

Socialization

The Process of Fitting into Society

What is Socialization?

Had you been born in another time, in another place, you might speak a different language, salute a different flag, and celebrate a different religion.

The language, values, and beliefs we all have are passed down to us through the process of socialization.

Socialization

_____ is the process that teaches the _____, _____, and other aspects of a culture to _____ group members. _____ claims that the person we become is the result of our _____.

Talcott Parsons & Socialization

According to sociologist _____, socialization requires people to _____ and _____ society's _____. We accept and integrate the values of the group as our own. These social values constantly surround us, but often go unexamined.

Primary Socialization

_____ & _____ argue that most socialization occurs during _____. _____ refers to this stage as _____. Parents are the first teachers, but children also teach their parents.

Any parent of multiple children knows that no two children are alike!

Secondary Socialization

Because socialization is an _____, we are at times the "_____ " and at other times the "_____ ". This dynamic, whereby socialization continues throughout our lives is considered _____. As you experience life-changing events—like going to college, beginning a career, or getting married—_____ occurs.

What does Socialization do?

At each stage of life, we encounter new norms, values and expectations. We learn to accept and integrate them as we adapt to our environment. In a sense, the socialization process makes us who we are.

The Nature Vs. Nurture Debate—What makes us who we are?

_____ said, "We, and all other animals, are machines created by our genes." Pure "_____ " theorists believe that the genes we get from our parents at conception are the primary causes of human behaviors—in short, our _____ determines who we are.

Nurture

In the 20th century, social scientists began to fight biologists' belief that nature is the sole determinant of who we are. Those who believe in "_____ " like philosopher _____, propose that our _____ influences the way we think, feel, and behave. Supporters of this idea assert that socialization _____ us like pieces of clay, particularly during _____. Many nurture theorists believe that a social process teaches people who they are and how they fit into their world. Although it is true that our genes do not necessarily dictate our destiny, it is also true that our biological makeup is what interacts with the environment in the first place. Biologist _____ supports a blended point of view stating "we can't partition the responsibility for aggression, altruism or charisma between DNA and upbringing..."

Theorists on Socialization

Charles H. Cooley, George Herbert Mead, Erik Erikson, Jean Piaget, Lawrence Kohlberg
Carol Gilligan

Cooley's Looking-Glass Self

_____ notion of the "_____" proposes that, like a mirror, the self develops through a process of _____. That said, one's self is also established through interactions with others.

The "Looking-Glass Self" Process

According to Cooley, the "_____" process contains three steps:

1. We imagine how our _____ will _____ to others
2. We _____ other's _____ to our behaviors
3. We develop a _____

Modern Take of "Looking-Glass Self"

_____ and _____ used Cooley's theory to test the _____ of _____. They found general support for the theory and showed the importance of relationships in how we internalize other's perceptions of us.

This is why parents influence us more than bank tellers do.

George Herbert Mead—The Three Stages of the "I-ME" Self

_____ *Mind, Self, and Society* suggests that the _____ is the part of _____ that has both _____ and _____. Unlike Cooley, Mead agreed that the development of self involves interaction with others.

"I"

For Mead, the self consists of two parts: the "I" and the "_____". These two parts essentially create the self through their _____. The _____ is the part of us that is an active subject, our _____ sense of who we are. It seeks self-fulfillment, asking "_____"

"Me"

In contrast, the _____ is the _____ part of the self; the part of our self-concept that questions how _____ might _____ our actions. The "Me" understands the _____ that others give us, and seeks to find _____ to our behaviors from others.

Three Stages of Self Development

According to Mead, the _____ develops in three stages:

1. _____ → the period from birth to about age 2, and it is the stage which children merely _____ the _____ of those around them.
2. _____ → occurs around the ages of 2-4 years, during which children _____ and begin to take on the characteristics of important people in the world.
3. _____ → this stage begins at 4 years and never truly ends, it is the stage in which we begin to _____ that others have _____ and _____ placed on them— called "_____"

Erik Erikson's Eight Stages of Development

_____ proposed that humans develop a personality in _____ psychosocial, or psychological and social, _____. During each stage, we experience a particular psychosocial

_____ that will be resolved either positively or negatively, and each outcome will have an effect on our ability to deal with the next one.

Erikson's 8 Stages

Stage 1-Trust vs. Mistrust

Birth to 1 year

When all an infant's _____, _____.

Although Erikson argued that some mistrust is necessary to exist in the world, infants who learn mistrust lack self-confidence and eventually become frustrated, withdrawn, suspicious adults.

Stage 2- Autonomy vs. Shame & Doubt

2-3 years of age

Parents who create _____ allow toddlers to learn _____ and _____. Overprotective or disapproving parents can lead to children who second-guess themselves.

Stage 3- Initiative vs. Guilt

4-5 years of age

Children who receive _____ and consistent _____ gain _____ while learning to take chances. If children receive nothing but _____, they may develop an overriding sense of _____. Children at this stage improve their _____ and become more interested in _____.

Stage 4- Industry vs. Inferiority

6 years to puberty

Doing well in school and making friends help children develop a sense of _____ or industry. If, however, children have difficulty socializing, they will likely feel a sense of inferiority _____.

Stage 5- Identity vs. Role Confusion

Teen years into 20s

If teens successfully answer the question "_____ they develop a strong sense of identity _____. If, however, they remain _____ about their identity, they will likely grow up with an inability to make crucial decisions.

Stage 6- Intimacy vs. Isolation

20s into early 40s

_____ (both sexual and nonsexual) is possible with a more-or-less solid sense of identity gained in earlier stages. If young adults still harbor doubts about who they are, then they are likely to become _____, fear _____, and root themselves in _____.

Stage 7- Generativity vs. Stagnation

40s into early 60s

Adults in this stage may dedicate their lives to rearing children, to their work, or to some special cause, all in hope of leaving their "_____ " on the world. People resolve conflict of generativity versus stagnation by _____ to future generations. If adults fail to make a contribution to the world, then they remain mired in _____ and a _____ lifestyle.

Stage 8- Integrity vs. Despair

Late 60s to early 80s

At this time of life, adults look back on their lives and _____ their _____ on the world. If the previous stages have been resolved positively, adults are able to approach their _____ from a _____. If,

however, they have failed to resolve the conflicts of the previous developmental stages, then they may _____ death and _____ their lives.

Jean Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development

While Erikson's research focused on _____, the work of _____ focused on _____, which relates to a person's ability to think and reason. Since the way we think helps shape our self-concept, _____ (thinking) plays a significant role in _____. Piaget found that children don't think like adults. His four-stage theory of cognitive development has become an important basis for much education theory, particularly as it applies to teaching young children.

Stage 1- Sensorimotor Stage

_____ → the stage (birth to 2 years) at which infants learn to experience and think about the world through their senses and motor skills.

When my son was an infant, everything went in his mouth! Regardless if it was food, toys, keys, cell phones, even our cat!

Stage 2- Preoperational Stage

_____ → the stage (ages 2-7 years) which the ability to speak grows rapidly.

If you show a child the letters C-A-T, for example, the child is likely to read each individual letter aloud. The child is unlikely to

Stage 3- Concrete Operational Stage

_____ → (7 through 12 years old) at which children can think about objects in the world more than one way and start to understand causal connections in their surroundings.

Children learn that even though a plain sheet of white paper is folded into a paper airplane, it is still that same piece of white paper.

Stage 4: Formal Operational Stage

_____ → (12 years and above) where people become able to comprehend abstract thought.

Piaget's Arguments

Piaget argued that it could be _____ and _____ to force children to learn ahead of their cognitive capacities. In other words, it serves no purpose to try to teach geometry to a first grader. Expecting a child to act like an adult is both _____ and _____.

Theories of Moral Development

Lawrence Kohlberg

Carol Gilligan

Kohlberg's Theory of Moral Development

_____ suggested that _____ occurs on three specific levels:

1. _____ level– lasts through elementary school years, children make their moral judgments within a framework of hedonistic (pleasure seeking) principles
2. _____ level– arises before puberty; uses the lens of norms and rules to determine right from wrong
3. _____ level– third stage refers to a morality based on abstract principles

Carol Gilligan & "Morality of Care"

_____ suggested that Kohlberg's theories were valid, though only when discussing the development of _____. To Gilligan, his conclusions were _____ against women because Kohlberg only studied men initially. After investigating women's experiences with morality, Gilligan concluded that moral decisions arise from two different principles:

1. The _____ – morality based for boys generated on the rule of **law**
2. The _____ – enables girls to make moral decisions by a standard of how best to help those in need.

Moral Debate?

Gilligan and Kohlberg both agree that moral reasoning follows a _____ process and that the _____ affect that process. The precise gender differences may not be as clearly distinguished as Gilligan initially believed, Kohlberg's age groups may be more flexible than he proposed.

Agents of Socialization The Family: Parenting Styles Baumrind's Styles

_____ **Style** → a parenting style in which parents listen to their children's input while consistently enforcing present rules

_____ **Style** → a parenting style in which parents provide high levels of support but an inconsistent enforcement of rules.

_____ **Style** → a parenting style in which children experience high levels of social control but low levels of emotional support

Social Class: Opportunities for Socialization

Numerous studies show connections between _____ and _____. _____ research found that _____ parents focus on their children's _____ to authority, whereas _____ parents showed greater concern about the _____ for their children's behavior. Our social class affects us in many ways that we do not anticipate and may not even recognize. Social class affects not only the _____ of experiences we have, but also their _____ and _____.

Neighborhood

Sociologist _____ looked at how inner-city _____ brought with it the disadvantages of _____, _____, and rampant _____. Wilson argued that poor people are truly disadvantaged because their community offers few role models for anything else.

Wilson Continued

Children who grow up in those communities are likely to make _____. Studies have shown that neighborhood has significant _____ effects on _____, teen _____, and high school _____ rates. Neighborhoods also influence economically privileged children. Children who grow up in more affluent neighborhoods often do _____ in _____, have _____ of _____, and _____.

Neighborhoods can also predict how far you may go in school, showing that the higher the socioeconomic status of the neighborhood, the higher the educational attainment.

Can we be resocialized?

_____ is the process of learning new _____,
_____, _____ and
_____ while _____ old ones. This process involves
more than the kinds of secondary socialization that occur when we marry or take a new job.

Yoda, the noted Jedi philosopher, says it best in the Empire Strikes Back; sometimes

"You must unlearn what you have learned"

Experiencing the Total Institution

The most effective forms of _____ occur in _____ that
_____ people from _____ so they can be
_____ and _____. People may enter total institutions
voluntarily, as in the case of non-draftees that enlist in military boot-camps, or
_____, as in the case of inmates in mental institutions or prisons.

Characteristics of Total Institutions

1. There is _____, and activities take place in _____.
2. Carefully _____ control the participants.
3. Authorities carefully _____ from outside the institution.
4. _____ and _____ are clearly _____.
5. A _____ exists within the institution.
6. Total institutions _____.