

Individual and Society (Socialization)

1. Theoretical foundations: Interactionist perspective
 - Cooley/Looking Glass Self
 - Mead/Emerging Self: Imitative stage. Play stage. Game stage
 - Goffman/Dramaturgical approach. An indicator of mental health.

2. Life cycle: childhood/adolescence/adulthood
 - childhood

 - adolescence

 - adulthood

3. Agents of Socialization
 - Family

 - School

 - Mass media and social media

 - Government – the State

 - Religion

 - Peer groups

SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND SOCIAL INTERACTION

Social Structure:

Elements of Social Structure:

- Social Status
 - Ascribed
 - Achieved
 - Master
- Social Roles
 - Role ambiguity
 - Role strain
 - Role conflict
- Social Groups
- Social Institutions
 - Functionalist view
 - Conflict view
- Interactionist view: Ethnomethodology

Dr. Sheldon Cooper

The Counseling Experiment

Ascribed status: Woman

Achieved status set:

Researcher

Wife

Teacher

Mother

Role Expectations:

Laboratory role

Author role

Nurturer role

Supporting role

Instructional role

Collegial role

Maternal role

Civic role

Try It

In order to practice a bit of what we called "Ethnomethodology" in class today, you might consider trying one or more of the following exercises. They are designed to either gauge the depth of social rules, or to alter your own subjective reality.

Breaching Experiments designed to gauge the depth of social rules:

1. Go into McDonalds (or any such place); tell the clerk all you have is a quarter. See if he or she will be willing to sell you a cup of coffee for that price. Use whatever powers of persuasion or sad story you can think of. (You might try this experiment twice. First, go dressed as you might expect one would if all you really had was a quarter. Then, try it somewhere else while wearing whatever equivalent of "your Sunday Best" that you have available or are comfortable wearing. Notice any different reactions.)
2. Wear to a class whatever is your wardrobe's equivalent of a business suit.
3. Get to a class early and sit where someone else who you don't know, usually sits.
4. Go through the "cash only" line at the grocery store. Try to pay with a check; take no money with you.
5. Walk up the "down" staircase for a day. Watch how people react to you.
6. Get on an elevator and instead of facing the door, face the other people on the elevator.

Exercises in altering your subjective reality:

1. Buy an outfit at the Salvation Army Thrift Store and wear it for a whole day.
2. If it is not ordinarily your custom, do some grocery shopping after midnight.
3. If you have never done so, go online and start the process by which you have to apply for food stamps. Imagine what feels like to feed your kids that way. After you've been abandoned or evicted lets say.

GROUPS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Organizations - Bureaucracies - Work of Max Weber

- Division of labor
- hierarchical authority
- written rules and regulations
- impersonality and security

Protections, obligations, and tenure.

Groups – organizing and interacting.

- Primary groups
- Secondary groups
- In-groups and out-groups
- Reference groups
- Dyads & triads
- Conformity - work of Asch and Milgram

News. Fake news. “Measure the Line!”

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GROUPS

Primary group characteristics:

- Small number of people
- Involves whole self
- Personal
- Continuous interaction
- Long duration
- Informal expectations
- Informally imposed sanctions

Examples:

- Family
- Clique
- Work group
- Neighborhood
- Friendship group

Secondary group characteristics:

- Large number of people
- Involves parts of life
- Impersonal
- Sporadic interaction
- Short duration
- Formal expectations
- Formal sanctions

Examples:

- Labor union
- College or college class
- Military unit
- Corporation
- Police force

SOCIAL DEVIANCE

Deviance and Deviants: Basic definition and introductory concepts:

Social control. Family. The Police. Government and Military

informal social control and informal sanctions (The LOOK)

formal social control (The LAW)

Why is there deviance in society?

Functionalist view: Deviance is *useful.* My Dad: “We can always use you for a bad example.”

Conflict perspective: Deviance is *inevitable.* (When playing by the rules doesn't help).

The rich get richer and the poor get prison.

Fear and the police

Crime

Index crimes

Professional Crime

Organized Crime

White collar crime

Case study: Campus Carry and Gun Violence