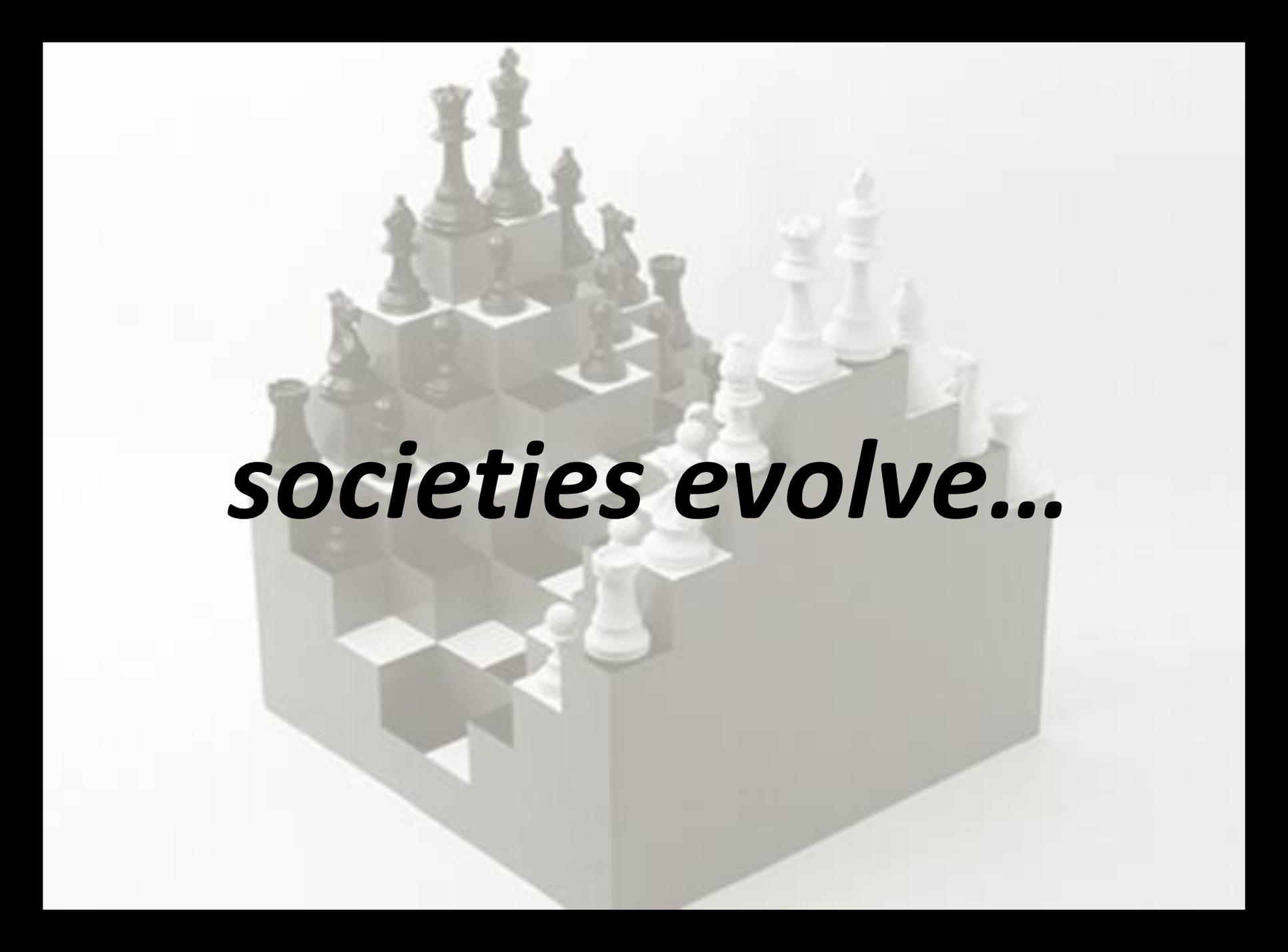


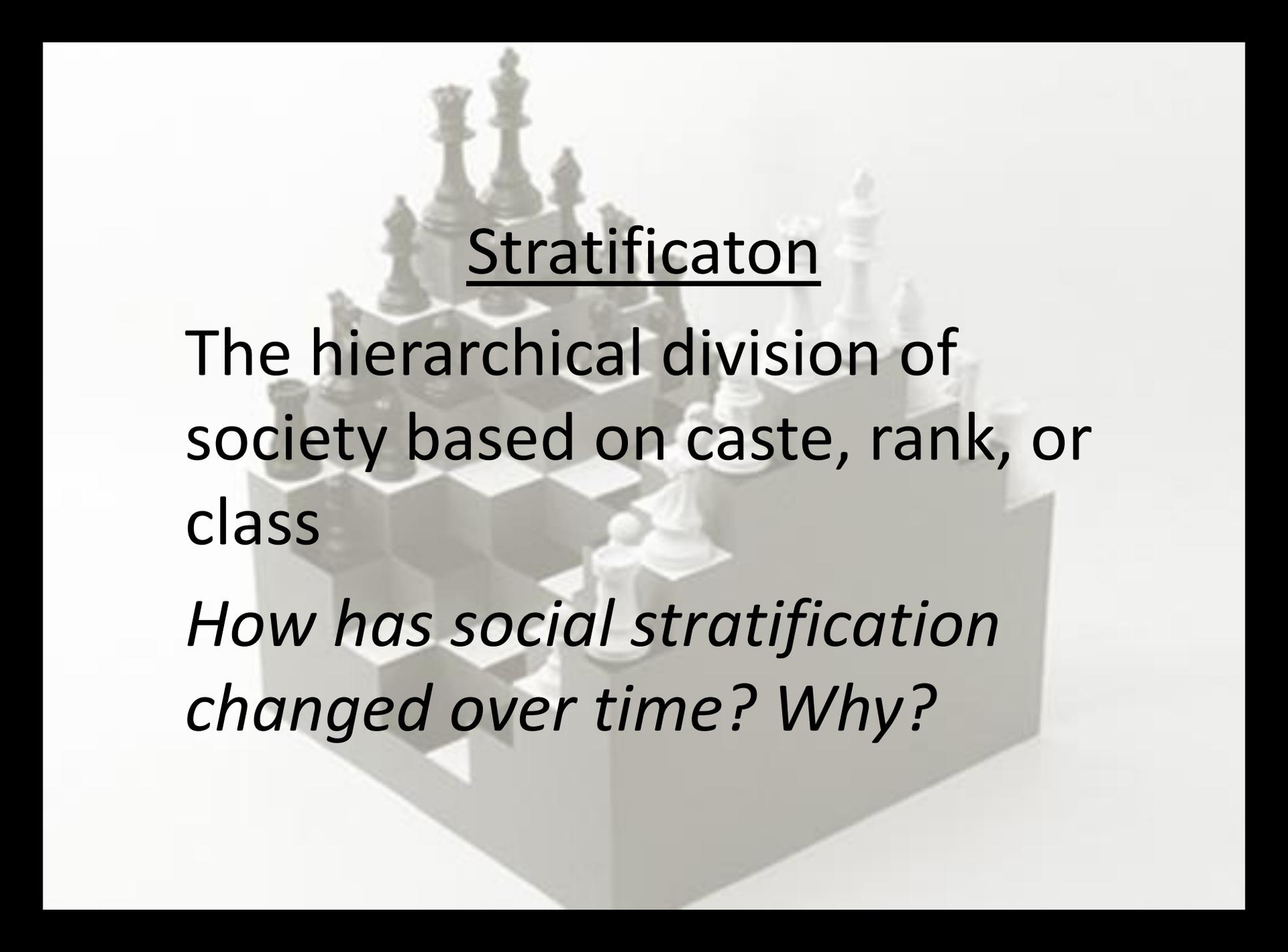


Stratification and Inequality

Part 1

A 3D chessboard with chess pieces on a light gray background. The chessboard is composed of white and light gray rectangular blocks arranged in a grid. Chess pieces, including pawns, knights, bishops, rooks, and kings, are placed on various squares. The pieces are rendered in a simple, blocky style. The text "societies evolve..." is overlaid in the center of the image.

societies evolve...

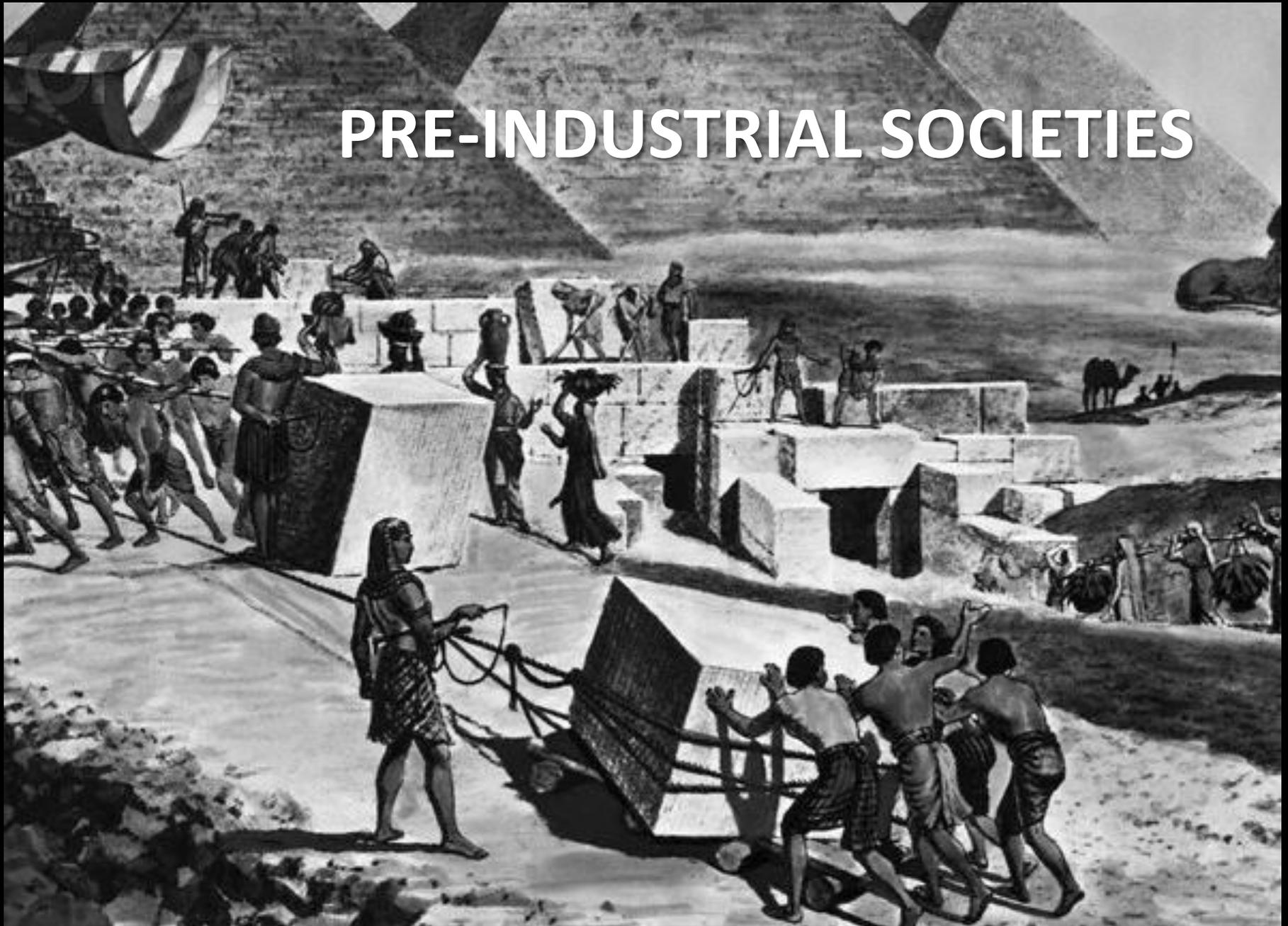


Stratification

The hierarchical division of society based on caste, rank, or class

How has social stratification changed over time? Why?

PRE-INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES



- 
- The primary sector is dominant, focus is on meeting communal needs.
 - Stratification emerges as social structure gets more complex
 - Hunter and gatherer: nomadic, cooperative
 - Horticultural and pastoral: some food surplus lead to some trade, division of labor, status
 - Agricultural: new social institutions emerge, distinct social classes appear

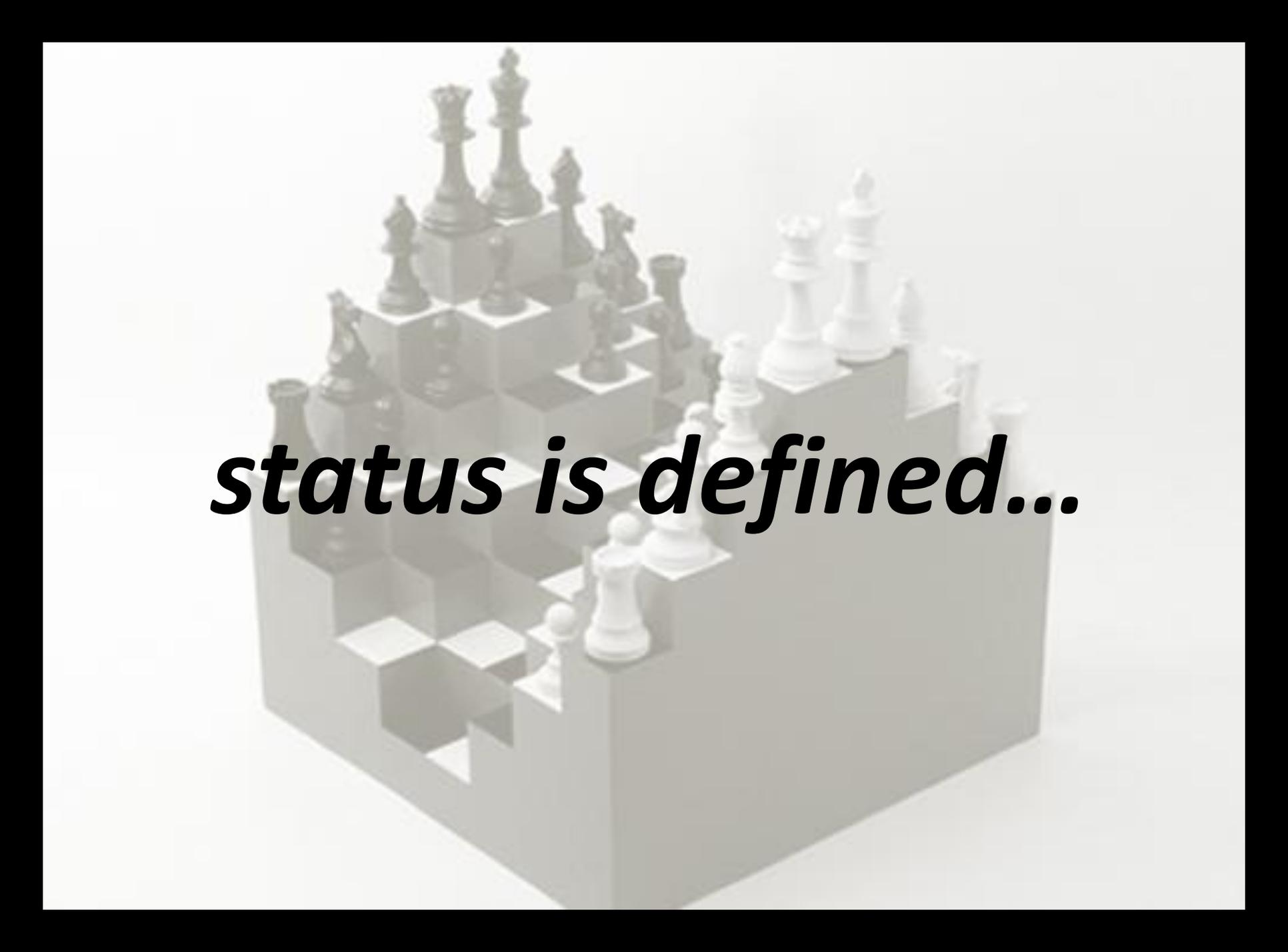


MODERN SOCIETIES

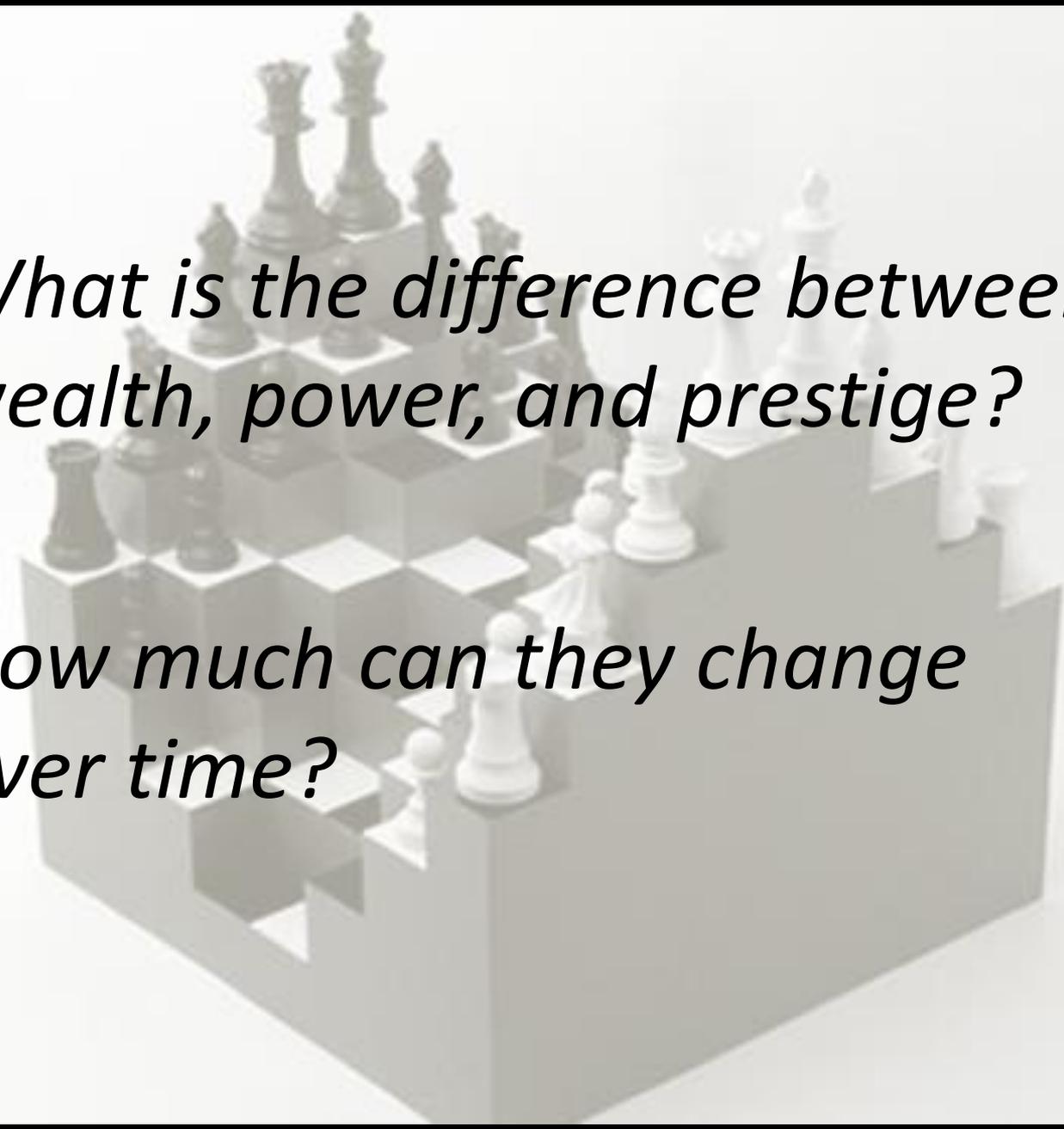
- 
- Moves beyond primary sector, focus is on specialization and interdependence
 - Stratification is more fluid, social mobility increases
 - Industrial: More blue-collar work, results in urbanization, requires more education, weaker ties to land and extended family
 - Post-industrial: More white-collar work, services and technology, physical strength less important



How has stratification changed in the United States since the economy has transitioned from Industrial to Post-Industrial?

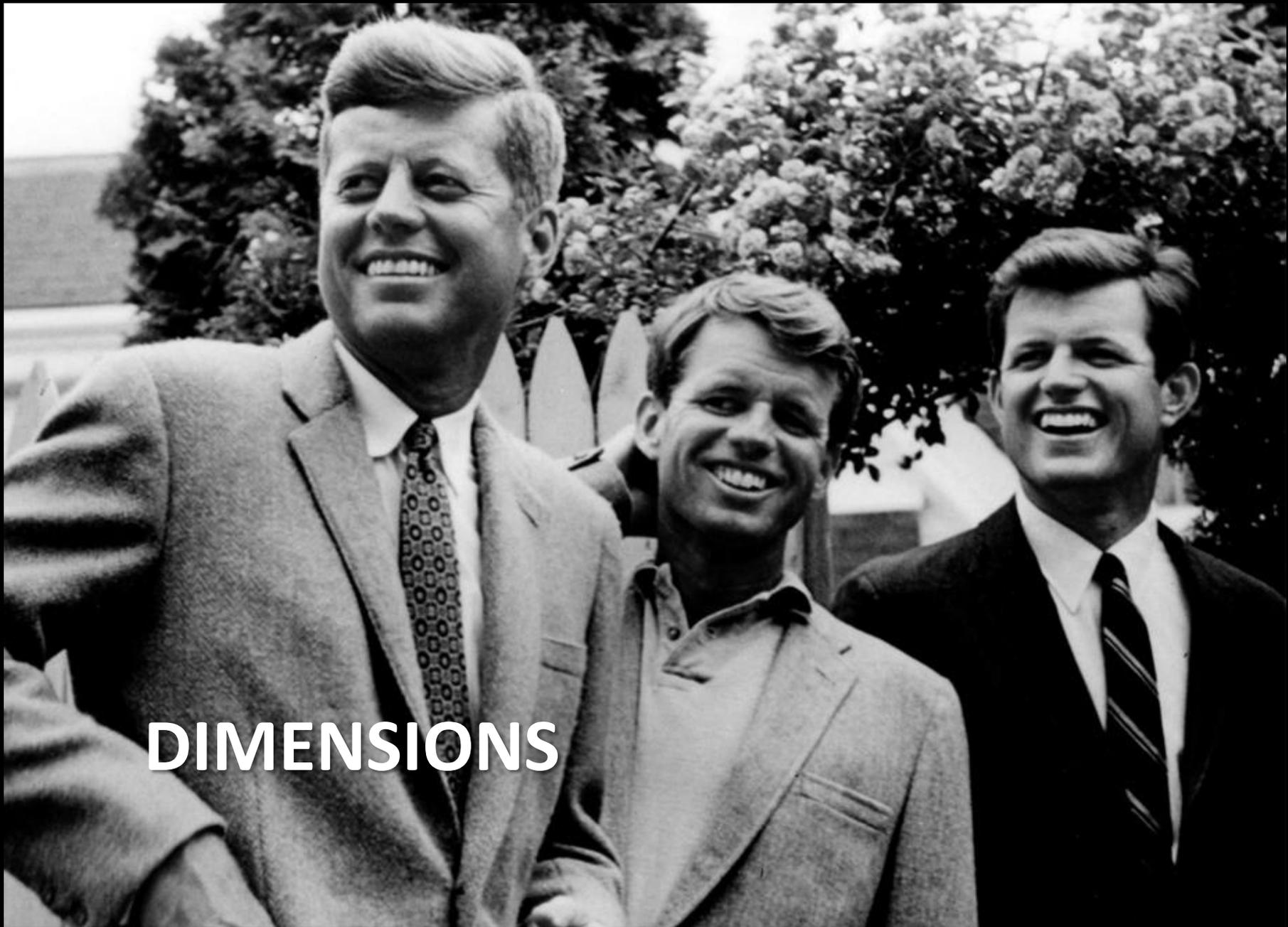
A 3D chessboard with chess pieces on a white background. The chessboard is a 3D structure with a grid of squares. The pieces are arranged on the board, with some pieces on the board and others on the ground. The pieces are white and black. The text "status is defined..." is overlaid on the chessboard.

status is defined...

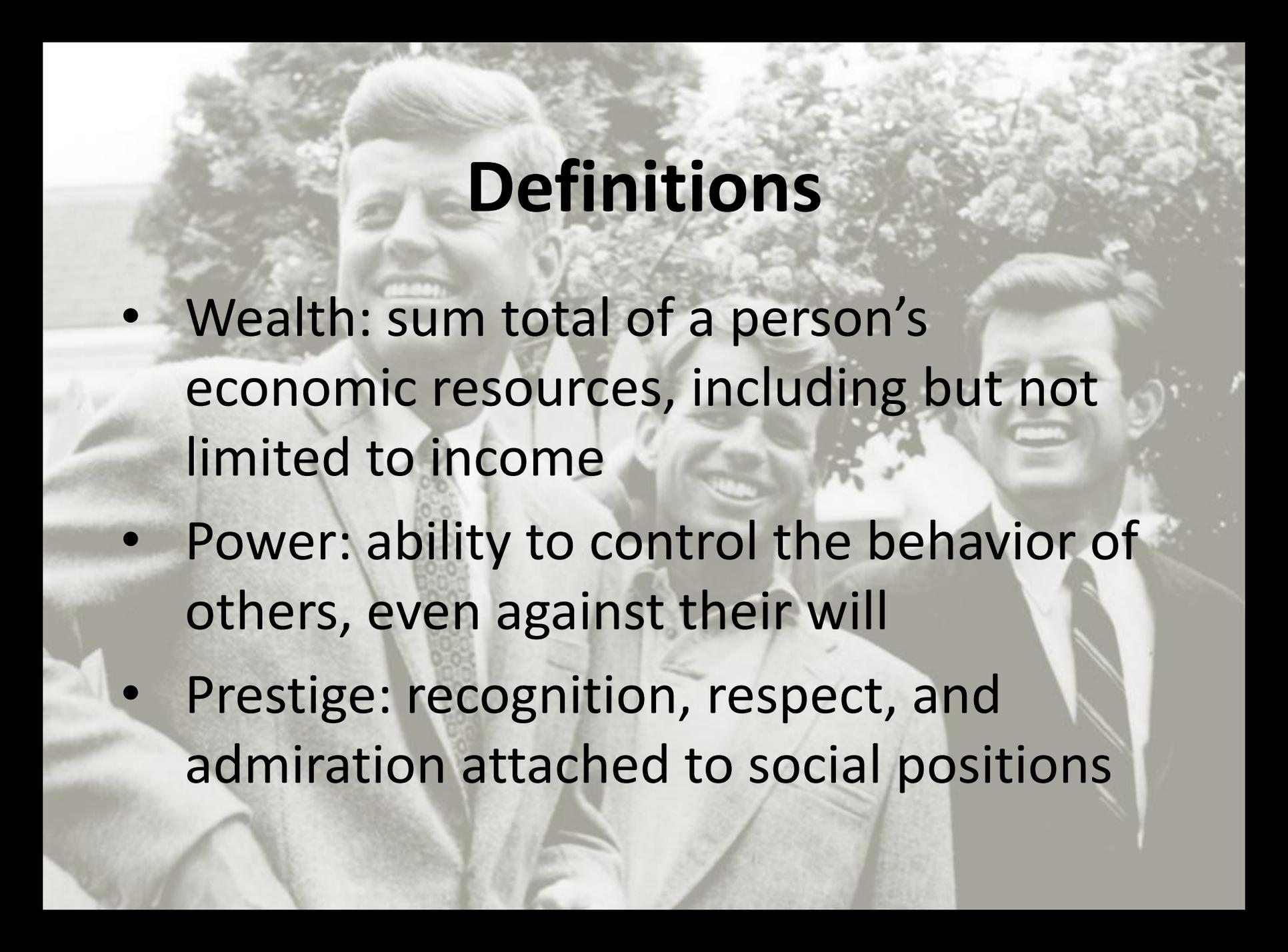
A 3D chessboard with chess pieces on a white background. The chessboard is made of white cubes, and the pieces are also white. The pieces are arranged on the board, and the board is shown from a perspective that makes it look like a 3D structure. The background is a plain white surface.

*What is the difference between
wealth, power, and prestige?*

*How much can they change
over time?*

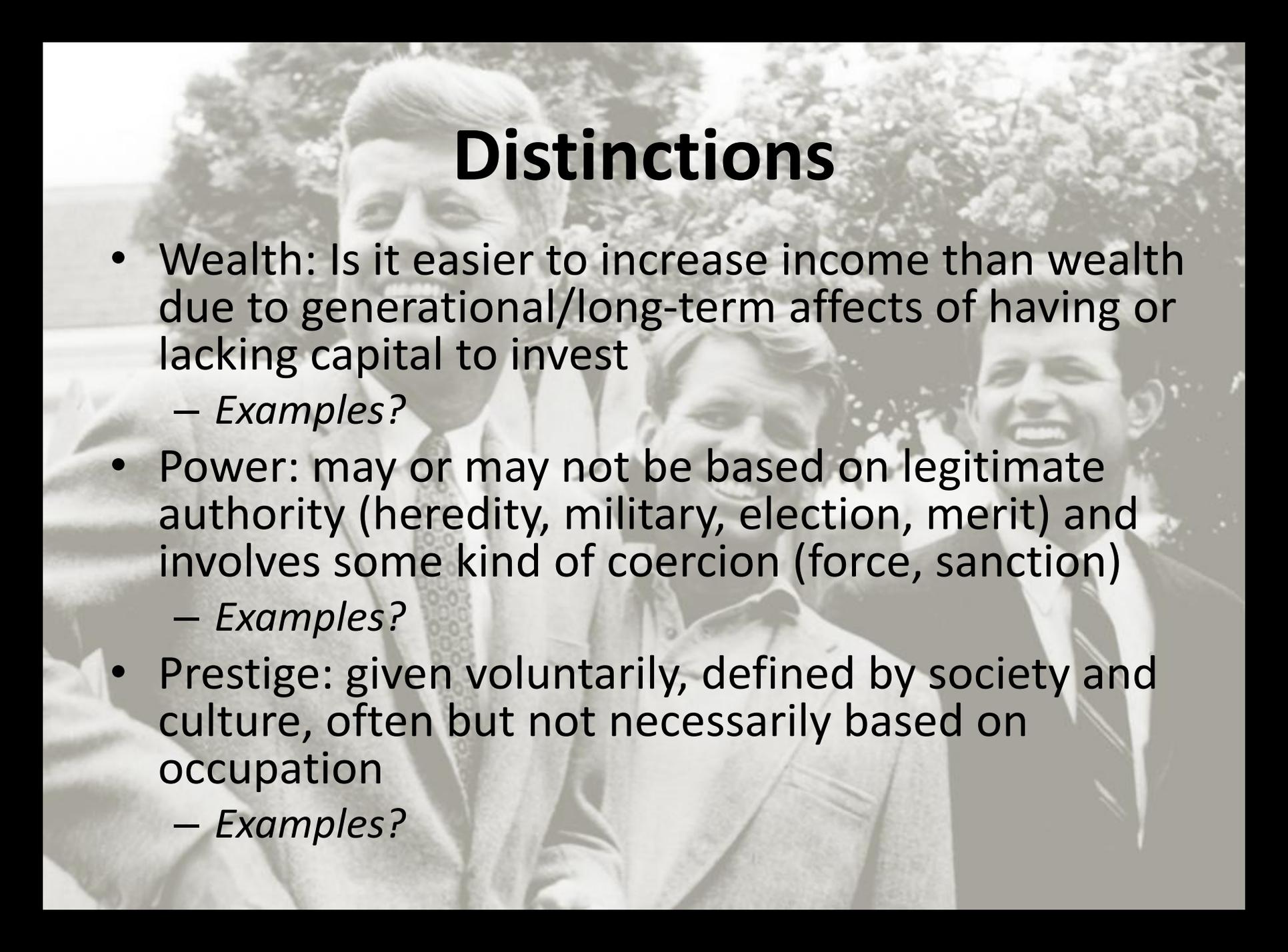


DIMENSIONS



Definitions

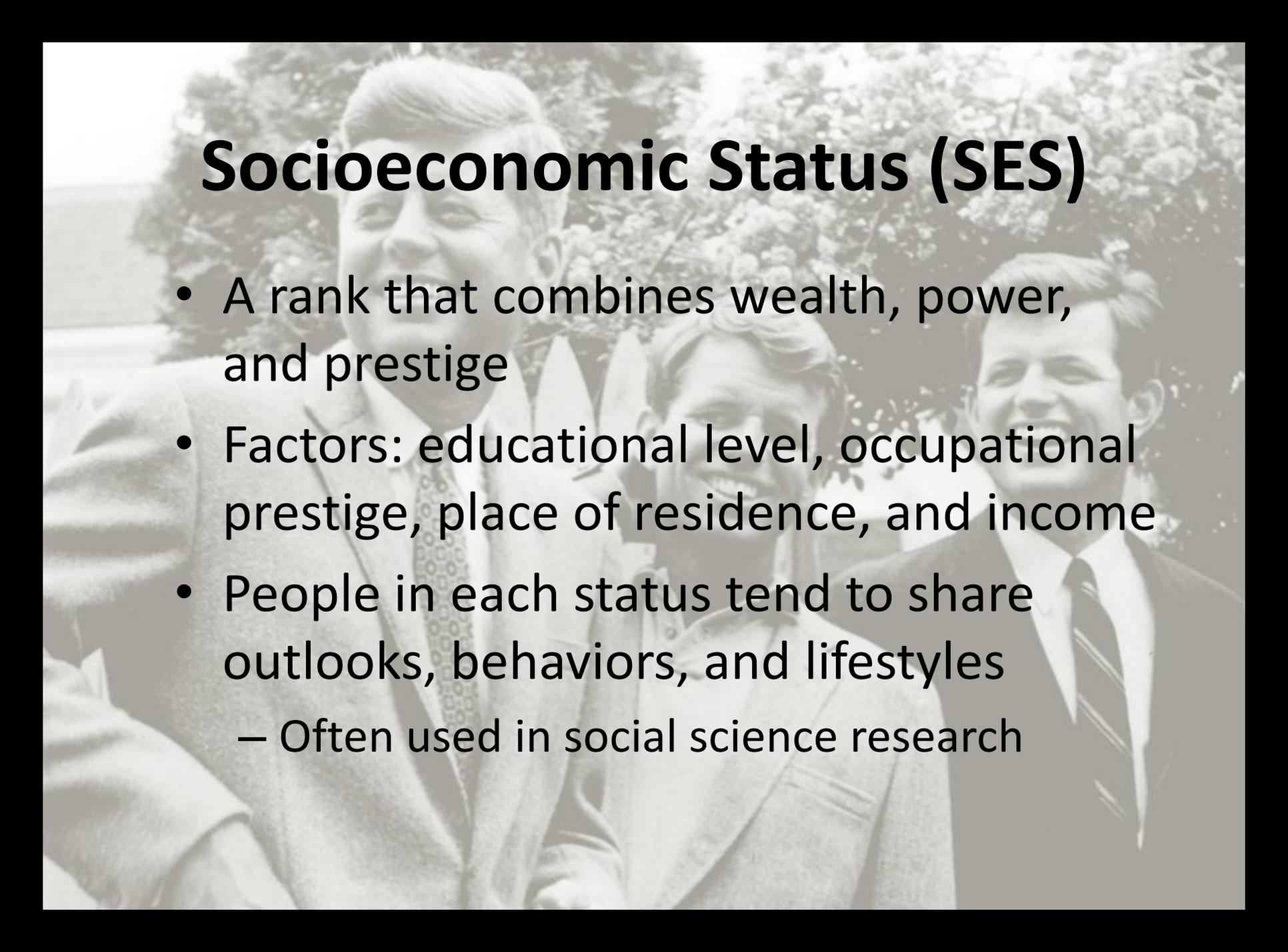
- Wealth: sum total of a person's economic resources, including but not limited to income
- Power: ability to control the behavior of others, even against their will
- Prestige: recognition, respect, and admiration attached to social positions



Distinctions

- Wealth: Is it easier to increase income than wealth due to generational/long-term affects of having or lacking capital to invest
 - *Examples?*
- Power: may or may not be based on legitimate authority (heredity, military, election, merit) and involves some kind of coercion (force, sanction)
 - *Examples?*
- Prestige: given voluntarily, defined by society and culture, often but not necessarily based on occupation
 - *Examples?*

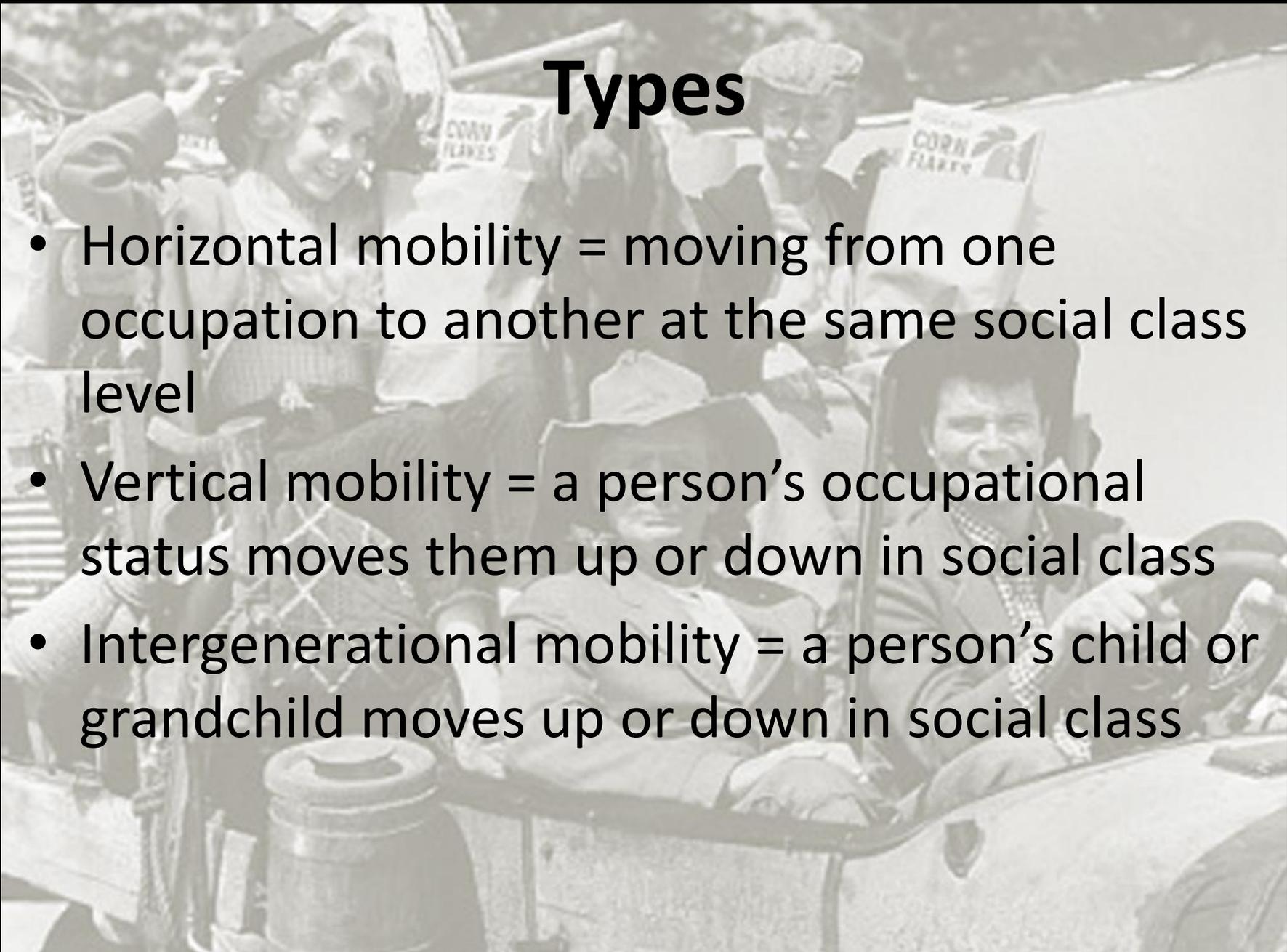
Socioeconomic Status (SES)



- A rank that combines wealth, power, and prestige
- Factors: educational level, occupational prestige, place of residence, and income
- People in each status tend to share outlooks, behaviors, and lifestyles
 - Often used in social science research



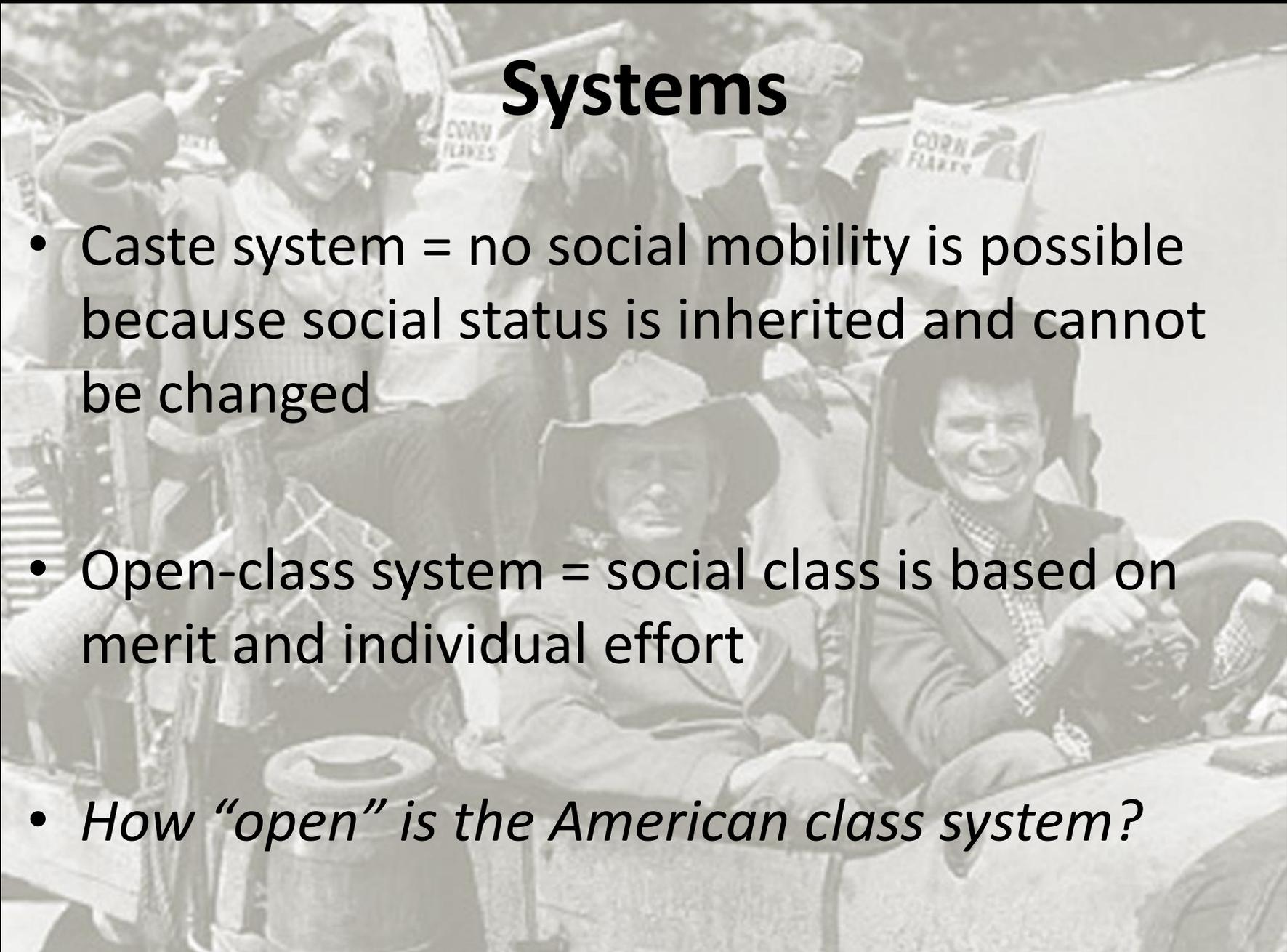
MOBILITY



Types

- Horizontal mobility = moving from one occupation to another at the same social class level
- Vertical mobility = a person's occupational status moves them up or down in social class
- Intergenerational mobility = a person's child or grandchild moves up or down in social class

Systems



- Caste system = no social mobility is possible because social status is inherited and cannot be changed
- Open-class system = social class is based on merit and individual effort
- *How “open” is the American class system?*

Structural Causes

- New technology: can cause upward or downward mobility (mechanization/manual labor jobs)
- Changes in merchandising patterns: credit, insurance, real-estate, personal services
- Education: public schools, college affordability, advanced degrees
- Economic recessions: increase unemployment, decrease purchasing power; pull those who are borderline down
- Changes in government policies: funding, rates, wages, assistance (ex. GI Bill)



How does SES and social mobility compare:

- *Traditional vs. modern economic systems?*
- *Authoritarian v. democratic political systems?*