

- I. APA Citation
 - A. Britta Solan
- II. What is APA
 - A. The American Psychological Association reference style
 - B. Author-Date reference styles
- III. How to quote?
 - A. If quoting indirectly, the source must be acknowledged in the text by:
 - 1. (author last name, year of publication)
 - B. If quoting directly:
 - 1. (page numbers are also required)
- IV. Books
 - A. In Text
 - 1. Indirect - (Chunn, 1997)
 - 2. Direct - (Chunn, 1997, p.23)
 - B. End of text Ref list
 - 1. Chunn, M. (1997). *Seven voices: Tales of madness and mirth*. Auckland, New Zealand: PEP.
- V. Ranking people
- VI. Basic Principles of Social Stratification
 - A. A trait of society
 - B. Persists over generations
 - C. Universal but variable
 - D. Involves inequality and beliefs
- VII. The Caste System
 - A. Ascription
 - B. Birth determines ...
 - C. Illegal, but elements survive
- VIII. Class Systems
 - A. Social stratification
 - 1. birth + individual achievement
 - B. Social mobility
 - C. Equal standing before the law
 - D. Personal choice
 - E. Meritocracy
- IX. Technological changes - Caste to Class or Meritocracy
 - A. The United Kingdom
 - 1. The *three estates*: nobility, clergy, commoners
 - B. Japan
 - 1. Nobility, samurai, commoners, *burakumin* (outcasts)
 - C. Former Soviet Union
 - 1. Feudal estate system
 - 2. Russian revolution "classless society"
 - 3. *Perestroika* "restructuring"
 - D. China
 - 1. Economic change

- 2. A new class system
- X. Ideology
 - A. Cultural beliefs that justify stratification
 - B. Plato
 - 1. Every culture - come type of inequality "fair"
 - C. Marx
 - 1. Capitalist societies keep wealth/power for a few
 - D. Spencer
 - 1. "Survival of the fittest"
- XI. The Davis-Moore Thesis
 - A. Social stratification
 - 1. beneficial consequences
 - B. Importance of a position determines rewards
 - C. Egalitarian societies - little incentive
 - D. Critical evaluation
 - 1. Tumin - criteria
 - 2. Parenting
 - 3. Sports and entertainment
- XII. Karl Marx: Class and Conflict
 - A. Relationship to production;
 - 1. "Bourgeoisie"
 - 2. "Proletariat"
 - B. Capitalism - socialism - communism
 - 1. Oppression - organize overthrow
 - C. Didn't happen here - Why?
 - 1. The middle class
 - 2. Higher living standard
 - 3. Labor unions
 - 4. Workplace laws
- XIII. Was Marx Right? (pg. 219)
 - A. Wealth highly concentrated
 - 1. 40% of wealth - 1% of population
 - B. White-collar jobs offer little over past century
 - C. Workers benefits come from struggle
 - D. Law still protects private property of rich
- XIV. Max Weber: Class, Status, and Power
 - A. Two-class system is too simplistic; actually involves more classes
 - B. Dimensions of inequality
 - 1. Economic
 - 2. Social prestige
 - 3. Power
 - C. Status consistency - often low
- XV. Stratification and Interaction
 - A. Conspicuous consumption: (definition)
 - 1. buying and using products because of the "statement" they make about social positions.

- XVI. The Kuznets Curve (in book) - Social Stratification and Technological Development
 - A. Intensity of social stratification
 - 1. Hunting and Gathering = Lowest
 - 2. Horticultural/Pastoral = Medium
 - 3. Agrarian = Highest --think: plantation/slavery, "agriculture"
 - 4. Industrial = Medium-high (some choice, like someone working at a different factory if they don't like where they are at, et cetera)
 - 5. Post-industrial = High-medium
- XVII. WASP
 - A. White Anglo-Saxon Protestant
- XVIII. A Middle Class Society - underestimate the extent of social inequality
 - A. Equal under the law
 - B. Individuality
 - C. Interaction
 - D. Affluent society
- XIX. Dimensions of Social Inequality - Socioeconomic status (SES)
 - A. Socioeconomic Status of class
 - 1. Income
 - 2. Wealth
 - 3. Social power
 - 4. Occupational prestige
 - 5. Schooling
 - B. High or Low **Status consistency** (how close the five things are to each other; all high, all low, all medium, et cetera)
 - 1. You win the power ball (low consistency)
 - 2. You are a garbage man (probably a **high consistency** of a generally **low status**)
 - 3. You are a teacher (somewhat inconsistent)
- XX. Figure 11-1 (p. 281)
 - A. Distribution of Income and Wealth in the United States
 - B. Income, and especially wealth, is divided unequally in U.S. society.
 - C. Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2005); wealth data are author estimates based on Kelster (2000) and Russell & Mogelonsky (2000)
 - D. slide 18
- XXI. Figure 11-3
 - A. Mean Income, U.S. Families, 1980-2001 (in 2001 dollars, adjusted for inflation)
 - B. slide 19
 - C. Dual Economy: two ends, big gap, high inequality (very rich, very poor)
- XXII. Social Classes (see pg. 223 in book)
 - A. Upper class
 - 1. 5%
 - B. Middle class
 - 1. 40% - 45%
 - C. Working class

- 1. 33%
- D. Lower class
 - 1. 17% - 22%
- XXIII. The Difference Class Makes
 - A. Health
 - B. Cultural values
 - C. Politics
 - D. Family and gender
- XXIV. Social Mobility
 - A. Upward
 - B. Downward
 - C. Structural social mobility
 - D. Intragenerational mobility = within your lifetime (example: born poor, go to school, become lawyer, get rich)
 - E. Intergenerational mobility = between generations (example: comparing generations before and after the class change)
- XXV. Reality
 - A. Men
 - 1. mobility fairly high
 - B. Long-term trend
 - 1. upward
 - C. Intergenerational mobility
 - 1. small, not dramatic
 - D. Social mobility since the 1970s
 - 1. uneven
 - E. Income, race, ethnicity and gender effects on social mobility
- XXVI. The American Dream
 - A. Earnings - plateau
 - B. Many persons - more than one job
 - C. More jobs - small income
 - D. Young people remaining at (returning to) home
 - E. Middle-class slide
 - 1. Median income doubled between 1950-1973
 - 2. Grown only 25% since 1973
- XXVII. Extent of Poverty
 - A. Poverty
 - 1. Relative (compared to other people)
 - 2. Absolute (life-threatening; lack necessary resources to live)
 - B. Poverty threshold (line)
 - 1. 3* the income needed to purchase a nutritionally adequate diet
 - 2. Should be 5* (due to inflation)
 - 3. Adjusted for family size and cost of living
 - C. Extent of poverty in America
 - 1. 13% (40 million)
- XXVIII. (Unites States poverty map from 2000)
- XXIX. Explaining Poverty

- A. Blaming the poor
 - 1. Responsible for their own poverty
 - 2. *Culture of poverty*
 - a. a self-perpetuating cycle of poverty
- B. Blaming society
 - 1. Little opportunity for work
 - 2. William Julius Wilson proposes
 - a. Government hire people (WPA)
 - b. Improve schools, transportation, daycare
- XXX. A Culture of Poverty - Blaming Society
 - A. Matt Heid (lives in trailer)
 - B. Tammy Cr..(Crabtree?).. (Matt's mother)
- XXXI. Demographics of Poverty
 - A. Age
 - 1. 2004
 - a. 18% of all children were poor
 - b. Highest infant mortality rate of all industrialized nations
 - c. 10% are the elderly
 - B. Race and ethnicity
 - 1. 2/3 of all poor are white
 - 2. 2004 living in poverty
 - a. 24% of all African Americans
 - b. 22% of all Latinos
 - i. 3* more likely to be poor
 - C. Gender
 - 1. Feminization of poverty:
 - 2. 60% of poor are women
 - 3. Rise in households headed by single women
- XXXII. Homelessness
 - A. No precise count
 - B. Experts "guess-ti-mate"
 - 1. 500,000 any given night
 - 2. 3.5 million at some time during the year
 - C. Causes
 - 1. Poverty
 - a. Personal traits
 - i. 33% - substance abusers
 - ii. 25% - mental illness
 - iii. 33% - whole families
- XXXIII. Chapter 9
- XXXIV. (map of Africa, spiral mark around Zambia)
- XXXV. (pictures of kids in Africa)
- XXXVI. need to know for exam:
 - A. amount of money made on:
 - 1. raw materials (examples: potatoes, copper) = not much
 - 2. products from raw materials (examples: potato chips, electronic

- products/wiring) = more
 - 3. selling the products (examples: buying potato chips from WalMart, buying a headphone cable from BestBuy) = most
- XXXVII. Chapter Nine
 - A. Global Stratification
- XXXVIII. Some statistics
 - A. Worlds three richest people (>35 billion each) = each one has more than any one of the worlds 34 poorest countries (2009)
 - B. 157 Billionaires in the world
 - 1. 2,000,000 millionaires
 - C. 100,000,000 live: streets, garbage dumps
- XXXIX. Terminology
 - A. First/Second/Third World distinctions
 - 1. First World - rich, industrialized capitalist nations
 - 2. Second World - socialist nations
 - 3. Third World - non-industrialized, poor nations
 - B. Capitalist World Economy or World System Theory
 - 1. Core nations (64) - Industrialized
 - 2. Semi-periphery Nations (73) - Marginal economics
 - 3. Periphery Nations (57) - Third World nations
- XL. High-Income countries or Core Nations
 - A. Western Europe, U.S., Canada, Japan, Australia
 - 1. Dominate world's scientific efforts
 - 2. Complex and productive technology
 - 3. Capital intensive production
 - 4. Forefront of new information technology
 - 5. Control world's financial markets.
- XLI. Middle-Income Countries or Semi-periphery Nations
 - A. Latin America (Argentina & Brazil) North and West Africa (South Africa, Algeria)
 - 1. Oil producing nations
 - 2. Per capita income
 - a. \$2500 - \$10000
 - 3. Limited industrialization
 - 4. 50% of population rural/agricultural
 - 5. Big differences
 - a. education, medical care, housing, etc.
- XLII. Low-Income Countries or Periphery Nations
 - A. Central & Eastern African nations and Asia
 - 1. Primarily agrarian
 - 2. Little industrial technology
 - 3. Low productivity
 - 4. High levels
 - a. absolute poverty
 - b. Hunger
 - c. minimal housing

- d. frequent disease
- XLIII. World Poverty
 - A. Relative poor in rich countries
 - 1. considered rich in poor countries
 - 2. 800 million at risk of death
 - 3. 40,000/day (15 million/year) die for lack of food
 - 4. --absolute poverty = life-threatening, lack bare necessities
 - B. Causes:
 - 1. Lack of Technology
 - 2. Population growth
 - 3. Cultural patterns
 - 4. Social stratification
 - 5. Gender inequality
 - 6. Global power relations
 - 7. Corruption
 - 8. --lack of healthcare
- XLIV. World Poverty
 - A. Poverty and Children
 - 1. 75 million beg, steal, sell sex, couriers for drug gangs to provide family income
 - a. No education
 - b. Illness and violence
 - c. Pregnancies (Children having children)
 - 2. 25 million children living on the streets
 - a. About 1/2 in Latin America
 - b. Anger directed at children (Blaming the Victim)
 - c. Rio de Janeiro; several hundred street kids murdered each year
- XLV. World Poverty
 - A. Poverty and Women
 - 1. Transnational corporations
 - 2. National departments of labor (investors)
 - 3. Traditional values
 - 4. Capitalism thrives on the backs of women.
 - 5. Women are:
 - a. Paid the least
 - b. Working long hours
 - c. Doing most of the work
 - d. The main source of family income in poor counties
- XLVI. Colonialism: when a country takes over another country
 - A. characteristics:
 - 1. Political, social, economic, and cultural domination
 - 2. By a foreign power
 - 3. Extended period of time
 - B. Neocolonialism:
 - 1. Not direct political control
 - 2. Economic exploitation by multinationals

- 3. --example: Libya
- XLVII. Multinational Corporations
 - A. Commercial organizations
 - B. Headquartered in one country
 - C. Own or control other corporations and subsidiaries throughout the world
 - D. Migratory; forever moving productions to
 - 1. Cheap labor
 - 2. Relaxed environmental/worker safety laws
 - 3. Relaxed or non-existent labor laws
- XLVIII. Theories
 - A. Modernization Theory
 - B. Dependency Theory
 - C. World System Theory
- XLIX. Modernization Theory
 - A. Model of economic and social development
 - 1. Explains global inequality as; differing levels of technological development among societies
 - 2. Modernization - Movement from traditional/less developed institutions to more developed societies
 - L. Modernization Theory
 - A. Rostow's Stages of Modernization
 - 1. Traditional Stage
 - 2. Take-off Stage
 - 3. Drive to technological maturity
 - 4. High mass consumption
 - B. Role of Rich Nations
 - 1. Assist in population control
 - 2. Increase food production
 - 3. Introduce industrial technology
 - 4. Institute foreign aid programs
 - LI. Dependency Theory
 - A. Rich nations - rich at the expense of poor nations
 - B. Global inequality in economic and social development
 - 1. Historical exploitation of poor societies by rich ones
 - 2. Colonialism
 - 3. Neocolonialism
 - C. World System Theory
 - 1. Core nations
 - a. Industrialized - U.S., Japan, Germany
 - 2. Semi-periphery
 - a. Marginal economic status
 - 3. Periphery
 - a. Under-developed "Third World" nations
 - LII.