

Sociology 101
Review of Chapters 7-16

UMA/EMCC Ellsworth Campus
Fall, 2017

10/11/17: [Deviance, Crime and Social Control](#)

10/18/17: [Stratification](#)

10/25/17: [Gender and Sexuality, Race and Ethnicity](#)

11/01/17: [Families and Aging](#)

11/08/17: [Health and Medicine, Environment](#)

11/15/17: [Work and the Economy](#)

11/29/17: [Social Change: Collective Behavior, Social Movements, and Technology](#)

You will find sample final exam questions in the notes section of each of the chapters.

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INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY



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Social Stratification: United States and Global

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[Deviance, Crime and Social Control](#)

Key Topics

- 7-1 What Is Deviance?
- 7-2 What is Crime?
- 7-3 Controlling Deviance and Crime
- 7-8 The Criminal Justice System and Social Control

Define:

- Deviance
- Crime

Deviance, Crime and Social Control

- Key terms
 - **Deviance** violation of established contextual, cultural, or social norms
 - **Stigma** A negative label that devalues a person and changes her or his self-concept and social identity
 - **Crime** a violation of societal norms and rules written into public laws that is subject to punishment.
 - **Social control**: techniques and strategies that regulate behavior
- Theory
 - Functionalism
 - Manifest Function, Latent Function, Dysfunction
 - Merton's Social Strain Theory
 - Conflict
 - White collar crime, corporate crime
 - Feminist
 - Me Too!
 - **Patriarchy**: hierarchical system in a society in which cultural, political, and economic structures are controlled by men.
 - Symbolic interactionist
 - Labelling Theory
 - Stigma



- 1) Apply Robert Merton's five responses to social strain (Conformity, Innovation, Ritualism, Retreatism and Rebellion) to students pursuing a college education.

Explaining Bystander Apathy

- **Bystander Apathy**

- [Interaction in Public Places](#)
- www.youtube.com/watch?v=OSsPfbup0ac



What is bystander apathy?

How do temporary groups affect behavior?

Deviance, Crime and Social Control

- Criminal Justice System
 - Prevention, intervention, punishment, and rehabilitation
- Sources of crime statistics
 - FBI's Uniform Crime Report (UCR)
 - Consists of crimes reported to the police and arrests made each year
 - The Department of Justice's National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)
 - **Victimization survey:** Interviews people about being crime victims
 - Includes both reported and unreported crimes

COUNTY CRIME ANALYSIS

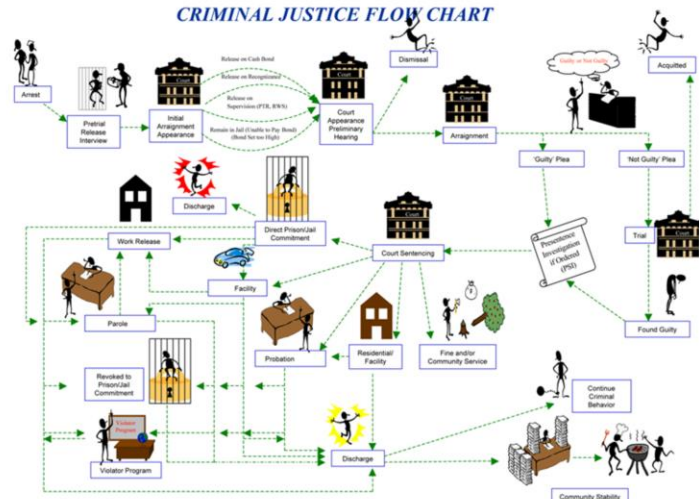
<i>Hancock County</i>		<i>January–December 2015</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	MV Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Hancock SO	—	—	—	—	—	1	35	97	9	—	142	34.5
Bar Harbor	5,328	16.33	—	4	—	1	6	73	3	—	87	17.2
Ellsworth	7,870	39.52	—	3	2	3	48	250	5	—	311	61.1
Bucksport	4,944	15.17	—	1	—	8	16	49	1	—	75	28.0
Mount Desert Island	2,073	18.81	—	—	—	—	2	36	1	—	39	28.2
Southwest Harbor	1,773	22.56	—	—	—	—	3	35	2	—	40	30.0
Gouldsboro	1,741	16.08	—	—	—	—	7	19	2	—	28	28.6
Swan's Island	331	6.04	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	50.0
Winter Harbor	516	15.50	—	—	—	1	—	6	1	—	8	12.5
Hancock SP	—	—	—	1	—	8	58	73	8	—	148	30.4
Hancock County Totals	54,720	16.08	—	9	2	22	175	640	32	—	880	40.1
Total Urban Areas	24,576	24.01	—	8	2	13	82	470	15	—	590	43.9
Total Rural Areas	30,144	9.62	—	1	—	9	93	170	17	—	290	32.4

How do you calculate crime rate?

How do you calculate clearance rate?

Deviance, Crime and Social Control Criminal Justice System

- Prevention
- Punishment
- Rehabilitation



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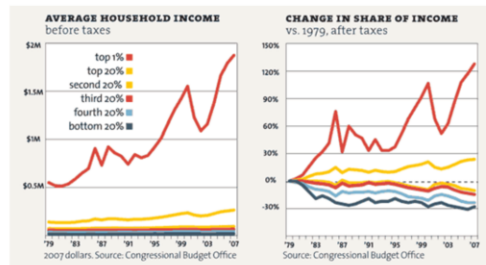
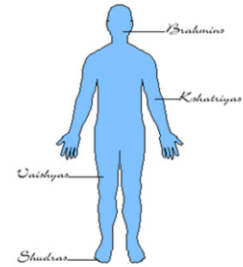


LEARNING OUTCOMES

- 1 Explain and illustrate social stratification systems and bases
- 2 Describe the U.S. class structure and explain how and why social classes differ
- 3 Describe poverty and explain why people are poor
- 4 Compare the different types of social mobility, describe recent trends, and explain what factors affect mobility
- 5 Describe global stratification, its variations and consequences and the theoretical models that explain why inequality is universal
- 6 Compare and evaluate the theoretical explanations of social stratification

Stratification

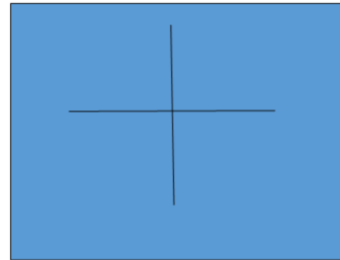
- Social Stratification: Society's ranking of people based on valued resources
 - Wealth
 - Power
 - Prestige
- Closed/ascribed systems
 - slavery,
 - peonage,
 - gender,
 - race,
 - caste
- Open/achieved systems
 - wealth/poverty,
 - education,
 - social status



- 1) Outline the differences between a closed system of stratification and an open system of stratification? Give one example of each.
- 2) Poverty often results from a combination of individual and societal causes. Give an example of an individual cause and a societal cause.

Stratification

- Socio-economic status
 - upper,
 - middle,
 - lower/working
- Poverty
 - Absolute Poverty v. Relative Poverty
 - Explanations – Blaming the poor vs blaming society
- Social Mobility
 - horizontal v. vertical
 - Intra-generational v. inter-generational



- 1) Explain the difference between intergenerational and intra-generational social mobility.
- 2) What is the difference between horizontal and vertical mobility?

What Affects Mobility?

- **Structural factors**—changes in the economy, the number of available positions, immigration
- **Demographic factors**—education, gender, race and ethnicity
- **Individual factors**—education, family background, socialization, connections and change.

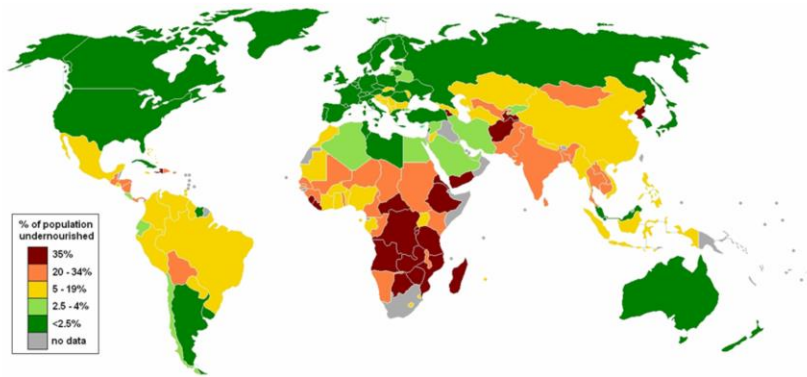
Stratification

- Theory

- Functionalist
 - Davis Moore Hypothesis
- Conflict
 - [Karl Marx: structure of the capitalist mode of production](#)
 - [Bourgeoisie](#) the capitalists who own the means of production,
 - [proletariat](#) (or 'working class') who must sell their own labor power
 - Dependency Theory
- Feminist Theory
 - Men control a disproportionate share of wealth, prestige, and power.
 - Feminization of Poverty
- Symbolic interaction
 - People socialize their children to acquire and use the symbols of their class.

- 1) The Davis Moore hypothesis suggests that people who do more important work are paid more. What arguments have been made against this hypothesis?
- 2) In basic terms, what did Karl Marx say about the relationship the rich and the working class in society?

Malnutrition as a Measure of Absolute Poverty



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Race and Ethnicity

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LEARNING OUTCOMES

RACE AND ETHNICITY

- 1 Describe how and explain why U.S. racial and ethnic diversity has changed
- 2 Define and give examples of race, ethnicity, and racial-ethnic group
- 3 Distinguish between dominant and minority groups, and describe the most common patterns of dominant-minority group relations
- 5 Describe and illustrate the most common sources of racial-ethnic friction
- 6 Compare and evaluate the theoretical explanations of race and ethnicity

Race and Ethnicity

Race: a group of people who share physical characteristics, such as skin color and facial features

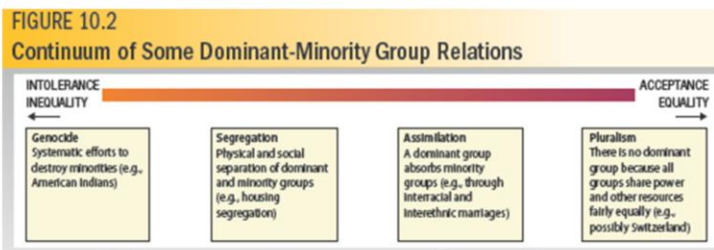
Ethnic Group: a set of people who identify with a common national origin or cultural heritage

Immigration

Dominant Group: most economic and political power, greatest privileges, and highest social status.

Minority Group: group of people who may be subject to differential and unequal treatment (not necessarily the smaller number of people)

Racism, Ethnocentrism, Prejudice, Stereotype



- 1) What is meant by “minority group” in terms of population and political power?
- 2) a. What is the relationship between prejudice and discrimination?
b. How do these two terms differ?

FIGURE 10.3

Relationships between Prejudice and Discrimination

		DOES THE PERSON DISCRIMINATE?	
		Yes	No
IS THE PERSON PREJUDICED?	Yes	Prejudiced discriminator (e.g., a prejudiced person who attacks minority-group members verbally or physically)	Prejudiced nondiscriminator (e.g., a prejudiced person who goes along with equal employment opportunity policies)
	No	Prejudiced nondiscriminator (e.g., an unprejudiced person who joins a club that excludes minorities)	Unprejudiced nondiscriminator (e.g., an unprejudiced employer who hires minorities)

Source: Based on Merton 1949.

Discuss Merton's table showing the relationship between prejudice and discrimination.

Race and Ethnicity

Functionalism argues that newcomers must assimilate by adopting the dominant group's ways.

- Racial-ethnic inequality provides a large pool of cheap labor.
- Racial-ethnic inequality maintains the dominant group's current status.
- Discrimination can be dysfunctional.

Conflict theorists see ongoing strife between dominant and minority groups.

- Dominant groups protect their power and privilege.
- Economic inequality perpetuates racial hierarchies.
- Economic stratification pits minorities against each other and low-income Whites.

Symbolic interactionists emphasize learned attitudes, norms, and values.

- Labeling and selective perception can increase prejudice and discrimination.
- Images shape our perceptions.
- The **contact hypothesis** states that the more people get to know members of a minority group personally, the less likely they are to be prejudiced against them.

1) Describe the Contact Hypothesis and how it may apply to whites living in Hancock County Maine.

Theoretical Perspective	Level of Analysis	Key Points
Functionalist	Macro	Immigration provides needed workers; acculturation and assimilation increase social solidarity; racial-ethnic inequality can be dysfunctional, but benefits dominant groups.
Conflict	Macro	There's ongoing strife between dominant and minority groups; powerful groups maintain their advantages primarily through economic exploitation; race is a more important factor than social class in perpetuating racial-ethnic inequality.
Feminist	Macro and micro	Minority women suffer from the combined effects of racism and sexism; gendered racism occurs within and across racial-ethnic groups.
Symbolic Interactionist	Micro	Because race and ethnicity are socially constructed, social interaction can increase or reduce racial and ethnic hostility; antagonistic attitudes toward minorities, which are learned, can be lessened through cooperative interracial and interethnic contacts.

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Gender and Sexuality

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LEARNING OUTCOMES

- 1 Differentiate between sex and gender and describe societal reactions to LGBTs
- 2 Explain how gender stratification affects the family, education, workplace, and politics
- 3 Describe contemporary sexual attitudes and practices, including sexual scripts and double standards
- 4 Summarize abortion and same-sex marriage trends and explain why both issues are controversial
- 5 Describe and illustrate gender and sexual inequality across cultures
- 6 Compare and evaluate the theoretical explanations of gender and sexuality

- **Sex:** Biological characteristics with which an individual is born
 - Includes physical and physiological attributes that influence one's behavior
- **Gender:** Learned attitudes and behaviors that characterize women and men
 - Based on social and cultural expectations
- **Sexual identity:** Ways in which one expresses his/her sexual values, attitudes, and feelings
 - Incorporates sexual orientation
 - **Sexual orientation:** Preference for sexual partners
- **Gender roles:** Characteristics, attitudes, feelings, and behaviors that society expects of females and males
- **Gender stereotypes:** Expectations about how people will look, act, think, and feel based on their sex

Gender and Sexuality – Theories

- **Functionalism**
 - Men and women have distinct roles that ensure a family's and society's survival
 - Gender roles are complementary

- **Conflict**
 - Sexuality is viewed as reflecting and perpetuating sexism and discrimination

- **Feminist**
 - Gender, race, and social class intersect to form a hierarchical stratification system

- **Symbolic Interaction**
 - Nature Versus Nurture
 - Gender and sexuality are socially constructed
 - Social interaction shapes gender inequality
 - Socialization reinforcing gender roles and gender stereotypes

Contrast the Functionalist and the Conflict theories of gender roles.

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Families and Aging

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LEARNING OUTCOMES

- 1 Describe how families are similar and different in the United States and worldwide
- 2 Describe how and explain why U.S. families are changing
- 3 Describe, illustrate, and explain why intimate partner violence, child maltreatment, and elder abuse occur
- 4 Describe, illustrate, and explain how the U.S. older population is changing, and its impact on our society
- 5 Compare and evaluate the theoretical explanations of families and aging

Similarities in Families

Marriage

- Socially approved mating relationship that people expect to be stable and enduring

Endogamy

- Cultural practice of marrying within one's group

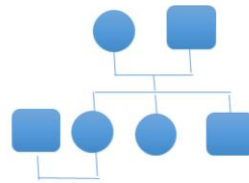
Exogamy

- Cultural practice of marrying outside one's group

Across the Arab world and in some African nations, marrying first or second cousins is not only commonplace but desirable because such unions reinforces kinship ties and increases a family's resources.

Nuclear and Extended Families

- **Nuclear family:** Composed of married parents and their biological or adopted children
- **Extended family:** Composed of parents, children, and other kin
- **Exercise:** Draw a Genealogy



Discussion: Many people think that the nuclear family (married couples with children) is the common type of family form.

Draw a simple genealogy of your immediate family.

Video Resources

A Kalahari Family

Runtime - 90 minutes, film available at Documentary Educational Resources

The movie documents the life of the Bushmen of the Kalahari according to the Marshall Family who, in 1951, travelled to the Kalahari Desert of Africa. It was here that they met Toma Tsamkxao and his Ju/'hoan band in Nyae Nyae, after a week of arduous travel in their specially adapted desert vehicles. Toma's extended family describes to the last detail, their survival techniques and how they hunted game and gathered bush food. The documentary also helps us understand how an unlikely friendship was forged that lasted over half a century.

How does this ethnography differ from stereotypes you have about tribal families?
How does the Bushman's extended family create strength?

Courtship and Marriage (Continued)

- **Monogamy:** One person is married exclusively to another person
- **Serial monogamy:** Individuals marry several people, but one at a time
- **Polygamy:** Man or woman has two or more spouses
 - Polygyny - One man married to two or more women
 - Polyandry - One woman is married to two or more men



Polygyny is common in many societies, especially in Africa, South America, and the Mideast. Western and industrialized societies forbid polygamy, but there are pockets of isolated polygynous groups in the United States, Europe, and Canada.

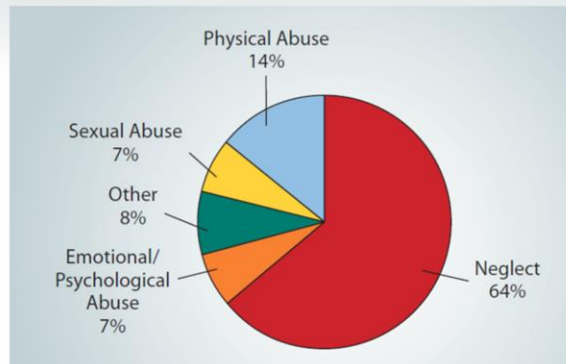
Define:

Marriage

Monogamy and

Poligamy

Polyandry

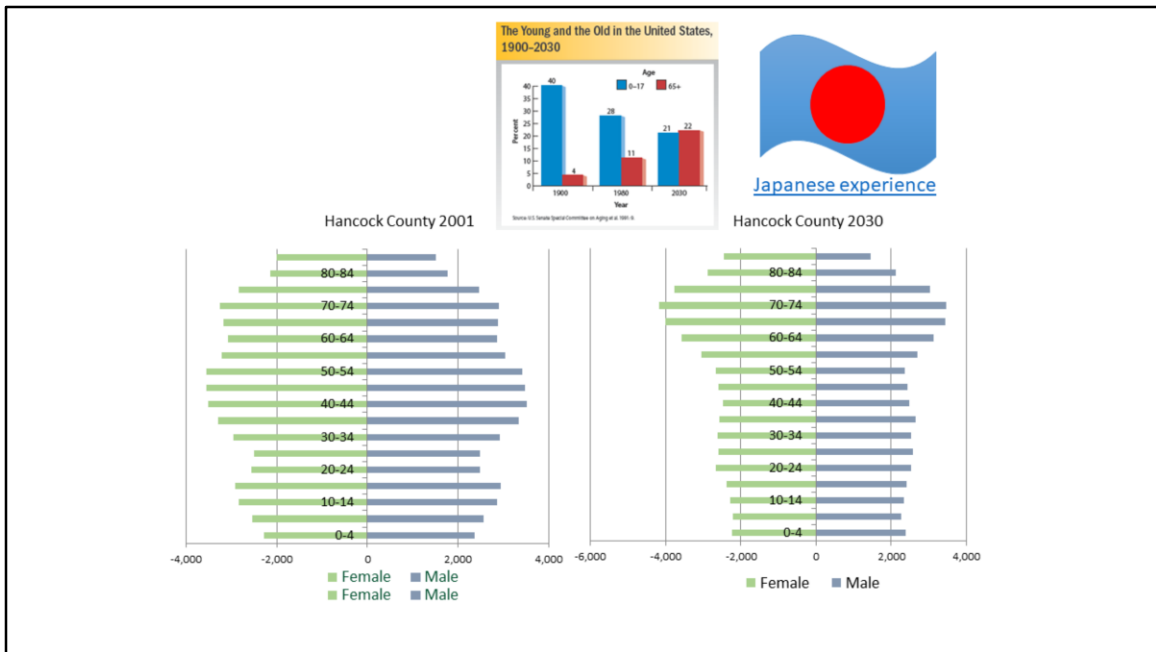
Figure 12.6 Types of Child Maltreatment, 2012

Note: "Neglect" includes medical neglect (almost 2 percent of these cases). "Other" includes categories that some states report, such as a parent's drug/alcohol abuse.

Source: Based on U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2015, Table 3-9.

Causes

- Parental substance abuse and mental illness
- Economic hardship, unemployment, and poverty
- Demographic variables



Japanese Experience:

<http://mainemeetsworld.bangordailynews.com/2016/01/04/home/maines-aging-population-a-cautionary-tale-from-across-the-pacific/>

What does the shape of these two population pyramids suggest for the future regional population?.

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Health and
Medicine

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1. What is health?
2. What factors influence health and medical care?
3. Describe the conditions of health care in the United States and around the world.
4. Distinguish among the sociological perspectives on health and medicine.

Health, Medicine and the Environment

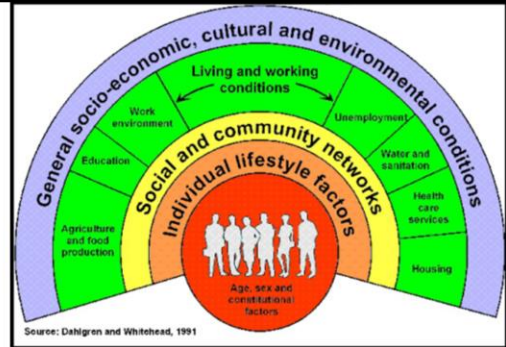
- Health – physical, mental and social well being
- Disease and Disability

Epidemiology

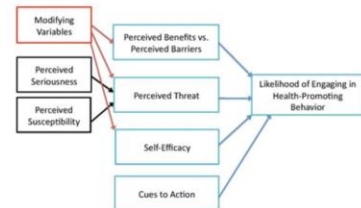
- Incidence
- Prevalence

Factors Affecting Health

- Environment
- Demographic Factors
- Behavior -Lifestyle
- Medicine / Health Care (what is the difference?)



The Health Belief Model



- 1) Define health.
- 2) Measles recently re-emerged in Disneyworld in California and this week in Virginia. Suggest the potential effects of
 - 1) environment,
 - 2) demography,
 - 3) behavior and
 - 4) health care / medicine

Health, Medicine and the Environment

- **Functionalist**
 - Productivity – keeping people functioning
 - Sick Role

- **Conflict**
 - Medical Industrial Complex
 - Feminist
 - Patriarchy in medicine
 - Gender Rating – higher health care and insurance fees for women

- **Symbolic**
 - Patient view of illness
 - Labelling and Stigma
 - Medicalization

- 1) What is meant by the sick role?
- 2) What is meant by stigma with respect to disease? Describe the effect then give an example.

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The Economy and Politics

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LEARNING OUTCOMES

- 1 Compare and illustrate the different types of global economic systems
- 2 Describe corporations and explain how corporate and political power are interwoven
- 3 Explain how and why macro-level variables have changed the U.S. economy and jobs
- 4 Compare and illustrate the different types of global political systems



LEARNING OUTCOMES

- 5 Explain the relationship between power, authority, and politics
- 6 Describe the U.S. political system, and explain who votes, who doesn't, and why
- 7 Compare and evaluate the theoretical explanations of the economy and politics

Economy

- Determines how a society produces, distributes, and consumes goods and services

Politics

- Individuals and groups acquire and exercise power and authority, and make decisions

Societies worldwide differ in the kinds of economic and political systems they develop because of many factors such as globalization and technology.

Corporation

- **Proprietorship and Partnership**
 - Organization that is owned by individuals, families or partners
- **Corporation**
 - Organization that has legal rights, privileges, and liabilities apart from those of its members
- **Conglomerate:**
 - Corporation that owns a collection of companies in different industries
 - Grows by acquiring companies through mergers
 - Diversifies business risk by participating in different markets

Today, there are almost 6 million corporations, most created for profit, but a mere 0.5 percent bring in 90 percent of all corporate income.

A number of U.S. corporations use legal tax loopholes to avoid paying tens of billions of dollars every year on overseas income; 29 companies alone have more cash than the U.S. Treasury Department; and the profits of the Fortune 500 corporations have soared.

- **Why has the US and Maine lost manufacturing employment?**
 - Automation
 - Globalization
 - Offshoring
 - Labor unions
 - Immigration
 - Unfair Trade Practices

Macro-level variables include **deindustrialization**, **globalization**, and **offshoring**. Most of the offshored jobs go to India and China, but many have also moved to Canada, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, Russia, Egypt, Venezuela, Vietnam, and South Africa.

Discussion: Many people feel strongly about unions. What have you heard about unions? Do we still need them?

Sociological Explanations of Work and the Economy

Theoretical perspective	Level of analysis	Key points
Functionalist	Macro	Capitalism benefits society; work provides an income, structures people's lives, and gives them a sense of accomplishment
Conflict	Macro	Capitalism enables the rich to exploit other groups; most jobs are low-paying, monotonous, and alienating; productivity isn't always rewarded
Feminist	Macro and micro	Gender roles structure women's and men's work experiences differently and inequitably
Symbolic interactionist	Micro	How people define and experience work in their everyday lives affects their workplace behavior and relationships with coworkers and employers

Functionalists typically emphasize the benefits of work and the economy. They also see capitalism as bringing prosperity to society as a whole. Critics point out that U.S. corporations are not interested in their workers' well-being. In the private sector, 30 percent of full-timers and 74 percent of part-timers don't have paid sick days (Williams and Gault, 2014). Even when business improves, many employers convert full-time jobs to part-time or temporary positions, and cut health benefits (Schultz, 2011).

According to conflict theory, capitalism results in huge wealth disparities as CEOs tend to earn 10 to 25 times more than the average worker. For conflict theorists, low wages alienate employees rather than motivate them to work harder, as functionalists claim, because many workers realize that their labor benefits the wealthy and not themselves.

Feminist scholars state that gains for women have been largely in low-paying jobs. On the contrary, there are many situations where female supervisors have power and authority over women and men, and top female managers are not always concerned about gender wage gaps or support qualified women's promotions.

An example of informal rules shaping people's behavior in symbolic interaction is assembly-line workers controlling coworkers who overproduce or underproduce by rewarding or punishing them.

Global Political Systems (continued)

- **Totalitarianism:** Government controls every aspect of people's lives
 - Secret police and the military intimidate people into conformity
- **Authoritarianism:** State controls the lives of its citizens but permits some degree of individual freedom
- **Monarchy:** Power is allocated solely on the basis of heredity



Examples of **totalitarian** governments include Central African Republic, North Korea, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, and Uzbekistan.

Authoritarian governments like Russia, may permit elections, often controlled, but prohibit free speech, punish those who publicly question state policies, and imprison people without giving them a trial. Vladimir Putin has served as Russia's Prime Minister and/or President since 1999. In 2014, he occupied and annexed the Ukraine's Crimean peninsula, an important military base and port on the Black Sea.

There are more than 40 **monarchies** around the world. In some countries—especially in the Middle East and parts of Africa—monarchs have absolute control.

Discussion: Monarchies are often seen as government systems where kings and queens have complete control over populations. This is true in some countries in Africa.

Sociology in the Media

"China Now Pressuring Tibet Outside of Politics"

NPR, June 18, 2010

China is pressuring Tibet by imprisoning its intellectuals. The Chinese government, which is considered an authoritarian regime, demand total control over Tibet. This is an example of totalitarianism.

How does China's behavior impact the rest of the world?
How should democracies address China?
What will be the impact of the internet on totalitarianism?

"What is the Queen's Speech?"

BBC; May 24, 2010

The British Queen gives a yearly speech and sets out the legislative agenda for the year. It is the beginning of the political year in Great Britain. Monarchies are symbols of past political power for most countries in the world.

How do you see the monarchy?
Should the British take the remaining power from the throne?
How is Britain different than the U.S. in terms of power?

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Social Change: Collective Behavior, Social Movements, and Technology

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Social Change

- **Social Change** - transformations of societies and social institutions over time
- **Social Movement** - a large organization to promote or resist some social change in society.
 - Alternative
 - Redemptive
 - Reformative
 - Resistance
 - Revolutionary

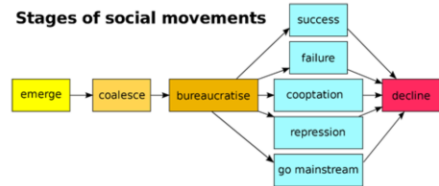
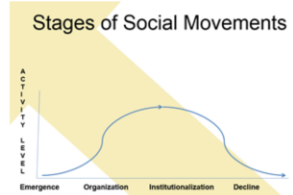
Mass Society Theory – alienation and joining social movements

Relative Deprivation – comparing yourself to neighbors.

Resource mobilization – leadership and resources required

Stages of a movement

Movements decline and autopsy



Adapted from Blumer (1969), Mauss (1975), and Tilly (1978)

- 1) Draw and label a graph showing the life-cycle of a social movement.
- 2) What is meant by the term "relative deprivation"?

- Arabic: [#أنا كمان](#) (en: MeToo)
-  Basque Country: [#NiEre](#) (en: MeToo)
-  Canada, French-speaking areas: [#MoiAussi](#) (en: MeToo)
-  Catalonia: [#JoTambé](#) (en: MeToo)
-  China: [#我也是](#) (en: MeToo)
- English-speaking countries: [#MeToo](#)
-  France: [#balanceTonPorc](#) (en: DenounceYourPig)^[69]
-  Galicia: [#EuTamén](#) (en: MeToo)
-  Italy: [#QuellaVoltaChe](#) (en: TheTimeThat)
-  Israel: [#גםאנחנו](#) (en: UsToo)
-  Japan: [#meToo](#) (en: MeToo)
-  Norway: [#stilleforoptak](#) (en: SilentBeforeRecording)
-  Russia: [#Ятоже](#) (en: MeToo)
-  South Korea: [#나도](#) (en: MeToo)
-  Spain: [#YoTambién](#) (en: MeToo)
-  Vietnam: [#TôiCũngVậy](#) (en: MeToo)

Sketch the Me Too! Social movement over time.
At what stage is this movement?

Social Change

- **Collective behavior**—the spontaneous and unstructured behavior of a large number of people
 - **Structural strain theory**
 - *Structural conduciveness* involves social conditions that allow the behavior to occur.
 - *Structural strain* occurs when an important aspect of a social system is seen as causing problems.
 - *Growth and spread of a generalized belief* occurs when people begin to see an event as a widespread problem.
 - **Types of Collective Behavior**
 - Rumor, Gossip, Urban Legend
 - Fashions, Fads, Crazes

- 1) Is the popularity of fidget spinners an example of collective behavior?
- 2) Why?
- 3) What kind?

Collective Behavior

- **Casual crowd**—have little in common but come together in the same place to participate in a common event
- **Conventional crowd**—assembles for a specific purpose and follows common norms
- **Expressive crowd**—exhibit strong emotions toward some object or event
- **Acting crowd**—motivated by powerful emotions and have a single-minded purpose
- **Protest crowd**—assemble in opposition to something
- Mob
- Riot

What kind of crowd lynches a suspected criminal?