

Bomb Shelter Activity

A nuclear attack is incoming.

Only 11 of 20 will fit. The outsiders will die.

The builder of the bomb shelter must be in the shelter or everyone dies.

You have 10 minutes...

Social Stratification

Types of Stratified Societies

- **Stratification:**
- **Egalitarian society:** when all members of an age-sex category have the same access to economic resources, power, and prestige
- **Rank society:** equal access to economic resources & power, but there are social groups with unequal access to status positions and prestige
- **Class society:** social groups have unequal access to economic resources, power, and prestige
 - Open Class:
 - Closed Class/Caste:

Why has stratification emerged?

- Stratification is relatively recent (last 7500 years)
- Stratification began when:
 - Agriculture became popular
 - Fixed settlements and villages were populated
 - Money became used
 - Politics became used more
 - Some specialized jobs surfaced

Egalitarian Societies

- Mbuti Pygmies of Central Africa
 - Not all pygmies are the same, but have the same chance to gain resources, power, and prestige
 - **Status (prestige)** is gained by performing certain tasks such as success in a hunting party
 - Success in hunting provides prestige, but no power—no leaders in hunting parties
 - All economic resources (food from the hunt) is **communally** shared
 - NO ECONOMIC BENEFITS



Rank Societies

- Swazi of South Africa: provided unequal chance to gain prestige to some people (often chiefs) through heredity
 - The farther your family is from the chief's genealogy, the less prestige your family has
 - Chief recognized as descendant of first tribal chief
 - Mother of chief also gains titles and respect and dresses in royal fashion
 - Members of chief's lineage called "Children of the Sun"



- Swazi grant "ownership" of the land to the chief, but he does not run the land—food grown and raised cooperatively
- All Swazis do the same work, live in same types of homes, and eat same foods regardless of rank

Swazis (continued)

- Only power of the chief is to redistribute resources and food to members of tribe and to order work parties to be created
 - Prevents members of tribe from accumulating too many cows or food



Class Societies

- Yankee City case study (1941): six classes emerged after studying 17,000 citizens
 - Open class system
 - Prestige of family is often attributed to the career and wealth of the head of family
 - Other factors of class: area of residence, school, church, clubs, & sports
 - Most common tool used to move up in class is a university education
 - Lower-class persons “***resocialized***” to distance themselves from parents and learn skills, speech, attitudes, and manners of higher classes
 - Often leads to shame in family or original friends

Class	Adjectives
Upper Upper	
Lower Upper	
Upper Middle	
Lower Middle	
Upper Lower	
Lower Lower	

Social Classes of Yankee City in 1941

<i>% of Population</i>	<i>Type of Class</i>	<i>Characteristic Traits of Class</i>
1.4%	Upper Upper	"Old family money"; Endogamous
1.6%	Lower Upper	"Nouveau Riche"; long to marry into upper upper class
10.2%	Upper Middle	Professional men or storeowners; respectable; wish to be accepted by upper class, but never will be
28.1%	Lower Middle	White collar workers such as teachers; respectable homeowners; looked down upon; often 1 st generation immigrants
32.6%	Upper Lower	Poor but honest workers—spend all money on food and rent
25.2%	Lower Lower	Lazy, shiftless, poor, and sexually promiscuous

Class Societies

- Hindu Caste System (closed class)
 - Found in Hindu Indian society
 - 4 distinct castes that all are born into
 - Brahmins (teachers & priests)
 - Kshatriyas (kings & warriors)
 - Vaishyas (merchants)
 - Shudras (farmers & various service providers such as barbers)
 - Members of each caste are born into caste
 - Perform functions of the caste you are born into and that is all you may do
 - Technically illegal in India, but is still practiced



Brahmin priests

Hindu Caste System (continued)



- “Untouchables”—portion of society considered completely unclean and not fit to be in caste

- Perform functions that no “clean” person is willing to do (laundry, working with leather, latrine cleaners, etc.)
- Isolated from society, not allowed in temples, and not permitted to associate with upper castes



Advantages of Being in Higher Caste:

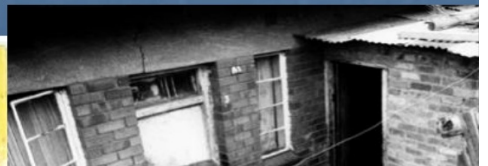
- Economic resources (money, animals, property) are easier to come by
- Prestige and respect is given simply b/c of caste status
- Power is granted only to higher castes
- Sexual dominance for upper caste males
 - Males may have relationships with any female of lower castes (not the untouchables though)
 - Females of upper castes must remain separated from filth
 - No male of lower caste may marry upper caste female

Closed Class Societies (continued)



- South Africa & Apartheid
 - **Apartheid**: “separateness” in Afrikaans—system of ethnic separation that lasted from 1948-1994
 - 4 distinct classes based on race:
 - White
 - Black
 - Colored (mixed race)
 - Indian
 - Education, medical care, and other services were separate for whites and non-whites
 - All non-whites were expected to work as laborers in White industries
 - Blacks had no right to vote in their homeland
 - Nelson Mandela & African National Congress

FOR USE BY WHITE PERSONS



- Rwanda: 3 castes—designed by Belgians & Catholics
 - Tutsi—ruling caste; tall, lean people (15% of population)—10 COWS or EUROPEAN NOSE
 - Hutu—shorter and stockier people (85% of population)
 - Often forced into indentured servitude
 - Twa—pygmy group; hunter-gatherer; forest dweller
- 1960: Hutu revolution
 - Ejected most Tutsi rulers from country
 - Created democratic government but still denied rights to Twa



Rwanda Genocide

- 1990: Tutsi supported government in Uganda led an invasion back into Rwanda—led to civil war between the groups
 - Assassination of 3 Rwandan Presidents led to Rwanda Genocide from April-July 1994
 - Hutu military killed 800,000 Tutsis and Twa
 - Tutsi counteroffensive led to 2 million Hutus fleeing to Zaire
- 1994-2002: successive wars involving Hutus and Tutsis in Rwanda, Uganda, Congo, Burundi, and Zaire killed over 4 million people and displaced many more
- Today: country is rebuilding rapidly with government being controlled “democratically” by Tutsi government

- <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/1534187.stm>







