Journal 4/11 (B Day 4/12)

Does American society primarily use a caste system or a class system?

What is more important in the United States, ascribed or achieved status?

Explain and use examples

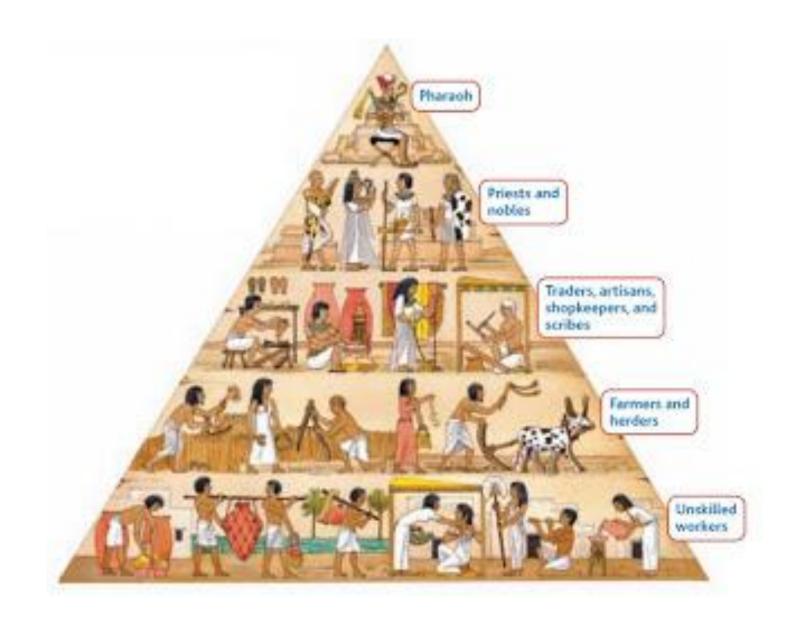
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Systems of Stratification

- Almost every society throughout history has separated its members on the basis of certain characteristics
- Social Stratification the division of society into categories, ranks, or classes
 - Wealth, ancestry, race, age, physical appearance, and gender
- Social stratification depends on status





CEOs, politicians \$200,000 \$100,000 Graduate Degree **Professionals** Bachelor's \$50,000 degree Professional Support & Sales \$32,000 Some college Clerical, \$25,000 Service & Blue collar \$20,000 \$15,000 High School \$7,000 Part time & unemployed Sources: Thompson & Hickey, Society in Poeus, 2005 US Census Oureau Personal Incarne & education of and send ask 25+, 2805

Status

 Achieved Status - acquired on the basis of merit; it is a position that is earned or chosen and reflects a person's skills, abilities, and efforts







Status

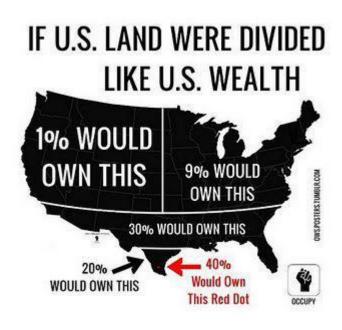
• Ascribed Status – assigned at birth or involuntarily later in life





Social Inequality

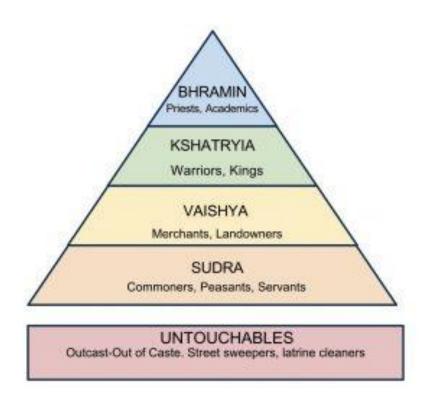
- Divisions based on individual characteristics and abilities lead to social inequality
- Social inequality the unequal sharing of scarce resources and social rewards





Caste Systems

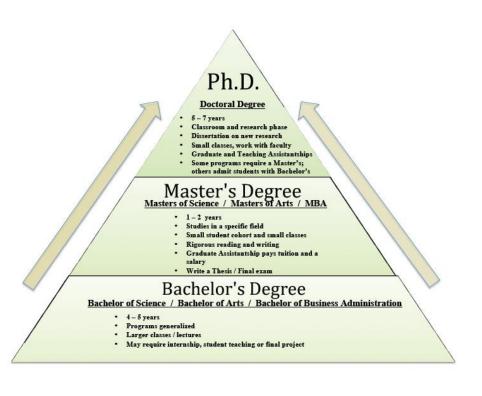
 Caste System – resources and social rewards are distributed on the basis of ascribed statuses

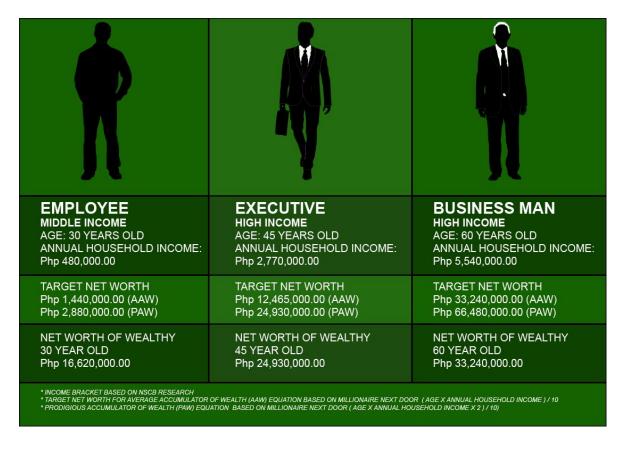




Class Systems

 Class System - resources and social rewards are distributed on the basis of achieved statuses





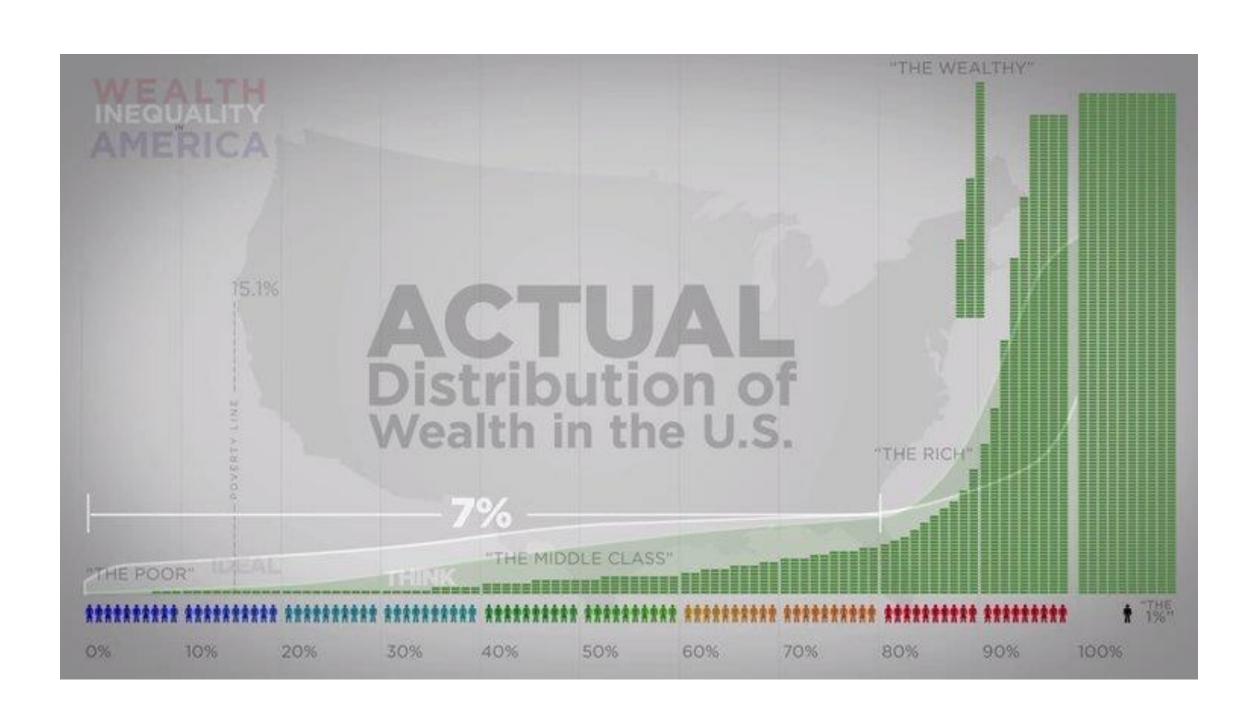
The Dimensions of Social Stratification

 Social Class – grouping people with similar levels of wealth, power, and prestige



Wealth

- An individuals wealth is made up of his or her assets <u>and</u> income
- Assets the value of everything the person owns
 - Property, cars, stocks, debt
- Income money eared through salaries and investment returns

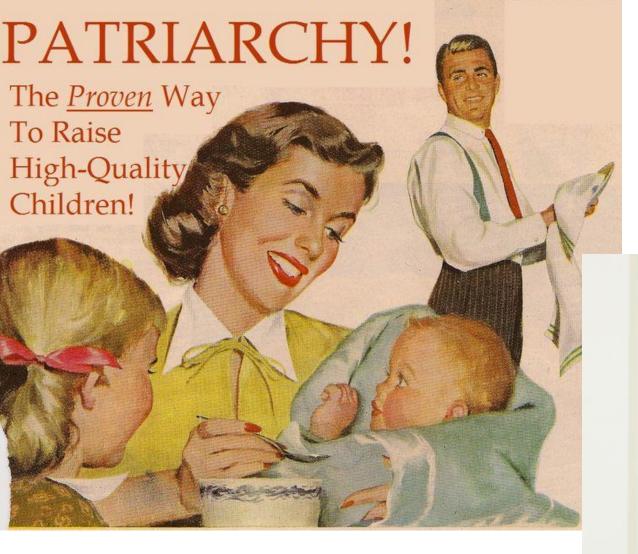


Shares of Household Income and Net Worth by Quintiles in the United States in 2014

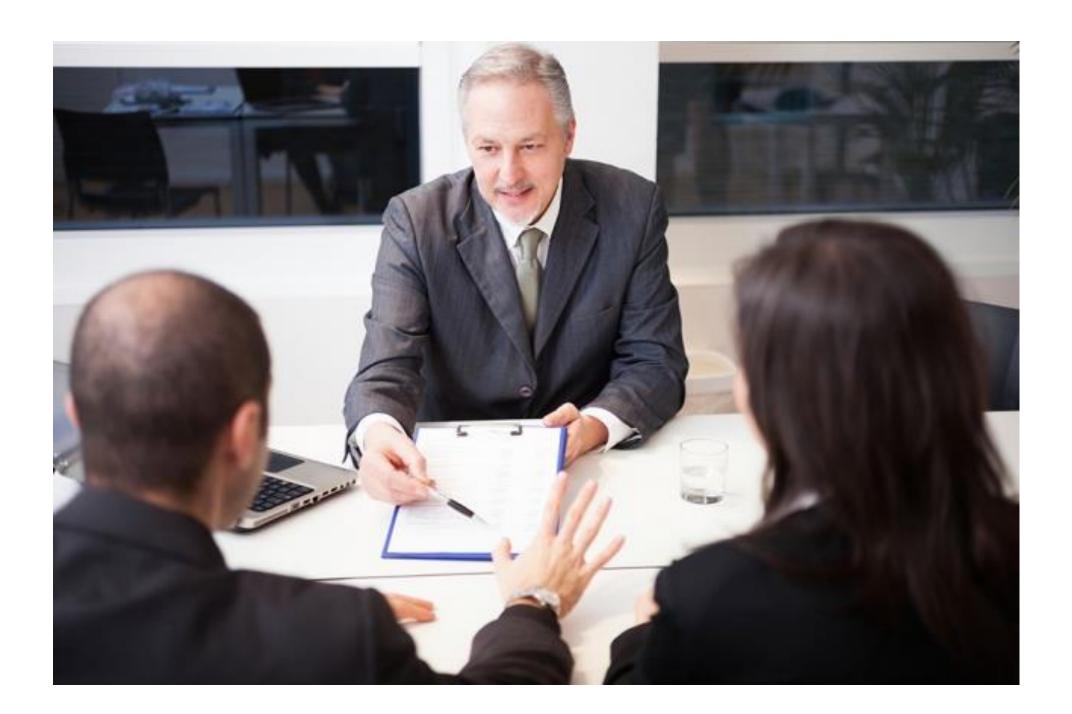
	Income	Wealth
Lowest fifth	3.1%	\$-6,029
Second fifth	8.2%	\$7,263
Third fifth	14.3%	\$68,839
Fourth fifth	23.2%	\$205,985
Highest fifth	51.2%	\$630,754

Power

- Power is the ability to control the behavior of others, with or without their consent
- Power can be based on force, the procession of a special skill or type of knowledge, a particular social status, personal characteristics, or custom and tradition









Prestige

- Prestige is the respect, honor, recognition, or courtesy and individual receives from others
- Prestige can be based on any characteristic a society considers important
 - Occupation, education, family, where you live, etc.





A long, proud, Rockefeller family history



John D. Rockefeller, Sr. 1839-1937



Laura Spelman Rockefeller 1839-1915

Married September 8, 1864



Bessie Rockefeller 1866-1906



Alta Rockefeller 1871-1962



Edith Rockefeller 1872-1932



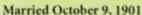
John D. Rockefeller, Jr. 1874-1960



Abby Aldrich Rockefeller 1874-1948



Married August 15, 1951





Abby Rockefeller 1903-1976



John D. Rockefeller, 3rd 1906-1978



Nelson A. Rockefeller 1908-1979



Laurance S. Rockefeller 1910-2004

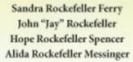


Winthrop Rockefeller 1912-1973



David Rockefeller 1915-

Abigail M. O'Neil Marilyn Simpson

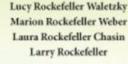


Alice

Rockefeller

1869-1870





Winthrop Paul Rockefeller

David Rockefeller Jr. Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Richard Gilder Rockefeller Margaret Dulany Rockefeller Neva Rockefeller Goodwin Eileen Rockefeller Growald

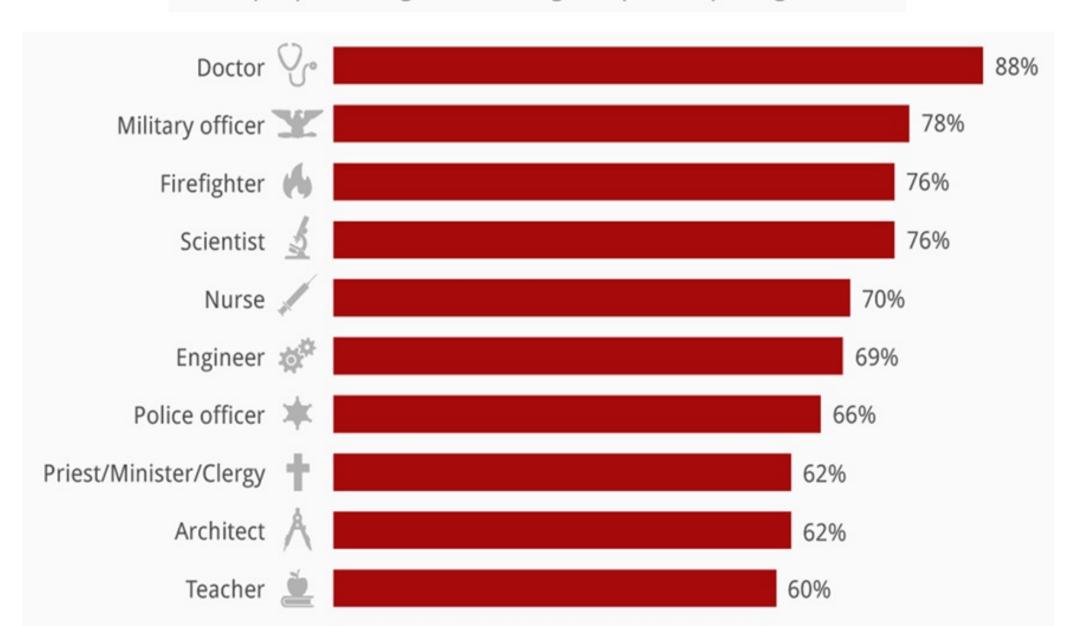
Martha Baird

Rockefeller

1895-1971

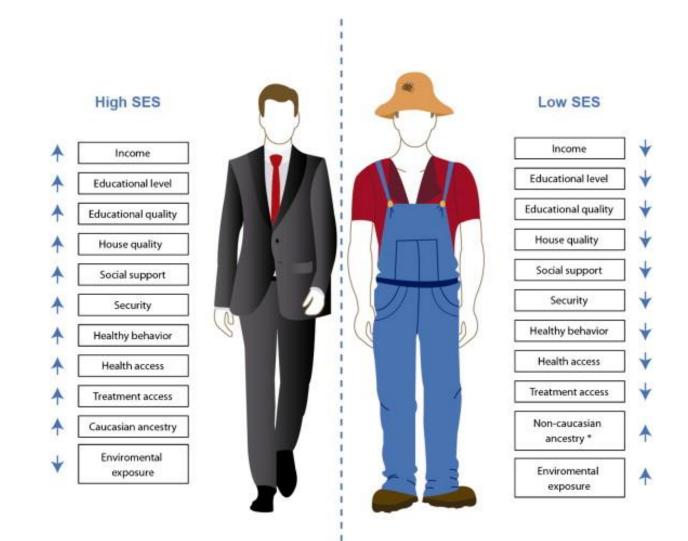
America's Most Prestigious Professions

% of people finding the following occupations prestigious



Socioeconomic Status

- To rank people by wealth, power, and prestige, sociologists often calculate people's socioeconomic status (SES)
- Socioeconomic Status combines social factors such as educational level, occupational prestige, and place of residence with the economic factor of income.



Explaining Stratification: Functionalist Theory

- Functionalists view stratification as a necessary feature of the social structure
- Certain roles must be performed
- Without varying rewards, many jobs would not be filled and society could not function

Explaining Stratification: Functionalist Theory

Criticism

- Fails to consider that not everyone in society has equal access to resources
- Assumes that positions that offer higher rewards are more important

Explaining Stratification: Conflict Theory

- Conflict theorists see competition over scarce resources as the cause of social inequality
- Based on Marxist theory
 - Stratification comes from class exploitation
 - The owners of the means of production control the working class in order to profit and maintain their power

Explaining Stratification: Conflict Theory

Criticism

- Fails to recognize that unequal rewards can be based on differences in talent, skill, and desire
- Not everyone is suited for every position