

Test 3 Notes

- Suicide & Social Solidarity
 - o Durkheim's Typology of Suicide
 - Instances of suicide in clips. German soldiers (ruthless, do anything to win war) & Claude in Degraasi (kills himself because he's unhappy in life, depressed, alienated, experienced high state of anomie)
 - Review of collective conscience, anomie, and mechanical/organic solidarity
 - Durkheim's Study of 19th Century Suicide Rates: Jews < Catholics < Protestants, Married < Unmarried, Rural < Urban, Wartime < Peace.
 - Integration, Social Regulation, and ...
 - Too little social regulation = anomic suicide & too much social regulation = fatalistic suicide
 - Sudden prosperity \$\$\$\$\$ = weakened moral regulation = anomie = suicide
 - Fatalistic suicide: losing hope and taking one's own life
 - Egoistic suicide:
 - Altruistic suicide: "taking one for the team" (German soldiers)
 - o Suicide Bombing
 - Suicide Terrorists - male & female, different religions, cultures, etc.
 - o Jonestown
 - Late 1970s, 909 followers of a cult leader Jim Jones and all killed themselves.
 - "Senseless waste"... tragic failure
 - "drink the kool-aid"
- Headquarters (24 hour) 785.841.2345
- CAPS 785.864.2277
- Durkheim
 - o Suicide and Social Solidarity
 - o Anomie
 - o Too little social regulation

- Anomic suicide: moral confusion, lacking direction, often after a major event, self-centered (lottery winners, major death in family, economic loss, etc)
 - Egoistic Suicide: prolonged sense of social isolation, not belonging (Claude from Degraasi)
 - Too much social regulation
 - Fatalistic Suicide: highly regulated, no way out of oppressive system, etc. Rarest form of suicide. Ex. Prisoner.
 - Altruistic Suicide: group goals and beliefs more important than individual needs. Ex. Military actions
 - Jonestown (combo of fatalistic & altruistic)
- Microsociology (looking at individual interactions) (The Tender Cut)
 - Goffman
 - Presentation of Self in Everyday Life - book
 - Dramaturgy: saw world as stage and people as actors, how people present themselves on "the stage of life"
 - Front Stage/Back Stage: how we present ourselves to others, strangers – front stage. Things that go on in our lives to detail – back stage. Impression management – how we dress, how we talk, body language, etc.... If you can't manage front stage/back stage very well – anomie might occur, people become vulnerable, etc.
- Deviance
 - Behavior that violates the standards of conduct or expectations of a group or society
 - Deviance & Culture: collective conscience – we all have a moral understanding, culture tells us what standards and expectations are for deviance. Deviance is not without culture and culture is not without deviance.

- Deviance & Jonestown: town itself was not deviant but they were deviant to country. Jones was deviant - killed almost 1000 people.
- Deviance & The Tender Cut: not always deviant, when a self-injurer is within a group that does not support the practice it is seen as deviant. The people doing the study make it out to be that tons more people engage in the activity more than we think it occurs.
- Methods
 - Methods in *The Tender Cut*: Internet ethnography: studying support groups etc on the internet. Don't know if people are more front or back stage.
 - Benefits of Adlers' methods: huge sample, people can be anonymous - better connections, no judgement, more honesty is present
 - Critiques of Adlers' methods: it is the Internet, real vs. faux information, seeking out only self-injury communities and not others
 - Limits of Sociological Methods
 - Pay attention to methods, pros & cons of methods, statistics & numbers, etc.