

What is sociology

- all study aspects of human beliefs and social life but each has a different focus
- **cultural anthropology**: the culture or the way of life of a scout
- **psychology**: individual behaviour and mental process
- **political science**: government systems and power
- **economics**: economic conditions and how people organize produce and distribute
- **sociology**: human interaction groups and social structure
- **sociology**: the systematic study of human groups and their interactions
- **dyad**: something that consists of two elements or parts.
- **sociological perspective**: the unique way in which socialists see our world and can dissect the dynamic relations between individuals and the larger social network in which we all live

charles wright mills

- **the sociological imagination**: developing an appreciation of how individuals challenges are influenced by larger thing
- **micro**: friends and ongoings with them
- **macro**: things going on in society

- personal troubles result from individual challenges
- social issue are caused by large social factors
- they work with one another, one affects the other

theory and our everyday life

what is it?

- a theory is a set of interrelated propositions, contraction and fitting together logically which claims to explain one or more aspects of the world around it

why is it important?

- explanations can be described as the satires we tell each other in attempts to produce some order in our lives
- theories outline paths that lead to particular outcomes. They allow you to feel that we know why something happened and whether or not under what conditions, it is likely to occur

aspects of a good theory

- logically sound conflicting positions
- **sensitizing ability**: what has been ignored

popularity

- popularity does not mean validity

how do we evaluate a theory?

1. **scope:** the range of phenomena that a theory can explain
2. **accuracy:** does the theory match the empirical reality
3. **parsimony:** simplest with fewest leaps of logics
4. can the theory be **falsified?**

classical sociological theory (1600-1750)

Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679)

- people are responsible for creating their social worlds
- natural state how humans existed prior to the emergence of social structures
- people are motivated by self interest and the pursuit of power

John Locke (1632-1704)

- god was responsible for the emergence of society and government
- tabula rasa: people are born as blank slates
- right to preservation and private property
- individual autonomy and freedom

Charles Montesquieu (1689-1755)

- people never existed outside or without society
- humans created created and defined by society
- law define the spirit of the people ;the republic, the monarchy, and despotism
- appreciation for cultural diversity and comparative methodology

Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778)

- the social contract: people existed in symbiotic and idyllic relation in the natural state
- humans beings are perfectible and can achieve their potential through society
- entered into the social contract free and equal individuals

The enlightenment (1650-1799)

- challenged years of christian teachings
- philosophers advocated critical thinking and practical knowledge and built on the natural sciences
- challenged beliefs guided in traditions
- resulted in the ability of the masses to challenge their oppressors
- reorganizations of societies
- sociology was born out of the conservative reaction against enlightenment thinking

The Birth of Sociology

- conservatives believed that society is not the product of individuals,rather an entity in itself.
- society exist on its own

- society produces the individual
- individual simply fill positions
- smallest unit of social analysis is the family
- parts of society are interrelated and interdependent
- change is a threat
- social institutions are beneficial
- social changes create fear and anxiety
- emphasis on seemingly irrational factors
- return to social hierarchies and healthy competitions

Classical sociological theory

functionalism

- social world is a dynamic system of interrelated and interdependent parts
- social structures exist to help people fulfill their wants and desires
- human society is similar to an organism when it fails to work together the “system” will fail
- society must meet the needs of the majority
- Dominant theoretical paradigm between the late 1920s and the early 1960s
-

functionalist theorist

Herbert Spencer

- survival of the fittest justifies why only the strong should survive
- societies evolves because they need to change in order to survive
- environmental pressure allows beneficial traits to be passed on to future generations
- social darwinism draws upon darwin's idea of natural selection
- asserts societies evolve according to the same principals as biological organisms
- laissez faire approach (opposes regulation of or interference or interface with natural process)

Emile Durkheim

- Founder of modern sociology
- human action originates in the collective rather than the individual
- behaviour is driven by the collective conscience
- social facts are general social features that exist on their own and are independent of individual manifestations
- anomie is a state of normlessness that results from the lack of clear goals and creates feelings of confusions that may ultimately result in higher suicide rates
- mechanic solidarity describes early society societies based on similarities and independence
- organic solidarity describes later societies organized around interdependence and eh increasing division of labour

Talcott Parsons

- interested in explaining why people do what they do
- social action theory is a framework which attempts to separate behaviour from actions to explain why people do what they do

Four Function Imperative (AGIL)

- Adaption: system must be able to gather and distribute sufficient resources and adjust to changes in its environment
- goal attainment: system need to establish clear goals and priorities
- Integration: main solidarity while allowing the aspirations of subgroups
- Latency: needs to motivate individuals to release their frustrations in socially appropriate ways

Robert Merton

- social structures have many functions manifest functions the intended consequences of an action or social pattern
- latent functions the unintended consequences of an action or social pattern
- critique of function approaches:
- inability to account for social change
- overemphasis on the extension to which harmony and stability actually exist in society

true or false

the educational system provide both manifest and latent functions

Conflict Theory

- Society is grounded upon inequality and competition
- Power is the core of all social relationships; scarce and unequally divided among members of society.
- Social values and the dominant ideology are the vehicles by which the powerful promote their own interests at the expense of the weak.
- Rooted in the writings of Machiavelli, Hobbes and Rousseau
 - **Natural or physical inequality:** according to rousseau inequality based on physical differences established by natures (strength intelligence)
 - **Moral or political inequality:** according to rousseau, inequality based on human classification (money, social status)

Karl Marx

- **Dialectics:** a way of seeing history and society as the result of oppositions, contradictions and tensions from which social change can emerge (Hegel)
- **Idealism:** human mind and consciousness are more important in understanding the human condition than is the material world.
- Human consciousness and human interaction with the material world could change society.

- Relations of production based on power

Base/Superstructure

- The dynamic relationship between the material and social elements of society
 - o Base: Material and economic foundation for society. Includes the forces and relations of production
 - o Superstructure: all of the things that society values and aspires to once its material needs are met. Includes religion, politics and law.

Marx Cont...

- Proletariat (the workers) and bourgeoisie (rich owners)
- Alienation: The process by which workers are disconnected from what they produce
- Exploitation: the difference between what workers are paid and the wealth they create for the owners
- Ideology: set of beliefs and values that support and justify the ruling class society
- Dominant ideology maintains the position of the ruling elite
- False consciousness: belief in and support of the system that oppresses you
- Class consciousness: recognition of domination and oppression and the collection action that occurs to address

- **Forces of production:** physical and Intellectual resources a society has with which to make a living
- **Relations of production:** The relationship between workers and owners
- Social class A group who share a similar relationship to labor and who are aware of their conflict with other classes
- Class conflict when the interests of one's class are in opposition to another
- Proletariat the workers
- Bourgeoisie: The owners of the means of production
- Superstructure all of the things that Society values and aspires to 1 it's material needs are met such as religion politics and law
- Ideology a set of beliefs and values that support and justify the ruling class of society
 1. Capitalist ideology sister the value of competition morality and achievement
 2. So sociologist ideologies Advocate against capitalist oppression and see the value of collective ownership in economic equality
 3. Patriarchial ideological vacate the premises of everything mail and social domination of the weaker sex like women
 4. Racist ideologies are used to justify slavery and or Colonial expansion

Symbolic Interactionism

- People act toward things based on the meaning those things have for them; and these meaning are derived from social interaction and modified through interpretation (Blumer).
- Ritzer's principles of Symbolic Interactionism
 1. Humans have the capacity for thought
 2. Human thinking is shaped by social interaction
 3. People learn meanings and symbols in social settings
 4. Meanings and symbols enable people to carry on uniquely human actions and interactions

5. Unique ability to interact with self
6. Culmination of interaction and patterns of action make up society
 - Micro versus Macro approach
 - Highlight the ways in which meanings are created, constructed, mediated and changed by members of a group or society.
 - Max Weber
 - o Verstehen: a deep understanding and interpretation of subjective and social meaning
 - Georg Simmel
 - o Society is the summation of human experience and its patterned interactions
 - o Formal sociology: different human interactions can be similar in form.

Mead and Cooley

- George Herbert Mead
 - Mind, self and society (1934), the social organism is not an organic individual but a social group of individual organisms. (p.130)
 - Human minds results from the individual's ability to respond and engage with the environment
 - I Is the unsocialized part of the South
 - "me" is the socialized part of the self
 -
- Charles H. Cooley
 - Sympathetic introspection: putting yourself into someone else's shoes
 - Looking-glass self. We develop our self-image through the cues we receive from others
 - Self-fulfilling prophecy internalize impressions and as a result become the kind of person we believe others see us.

What are Modern Social Theories?

- Should not be thought of as completely separate from classical theories
- Draw on each others work in their formulations
- Theme of power runs through modern theories
 - Western Marxism
 - Feminist theories
 - Post-structuralism
 - Queer theory
 - Postcolonial theory
 - Anti-racist theories

West Marxism

- Anthony Gramsi
 - Diverged from Marx in his analysis of how the ruling class ruled
 - Domination: physical and violent coercion
 - Hegemony: ideology control and manipulation
 - Society's dominant ideas reflect the interests of the ruling class
 - Involves consent
 - Superstructure divided into the state and civil society
 - Prevailing consciousness internalized by population and becomes common sense

Gramsci

- Hegemony is a process that is constantly negotiated and renegotiated
- Active consent
- E.g. Will & Grace
- Hegemony is used as a way to explain how particular features of social organization come to be taken for granted and treated as common sense.

Feminist Theories

- Suffrages: getting the vote
- Feminists differ in their explanations of women's oppression and the nature of gender and in their ideas about women's emancipation
- Core concern for gender oppression
- Men have social power and thus an interest in maintaining their social privilege over women
- Dorothy Smith and Bell Hooks

Dorothy Smith

- Sociology for women
- The everyday world as problematic
- Begins in the actualities of people's lives, and addresses problems of how we are influenced by "extra-local" relations
- "Actual"- where people live and where their reality is constituted through discourse
- Discourse- social organized activity among people
- Everyday world contains different experiences and thus sees is as the starting point of inquiry
- Standpoint- preserve' the presence of the subject as an active and experiencing person.

Smith continued

- Ruling relations
- Socially organized practises of individuals
- People actively constitute social relations
- Complex relations/ multiple sites
- The social is the sum of complex relationships among people in multiple sites
- Same set of social relations that produces men's privilege also produces women's oppression

Bell hooks

- Black feminist thought
- Rarely recognized black women as separate from black men
- Criticized feminist theorizing that automatically positions households as places of patriarchal as places of patriarchal oppression for women
- Hook argues against universal assumptions about women's experiences

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Erving Goffman (1922-1982)

- Interested in interactions between small groups
- Dramaturgical analysis: Sees the self as emerging from the performances we play and how the other actors relate to us
- Self does not really exist but rather as a function of social interactions we have with others
- Interactions are influenced by each person's personal history
- Both parties are not only trying to manage the signals they sent to each other but also how they are perceived

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Ruling: The exercise of power shaping people's actions

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- survey research uses interviews and questionnaires

cross sectional

compares different groups at one point in time

measures attitudes, opinions, beliefs, values, and behaviors

Post-structuralist theory

Michel Foucault (1926--1984)

- Interested in the way that power and knowledge work together
- Emphasizing class and political economy as being the key principles and social organization
- struggles based on race gender and sexuality for marginalized
- Power is linked with knowledge
- Truths or facts a contextual meaning they can never be separated from the relations of power that they are produced Within
- To think something is to exercise power
- discourse is a system of meaning that governs how we think X speak about a particular thing or issue
- discipline as the means by which we become motivated to produce a particular reality
- Surveillance is the act of observing analyzing training normalization is a social process by which some practices and ways our lives are marked as normal and others are marked as abnormal
- Example of this would be American society claims heterosexuality as normal and any other sexuality as abnormal

Queer Theory

- Gays and lesbians felt that they were marginalized
- Key focus of the social movements with the belief that everyone should have equal treatment under the law
- Queer Theory problematizes the assumption that we are all the same and deserve the same treatment
- is also concerned with deconstructing sexual identities by exploring how these identities are historically and culturally situated
- Three areas of Queer Theory
 - a. desire: sexual attraction and wants
 - b. Language How we use language is connected to the concept of power and that language produce reality
 - c. A sense of self that is socially produced this fluid and multiple

Critical Race Theory

1. Recognizes that racism is endemic to American Life
2. expresses skepticism toward dominant legal claims of neutrality objectivity color blindness
3. Challenges a historian and insist on contextual or historical analysis of law
4. Insist on recognition of experiential knowledge of people and color and their communities of origin in analyzing law Society
5. Is interdisciplinary and eclectic

6. Works towards the end of eliminating racial oppression
 - Time-space distancing separation of time and space social relations to shift from local to Global context
 - Disembedding mechanism Is a mechanism that aids in shifting social relations from local to Global context
 - Symbolic token is a medium of exchange such as money

limitations of survey research

how do you find a representative sample
will people respond to your survey
will people tell the truth about their behavior and opinions

longitudinal research

studies the same group over a period of time

eg work at a factory
may use diaries interviews and health and employment records

time-consuming

sample attrition
people may drop out of the research

aggregate data research
government statistical indicators
eg social trends vt stats canada

used to detect relationship and trends
egs unemployment rates and property crimes
can you depend on the agencies taking the count or are they biased

- Quantitative approaches conducting and analyzing research quantitatively involves converting aspects of social life in two numbers in determining whether a significant relationship exists between the set of numbers
- Qualitative approaches do not involve the conversion of social life into numerical form rather the focus is on Rich detail
- Qualitative approach is using service
- Inductive logic the system of reasoning that moves from data to the formation of a theory
- Deductive logic is a system of reasoning that moves from Theory to the formation of hypotheses for testing
- Hypothesis is a tentative statement about a particular relationship usually between objects people or groups of people
- Variables characteristics of objects or people or groups of people that can be measured

- Operational definition is a description of something that allows it to be measured
- Validity is the accuracy of a given measurement
- Reliability is the consistency of a given result
- Correlation Is a measure of how strongly two variables are related to each other
- Causality Is a relationship in which one variable causes a change to another variable
- Spurious correlation is a false correlation between two or more variables even though it appears to be true
- Research population is a group of people that a researcher wishes to learn something about it
 - sample a subset of the larger research population
- Research methods is strategies used to collect data
- Survey a research method in which respondents answer preschool questions
- Interviews involved a researcher asking questions of participants . they may be structured, semi structured, or unstructured.
- Participant observation active participation by research in a research setting, combined observation and participation of daily activities also known as fieldwork
- Content analysis in research method involving an analysis of text
- Secondary analysis research method involving analysis of existing data
- participating action research combines and action-oriented goal and a participation of research subjects
- Two main classifications with multiple research methods
- Mixed methods is an approach in which both qualitative and qualitative procedures are used
- Triangulation is an approach in which more than one research method is used to attend to more fully understand an area of study

Sexist bias in Social research

- 7 distinct problems of sexism research
 - a. Androcentricity Is a vision of the world in real terms Kama a reconstruction of social universe through a male perspective
 - b. Overgeneralization Occurs when researchers include only one sex in their study but present their findings as applicable to both men and women
 - c. Gender insensitivity occurs when gender is ignored as socially important variable
 - d. Studies that use double standards when it employs different means to evaluate or measure the same actions qualities or circumstances.
 - e. Sex appropriateness is a specific instance of a double standard. Specifies that sex appropriateness occurs when human traits or attributes are assigned to only one sex or the other and are treated as more important for the sex to which they have been assigned such as childbirth.
 - f. Familism is a problem derived from Ginger and sensitivity occurs when families are taken as the smallest unit of analysis and situations with specific individuals within those families are responsible for particular actions or experiences.

- g. Sexual Dichroism Is an extreme form of double standard occurs when two Sexes are treated completely separate and distinct social and biological groups rather than two groups of overlapping similarities and characteristics.

requires willing subjects

needs an experimental and control group for comparison

subjects must be randomly assigned

seeks out cause and effect under highly controlled conditions. typically experiments are explanatory that is used to test hypothesis unverified statement of a relationship between variables

difficulties with experimental research

is it ethical

is it realistic

can you generalize from such a small group

can you really control all the relevant factors?

quasi experimental research

uses real situation for experimental purposes

egs compare the recidivism rates of young offenders sent to boot camp or given community service

hard to control assignment to groups

participation observation

involves active participation in the daily life activities of those he or she is observing

qualitative in nature

covert; those in the field are not informed of the research status

semi covert only some people involved are aware

open everyone is aware of the researcher's status

difficulties with observational research

it may be dangerous

is it ethical

how will you affect the behavior of the group

time consuming

interviews

structured each respondent asked the same question

quantitative in nature

semi structure use a set of questions however allow respondents to guide the interview in area they think are important

unstructured no predetermined questions interviews proceeded conversationally

secondary analysis

archival/historical: using existing sources is a research method in which a researcher utilized data collected by other

meta-analysis a statistical analysis that review a large body of extant literature

alternative sources of information

case studies: in depth investigation of one or few phenomenon

cyber research: new information technology and the internet provides researchers up-to-date resources

commissions of inquiry

both federal and provincial

eg native justice sexual abuse in religious and government institutions, doping in sports

ethics

how many research affect other people's lives

who will be studied

what pressure is placed on research by funding agencies and vested interests

do you have informed consent

are people free to participate

do the know what they are getting into

research gone wrong

humphries

zimbardo

milgram

exploring the social

the concept of socialization

socialization refers to the ways in which individuals attempt to align their own thoughts, feelings and behavior to fit into society of groups-the process in which individuals incorporate society into their sense of self

Culture is a complex collection of values beliefs behaviors and material objects shared by a group and passed on from one generation to the next.

- Consider These
 1. Social life. there is evidence that our early human ancestors lived in groups as far back as 4.4 million years ago.
 2. parental care period our human ancestors had smaller brains and more recent humans
 3. pair bonding. The attachment of a male to female is believed to have occurred 2.4 and 1.9 million years ago.
 4. Subsistence. Acquiring and distributing food
 5. environmental adaptation
 6. thought, language, art, and religion
- Cannot pinpoint the beginning of culture based on these findings

5 defining features of culture

1. Culture is learned
 2. culture is shared
 3. culture is transmitted
 4. culture is cumulative
 5. culture is human
- Material culture is tangible artifacts and physical objects that are given in culture
 - non material culture is the intangible and are abstract components of a society Kama including values and norms
 - values or beliefs about ideal goals and behaviors that serve for set standards of social
 - Norm's culture culturally defined rules and appropriate behaviors
 - folkways informal Norms that suggests customer
 - Mores are informal Norms that suggest customary ways of behaving Such as extra extra material affairs they are a violation of social norms
 - taboo is Prohibition on actions deemed immoral or disgusting Mama such as necrophilia bestiality or cannibalism
 - a lot is a type of Norm that is formally defined as enacted in legislation
 - sanction is a penalty for a non violation or reward for normal earrings
 - ethnocentrism is the tendency to view one's culture is superior to all others
 - cultural relativism: appreciation that all cultures have their own Wars, orange, and customs and should be evaluated and understood on their own terms, rather than according to one's own cultural standards
 - culture shock the feeling of disorientation alienation depression and loneliness experienced when entering a culture very different from one's own. there is a 4 stage model to understand a person's progression through culture shock
 - a. Honeymoon, a feeling of admiration and all

- b. crisis, differences and values signs symbols
 - c. Recovery, crisis is gradually resolved
 - d. Justin, and increasing ability to function effectively
- Oberg's research came up with this
- Something that stands for or represents something else
- language is a shared symbol system of rules and meanings that govern the production and interpretation of speech
- Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis, is the assertion that language influences how we perceive the world (also known as linguistic determinism, the hypothesis says this is the strong person Kama language determines how we see the world)
- linguistic relativism is how language reflects how we perceive the world (According to the hypothesis this is considered the weak for sure, language reflects the way we think)
- Discovery is when something previously unrecognized I understood is found
- invention / occurs when existing cultural items are manipulated or modified to produce something new and socially valuable
- diffusion occurs when cultural items or practices are transmitted from one group to another
- cultural universals is a common cultural features found in all societies
- cultural adaptation: Process by which environmental pressures are addressed through changes and practices traditions and behaviors
-

nature vs nurture debate

- Sociobiology is a science that uses evolutionary theory genetic genetic inheritance to examine the biological roots of sociological Behavior
- evolutionary psychology is a relabeled form of sociobiology that argues darwinian inheritance can explain contemporary behavior of humans
- Self is one's identity comprising a set of learned values and attitudes that develop through social interaction and defines ones self image
- Self- image is an introspective composition of various features and attributes that people see themselves having
- Significant others are people we want to impress or gain approval from
- generalized others is a compilation of attributes associated with the average member of society
- role taking assuming the position of another to better understand that of a person's perspective also known as stepping into someone else's shoes
- Primary socialization occurs when people learn the attitudes values and appropriate behaviors for an individual in their culture
- secondary socialization increase their participation and more specific groups and Define roles and expectations such as part-time jobs and sports teams
- double consciousness: DuBois's term for a sense of self that is defined in part Through The Eyes of others
-

to interact with others, we must learn the social rules. the norms of society/culture which tell us those behaviors are acceptable and which are unacceptable

social isolation and feral children

children deprived of human contact have limited intellectual capacities, have no limited experience with love or human interaction, and do not grasp language

sociologists believe that social reality is constructed by people every time they interact with others

agents of socialization, Individuals comma groups comma and social institutions that together help people to become functioning members of Society

family, friends, school, work, and relationships

outcomes of socialization include

- Gender stereotyping is the assignment of beliefs to men and women
- socioeconomic status is the social status as determined by a family's income, parents education level, parents occupations and the family social standing within the community
- Cultural capital is Social assets such as values beliefs, attitudes, that are gained from one's family and help one to succeed in life
- Peer groups: Consist of people who are closely related in age and share similar interests
- hidden curriculum is the unconsciousness comma informal comma and Unwritten norms and rules that reinforce and maintain social convention
- mass media is the forms of communication produced by a few people for the consumption by the masses
- life course is the socialization that occurs throughout one's out of life
- Birth Cohort is all of the people who are born during a given. Of time and therefore experience historical events in the same points in their lives
- Empty nest syndrome is the depression that some Mother's experience in the child that left home
- means-tested programs is the social programs based on needs such as Things based on financial need
- Universal plans are social programs provided to everyone
- gerontology is the scientific study of old age and aging
- the process of dying has 5 phases
 - Denial
 - Anger
 - bargaining
 - Depression
 - Acceptance
- dying trajectories the courses That Dying takes in both social and physiological needs
 - No evidence shows that people move from stage 1 to 5

- People may experience different emotions at different times
- Euthanasia: Deliberate ending of the life of a person who has an incurable or painful disease similar to assisted suicide
- Resocialization, Profound change a complete transformation of a person's personality as a result of being placed in a situation or environment dedicated to changing his or her previous identity
- Total Institution a setting in which people are isolated from society and supervised by an administrative staff
- 5 types of social institutions
 - Institutions that help people who are incapable of taking care of themselves and are considered harmless such as orphanages
 - institutions that take care of people who pose a threat to the community and are incapable of looking after themselves such as insane asylums
 - institutions that protect the community from those who would harm it such as prisoner of war camp
 - institutions that perform instrumental tasks that require unique work Arrangements such as the army or boarding School
 - institutions that act as Retreats from the rest of the world and Serve as locations for religious training such as a Monastery
- Mortification of the self, the first stage of resocialization process, and which a person's existing identity is Stripped Away

gender role

moral development

orientation toward social class

adult socialization is concerned with equipping the individual to function effectively in adult roles

role acquisition

the major roles we acquire as adults include spouse, parent, work roles, grandparents and retiree

midlife 40-60 involves several role transitions

maritals (divorce, widowhood)

parental (children leave home)

caregiver (children and aging parents)

work (entry or exit)

anticipatory socialization

activity that provides people with knowledge about skills for and values of a role they have not assumed

usually works best for future roles that are highly visible
 ease roles transition if future roles are presented accurately
 entails goals setting planning, and preparation future roles
 role discontinuity

when value and identities associated with a new role contradicts those of earlier roles
 on entering a discontinuous role, we must revise our expectation and aspirations

the life course

scholars have begun to emphasize the life course in the study of the effects of life events are
 agents of socialization in our lives

the life course is the process of personal change from infancy to late adulthood resulting from
 personal and societal events

post childhood life stage

stage	major challenge	conventional labels	age range
1	achieving independence	youth,late adolescence	16-23
2	balancing family and work commitments	young adulthood	18-40
3	performing adult roles	adulthood,maturity,middle age	35-70
4	coping with loss	late maturity,old age	60-90

stage 1

a transition from lives centered psychologically and economically on parents to lives in which we
 stand on our own

this stage challenges us to disengage from parents and take responsibility for ourselves

major transitions associated with this stage

leaving the family home

finishing school

entering a workforce

developing a committed relationship

getting married

becoming financially independent

stage 2 balancing family and work commitments

the central challenge of this stage is to establish oneself as a stable worker. partner/spouse and parent

during this stage

men tend to become increasingly caught up in their careers

many women become increasingly committed their families

stage 3

in this stage people try to meet high standards for performance in the adult roles to which they are committed

common sources of stress at this stage

the awareness that one is aging

physical illness

the death of parents or close friends

stage 4 coping with loss

central challenge is to cope with a series of losses

loss of occupational role through retirement

loss of significant relationships through death

eventually loss of health, energy and independence

impact of social events on the person

life stage when event is experienced	focus of impact of event
childhood	values and attitudes
adolescence, young adulthood	identifies, opportunities
adulthood	behavior, opportunities
later adulthood	new life choices, revised identity

understanding the self

the self is individual viewed as both the source and the object of reflexive behavior

the self is active (initiates reflexive behaviour and passive (object toward whom reflexive behavior is directed)

the active aspect of the self is the I, and the object of self-action is the me.

the nature and genesis of self the self is the source of action when we plan, observe, and control our own behavior

the self is the object of action when we think about who we are.

mead: action and internal dialogue

mead portrays action as guided by an internal dialogue

people engage in conversations in their minds as they regulate their behavior they use words and images to symbolize their ideas about themselves, others, their actions, and others' respond to them

there are three capacities human beings must acquire in order to engage in action

1. ability to differentiate themselves from other persons
2. see themselves and their own actions as if through others' eyes
3. use a symbol system or language for inner thought.

generalized other

a conception of attitude and expectations held in common by the members of the groups

when we imagine what the group expects of us, we are taking the role of the generalized other

we are also concerned with the generalized other when we wonder what people would say or what society's standards demands

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the looking glass self

the most important looking glasses for children are their parents and family and later, their playmates

these are a child's significant others-those whose reflected views have the greatest influence on the child's self concepts

play and the game

mead identified two stages of social experience leading to the emergence of the self in children

in the play stage, children imitate activities of people around them

in the game stage, children enter organized activities such as games of house, school and team sports.

role taking

the process of imaginatively occupying the position of another person viewing the self and the situation from their perspective

through role taking a child learns to respond reflexively

one of the earliest signs of role-taking is the correct use of the pronouns you and I

dramaturgical sociology

from an interactionist perspective. individuals have the ability to choose how to act, above-and beyond their inclinations

the study of how we present ourselves, playing roles and managing impressions during interactions with others, is called dramaturgical sociology

dramaturgical sociology is most closely associated with Erving Goffman (1922-1982)

Goffman and impression management

Erving Goffman believed that we use information from others' presentations of our behavior and that of the people around us

impression management refers to the ways individuals seek to control the impressions they convey to other people, however, there are impressions given and impressions given off-the-impression given and impressions given off-the-impression you believe that you are giving and the impression the other person has of you

motivations behind impression management

Goffman argued that we are driven to maintain positive impressions, probably because outcomes of interactions serve as a source of self-esteem

Supporting others' impressions is important because we may need support in our own impression management efforts later in the interactions

Regions of impression formations

There are two regions of impression formations that affect how we interact with people: the front stage, the place where we present ourselves to others, and the backstage, the region where we relax our impression management efforts and we may practice our performances

People regularly move in and out of these regions

Race and Ethnicity

ABORIGINAL PEOPLE

account for 3.8% of population

fastest growing segment of Canadian population

despite impressive strides, remain at higher risk for illness and die younger than Canadian population as a whole

inadequate housing and food

1 in 4 earns less than \$10.00 per hour

A race is a category composed of people who share biologically transmitted traits that members of a society deem socially significant. Race is a significant concept chiefly because most people consider it to be such

Ethnicity is a shared cultural heritage. Race can be analyzed as ethnic categories in many cases

A racial or ethnic minority is a category of people distinguished by physical or cultural traits who are socially disadvantaged

DISCRIMINATION AND RACISM

Discrimination refers to a negative action toward members of a specific social group

Institutional discrimination occurs when a person acts on discriminatory guidelines of an institution (such as an employer)

racism refers to the belief that one racial category is innately superior or inferior to another

institutional prejudice and discrimination refers to bias in attitude or action inherent in the operation of a society's institution

prejudice

negative assessment about what a person or group is like before you actually meet them

ecological fallacy

drawing conclusions about individuals' attributes from data gathered from an entire group

exception fallacy

drawing conclusions about an entire group

historical manifestation of prejudice and discrimination

"old fashioned" racism comprises blatantly negative racial stereotypes and open opposition to racial equality

"modern Racism" involves the expression of 'hidden' racial prejudice only under conditions in which accusation of racism may be avoided

when it is safe, socially acceptable, or easy to rationalize

culture theory

some prejudice is healthy and part of all cultures

cultures of prejudice (Bogardus 1965; Kleg and Yamasato 1993)

functionalist theory

prejudice draws your own groups closer together

discrimination prevents a society from maximizing the benefits of diversity and the ability of all its citizens

symbolic interactionism

attitudes and perceptions are not innate, rather learned as a required component of culture or an expression of class conflict

stress the effects of living as a minority and how minorities develop strategies to protect their self image

genocide

international extermination of all members of a minority group

expulsion of population transfer

force a minority to leave the country or confine them to a particular location

segregation and separatism

formal physical or social separation of dominant and minority groups

assimilation

minority groups shed its differences and assumes the traits of dominant group

multiculturalism

minority groups retain their cultural identities and the larger society promotes cultural, ethnic and racial diversity

1985 multicultural act

neo-colonialism

by 1960s most former colonies had gained political independence, however there was a continued dependence on western countries

neocolonialism has become known as the continuation of western colonialism by not only economic and political but also cultural

the dominance of western multinationals (McDonald's homogeneity, plundering of resources, sweatshops, export of western values and cultures, americanisation?)

neo liberal policies of the WTO IMF and world bank

us concept of assimilation

the policy that newcomers should follow the path anglo conformity, but most groups do not reach full assimilation in the expected period of time

even today, descendants of early immigrants hold on to their ethnic heritages and identities and pass them from generation to generation

mexican americans

originally never crossed an ocean left their borders, or crossed into us borders

originally came into the us by conflict conquest and coercion

never immigrated, so it's arguable that assimilated is not even possible

boundary maintenance

boundary maintenance differentiate between groups (customs, traits, language, political ideas)

- who defines culture/ markers, for what purpose
- groups 'culture' and social organization may change without removing/changing the ethnic boundaries
- the boundaries need not be territorial, but more likely social
- cultural differences relating to ethnicity and are extremely relevant in social interaction
- people change ethnic identities, individually or collectively (intermarriage/cultural adoption, economic/production strategies, escape social stigma, etc
- boundaries also connect

living in the hyphen

given the tremendous diversity in Canada, we are starting to see;

- fill in the blank here+ hyphen + Canada
- what happens when boundaries start to fail us?
- what become our frame of references?
- cultural identity in Canada's multicultural environment is begging to reach critical mass where people are suffering from a cultural identity crisis
- can categories be defined or set out anymore
- paradox of being defined in Canada another while at the same being defined as the other in ancestral home

sex and gender

- sex: biologically root; describes our physical bodies whereby distinguish between male and female characterized as diametrical opposite "opposite sex"
- gender: socially constructed characteristics with girls and boy, men and women
- masculinity/ femininity

problematizing sex/gender distinction

intersexed individual

born with ambiguous genitalia

how do we decide who is male and who is female

families

gender expectation begins at birth

parents spend more time talking to girls while leaving boys alone sons get punished more than daughters

gendered division of household labour

Reproduction gender: media

Jersey shore, housewives,

All women are beautiful, heterosexual with few exceptions

Reality television: glorifies competitive and cutthroat behavior

Talk shows

Television made to achieve beauty ideals (biggest loser)

Advertising

Commercials

Models and O

Gendered bodies

How we present our bodies, efforts to shape them and how

We interpret other bodies are all accomplished

Plastic surgery normalized

Top surgeries are liposuctions, rhinoplasty, facelifts

High Proportion women between 35 and 50

Gender and work

Dramatic increase in the number of employed since WWII

Women hold more lower paying jobs than men

Greater proportion of part time workers

Women represents 70% of part time workers

Women who work in male dominated are more likely to never or to remain childless in other occupations

2002 women working full time make 36600 and men make 50 500

2008 women working full-time earned on average 70.5% of what men earn

Gap is greater for university education women who earn only 68% of what men earn

unpaid labour

Intersectionality

Gender class and race all function as mechanisms for producing social inequality

Minority women must confront ethnocentrism classism and sexism becoming of the most disadvantaged groups

Intersectional approach key to understanding the complex experience of how relation of gender, race and social class work together to position some individuals as privileged and others as disadvantages

What is considered attractive

Physically attractive individuals have more opportunities for sexual relationships

Lack of extreme asymmetry

Women with low waist to hip ratios

lustrous , shiny hair

Large eyes and small noses

Men with masculine features

A large jaw and medium sized nose

Positive behavior make people more attractive

Attractive stereotype

Belief that "what is beautiful is good"

Research finds that we believe physically attractive people have more favorable personality traits and are more likely to be successful

More than 70 studies found that attractiveness has a moderate influence on how sensitive, kind, and interesting a person is

It has less influence on judgment of intelligence and no influence on judgement integrity

Student in one series of studies were asked

What is the maximum percentile of intelligence would accept in considering someone for

A date

Sexual partner

One night stand

Steady dating partner

Marriage partner

Exchange theory

People evaluate interaction and relationships in terms of rewards and costs that each is likely to entail

They calculate likely outcomes is positive, people are inclined to initiate or maintain the relationship

If the expected outcome is negative, they are unlikely to initiate a new relationship or to stay in an ongoing relationship

Gender differences in sexuality

Men and women differ in criteria for sexual partners but their criteria for long-term partners are very similar

Compared to women, men perceive more sexuality in an interaction between a man and a woman

This is true whether they are participants or observers

However, men see interactions involving their sister as platonic

In one study, students were approached by another student of the opposite sex, who said

I have been noticing you around campus, I find you very attractive. This was followed by one of three invitations

Would you go out tonight

Would you come over

Go to bed

Cultural norms about sexuality

Cultures vary acceptance of premarital sex, extramarital sex, and appropriateness of sex without love

Americans kiss at 14 or 15

Intercourse at age 17

Japanese begin kiss around at age 20 and intercourse at 22 or 23

Deviance: Breaking Bad

Deviance can be viewed as absolute or as relative to the group being studied

Societies divide deviance into more or less serious forms, representing mores and folkways

Social Constructionism

If men define situations as real, they are real in their consequences (W.I. Thomas 1928)

Edwin Lemert (1951) social pathology

Primary deviation-rule break breaking

Secondary deviation-agreement with society's reaction

He studied sputtering

Moral careers and deviant subculture

In his famous work, *Outsiders: Studies in the Sociology of Deviance*, Howard Becker (1973) elaborated the processes through which

Primary deviance leads to secondary deviance
Importance of deviant subculture in maintaining the deviant self culture
Outsiders refer to people labeled as deviant who accept deviant labels

Becker's stages of becoming an outsider
Three stage process

Commit deviant act (primary deviance)
Accept deviant status (secondary deviance)
Joins deviant subculture
Master status: basis of personal identity, self-fulfilling prophecy

Stigma and deviance

Deviance can take many forms

Erving Goffman (1963) defined stigma as "an attribute that is deeply discrediting"

Stigma can take three forms

Physical deformity
Being part of an undesirable social group
Character flaw

Goffman (1961) studied mentally ill patients in asylums

Mental institution as total institution where individuals are required to isolate themselves from the rest of society

The goal of an asylum is to force the patient to adjust their senses of self

Goffman found that individuals with stigma try to cover-up their deviance by passing ways that people try to make themselves look like normal people and cover ways of counseling

Ethnomethodology and deviance

Ethnomethodology emphasizes how individuals construct and defend their views of social reality

The meaning of a given behavior may be defined as deviant to one person but not another person through process of reflexivity

A product of this interaction process is the documentary interpretation of action

Harold Garfinkel's breaching experiments

Durkheim's theory of anomie

Society of saints

Humans are egoistic

Society needs social control to regulate their wants and behaviors

Anomie

Condition of normlessness

Results from rapid social change, eg. industrialization

Rapid change

Create anomie increases deviance

Differential association

Criminal attitude and skills are learned

Through interaction

With significant others

Criminal learning includes skills and motives

Significant others give definition are favourable or unfavourable to law-breaking. Too many definitions favourable to breaking the law result in deviance

Associations vary in priority, frequency, duration, and intensity, criminal behavior is learned just like non-criminal behaviour.

Criminal behaviour results from general needs and values, not special needs and value

Differential association

Research shows that deviant friends are particularly important in illegal drug behaviours

Recently cultivated friendship are important in deviant behaviors

ASPECTS OF SEXUAL IDENTITIES

Sexual identity

Body image

Sexual values and ethics

Erotic preferences

(hyper) globalist thesis

Nation states have become modes of economic organization and regulation since they can no longer effectively manage or regulate their own national economies

End of the welfare state and social democracy

conclusion : autonomy and sovereignty of nation states have been eclipsed by contemporary process of economic globalization

Sceptical thesis

What is the global globalization (hirst:1997)

Lacks specificity

Too broad cannot be operationalized can be misleading

Suggest that globalization is primarily a phenomenon which confined to select states

Not a global economy but rather several major economic/political blocs

“Turbo-capitalism” the end of the nation state/welfare state is overstated

We are not seeing a new world order but a return to pre-gold geo-politics where the most powerful states/ social forces have consolidated their global dominance

The sceptical thesis charges, the hyper globalist with ignoring the continued primacy/strength of nation-

Transformationalist thesis

Globalization also involves the spatial re-organization of re-articulation of economic, political, military and cultural power et al (1999)

The central question should be about power

Globalization can be understood as a transformational process of human social organization which extends power relations globally

World in where developments in one locality has the ability to shape the life in other parts of the world

Globalization is extremely in its embrace and impact-it can divide as well as integrate

Globalization may mean a shrinking world for some but for the majority it creates a distancing of power relations

Social change collective behaviour and social movements

What is social change

Changes in the typical features of society pf over time

Eg, changes in what is considered ain't over time, changes in the way we dress.

Ongoing process and inevitable

Occurs when there are changes to public policy, cultural traditions, or social institution, at times by collective behaviors

Broad concept used to explore the changes that take place in interpersonal relations as well as in societies social organizations

Social change is most likely to occur when;

1. The change originates within what are seen as cutting edge sources
2. The change addresses a strongly felt need among the public (legislation to restrict access to content)
3. The changes in material rather than non material (subsidizing the cost of alternative fuels versus brochure promoting the benefits of mass transit)
4. The change is broadly compatible people's existing values (recycling)

Marc prensky (2001)

Education system is ill suited to the needs and aspirations of today's students

Digital natives

Students who spent entire lives using computers internet cell phones, video games

Digital speakers

Digital immigrants

Those who did not grow up with digital technology

Have an accent

Schools are designed managed and staffed by digital immigrants

Digital natives and immigrants respond to technology in different ways

Life cycle of social change

Innovation

Something new that inspires a changes

Change is slow adopted by 10-25% of population

Exponential growth

The majority of the population adopts the technology

Or behaviors

Saturation

Whereby the enters a society's tradition and normal daily practices

Opposition to social change

Vested interests (veblen)

Describes why privileged members of society resist change(napster limewire)

luddites : resistance to technologies that challenged their way of life

Belief that technological advances are neither inevitable nor uncontrollable

Technology

Provides artificial means to achieve given end or result

Inspire great deal of social change that accumulates

Inspirations for social change

Physical environment

Diverse environments inspire social change
Canadian winter vs tropical climate

Demographic shifts

Aging population
Immigration and migration

Economic competitions

Industrials powerhouses
Competition inspires innovation

War

Inspiration for technological development
Dispiration among larger society
Recent heavy use of drone warfare by US

Ideas

Impact of ideas
Enlightenment free will, evolution, democracy, freedom

Governments

Strong political leadership mobilizes large-scale efforts to alter the character of society
E.g,health care reform,human rights legislation

Individuals

Inspires social change through personality,charisma,conviction
Hitler gandhi mlk mandela

Social movements

Emergence of grassroots movements
Eg. greenplace

Functionalism

Change occurs through process of differentiation (parsons)
Equilibrium theory holds that change in one part of society requires changes in other parts in order for society to return to its natural state of balance and harmony

Conflict theory

Change is not necessarily an improvement

Stages defined by exploitation of poor

Social changes through active revolt

Conflict as inevitable and necessary to inspire change

Evolutionary theory

Darwin, Comte, Durkheim

Unilineal evolution theories

One path through which society or organism evolves

Universal evolution theories

All societies progress in some manner

Neo Evolutionary theory (Lenski)

Highlights the role of technology in assisting human beings with their substance needs
Multilinear, continuous and fluid

Cyclical theory

Ebb and flow through time according to series of endless cycles

Pitirim Sorokin

Most influential elements of culture are those that relate to people's inner culture

Ideational society defined by spirituality

Sensate culture interprets social and physical world through the senses

Collective behavior unite to achieve a single and meaningful goal that may inspire social change

Collectivity

People who join together on basis of loosely defined norms

Localized collectivities

Collectivity in which members are located in each other's immediate physical presence

Dispersed collectivities

Members are located in different places at same time

Localized collectives

Crowds (Blumer, 1969) unorganized collection of people gather temporarily for particular cause

Casual crowd

Happen to be in same place at same time

Conventional crowd

Emerges from structured social event

Expressive crowd

Provides participants with opportunity to express their emotions

Acting crowd

Intention to express anger and direct it outwardly

Mob

Crowd that gathers to achieve an emotionally driven goal

Flash mob

Planned gathering of large numbers of people for a brief and predetermined period of time
riot

Type of acting crowd that directs its anger toward multiple targets, movement from one to another in unpredictable way

Protest crowd

Deliberately assembled crowd to rally support for a social movement

Dispersed collective

More likely to react in emotional and unconventional ways

Rumors

Information passed person to person lacking reliable evidence

Include gossip and urban legends

Mass hysteria

Reaction to a real or imagined event with irrational fear.

Disaster Behaviour

Reaction to an unexpected event that causes extensive damage to people animals and property

fashion , fads and crazes

Social pattern that appeal to a larger number of people

Publics

Defined political interest for meeting and organizing

Sociological approaches to collective behaviour

Contagion theory (irrational)

Group exert powerful influence on the individual

Individuals lose his/her conscious personality, replaced by collective bond

Convergence theory (deliberate)

negative m irrational behavior appeals to particular type of person (eg soccer

Emergent norm theory (dynamic theory)

Symbolic interactionist approach

Adjustment to new norms that emerge within group in certain situation

Social Movements

Highly structured, rational and enduring form of collective behavior

Established to stimulate change

Informal social movements emerge in opposition to a specific local issue

formal social movements are large organizations that are well integrated and established

Type of social movement

Revolutionary

Seek reorganization of society

Reformist

Work within existing structure to improve society

Reactionary

Emerges when groups resist an event or decision

Religious

Grounded in a spiritual or supernatural belief system

Life Cycle of Social Movements

emergence/incipience

Unorganized, no clear leadership or direction

Coalescence

Begins to define itself and develop a strategy

bureaucratization/institutionalization

Incorporation of bureaucratic organization, established from a hierarchy

Decline

Most are temporary and either collapse from internal or external pressure

EXAM REVIEW

120 questions

Need to know everything

Multiple choice

2 hour exam

Chapter 1

- many personal troubles never become social issues because people rarely equate them to what is happening to them with the larger social worlds in which they exist.
- **Quality of Mind:** nothing to do with person's intelligence or level of education, instead, it is the ability to look beyond personal circumstances and into social context
- Peter Berger builds on how sociologists see the world. defines sociological perspective as ability to view the world from two distinct yet complementary perspectives.
- **Minority Status:** Gay, visible minority, physical disabilities face discrimination

- **Structure:** network of relatively stable opportunities and constraints influencing individual behaviors.
- **Positivism:** A theoretical approach that considers all understanding to be based on science
 1. There exists an objective and knowable reality (understood observation, logic, experimentation)
 2. Since all sciences explore the same, singular reality, over time all sciences will become more alike. (assert that there is only one correct explanation for the physical and social world.
 3. There is no room in science for value judgement (Since all science is exploring the same reality, only from different perspectives, there is no good or bad science.
- **Anti-Positivism:** Theoretical approach that considered knowledge and understanding to be the result of human subjectivity
 1. While hard science may be useful for exploring the physical world, the social world cannot be understood solely through number and formulas
 2. All sciences will not merge over time and no single methodological approach (ie science) can reach a complete understanding of our world
 3. Science cannot be separated from our values
- **Quantitative Sociology:** Study of behaviors that can be measured (crime rate over time)
- **Qualitative Sociology:** Study of non measurable subjective behaviors (emotional effect over divorce)
- **Macrosociology:** study of society as a whole (looking at the big picture first then individuals)
- **Microsociology:** study of individual or small-group dynamics within a larger society (looking at individuals first then society)
- **Symbolic interactionism:** Perspective asserting that people societies are defined and created through the interactions of individuals
- Canadian sociology has four defining features (geography and regionalism, focus on economy, Canadianization movement, radical nature)

Chapter 2 Classical Social Theory

- **Enlightenment**
 1. Society exists on its own with its own laws and is independent on individuals
 2. Society, not the individual, is the most important unit of social analysis, and it produces the individual, not the other way around
 3. Individuals are not the basic unit of social interest
 4. Smallest unit of social analysis is the family
 5. The parts of society are interrelated and to society as a whole
 6. Change is a threat both to individuals and society
 7. Social institutions are beneficial to society as a whole
 8. Modern social changes are disorganizing elements that cause fear and anxiety and need to be diminished wherever possible

9. Traditional elements of social life such as ritual, ceremony, and worship (irrational by enlightenment thinkers) are important to society and tend to offer a stabilizing influence
 10. Return to social hierarchies would be good for both individuals and the collective
- Macrosociology tends to be deductive and sees behavior as predictable
 - Microsociology tends to be inductive and sees behavior as creative

Chapter 10: Race and Racialization

- **Minority:** Definable category of people who are socially disadvantaged (Lacks social power and distinct from the majority). Usually experience discrimination and prejudice. Stigmatization (ex. avoiding sikh man for wearing turban). Develop strong sense of ingroup solidarity.
- **Majority:** Definable category of people who are socially advantaged (characteristic that define the dominant group)
- **Race:** how people are physically and genetically distinguished from other groups. (skin, hair color etc.) most human genes are identical. the small amount of variation is what causes "race" to occur.
- **Racialization:** The process of attributing complex characteristics to racial categories (ex. black athletes are better than white ones).
- **Internalized Racism:** the internalization of racial categorizations into a person's identity. People are torn on wanting to belong and embracing differences from the majority
- **Ethnicity:** A multidimensional concept that includes one's minority or majority status, ancestry, language, and often religious affiliation (Greek, Chinese etc)
- **Ethnic Group:** collection of people who identify with each other and share a common culture (Irish Canadians, Italian Canadians, etc). People tend to gravitate to others like themselves when they relocate to a new country.
- **Prejudice:** Negative prejudgement about a person or group that is irrational, long lasting and not based on fact.
- They make a mistake called **Ecological Fallacy:** conclusions based race or ethnicity (white people are hard working, chinese are good at math)
- **Exceptional Fallacy:** Making conclusions about an entire group based on observations of an individual (One black guy is good at math doesn't mean all black people are good at it)
- **Stereotypes:** sweeping generalization about category of people. (blondes are stupid)
- **Racism:** one group is better than another. ideology that one race is inherently superior to another.
- **Democratic Racism:** System that advocates equality but in fact perpetuates minority differentiation and oppression. Belief that "we're all the same" and should treat everyone equality but still oppressed minorities.
- **Discrimination:** Actions that deny or grant advantages or disadvantages to a particular group

- **Individual Discrimination:** individual advantages and disadvantages another because of that person's group membership. (not hiring a italian tutor because she is italian)
- **Direct Institutional Discrimination:** Occurs when an institution employs policies or practices that are discriminatory against a person or group (canadian residential schools)
- **Indirect Institutional Discrimination:** Individuals are treated differently on unlawful criteria (physical disability, race, religion, etc) even though it wasn't meant to be discriminatory.
- **John Dollard's Scapegoat Theory:** Assertion that prejudice and discrimination originate in the frustration of people who want to blame someone else for their problem
- **Authoritarian Personality Theory:** Asserts that extreme prejudice is a personality trait of people who strongly believe in the cultural norms, traditions and values. They faithfully follow instructions from their superiors and reject others they consider to be inferior to them
- **f-Test:** Adorno's assessment tool to determine a person's personality and likelihood of holding prejudicial attributes.
- **Culture Theory:** The assertion that some prejudice is healthy and part of all cultures
- **Social Distance:** Bogardus' conception of the relative distance people feel between themselves and other racial/ethnic groups
- **Culture of Prejudice:** Value system that promotes prejudice, discrimination and oppression
- **Dual Labour Market Theory:** Asserts that modern societies have two distinct labour markets, Primary (room for movement, job security, vacation, etc) and Secondary (Hourly wages, only legally required benefits, not much room for movement, etc)
- **Marxist Exploitation Theory:** The assertion that the powerful economic elite promotes and benefits from prejudice and discrimination
- **Critical Race Theory:** interdisciplinary approach used to investigate the intersections of race, class, ethnicity, gender, and sexuality to explain prejudice and discrimination
- **Selective Perception:** The process whereby people see only those things that reinforce their preconceived perceptions
- **Contact Hypothesis:** The proposal that prejudiced attitudes can decline with intergroup contact. 3 factors;
 - contact must be between individuals of equal status
 - the contact between equals must be sustained and regular
 - social norms favouring equality must be agreed by both parties
- **Multiracial Feminism:** An approach that investigates race, class, and gender, and gives a voice to women of colour who may feel alienated from traditional white feminism
 - domination and and opression are the outcome pf am enitre system of inequality that diminishes borg women and men
- **Postcolonial Theory:** An approach that examines the ways in which the colonial past has shaped the social, political, and economic experiences of a colonized country
- **Genocide:** Intentional extermination of all members of a minority group
- **Melting Pot:** The blending of new immigrants' traditions and cultural identity into the dominant American culture.

- **Cultural Pluralism/ multiculturalism:** the retention of minority groups' cultural identities and the promotion of cultural, ethnic, and racial diversity by the larger society
- **Chater Groups:** the french and the english in canada; Porter recognized the important role of these groups played in the Canadian history and contemporary social and political development
- **Quiet Revolution:** A movement in Quebec during the 1960s, when political and religious traditions were challenged and the French struggled for greater economic, political and cultures equality with the rest of Canada
- **The Charter of Rights and Freedom:** 1982, rules on how the our country should operate.
 - Freedom of Expression
 - The right to a democratic government
 - Freedom to live and to seek employment anywhere in Canada
 - Legal rights for people accused of crimes
 - The right to equality, including the equality of men and women
 - The right of French and English linguistic minorities to an education in their own language
 - The right of Aboriginal People
 - THe protection of Canada's multicultural heritage

Chapter 8

- transgender: people who do not fit under normative constructions of sex and gender
- transsexual: a person who undergoes sex reassignment via surgeries
- hegemonic masculinity(Connell, 1987): the normative ideal of dominant masculinity (successful, capable, reliable)
- emphasized femininity (Connell, 1987) : normative ideal of femininity, based on women's compliance with their subordination to men (supportivness, enthusiam, and sexual attractiveness)
- son get punished more then daughters
- girls get toys that are more related to sterotypical roles of caretakers
- boys get video games and toy cars
- boys lean to dolls and dollhouses around 2-2.25 years of age, but parents redirect sons to more masculine toys and thus result in the reproduction of hemogenic masculinity
- parents have to be more active to this change for sons whereas its more passive with daughters
- student-teacher interactions: male and female teachers tend to be more interactive with boys then girls. boy are appraised when they do for accomplishing a task whereas females are applauded for looking pretty and staying quiet
 - boys get more praise for being intelligent work whereas girls tend me be praised for being neat and organized
- The "chilly" climate is a study by roberta and bernice that shows how men and women are unintentionally differentiated because of gender in classroom interactions. faculty members call on boys more than girls when hand is raised. men are more engaged in classroom setting. women's issues tend to be downplayed

- media: white men are great leaders and white women are beautiful and nurturing
- television: women tend to be manipulative and use seduction. there are more tv now that include women being leaders but most are white women
 - white men are heroes black men are frightening
 - white women are beautiful and delicate, black women are ratchet and welfare queens
- tv commercials: contribute to reproduction of femininity and masculinity;
 - ads for alcohol construct men as loser who hang out with male buddies and are ironic about their loser status
 - male friendships are centre of most ads
 - men in these ads aren't in committed relationships
 - women are hotties or bitches
- talk shows: not many transgendered characters but may see real transgenders for a higher rating on show because it lets them talk about living previously in silence and what is and is not acceptable content. increases trans views ratings
- tv programming: some help individuals on how to achieve unrealistic beauty. large portion of programming is directive at normative femininity or masculinity. most shows are for self improvement. convey message that moulding appearance will make self have more self worth
- plastic surgery: become normalized and a strategy for becoming more culturally feminine or masculine. both men and women are submitting themselves to what they think is the ideal body
 - women get boob surgery, nose reconstruction and tummy tucks, taking fat from one spot and putting it another.
 - made to comfort and conform to male and female ideals
- Gender and work: 1901 only 14% of women were employed, in 2009 58% of women work
 - women work part time due to family or personal reasons and men work part time is because they just started working
- Gendered wage gap: women working full time make on average 36000 and men make 50500 on average
- families and unpaid work: majority of marriages have to wage earners rather than one male breadwinner.
- exchange theory: assertion that power in relationships are influenced by the resources that a member brings to the relationship. women tend to take care of kids more if male makes equal or more income. if female makes more tend male helps with kids to compensate.
- intersectionality: simultaneous influence of multiple social relations including race, gender, ethnicity, and class
- functionalism: some gender behaviour is inevitable or somehow natural. women provide emotional support. men make decisions for family
- conflict theory: societies are characterized by struggles between various social groups for scarce resources including power, wealth, and prestige

- symbolic interactionism: gender is created through social interaction. mainly through role taking
 - children learn about gender related behaviours by social insitituions, family, school media etc
 - candace and don introduced gender as something we do
- feministy theory: men and women are all treated diffently in all societies
 - gender norms limit womens behaviours and oppportunity
- gender equality and social change: have laws in canada that prohibit discrimination on the basis of gender but girls and boys are still encouraged to follow preception of stereotypes
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chpater 9

- sexual identity: knowlege of bodies,sexual histories and perfernces
- sexual orientation: individuals sexual and emotional attaction to a person of a particular sex
- homosexual: an individual who is sexually attratied to the same sex
- hetrosexism: straight sexuality normal others abnormal
- homophobia fear of gats
- hetrosexual: attracted to same sex
- bisexual: attracted to both male and female
- biphobia: fear or hatred of bisexuals
- transphobia: fear of transgender
- asexual: absence of sexual desire
- monogamy: coupling of two people,excluding intimate involvement of others
- serial monogamy: one monogamy after the other
- non-monogamy: sexual interactions with more then one person

Chapter 14

- **Criminology:** Study of crime causation, crime prevention, and the punishment and rehabilitation of offenders
- **Crime:** behaviors or actions that require social control and social intervention, codified in law
- **Deviance:** actions or behaviors that violate social norms, and may that may or may not be against the law (nudist colony, a lot of body piercings)
 - Assisted suicide is against the law but not defiant
 - Howard Becker (1963) reactions to deviance make it deviant
- **Social Norms:** shared and accepted standards and social expectations
- **Moral Entrepreneur:** Person who influences or changes the creation or enforcement of a society's moral codes (friend saying you did what! Is an example of informal social control)

- **Classical Criminology: Rational Choice Theory**
 - Before people got burned at stake for breaking social norms, by mid 18th century, a movement had emerged to overhaul approaches to law making and punishment fit for the crime (utilitarianism, theory that behavior was purposeful and not the result of super-natural forces)
 - Classical criminology was developed on four beliefs
 - i. Crime is a rational choice as people enjoy free will (able to choose to engage in criminal acts)
 - ii. Criminal solutions requiring less work yet yielding greater pay offs are understood as being more attractive than lawful solutions
 - iii. Fear of punishment can control a person's choices
 - iv. When criminality is met with measured severity, certainty of punishment and swiftness of justice, a society enhances its ability and criminal behaviour
- **Biological Determinism:** The hypothesis that biological factors completely determine a person's behaviour
 - Cesare Lombroso (1835-1909) examined cadaver of a notorious criminal and discovered that he shared physical characteristics to animals.
 - He argues some were born criminals, lower on evolutionary scale, distinguished by atony.
- **Strain Theory:** Assertion that people experience strain when culturally defined goals cannot be met through socially approved means
 - Robert Merton (1938) developed theory based on durkheim's assertion that societal structure can produce particular social pressures that may result in deviant or criminal behavior
 - Theory suggest people in same society share similar goals and values. When legitimate ways of achieving goals don't work, then they become deviant
 - 5 social adaptations to achieve goals
 - i. Conformity: happens when individual accept both social goals and have means to achieve goals
 - ii. Innovation: individual accepts goals but incapable of achieving goals through socially approved means. (innovation is strongly link with criminal behavior)
 - iii. Ritualism: social goals are reduced in importance, (example of ritualist is someone who belongs to social order)
 - iv. Retreatists: Reject Societal goals and the legitimate means of achieving such goals. (lack of success leads to social withdrawal)
 - v. Rebellion: involves the creations of an alternative set of goals and means. Supplanting conventionals one. Occurs when people engage in radical change and alternative lifestyle
- **Illegitimate Opportunity Theory:** Assertion that individuals commit crime as a result of deviant learning environments

- Richard Cloward and Lloyd Ohlin (1960) sought to extend strain theory by considering specific elements
- **Criminogenic Environment:** Environment that as a result of laws that privilege certain groups, produces crime or criminality
 - Upper class receive better treatment than working class in the legal system
- **Differential Association Theory:** Criminal Behaviour occurs when our association with definitions favourable to crime outweighs our definitions favorable to law-abiding behaviour
 - Edwin Sutherland's (1939), why do people engage in criminal activity
- **Labelling Theory:** Assertion that one labelled as a deviant, people come to accept the label as part of their identity
 - Howard S. Becker (1963)
 - Dramatization of evil in regards to youth
- **Chivalry Hypothesis:** Argument that women and girls accused of criminal activity are treated more leniently by law enforcement officials as a result of the latter's traditional chivalrous attitude towards women
- **Rule of Law:** Requirement that no person above the law and state power should not be applied arbitrarily

Chapter 17

- Mass communication is the transmission of messages by a person or group to a message to a large audience such as printing Flyers about any upcoming political protests
- mass media are devices designed to communicate messages to a mass audience such as newspapers radio or the internet
- cuneiform is an early form of what shaping writing developed by ancient Sumerians
- hieroglyphics is an early form of visual communication developed by the Egyptians
- Papyrus is an early form of writing paper developed by the Egyptians
- phonetic alphabet system developed by early Greek that uses letters to represent spoken sounds
- Block writing as a is a process in which wooden blocks are engraved with images and text and then pressed onto paper
- movable type Gutenberg invention that allowed individuals letters or images to be moved without influencing surrounding text
- the Morse Telegraph used a keypad To send short and long electrical pulses called the morse code
- the phonograph was you made by Thomas Edison
- digital sociality is a social landscape in which new communication Technologies are promoted human interaction
- and contact unblock an online diary in which individuals post personal Reflections on a specific topics and Experiences

- really simple syndication is a web feed format that informs subscribers of new information posted on online services
- demassification is a process by which a mass audience is fragmented into small groups Bernice's to appeal to Unique interests such as Subscribing to different magazines
- Wiki an online body of information to which anyone can add or modify content
- Time biased media is media that have longevity but whose information prevent the transmission over a physical distance such as cave art or hieroglyphics
- time biased media is media that can convey messages right away over a physical distance
- hot media media that contain a great deal of information but involve a single sensory organ and being very little from Their audience
- cool media media that convey less information and require more participation from Their audience such as a seminar
- Canadian content is federal regulations that stipulate the required percentage of Canadian content on television and radio broadcast they claim to promote Canadian culture by;
 - Providing a wide range of programming that reflects Canadian attitudes and values
 - displaying Canadian talent in the entertainment program
 - offering information and Analysis concerning Canada and other countries from the Canadian point of view
- MAPL System are requirements that must be fulfilled to qualify as Canadian content at least two of the four must be in this criteria;
 - The music must be composed by Canadian (M)
 - the artist must be Canadian (A)
 - the production of the music must have occurred in Canada (P)
 - the lyrics must be written by Canadian (L)
- Socialization function is the media's role in transmitting beliefs values and traditions
- surveillance function as the media's role in gathering and disseminating information to the population
- correlation function is the media's role in filtering and making comprehensive both of the huge daily volume of new stories in the
- a entertainment function it's the media's role in helping people a rest relax and Escape pressures of everyday life
- propaganda model the assertion that media companies and businesses will transmit their content that reflect their commercial interests
- E-audience or those who use electronic communication Technologies
- misogyny the hatred or deep dislike of women
- stimulation is baudrillard's certain that the media create a stimulated well through the reinforcement of certain images and signs

- Hyperreal Bold Ruler is believed that people's perceptions as defined by media, led to the sense of a simulated reality

Chapter 19 and 20

- Colonizing is the political economic and cultural domination of countries in Asia Africa and the Americas by European country starting in the 16th century
- command economy is the economy in which the state rather than Market forces 9 inches to the production and distribution of goods
- developed countries are wealthy and industrialized country
- underdeveloped countries are countries with poor economic situation
- developing countries are countries that are considered to be on the road to end of glow Northwest Industrial i also known as First World countries
- Global South poor countries in the southern hemisphere previously referred to as the the third world countries
- newly industrialized countries are poor countries that are beginning to industrialize
- gross domestic product also known as GDP is Total market value of all final goods and services produced in a country in a given year
- transnational Corporation is a large company based in one country with overseas operations in two or more other countries
- absolute poverty is the failure to meet the basic needs of life including adequate food, Clearwater, and shelter
- relative poverty is the inability to secure goods and services required to live a life equal to a working-class standards
- trickle down Theory is the assertion that stimulating overall economic growth will ultimately help the poor
- Hegemony: political and social domination of the Bourgeois class and the capitalist Society, Expressed not only as ideologies but in all Realms of culture and social organization
- core is the wealthy countries with developed economies
- Periphery: are poor countries that are exploited for the raw material by core countries
- Semi-periphery: Peripheral Countries moving towards becoming core or core countries in Decline
- Indigenize: to incorporate a new cultural values and messages into local culture
- environmental sociology is the study of interaction between human society and the physical environment
- ecology is the study of how living organisms interact with the environment
- ecosystem is a community of organisms living feeding and reproducing and interacting in the same area
- Anthropocentrism: The View that human beings are separate from, and Above, the Rest of nature
- Human exemptionalism paradigm: The View that humans are exceptional but not exempt from the natural world

- new environment paradigm: The View that Human Social Action secure within the ecosystem that has its own processes and limits
- new ecological paradigm: emphasizes Society is beginning to exceed the limits of environment
- Ecocentric is the opposite of anthropocentrism because it is the view that humans are only one part of global Society
- triple bottom line is a company's balance sheet according to profit, people, and a planet
- the greenhouse effect is a process by which Earth's temperature is maintained
- greenhouse gases or gasses long-wave infrared radiation and are responsible for Rising temperatures in global and climate changes
- carbon sink is the natural matter that absorb more carbon than admit such as boils
- Carbon sources natural matter that emits more carbon than it absorbs such as burning fossil fuels
- permafrost ground that has been frozen for more than two successive years
- Anthropocene, the New geological era resulting from consequences of the human activities on Earth
- ecosystem diversity the number and variety of habitats for organisms within the geographical area
- Species diversity is the number of species that exist in an ecosystem
- the amount of genetic information within a single population species
- human footprint the impact of human activities around the world
- dominant social paradigm: the capital of you supported by the ideology that legitimate the domination of nature for material benefit of humans
- alternative Environmental paradigm: Advocates living in harmony with the environment not dominating it
- sustainable development: the belief that Economic Development can occur without damaging the environment
- ecofeminism is an approach that investigates the domination of women and nature by men
- cultural ecofeminist challenge patriarchal assumptions, argue that gender roles are learned and therefore open to change, and promote human ideals for all
- bioprospecting comma occurs when companies search in poor or indigenous areas for new biological entities that they can exploit
- Biocolonialism, occurs when Western companies explode indigenous areas and express a dominant- submissive relationship
- biopiracy is the unauthorized appropriation of traditional biological and genetic knowledge, resources, and practices of indigenous peoples
- deep ecology is the belief that unless we believe environmental issues become our issues very little can be accomplished

Only humans depend on culture rather than instincts to ensure the survival of their kind
 Culture gives us the ability to actively shape the natural environment for ourselves
 Many modern societies are multicultural

The component of cultures

Symbols are defined as anything that carries a particular meaning recognized by people who share similar culture

The meaning of the same symbols varies from society to society within a single society, and over time