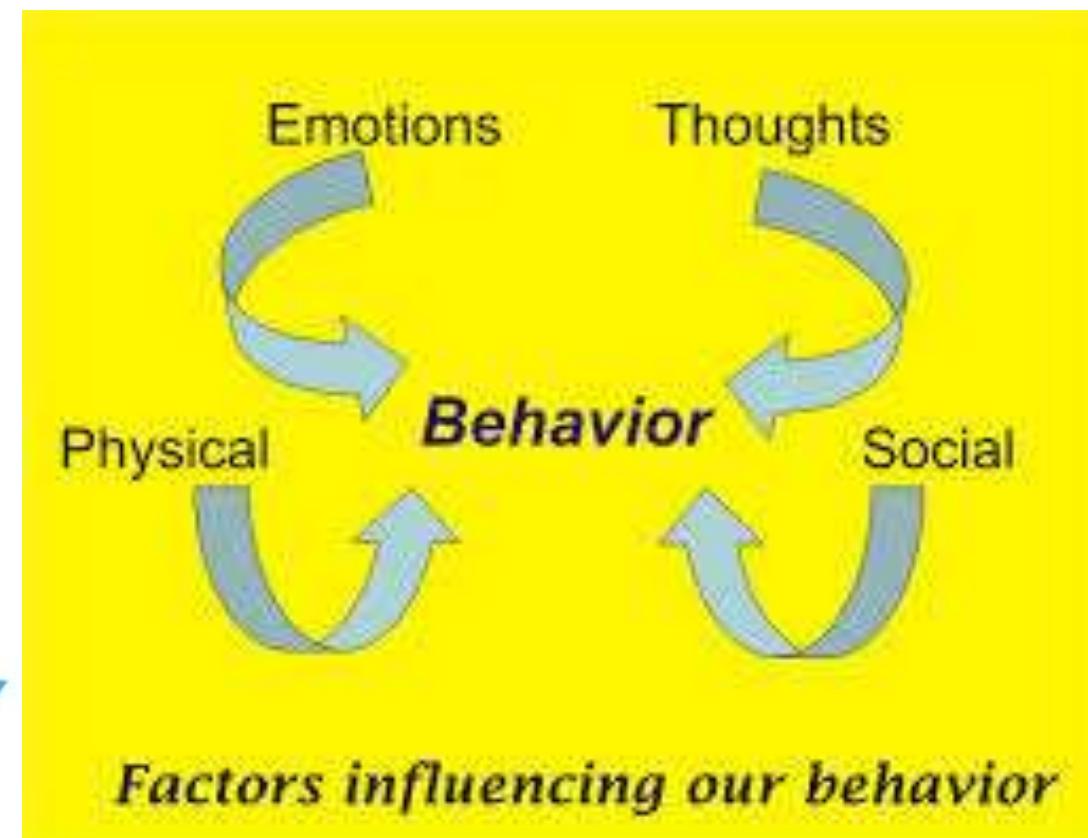
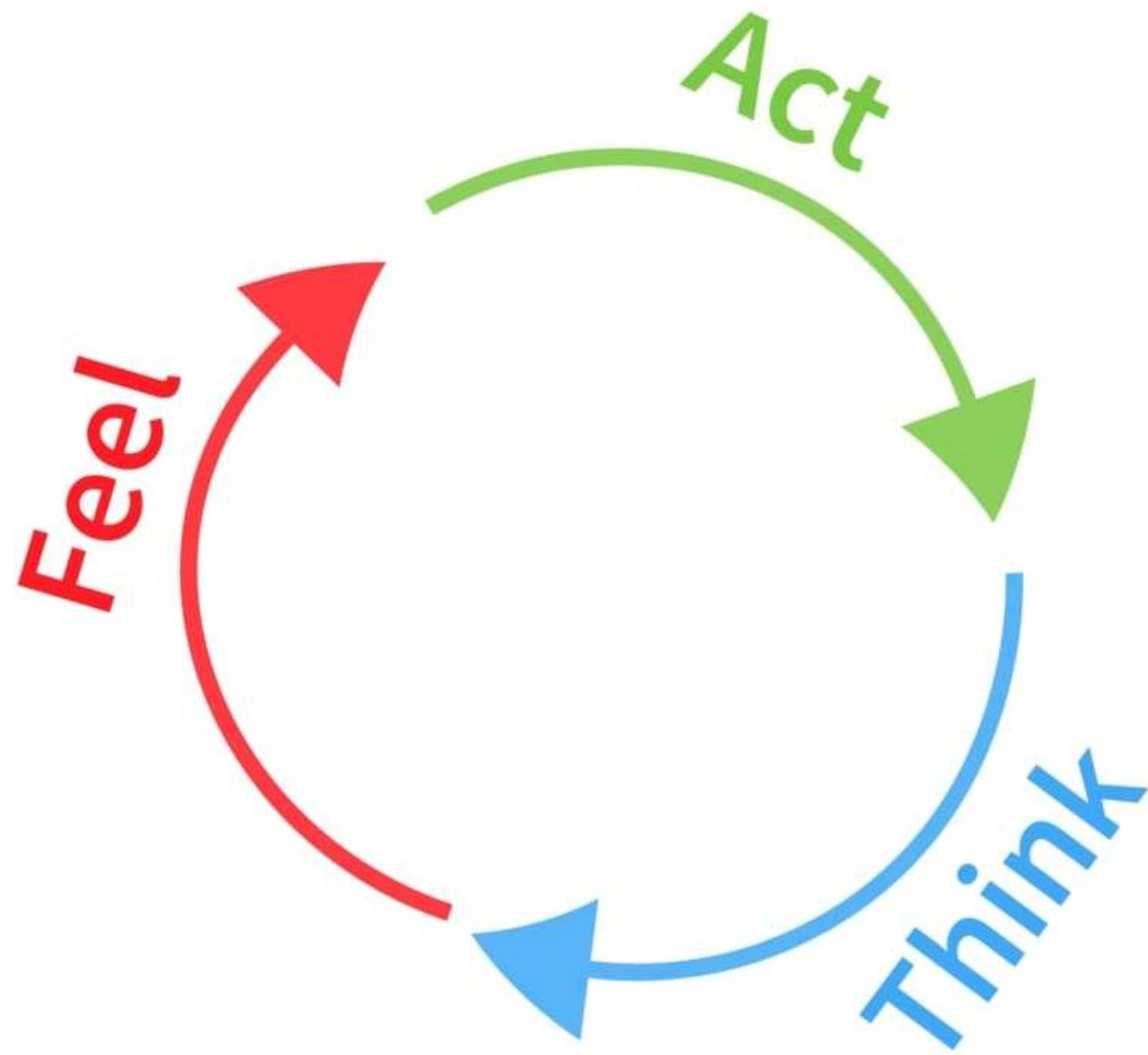




TYPES OF SOCIALIZATION

- Primary socialization is the most fundamental and essential type of socialization. It takes place in early childhood. In this stage, a child internalizes norms and learns language and cognitive skills
- Anticipatory socialization is where human beings learn the culture of a group of which they are immediate members. They also learn the culture of a group Self-Instructional Material 79 Socialization NOTES with the anticipation of joining that group. This is referred to by American sociologist R. K. Merton as 'anticipatory socialization'.
- Developmental socialization is the kind of socialization that is based on the achievement of primary socialization. It builds on already acquired skills and knowledge as the adult progresses through new situations, such as marriage or new jobs. These require new expectations, obligations and roles. New learning is added to and blended with old in a relatively smooth and continuous process of development
- Re-socialization takes place mostly when a social role radically changes. An individual not only changes roles within a group but also changes groups.



SOCIETY, CULTURE AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR



CAPABILITY

Can this behavior
be accomplished
in principle?

Physical

Psychological

OPPORTUNITY

Is there sufficient
opportunity for
behavior to occur?

Social

Psychological

MOTIVATION

Is there sufficient
motivation for the
behavior to
occur?

Automatic

Reflective

**TARGET
BEHAVIOR**

SOCIAL EXPERIMENTS

- Design and conduct a social experiment with human subjects
- What question do you have about people or human behavior? Ask a question which need to be tested.
- Conduct background research on your topic.
- Design an experiment, that will give you an answer to your questions
- Develop hypothesis and claim statement
- Conduct the experiment
- Record the findings and analyze the results
- Write up all the information gathered during the experiment
- Share your findings with class



EXAMPLES

- Robbers Cave Social Experiment
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8PRuxMprSDQ>
- The 'Violinist in the Metro' Social Experiment
- The Marshmallow Test Social Experiment
- Halo Effect Social Experiment
- False Consensus Social Experiment

URBAN COMMUNITIES

*It's the city life for me
A Social Studies Unit For 3A and Their Families*



What is an **urban** community?

- People often define urban areas, or cities, as land occupied by buildings and other structures used for residences and institutional and industrial sites.
- Urban areas often have some form of public transportation, such as buses, subways, or trains and have high population densities.
- Buildings are often closer together and built higher than those in suburban or rural areas



There are 2 main types of urban areas

- Industrial/Commercial



- Residential/Suburban



INDUSTRIAL

- Industrial areas are often located in the outer area of an urban community
- An industrial area is where raw materials are collected or products are made or manufactured
- Some of the products include iron and steel, pulp and paper, plastics, computers and automobiles

Some buildings you might see in an industrial area are...

- Factories



- Offices



- Warehouses



COMMERCIAL

- An urban commercial area has many businesses in one location
- People go there to buy items they need and want (e.g., clothing, groceries and work supplies)
- Tourist attractions and recreation facilities are found in some commercial areas (e.g., amusement parks, movie theatres and sports arenas)

Some buildings you might see in a commercial area are...

- Malls



- Sports stadiums



- Museums



SUBURBAN/RESIDENTIAL

- Suburban/residential areas are where most people live
- Suburban/residential areas can have a wide variety of homes (e.g., houses, town houses and apartment buildings)
- These areas often have sidewalks, single-lane paved roads and driveways
- Bus stops, schools and places of worship are often within walking distance

Some buildings you might see in a residential/suburban area are...

- Houses



- Apartment buildings



- Schools



- Places of worship



POPULATION DENSITY

THE WORLDS POPULATION IS 6BILLION

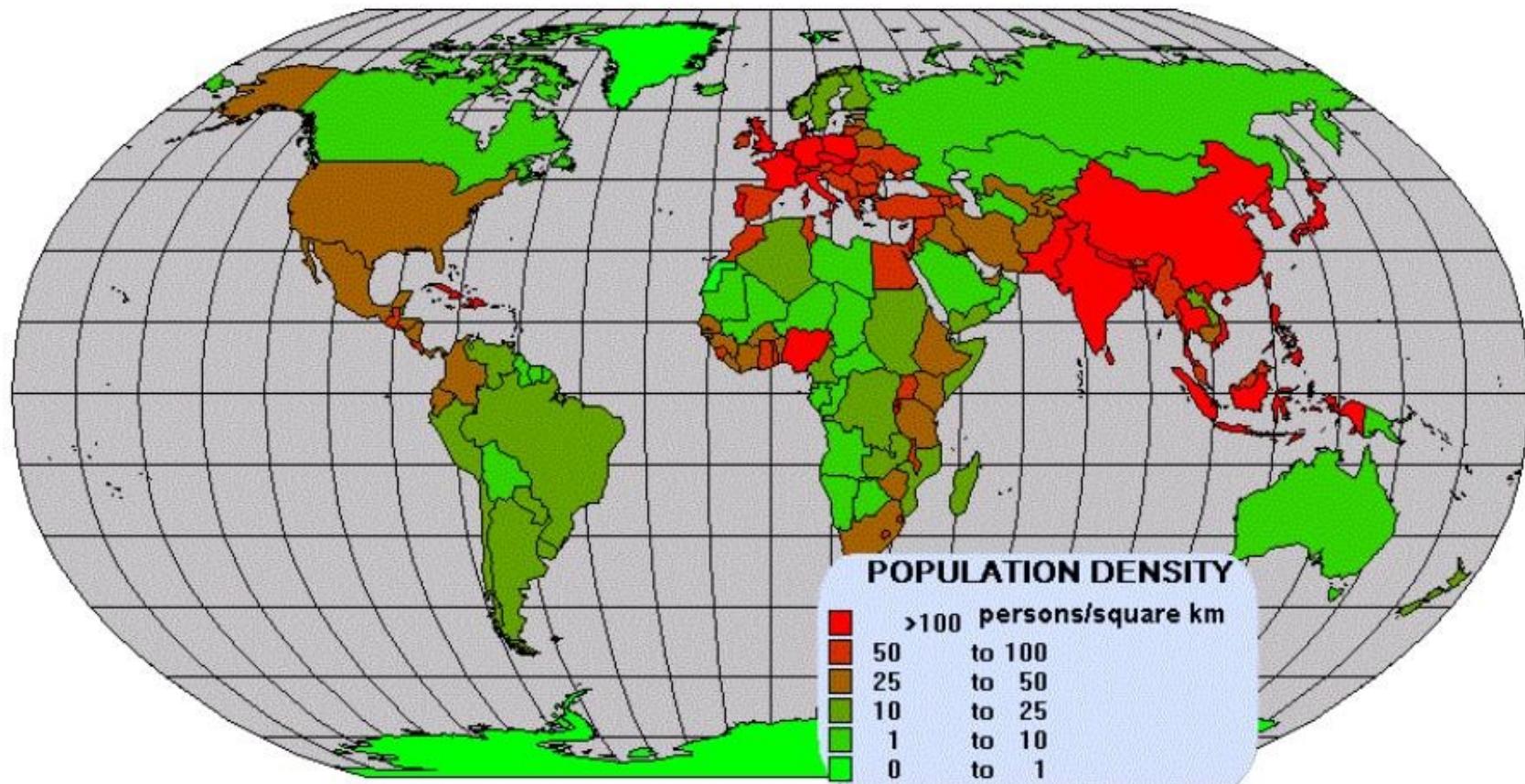
SOME AREA ARE:

VERY DENSELY POPULATED.....A LOT OF PEOPLE
LIVE IN CERTAIN PLACES

VERY SPARSLY POPULATED.....NOT MANY
PEOPLE LIVE THERE.

TERMS

- POPULATION DENSITY: THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER SQUARE KILOMETRE
- POPULATION DISTRIBUTION: WHERE ALL THE PEOPLE LIVE IN AN AREA



- ***FOUR AREAS OF HIGH POPULATION DENSITY ARE:***

- NOTRH-EAST AMERICA
- WESTERN EUROPE
- INDIA, PAKISTAN, BANGLADESH
- CHINA, JAPAN, INDONESIA

Population growth

- In the past, population growth was slow and uneven.
- Populations fluctuated because of wars, famine, disease.
- People were dying because of a lack of medicine

Today's population growth

- The population of the world is growing:
by over 200,000 people every day ☺

This means that the birth rates are greater than the death rates = the population grows

The birth rate is the number of babies born per year for every 1,000 people in the total population

The death rate is the numbers of people dying per year for every 1,000 people in the total population

What happens to the population if the death rates are higher than the birth rates??

How do you calculate the population growth?

- 40 people are born
- 15 people die
- $40 - 15 = 25$ per 1,000

$25/1000 \times 100\% = 2.5\%$ per year

Where is the population growth happening in the world?

- Today most of the population growth is in developing countries: Asia and Africa
- This is because people in poorer countries regard children as a source of income. When they retire, their children can provide a wage to help support their family

POPULATION GROWTH

- IN RICH COUNTRIES TODAY THE POPULATIONS ARE GROWING **SLOWLY**
- IN POOR COUNTRIES TODAY THE POPULATIONS ARE GETTING BIGGER **VERY QUICKLY**

- SO.....WE CAN USE HOW RICH OR POOR A COUNTRY IS
-TO TELL WHAT IS HAPPENING TO ITS POPULATION
- LETS LOOK AT EUROPE OVER THE PAST 200 YEARS

Factors that affect population change

1. Food Supply
2. Improved Technology
3. Health
4. War
5. Status of Women
6. Education

Life Expectancy

- Life expectancy is the average number of years which new born children can be expected to live.

Population density and population distribution

- Population density = average number of people living in a square kilometre. Areas with high population densities can have problems such as overcrowding, lack of clean water, pollution and lack of open spaces
- Population distribution = the dispersion of people around the world: where people live. It is very uneven. People avoid very hot, dry, humid or cold areas. Example-Sahara desert, Greenland

High population densities

- Overpopulation means that there are too many people living in an area relative to resources and technology to provide an adequate standard of living
- An adequate standard of living means having access to clean water, shelter, food and clothing
- Areas with high population densities include Kolkata (Calcutta) India and Hong Kong (China)

Anthropology
literally means the
“science of
mankind.”

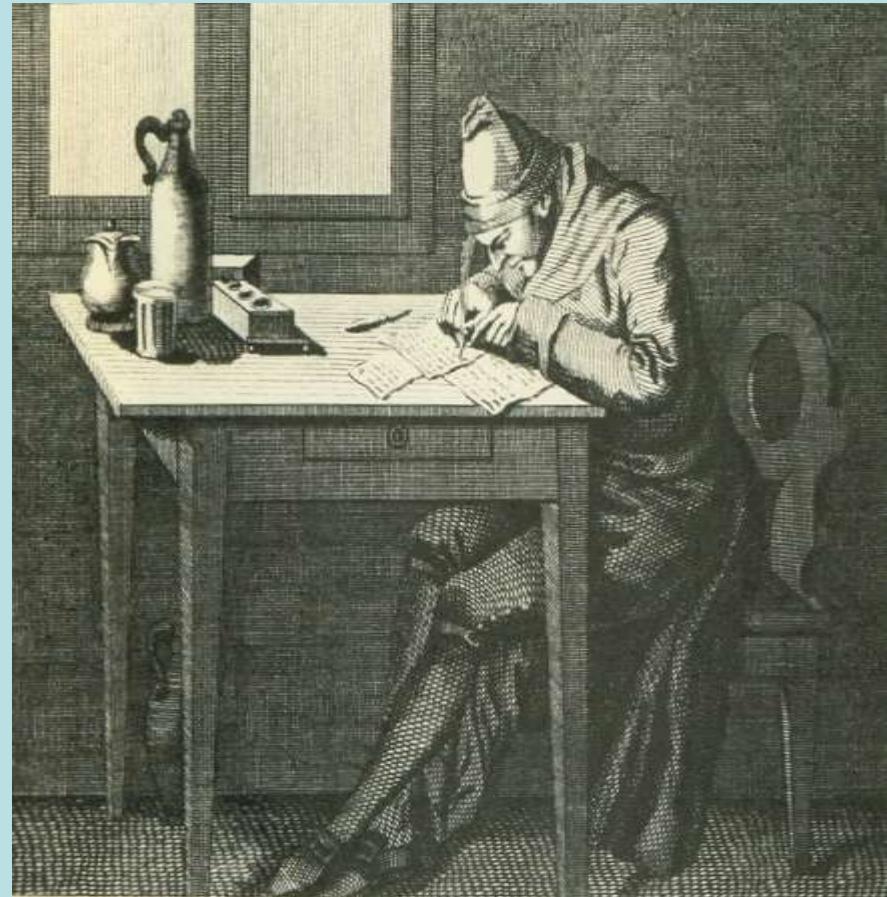




The social or behavioral sciences grew out of inquiries about the nature of humanity which date back to Greek and Roman times.

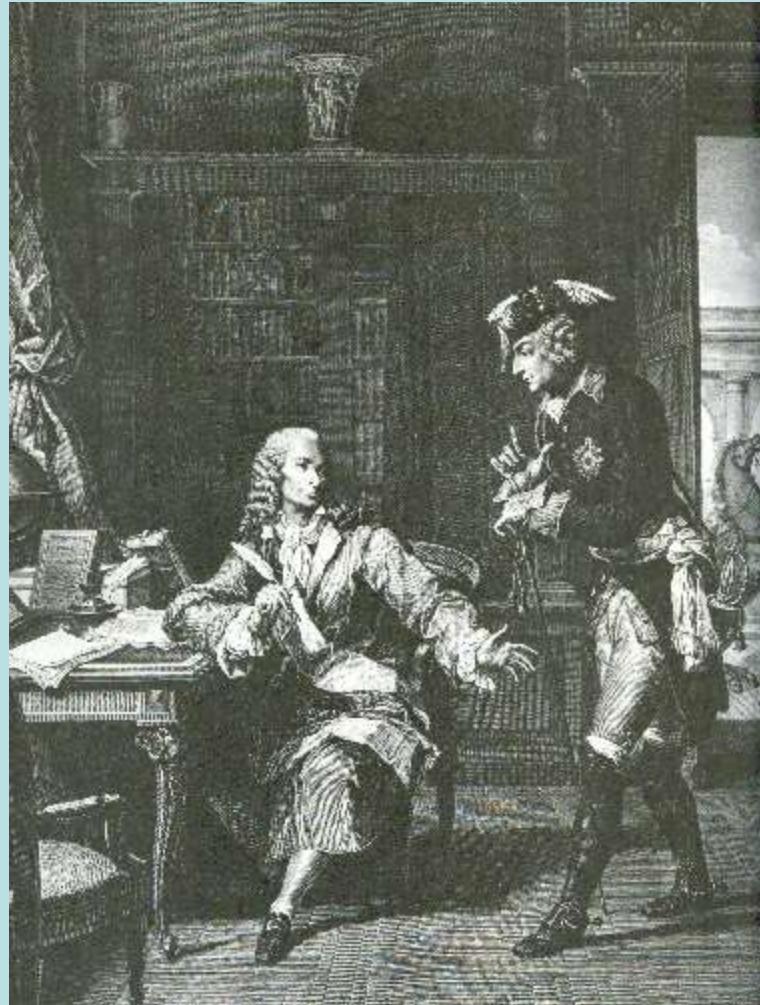
Socrates

The idea that human society was an appropriate scientific area of study began to develop in seventeenth century Europe.



Physiognomist John Lavater

For the most part, however, the Age of Enlightenment meant that intellectuals were free, within limits, to talk and think about what was good and bad in their societies and in others.



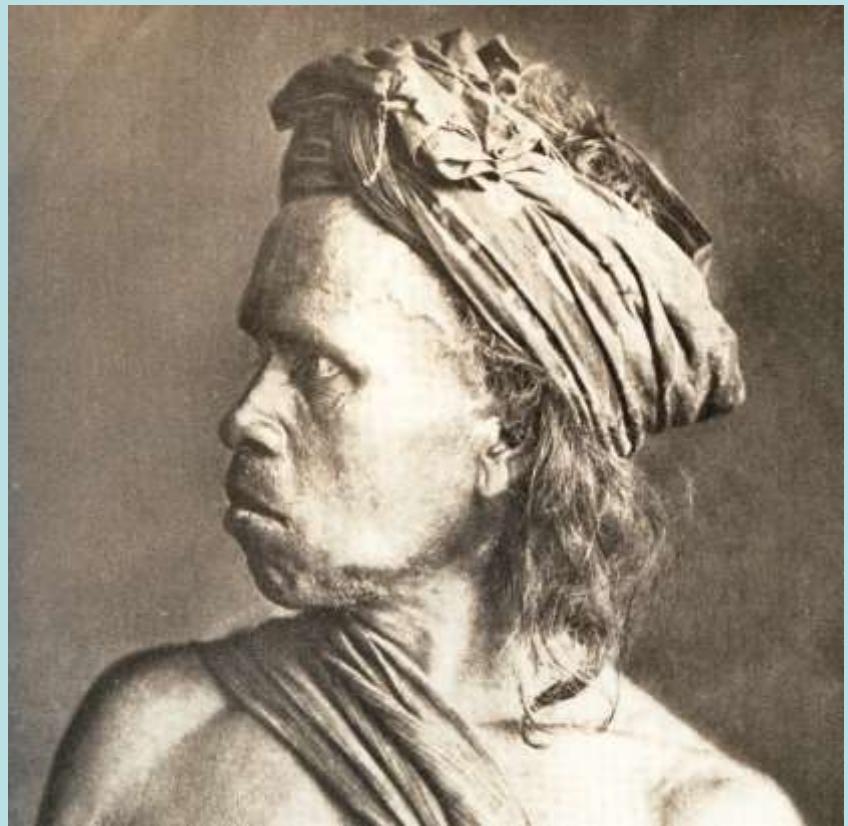
Voltaire and King Fredrick II
of Prussia

Anthropology began to develop a distinct character as a discipline in its own right in the early nineteenth century.

Napoleon in Egypt



Because
colonialists
often kept
detailed diaries
and wrote long
letters, they
became the
earliest
ethnographers.



Batak Tribesman -c. 1880



In 1838, a society with both intellectual interests and a social agenda similar to the “Society of the Observers of Man” was formed in London.

Their first order of business was an attempt to compare the distinctive characteristics of black and white people.



Women in West Indies

The Four Fields of Anthropology

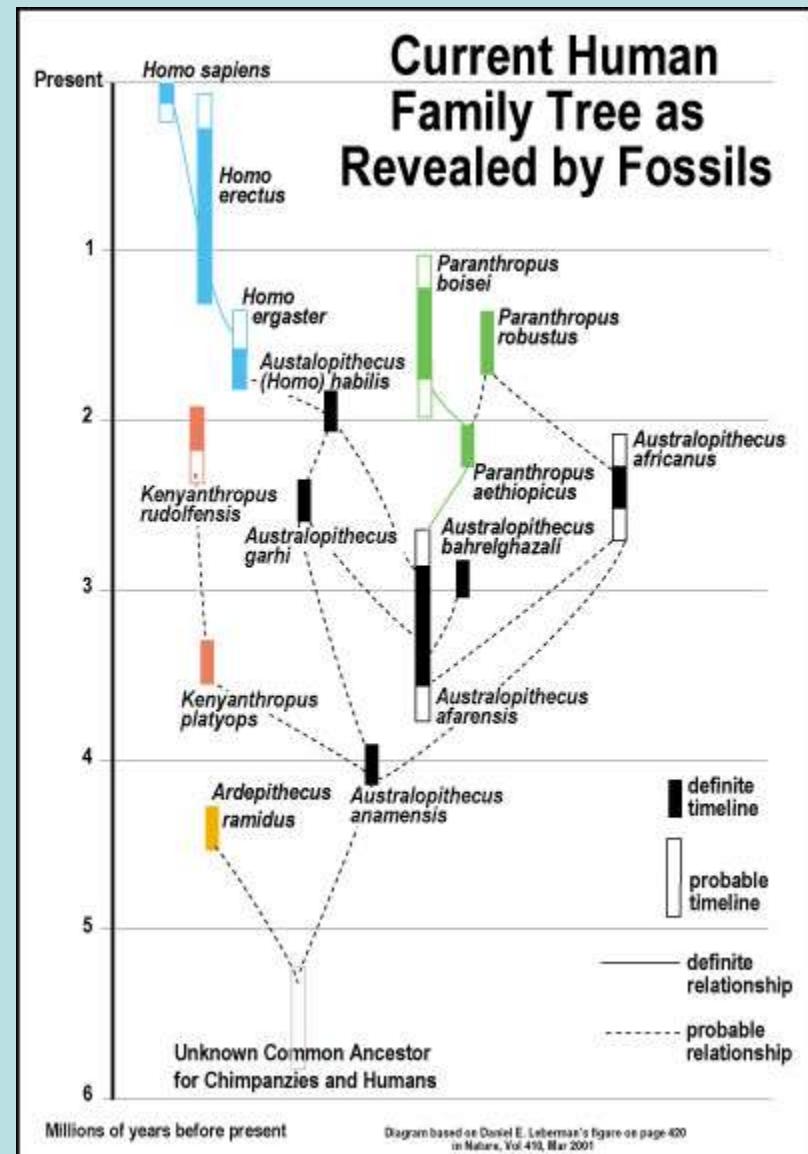
1. Physical Anthropology
2. Archaeology
3. Anthropological Linguistics
4. Cultural Anthropology



"Anthropologists! Anthropologists!"

Physical Anthropology

- Paleoanthropology
- Biological Anthropology



Archaeology



Archaeologists working in Hawaii uncover a stone lined hearth (left to right, Jonathan Carpenter, Calum Wilkenson (back), and Mark McCoy).

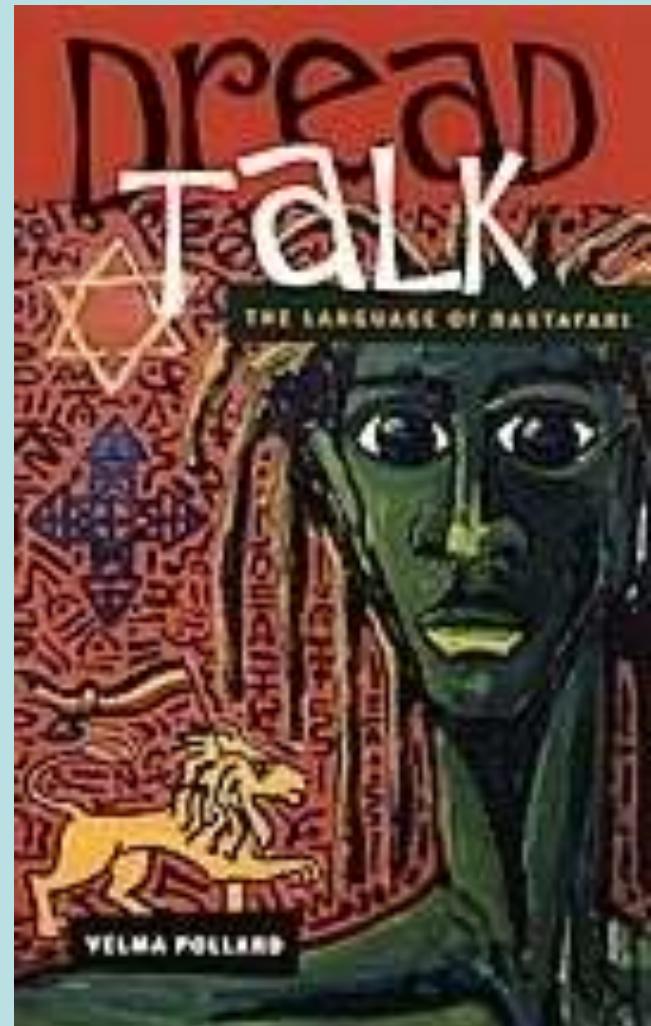
Anthropological Linguistics

Jamaica, Dread Talk, and Reggae

- Dread Talk or Rasta, is a form of Jamaican Patois spoken by Rastafarians.
- Breaks down English words and mixes them to create original rasta words, called up-full sounds.
- Reason: Contradictions between sounds and meanings of the words

Ex: *understand* = *overstand*

dedication = *livication* ("de" is negative)



Cultural Anthropology





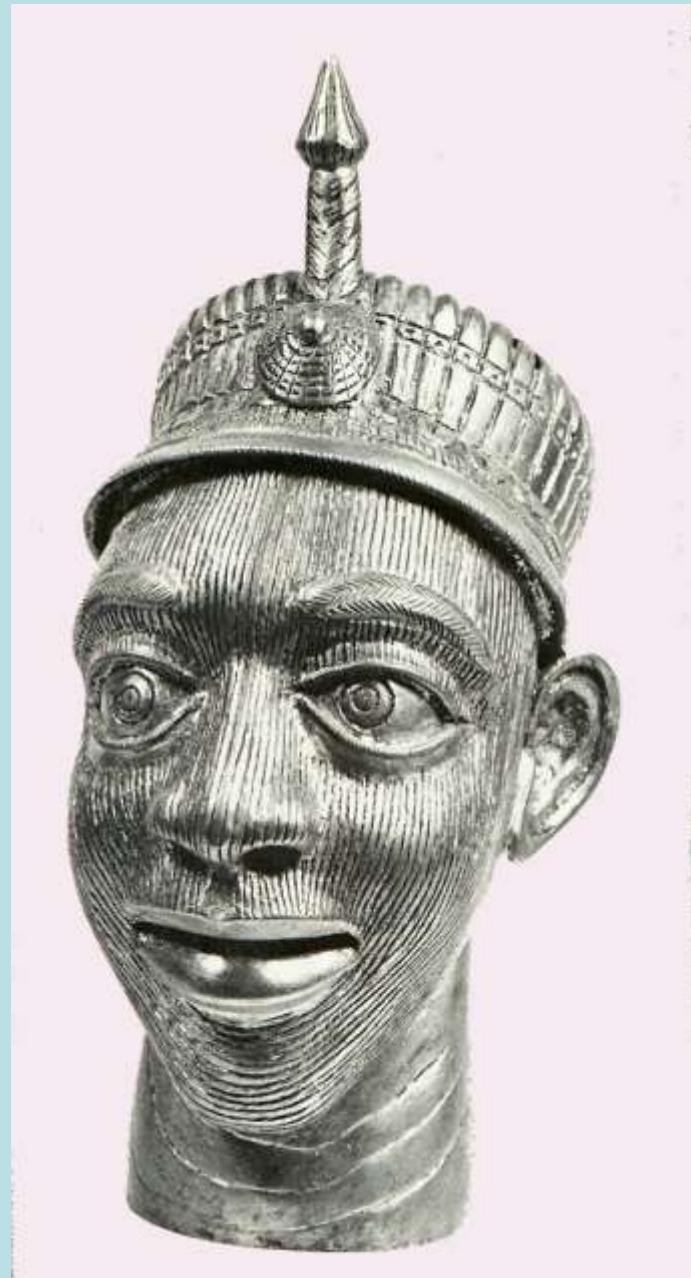
Edward Tylor
1832–1917

The concept of “culture” became central to the development of theory among social anthropologists and ethnographers.

Culture . . . is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society.

As time went on anthropologists became more curious about the way certain cultural materials and traits passed from group to group.

Copy of an Ife (Nigerian) bronze head wearing a western military helmet by an artist from Cameroun



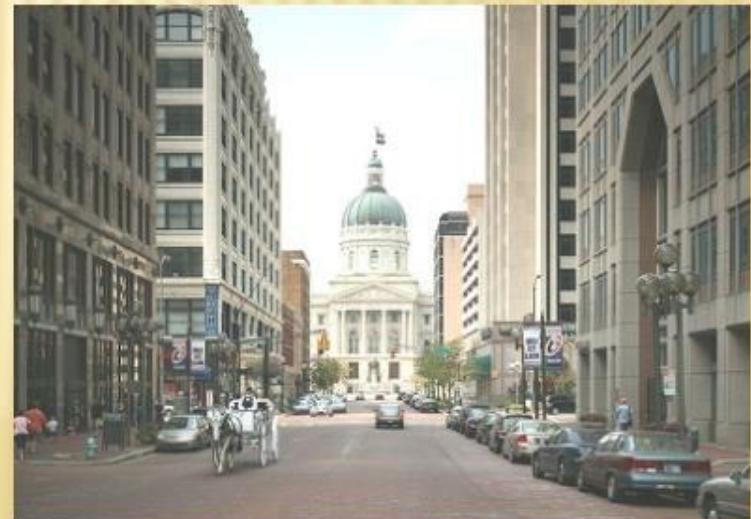
RURAL VS. URBAN LIFE

- ✖ I grew up in a town with a population of 700. This is downtown Chandlerville. My mom's restaurant is on the left.



RURAL VS. URBAN LIFE

- ✖ Moving to Indianapolis with a population of 829,000 people was initially a culture shock.



One Day in the Life Project

How are we alike? How are we different?

	Rural – Chandlerville	Urban – Indianapolis
Schools 	<p>There was one school for entire town. Country kids were the only ones who rode buses.</p> <p>Average # Students per grade level: 15</p>	<p>There are many schools serving Indianapolis students. All students are allowed to ride the school bus to school.</p> <p>Average # Students per grade level at Ben Davis: 1,000</p>
Festivals and Celebrations 	<p>We have an annual Burgoo with a carnival in the town square. Burgoo is a vegetable stew cooked on an open fire in the outdoors for 2 days.</p>	<p>Indianapolis has hundreds of festivals all year long. One of the biggest is the Indy 500 celebrations and parade.</p>
Housing 	<p>Most people live in small single-family homes or trailers. There are no apartment buildings</p>	<p>While some people live in single-family homes, a lot of people also live in apartment buildings, condos, and duplexes.</p>
Diversity 	<p>Everyone was white and protestant Christian.</p>	<p>People from several different races, ethnicities, and religions live here.</p>

RURAL VS. URBAN LIFE

✖ Best part of rural life

+ Most of my extended family still lives in Chandlerville. I can see up to 40 family members whenever I go visit.

✖ Best part of urban life

+ I meet lots of interesting people I would never have a chance to get to know living in a small town. These experiences make me a better person.

RURAL VS. URBAN LIFE

✖ Worst part of rural life

+ News travels SO fast in a small town. When I was growing up, anything I ever did wrong usually got back to my mom before I even got home.

✖ Worst part of urban life

+ Traffic and pollution is hard to get used to. I can hardly ever see the moon rise or the sunset because of all the buildings surrounding me.