

Friday, October 26

HW:1) Chapter 8 pp. 204-11
Open-note Quiz M 10/29
Ann: none

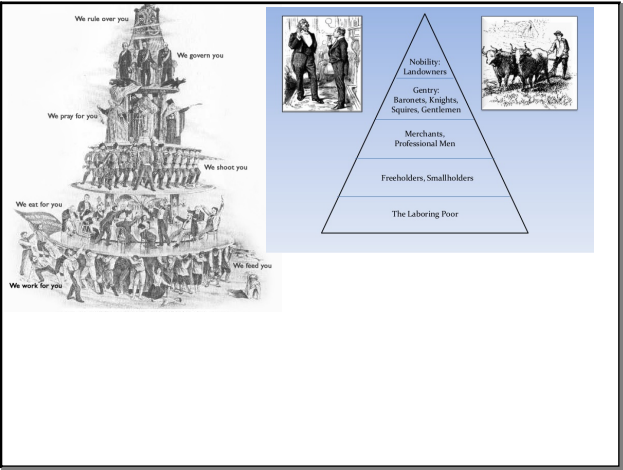
- Today-1) Economic Dimension to social class-
Examples England & India
- 2) American Social Classes & notions of class: Hidden Rules of Class
- 3) Why are the Social Classes the way they are???
- Three Theoretical Perspectives Notes
- 4) Class work time: Cornell Notes



Aug 30-8:23 AM

- Social Stratification and Social Class
- The creation of layers (or strata) of people who possess unequal shares of scarce resources is called social stratification.
 - The most important of these scarce resources are income, wealth, power, and prestige.
 - Each layer in a stratification system is a social class.
 - Members of a social class have similar amounts of scarce resources and share a lifestyle with common values, norms, and social status.
 - Technologically developed countries generally have upper, middle, and lower classes; some less developed countries have only an upper class and a lower class.

Nov 4-7:59 AM



Mar 23-2:57 PM

- The Social Classes
- Sociologists recognize five main classes within the social structure of the United States: the upper class, the middle class, the working class, the working poor, and the underclass.
 - The upper class includes only 1 percent of the population and the membership is based on birth and inherited wealth or achievement and earned income.
 - The upper-middle class, about 14% and middle-middle class, about 30 percent of the population, are composed of those who have been successful in business, the professions, politics, and the military, and those in small businesses and farms, professionals, lower-level managers, and some sales and clerical workers.
 - The working class, or the lower-middle class, comprises almost 30% of the population and includes laborers with below-average incomes and unstable employment.
 - The working poor, about 13 percent of the population, hold low-skill jobs at the lowest pay; the underclass, about 12 percent of the population, are usually unemployed from families with a history of unemployment for generations.

Oct 25-1:00 PM

Upper Class	\$2 million
Upper Middle Class	\$150,000
Middle-Middle Class	\$70,000
Working Class	\$40,000
Working Poor	\$25,000
Underclass	\$15,000

Mar 24-7:48 AM

- Sociology Notes: Theories of Stratification
- WHY???**
- According to the functionalists, stratification ensures that the most qualified people fill the most important positions, perform their tasks competently, and are rewarded for their efforts.
 - The functionalist theory holds that inequality exists because certain jobs are more important than others and that these jobs often involve special talent and training.
 - According to conflict theory, inequality exists because some people are willing to exploit others and stratification, from this perspective, is based on force rather than agreement.
 - According to symbolic interactionism, self-esteem is based on how we think others see us, so those at the top have high self-esteem while people at the bottom accept blame and low-self esteem with their position.
 - People are socialized to accept the existing stratification structure and their self-concepts preserve the status quo.

Nov 3-7:26 AM