Answer three essay questions, one from each of the first five chapters of Understanding Aging and Diversity: Theories and Concepts. Each answer should be typed double-spaced in 12 point Times New Roman font in full paragraphs following a heading indicating the title of the chapter for that answer. All information needed to answer the questions is in the three chapters of the book and in the documentary films about Ms. Viola Dees, Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Ms. Maggie Kuhn, and Justice Thurgood Marshall. Minimize use of content quoted directly from the book. If any information is quoted directly from the book, this information must be in quotation marks, and the page number must be indicated in parenthesis after the quotation. Chapter 3. Phenomenological gerontology Jaber Gubrium and other phenomenological gerontologists “have identified aspects of identities of older people that are shaped by social, cultural, and material contexts and expressed in persistence, adaptation, and change” (2014, p. 38). Please discuss Mr. Marks or Ms. Mel in relation to persistence, adaptation and change in the person’s life and pertaining to his or her own experiences in relation to forgiveness. Chapter 4. Critical gerontology Describe the origins and major goals of the first, second, and third generation seniors’ movements and provide examples of Maggie Kuhn’s beliefs and actions in the third generation movement that illustrate how her beliefs and actions were consistent with a basic concept in critical theory. Chapter 5. Feminist gerontology Please discuss either Ms. Dees, Justice Ginsburg, Ms. Kuhn. or Justice Marshall in relation to all of the concepts in the following paragraph reflecting perspectives of Maxine Baka Zinn: “...differences among women and among men are created in the context of structured relationships. Some women derive benefits from their race and class position and from their position in the global economy, while they are simultaneously restricted by gender. In other words, such women are subordinated by patriarchy, yet their relatively privileged positions within the hierarchies of race, class, and the global political economy intersect to create for them an expanded range of opportunities, choices, and ways of living. They may even use their race and class advantage to minimize some of the consequences of patriarchy and/or to oppose other women. Similarly, one can become a man in opposition to other men.” (2014, p. 74).