SOCIAL STRUCTURE IS ALL AROUND YOU

- What is social structure?

EVERYONE HAS STATUS

- Ascribed Status →

- Status Set →

- Status →

- Master Status →

RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

- Role →

- Rights →

- Obligations →

ROLE PERFORMANCE AND SOCIAL INTERACTION

- Role Performance →

- Social Interaction →

- Statuses and roles proved the basis for group life.
- It is primarily when people interact with each other socially that they “perform” in the roles attached to their statuses.
- Role Performance vs. Social Interaction
  - How does play-acting differ from social interaction?
    - First →
    - Second →
    - Third →

ROLE CONFLICT AND ROLE STRAIN

- Role Conflict →

- Role Strain →
### HOW DO WE MANAGE ROLE CONFLICT AND STRAIN?

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**TYPES OF SOCIETIES**

- Society → ____________________________

The way a society provides for basic needs greatly affects its culture and social structure.

**PREINDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES**

- Hunting and Gathering Societies →  
  
  - Nomadic – they move from place to place with their food supply
  - Very small – fewer than 50 people
  - ___________________________ is the only institution; related by blood or marriage.
  - Economic relationship = members ___________________________
  - Generosity and hospitality are valued
  - Division of labor limited to ___________________________ and ___________________________

- Horticultural Society →  
  
  - Circa 10-12,000 years ago
  - ___________________________ instead of just ___________________________
  - More permanent settlements
  - Stability promoted multi-community societies 1-2,000 each
  - ___________________________ even more basic

- Pastoral Society →  
  
  - Depend on the products of ___________________________
  - Food obtained by raising and taking care of animals
  - More ___________________________, but ___________________________ can be obtained.
  - ___________________________ remain home, men provide food.
  - ___________________________ dominated
  - Surplus leads to ___________________________
  - ___________________________ or ___________________________ system
• Agricultural Society →

  ➢ Growing food
  ➢ Use plants and animals – invention of the ____________________ productivity
  ➢ People can engage in non-economic activities - ____________________, ____________________, ____________________, ____________________, ____________________ replaces ____________________
  ➢ Social classes

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES
• What happens when agriculture societies become industrial societies?
• Mechanization →

• Urbanization →

• Industrial society →

• How does the role of the family change?

A CONVERSATION WITH TWO SOCIOLOGISTS
• **Tonnies**
  ➢ Gemeinschaft →

  ➢ Gesellschaft →

• **Durkheim**
  ➢ Social solidarity →

  ➢ Mechanical Solidarity →

  ➢ Organic Solidarity →
POSTINDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES

- Postindustrial society →

- Five Major Features of a Postindustrial Society (Daniel Bell, 1999)
  1. __________________________________________________________
  2. __________________________________________________________
  3. __________________________________________________________
  4. __________________________________________________________
  5. __________________________________________________________

SOCIAL INSTABILITY IN POSTINDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

- Historian ________________________________________ (1990)
  - ___________ and ___________ began to rise, making inner-city areas of the wealthiest societies on earth almost uninhabitable. The decline of ___________ as a social institution, which has been going on for more than 200 years, accelerated in the second half of the 20th century. ___________ and ___________ declined and ___________ soared; and one out of every three children in the US and more than half of all children in ___________ were born out of wedlock. Finally, trust and confidence in institutions went into a forty-year decline.

- Will social instability continue?

- What caused the return to social stability?
  - The situation of normalness…. Is intensely uncomfortable for us, and we will seek to create new rules to replace the old ones that have been undercut.