

Chapter 8

- **Social stratification**- society categorization of its people into rankings based on wealth, income, race, education and power. Not about the individual inequalities, but the inequalities of the whole group. The society creates and supports social stratification
- **Wealth**- the net value or assets. Most significant way of distinguishing class, because it can be passed down.
- **Income**- a persons wage or investment earnings
- **Key determinants of social standing**: Parents and job. It becomes a comfort zone, familiar life style and an identity.
- **Closed systems**- little mobility
- **Open systems**- mobility on achievements
- **Caste system**- no mobility, born into it and stay there
- **Class system**- social factors and individual achievement
- **Class**- a set of people with similar status
- **Exogamous marriages**- out of class marriage
- **Endogamous marriage**- in class marriage
- **Meritocracy**- personal effort and education determines social standing. Inheritance and pressure to conform disrupt this
- **Status consistency**- your level of education = with job =income
- **Standard living**- necessities, maintain life style
- **Upper class**- power elite (mills), old money v.s. new money.
- **Middle class**- comfort
- **Lower class**- "working class"
- **Poor working**- below working class
- **Social mobility**- changing positions in social stratification system. Upward mobility and downward mobility
- **Intergenerational mobility**- executive son with middle class parents
- **Intragenerational mobility**- brother in a higher class then sister
- **Structural mobility**- the whole group moves up or down in class. Example recession
- **Class traits**- also class markers- typical behaviors, customs, norms that define each class
- **Social problems novels**- gold mine, the adventures of Oliver twist
- **Global stratification**- compares wealth in power between countries, GNI PPP
- **Walt Rostow**- industry nations got rich and the rest got poor, conflict theory, power differences
- **Millennium project**- trying to cut down poverty
- **Functionalism (social strat)**- different aspects of society exist because they serve a needed purpose.
- **Davis Moore thesis**- the greater functional importance of social role, the greater the reward must be. Work harder longer
- **Conflict (social strat)**- thinks that it only benefits some people, not all of society. Example: they don't think a basketball player should get paid millions.
- **Symbolic interactionism**- everyday interactions to explain society as a whole, explains how their social standing affects their everyday life.
- **Conspicuous consumption**- buying things to make a social statement

Chapter 9 gender sex and sexuality

- Sex-** bio differences
- Gender-** social and cultural differences between sex's, something we do
- Gender Identity-** how a individual identifies with males or females
- Sexual orientation-** attraction to a particular sex
- Asexuality-** not attracted to either sex
- Alfred Kinsey-** people are not just gay or straight there are levels of gayness. His book is called *sexual behavior in the human male*.
- Eve Kosofsky Sedgwick-** coined the term homosocial to oppose homosexual = describing non-sexual same sex relations. Wanting to allow men to not feel the pressure of being a "man".
- Discrimination in work place-** gay people get more discrimination in the work place then based on race.
- Employee non discrimination act-** saying you can't on anyone in the work place for their sexual orientation, still pending
- Gender role-** how society think that men and women should act
- Transgender-** people whom the behaviors and characteristics of the opposite sex.
- Transsexuals-** transgender individuals who want to alter their body
- "Script"**- what society has written a play right for us to learn to behave according to norms.
- Stereotypes and Gender stereotypes-** an over simplified notion. All women are emotional.
- Sexism-** belief that one sex has greater value
- Gender socialization agents-** (major) family, education, peer groups and mass media (secondary) work place and religion
- Stratification-** people not getting equal opportunities
- George Murdock-** his work = outline of world cultures. All societies classify work by gender; it's a cultural universal. Men jobs get more prestige.
- Functionalist (gender)-** argue that there was gender roles before the pre- industrial era
- Conflict (gender)-** society is a struggle for dominance among social groups that compete for sources. Example men vs. men. Social problems are created when dominant group exploits subordinate group.
- Friedrich Engels-** worker owner relationship in the house with husband and wife
- Charles Cooley-** looking glass self- if society thinks that they are manly they believe they are manly.
- "Doing gender"**- based on West and Zimmerman, we are always doing gender
- Broverman-** mental health of men and women workers, women's characteristics were seen as unhealthy.
- Sexuality-** a persons capacity for sexual feelings
- Sexual behavior-** historically religion has been the greatest influence on sexual behavior. Now it is mass media and peers.
- Functionalist (gender/sex)-** importance of regulating sexual behaviors to ensure a stable family. Talcott Parsons has long argued this

- **Conflict (gender/sex)**- power differences are present and dominant group promote their world views
- **Queer theory**- how we are taught to think about sexual orientation. Strives to question the way society views sex, gender by opening a door to a new understanding

Chapter 10 – Race and ethnicity

- **Race**- physical differences like skin color
- **Ethnicity**- sharing a culture, origin, beliefs, practices, shared lang. The race of white has ethnic's like German or Irish
- **Minority**- Louis Wirth defined-group lacking power or also known as subordinate group. Not numerical
- **Social construction of race**- school taught that race is not biological
- **Charles Wagley and Marvin Harris**- five characteristics of a minority group. 1. Unequal treatment/ power. 2. Physical or cultural traits. 3. Involuntary membership. 4. Awareness of subordination. 5. High in-group marriage.
- **Scapegoat theory**- developed from Dollards frustration aggression theory. Says that a dominant group will displace their unfocused aggression onto the subordinate group.
Example: Hitler against the jews
- **Creole Society**- city with mixed race culture grew from French and African inhabitants.
Greater social, economic and education opps for blacks
- **Tiger woods**- Calls his ethnicity as Cablinasian
- **Prejudice**- thoughts and feelings about a group
- **Discrimination**- actions to those feelings
- **Racism**- set beliefs about a group
- **Emile Durkheim**- racism is a social fact, meaning it does not require action of a individual to continue.
- **Racial steering**- like when Dr. Henderson moved in the white neighborhood and people did terrible things to him cause of a stereotype.
- **Institutional discrimination**- when the army did not take gay people
- **White privilege**- dominant groups often accept their experience as normal. Like white women can find make up in their skin color easy.
- **Racism/ discrimination today**- the story about the girl carrying a confederate flag purse.
- **In-group relations**- relationships between different groups. Ranging from tolerance to intolerance.
- **Genocide**- Hitler and jews
- **Expulsion**- subordinate being forced to leave an area by dominate group. Can be a factor of genocide. Trail of tears
- **Pluralism**- salad bowl-create new culture and language
- **Assimilation**- melting pot- combine a new group