

I. Introduction: Socialization

- a. Socialization: ...a process by which people develop their capacities and acquire a unique personality and identity and by which culture is passed from generation to generation.
 - creates human beings and perpetuates that society/culture
- b. Internalization: the process by which we take cultural elements as our own and make them binding.

II. Nature and Nurture -

-Socialization is a product of the interaction of the two.

- a. *Nature*: genetic make-up and biological inheritance
- b. *Nurture*: the environment and experiences that make-up each life

III. The Importance of Social Contact

- socialization is mandatory to become a fully functioning human being

a. Cases of Extreme Isolation

- i. Kingsley Davis studies (1940, 1947)

<http://cwx.prenhall.com/bookbind/pubbooks/macjonis9/medialib/intros/chapter03/0303.html>

-Anna: discovered at 6 with no human contact; couldn't walk/talk and never became socialized

-Isabel: discovered and had some contact with a deaf caretaker; became socialized successfully

b. Children of the Holocaust

- i. Anna Freud and Sophie Dann (1958) studied 6 children whose parents died in Nazi gas chambers.

-if a human does not get proper socialization, human contact, healthy relationships, it is impossible to socialize them

c. Less Extreme Cases of Isolation

IV. Theories of Child Development

a. G. H. Mead & the Emergence of Self-Awareness

- i. reflexive thinking: the human physiological capacity to step outside of the self and observe it from another viewpoint; the way you would view any other object
- ii. Self-awareness is made possible by reflexive thinking
- iii. "I" and "me"
- iv. significant symbol: a word, gesture, or other learned sign used to convey a meaning from one person to another
- v. Role taking: the ability to see ourselves as others see us.

1. Per Mead, socialization takes place in a series of stages:

- a. Preparatory/Imitation: Before age three, children merely mimic some behaviors of those in their immediate environment with no understanding of its meaning.
- b. Play: (2-4) They begin to practice meaningful adult behavior by pretending to take the role of specific or "particular other" people.
- c. Game: By the early school years a child begins to understand her role and its relationship to others.
- d. "Particular other"

- e. "Generalized other:" a system of expected behaviors, meanings, and viewpoints that transcend those of the people participating

- b. Piaget on Cognitive Development

- i. Sensorimotor stage

- ii. Preoperational stage

- iii. Concrete operational stage

- iv. Formal operational stage

- V.** Agents of Socialization

- a. Family

- b. School

- c. Peer group

- d. Media

- e. Work

- VI.** Identity

- VII.** Gender Socialization

- VIII.** Socialization through the Life Course

- a. Childhood

- b. Adolescence

- c. Young Adulthood

- d. Mature Adulthood

- e. Old Age

- IX.** Summary and Conclusion