1) Gender roles during that time as seen through the lens of society at that time.

In 1960s, women are often confined to roles stereotyped and reductive: seductive woman, woman object, submissive woman, mother woman (associated with softness, protection), woman as housewife and fragile.

In “I Dream of Jeannie”, “Bewitched” projected gender role as a sexual energy related to woman. The traditional gender roles impede personal development and the realization of existing potential. It was the impetus for the concept of women as a sexual power. However, in “Gilligan's Island” the gender role seems realistic according to society. The leading role of woman deals with traditional gender roles and “women's movement”. Gender discrimination, this term, born in the 1960s, was created by feminists, based on racism. Sexism is defined as a discriminatory attitude towards a person because of his (often female) sex. It denounces the representations and norms conveyed by society that serve to justify these discriminations and to legitimize the domination of men over women. The fundamental feminism of Bewitched exposed a “typical housewife” but in reality, she was more powerful than her spouse. Samantha used her witchcraft powers to do all sort of work and resolve issues even after the promise with her husband not to practice her witch powers. “Bewitched” is occasionally compared with other play named “I Dream of Jeannie”, in which a young, attractive lady with magic power. Both the sitcoms were based on super natural powers of woman that she applies but seems a good housewife and depends on her husband. All of the three sitcoms of 1960 show feminism clearly in one or other ways and it was portrayal of that era when these feminism movements were started.

2) Stereo-types (ethnic, racial, or social class) and how they are portrayed in the show (or not portrayed)

The miscellany of gender roles in diverse cultures and in unlike eras appears in favor of the thesis regarding that gender roles are shaped by culture. It is distinguished that the customary system of distinction of sex roles and associated stereotypes of femininity-masculinity was considered as for example: female and male actions and individual potentials varied very abruptly and appeared polar; these alterations were sacred by religion or by nature reference and appeared eternal; female and male roles were not just complementary, but also ordered, women were assigned a dependent, subordinate role. “I Dream of Jeannie”, and Gilligan's Island all portrayed social class and race. Moreover, the fact that the feminine or masculine gender is very sparse in these cases is indicative of these specific sexual roles. Someone’s gender identity will be associated with age identity, someone’s perception of their body, their appearance, sexuality; for some, gender identity implies certain personality traits, for example, the concept of a real man. It does not exist as a general characteristic.

3) Cite specific evidence from the shows that we watched.

Like in Bewitched, a native boy weds a witch and the power of feminine (in form of witch is clear). In a Halloween episode Samantha tries to force her husband to a witch so he looks more modern. This is something stereotype behavior projected in this series. The storyline revolved around stereotypes attitude and representations of minorities those were never portrayed at Tv in this manner. As in first episode of, “I Dream of Jeannie”, male hero as astronaut and woman as a good house wife and submissive. Like when Tony arrives home he found her finance wearing his husband’s shirt while after taking shower and she gets upset because it was not allowed to women to wear husband’s cloth. Examples of gender stereotypes in these shows are; "Girls who wear short skirts are easy girls", "Boys have more sexual needs than girls" o "A boy, do not cry!"