SOCIOLOGY 344

Marriage, Sex, and Family

Instructor: Paul Semm

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**Texts**

Coltrane, Scott and Collins, Randall. Sociology of Marriage and the Family. 5th Ed.

**Films**

*American Beauty Land of Plenty*

*City Slickers Parenthood*

*Fifties: Let's Play House Surviving the Good Times*

*History of Sex*

**Course Description**

In this course we are going analyze romantic love, sexuality, and the institutions of marriage and family from the sociological perspective. This means that we will approach our analysis in two ways: historically and structurally. Therefore, we will analyze the historical changes that these phenomena have undergone with the focus on understanding the causes and consequences of those changes. Also, we will analyze the interrelationship between social institutions with the focus on understanding the affects that changes in the primary institutions of American society have had on

marriage, sex, and family.

**Evaluation Process**

There will be a total of two hundred (200) points. Two exams will be worth seventy-five (75) points each for a total of one hundred and fifty (150) points. The exams will consist of multiple choice, true/false, matching, fill in the blanks, and short answer. There will be twenty (20) points based on class participation, i. e., relevant comments, questions, and group assignments. The final thirty (30) points with be based on a short paper, 3 pages in length, typewritten, and doubl-spaced. The paper will be based on the documentary

*Surviving the Good Times* which will be viewed in class.

**Course Goals**

There are three main course goals. The first goal is to introduce the student to the sociological perspective, the intent being to help the student understand the ways in which the institutions of marriage and family are interrelated with the other institutions in society. The second goal is to discuss the problems that have arisen in the institution of marriage and family and to discuss possible solutions to those problems. And the third goals is to discuss the cultural forces that have shaped American society's understanding of sex, appropriate sexual behavior, and the various problems that have arisen.

Class Schedule

Day/Date Topic Assignment

Mon 4/7 Intro: Sociological Perspective Collins, Ch 1

View: *Fifties: Let's Play House*

Wed 4/9 Romantic Love Collins, Ch 8 View: *Ally McBeal,*

*Married with Children*

Mon 4/14 Marriage and Divorce Collins, Chs 11, 14 View: *City Slickers*

Wed 4/16 The Changing Family Collins, Ch 5 View: *Parenthood*

Sat 4/19 Family and Consumerism **EXAM #1**

(AM) View: *Buying Access*

Mon 4/21 Family and Stratification Collins, Ch 6

View: *Surviving The Good Times*

Wed 4/23 Sex, Marriage and Family Collins, Ch 9 View: *History of Sex*

*Killing Us Softly 3*

Mon 12/16 Family, Violence, and Children Collins, Ch 13

View: *American Beauty*

Wed 12/18 Family in Global Perspective Paper due

View: *Land of Plenty/Lanf of Want*

Sat 12/21 Review **EXAM #2**

(PM)

I. Marriage

A. Is marriage a failing institution in America?

B. Marriage is still popular!

1. %, trend, remarriage

2. comparison

a. historical: 1950s

b. Other Industrial Societies:

i. US highest

ii. others declining

C. Changes

1. Age: marriage

a. 1950s

b. present

c. reasons

2. Marriage and happiness

a. 1950s

b. present

D. Are married people happy?

1. self-reporting: “very happy”

2. Objective correlates.

a. health

b. life expectancy

3. Reasons

a. income

b. behavior

c. health care

d. support

4. exceptions

a. married women and mental illness

b. married women w/ children

E. Despite this lots of divorce

1. Rate

2. Comparison

a. 50s

b. other countries

II. Marriage as a complex institution

A. Romantic love and expectation

1. Deeply personal relationship

a. emotionally fulfilling

b. sexually fulfilling

2. Conventional wisdom: “happy ever after”

B. Economic relationship

1. expectations

2. "American dream"

C. Power relationship

1. patriarchy: doctrine of coverture

2. surveys

D. Home as workplace

E. Child bearing and child rearing

F. Regulates sexual behavior

III. Enduring Marriage

A. Self-reporting = Erikson's intimacy model

B. Sociological studies = utilitarian

IV. Stress and marriage

A. Economics

1. money, job, hours

2. insecurity

3. American Dream and downward mobility

B. Children

1. Whether? When? Rais them? Expense

2. happiness

C. Failed Expectations

1. personal happiness

2. romantic love/sex

D. Power

1. occupation 2. education

3. stay at home mom 4. violence

E. Housework

V. Divorce

A. Rate and pattern in US

B. Comparative

C. Divorce/stability

1. age

2. class/race

3. education (except)

4. religion

D. Life after divorce

1. woman

a. downward mobility

b. children/ child support

c. emotionally stressful

2. man

a. upward mobility

b. emotionally stressful

3. children

a. lose contact with one parent

b. emotional difficulties: school

c. marry young

VI. Family violence: intimate partner abuse

A. Women

1. assault: husband domestic partner

a. assault: slapping, kicking, punching

b. marital rape: 10%-14%

2. Killed

3. Injury

B. The “Myth of the Battered Husband”

1. There are battered husbands

2. 84% of those treated in hospitals are women

3. murder 10x as many women are murdered by their

husbands or partners than men by theirs

4. violence against men

a. retaliatory

b. preemptive

C. Social factors and intimate partner abuse

1. more patriarchal household

2. threat to man’s authority

a. job loss

b. jealousy

c. insubordination

3. economic

a. financial stress: job, health

b. woman doing better

c. pregnancy

4. intergenerational transmission

5. isolation from community

a. withdrawal from family and friends

b. moving

6. alcohol and drug abuse, BUT

D. What needs to be done?

1. law enforcement

a. arrest

b. counseling

c. retreat

2. Why don’t some women leave?

a. children

b. he really loves me

c. no place to go, no resources

d. violence gets worse

VII. Family and violence: child abuse

A. Family is most dangerous place for children

1. 5,000 killed by parent or guardian

2. 30,000 permanently disabled

3. approx 2 million abused and neglected

a. physical: starved, beaten, burned, cut, tied, chained, sexually molested

b. 100,000 cases of sexual abuse

4. self-reporting survey

a. 97% admit hitting a child 3 years of age or younger

b. 20% spank or slap infants as young as 6 months

B. Consequences

1. learning disabilities

2. juvenile delinquency

3. early marriage

4. run away: approx 1 million

5. foster care

C. Who speaks for the children?

Marriage and Family: Sociological Perspective

I. I'm not Dr. Phil

II. Sociology means the study of society/culture

A. Society

1. social structure (social organization)

a. institutions

b. system of stratification

c. social roles

2. culture

a. non-material or symbolic

i. language

ii. values

iii. norms

iv. rituals

v. conventional wisdom

3. day to day social interactions

III. Social Structure

A. institutions

1. primary: political, economic, religion, education, marriage and family

2. secondary: health care, military, advertising

3. structure and function: family

4. interrelated

a. changes in political policies/legislation can

effect family

i. offshoring

ii.

b. changes in economic system can effect the

family

i. agricultural to industrialization

ii. economic boom of 1950s

iii. economic recession of 1970s

B. systems of stratification

1. class, race, and gender

2. status or social location

a. determines access to social resources

b. life chances

c. extremely important: how open is the system of stratification

C. social role - collection of culturally defined rights, obligations, and expectations that accompany a status in a social system

1. roles in marriage and family

a. husband and wife, mother and father

b. changes in roles

c. role strain

d. role conflict

IV. Culture

1. a unified set of ideas, values, norms, rituals, language

2. marriage and family

a. norms

b. rituals

c. values

d. conventional wisdom

3. Context of marriage and family: 50s

I. American

A. Politicians, commentator, and academics discuss the

1.breakdown of the “traditional” American family

a. lack of commitment to family values

b. disposable marriages: high divorce rate

c. gay and lesbian marriages

2. negative effects on society

a.

b. disrespectful children

c. children: crimes, sex, drugs

B. “Traditional” Family

1. 50s Sit Coms and the Traditional Family

a. Leave it to Beaver, The Adventures of Ozzie and Harriet, Father Knows Best, and the Donna Reed

b. the realities of the 50s is intricate, complex, not

homogenous, and above all unique

2. Why can’t we be like the 50s?

II. In What ways was the 50s like Leave It To Beaver?

A. Leave It To Beaver

1. family structure

2. function (within American dream)

B. 50s as profamily

1. marriage companionate marriage/universally praised

a. survonly 10% believed that a person could be happy outside of marriage

b. highest per cent of married individuals on

record

i. 96% of females

ii. 94% of males

b. marriage at an earlier age and child bearing

i. half of all women married by age of 20

ii. median: men 21 women 19

c. proportion of never married declined

d. divorce: 1 in 4

e. illegitimacy: 1/2 of present

f. \*above is all new first time in 100 years

2. family: central to American dream

a. man: husband and father

i. breadwinner,

ii. benevolent

despot "man's home is his castle"

b. woman: wife and mother

i. domestic labor

ii. child care

iii. sexual partner

iv. consumer

v. emotional labor

"housework (is) a medium of expression for (their) femininity and

individuality."

c. children: “baby boom”

i. not just two children

ii. huge increase in 3 2x and 4 3x children homes between 1940 and 1960

c. emotional utopia "The family is the center of

your living or you have gone astray."

4. suburban living

a. home in suburbs

i. housing starts, peaking at 1.65 million

in 1955 and staying at 1.5 m for decade

ii. freeways to commute: Interstate Highway

and Defense Act

b. leisure, vacations

5. work, prosperity, consumption,

a. income up 35%

b. homeownership up to 60%

c. GNP up 250%, homes and consumer durables,

i. Cars 75% TVs 87%

ii. food 33% and clothing 25%

d. carried everyone along -- 60% middle class

income, working class and white collar

e. “keeping up with the Joneses”: other middle

class families

6. sexuality - bastion of sexual morality

a. premarital sex was deviant

b. homosexuality was considered a psychiatric

illness

7. children

a. no gangs

b. no crack epidemic

c. discipline in school was minor

8. Political consensus

a. American political system best in world

b. American economy best

i. no class conflict

ii. no labor conflict

c. technological solutions: utopia

d. 1954 added "under God" to pledge

e. 195 added "in God we Trust" to $1

II. Institutional Factors at work shaping the Pro-Family 50s

A. Political system

1. Serviceman's Readjustment Act (GI Bill)

a. paid for education, including college

b. paid for job training

c. provided cash subsidy to family while GI was

going to college

2. Full employment commission

3. FHA and VA loans

a. 40% of young men eligible

b. low interest, little or no downpayment

c. closing costs low (1 day for factory worker, 1991

18wks)

4. Interstate Highway program

5. Government support for infrastructure in suburbs

a. public resource spending 3x as high as today

6. Rich and poor were taxed at higher level paid a higher

share of taxes which funded housing, education, etc.

7. Local governments: 80% of all school bonds were passed.

B. Economic system

1. Post-war economy booming

a. Government subsidy to corporations

b. global markets

2. white and blue collar jobs in manufacturing sector

a. middle class wages

b. benefits

c. pensions

3. social contract: what is good for GM is good for America

C. Mass media

1. defining social roles and norms

2. advertising selling the "modern stance"

D. Education

1. social workers

2. sociologists

3. psychologists

III. The Way We Really Were (Marriage, Sex, and Family)

A. Marital happiness

1. the divorce rate was lower than in 100 years

but were married couples happy, however up to

a. up to 1/3 of marriages in 50s ended in

divorce

b. 2 million couples lived apart

2. 40% are unhappy and only "moderately" happy

3. even "happiest" couples have consistent dissatisfactions and communication problems

4. surveys show happier in 70s than in late 50s (57)

Psychologist after interviews: women "inwardly tense and emotionally unstable . . . seething with hidden aggressiveness and

resentment."

5. by end of 50s every major journal was using the

word "trapped" to describe the feelings of the American

housewife, Redbook 24,000 replies 'Why feel trapped?"

6. 40% of Barnard women reported playing dumb

to catch a husband and then being angry they

he did not live up to their expectatiosn

B. Woman as June Cleaver

1. women were encouraged to leave the work

force and find their bliss in the domestic realm

a. outright fired

b. or job downgraded

c. wages as a percent of men's declined from

40s

2. mass media

a. independent woman a contradiction in terms

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b. working woman a symbolic castration

c. not having children a quasi-perversion

d. working wives a menace and a disease

e. psychological experts used to define a women'srole

i. women who resist their new role

needed treatment, EST, obedience,

abortion

ii. battered woman is masochist who

provoked husband

3. tranquilizers for women, non-existent

in 1955, 462,000 lbs in 1958, 1.5 million lbs 1959

4. minority women were no June Cleavers

C. Men and the pressure of conformity

1. no bachelors

a. "immature" "infantile" "narcissistic" and "deviant"

b.unmarriedadult worse than commie -- homosexual

2. white collar work and the organization man placed

the largest per cent of men in large bureaucratic

structures

a. "Organization Man", " White Collar", Man in

the Grey Flannel Suit

3. increase in number of high paying blue collar jobs

mainly industrial, heavy work or assembly line

D. Suburbs - communities of conformity, exclusion and paranoia

1. Keeping up with the Joneses, women to work, 2 million more than world war II

2. minorities excluded

a. white flight

b. revenue flight

c. government subsidy

3. commies everywhere

a. so called "normal" family and vigilant mother was the frontline of defense

b. limited freedom of expression

c. I led three lives, Invasion of the Body Snatchers

4. bomb shelters, nuclear war and the family experience

5. cocooning -- shielded from reality of outside world, safe to play, walk at night, good schools, all white of course, but the cocoon help the real world find out what was going on in the family

a. alcohol abuse, spousal abuse, child abuse

b. incest common in case worker studies from 1880 to 1960 incest gradually redefined as "female sexual delinquency

E. Bastion of sexual morality

1. dating and its norms including heavy petting were in

Byzantine code of sexual conduct: "Petting was sanctioned so long as one didn't go "too far"; a woman could be touched on various partw of her body (how low depended on how serious the relationship was) but "nice girls" refused to fondle the comparable male parts in return; mutual stimualation to orgasm was compatible with maintaining a 'good" reputation so laong as penetration did not ccur.

2. the number of white brides pregnant at marriage 2x

teen pregnancy soared, 1957 97 out of 1000, highest

ever including to the present

3. rehabilitate mother, adoption up 80%,1944-55

4. jut say no, no, just made to marry

5. women were the ones who had to draw the line, and it

became the norm for men to be sexually aggressive, 'hold out'

6. The Kinsey Report - sex mongerer

a. more premarital sex

b. more extramarital sex

c. masturbation did not cause mental illness

d. more homosexuality

7. Kinsey villified

a. not for his science

b. but for not condemning these violations

of sexual norms

c. public response thought it was right and

helpful

F. The ethos of consumption

1. expectation of a high level of consumption, family

structure and TV

2. family identity in relation to community through

consuming

3. advertising up 400% from 1945-60

4. target kids, customer for life

5. sit-coms 'the family' is wrapper to advertisers

I. Romantic love

A. Most deeply enduring social myths

1. Mass media saturates the cultural space with images and stories of romantic love

a. film genre

b. romance novels

c. magazines

d. theme or motif in tv and film entertainment

e. Romance channel

f. soap operas

2. Education

a. literature

b. poems

B. Romantic love is considered natural and universal

1. part of human experience for each of us

2. promise of love and the experience is the basis

around which we organize our lives

3. universal meaning it has been part of all cultures

and at all times

C. The promise of romantic love

1. overwhelming emotion

a. peak experience: transcendance

b. exclusively between two people

i. agape

ii. eros

c. creates shared intimacy and mutual caring between those equals

d. involves passion

2. Cupid

a. son of Venus, Roman goddess of love

(Aphrodite Greek Goddess of love, Eros was son)

b. arrow can strike anywhere anytime and would

turn men and wome into helpless lovers

3. Fated: "we were meant to fall in love"

4. Leads to marriage: "happily ever after"

a. life emotionally and personally fulfilling

b. great sex forever

5. Rituals and symbols

a. marriage

b. anniverseries

II. Romantic Love and the Sociologist?

A. Two obvious questions arise:

1. Is it natural and universal?

2. Is there more to romantic love than meets the

eye?

B. Romantic love

1. Other cultures

a. arranged mate selection was basis for marriage

b. Asian and Arabic tales

i. poems

ii. Kama Sutra

c. mainly passion or eros

2. in early western society

a. Greek tragedies

a. Ovid's

i. Ovid's Art of Love

ii. Metamorphoses Orpheus and Eurydice

b. but not considered a central experience for

around which one would or should organize one's

life

c. early Christianity 4th to 15th century

i. model was celibacy

ii. marriage but without passion

C. mate selection in feudal western society

1. upper class

a. arranged

i. economic alliances for

ii. political alliances for power

b. professionals who "marketed around"

2. lower class which made up about 90%

a. more choice, especially in America, England and northern Europe

b. economic reason, not romantic

3. proverb: field marries field, plow marries ploy

c. most relationships were arranged by family

and kin

C. Romantic Love as courtly love

1. historical origin in the High Middle Ages (1100Ad) --

2. Courtly Love --

a. originally an upper class experience

b. among nobility and knights

c. stories song my troubadours

2. elevation of the women

a. object of courtly love is married women of higher standing lady

b. desired physically but spiritually

c. almost unattainable

3. lover was to submit to the object of love

a. tremble on sight of his beloved

b. and obey her command without question

c. Mozart's Cherubino:

I sigh and mon

Against my will;

I tremble and flutter

Without knowing it;

I find peace

Neither night nor day;

d. Yet it pleases me

To suffer this way

e. fight to the death to defend her honor

In Chretien de Troyes' The Knight of the Cart, Lancelot does everything for Guinevere. He crawls over a bridge consisting of the sharpened edge of a sword and far worse, rides in a cart: a knight was dishonored by riding in any wheeled vehicle. Yet when after many perils he returns to his lady love she turns a cold shoulder, for she has heard that for a split second he hesitated before climbing in.

4. Court of Love 1174 to answer some questions

a. Can love happen within marriage?

ai. No. can only exist when lovers are under no

constraint, whereas married people are bound

by duty

b. Is being married a sufficient reason to say no

to adultery

bi no

c. courtly love does not lead to marriage and

cannot be bound by economic constraints

D. Transformations in society and romantic love

1. feudal economy to industrial

a. breakdown of communities

b. emergence of cities

c. leads to breakdown in communal norms and

and family pressures for marriage

d.new divisions of labor

2. political system

a. new autonomy with democracies

b. new ideas

i. freedom

ii. individuality

3. educational system

a. socializing in norms and values of newly emerging industrial society

4. consequences,

a. free mate selection or romantic love becomes

dominant form of mate selection

b. marriage more personal

c. based on emotion or sentiment

d. birth of the modern marriage market

III. Romantic Love and Cultural Deteminants

A. Gender and Romantic Love

1. Gender

2. men fall in love more easily than women

3. women fall out of love, in premarital relationships,

more quickly

4. women are more likely to end relationship

5. men experience more grief and despair

II. Love and the modern marriage market place

A. Romantic love or mutually favorable exchange

B. Love knows no bounds, except:

1. same class, sometime women marry up, but only

a little, 95% no more than one class, more 50% same

2. same race 98%

3. same religion

4. same in physical attractiveness

5.within three years of age

6. same education and IQ (that of siblings)

7. same village 50/50 chance within walking distance

C. Market place, mutally favorable exchange

1. cultural capital or bundle of resources

a. social location: wealth, income, and power

b. personality, sense of humor, education

2. bundle of resources establishes your market value

a. works like a good investment,

b. working one's cultural capital allows one to "buy" or accumulate other social advantages -appropriate mate

c.why do rock stars marry super models?

d. Kinko's commercial

3. Personal Attractiveness as cultural capital

a. one of the most important forms of cultural

capital, more so for women in terms of marriage

b. reflected in cosmetic surgery, almost entirely for

aesthetic reasons, 393,000

i. 25% teenagers

ii. Teen Magazines anorexia vs skinny models

c. $62 billion on cosmetics, hair care, perfumes,

health clubs ( more than higher education and

all books combined)

d. buying beauty in other countries

i. Korea reconstructive surgery to give

Western look

ii. Russia and China western cosmetics

e. $33 billion in weight loss programs, diet aids, and

low calorie foods

f. reflects according to studies the tremendous impact of the mass medias "one" acceptable female

g. one study as little as 30 mins a day may lead women to overestimate their size and lead to

problems like anorexia nervosa and bulimia

3. the market place

a. analyze market opportunities for mutually favorable exchange

i. who is available

ii. who one wants

iii. whom one can get

b. goal: find someone of similar market value

5. market evaluation

a.every date, encounter is an evaluation, comparison of market position

a. personality, charism all part of the bundle, and

can be related to social determinants

6. close the deal

a. did I make the right choice?

b.your taste is a social construction, class, experience, values, idea

7. managed heart because of their subordinated social

location in system of stratification

a. women take a more "practical" "realistic" , the manage their emotions

i. Is he marriage material?"

ii. make sure guy loves them

b. manipulate their emotions to fall in love

V. Romantic Love as a high intensity ritual

A. Person to person

1. face to face

2. gaze of the beloved

B. Exclusivity: on a cloud

C. Common focus: themselves

D. Symbols: intensify the experience

E. Sex is ritual within ritual

F. jealousy

III. The Importance of Romantic Love as religion - too important

1. reciprocal recognition - the other as validation

or confirmation of your worth or value as a human

being

2. if we need confirmation then we lack something, how

can we be everything to the other--

3. Catch- 22 of Romantic Love as religion

D. romantic Love as social ideology

1. During Depression the cultural power of film was

realized and came to be used to reassure Americans

a. Frank Capra, Disney, John Ford

b. Screwball Romantic Comedies, Westerns

2. Romantic Love and film as an attempt to revitalize

American mythology - Screwball comedy

a. please the audience, happy ending that

transcended social problems

b. overcome social contradictions hunger and

poverty

c. America as classless society

3. It Happened One Night

a. no boundaries to love, upward mobility

b. battle of classes is actually battle of wits, of

sexes, dissolved and resolved in romantic love

c. rich are kind and benevolent, solves problem

because of good heart

4. Romantic Comedy in fifties and nineties

a. Rock Hudson and Doris Day both middle class

b. no politics or social problems or economic a

virtual utopia except for a little nuttiness

c. Sleepless in Seattle

Sex, Gender, and power

I. Defining what is the behavior to which the word sexuality should be applied

A. Difficult to define, Freud, in 1924 said during a lecture,

anything that is considered shameful or dirty by Victorian

society

B. biologically it is the act that leads to procreation

C. or physical act that is a consequence of biological drives

D. birds do it, bees do it, everyone does it, it's natural

E. sexual behavior is so strongly influence by cultural factors

to really understand it

F. Even in our own society do we really agree on what

physical acts constitute sex

1. kissing and masturbation

2. oral sex and anal sex

a. not according to Clinton, majority in survey

b. not according to Clerks

3. so anything act having to do with the erogenous

zones

a. the foot, the elbow, the ear

b. high heels, clothing

4. could we arrive at consensus on a definition?

II. Sexual practices comparative

A. one society "best thing in world", another "a little like work",

another "men afraid of sex with women"

B. sexual behavior varies

1. child sexuality

a. Aymara of Peru - open to sex play of children,

masturbation ok, virginity of no special value

b. Cubeo Indians - same sex sex play ok

c. Truk - sex between elders and young children

ok

2. incest

a. ancient Egypt, paraohs, landowners practiced too

b. Hawiian royalty

c. many societies first cousin best partner, after

Christianity 6th cousin

3. premarital sex

a. some yes

b. some virginity highly prized - female genital

mutilation, removal of clitoris and sew up vagina

4. homosexuality

a. Melanesia - mandatory homosexuality - rite

of passage in some society where male authority

and power is strong

b. Samurai

c. adolescent experimentation is okay

d. Eastern Apaches executes homosexuals as

dangerous witches

5. sexual act

a. extended foreplay is absolutely necessary, some

no foreplay

b. sex in religious ceremonies

c. too frequent intercourse leads to physical

debilitation

d. people with gray hair (really white) should

have sex nightly

e. breasts not erotic, eyes, lips, nose

III. Normal/Deviant in our society

A. sexual behavior has varied in our society

1. early Greek society and Roman society men

were bisexual

a. partner of choice was preadolescent boys

b. wife, slave, question of power, active vs passive

2. early Christian society

a. homosexuality became a sin, no more so than

anly other form of sexual sin

b. early Christian theologians, "passion' between

married is a sin St. Jerome "all sex is immoral

except procreation"

i. reflects conflict in Christianitly

ii. world as utterly fallen, flesh is not

redeemable,

iii. world is redeemable

c. 15th century sex is "debt" owned by wife

d. childhood sexual innocence in the 15th century

e. most of Christian society double standard

f. 19th century

i. homosexuality is distinguished from other

forms of sexual sin - pathological

ii. preocupation with masturbation in children

g. 14 states have Sodomy laws which outlaw oral and anal sex, up to late 60s 50 states had such laws

h. Sodomy laws are most often enforced against gays and lesbians, 2.4% of men and 1.4% of women identify themselves

i. two men arrested - Supreme court

ii. Michael Moore

IV. Sexual Revolutions

A. What would it mean to have a sexual revolution

1. everyone is having lots of sex

2. a complete breakdown in sexual norms, no

constraints

3. the meaning and nature of sex has changed

B. This revolution is reflected in the ubiquity of sex

1. mass media, tv, movies, advertising

2. pornography magazines, access to X rated videos

in the homes

2. sex toys through sex shops

a. strap on dildo for heterosexual couples

b. video "Bend Over Boyfriend"

C.. Is everyone having lots of sex except you?

1. Most extensive survey ever done in 1994

a. University of Chicago

b. scientifc survey techniques

c. privately funded

d. US Senate killed funding, Jesse Helms, accused

researchers of trying to undermine family values

in favor of homsexuality and sexual decadence

2. 1994 survey, no, no sexual banquet going on that you

not been invited to

a. one third have sex 2x a week

b. another third a few times a month

c. another third a few times a year or not at all

2. avg partners 2 for woman and 6 for man

3. who is having the most sex

a. not teenagers

1. 50% are having sex between 14 and 17

2. almost 80% by 19

3. however, about 2x a mo because of insta

bility of relationships

b. young adults - 20 somethings

1. both married and cohabiting

2. older married and single have less sex

c. married are having best sex

d. 40% of both men and women are "extremely

satisfied" with their sex life

D. Wild acts of deviance and sado-masochism

1. traditonal no premarital sex, sexual behavior guided

by religion - one third

2. one half relational, within loving relationship, extra is

wrong, general consensus that it is wrong

3. one quarter - sex is recreational - for fun and enjoyment

4. vaginal intercourse by far

5. oral genital

6. anal

7. Homosexuality1. 2.8% of male population, 1.4% of female

E. Beliefs and Norms

1. at the turn of the century, premarital sex was condemned

a. small % of women had premarital sex

b. double standard - men had premarital sex

with prostitute

c. where virginity is a value, men usually have

sex with prostitute ( class)

2. by the 20s and 30s women were having premarital

sex, usually with fiance,

a. decrease in premarital sex with prostitution

3. by fifties according to Kinsey

a. majority of women having premarital sex

b. 85% of men

c. condemned by over 75% on "moral grounds"

4. 90s

a. men and women having sex by 19 80%

b. only about 25% thought it was wrong all

the time

5. extra-marital sex

a. condemned by wide majority as always wrong

b. Kinsey and present

IV. sex , gender, and power

A. Transition - different perceptions of forced sex

1. 25% of women say they were forced

2. 3% of men say they forced

B. Rape and sexual assault

Marriage, Divorce, and Mid-life Crises

I. Marriage

A. Romantic Love or Free mate selection is our societies

practice for choosing a marriage partner

B. We've already seen that society does much of the

choosing (or arranging)

C. What were the other beliefs about romantic love

1. "happily ever after"

2. sharing and caring among equals

D. Marriage has been transition institutions to establishing life

structure - system of roles and expectations

1. economic

2. sexual

3. social

4. child rearing

5. personal happiness and emotional fulfillment

E. No longer the only way

1. avg age has risen

a. almost 27 for men, and 24.5 for women

b. this is the age of marriage in late 1890s

1900s

i. people waited longer then because the

family need their productivity

ii. most family counted on children's labor

2. 1990s -school, work, and careers

a. more women are going to school, over 50%

of BAs go to women, more to Grad shool

b. school takes longer

c. women have joined the work force, make up over

half, are starting careers

d. people are doing cohabitation first

E. However, marriage is no less popular

1. 90% of population will get married eventually

2. 70% of those who get divorced will remarry

II. Marriage in America

A. Happily Ever After

1. Men start out being less attracted to marriage, but

end up liking it more than women do?

2. happily ever after - self-reporting surveys

a.married people report a sign higher

level of happines ( male and female)

i. esp husbands who do no housework

or cooking

ii. over half say they are "very happy"

b. significantly lower level of unhappiness,

"not too happy" only 5% for both

c. happiness in the marriage is at a peak at the

beginning, begins to slide with children, then

rebounds after they leave

3. objective correlates to self-reporting

a. married men are healthier than non-married

i. lower mortality levels

ii. less likely to die of major diseases

iii. less likely to commit suicide

iv. better mental health than unmarried men

b. married women

i. happier than unmarried and divorced

women

ii. married women more likely to suffer from

mental illness then married men

iii. 1 in 4 severe depression, Prozac

in billion dollar drug

iv. married women more likely to report difficulties in the marital relationship,

frustration, and contemplation of separation

and divorce

v. women are more likely to blame themselves for marital problems

vi. married women who are unemployed or have young children report more troubles than unmarried women

C. Happiness/Unhappiness, Satisfaction/Unsatisfaction,

Adjustment "This is especially important for marital happiness

determines life happiness, esp for women

1. Criteria for happiness/satisfaction

a. fidelity 93%

b. understanding 86%

c. good sex 75%

d. children 59%

e. common interest 52%

f. sharing household chores 43%

g. enough money 41%

h. same background 25%

2. how well do we know ourselves - fidelity

a. 75% of men and 85% of women have never been

unfaithful,

b. extramarital affairs are 'always wrong" to the

great majority of Americans

c. extramarital affairs are not a major cause of

divorce

3. understanding

4. good sex

a. number of partners

i. media for women is two, 67% have had only

two or less

ii. median for men is 6

b. what is good sex

i. frequency 1/3 twice a week or more, 1/3

twice a month, 1/3 twice a year or not at all

ii. married have more sex and experience

orgasm more often,

iii. but only 29% of women almost always

have an orgasm as opposed to 75% men

5. 59% say children are necessary, but all studies show

that marital happiness is at a high at beginning before

children

a. gradually downward from childhood to

adolescents to teen

b. esp unwanted children and money

c. cost of child through college is $250 thousand

d. children second biggest cause of arguments

6. money is big factor in happiness, hate to admit it

a. almost a third of arguments studies report

b. having money motivates people to stay

together

7. same background

a. directly correlated with marital stability

b. basis of marriage

8.. working women report higher level of happiness

a. non working women's self-esteem goes down as husbands success goes up

b. dual career marriages more energy, excitement,

equality and respect

9 marriage models

a. "working" marriages don't all fit one model, or

the majority aren't nearly ideal

i. "marital quality"

ii. intimacy model - Erikson, opennes,

intimacy, trust, and personal growth

iii. intimacy vs isolation

Erikson: "The young adult, emerging from the search for an instistence on identity, is eager and willing to fuse his identity with that of another. He is ready for intimacy, that is, the capacity to commit himself to concrete affiliations and partnerships and to develop the ethical strength to abide by such commitments, evn though they may call for significant sacrifices and compromises.

iv. self-discovery, personal growth, fulfillment

v. marriage as if it exists in a vacuum, and

through sacrifice and compromise both can

grow

b. five types of enduring marriages

i. conflict-habituated

ii. devitalized marriages - utilitarian - started

out in love but drifted apart

iii. passive-congenial - never highly emotional, go there own way

( 80% of upper middle class and upper class

marriages some form of 1 and 2, high ses for

the wife, house manager, and wife for husband)

iv. vital marriage, spend time together, enjoy

each others company 1 out of 6

D. Marriage power structure - women, more than men, tend

to view marriage as an arrangement of unequals

1. marriage as a patriarchy - power structure that

gives men greater power

2. this reflects patriarchy in our society

a. political - women excluded from voting until

1920

b. economic -

i. doctrine of separate spheres, turn of

century, 26 states, can't hire married

ii. 1894 US Supreme Court women is not

a person, exclude her from the legal profession, regulation in VA, only license

to person

c. ideological

i. 1870 'conservation of energy' women should not be educated, developement

of mind at the expense of reproductive

organs

d. legal traditionally marriage has meant that the

women's identity and legal status is subsumed

by the man - the Doctrine of Coverture

"By marriage, the husband and wife are one person in law; that is, the very being or legal existence of the woeman is suspended during marriage, or at least is incorported and consolidated"

i. wife was property as were children

ii. husband had right to beat five

e. expectations of wives services incorporated into laws

i. wife owe domestic service and child care

ii. and sexual service

iii. husband owes support

2. women and work

a. women entered the workorce in huge

numbers beginning in the 70s - 60% of women

with children

i. wages decreased for men

ii. maintain middle class

b. 75% of women still work in 10 traditional

occupations

c. 70% of women who work work full time

3. marriage as a workplace - reflects power structure

a.work has to be done each day just to keep things

going - is this work among equals

b. studies show that housework is highly stratified,

not just in how much, but what kind

i. women's work is the most repetitious,

and demanding, needs to be constantly done -

cooking, laundry, cleaning, dishes, caring for

small children

ii. men's work - cut grass, repairs,

iii. both sexes shop? and take care of older

children

c. all studies show that 2 to 3x the household labor

and 4 to 5x the most tedious

d. most recent studies a "second shift" of 27 hrs

per week for women, 60 % of women with children

are in the workforce

i. Hochschild's study women overtired, sick,

and emotionally drained

ii. "leisure gap"

e. full-time working woman is working more

than man

f. women are the household managers

i. plan and initiate household chores

ii. women plan meals and organize children's

activities

3. Marriage the workplace and equality

a. in one study 21% of women think they should

be doing less and only 6% of men said they should

be doing more

b. expectations are gendered

i. women report the jobs to be boring

and tedious but sustain their identities

ii. domestic service to loved ones

iii. esp if husband is most successful, "ought"

not to do work

c. class

i. working class women more likely to

identify with housework

ii. highly educated middle class not that

thrilled with

4. Marriage and Power

a. When interviewers ask "who has the power?"

couples usually reply that it is equally shared

b. is this true? famous study done many times

"Who makes important decisions?"

c. man makes the important decisions: move to new

house, new city, to buy a new car

d. men usually make final decision or exercise veto

power

e. wife makes the house managing decisions

5. Basis of Power

a. the person with the higher occupational level

which involves status and prestige- usually men

b. even more important is income level ( a and b

are power determinants for gay, and unmarried,

but not lesbian couples)

c. education

d. participation in outside organizations

e. negative power factors

i. suburbs and isolation

ii. children ( women with small children have

no time to achieve a-d

f. in lower working class, violence or force is

used to maintain an asymmetrical power

relationship

III. Divorce American Style

A. Divorce rate

1. 1800s only 3% of marriages were ended by divorce,

most 97% were ended by death

2. 1890s 1 in 10 ended in divorce, 1930 1 in 4, and

by late 20th century 1 in 2, 60% for second marriages

3. divorce rates are lower in other industrial countries,

but they have actually risen faster

4. 5% of divorces happen within first year, 50% are

divorced by 7th year, and 66% by year 10

B. Factors for divorce

1. early marriages have the highest divorce rate, esp

teenage

2. class is a factor

a. lower class has higher rate of divorce

b. tied toclass, lower class marry earlier, less opportunities

3. race

a. Afro-Americans, Native Americans, and Puerto

Ricans have highest

b. white, Cubans, and Mexican Americans

c. Koreans, Asian-Indians, and Chinese least

d. correlated with income, family size, and home

ownership whites more likely to divorce than

African Americans

4. no fault divorce

a. traditional divorce laws= permanency of the marital union

i. life long only ended in death, legal

and moral commitment

ii. marital misconduct (adultery, cruelty, or

desertion)

iii. punished the guilty and rewarded the innocent (alimony, child custody)

iv. Adultery was a felony in the 1950s

b. new laws don't require guilt or innocence, don't

assume a moral framework

i. "marital breakdown"

ii. equality in distribution of resources

D. Factors for stability

1. class: benefits both

2. education with exception

3. Religion

E. Life after divorce

1. Common but traumatic

a. pychologically

b. economically

2. Economically: two experiences

a. wife: downward mobility

i. usually gets children

ii. only one-half of women receive child

support, one-half receive nothing

iii. only one-third receive full amount, avg

received is $3000 per year

iv. female head of household 6x more likely to under poverty level

v. woman to work - 75% of what men make

vi. 30% decrease in standard of living

b. husband: actually has increase in life style

3. Psychologically

a. both face problems of socializing, losing friends,

b. relatives take sides

4. children

a. 1/2 long term effects: drop out, marry early, have children young, get divorced

b. usually lose one of parents, the one that

non-residential parents

The Changing Family Structure

I. Types of family structure

A. The Leave it to Beaver family makes up less than 8%of the households in the U.S., the nuclear family about 26%

B. A **wide variety of "family"** structures have emerged, the 50s model, dual worker, single parent (unmarried parenthood or divorce), remarried couples, cohabitation, singlehood, roommates, foster families, step families, extended and multi- generational families (children back in hous, paernt's parents), doubling up of two families.

1. 35 million Americans live in stepfamilies

2. singlehood doubled between 1970 -96 est 25 mi

3. waiting to marry, avg age is higher, % and number is

up 52% of men and 38% of women between 25-29 not

married

4. single parent hood, 1 in 4 children with single parent,

usually mother, 38% divorced, 31% never married

a. 1995 one-third of all births to unwed mothers, biggest

b.increase, employed, educated white women, rate of pregnacy for unwed black women is down

c. either case, poverty is high

5. cohabitation

a. appears to be part of courtship, not a substitute

for marriage

b. does not decrease the chances of divorce

5. 40% of households don't have children

6. separate families living together and pooling

7. Dual earner

C. what is a family?

II. Social history - changing family structure in western society

A. family structure varies with the type of society,

1. Hunter-gatherer

a. small groups, largest in low hundreds,

loosely related through kinship, some

complex

b. complex systems of religion, morality, and

art

c. social life is egalitarian, resources owned

communally, persoanl possessions freely exchanged

d. leadership is informal, respect and persuasion

e. the family structure is nuclear

i. marriages are arranged but also

intimate

ii. feelings and marriage not separate

f. parenting and childhood

i. parenting varies

ii. children play is socialization, hunting,

tree climbing

iii. obedience not a big thing, achievement,

independence, and self-reliance

2. agrarian society

a. agricultural production

i. staying in one place

ii. ownership of property and its hereditary

tranfer

iii. surplus wealth

iv. larger population, density, division of labor

v. division of labor, crafts and trades

vi. emergence of cities

vii. military conquests

b. complex, centralized, and hierarchical political systems, 4000BC

c. increasing social stratification

3. family structure

a. large kin groups and extended patriarchy

i. multi-generartional

ii. identity is kin, gender, generation not individual

iii. values are obedience and respect,

avoidance of intimacy

b. family is economic unit, economic productivity,

commercial

i. gendered division of labor

ii. entire body of popular belief and

mythology surrounding the dichotomy

of farm labor

c. sharp gender distinction- women

i. child bearing

ii. food preparation

iii. patrilineal, patrilocal

d. age hierarchy and children lifelong loyalty

to parents

B. In early western society family - traditional

1. family structure was nuclear, not extended, (except

for souther Europe)

a. nuclear but not necessarily biological, family

included domestic servants, apprentices, workers

b. social category not biological

c. patriarchal and patrilocal

i. "little commonwealth"

ii. disobedience equalled treason

d. little emphasis on emotional involvement

2. marriages were arranged throughout all stratas

of society- not companionate marriages

a. marriages not based on love but on

economics

3. childhood did not exist as we know it, nor

a. children were economic assets

b. no privileged status

i. prevailing Christian view, children were

born in sin

1535 John Calvin: children's whole nature is certain seed of sin, therefore it cannot but be hateful and abominable to God"

American Puritans a hundred years later: god-fearing people must break the will of children if they were to be saved from the devil" Let a child from a year old be taught to fear the rod and cry softly . . .Break his will now and hils sould will live."

Nineteenth century: "corrupt nature" and "evil disposition"

ii. duty, obligation, obedience, and respect

for authority of the child basis of parent-child

relationship

iii. parent child relationship was basically

instrumental

iv. child hood not biologically determined

3. motherhood and fatherhood were socially defined, not

necessarily biological

4. the home

a. unit of economic production, agricultural

and commercial

i. everyone lives at home and everyone

works

ii. place of meals, child care, and economic

productivity

iii. family unit little privacy included

- live-in servants for upper class, no hallways

- commercial class had apprentices and workers who lived in the combination workplace/home

- poor who made up 90% single room or

two rooms, incl animals, children worked

iv. privacy required to develop intimacy

- sex was out in the open

b. little separation between family and community,

or public and private

5. community is center of emotional life, most important

celebrations are communal, festivals etc

C. Industrialization caused a transformation in society and

in family structure

1. Family structure is nuclear, but biological, and

emphasis is on strong emotional attachments

2. marriage is no longer based on economics but

on romantic love

a. emotional union

b. emotional and personal fulfillment

3. the home becomes a "haven in a heartless world"

a. creation of "two spheres"- domestic for

women, and work in the world for men

b. sharp division between public and private

c. privacy is valued and intimacy develops

d. home is a unit of consumption

4. "sentimental revolution" , early 19th century

a. romantic love and share intimacy as basis

for marriage

b. children to childhood

i. children had an instrumental value in

pre-industrial society

ii. in Colonial American children were

considered "sinners" needed to be

disciplined and put to work

iii. the birth of childhood, "economically

valuable child transformed into 'an

economically worthless , but emotionally

priceless child.'"

c. this transformation is reflected in the law

i. early 20th century tried to limit child

labor

ii. 1870 if child died working parents

compensated for value of labor

iii. by 1930 compensated for incalculable

emotional pain

d. transformation reflected in adoption

i. no market for adopting young children in

1870, but for older boys

ii. by mid-20th just the opposite

e. birth of Victorian family, sentimental revolution

was only for some

i. this is the precursor of the nuclear family

of the fifties

ii. ideal for those limited members of middle

and upper class

iii. only possible because of women servants

and poor children who did the work

iv. poor- women and children in sweatshops

through the early 20th century

v. 20% of children to orphanages

c. also high point of the extended family, around

20%

5. the invention of childhood

a. childhood is time of innocence and vulnerabilty

b. children go through clearly defined stages

to adulthood - complex

i. Erik Erikson

c. a critical time in which children are socialized into norms and values of society

d. these critical stages of development require the

nuturing and love of the two biological parents

6. the cult of motherhood became a moral ideal

a. early it was the mother because of her

"natural" feminine traits and her high moral

character that was responsible for this

b. only the mother can really love and nuture the

child as is necessary

c. gradually came to be emphasis on fatherhood

too

7. this "natural" bond between parent and children is

view as an end in itself - the high point of being

human

I. Early America

A. economy i. agricultural

ii. subsistence

iii. surplus

iv. regional markets

B. type i. nuclear

ii. patriarchal (doctrine of coverture and rule of thumb)

iii. unit of economic production

iv. included biological family +

indentured servants,

C. marriage i. utilitarian (arranged, purchased): late

ii. bonds: instrumental

D. children i. labor

ii. sinners

iii. economic value

E. division of labor i. work was done at home

ii. overlap

iii. children counted on

F. public vs private i. family activity open to public

ii. gadding (32)

iii. adultery

G. emotional fulfillment i. community if center of emotional life

ii. community celebration

H. social role i. citizenship

I. Excluded i. indenture servants, slaves, poor

II. Social factors

A. Industrialization

B. Urbanization

C. National markets

1. railroads

2. advertising

D. Stratification

III. Post Civil War to Depression

A. economy i. industrial

B. type i. Victorian/nuclear

ii. patriarchal (doctrine of two spheres)

iii. women: political and legal standing

iv. husband wife and biological children

v. unit of economic consumption

C. marriage i. companionate marriage: late

ii. romantic love

iii. bonds: affective

D. children i. innocent

ii. emotionally priceless

iii. nuturing

E. division of labor i. man into world\_ wage labor

ii. women- home (domestic labor, children)

iii. based on nature (cult of true womanhood)

F. public vs private i. family became private

G. emotional i. family

ii. celebrations

iii. Christmas

H. social role i. consumer

I. excluded i. poor women, child labor for poor

black Americans

IV. 1950s

A. economy i. corporate/industrial

B. type i. nuclear

C. marriage i. companionate

ii. romantic love

iii. early marriage

D. children i. lots

ii. prolonged nuturing

iii. theories

E. division of labor i. doctrine of two spheres

F. public vs private i. cocooning

ii. tv

G. emotional fulfillment i. family

H. social role i. family person/consumer

I. excluded i. poor and minorities

V. Post-industrial

A. economy i. deindustrial

B. type i. all types: “tradition,” dual earner, single parent

C. marriage i. companionate

ii. bonds:affective

iii. egalitarian (legally)

iv. power

D. children i. emotionally valuable

ii. expensive

iii. other problems

iv. who is parenting?

E. division of labor i. women in workforce

ii. house work

F. public vs private i. advertising

ii. government

G. emotional fulfillment i. higher and higher level of consumption

Parenthood

Type of family/members Problems

1. Type:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Members:

2. Type \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Members:

3. Type\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Members:

4. Type\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Members:

5. Type\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Members:`

Surviving the Good Times

1. Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Type \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Members:

3. Occupation(s) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. New occupations \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Family Problems:

7. Solutions:

8. Community Problems

III. Parenting today

A. more women in the workplace

1. largest increase in family types are dual

workers

a. dual workers are necessary to maintain

a middle class status

b. real wages have declined since the 1970s for

men

c. plus the American dream of what it means to

be middle class has greatly expanded

2. other largest increase is in single women head of

household - divorce, illegitimate children, abandonment

a. this families have the highest representation

below the poverty level

B. both types of families are confronted with the working

mother who is not able to spend full time parenting

1. 3 out 4 married women with school age children, and

1/2 of wifes with preschool-age children are in the

work force

2. 2/3 of children under 18 live with single employed

mother

3. 70% of employed mother's work full time

4. Vital problems: lack of health ins, nutrition, failure

immunize etc

C. Cult of Motherhood

1. the ideal of the mother at home always available to

nuture the child (Dr. Spock) is a cultural ideal

a. collective child care is the tradionally form

of child care in western society - family and

community

b. even in 50s more women worked than

admitted, and look who they brought up, the

children of the 60s

2. studies show that a child can develop well with

multiple care givers and long as there is stability

3. the fact of working mothers and the need for

child care - quality and stable suggests our next

question

C. Do we really love children in the US

1. Until 1993 and the Family and Medical Leave

Act US only industrial country without maternity

leave

a. vetoed 3x

b. companies over 50, leave almost 50%

uncovered

c. up to 3 mos unpaid leave

d. guaranteed job or same level

2. other countries

a. Canada 15 weeks at 60% pay

b. Sweden 36 weeks at 90%, plus prorated at

an additional eighteen months

c. in Europe child care is viewed as public

responsibility and social welfare as a right

D. Do we really love children?

1. child car from 3500 to 8000, about the equivalent of a service sector job

2. child care deduction of 4 billion per year mainly to the wealthy, what good is a deduction to the poor.

3. child care quality

a. US child care study of 400 child care centers in CA CO NC and CT

i.14% good to excellent

ii.12% less than minimal

iii. 74% just about minimal health, safety, warmth, support

b. child care workers

i. about 6 mos per job, avg center 40%

per year turnover

ii. 98% are women and 90% below poverty

level wages

c. other countries - France

i. child care is universal

ii. licensed, many with masters degrees

I. Challenges to American Families and American Society

A. Single families and their children

1. 16 million in single parent households, up form 1970 11.9% to 26.6% in 1992,

2. 35% of single mothers below poverty level, almost 50% for minority women who are single head of household

B. children and poverty

1. 21% povety for children and an upswing more thatn 50% of children will at one time or another live with one parent, 46% black and 39% Latino

2. help for children has declined

a. children no political or economic power and few advocates (Children's Defense Fund)

b.UN General Assembly convention on the rights of children which include social, eonomic, political, medical, education, religious liberty, 141 countries have signed, NOT US

B. consequences of poverty for children are consequences for society

1. poor or no prenatal care - long term hospitalization

2. inadequate nutrition - illnesses that require prolonged treatment

3. poor health care, inadequate immunization - emergency room

4.poor schools = crime and durgs

5. major irony in our society, religious groups that fight abortions have traditionally been ussuppotive of child aid. You would think that Christian values, family values would translate into helpin the innocent

I. Family and Consumerism

A. The practice of consumerism is tied to the modern idea

of the family

1. Industrialization in last quarter of nineteenth

century saw the first significant emergence of

the family as a unit of consumption

a. catalogues and department stores in the

large urban areas

2. the 1920s was the next step in increased consumption

with the introduction of mass production (Fordism)

a. mass production of consumer goods

3. the 1950s was when consumption became tied to

the new suburban family

a. keeping up with the Joneses

b. advertising became a central institution in American society 1945-1960 +400%

c. television placed advertising directly into

the home

4. at the turn of the century consumption has moved

way beyond "keeping up with the Joneses"

a. consumerism has become an ethos

i. a good, right, a norm

ii. equated with citizen

iii. democracy is frequently equated with

freedom to consume

iv. a reason for being \_ "I buy therefore I

am?

b. advertising and marketing make up one sixth

of GNP

c. US produces 1/2 of the world's advertising

B. Three questions

1. How does the ethos of consumerism effect the family?

2. How does it effect the cultural space which we

inhabit?

3. Do we have a responsibility to our children and grand

children to leave an environment for them?

4. "How is keeping up with the Jonses' effecting family

and world"

II. keeping up with the Jonses

A. this is what we did in the fifties

1. americans moved to the suburbs and their reference

group was their neighbors, people of the same

ses usually

2. advertising was directed at this same group

3. and the dream had limitations

a. new car every couple of years, the house,

clothes, and new gadgets

b. mean middle class income around $8000

c. middle class house of the 50s

i. black and white TV, refrigeratior, stove,

toaster, elec frying pans, iron, washer, dryer,

hi-fi

B. "New consumerism" as we approach 90s

1. new reference group

a. advertising and TV sell upper middle class

life style

b. keeping up with the top 5% - $250,000 +

b. commercials sell upper middle class even

upper class lifestyle

c. media friends, Frazier, Friends

2. Direct correlation between TV watching and

upscale desires

a. direct correlation between heavy viewing

and overestimate of standard of living

i. number of millionaires

ii. what % of dual earners make $100,000+

"Heavy watchers also overestimate the protion of the population who are millionaires, have had cosmetic surgery, and belong to a private gym, as well as those suffering from dandruff, bladder control problems, gingivitis, althlete' foot, and hemorrhoids . . . ownership rates for twenty-two of twenty-seven consumer products were generally overstated.

b. family indebtness corresponds to self-

description of watching too much TV

3. In Harvard Business School study, new desires,

not just middle class

a. 85% wanted to be in top 18% of household incomes

b. 35% aspired to the highests group in survey $250,000

3. incredible increase in scope of the American dream

a. the middle class home of the 90s Schor 67

b. increasing necessities (below 4a)

c. the ever present "wish list" - dominated by

material possessions

i. survey\_ 61% " always have something in

mind that they look forward to buying"

ii. suvey\_27% very often drem about

things they do not own

iii. 67% exotic vacation, 47% larger, bigger, and better hous, 28% vacation house, 42%

new luxury car

4. What would Americans need to fulfill their desires

a. 1/2 of those making 50-100,000 and

1/3 of those ^100,000 say they can't afford

everything they need

b. making the good life come true

i. 1987 $50,000 to 1996 $90,000

ii. study\_ 2/3rds of those making $75,000+

would need to make 50-100% more to

reach satisfaction

C. Social Forces at work

1. advertising

2. Identity and social position through consumption

a. home, size has double and more

second homes -

i. suburban show homes

ii. gentrifying your Victorian home

b. not just a car but designer car and

SUV

i. 80% of SUVs never go off road, never

need four wheel drive

ii. avg American family is 4

iii. aggressive driving and increased CO2

emissions

c. swimming pool, large screen TV

d. travel abroad "Can you afford not

to go?"

e. brand name consumption, "I wear therefore

I am" " I drive therefore I am"

i. people by brand names for consumer

items that are visible, logos, Hilfiger

ii. blind tests show consumers cannot tell

the difference

iii. consumer testing there is no difference

for most, variation in price exceeds difference

when there is some

iv. ii and iii are a 'status premium'

3. children and consumerism - "agents of materialism"

a. private schools and colleges

b. extracurricular activies, singing, harp, drama,

and ballet, birthday at Planet Hollywood

c. keeping up - technology

d. consumer consciencness in children

i. give me a 4 yr old and i ll give you

a backlog of orders

ii. childrens TV and commercials tie-ins

iii. school

iv. right look to avoid ostracism - teens know

class and cool

v. the mall as a new transition institution

5. practicality

a. work

i. look is especially important

b. car

c. technology

d. home care 1995 American $7.6 billion on residential lawn care

C. Consequences of the "new consumerism"

1. family debt is breaking records

a. household debt 1997 $5.5 trillion

b. 1990-96 credit card debt doubled

c. not just poor increase in credit card debt

for $50,000 to $100,000

d. 1/3 "moderate" to "heavy", 1/3 slight,

1/3 none excluding mortgage

e. debtors avg $1000 per year in interest

and fees

f. 1998 $18.9 billion for fees, late and over the

limit, up 160% from 1994

g. interests 1994 34.8billion, 1998 $60 billion

b. debt servic as a per cent of disposable

income is higher than recession 18%

2. households have a negative savings rate, in 1995

only 55% of households saved anything

a. 1995 median financial assets $9,950

b. 1997 40% of baby boomers had less than

$10,000 saved for retirement

c. 60% of families could only sustain lifestyle

for one month if job were lost

d. next richest 20% only hold out for 31/2mos

e. 1995, 1996, 1997 record years for personal

bankruptcies, changed the laws

3. private consumption vs public squalor, except for

stadiums

a. public goods are squeezed, schools, infrastructure,

parks, culture, social and human services,

recreations

b. how have the poor fared in the economic

boom of the 90s - family and class

4. work

a. 163 hours per year, OT and moonlighting

b. leisure time down 35% from 70s

5. shoplifting, 1981 770,000, 1994 1.2million 50%+

D. Consequences of new consumerism - public space

is saturated with advertising and marketing

1. mass media

a. 1/4 TV

b. 2/3 newspaper

c. 1/2 magazine and radio

2. public places

3. visual and aural horizon

4. schools

a. in-school ads

a. ads in classroom-oriented programs

c. corporate sponsored educational material

d. corporate sponsored contests and incentive

programs

E. Education and consumerism

1. Schools have become target of corporate advertising

a. lack of resources for schools,

i. consultants to seek corporate sponsors

ii. teachers to serve on corporate development

committee

b. captive audience -- corporate point of view

"School is . . . the ideal time to influence attitudes, build long-term loyalties, introduce new products, test market, promote sampling and tiral usage and - aaouve all - to generated immediate sales.

"Reach him at the office. His first day job is kindergarten. Modern can put your sponsored educational materials in the lesson plan. If he's your trget market, call us."

c. huge market

i. elementary school children spen $15 billion a year

ii. They influence another $160 billion spent

by parents

iii. Teens spend $57 billion of their own money and $36 billion of their familie's

2. Ad nauseum

a. in-school ads include, scoreboards, billboards,

posters and book covers

i. advertisements in hallways for Mountain

Dew and coke (Pepsi days)

ii. school buses with Burger King ads

iii. 25 million book covers, Nike, Gatorade

and Calvin Klein

iv. Coors amphitheater

b. Corporate sponsored educational material

i. curricular material on nutrition from

Hershey's and McDonalds

ii. video on Valdez oil spill by Exxon

iii. Monsato video on BGH

iv. Proctor and Gamble disposable diapers are

good for the environment

v. Science kit from Campbells, to prove Prego

is thinker than Ragu

vi. Tootsie Roll kit, interview family members

about favorite memories with tootsie rolls

vii. Shell Oil, driving cars is good for nature

viii. American Coal Foundation, greenhous effect is good, plants will get bigger

ix. Consumer Union found that 80% of

material supplied by corporations was

written with corporate bias

x. they are all tax deductible and they

take up time

c. ads in class room

i. Channel One - eight million students, 11,000

students

ii. reaches 40% of teenagers, charges $200,000

per thirty second spot

iii. study of Channel One, less than 20% with

politics and economics, the rest is advertising,

sports, weather and natural disasters

"Channel One's audience exceeds the combined number of teens watching anything on television during primetime. Huge ratings. Unsurpassed reach. Unparalledled impact among teen viewers>"

d. promotions and games - Subway Meal ticket

deal through Channel One

3. the values of education and the values of consumerism

a. creating desires vs creating critical thinking and

reflection

Family, Class, and Race

I. Class in American society

A. One of the ideologies of American society is that

it is not a class system

1. Marx from whom the word class originated and

the word are anathema in American society

a. Motion Picture

b. TV

2. Equality in America

a. declaration of independence and equality of

endowment

b. equality of condition

c. . equality of opportunity

i. meritocracy

ii. hard work, "rugged individualism"

d. America is a middle class society

B. What is meant by class? Are we a class society? Are what

are the consequences for America's families and children?

1. Marx and the idea of class

2. stratification by wealth, income, and power

a. stratification, laying, strata and the unequal

distribution of income, wealth, and power

b. inequality is institutionalized in education,

health care

c. status or social location is place in hierarchy

of stratification

d. status determines access to social resources

and what we call life chances

C. Distribution of power - rich, rich,

1. positions of power - boards of directors

2. main source of soft money - unlimited contributions,

3. fund private foundations and think tanks

4.own mass media

5. govt positions of power

6. finance lobbying

7. their own policy setting institutions

D. significant and continuing patterns of unequal wealth and income distribution

1. wealth - what is wealth

a. top 1% own almost 50% of all wealth and are

worth more than bottom 90%

b. top 10% own

c. top 20% own 81% of all wealth

i. top 40% own 93%

ii. bottom 20% have - 0.2% and next

twenty 1.6%

d. highest concentration of wealth in any industrialized nation

2. income

a. share of income is shows a significant

an continuing pattern

i. from 50s to present bottom 20% no

more than 5%, top 20% more than 40%

b. present distribution of income

i. highest 20% 47%, lowest 20% 4.4%

ii. in abolute terms decrease of 20% in

income for lowest 20%, $8100 to $7800

iii. top 5% get 20% of all income, up

33% from 1970

c. highest inequality in income distribution since

the 20s

d. highest inequality in income index by almost 50%

iv. comparative

e. global

i. 3 people have more wealth than bottom

600 million

ii. continuing global increase in absolute

poverty 1.5 billion, doubled in one year

in Indonesia +20 million

D. class and race tied together

1. wealth - distribution of wealth by race

a. Median net worth - family

i. white $73,020

ii. black $12,850, 18@ on $1.00

iii. Hispanic $11,000 15@on $1.00

b. median net worth, single woman head

i.white $42,980

ii. black $3140

iii. Hispanic $3800

2. income by race

a. avg wage for white and Hispanic for last

40 years 60%

b median

i. white family $40,000

ii.black family $23,654

iii. Hisp family $$23,654

3. Poverty - class and race

a. blacks and Hispanics 30%

b. Black Single Women Household 48.2%, Hisp

Single Woman Head of household

c. poor-poor or extreme poor has acturally risen

i. $6,750 for family of 3 is up from 13.9

million in 1995 to 1997 14.6 million

ii. single mother family, lowest 10% lost 15.5%

of their income from 1995-1997

c. children poverty of 21%, Black children 42%,

H children 40%

II. it is not just the money stupid - social location

A. stratitfication means either greater or lesser access

social resources

B. life chances are greater

C. for a family social location is the single most important

factor

1. health

a. infant mortality rate 2x as high for poor

b. infant mortality 2x as high for blacks as

whites

b. birth defects

c. lead poisoning

i. 1.7 million children suffer

ii. learning disability, irreversible

iii. dropouts, 6x more likely to be violent,

iv. when facotring for race, family status,

wealth, it is top 2 or 3 most significant

factors for teen and adult violence

d. dyptheria, typhus, and pneumonia

e. infections, dental, fires

f. asthma

2. health care

a. 43.4 million Americans are without healthcare

in booming economy, 16.1 % (18% La Times, 24%

CA)

i. has been rising at rate of 1 million per year

until last year 1.7 million

ii. 10. 7 million children

iii. 34% Hispanic, 21.5% black, 12% whitrd

iv. over 40% of workers in LA county are not

covered through their jobs, and over 31%

are just not insured ( cost the county 80 million)

b. these 43.4 million are not comvered by medicare

or medicaid, even one-third of poor not covered

c. reasons:

i. welfare reform off medicaid

ii. low paying jobs in service sector, no

benefits, many small businesses

iii. cutting back benefits for dependents of

employee

iv. not enough jobs, some areas recipients

outnumber jobs by 27%, some areas

30 - 50% can't find work

v. 2 million lack basic literacy skills necessary

to move beyond low wage jobs

3. nutrition

a. how many hungry

i. 5 million hungry seniors

ii. children over 12 million undernourished

iii. stunted growth through malnutrition

iv. a quarter of undernourished suffering

from iron deficiency anemia, long term

intellectual impairment

4. education

a. K-12 is universal in US

b. however, financed locally through property

taxes, constitution does not guarantee equality

of education

c. increasingly impoverished neighborhoods,

inner city cannot fund schools adequately

d. 1989 study 1/4 of schools, inadequate, obsolete,

or downright dangerous, 1994 same Congressional

Office of Budget and Management, 1997 not a dent

e. recent study Dept of Eucation

i. 1980 to 1993 10th grade to age 30

ii. academically intense high school is biggest

predictor in who will be awarded a BA

iii. 3.75 units of both English and Math, 2 of

science, 2 of foreighn language, 2 of civics

and history, and one or more advance placement course

5. pshychology, psychological impairment index

a. lower class 217, middle 62, upper 27

b. denotes moderate to serious symptoms

6. victims of violent crime

a. lower class 50 per thousand, middle 29, wealthy

21

II. Causes - Economic boom - perceived good times -

A. Gobalization, Deindustrialization

1. 1970s and 1980s US corporations began moving

plants to TW

a. loss of 50 million jobs 1970-1996

b. mostly higher paying production jobs

2. US transformed into sales and service economy

a. two-tiered

b. even the "knowledge industry" is two tiered

3. social causes of deterioration of inner cities and effects on black american

B. Automation

1. robotics and computerized production were responsible

for loss of jobs

C. downsizeing and outsourcing

1. even when corporations were doing well people were

layed off - even during boom - 60,000 layed off each

a month

a. 1998 a record year, 1999 40% ahead

i. NYTimes reports that none of this

is drastic

b. Levi-Strauss, closing 1/2 of plants and moving overseasKodak, Proctor and Gamble

c. computer industry 10,000 jobs in one month,

273,000 193-1998

2. many jobs created but -$7000 ($10,000)

3. sharp increase in jobs that pay $12,000 a year or

around $6.00 per hour 1979 12.1% to 1997 20%

D. Mergers and Acquisitions

E. definition of work has changed

1. part-time, temporary, no benefits,

2. no social contract

America, Family, and Violence

I. America society and violence ( How violent is American society?)

A. If one were to go by the news both local and national,

we are very violent - murder

B. If one were to go by TV shows and movies, we are very

violent

C. When compared to the other industrialized nations are rates of violence are 4 to 9x higher (even higher rates than highly

impoverished countries, i.e., India

D. In surveys Americans rate crime as the most or one of

the most serious problems are society faces

1. Richard Berke NY Times "crime is becoming the

nation's top fear"(1994)

2. Americans 2-3x more likely to install special locks,

buy dogs, and guns, change nighttime walking patterns

3. criminal justice expense $100 billion

4. if one includes private protection, health care costs

associated with crime, and lost wages $674 billion

E. The recent killings at Columbine high school in Littleton,

Co brought the issue of violence to the forefront

1. gun control laws

2. violence in the media

3. high security schools

4. school prayer, the ten commandments, yes ma'm, yes sir

F. But even before that

1. Clinton passed an Omnibus Crime Bill

a. gives police greater latitude in search an

and seizure

2. War on drugs

3. Mandatory federal sentencing

4. California 3x

5. sentencing juveniles as adults

6. holding parents responsible

7. reaffirming family values

8. prisons, prisons, and more prisons

9 . extended powers to grand juries

II. How violent is America? Really

A. what do people mean by violence

1. typically afraid of crimes committed by person

or persons against their person

2. FBI Crime Index - Uniform Crime Index for Serious

Crime

a. violent crimes rape, murder, robbery, assault

b. buglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson

B. is there a crime wave, a wave of violence against persons

1. All crimes on the crime index are down,

a. crime rates dropped for seventh year in a row

and Index is lowest since 1984

b. murder is at a 30 year low, 1969

a. 1/2% of Americans are involved in violence

2. murder is the least committed violenct crime

a. Americans more likely to take their own

life than be murdered

b. less than 25,000 murdered each year

3. the arbitrary nature of murder is scary, but is

it arbitrary

a. "friendly crime" 80% are committed by

relative, friends, and acquaitances

b. crime of the young, peaks at 25

c. it is male crime, 85% of perpetrators and

75% of victims are male

d. seniors are least likely to be victims of murder

or of violent crime (most scared)

e. it is intraracial - blacks kill blacks, whites kill

whites

f. disproportionately among poor, on Sat nite, inv

alcohol and emotions

g. upper class murder is usually premeditated

h. violent crime is youth crime, young against

young

a. 1985-1994 muder by those under 18

increased 150%

b. 1995-96 violenct crime for juveniles has

decrease overall by 6%

c. 1990 study showed that 7% of juvenile

offenders committed 75% of violent crime

d. 1/4 juvenile arrests are women, shoplifting

and status offenses, only 3.4% of violent crimes

C. More of a threat than violent crime which we just

ignore

1. 61,000 Americans die each year of occupational diseases or unsafe working conditions

2. twice as likely to be killed in automobile accident

than murdered, 1 person every 13 minutes

3. Cancer, heart disease, and stroke account for

70% of all deaths in US

D. Invisible Crime or Non-deviant crime

1. Corporate crime planned and deliberate illegal acts

committed by corporate officials or employees for the

benefit of the corportion

2. Cost of buglaries, robberies, muggings

a. $ 4 billion

3. Cost of corporate crime

a. $200 billion per year

E. Corporate crime - human, environmental and social

costs

1.. knowingly selling dangerous and defective products

a. 28,000 deaths

b. 130,000 injuries

c. Ford Pinto, Dalkon Shield,

2. knowingly polluting the environment with toxic or hazardous waste

a. cost unknown

b. "cancer corridor" "cancer clusters"

c. Savannah River, Rocky Mountain Flats,

3. knowingly exposing workers to dangerous conditions that can cause injury and illness and death

a. 56,000 deaths

b. perhaps 1/3rd of all cancer deaths from carcinogens in the workplace

c. sweatshops

4. corporate fraud, price gouging, collusion, tax

evasion

5. Violation of labor laws, hours, wages, etc.

F. Invisible - the power to avoid labeling

1. Handled differently, frequently handled administratively

2. regulatory agencies, minimal fines, minimal enforcement

3. civil court

a. cost- benefit

b. handled in civil courts

i. court settlement to keep silent

c. light sentences or public service, allows co officials to escape stigmatism

E. why this confusion? social construction of unreality?

the mass media

1. corporate news as entertainment

- if it bleeds it leads- cops

a. murders

b. swat actions

c. home invasions

d. Columbine

2. entertainment

a. week nights 5-10 violent acts an hour

b. Sat mornings 20 -25 acts an hour

c. by the time children leave hs they

have seen 13,000 murders

d. in TV land 64% of characters involved in

violence, in reality 1/2%

3. Consequences, Annenberg School, heavy TV

watches think the world is considerably more

violent than it is

4. heavy viewers more likely to take precautions

III. Misplaced violence - families and violence

A. violence as the stranger

1. Charles Stuart and Susan Smith, "black males"

B. violence and school

1. certainly school is a violent place, school shootings

or "are our schools among the safest places for

students to be on a day-to-day basis"

a. 6% of hs seniors are carrying guns

b. increase in gangs 1989-1995 by 28%

c. 9,161 weapons incidents in CA, 723

with guns, 500 with knives

d. bullying and hate crimes

2. 90% of America's schools are free of violent

crime according to both US dept of Education and

the Justice Department

3. most school crime is theft, rather than violence

4. school crime dropped 25% from 1993-1996 (latest)

C. For teenagers

1. no 1 cause of death is accident, no 3 is suicide

2. drug use is up for teenagers, but the drug tied

to accident is alcohol, National Household Survey on

Drug Abuse, released 1997

a. 9 million under age drinkers

b. 4.4 million "binge drinkers"

c. 1.9 million heavy drinkers

I. Violence and the family

A. Child Abuse

1. 5000 children killed each year.

2. 30, 000 permanently disabled

3. millions abused: serious biting, kicking, hitting with

closed fist

4. parents sexually abuse

5. conditions

a. abused children become abusing adults

b. overly demanding parenting

i. child's failure to live up to or even

understand their demands is considered

being bad

ii. feel justified in their abuse

c. chronic alcohol consumption

d. socioeconomic status, but across spectrum,

wealthy can hide it easier

e. unemployment, economic problems, low self- esteem

f. lack of social support, in community for less

than 2 years

E. violence and domestic partners

8. conditions

a. economic hardships + gender roles is threat to

man's social role challenges power

b. if man underachieves in relation to wife, lower

status

c. excessive alcohol consumption

d. sexual dysfunction

e. jealousy

f. coming from violent family

F. Culture of violence

1. Violence in intimate relationships

a. is method of affirming power in relationship

b. when other ways have failed

I. American society, violence, and the family

A. Violence is woven into the fabric of American society

1. Violence of slavery is foundational to building American society.

2. Violence of war against Native Americans.

3. Violence against women and children in maintaing early America

4. Violence and justice were synonymous on the

frontier

a. the rugged individual of this time resolved

his problems through violence

5. Violence as a way of maintaining de jure and

de facto segregation

a. police violence

b. white riots

c. lynching

d. police violence

6. Violence as a way of maintaining and enhancing our

sphere of influce globally

a. early twentieth century: Cuba, Philippines, Hawaii, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, China, Russia

b. later twentieth century: Vietnam, Cambodia, Iran,Chile, Panama, Granada

7. Violence and socialization

a. gender typing or gender socialization

i. nature vs nuture

ii. Margaret Mead

b. condoning violence

c. socialization and the mass media

i. hero, violence, and problem solving

ii. violenct acts, by 16 child has witnessed

500,000 violent acts and 50,000 murders

8. Corporal punishment

a. US Supreme Court

b. 75% of Americans agree "good hard spanking"

9. Our Christian heritage

10. Violent crime

a. No 1 in murder rate industrial nations

b. No 1 in rate for crimes against persons industrial nations

i. 700,000 per year

ii. various studies and random samples 1 in 4

c. No 1 in rape and sexual assaults of industrial nations

B. Violence and the Stranger

C. Violence: Intimate partner abuse

1. Family is the most dangerour setting for both women and children

2. types of violence

a. physical abuse: slapping, kicking, punching,

rape, burning, hitting with objects, murder

b. psychological and verbal abuse

2. 1 in 3 women will be assaulted by domestic partner

AMA

a. on avg battering victim is beaten 3x a year

b. 4 million in any given year AMA,

3.2-4000 killed each year

a. women has greater chance of being killed by husband or lover than policeman has of being killed on the job

4.every 12 seconds a women is beaten by her husband or lover

5.U.S. Surgeon General abuse leading cause of injury to wome 15-44

6. assaults by intimate 1/3 of women's visits to emergency room

7. marital rape

a. sexual assault and coercion accompany battering

b. marital rape exemption: sexual property

c. studies: 10%-14% had been forced

d. "Would choking me until I give him a blow job

count?"

8. begins early1 in 4 teenage girls is in abusive relationship with controlling male

D. Violenc: Myth of Battered Husbands

1. There are an equal number of men who are victims of domestic violence.

a. 84% of those treated in hospital for injuries from dp abuse are women

b. 30% of all female murders perpetrated by husbands, x, or boyfriends

c. retaliation or preemptive strike

d. 13x more women seeking care from private physician for injuries received during spousal assault

e. Courts and police records 95% of victims women

E. Violence: Conditions for intimate partner abuse

1. Power

a. patriarchal violence is way of maintaining

power

b. womens behavior interpreted within the

power situation, jealousy, lack of respect, duties

c. intimate partner violence correlated with more

patriarchal a household is

2. Economic strain

a. financial stress, job loss, unanticipated expenses

creates emotional stress correlates to violence

b. reason why spousal violence more prevalent in

lower class

c. loss of job equals loss of role as breadwinner threatens patriarchy

d. conversely, woman doing better than man, can

be cause of violence

e. woman's pregnancy

3. intergenerational transmission of violence

a. husbands who were abused as children especially

likely to be abused

b. wives who were abused as children more likely

to stay in abusive relationships

c. spousal abuse correlates to child abuse

4. Isolation from the community

a. "private"

b. society historically has understood family violence differently

c. new to community

d. away from extended family, few friends, no

support group

5. alcohol

F. Leaving

1. no where to go

2. economically dependent

3. "he loves me"

4. low self-esteem

5. more violence

G. Problem solving

1. women

a. within 2 1/2 years 43% left

b. 32% negotiated an end to the violence

2. society

a. less discretion for police

b. maintadory sentencing

c. special officers

d. counseling

H. Child abuse

1. types of abuse

a. physical and neglectful practices: starved, beaten, burned, cut, tied, chained, isolated, left unbathed, lie in own excrement, sexually molested, murdered

b. verbal and psychological abuse

2. extent of abuse

a. 1 to 3 million each year abused

i. 20% infants and toddlers

ii. 1200 die of abuse

iii. 3 to 4 a day

b. small child has greater chance of being killed or

severely injured by parents than by anyone else

c. self-reporting

i. 50% spanked or slapped

ii. 30% pushed, grabbed, or shoved

iii. 5% thrown something at, or kicked

iv. 4% admitted beating up a child

v. 3% threatend or used knife or gun

d. 97% admit hitting a child 3 years old

e. 20% spank or slap infants, some as young as

six months

f. incest: 100,000 cases a year

i. 2-3% risk with biological father

ii. 17% with stepfather

iii. abusers: ultraconventional, churchgoing,

respectable, authoritarian, patriarchal

iv. family has higher level of violence overall

v. consequences: low self-esteem, severe depression, suicide, drug and alcohol abuse,

victims of spousal abuse

3. traditional believes about corporal punishment

4. abusers

a. 50/50 mothers and fathers

b. mothers who are being abused

I. Causes of child abuse

1. 30% of abusers were abused children

2. especially demanding parents

a. poor performance equals

b. being bad

3. economic strain

a. especially fathers loss of status within the home

b. lower class

4. social isolation

5. alcohol

J. Other forms of abuse

1.Institutional abuse, only 3% of abuse in day care centers

2. sibling abuse, 2.5 million teenagers violence against

parent, usually mother

3. 500,000 elderly who live with family abused, total

up to 2.5 million

a. AMA actions or the omission of actions that result in harm or threatened har to the health

welfare of the elderly

b. physical violence, psychological violence, maltreatment, financial exploitation, violation of

personal righs, neglect

K. consequences

1. learning disabilities

2. runaway

Essay/Exam #2

The essay/exam is due by 12:30 Oct 24 and should be **no less** than five pages in length (total), typewritten, and double-spaced. Follow the directions carefully and be sure to read the criteria for grading that is on the front of your syllabus. This exam is worth 45 points.

I. Choose **one** of the following questions (Total: 20 points)

A. Describe the emergence of consumerism in American society from the late nineteenth century and Montgomery Ward catalogues to the "new consumerism" of the 90s. How does this "new consumerism" construct an

ethos of consumption and what are its consequences for family stability? (Answer should reflect lectures and the documentary *The Ad and the Ego*) (20 points).

B. Explain how class - the unequal distribution of wealth, income, and power- and its institutionalization in education and work create a cycle of poverty for many American families

(Answer should reflect lectures, handouts, Readings 19,20, and documentary *Children in America's Schools*) (20 points).

II. Answer **one** of the following. ( Total: 20 points)

A. Explain the ways sexual norms have changed in American society in the twentieth century. What are the conflicting social and cultural forces ( incl. technology) at work shaping these new norms? (Answer should reflect lectures, Readings 8, 9, and documentary *History of Sex*)

(20 points).

B. Many Americans fear crime and violence perpetrated by "the stranger"; explain the patterns of violence in American society and in the family that might suggest the opposite. What are the social conditions that give rise to violence in the family? (lectures, Readings 29,30, documentary

*The Conspiracy of Silence*) (20 points)

III. Answer the following question. (Total: 5 points)

A. Some Americans argue that as a society we need to reemphasize the traditional family and its ideals - family values. What are the goals and the suggested means for achieving them? (Reading 32 and lecture) (5 points)

Family Values, Civi Values, and the

Idea of community

I. Family vaules

A. Family values will solve society's problems

1. individualism "me" first, personal fulfillment

instead of marriage and family

2. failure to instill family values leads to violence, crime, and drug use

B. The idea that private values and family affection form

the heart of social life

1. reconstituting the family will reconstruct a fragmented

society

a. focus on the family

i. its institutions and practices

ii. affective relationships

b. instilling the values of family

i. respect for authority

ii. obedience

iii. discipline

iv. responsiblity

2. In 1984 Reagan said that "strong family values are the foundation of society". What is the connection? traditonal family morality is the basis upon which our society has been built and that imbues the young with values of responsible citizenship

3 Andy rooney, "the problem in our society is bad parents proucing children who feel no responsibility toward their family, their neighbors, or their country

4. If as Andy Rooney concluded, people eat dinner together, read to their children, among other things, then "there would be nothing to worry about for the future of the world."

C. Family values and civic responsibility, is there this obvious

connections

1. traditional family

a. instrumental

b. relationships shaped by its function as a unit

of economic production

c. values were authoritarian fit the rigid

hieracrchy of Great Chain of Being or

patriarchy

2. traditional family values is viewed through the lense

of the 50s

a. relationships were effective

b. but not necessarily of values but of narrow

norms, legal and social, the proscribed

very limited social roles

c. hypocrisy of family values and materialism,

real and ideal culture, values

II. Family values and morality. When in American history did family values emerge as a competing sphere of values

A. Colonial America - family values not high on the founders

John Adams one of the founding fathers, "a positive Passion for the Public good . . . Superior to all private Passions.

Historian of American family "The passion to have a baby or spend more time with one's family was not high on the founders' list of public virtues

B.This "turn toward home" is little more than a hundred years old as moral source, the 1890s and the Guilded Age

C. the Guilded Age

1. worst times in American history

a. robber barons running the country

b. poverty, hunger, low life expectancy

c. railroads, mines, factories, mills

d. depressions, strikes, resistance

e. government would help wealthy, maintain

social order (put down strikes) , but would

not help poor

2. robber barons and social Darwinism

a. justification of social injustice

b. argument against social change

3. small emerging middle class

a. turned inward to family and away from

social responsibility

b. values personal economic security

i. honest

ii. hardworking

iii. takes care of family

c. Horace Bushnell, wealth is a reward and honor

that God bestows upon an upright people

d. family values and religion other side of coin Social Darwinism

4. narrowed the sphere of morality and redefined it

a. morality in private sphere

b. public sphere was dog eat dog

D. social gospel

1. at this time another competing values system emerged

social gospel

2. gospel involves a commitment to social justice

a. conditions were so appalling that a Christian

could not turn away

b. morality involves wider commitment to society

3. social gospel has more in common with the moral

tradition of western society than family values

III. Moral traditions of western society - the two moral traditions of our society - Judeao-Christian tradition and Greek tradtion

A. Christianity

1. Christendom

a. persecution of heretics

b. Inquisitions

c. Crusades, pogroms

d. witchhunts

e. persecution of sects - Heugenots

2. like all doctrines it is internally contradictory

a. the world is fallen and cannot be redeemed

b. the idea of the Kingdom of God

3. moral foundation of Christianity the family or

"the stranger"

4. Intrinsic worth of every human being, because they

have a soul

B. Greek thought

1. reason and morality are tied together

2. morality is not private

a. not relationships

b. not kindness or love

3. active participation in the community

a. family eliminated for two top classes in

Plato's Republic

b. Aristotle and virtue not defined in terms of

family model

4. family life was a secondary institution

C. in both of these competing value traditions morality

had a large scope

1. to what and whom am I responsible

2. for what actions am I responsible

3. not limited to family

D. the enlightenment transformed and redefined both of these

traditions

1. secularized the Christian idea of the kingdom of

God

a. Kingdom of god through reason and science

b. all had rights because of reason and consciousness

c. public and civic responsiblity was highest

Jefferson concern for "public happiness"

E. Fragmented and competing value systems

F. Family values vs human rights and environmental rights

and the public sphere

1. human rights and moral responsibility

2. politics and family values

a. sex, drugs, good family man, lying

b. advertising selling candidates as good family

men

c. survey only 12% thought being a good citizen

active participation - "loving and caring"

3. Clinton and Lee Iacoca

a. more hungry children without health care

b. refusal to sign land mine ban

c. Omnibus Crime Bill

d. arms sales

e. continued development of nuclear weapons

g. development of biologcial and now genetically

engineered weapons

h. embargoes

j. support of dictatorships

i. child slavery

ii. children in military

4. ignoring these clearly immoral acts ( morality

conceived in traditional sense) narrow sphere

of moral responsibility

5. family model is model of exclusion in fact responsibility to family conflicts with social responsibility

Firestone

**MYTH OF THE SELF RELIANT FAMILY**

HAVE THE PEOPLE TELLIN THE POOR TO STAND ON THEIR OWN TWO FEET EVER STOOD ON THEIR OWN TWO FEET

1) "myth of self-reliance" obscures the realit of their own life histories, a kind of convenient amnesia, or blinders about the way in which we have been and our dependent on others, especially government, and especially the wealth

2) really kind of self-righteous posturing about the dependent poor ought to devlp the self-reliance and independence that the rest of us have shown

3) did the first colonists carve civilization out of wilderness, hardly they starved and died out unless they were helped by native americans who had developed agricultural and ecological techniques that maintained abundance that white immigrants destroyed in two hundred years.

4) early American families existed in a network of neighbors, chruch institutions ,courts, govt officials, by mid-eighteenth century alread y poor house and outdoor relief

5) people opeated in web of obligations, debt, dependence

6) BUT BUT HOW ABOUT THE AMERICAN WEST AND THE PIONEER SPIRIT, YOU KNOW little house on the prairie

- massive land grants

-governemtn funded military mobilizations

-dispossession of Native Americans and Mexcans

-state sponsored economic investment

7) the western family

-land rights, transportation options, economic existence, access to water "territorial experience got westerners in the habit of federal susidies

-killing native americas was paid for by the govt

-Florid, Georgia, Alabame, Mexico War, purchase wih taxes, sold at loss to wealthy private individuals

-Preemption Act 1841, Graduation Act of 1854, Homestead Act 1862 all cheap land, less than it cost

-Mining Act of 1872

-land grant colleges

-community experience

8) BOTTOM LINE- FEDERAL FUDING OF EXPLORATION, DEVELOPMENT, TRANSPORTATION, AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

9) SMALL ESTERN FAMILIES NOT DEVOLOPERS OF THE WEST, 1 BILLION ACRES BUT ONLY 147 MILLION TO HOMESTEADS, AND MANY OF THOSE WERE NOT SINGLE FAMILY, 183 MILLION TO RAILRAODS, PLUS MONEY

10)BUT HOW ABOUT THE SELF-RELIANT URBAN FAMILY OF THE 50S THEY MADE IT ON THEIR OWN,

11) NOT REALLY EXTREMELY DEPENDENT ON GOVT LARGESSE FOR THEIR UPWARD MOBILITY, AND AT THE EXPENSE OF THE POOR

12) Federal GI benefits available to 40% of the men, education and job training

-National Defense Education Act retooled scientific education, susidizing both American industry and the education of individual scientists

-surge in productivity government financed, 50billion of government funded wartime inventions and productive processes were turned over to private enterprise

- HOME OWNERSHIP Federal Housing Authority and VA supplemented by the GI Bill, minimal downpayment, previously as much as 50% (before 2nd world war) interest rates of 2 to 3%

IT WAS NOT FAMILY SAVINGS OR INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE THAT ENABLED SO MANY AMERICANS TO BUY HOMES AND ENJOY THE MIDDLE CLASS LIFE STYEL

-- BUT THERE IS MORE, HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION SO THAT THE NEW SUBURBAN COULD COMMUTE TO HIS JOB 1947 37,000 miles, but in 1956 another 42,00o miles , Highway Act

- this benefited suburbanites, the auto and trucking industry, oil companies, and suburban developers, it actually hurt urban areas in a variety of ways

- GI bill mainly to whites, FHA had redlining practices, urban renewal reduced the housing stock in urban areas, disinvestment of urban areas (banks in area transfer the invested money out of the area) Saving banks in the Bronx just 10% in urban area

- while everyone financed suburbia and its highways, funds for mass transit in urban areas was greatly curtail, at the end of the 19th century US mass transit had been the best in the world, streetcar ridership 4xs as great as Europe.

-between 1946 and 1980, governemtn aid to highways totaled 103Billion, while railroads received only 6 billion

13) Ok, ok, but now the problem is we have gone to far in what we give the poor

- who really gets what, number one 80% of welfare dollars are spent on the non-poor

- benefits have decrease 1970 673 per month, 1993 367, 1970 to 1994 down 47%, only 38% of the poverty level

- only one-third of poor receive cash benefits, 40% non-cash benefits, total benefits is 3/4 of poverty level

- total AFDC benefits 23.5 billion or 1.5 % of budget, 400 + billion in wealthfare. U.S. is last of nineteen industrial nations in spending on the poor, GREATEST INEQUALITY OF WEALTH AND INCOME THAN ANY OF THE OTHER COUNTRIES, 1983-1989 -- 1% OF POPULATION GARNERED 37% OF GAINS IN REAL INCOME

-- NO GREATER UPWARD MOBILITY, LOWER UNEMPLOYMENT IS OFF SET BY 1/4 OF THE WORKFORCE EARNING LESS THA 1968 IN REAL INCOME

-- ALSO new sewer systems, utilities services, traffic programs

-

**FINAL EXAM**

**SOCIOLOGY 344**

MARRIAGE, SEX, AND FAMILY

Answer two questions, **one** from Section I and **one** from Section II.

The answers should be in essay form, type-written and double spaced. Be sure to thoroughly answer each question.

**SECTION I**

1) Describe the transformations of the family in Western society

and the significant political, economic, and cultural changes that effected these transformations.

2) For the last thirty years, the structure of the family in the United States has been undergoing significant change. Describe the economic transformations that have contributed to this change. What are the major consequences of these transformations?

3) Some consider the family a "haven in a heartless world." Explain why this it not so when violence and poverty are taken into consideration.

4) Public debate about the problems of family and society frequently turn to the problem of the loss of "family values." Put the problem of family values in historical context and then explain the difficulties which emerge when values are confined to the private sphere.

**SECTION II**

1) Discuss the two movies *Parenthood* and *Hoop Dreams*. Compare and contrast the family structures and the different problems confronted by the families (you may focus on one family structure in each film).

2) The movie *Double Happiness* depicts the problem of cultural conflict in modern Western society. Describe how the different relationships reflect this problem.

Marriage, Divorce, and Family

I. Marriage

A. Romantic Love is the basis

B. Eventually 90% of population will get married

1. higher than Europe which is declining

2. Sweden

C. However, people are waiting longer

1. 50s marriage by 19 or 20

2. 90s women 25 men 27

3. factors

a. school takes longer, more to graduate school

b. women in school, and not just to find husband,

but to improve their cultural capital

c. cohabitation before marriage

D. Happiness, unhappiness

1. marrieds report greater levels of happiness, and

less unhappiness

a. especially men who do no housework

b. exceptions, married women, with children,

and no job

2. marrieds are healthier and live longer

a. exception married women with higher levels

of mental illness

b.

E. Divorce

1. Divorce rate is 1 in 2

2. however, 70% of those divorced get married again and

have a higher rate 60%

II. Why divorce if marriage is so great?

A. some argue it is an example of the breakdown of the

traditional nuclear family and loss of family values

1. institution of family is fundmental to American

society

a. Ronald Reagan: strong family and family values

has been backbone of American society

b. family socializes children into norms and values

of society

2. people put themselves first, no commitment to family

3. causes major social problems: crime and violence, drugs, premarital sex and pregnancy

4. put family first

a. harder to get married

b. harder to get divorced

c. no welfare

d. limts to hours worked

e. tax breaks and subsidies to marrieds

B. others say that family is changing as it as in the past as

a result of social and economic changes, only 56% of

population married

1. family structure is changing

a. nuclear family, married with children 26%

b. single parents 18.2%

c. cohabitation without children 33%

d. singlehood 44%

e. foster, step

2. Definition is changing officially

a. Census - families to households

b. Supreme Court

C. Factors

1. Changing economy - industrial to sales and service

a. changes in family structure coincide with

deindustrialization

b. two-tiered economy

1. bottom 60% of familes wages have declined

2. next 20% flatlined

c. consequences

1. more women in workforce

2. more women with children in workforce

3. need for child care $3000-$8000

4. second shift

5. lack of leisure time

d. money not that important

1. major cause of arguments

2. major factor in marital instability

3. class level is major factor in divorce

D. children

1. married think that children are essential to a happy

marriage - part of nuclear model

2. most unhappiness in self-reporting surveys

3. second biggest cause of arguments

4. bigger and bigger expense $250,000 thru college

E. expectations

1. marriage and family is supposed to be the source of

personal happiness and emotional fulfillment

a. reality of marriage is quite different

b. personal happiness above staying married

2. gendered power structure

D. "haven in a heartless world" Violence

1. AMA 1 out of 3 women will be assaulted by husband

or domestic partner, 2 - 4000 killed, several million

assaulted

2. Child abuse 1-2000 killed every year, millions abused

punching with closed fist, kicking, biting, and burning

a. psychological abuse

b. 1 million child sexual abuse

c. 1 million run away from home

3. central causes of abuse

a. failure of man in economic sphere

b. isolation of family from community, is there

a community

Soc 344 Marriage, Sex, and Family: Exam #1

Each multiple choice,true/false question, and fill in the blank question is worth two points. The values of the other questions are as indicated.

1.-5. According to sociologists, the five primary institutions in a society are:

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

6.-7. According to your professor, what secondary institution has had a significant effect in shaping the institution of marriage and family in the late twentieth century?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

8.-11. Define the following terms:

a. system of stratification

b. social roles

12.-13. The family structure of the 1950s is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

14.-15. In the 1950s the average age of marriage for women was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and for men was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

16.-19. Identify responsibilities of the social role for the married woman in the 1950s.

a.

b.

c.

d.

18.-25. . The 1950s is considered a pro-family time, often ignored however are the ways in which government policies and programs supported the family. Identify and explain. (two points each)

a.

b.

c.

d.

26.-27. Grace Metalious wrote a novel that revealed the sexual hyprocrisy of the 1950s; it was entitled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

28.-29. Betty Friedan wrote a book in the 1950s that revealed all was not well with married women; the book was entitled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

30.-31. The drug that was developed in the 1950s to keep the "happy" housewife happy through her day was called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

32.-33. In the 1950s conformity was not only demanded of the women, but also of the men; this was depicted in the movie, based on the novel of the same name; it was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

34.-35. Romantic love as a way of mate selection was first introduced into western society in the upper class during medieval times; it was called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

36.-37. Which of the following did the Court of Love decide in 1174?

a. Love could not happen within marriage.

b. Adultery was a necessary component of love.

c.

d. all of the above

38.-43. Explain the institutional changes in western society that caused romantic love to become the dominant form of mate selection (two points each).

a.

b.

c.

44.-45.(t/f) Sociologists argue that romantic love is not quite what it is supposed to be; studies show that in the end many of the factors that are relevant for arranged marriages are present in marriages based on romantic love.

46.-47. Sociologists refer to the ritual of romantic love as a market place where each individual brings her/his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or bundle of resources.

48.-49. In American society, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a particularly valuable resource for women in the market place of romantic love.

50.-51. Sociologists claim that women manage their emotions when falling in love, determining fist if the potential mate is marriage material, the term sociologists use for this is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

52.-53.(t/f) In comparison to other industrial societies, the U.S. has the highest per cent of people getting married, and it also has the highest divorce rate.

54.-55.(t/f) The divorce rate for second marriages is higher than for first marriage.

56-57.(t/f) Most enduring marriages fit the Erikson model, the main characteristics are intimacy, commitment, compromise, and responsibility.

58.-59.(m/c) Which of the following is NOT correlated with higher rates of divorce?

a. early marriages, especially teen marriages

b. lower class

c. graduate degree for the husband

d. graduate degree for the wife

e. none of the above

60.-65. Explain marriage as a complex institution(two points each)

a.

b.

c.

66.-67. In the movie *City Slickers*, Mitch was faced with what both psychologists and sociologists call a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

67.-68.(m/c) The above effected Mitch in which of the following ways:

a. He questioned the meaningfulness of his work.

b. He was self-conscious about aging and the fact that his life

might not get any better.

c. He was preoccupied with death.

d. He was unhappy and this negatively impacted is marriage.

e. All of the above

70.-80. Choose one of the family structures discussed in class (early American, Victorian, 50s, deindustrialized) and explain its characteristics. (two points each)

a. family structer

b. marriage

c. home (include division of labor)

c. childhood/parenthood

I. Family and the global economy

A. agriculture

1. subsistance to export

a. TW cultures subsistance farming

i. individual families tradition of farming

ii. food for consumption

b. large agribusinesses

i. plantations and ranches

ii. crops for export

2. Consequences

a. breakdown of rural communities

b. uprooting of families

i. forced unto marginal lands

ii. forced into cities

c. breakup of families

i. men or women into cities

ii. sell children

B. Resource extraction

1. Industrialized first world needs resources of

third world countries

a. Titanium

b. Nigeria and oil

c. Indonesia natural gas, rainforests, gold

d. Latin American rainforests

2. Infrastructure for resource removal

a. roads, bridges, ports for removal

b. power, especially dams

i. Naranda in India

ii. Three Gorges

3. Consequences

a. dislocation of whole communites and families

b. destruction of traditional cultural practicies and

cultures

c. environmental destruction

C. Manufacturing in Third World

1. Export Processing Zones

a. produce goods for export to first world

b. separate from the country

i. no taxes

2. Labor

a. large labor force of those forced off the land

b. or children of the poor

3. Consequences

a. sweatshops

i. wages below

ii. conditions

D. Changing conditions for family

1. Increasing inequality between first and third world.

2. Increasing poverty

3. Increasing hunger

a. famine in Africa

b. Malawi and its Strategic Grain Reserve

c. Zimbabwe

d. Zambia

e. global warming IPCC and UN Environment Program

f. farm subsidies

4. Increasing disease

5. Increasing conflict

E. Families

1. Trafficking in human beings

a. women

b. boys and girls

2. Families in conflict: 150 million

a. men are killed

b. woman targeted for rape

c. children recruited into military

d. families living in refugee camps

3. orphans

a. street children

b. disease and orphans

i. 14 million orphans in Africa

c. big pharma and disease

4. Domestic violence: India

a. dowry death or domestic violence

F. Power and the family

1. 500 years of colonialism

a. exploitation

b. changing societies

c. changing culture and family

2. Post WWII support for dictators

3. Debt and power

a. World Bank and IMF

b. structural adjustment

4. trade agreements

a. NAFTA, GATT, WTO, FTAA

b. export, resources, cheap labor

c. privatize

5. force

a. arms sales

b. training

c. intervention

I. Diversity and Family

A. Immigration

1. periods and groups

a. 16th-18th century

i. English and Spanish

ii. Africans

b. early 19th to 1880s:

i. Northern Europeans

ii. Chinese, Japanese

c. 1880s to 1930s

i. Italians

ii. Slavics

d. Post-Vietnam: Southeast Asians

e. exclusions

i. Chinese Exclusion Act

ii. Immigration Act

f. Revolving Door: Hispanic Mexicans

i. Mexican Immigration with Chinese Exclusion

ii. Mexican Removal

iii. WWII: Bracero Program

vi. Post: WWII Get Out

2. melting pot:

a. all groups will blend into one family type

b. straight line assimilation: time

c. Henry Ford: Americanization

B. Race and ethnicity

1. race

a. concept of race

b. theory of biological determinism

2. ethnicity

3. social construction: changing definitions

4. genetic science

5. race matters

C. family diversity in American

1. trend: 1970 16%, 1998 27%, 2050 50%

2. family composition p205 figure 7.1

D. African- American families

1. myth of the black family collapse

a. culture of poverty: perpetuates cycle of poverty

i. slavery : father separated from family

ii. matriarchy

iii. welfare (AFDC to TANF)

iv. delinquency, drop outs, low Iqs,

unemployment, pre-marital sex,

children out of wedlock

v. culture of poverty causes poverty

b. reality

i. not similar

ii. almost half: two parents

c. poverty is its own cycle

i. disproportionately poor

ii. US Commission on Civil Rights: discrimination

iii. occupational segregation and glass ceiling

iv. poverty and life chances: Titanic

infant mortality

hunger

health and health care

education

violence

environment

life expectancy

d. consequences for black family

i. dependence on black women in

labor force

ii. more egalitarian

iii. more divorce

iv. lower marriage rate

F. Latino families

1. % of population 11%/ trend

2. Lantino subgroups: Cubans, MA, Puerto Ricans

3. Mexican American: Residents to immigrants

a. Mexican American war/second class

citizens

b. late nineteenth early twentieth

i. take place of asians

ii. considered white

iii. segregation

c. Mexican removal

d. Bracero program

e. globalization

4. Social factors

a. poverty

b. occupational segregation

c. women in the workforce

5. characterized by

a. extended networks of kin relationships

b. emotional and material support

c. familism

d. church: traditional roles (child bearing)

6. recent changes

a. influence: economy vs church and tradition

b. women in labor force

i. bottom tier

ii. domestics

c. changing family

i. breakdown of rigid division of

labor

ii. machismo ?

d. child bearing

G. Native American Families

1. traditionally: extended families

2. marriage

a. arranged

b. bride price

c. dowry

3. identity

a. tribe

b. clan

c. Navajo

Marriage, Sex, and Family: Exam #2

1.-2. One of the reasons for the rise of advertising was the transformation of the economy in the late nineteenth century from one based on agricultural production to one based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The result for the family was that it became a unit of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, rather than production.

3.-4. A new form of production emerged in the early twentieth century called

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This allowed more goods to be produced, but also demanded that

consumers be created through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. The technology that "conquered living space" for advertisers was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. Television commercials in the 1950s portrayed what social class as our reference group for "keeping up with the Joneses"? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. Television commercials in the 21st century portray what social class as our reference group for "keeping up with the Joneses"?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

8.(t/f) There is a direct correlation between heavy television viewing and the overestimation of the standard of living in America. In other words, heavy television viewers believe everyone has a lot more than they really do.

9.(m/c) Which of the following is NOT on the "wish list" that Americans have:

a. exotic vacation b. larger, house c. second house

d. luxury car e. none of the above

10.-13. List four negative consequences for the American family's pursuit of the ever expanding American dream.

a.

b.

c.

d.

14. Advertisers target children at an early age to create a consumer consciousness; one of the first companies to target children was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

15.-18. Identify four ways that children are targeted by advertisers in school .

a.

b.

c.

d.

19. What was the reason given in the documentary "Buying Access" for schools seeking exclusive contracts with soft drink companies?

20.-23. What are two of the arguments against these types of contracts (two poinst each)?

a.

b.

24.(t/f) The concentration of wealth in the top 1% of American society is increasing, and it is the highests concentration of wealth in any industrialized country.

25.(t/f) After-tax income adjusted for inflation income for the bottom 60% of American families has declined since 1977. However, it has doubled for the top 1% of income earners.

26.-31. Identify and briefly explain three causes for the deindustrialization of the American economy (two points each)?

a.

b.

c.

32. The sexual norm for early western society when Christianity was the dominant institution was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

33. The sexual norm for late nineteenth and early twentieth century American society was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

34. What act was passed that made it a crime to send or receive any material in the mail that might incite thoughts of sex? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

35.-37. The first sexual revolution in American society was in the 1920s. Technology played a significant factor. Identify three of the technologies.

a.

b.

c.

38.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the pioneer for women's birth control: she opened clinics, smuggled in contraceptives, and funded the development of oral contraceptives.

39. The norm for sexual behavior in the 1950s was heterosexual sex within marriage, however the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reports revealed an underlying hypocrisy.

40.-42. The late 1960s and early 70s was the time of the second sexual revolution in American society. Identify new types of behavior that became more acceptable.

a.

b.

c.

43.-48. Identify the organizations that have the power to label behavior, including sexual behavior, as deviant and briefly explain the methods they use (two points each).

a.

b.

c.

49. What organization used its power to influence the movie industry to establish the Motion Picture Production Code in the 1930s?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

50.-51. What laws were passed to coerce people to follow the sexual norms of the 1950s?

a.

b.

52.-57. Explain how the following are examples of violence being part of the fabric of American society (two points each).

rule of thumb

lynching

manifest destiny

58.-60. People who live in a world that they believe is violent are more apt to

support what public policies?

a.

b.

c.

61.-64. Identify the causes that give rise to either intimate partner abuse or child abuse.

Type of abuse: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a.

b.

c.

d.

65.-67. Identify three of the consequences for third world families and communities because of the transformation of third world economies from subsistence agriculture to export agriculture.

a.

b.

c.

68.-70. Explain how the following negatively effect families, communities, and the environment in the third world

a. dams

b. roads

c. pesticides

70.-75. Explain three of the following as they relate to the method by which the countries of the first world maintain control over the economies of third world countries? Draw on examples from the documentary "Land of Plenty/Land of Want. (two points each)"

a. colonialism

b. dictators

c. debt

d. trade agreements

e. force

8.-13. Explain the characteristics of consumerism as an ethos (two points each).

a.

b.

c.

Which of the following is NOT true?

a. There is increasing inequality between the first and third world.

b. There is increasing poverty globally, over 1 billion people live a

$1 a day or less.

c. There is increasing hunger globally, despite the fact that there is

enough food produced to feed each person 4.3 lbs of food per day.

d. There is increasing disease, and a failure of first world corporations

to offer significant help to the sick and dying.

e. none of the above

27. The representative of Pepsi said that Pepsi's goal is not sales, but the desire to establish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .