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Para leer en español, haga clic aquí. While the legal definitions of consent may vary by location and circumstance, the general concept is always the same: Consent is an ongoing process of discussing boundaries and what you're comfortable with. Let's get specific about how consent plays out in real life. What is consent? Consent is an agreement between participants to engage in sexual activity. Consent should be clearly and freely communicated. A verbal and affirmative expression of consent can help both you and your partner to understand and respect each other's boundaries. Consent cannot be given by individuals who are underage, intoxicated or incapacitated by drugs or alcohol, or asleep or unconscious. If someone agrees to an activity under pressure of intimidation or threat, that isn't considered consent because it was not given freely. Unequal power dynamics, such as engaging in sexual activity with an employee or student, also mean that consent cannot be freely given. How does consent work? When you're engaging in sexual activity, consent is about communication. And it should happen every time for every type of activity. Consenting to one activity, one time, does not mean someone gives consent for other activities or for the same activity on other occasions. For example, agreeing to kiss someone doesn't give that person permission to remove your clothes. Having sex with someone in the past doesn't give that person permission to have sex with you again in the future. It's important to discuss boundaries and expectations with your partner prior to engaging in any sexual behavior. You can change your mind at any time. You can withdraw consent at any point if you feel uncomfortable. One way to do this is to clearly communicate to your partner that you are no longer comfortable with this activity and wish to stop. Withdrawing consent can sometimes be challenging or difficult to do verbally, so non-verbal cues can also be used to convey this. The best way to ensure that all parties are comfortable with any sexual activity is to talk about it, check in periodically, and make sure everyone involved consents before escalating or changing activities. What is enthusiastic consent? Enthusiastic consent is a newer model for understanding consent that focuses on a positive expression of consent. Simply put, enthusiastic consent means looking for the presence of a "yes" rather than the absence of a "no." Enthusiastic consent can be expressed verbally or through nonverbal cues, such as positive body language like smiling, maintaining eye contact, and nodding. These cues alone do not necessarily represent consent, but they are additional details that may reflect consent. It is necessary, however, to still seek verbal confirmation. The important part of consent, enthusiastic or otherwise, is checking in with your partner regularly to make sure that they are still on the same page. Enthusiastic consent can look like this: Asking permission before you change the type or degree of sexual activity with phrases like "Is this OK?" Confirming that there is reciprocal interest before initiating any physical touch. Letting your partner know that you can stop at any time. Periodically checking in with your partner, such as asking "Is this still okay?" Providing positive feedback when you're comfortable with an activity. Explicitly agreeing to certain activities, either by saying "yes" or another affirmative statement, like "I'm open to trying." Using physical cues to let the other person know you're comfortable taking things to the next level (see note below). Note: Physiological responses like an erection, lubrication, arousal, or orgasm are involuntary, meaning your body might react one way even when you are not consenting to the activity. Sometimes perpetrators will use the fact that these physiological responses occur to maintain secrecy or minimize a survivor's experience by using phrases such as, "You know you liked it." In no way does a physiological response mean that you consented to what happened. If you have been sexually abused or assaulted, it is not your fault. Consent does NOT look like this: Refusing to acknowledge "no" A partner who is disengaged, nonresponsive, or visibly upset Assuming that wearing certain clothes, flirting, or kissing is an invitation for anything more Someone being under the legal age of consent, as defined by the state Someone being incapacitated because of drugs or alcohol Pressuring someone into sexual activity by using fear or intimidation Assuming you have permission to engage in a sexual act because you've done it in the past If you've experienced sexual assault, you're not alone. To speak with someone who is trained to help, call the National Sexual Assault Hotline at 800.656.HOPE (4673) or chat online at online.rainn.org. Legal Disclaimer The Rape Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN) website provides general information that is intended, but not guaranteed, to be correct and up-to-date. The information is not presented as a source of legal advice. You should not rely, for legal advice, on statements or representations made within the website or by any externally referenced Internet sites. If you need legal advice upon which you intend to rely in the course of your legal affairs, consult a competent, independent attorney. RAINN does not assume any responsibility for actions or non-actions taken by people who have visited this site, and no one shall be entitled to a claim for detrimental reliance on any information provided or expressed. Etymology Verb Middle English consenten, concenten "to be in agreement, assent (to), approve, comply, connive (in a crime)," borrowed from Anglo-French cunsentir, consentir "to grant, permit, hand over, support, give in, agree" (also continental Old French), going back to Latin consentīre "to join in feeling, be in agreement, concur in opinion, (of things) be in harmony," from con- con- + sentīre "to perceive, feel, discern" — more at sense entry 1 Noun Middle English consent, concent "agreement, approval, connivance," borrowed from Anglo-French consent, cunsent, noun derivative of cunsentir "to grant, permit, consent entry 1" First Known Use Verb 13th century, in the meaning defined at sense 1 Noun 14th century, in the meaning defined at sense 1 Time Traveler The first known use of consent was in the 13th century See more words from the same century , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 107,590 active editors 7,027,092 articles in English Lobby of the Daily News Building, c. 1941 The Daily News Building is a skyscraper in Manhattan, New York City. The original tower, completed on July 23, 1930, was designed by Raymond Hood and John Mead Howells in the Art Deco style; a similarly-styled expansion, designed by Harrison & Abramovitz, was completed in 1960. The 36-story tower, rising 476 feet (145 m), consists of a 14-story printing plant and an 18-story annex. There is a large carved-granite entrance leading to a rotunda lobby with a rotating painted globe (pictured). The Daily News' parent company, Tribune Media, sold the building in 1982, and the newspaper moved out entirely in 1995. SL Green Realty bought the building in 2003 and sold a partial ownership stake to Meritz Alternative Investment Management in 2021. When it opened, the building received mixed reviews and was described as having a utilitarian design. It is a National Historic Landmark and its exterior and lobby are designated city landmarks. (Full article...) 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John Babcock (b. 1900)Sergio Mattarella (b. 1941)Olivia Manning (d. 1980)Amy Winehouse (d. 2011) More anniversaries: July 22 July 23 July 24 Archive By email List of days of the year About Amália Rodrigues (23 July 1920 – 6 October 1999) was a Portuguese fado singer (fadista). Dubbed Rainha do Fado ('Queen of Fado'), she was instrumental in popularising the genre worldwide and travelled internationally throughout her career. She remains the best-selling Portuguese artist in history. This photograph shows Rodrigues performing at the Grand Gala du Disque Populaire, an annual Dutch gala for popular music, held in 1969 in Amsterdam. Photograph credit: Anefo Recently featured: Atari video game burial Southern scrub robin C/2022 E3 (ZTF) Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. 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Machine translation, like DeepL or Google Translate, is a useful starting point for translations, but translators must revise errors as necessary and confirm that the translation is accurate, rather than simply copy-pasting machine-translated text into the English Wikipedia. Do not translate text that appears unreliable or low-quality. If possible, verify the text with references provided in the foreign-language article. You must provide copyright attribution in the edit summary accompanying your translation by providing an interlanguage link to the source of your translation. A model attribution edit summary is Content in this edit is translated from the existing Chinese Wikipedia article at [[:zh:中国共产党第一次全国代表大会]]; see its history for attribution. You may also add the template {{Translated|zh|中国共产党第一次全国代表大会}} to the talk page. For more guidance, see Wikipedia:Translation. 1st National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party中国共产党第一次全国代表大会Site of the 1st Congress in ShanghaiBeginsJuly 23, 1921 (1921-07-23)EndsAugust 2, 1921 (1921-08-02)Location(s)Shanghai and JiaxingNext event2nd National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party (1922)Participants13 representativesActivityFormal establishment of the Chinese Communist Party 1st National Congress of the Chinese Communist PartyTraditional Chinese中國共產黨第一次全國代表大會Simplified Chinese中国共产党第一次全国代表大会TranscriptionsStandard MandarinHanyu PinyinZhōngguó Gòngchǎndǎng Diyīcì Quánguó Dàibiǎo DàhuìGwoyeu RomatzyhJonggwo Gonqchaandaang Dihitsyh .Chiuangwo Daybeau DahhueyWade–GilesChungkuo Kungchantang Tiyich'i Ch'üankuo Taipiao TahuiAbbreviationChinese一大TranscriptionsStandard MandarinHanyu PinyinYī Dà Of the 13 delegates who attended the congress in 1921, Mao Zedong and Dong Biwu were the only two to also be present at the proclamation ceremony of the PRC in 1949, as pictured here. The 1st National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party was held in Shanghai and Jiaxing between July 23 and August 2, 1921.[1]:252 The Congress established the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). The congress began in a shikumen building of the French Concession area of Shanghai (near present-day Xintiandi in Huangpu District). In early June 1921, Dutch national Henk Sneevliet, also known as Ma Lin, a representative of Comintern, arrived in Shanghai, and urged various Communist cells in the country to get together for a national-level meeting. Russian Comintern representative Nikolski [ru; de] also attended the meeting. At the time, there were 57 members of the CCP.[2] Notably, the two founders of the party did not attend the congress: Chen Duxiu and Li Dazhao. The meeting was put to an end due to harassment from the French Concession police on July 30. The delegates then agreed to move the meeting to a rented tourist boat on South Lake in Jiaxing. The Congress elected Chen Duxiu as Secretary (in absentia), Zhang Guotao as Director of Organization, and Li Da as Director of Propaganda.[2] The General Assembly adopted The First Program of the Communist Party of China, stating that "the Party is to be named the Communist Party of China" and specifying its objectives: "to overthrow the power of the capitalist class[,]" to "eradicate capitalism and private ownership of property[,]" and to "join the Comintern."[3] The Program was not a formal constitution, but described the basics of the Party's program, organization, and discipline.[1]:116 Of the 13 representatives who attended the congress in 1921, only two would be present at the proclamation ceremony of the People's Republic of China 28 years later: Mao Zedong and Dong Biwu. Others either became casualties of war in the decades that followed or left the party in one way or another (e.g. by expulsion or defection). The site of the conference in Shanghai was converted into a museum in 1961. The South Lake Revolutionary Museum in Jiaxing, located on a central island of the lake, was constructed in 1959. A complex hosting more exhibits was constructed north of South Lake in 2011, also to commemorate the 1st Congress. The Congress was followed by the 2nd National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, held in July 1922.[1]:112 Li Da (Shanghai) Li Hanjun (Shanghai) Zhang Guotao (Beijing) Liu Renjing [ca; de; ru; zh] (Beijing) Mao Zedong (Changsha) He Shuheng (Changsha) Dong Biwu (Wuhan) Chen Tanqiu (Wuhan) Wang Jinmei (Jinan) Deng Enming (Jinan) Chen Gongbo (Guangzhou) Zhou Fohai (representing Chinese students in Japan) Bao Huiseng [ca; zh] (representing the absent Chen Duxiu) ^ a b c Li, Ying (2024). Red Ink: A History of Printing and Politics in China. Royal Collins Press. ISBN 9781487812737. ^ a b "中国共产党第一次全国代表大会简介". Communist Party of China. ^ Huang, Yibing (2020). An ideological history of the Communist Party of China. Vol. 1. Qian Zheng, Guoyou Wu, Xuemei Ding, Li Sun, Shelly Bryant. Montreal, Quebec: Royal Collins Publishing Group. p. 20. ISBN 978-1-4878-0425-1. OCLC 1165409653. Retrieved from " 3 The following pages link to 1st National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. 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For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. verb (used without object) (2)noun (3)View synonyms for consentto permit, approve, or agree; comply or yield (often followed by to or an infinitive).He consented to the proposal. We asked her permission, and she consented.Archaic. to agree in sentiment, opinion, etc.; be in harmony.permission, approval, or agreement; sanction; acquiescence.He gave his consent to the marriage.Synonyms: concurrence, accordagreement in sentiment, opinion, a course of action, etc..By common consent he was appointed official delegate.Archaic. accord; concord; harmony.to give assent or permission (to do something); agree; accedeobsolete (intr) to be in accord; agree in opinion, feelings, etc"Collins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged" 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 © HarperCollins Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012acquiescence to or acceptance of something done or planned by another; permissionaccordance or harmony in opinion; agreement (esp in the phrase with one consent)the lowest age at which the law recognizes the right of a person to consent to sexual intercourse"Collins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged" 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 © HarperCollins Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012consenter nounconsenting adjectiveconsentingly adverbnonconsent nounnonconsenting adjectivepreconsent nounreconsent verb (used without object)unconsenting adjectiveOrigin of consent1First recorded in 1175–1225; Middle English verb consenten, concenten, from Anglo-French, Old French consentir, from Latin consentīre "to join or share a feeling; concur"; noun derivative of the verb; consensusOrigin of consent1C13: from Old French consentir, from Latin consentīre to feel together, agree, from sentīre to feelExamples have not been reviewed.The move prompted Vets Auditorium in Des Moines to prohibit concert performers from using or presenting live animals onstage without the consent of management, according to the Des Moines Register.If future governments did decide that small was the way forwards, the same fundamental issues of consent and compromise would still be ever present.By common consent, when United's troublesome Premier League campaign came to an end in May, the key failing that had to be addressed was their lack of goals.The spokesman said: "We will not tolerate any councillor using their colleagues' names without their consent."They argued that the unwarranted commandeering of National Guard troops, without the consent or input of the governor, violated the U.S.consensus sequenceconsentaneousBrowse#aabbccddeeffgghhiijjkkllmmnnooppqqrrssttuuvvwwxxyyzzAboutCareersContact usCookies, terms, & privacyHelpFollow usGet the Word of the Day every day!© 2025 Dictionary.com, LLC Generally speaking, the term "consent" means to agree to something. Lately however, the term has become an important part of social and political discourse and it usually refers to consent in a sexual context. Giving one's sexual consent means clearly and freely agreeing to participate in a sexual activity, making it consensual. It's important for every person involved in the activity to give their consent, otherwise sexual activity without consent is considered sexual assault or rape. This article explores what consent is, why it's important, how to ask for it, what it includes and what it does not. Consent applies to any kind of physical activity or engagement, including touching another person, kissing them, or having oral or penetrative intercourse. These are some important aspects to remember about consent: Consent needs to be freely given: Consent needs to be freely given, without pressure, intimidation, or manipulation. Consent that is given under coercion, force, or duress, in a state lacking the mental capacity to consent, or by someone who is in a disadvantaged position is not valid. For example, a subordinate may feel forced to agree to participate in a sexual act with their manager due to their position of power over them, but that is not freely given consent. Consent has to be specific: If someone has consented to one activity, such as kissing, for example, it doesn't mean the person consents to other activities, like taking off their clothes. Consent needs to be specific and cannot be assumed to include other things as well. Consent can be reversed at any time: Even if someone gave their consent and agreed to participate in sexual activity, they are entitled to change their mind at any time during acts of physical intimacy. At whatever point they want to stop, their partner must respect their wishes. Ignoring or disrespecting a "no" or request to stop is a violation of consent. Consent must be informed: If someone is consenting to something, they must be fully informed what they are consenting to. It's important for people to disclose whether they have any sexually transmitted infections (STIs) to their partners before engaging in sexual activity. It is also wise for partners to communicate about and agree upon on birth control methods. Misleading partners about one's STI status or birth control use negates consent. Consent should be enthusiastic: It is important for all parties involved in physical or sexual intimacy to be in a continuous state of enthusiastic consent. Enthusiastic consent means the presence of a strong "yes" instead of a hesitant "okay" or the absence of a "no" and may be expressed verbally or via nonverbal cues and body language including smiling, nodding, maintaining eye contact, and receptive facial expressions. The purpose of enthusiastic consent is to ensure that all parties involved give genuine, voluntary consent to proceed during sexual activity. Planned Parenthood notes that there are laws regarding who can consent and who cannot. For instance, people who are drunk, high, unconscious, below the legal age of consent, or have significant mental impairment, or not in a position to make decisions for any other reason cannot consent. Consent is necessary so if you're getting intimate with someone, sharing your respective boundaries and having them acknowledged and respected is important, as is immediately honoring a "no" in response to anything you or they don't want to do at any time during the encounter. Just as they can check with you for ongoing consent, it's important for you to check with them to ensure they are equally on board with the intimacy being shared and to respect their boundaries as well. You have the right to decide what happens to your body, and that right has to be respected by everyone, regardless of whether it's someone you've just met, someone you've been intimate with before, or someone you're in a long-term relationship with. For instance, if you've just met someone, just because you've enthusiastically consented and participated in one activity, doesn't mean you consent to others. Or, just because you've hooked up with someone in the past, doesn't automatically mean you've consented to do so again. Even if you're in a committed relationship or marriage with a partner or a spouse, your consent is not automatic or implicit for every sexual interaction. Therefore it's helpful for you and your partner to clearly communicate your consent and boundaries and what is working or not working for either of you on a regular basis. If your partner isn't communicating willing and enthusiastic consent during physical intimacy, you can take the initiative and responsibility to check in with them. A 2022 study notes that consent communication not only improves the quality of the relationship and the sexual activity, it also helps ensure participants' safety. Consent can be verbal or non-verbal. These are some examples of verbal consent: "Yes.""I'd like that.""That sounds good.""That feels great.""Don't stop doing that.""I'm enjoying this.""I'm open to trying this.""Keep going!""Can you please...""It feels amazing when you..." Verbal consent is the clearest form of consent and, therefore, the safest. Consent can also be non-verbal. These are some examples of non-verbal consent: Nodding your headGiving a thumbs up or "okay" signMaintaining direct eye contactPulling someone closerTouching someone activelyInitiating contactRelaxed, open, and receptive body language However, it's important to note that everyone's body language is different and non-verbal consent can be misinterpreted. Therefore, it's helpful to verbally check in with your partner every now and then to make sure they're on the same page as you are. These are some ways to ask for someone's consent: "May I do this?""Are you OK with this?""Does this feel good to you?""I'd really like to do this, would you be into it?""How do you feel about this?""Are you comfortable with this?""What do you like?""What would you like to do?""Is there anything I can do to make you feel more safe or comfortable?" Like consent, non-consent can also be verbal or non-verbal. These are some examples of verbal non-consent: "No.""Stop.""I don't want to do this.""I'm not enjoying this.""Don't do that; I don't like it.""Don't touch me.""I'm not sure.""I don't think so.""I've never done that and I'm not sure I'm ready to try.""Um, maybe, I guess...""Not cool.""Ouch, that hurts.""Get off of me/get out of here.""I need a break." These are some examples of non-verbal non-consent: Turning your head or body away from someonePushing them awayAvoiding their touchAvoiding touching themStaying silent and not saying anythingLying still and unresponsiveSeeming distracted and not presentBecoming rigid or tensing upSudden changes like going from smiling to frowning, relaxed to tense, happy to upsetAvoiding eye contact or looking awayLooking sad or afraidShaking head "no" It's important to note that flirting, wearing certain types of clothing, suggestive dancing, or kissing someone are not consent or an invitation for more, and to think otherwise is a form of victim-blaming. Consent is an important concept that is gaining awareness. However, if you or a loved one have been sexually assaulted in any way, remember that it's not your fault, regardless of the circumstances. Report the assault to the authorities and seek help from healthcare providers or a therapist as needed. Consent means that a person voluntarily and willfully agrees in response to another person's proposition. The person who consents must possess sufficient mental capacity. Consent also requires the absence of coercion, fraud or error. Consent is an essential constituent of a contract and a defense to a tort. However, consent is generally not a defense to criminal charges, with the possible exceptions of rape and sexual assault.In cases of rape and sexual assault, someone's consent is not their true intent if they are under duress or fear. For example, coercion and/or subsequent compliance when resistance is no longer useful cannot be considered consent. In addition, a person who is impaired, developmentally disabled, or under the legal age of consent may voluntarily engage in sexual activity and still be unable to give valid consent because they do not have the legal capacity to consent.Consent can be divided into express and implied. Express consent is the consent given directly, either verbally or in writing. Implied consent is the consent that can be inferred by actions, signs or facts, or even by inaction or silence.[Last reviewed in August of 2022 by the Wex Definitions Team]Wex noun jump to other results [uncountable] permission to do something, especially given by somebody in authorityThe written consent of a parent is required. consent to something Children under 16 cannot give consent to medical treatment.to refuse/withhold your consent without (somebody's) consent He is charged with taking a car without the owner's consent. see also age of consent, informed consentExtra ExamplesA record of their written consent must be on file.At any time during the study, parents could withdraw their consent.Completion of the survey was taken as implied consent to participate.Do you have the consent of your employer?Doctors must obtain the informed consent of all patients before giving any treatment.Doctors pressed her to sign a consent form for emergency surgery.He gave his consent for treatment.He withheld his consent to the marriage.In 2018 they signed a consent agreement.Informed oral consent was obtained from each individual.Judge Roberts nodded his consent and she began.No action can be taken without the prior consent of the owner.Spousal consent is necessary to secure the loan.The article is reprinted by consent of the author.The consent decree required the state to institute certain programs that were not required by federal law.The information should generally be considered private unless there is explicit consent to disclose it.The investigators secured the consent of the suspects to take their computers away.The removal of the patient consent requirement was denounced by the opposition.They provided verbal consent for the interview to be recorded.You must give written consent before the documents can be released.Your property cannot be sold without your consent.Your silence implies tacit consent to these proposals.consent from the parentsstudents who had provided parental consent to participatethe policy of presumed consent for organ donationA tenant may not sublet the property without the consent in writing from the landlord.He was accused of taking a vehicle without the owner's consent.Her father gave his consent to the marriage.Patients sign a consent form before surgery.The drug was given without the patient's knowledge or consent.The landlord may not withhold consent unreasonably.These appointments are subject to the consent of the Prime Minister.Topics Permission and obligationc1Oxford Collocations Dictionaryadjectiveverb + consentgive (somebody)grant (somebody)provide…consent + nounprepositionby consentby consent ofby common consent…phrasesSee full entry [uncountable] agreement about somethingShe was chosen as leader by common consent (= everyone agreed to the choice).By mutual consent they didn't go out (= they both agreed not to).Extra ExamplesThe advertising authority is, by general consent, a very reasonable body.The marriage ended by mutual consent.The museum bought the collection for $2 million, by common consent a very good price.By unspoken consent they carried on working through the night.government by consentThe proposal received unanimous consent.The contract can only be broken by mutual consent.By unanimous consent, the Senate inserted a moratorium.Topics Discussion and agreementc1Oxford Collocations Dictionaryadjectiveverb + consentgive (somebody)grant (somebody)provide…consent + nounprepositionby consentby consent ofby common consent…phrasesSee full entry [countable] an official document giving permission for somethingYour family, in effect, signs the consent for you.Oxford Collocations Dictionaryadjectiveverb + consentgive (somebody)grant (somebody)provide…consent + nounprepositionby consentby consent ofby common consent…phrasesSee full entry Word OriginMiddle English: from Old French consente (noun), consentir (verb), from Latin consentire, from con- 'together' + sentire 'feel'.See consent in the Oxford Advanced American DictionarySee consent in the Oxford Learner's Dictionary of Academic English

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