ENGLISH

Extra Glossary

Social Model of Disability

The Social Model of Disability says that people are often disabled by barriers in society, not just by their bodies or minds.

For example, a person who uses a wheelchair is disabled by a building with no ramp or lift. The problem is not the person’s wheelchair. The problem is the building.

The Social Model says that society should change to remove these barriers so everyone can take part equally.

Ableism

Ableism means treating people unfairly because of their disability, illness or way of thinking and communicating.

It can happen when places or information are not accessible. It can also happen when people assume that everyone should move, think, work or communicate in the same way.

Ableism gives more value to some bodies and minds than others. Challenging ableism means recognising and respecting different ways of living.

Access Intimacy

Access Intimacy is a feeling of trust and connection.

It happens when someone understands what you need to take part, without you having to explain everything again and again.

It means that access is something people can think about and create together. It is not only the responsibility of the person who needs support.

Disability justice activist Mia Mingus introduced the term in 2011 in an essay on her blog, *Leaving Evidence*.

Crip and Crip Theory

Crip is a word that some disabled people and communities have taken back and use with pride. It can express solidarity and a shared identity.

The word challenges ideas about what bodies and minds should be like. It questions why society values independence, speed and productivity so highly.

In this exhibition, Crip brings together different experiences of illness, disability and neurodivergence. It is not one fixed identity. It is also a way of thinking about how we can make the world more accessible and caring.

Crip Theory is a way of studying and questioning ideas about disability, gender, sexuality and what society sees as normal.

Academic Robert McRuer developed this approach in his 2006 book *Crip Theory: Cultural Signs of Queerness and Disability.*

Cripping

Cripping means looking at something from a disability point of view and asking questions about who is included and who is left out.

It can also mean changing things so that more people can take part.

Chrononormativity

Chrononormativity means the idea that everyone should live according to the same timetable.

Society often expects people to follow a set order: go to school, get a job, marry, have children and retire. It also expects people to work quickly and be productive.

But people experience time in different ways. Illness, disability, rest and care can change how people use their time.

The term asks us to question these expectations and make room for different ways of living and building relationships.

Scholar Elizabeth Freeman introduced this idea in her 2010 book *Time Binds: Queer Temporalities, Queer Histories.*

Deviant Archive

A Deviant Archive is a way of collecting and sharing stories, memories and knowledge that are often left out of official history.

It can include personal stories, photographs, objects, fragments of memories and shared experiences.

It gives space to people and communities whose voices have often been ignored, including queer and disabled people.

In this exhibition, Eva Egermann connects the idea of the Deviant Archive with different ways of thinking about time and history. It challenges the idea that history must follow one direction or one official story.

Feminist-Crip Practices of Citation

Citation means naming the people whose ideas or work we use.

Feminist-Crip Practices of Citation ask us to notice whose work is named and whose work is forgotten.

They give recognition to feminist and disabled artists, thinkers and activists, especially those who have often been left out of books, museums and universities.

Citation is not just a formal academic practice. It is also a way to show respect, build connections and share knowledge.

This idea comes from feminist and disability justice activism and scholarship. Writer Sara Ahmed has written about citation as a feminist way of working, including in her 2017 book *Living a Feminist Life*. Her work asks us to think about whose ideas we give value and whose ideas we forget. Feminist-Crip citation makes the work of disabled thinkers, artists and activists more known.