

**WHAT IS SOCIALIZATION?** 84

the process that teaches the norms, values, and other aspects of a culture to new group members

**HOW DO THE THREE THEORETICAL PARADIGMS VIEW SOCIALIZATION?** 94

*functionalism*: institutions, like religion and education, are useful in socializing individuals

*conflict theory*: societies use gender socialization to teach members how to express their femininity and masculinity

*symbolic interactionism*: total institutions are successful in resocializing people by altering their sense of self

**HOW DOES UNDERSTANDING SOCIALIZATION HELP US IMPROVE THE COMMUNITY?** 97

through social policies that are designed to give equal opportunities to both genders

**get the topic: WHAT IS SOCIALIZATION?**

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**Theory****FUNCTIONALISM** 94

- socialization occurs when people internalize society and enact its norms, values, and roles
- people who don't internalize norms are stigmatized and labeled as “different”
- people become socialized when they learn and accept what society expects of them

**CONFLICT THEORY** 95

- the “haves” and the “have-nots” are socialized differently

- taking part in activities teaches children how to interact with others and learn what society expects of them
- children who come from middle- and upper-class backgrounds are more likely to participate in organized activities than some impoverished children who are unable to participate

**SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONISM** 94

- socialization is the major determinant of human nature
- people develop their sense of self by incorporating how others interpret their behavior

**Key Terms**

**socialization** is the process that teaches the norms, values, and other aspects of a culture to new group members. 84

**primary socialization** is socialization that occurs during childhood. 85

**secondary socialization** is the dynamic whereby socialization continues throughout our lives. 85

**nature theory** states that the genes we get from our parents at conception are the primary causes of human behaviors. 85

**nurture theory** states that our environment influences the way we think, feel, and behave. 85

**feral** means wild. 86

**looking-glass self** is the theory that the self develops through a process of reflection, like a mirror. 87

**“I” self** is the subjective part of the self. 87

**“me” self** is the objective part of the self. 87

**imitation stage** is Mead's first stage of development, which is the period from birth to about age 2, and is the stage at which children merely copy the behaviors of those around them. 87

**play stage** is Mead's second stage of development, which occurs around the ages of 2–4 years, during which children play roles and begin to take on the characteristics of important people in their world. 87

**game stage** is Mead's third stage of development that never truly ends, and is the stage in which we begin to understand that others have expectations and demands placed upon them. 87

**the generalized other** is our sense of others. 87

**psychosocial crisis** is a crisis occurring during each of Erikson's stages that will be resolved

either positively or negatively, and each outcome will have an effect on our ability to deal with the next one. 88

**cognitive development** is a person's ability to think and reason. 88

**sensorimotor stage** is the stage (birth to age 2 years) at which infants learn to experience and think about the world through their senses and motor skills. 88

**preoperational stage** is the stage (ages 2 through 7 years) at which the ability to speak grows rapidly. 88

**concrete operational stage** is the stage (ages 7 through 12 years) at which children can think about objects in the world in more than one way and start to understand causal connections in their surroundings. 88

(continued)

**formal operational stage** is the stage (ages 12 years and above) at which people become able to comprehend abstract thought. 88

**preconventional level** is the first stage of moral development that lasts through elementary school years; at this level, children make their moral judgments within a framework of hedonistic principles. 90

**hedonism** is seeking pleasure over pain. 90

**conventional level** is the second stage of moral development that arises before puberty and uses the lens of norms and rules to determine what is right and wrong. 90

**postconventional level** is the third stage of moral development that refers to a morality based on abstract principles. 90

**morality of justice** is morality based on the rule of law. 91

**morality of care** is morality decided by a

standard of how best to help those who are in need. 91

**agents of socialization** are the people and groups who shape our self-concept, beliefs, and behavior. 92

**authoritative style** is a parenting style in which parents listen to their children's input while consistently enforcing the preset rules. 92

**permissive style** is a parenting style in which parents provide high levels of support but an inconsistent enforcement of rules. 92

**authoritarian style** is a parenting style with which children experience high levels of social control but low levels of emotional support. 92

**resocialization** is the process of learning new norms, values, attitudes, and behaviors and abandoning old ones. 93

**total institutions** are places in which the most effective forms of resocialization can

occur because they isolate people from outside influences so they can be reformed and controlled. 93

**hidden curriculum** refers to the lessons taught in school that are unrelated to academic learning. 94

**gender socialization** teaches members of society how to express their masculinity or femininity. 95

**gender** is the expectations of behavior and attitude that a society considers proper for males and females. 95

**mass media** include any print or electronic resource that is used to communicate to a wide audience. 95

**social policies** are deliberate strategies designed to correct recognized social problems. 95

**Title IX** is a 1972 educational amendment that prohibits the exclusion of any person from participation in an educational program on the basis of gender. 97

## Sample Test Questions

These multiple-choice questions are similar to those found in the test bank that accompanies this textbook.

1. During which of Erikson's eight stages would a person develop a strong sense of self?
  - a. Trust vs. mistrust
  - b. Initiative vs. guilt
  - c. Industry vs. inferiority
  - d. Identity vs. role confusion
2. According to Piaget, at what stage of cognitive development does a child's ability to speak grow rapidly?
  - a. Sensorimotor stage
  - b. Preoperational stage
  - c. Concrete operational stage
  - d. Formal operational stage
3. The preconventional level, conventional level, and postconventional level are stages of
  - a. moral development.
  - b. social development.
  - c. creative development.
  - d. language development.
4. Which of the following is *not* an example of a total institution?
  - a. A prison
  - b. The military
  - c. A university
  - d. A rehabilitation clinic
5. Which researcher developed the morality of care and the morality of justice?
  - a. Erik Erikson
  - b. Carol Gilligan
  - c. Lawrence Kohlberg
  - d. George Herbert Mead

## ESSAY

1. How did Piaget describe the stage at which a child learns to speak?
2. What is the difference between authoritative style and authoritarian style parenting?
3. Why is resocialization important in total institutions?
4. Conflict theorists often argue that men use their power to dominate and limit women. Provide an example of gender bias in the media and explain how it supports this theory.
5. In the terms of Erikson's theory, how was Genie's development stunted?

## WHERE TO START YOUR RESEARCH PAPER

For more information on "Child of our Time: Socialization Information from British Broadcasting Service" (a BBC interactive discussion on socialization of children with links to online quizzes and expert opinions), go to

[http://www.open2.net/childofourtime/tv\\_pages/art\\_socialization\\_1.htm](http://www.open2.net/childofourtime/tv_pages/art_socialization_1.htm)

For in-depth articles on the field of evolutionary psychology, relating the development of the brain and how social settings influence a person's development, go to

<http://www.psych.ucsb.edu/research/cep/>

To find data on child socialization and marital adjustment, go to <http://www.parentsurf.com>

For more information on education and health care for parents and children, go to <http://www.kidsource.com/>

To learn more about how media influences society (particularly the sociological perspective on media and society), go to <http://www.public.asu.edu/~zeyno217/365/notes1.html>

To find more information on Mama Feeta and her work in caring for the children of war-torn Liberia, go to <http://www.shinefoundation.org/>

For more information on centers that work with people who have developmental delays, go to <http://www.miusa.org/ncde/>

Remember to check [www.thinkspot.com](http://www.thinkspot.com) for additional information, downloadable flashcards, and other helpful resources.