* Syllabus Review:
* Theories of Class: Stratification:
* **1. Davis and Moore:** certain people are more valued in society, so they do better, have more valuable skills, invest more time in training, they do better financially.
* Stratification: inequality: why some people get paid more than others
* People that get paid more is because we value some jobs more than others; cant pay doctor and janitor the same way because you want more qualified doctors
* More competition and training qualification for more valued jobs
* Incentivizes people to intensify completion for valued jobs
* Stratification is good; winners deserve spoils
* **2. Tumin:** Stratification is culturally inevitable; groups matter, cultural capital
* Some people have more privilege than others; cultural and structural
* What you are born into can give you an advantage
* Family connections to fund your doctor life
* People in PHDs: parents are professors, or come from money, can handle not being paid very much
* Structure
* Lareau builds off of that; how structure effects culture that effects life chances the way you’re raised helped you
* Sociology: people exercise power to stratify (barriers to entry), economists: think you work harder, you get better- Davis and Moore)
* Relation to Marx and weber (close off status group within themselves)
* **Lareau:** how the parents’ class effects the way children view the world
* Class---- Culture (parenting strategies)---- Ability to take advantage of opportunities
* **Tumin:**
* Class/Status----(structure)------ Opportunities
* Group power matters
* It isn’t perfect competition: not the most hardworking gets that position: based on what you are born into
* Born into the right place
* Blau and Duncan: isn’t that much social mobility (path diagram), evidence for Tumin; your father’s occupation effects your first job
* Lareau evidence: (\*)
* **Harding:**
* Class-- type of neighborhood you are in-- heterogeneity of cultural models-- likelihood that “good models” stick with the person
* cultural models: how you view the world, how you view success: make money, meaning of life
* identity is related to neighborhoods and role models
* the more models you see in your neighborhood; the less likely that the good models will stick
* different scripts: being a dad can be good; show you’re a man
* mainstream and non mainstream
* dilution of ideas...
* Lareau: family centered, Harding; neighborhood; amassing evidence that if you are in one type of neighborhood/family/class: bigger picture; no mobility
* In higher society; more homogeneity; follow path
* Structure that sets cultural norms restricts mobility
* (Tumin): family benefits life chances
* Hacker and Pierson: structure; political structure effects
* Ex: class ----neighborhood---cultural heterogeneity/homogeneity )
* Poor- neighborhood has more vulnerable income- cultural heterogeneity (more friends not ur age, friends for protection )—more shifting, model dilution, model simultaneity
* Simultaneity: less likely that “successful” “healthy” models stick: too many at the same time
* Model Shifting: move from onw to the other
* Model Dilution: one drowns out other
* 2. ***Weber:*** group power (like Tumin): parents give you opportunity; status group gives opportunity
* Three classes of power
* Class, Status, Party
* Labor: are you owning or are a worker
* Credit: do you give loans, or take them
* Commodity: do you make goods, or buy them
* Could be in more than one market
* **Pluralistic**
* Overly particularistic (Weber); so many conflicting classes
* Status:
* Cultural part of Tumin’s argument
* How does the fact that people form on status honor vs free competition
* Competition not being completely fair; Tumin: its all about merit
* Ex 1: Diamond Raid; Jewish families in NYC; small group of folks who have major effect
* Ex 2: Playing golf: political and economic deals
* Don’t play golf: don’t work out deals
* Ethnicity, Sexual orientation effected whether you can get jobs
* Party:
* Composed of both class and status: people from different groups can join together
* What differentiates class from party? Class is based on financial means whereas party is doing
* Class is just categorization, coming together as organization is party
* You may not be aware of your class
* Once we exercise our common goals: we change our status to power
* The other two groups (status/class); basis for group formation, and party is when you act on common interests
* Class and Status Stratification
* Status is the way you protect your advantage
* Ex: before modern nation state, Vikings slay each other, build wealth by taking things
* Once they got large enough and made more money, they moved from being part of court, had lands, knights (differentiate themselves by etiquette; forks) \*class lead to status, and status is maintained by the way they work, dress\*
* Status can close off other people by entering the group
* Sometimes status and class conflict: what are the ways that you think of yourself that are not based on the way you are thinking
* Ex: evangelical Christians: vote against their class interest (they are poor), in the south they vote republican because they are conservative
* Some people cant keep up with the money; as global economy changed, their status honor forbid them from getting dirty with money- house of lords, England
* People can override class
* Marx: how does Marx conflict from Davis and Moore, what’s marx’s theory of group power
* Davis and Moore think inequality is good; fair, but Marx says that people that control the means of production have unequal advantage
* People who own means of production run the show: no one challenges their advantage
* Proletariat’s gains deter the Bourgeoisie interests
* Material interests drive inequality
* Dialectical theory of social change: how things changes, why history changes, why we are where we are today, understanding the motor for change, why do we have history; documentation of change
* How does the bourgeoisie come to be?
* in the feudal age, there were rising aristocracy; merchants, business owners.
* Vassals and serfs; serfs didn’t have right to the property (no private property)
* Growth and concentration created cities; craftsmen came off: building skills (basis for the future group) artesian class
* Artisans start trading more; start building guilds (exercising group power); build groups, unions
* Then, the industrious traders; they basically are making more money than anyone ever made before: transportation, etc.…
* Then, peoples who’s jobs are interchangeable drop to the proletarian
* Dialectical: opposing, antagonistic; out of the conflict, comes a new group and an opposite group comes from that
* Relation between material and ideas, where do the ideas come from?
* ideas are important but they come from material production
* the ideas of the ruling class are the ideas of society
* the bourgeoisie (have a lot of money) are able to pay people to think of ideologies; pay for academics, think tanks; these ideas are things that poster their rule (quote), support their position
* thus, proletariat can’t rebel and cant think to rebel because they justify the bourgeoisie rule.
* Etc.: Pierson of Hardman: think-tank’s; taxes are bad etc..
* Four Historical Moments; theory of Material; how the motor runs of society: how everything comes out of materiality
* first historical act; that makes change; satisfying life. (poop etc)
* earthly matters, not religious
* once these needs are met, producing more needs; love, shelter etc..
* New needs are generated
* - simultaneous
* Having babies
* - family
* Division of labor starts and appear: between man and women
* - Double relation between material and social
* - You need power of more than one person then
* - Tumin; argue; people in same class reproduce themselves.
* Consciousness is a social product:
* If the social comes out of the material; then the ruling ideas are related to ruling ideas of production.
* Alienation from labor:
* As more people become proletariat; they become impersonal; leads to estrangement
* Communist Revolution come about because so many people come out of their alienation of labor ; when more people become property-less; they loose their ties to ethnicity; falls away; they se humanity as themselves; leads to development of understanding of consciousness; bourgeoisie pass down to proletariat and spread
* Bourgeoisie produces seeds of their own production; they turn everyone to proletariat
* Success of Feudalism created cities; that led to its downfall
* Why hasn’t Marx succeeded? Why doesn’t it hold up
* is that the state; government ; does not mean that capitalism is the ruthless capitalism Marx talks about
* regulate the financial state
* government protects capitalism from itself
* its prolongs capitalism
* also, the status differences are greater than they thought; racial, religious; override class
* ex: FDR in New Deal; crash of financial era; rebuilt economy (Block)
* Two wings of capitalist class, some neomarxists would say
* Also, bourgeoisie/proletariat aren’t the way they are when marx says: they are not interchangeable; conflicting ideals
* Harding: Living the Drama;
* Type of neighborhoods leads to heterogeneity of cultural models (what is the right way to do things) (ex: what is the goal of school?)
* Argument; hard to get out of poverty because of cultural factors (not because the culture is wrong- not because they don’t have positive role models, but they have more models, so its harder for a model to “stick”)
* Model dilution: hard to get any of the models because there are so many of them
* Mixed models: different age groups
* If you hung out with seniors vs. freshman, 18 year olds vs. 14 year olds
* Model switching
* Model Dilution; a lot of models, you don’t get them as well, drowned out by other models
* Model simultaneity: people who hold contradictory ideas at the same time; make ideas not as sticky
* 156-158
* Hard for adolescence to find our identity; advantages and disadvantages are more poorly defined
* Cultural heterogeneity result in lack of anchoring of goals

Fisher:

Subsidies, visibilities, visible/ invisible policies

* Invisible Policies: closed gap between middle and upper and help upper , how the tax codes are structures, defense contracts, energy contracts, they way gov benefits middle class and upper class, targeting, ex: owning a home
* Visible Policies: subsidies that are direct ex: unemployment, food stamps, direct payments, welfare policies
* Last election: invisible subsidies are trying ot become visible
* About institutions; the things that shape outcomes; politics that shape outcomes
* Themes: 1- Class , Culture, Institutions; individual and society
* Bella, Pierson and Hacker: return to institutions
* Culture and institutions- Lareau
* Class identity; individual and society; preschool in 3 cultures

Preschool in three Culture: Institutions and Culture, Individual and Institutions

* Comparing how different cultures raise their children
* Compare US (Hawaii), Japan, China (how school styles are different, what values they instill in their children at young age)
* Different cultural ideas
* Chinese:
* The individual is not as important as collective ; controlled individual level but main purpose is collusive country
* standardization and higher power
* state
* top down regulation
* Japanese:
* not regimented as Chinese in terms of schedules
* Dependency of group ; group effort
* society
* ames; group
* want children to deal with own problems; resolve groups
* Horizontal power: regulate each other
* US: individualism
* pull yourself up by boot straps
* think children are special
* talk out their own feelings

Hacker and Pierson:

* Dependent variable; economic inequality
* Independent variable: policy making; political power of labors and organizations
* What leads to political power: organization

Organization Political InfluencePoliciesInequality or Equality

* In 1960s labor was most organized; thus they created policies that benefited them
* Labor loss organizational edge, business gained organizational edge; benefit their cause
* Grassroots mobilization; how organizational combat occurs
* Reason for inequality: revisit; sub-arguements: earlier chapters
* Obama trying to raise taxes on rich; organizational combat even after election (Healthcare reading)
* univdersal health care is socialist, obama has a lot of experience in health care ebcause of the arguements with clinton. Republicans were really good at being uncooperative.
* skill bias technological change change: the reason is because you need experience for a good job.