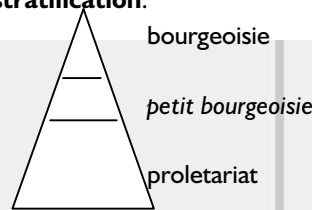


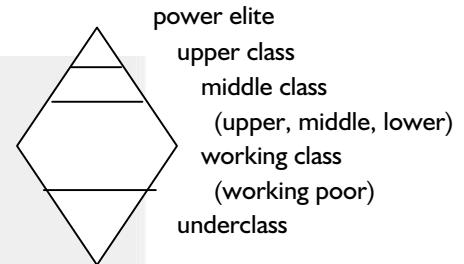
Lecture Notes:

- ① **Industrial Revolution:** (sometimes called “the Great Transformation”) began in the 18th century, primarily in the UK
 - marked the change from agrarian or “traditional” societies to the modern era
 - there are 10 major **characteristics** of that transformation

- important classical views on the industrial revolution:
 - **Marx** saw economic struggle as the engine driving society
 - patterns of **economic stratification:**



Marx's classical view of class



A more modern interpretation

- **status (or class) identity:** a social actor’s subjective conception of location in a **system of social stratification (SoSS)**; most in US self-identify as “middle class”
- **Durkheim** saw functional necessities of modernization, urbanization, and specialization driving changes in economy and society; societies previously held together by mechanical solidarity become dominated by organic solidarity

	mechanical solidarity	organic solidarity
TYPE of SOCIETY	pre-modern	modern
BASIS of SOLIDARITY	similarity and collective consciousness	division of labor and complementarity
STRUCTURE	segmental type (1 st clan-based, later territorial)	organized type (fusion of markets & growth of cities)
SOCIAL BONDS	relatively weak	relatively strong
SIZE	low population volume and material density	high population volume and material density
SANCTIONS	rules with repressive sanctions	rules with restitutive sanctions
LAWS	penal	cooperative (civil, commercial, procedural, constitutional, administrative)
FORM of CC	collective authority absolute, pressure to conform	more room for individual initiative and reflexion, permeable boundaries
CONTENT of CC	highly religious, transcendental (superior to human interests and beyond discussion) attaching supreme value to society and social interests	increasingly secular, human oriented (concerned with human interests and open to discussion) supreme value to individual dignity, equality of opportunity, work ethic and social justice
	concrete and specific	abstrac and general

- **Weber** believed religion influenced the direction of pre-modern societies more than any other institution
 - **protestant ethic thesis:** capitalism arose in protestant countries earliest because of their ideology

- ③ recall overview of the current **American Class Structure** from Lesson 06A:

labor markets, production, and identity

- why is our work so important to us?
- **dual sector** labor market model:
 - **primary** market: highly trained, highly paid, essential workers
 - **secondary** market: low paid, unskilled or easily trainable, dispensable or transitory workers
- there are problems with the dual market model in that it fails to explain certain feature of work in the US

- refinements to the dual sector model:
 - formal:** consists of people who are paid for their labor, usually outside of the home, in an **activity sector**:
 - current formal labor market figures for American workforce, aged 16+ (BLS, August, 2001):

SECTOR	NUMBER (in thousands)	PROPORTION
1 productive	32,705	0.243
<i>skilled</i>	15,050	
<i>semi-skilled and unskilled</i>	17,655	
2 agricultural (<i>farming, fishing, and forestry</i>)	3,154	0.023
3 service	79,248	0.590
<i>management and professional</i>	32,141	
<i>technical, sales, and administrative support</i>	29,055	
<i>other service</i>	18,052	
4 state (<i>at levels of government</i>)	19,219	0.143
– unemployed	8,738	0.065
TOTAL US WORKFORCE	134,325	
 - 25,500 K worked part-time and 935 K of those wanted full-time work but could not find it
 - of those unemployed, 5,583 K normally worked full-time and had median unemployment of 6.5 weeks
 - informal:** consists of people who are not paid for their labor; includes both voluntary and involuntary work, and both barter and work in kind
 - domestic labor** (no market): work done to maintain the home and family, usually unpaid
 - underemployment:** when people are paid less than a living wage, often at work beneath skill or training level; frequently leads to double or triple shift overwork
 - overwork** includes “moonlighting” and overtime work (most are women)
 - double shift:** someone working fulltime must also perform most or all of the domestic chores at home
 - triple shift:** someone working a double shift and in the informal labor market, as well
 - segmentation of the labor market: certain social groups tend to compete for different types of jobs
 - local labor markets:** the market for jobs in a particular place, including the role of family, social networks, and traditions in developing and sustaining hiring patterns, work expectations and attitudes

- ④ the economy is the primary expression of social stratification at the macro level:
- social mobility:** the movement of individuals, sometimes groups, between different positions in a SoSS
 - patterns of social mobility
 - generation (intergenerational vs. intragenerational) and direction
 - vertical mobility (upward or downward): change in position or role that also changes SES
 - horizontal (or lateral) mobility: change of position or role that includes no change in SES
 - mobility trends (rate, direction, and range or mobility)
 - determinants of mobility
 - opportunity structure
 - accidents of birth
 - education attained
 - others: race and ethnicity, gender, situational opportunities and connections, chance

Key Ideas:

Industrial Revolution, economic stratification, class structure, mechanical vs. organic solidarity, Protestant Ethic thesis, (formal and informal) labor markets, underemployment, social mobility, opportunity structure.