Socialization
The Process of Fitting into Society

What is Socialization?

*Had you been born in another time, in another place, you might speak a different language, salute a different flag, and celebrate a different religion. The language, values, and beliefs we all have are passed down to us through the process of socialization.*

Socialization

_________________________________________ is the process that teaches the ___________________________, _________________, and other aspects of a culture to ________ group members.

_________________________________________ claims that the person we become is the result of our _________________.

Talcott Parsons & Socialization

According to sociologist ____________________________, socialization requires people to ___________________ and ________________________ society’s _________________. We accept and integrate the values of the group as our own. These social values constantly surround us, but often go unexamined.

Primary Socialization

_________________________________________ & ________________ argue that most socialization occurs during ______________________. ______________________ refers to this stage as __________________________. Parents are the first teachers, but children also teach their parents.

*Any parent of multiple children knows that no two children are alike!* Secondary Socialization

Because socialization is an __________________________, we are at times the “____________________” and at other times the “________________________”. This dynamic, whereby socialization continues throughout our lives is considered

_________________________________________. As you experience life-changing events—like going to college, beginning a career, or getting married—________________________occurs.

What does Socialization do?

At each stage of life, we encounter new norms, values and expectations. We learn to accept and integrate them as we adapt to our environment. In a sense, the socialization process makes us who we are.

The Nature Vs. Nurture Debate—What makes us who we are?

_________________________________________ said, “We, and all other animals, are machines created by our genes.” Pure “_____________________________” theorists believe that the genes we get from our parents at conception are the primary causes of human behaviors—in short, our _________________determines who we are.

Nurture

In the 20th century, social scientists began to fight biologists’ belief that nature is the sole determinant of who we are. Those who believe in “____________________________” like philosopher _______________ propose that our _______________ influences the way we think, feel, and behave. Supporters of this idea assert that socialization ____________________________ us like pieces of clay, particularly during _______________________. Many nurture theorists believe that a social process teaches people who they are and how they fit into their world. Although it is true that our genes do not necessarily dictate our destiny, it is also true that our biological makeup is what interacts with the environment in the first place. Biologist _________________ supports a blended point of view stating “we can’t partition the responsibility for aggression, altruism or charisma between DNA and upbringing...”
Theorists on Socialization
Charles H. Cooley, George Herbert Mead, Erik Erikson, Jean Piaget, Lawrence Kohlberg, Carol Gilligan

**Cooley's Looking-Glass Self**

The notion of the “Looking-Glass Self” proposes that, like a mirror, the self develops through a process of self-reflection. That said, one’s self is also established through interactions with others.

**The “Looking-Glass Self” Process**

According to Cooley, the “Looking-Glass Self” process contains three steps:

1. We imagine how our perceived characteristics will be perceived by others.
2. We consider how others’ perceived characteristics are applied to our behaviors.
3. We develop a self-concept.

**Modern Take of “Looking-Glass Self”**

Carol Gilligan and her colleagues used Cooley’s theory to test the theory and showed the importance of relationships in how we internalize others’ perceptions of us. This is why parents influence us more than bank tellers do.

**George Herbert Mead—The Three Stages of the “I-ME” Self**

*Mind, Self, and Society* suggests that the “I” is the part of reality that has both an objective and subjective aspect. Unlike Cooley, Mead agreed that the development of self involves interaction with others.

**“I”**

For Mead, the self consists of two parts: the “I” and the “Me”. These two parts essentially create the self through their interaction. The “I” is the part of us that is an active subject, our sense of who we are. It seeks self-fulfillment, asking “What do I want?”

**“Me”**

In contrast, the “Me” is the part of the self; the part of our self-concept that questions how others might respond to our actions. The “Me” understands the expectations that others give us, and seeks to find a balance to our behaviors from others.

**Three Stages of Self Development**

According to Mead, the self develops in three stages:

1. _____
   - the period from birth to about age 2, and it is the stage which children merely _______ the characteristics of those around them.
2. _____
   - occurs around the ages of 2-4 years, during which children and begin to take on the characteristics of important people in the world.
3. _____
   - this stage begins at 4 years and never truly ends, it is the stage in which we begin to _______ that others have _______ and _______ placed on them—called _______.

**Erik Erikson’s Eight Stages of Development**

proposed that humans develop a personality in psychosocial, or psychological and social, . During each stage, we experience a particular psychosocial
that will be resolved either positively or negatively, and each outcome will have an effect on our ability to deal with the next one.

**Erikson’s 8 Stages**

**Stage 1- Trust vs. Mistrust**

Birth to 1 year
When all an infant’s ________________ and _________________.
Although Erikson argued that some mistrust is necessary to exist in the world, infants who learn mistrust lack self-confidence and eventually become frustrated, withdrawn, suspicious adults.

**Stage 2- Autonomy vs. Shame & Doubt**

2-3 years of age
Parents who create ________________ allow toddlers to learn ________________ and _________________. Overprotective or disapproving parents can lead to children who second-guess themselves.

**Stage 3- Initiative vs. Guilt**

4-5 years of age
Children who receive ________________ and consistent _________________. While learning to take chances. If children receive nothing but ________________ they may develop an overriding sense of _________________. Children at this stage improve their ________________ and become more interested in _________________.

**Stage 4- Industry vs. Inferiority**

6 years to puberty
Doing well in school and making friends help children develop a sense of ________________ or industry. If, however, children have difficulty socializing, they will likely feel a sense of ________________.

**Stage 5- Identity vs. Role Confusion**

Teen years into 20s
If teens successfully answer the question “______________” they develop a strong ________________. If, however, they remain ________________ about their identity, they will likely grow up with an inability to make crucial decisions.

**Stage 6- Intimacy vs. Isolation**

20s into early 40s
______________ (both sexual and nonsexual) is possible with a more-or-less solid sense of identity gained in earlier stages. If young adults still harbor doubts about who they are, then they are likely to become ________________, fear ________________, and root themselves in ________________.

**Stage 7- Generativity vs. Stagnation**

40s into early 60s
Adults in this stage may dedicate their lives to rearing children, to their work, or to some special cause, all in hope of leaving their “______________” on the world. People resolve conflict of generativity versus stagnation by _________________ to future generations. If adults fail to make a contribution to the world, then they remain mired in ________________ and a ________________ lifestyle.

**Stage 8- Integrity vs. Despair**

Late 60s to early 80s
At this time of life, adults look back on their lives and ________________ their ________________ on the world. If the previous stages have been resolved positively, adults are able to approach their ________________ from a _________________. If,
however, they have failed to resolve the conflicts of the previous developmental stages, then they may ____________death and ____________their lives.

Jean Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development

While Erikson’s research focused on ________________, the work of ____________________________focused on ____________________________, which relates to a person’s ability to think and reason. Since the way we think helps shape our self-concept, ____________________________(thinking) plays a significant role in ____________________________.

Piaget found that children don’t think like adults. His four-stage theory of cognitive development has become an important basis for much education theory, particularly as it applies to teaching young children.

Stage 1 - Sensorimotor Stage

___________________________  the stage (birth to 2 years) at which infants learn to experience and think about the world through their senses and motor skills.

When my son was an infant, everything went in his mouth! Regardless if it was food, toys, keys, cell phones, even our cat!

Stage 2 - Preoperational Stage

___________________________  the stage (ages 2-7 years) which the ability to speak grows rapidly.

If you show a child the letters C-A-T, for example, the child is likely to read each individual letter aloud. The child is unlikely to

Stage 3 - Concrete Operational Stage

___________________________  (7 through 12 years old) at which children can think about objects in the world more than one way and start to understand causal connections in their surroundings.

Children learn that even though a plain sheet of white paper is folded into a paper airplane, it is still that same piece of white paper.

Stage 4: Formal Operational Stage

___________________________  (12 years and above) where people become able to comprehend abstract thought.

Piaget’s Arguments

Piaget argued that it could be ____________________________and ____________________________to force children to learn ahead of their cognitive capacities. In other words, it serves no purpose to try to teach geometry to a first grader. Expecting a child to act like an adult is both ____________________________and ____________________________.

Theories of Moral Development

Lawrence Kohlberg
Carol Gilligan

Kohlberg’s Theory of Moral Development

___________________________ suggested that ____________________________occurs on three specific levels:

1. ____________________________level – lasts through elementary school years, children make their moral judgments within a framework of hedonistic (pleasure seeking) principles
2. ____________________________level – arises before puberty; uses the lens of norms and rules to determine right from wrong
3. ____________________________level – third stage refers to a morality based on abstract principles

Carol Gilligan & “Morality of Care”
suggested that Kohlberg’s theories were valid, though only when discussing the development of ________________. To Gilligan, his conclusions were ________________ against women because Kohlberg only studied men initially. oAfter investigating women’s experiences with morality, Gilligan concluded that moral decisions arise from two different principles:
1. The ________________ – morality based for boys generated on the rule of law
2. The ________________ – enables girls to make moral decisions by a standard of how best to help those in need.

Moral Debate?
Gilligan and Kohlberg both agree that moral reasoning follows a ________________ process and that the ________________ affect that process. The precise gender differences may not be as clearly distinguished as Gilligan initially believed, Kohlberg’s age groups may be more flexible than he proposed.

Agents of Socialization
The Family: Parenting Styles
Baumrind’s Styles
______________ Style → a parenting style in which parents listen to their children’s input while consistently enforcing present rules
______________ Style → a parenting style in which parents provide high levels of support but an inconsistent enforcement of rules.
______________ Style → a parenting style in which children experience high levels of social control but low levels of emotional support

Social Class: Opportunities for Socialization
Numerous studies show connections between ________________ and ________________. ________________ research found that ________________ parents focus on their children’s ________________ to authority, whereas ________________ parents showed greater concern about the ________________ for their children’s behavior. Our social class affects us in many ways that we do not anticipate and may not even recognize. Social class affects not only the ________________ of experiences we have, but also their ________________ and ________________.

Neighborhood
Sociologist ________________ looked at how inner-city ________________ brought with it the disadvantages of ________________, ________________, ________________, and rampant ________________. Wilson argued that poor people are truly disadvantaged because their community offers few role models for anything else.

Wilson Continued
Children who grow up in those communities are likely to make ________________. Studies have shown that neighborhood has significant ________________ effects on _____, teen ________________, and high school ________________ rates. Neighborhoods also influence economically privileged children. Children who grow up in more affluent neighborhoods often do ________________ in ________________, have ________________, of ________________, and ________________. 
Neighborhoods can also predict how far you may go in school, showing that the higher the socioeconomic status of the neighborhood, the higher the educational attainment.

**Can we be resocialized?**

___________________________ is the process of learning new ________________________, ________________________, and ________________________ while ________________________ old ones. This process involves more than the kids of secondary socialization that occur when we marry or take a new job.  

*Yoda, the noted Jedi philosopher, says it best in the Empire Strikes Back; sometimes*

**“You must unlearn what you have learned”**

**Experiencing the Total Institution**

The most effective forms of ________________________ occur in ________________________ that ________________________ people from ________________________ so they can be ________________________ and ________________________. People may enter total institutions voluntarily, as in the case of non-draftees that enlist in military boot-camps, or ________________________, as in the case of inmates in mental institutions or prisons.

**Characteristics of Total Institutions**

1. There is ________________________, and activities take place in ________________________.
2. Carefully ________________________ control the participants.
3. Authorities carefully ________________________ from outside the institution.
4. ________________________ and ________________________ are clearly ________________________.
5. A ________________________ exists within the institution.
6. Total institutions ________________________.