* sex - biological distinction between males and females
  + intersexual - people whose bodies have both female and male characteristics
  + homosexual - attraction to someone of the same sex
  + transexual - people who feel they are one sex but are biology the other
* sexual revolution
  + bring sex out into the open (kinsey publishing his studies)
  + peaked in the 1960s and 70s
  + technological advancements (e.g. birth control pills)
* orientation - persons romantic and emotional attraction to another
  + human biology - most research supports that orientation is rooted in genetics, very much like if you are left or right handed
* teen pregnancy
  + physically bad for the girls, higher chance of girls dropping out of school, bad situation to raise children in
* prostitution - the selling of sexual services
  + some consider a victimless crime
    - victimizes women, STDs involved (i.e. hurts society)
* functionalism
  + society needs sexuality for reproduction
  + use incest taboo (i.e. norm forbidding sexual relations or marriage between relatives)
  + birth control separates sex from reproduction, people relax more
* symbolic interaction
  + sexual practices depend on the culture
  + some societies allow individuals more freedom than others in matters of sexual behaviour
  + meanings attached to virginity and sexuality change
* conflict
  + queer theory - research findings that challenge the hetero sexual bias in US society
  + heterosexism - labels anyone who is not heterosexual as a ‘queer’ (promotes inequality)
* deviance - recognized violation of cultural norms
* social control - attempts by society to regulate people’s thought and behaviour
  + criminal justice system - organizations that respond to alleged violations of the law
    - if deviance severe enough
* functionalism
  + Durkheim
    - deviance is normal, plays four important roles
      * affirms cultural norms and values
        + opposition needed
      * clarifies moral boundaries
        + exemplars of right and wrong
      * brings people together
        + people reacting to deviance (9/11)
      * encourages social change
        + deviant behaviour push against norms, show alternatives
  + Merton's strain theory
    - says that deviance results from particular social arrangements
    - provide the *means* to achieve cultural *goals*
      * inability to achieve goals, will find other means, etc.
    - THE CHART (5 types, conventional vs unconventional, etc)
* labeling theory (symbolic) - deviance less on what a person does, but rather how people react to the behaviour (society’s attached meaning)
  + medicalization of deviance - goffman
    - moral and legal deviance diagnosed as a medical condition
    - “good” and “bad” -> “sick” and “well”
  + differential association - sutherland
    - links deviance to how much others encourage or discourage such behaviour
* \*\*\*conflict theory
* crimes
  + hate - motivated by racial or other bias
    - target specific people
    - race, gender, sexual orientation
  + corporate - illegal actions by a corporation or people acting on its behalf
    - cause considerable public harm
    - most cases go unpunished
  + white collar - people of high social position as part of their jobs
    - sutherland claimed
      * rarely prosecuted
      * most likely civil rather than criminal courts
* social stratification - system by which people rank categories of people in a hierarchy
  + meritocracy - based on personal merit
  + caste system - based on ascription or birth
    - little or no social mobility
    - shaped a person’s entire life (eg occupation, marriage)
* structural social mobility - change in position within a social hierarchy
* ideology - cultural beliefs that justify particular social arrangements
* conflict theory - stratification divides society into classes, benefit some categories at the expense of others, causes conflict
  + Marx
    - capitalism places economic production under the ownership of capitalists
    - leads to exploitation of proletarians
  + Weber
    - three distinct dimensions of stratification: economic class, social status or prestige, and power
    - socioeconomic status - composite ranking based on various dimensions of social inequality
* changes in social position
  + intragenerational - during a person’s lifetime
  + intergenerational - change of children’s in relation to their parents
* homeless
* high income countries
* low income nations (who)
* US vs low income poverty
* poverty
  + relative - lack of resources of people in relation to others
  + absolute - lack of resources that is life-threatening
* slavery - comparable
  + chattel - one person owns another
  + child - poor families let their children take to the streets to do what they can to survive
  + debt bondage - employers hold workers captive by paying them too little to meet their debts
  + servile forms of marriage - marrying off woman against their will
  + human trafficking - movement of men, women, and children from one place to another for the purpose of performing forced labor
* colonialism - process by which some nations enrich themselves through political and economic control
* neocolonialism - no direct political control, but economic exploitation by multinational corporations
* modernization theory - economic and social development that explains global inequality in terms of technological and cultural differences between nations
* dependency theory - economic and social development that explains global inequality in terms of historical exploitation of poor nations by rich ones
* \*\*\*Wallerstein
* gender - personal traits and social positions that members of society attach to being female or male
* Margaret Mead - femininity and masculinity culturally based
* structures
  + patriarchy - ran by men
  + matriarchy - ran by women
* gender roles - attitudes and activities attached to gender
  + family - cultivates gender identity - gear to one way
  + peer groups - expect behaviours,
  + school - bathroom, specific classes (metals vs floral design)
  + mass media - portrayal of genders
* “Beauty Myth”
* “Glass Ceiling” - unable to progress in a company due to gender
  + female - just because you’re that
  + male - family based company, unliked, etc
* women / minority
* feminism - support of social equality for women and men
  + opposes patriarchy and sexism
  + eliminate violence against women
  + give women control of reproduction (abortion)
* two incomes - most families depend on two incomes at one point
  + also important because if one is unable to work, etc
* \*\*\*different theories