, learned, and enforced (Weedon 139). Food television constructs cooking as gendered work done by men for leisure and professional esteem, and by women as a domestic duty to the household and family.

Feeding Work

Feeding work goes beyond cooking, cleaning, and shopping. It includes emotional labour, provisioning, and the construction and management of gender. Elements of feeding work include planning meals, attending to nutritional concerns, provisioning work (small trips, supplies), balancing finances and schedules, preparing meals, feeding, and cleaning.

Much existing research suggests a persistent gendered division of labour in feeding and provisioning work. Carrington finds that narratives about feeding work demonstrate concern with "doing gender" as well as equality.

Feeding work makes families as well as cultures, and gender is a significant part of this process.

Nation, Culture, and Community

Culture is gendered through the act of biological reproduction, symbolism of nation and culture as female, the reproduction of boundaries among groups, and the reproduction of cultural practice. Benedict Anderson describes nations as "imagined communities". Even if these communities are imagined, they are often the site of intense loyalty and attachment.

Eating the Other

Cultural food colonialism is made up of several components: desire for the Other through cooking and eating, cultural capital, desire for novelty and exoticism, the Other as a resource, and recipes becoming commodities which are detached from culture and context.

