

## Chapter 1 : The Socialization of To Kill a Mockingbird by anisha sanghera on Prezi

*Socialization is the process through which people are taught to be proficient members of a society. It describes the ways that people come to understand societal norms and expectations, to accept society's beliefs, and to be aware of societal values.*

History of sociology Notions of society and the state of nature have existed for centuries. Thomas and George Mead captivated the research development in their work of how to be a member of society Socialization. Retrieved on October 24, from [http:](http://) Socialization is thus both a cause and an effect of association. Stages of moral development[ edit ] Main article: The first stage is the pre-conventional stage, where a person typically children experience the world in terms of pain and pleasure, with their moral decisions solely reflecting this experience. Erikson " explained the challenges throughout the life course. The first stage in the life course is infancy, where babies learn trust and mistrust. The second stage is toddlerhood where children around the age of two struggle with the challenge of autonomy versus doubt. In stage three, preschool, children struggle to understand the difference between initiative and guilt. Stage four, pre-adolescence, children learn about industriousness and inferiority. In the fifth stage called adolescence, teenagers experience the challenge of gaining identity versus confusion. The sixth stage, young adulthood, is when young people gain insight to life when dealing with the challenge of intimacy and isolation. In stage seven, or middle adulthood, people experience the challenge of trying to make a difference versus self-absorption. In the final stage, stage eight or old age, people are still learning about the challenge of integrity and despair. It is composed of self-awareness and self-image. Mead claimed that the self is not there at birth, rather, it is developed with social experience. Since social experience is the exchange of symbols, people tend to find meaning in every action. Seeking meaning leads us to imagine the intention of others. In effect, others are a mirror in which we can see ourselves. Charles Horton Cooley coined the term looking glass self , which means self-image based on how we think others see us. According to Mead the key to developing the self is learning to take the role of the other. With limited social experience, infants can only develop a sense of identity through imitation. Gradually children learn to take the roles of several others. The final stage is the generalized other, which refers to widespread cultural norms and values we use as a reference for evaluating others. The social pre-wiring hypothesis, on the other hand, shows proof through a scientific study that social behavior is partly inherited and can influence infants and also even influence fetuses. Wired to be social means that infants are not taught that they are social beings, but they are born as prepared social beings. The social pre-wiring hypothesis refers to the ontogeny of social interaction. Also informally referred to as, "wired to be social". The theory questions whether there is a propensity to socially oriented action already present before birth. Research in the theory concludes that newborns are born into the world with a unique genetic wiring to be social. Newborns, not even hours after birth, have been found to display a preparedness for social interaction. This preparedness is expressed in ways such as their imitation of facial gestures. This observed behavior cannot be contributed to any current form of socialization or social construction. Rather, newborns most likely inherit to some extent social behavior and identity through genetics. The main argument is, if there are social behaviors that are inherited and developed before birth, then one should expect twin fetuses to engage in some form of social interaction before they are born. Thus, ten fetuses were analyzed over a period of time using ultrasound techniques. Using kinematic analysis, the results of the experiment were that the twin fetuses would interact with each other for longer periods and more often as the pregnancies went on. Researchers were able to conclude that the performance of movements between the co-twins were not accidental but specifically aimed. Starting from the 14th week of gestation twin fetuses plan and execute movements specifically aimed at the co-twin. These findings force us to predate the emergence of social behavior: Agents, definitions, and Theory. Primary socialization for a child is very important because it sets the ground work for all future socialization. Primary Socialization occurs when a child learns the attitudes, values, and actions appropriate to individuals as members of a particular culture. It is mainly influenced by the immediate family and friends. Secondary socialization[ edit ] Secondary socialization refers to the process of learning what is the appropriate behavior

as a member of a smaller group within the larger society. Basically, it is the behavioral patterns reinforced by socializing agents of society. Secondary socialization takes place outside the home. It is where children and adults learn how to act in a way that is appropriate for the situations they are in. New teachers have to act in a way that is different from pupils and learn the new rules from people around them. Such examples of Secondary Socialization are entering a new profession or relocating to a new environment or society.

**Anticipatory socialization** Anticipatory socialization refers to the processes of socialization in which a person "rehearses" for future positions, occupations, and social relationships. For example, a couple might move in together before getting married in order to try out, or anticipate, what living together will be like. Levine and Cynthia A. Hoffner suggests that parents are the main source of anticipatory socialization in regards to jobs and careers. This occurs throughout the human life cycle. One common example involves resocialization through a total institution, or "a setting in which people are isolated from the rest of society and manipulated by an administrative staff". Resocialization via total institutions involves a two step process: An extreme example would be the process by which a transsexual learns to function socially in a dramatically altered gender role.

**Organizational Socialization Chart** Organizational socialization is the process whereby an employee learns the knowledge and skills necessary to assume his or her organizational role. How actively engaged the employees are in pursuing knowledge affects their socialization process. Socialization functions as a control system in that newcomers learn to internalize and obey organizational values and practices.

**Group Socialization.** Therefore, peer groups have stronger correlations with personality development than parental figures do. Behavioral genetics suggest that up to fifty percent of the variance in adult personality is due to genetic differences. Also, because of already existing genetic similarities with parents, developing personalities outside of childhood home environments would further diversify individuals, increasing their evolutionary success. By branching off from their parents, they can make new friends, which will help them

Dombeck, Mark. Stages[ edit ] Individuals and groups change their evaluations and commitments to each other over time. There is a predictable sequence of stages that occur in order for an individual to transition through a group; investigation, socialization, maintenance, resocialization, and remembrance. During each stage, the individual and the group evaluate each other which leads to an increase or decrease in commitment to socialization. This socialization pushes the individual from prospective, new, full, marginal, and ex member.

**Investigation** This stage is marked by a cautious search for information. The individual compares groups in order to determine which one will fulfill their needs reconnaissance , while the group estimates the value of the potential member recruitment. The end of this stage is marked by entry to the group, whereby the group asks the individual to join and they accept the offer. The acceptance transition point is then reached and the individual becomes a full member. However, this transition can be delayed if the individual or the group reacts negatively.

**Maintenance** During this stage, the individual and the group negotiate what contribution is expected of members role negotiation. Resocialization If the divergence point is reached, the former full member takes on the role of a marginal member and must be resocialized. There are two possible outcomes of resocialization:

**Remembrance** In this stage, former members reminisce about their memories of the group, and make sense of their recent departure. Boys learn to be boys and girls learn to be girls. This "learning" happens by way of many different agents of socialization. The behaviour that is seen to be appropriate for each gender is largely determined by societal, cultural and economic values in a given society. Gender socialization can therefore vary considerably among societies with different values. The family is certainly important in reinforcing gender roles , but so are groups including friends, peers, school, work and the mass media. Gender roles are reinforced through "countless subtle and not so subtle ways" In peer group activities, stereotypic gender roles may also be rejected, renegotiated or artfully exploited for a variety of purposes. She claimed , that boys have a justice perspective meaning that they rely on formal rules to define right and wrong. Girls, on the other hand, have a care and responsibility perspective where personal relationships are considered when judging a situation. Gilligan also studied the effect of gender on self-esteem. Girls struggle to regain their personal strength when moving through adolescence as they have fewer female teachers and most authority figures are men. Sociologists have identified four ways in which parents socialize gender roles in their children: Shaping gender related attributes through toys and activities, differing their

interaction with children based on the sex of the child, serving as primary gender models, and communicating gender ideals and expectations. Researchers have identified five dimensions that commonly appear in the racial socialization literature: Preparation for bias refers to parenting practices focused on preparing children to be aware of, and cope with, discrimination. Promotion of mistrust refers to the parenting practices of socializing children to be wary of people from other races. Egalitarianism refers to socializing children with the belief that all people are equal and should be treated with a common humanity. Members of all societies socialize children both to and through the use of language; acquiring competence in a language, the novice is by the same token socialized into the categories and norms of the culture, while the culture, in turn, provides the norms of the use of language. Planned socialization[ edit ] Planned socialization occurs when other people take actions designed to teach or train others.

**Chapter 2 : SparkNotes: Socialization: Gender Socialization**

*The Socialization of Scout - to Kill a Mockingbird Essay. Jean Louise "Scout" Finch, the narrator of To Kill A Mockingbird, is a very different six-year-old girl, in both her personality traits and in her social position - The Socialization of Scout - to Kill a Mockingbird Essay introduction.*

Let me further explain Killing Us Softly addresses; Woman are being exploited as objects through media such as commercials, modeling, movies, etc, advertising digitally enhanced woman "artificial constructed images" all to send a message that woman are to be perfect, in body, weight, facial features, etc This has gone too far in my opinion. Advertising has gone as far as creating clothing sizes double zero! Inequality in racism, Dark woman have no role whatsoever, Black woman are often portrayed in the "jungle" as exotic animals and or to excel in the entertainment one has to have carcausin features? A culture that promotes sexuality at all cost, dehumanizing woman, I agree with Jean Kilbourne when she states "turning a human being into a thing is almost always the 1st step toward justifying violence against that person" hence she is referring to woman; Sending a clear message to men that woman are objects, we are to be seen not heard. Your worth depends on how you look, Our girls as Jean stated " are taught to inspire to become nothing. He further adds by finally identifying why his perception growing up as a young man was tainted by one of the many agents of socialization he was exposed to, family.. Chapter 6 states "Families are the primary agent of socialization". Porter learned earlier on in his social structure that men were not to cry, they were to be on the prowl, woman are objects. However he sums his lecture up by saying "My liberation as a man is tied to your liberation as a woman. Could have not said it better in my opinion. That is where equality between men and woman can begin. Chapter 6 Socialization identifies the many roles "socialization functions within our society, however socialization varies from culture to culture depending what the norms are within that particular society. Family, schools, media, peer groups, religion, are all agents of socialization. Each setting has its own set of norms, rules, values and beliefs. Socialization evolves throughout time because we are ever adapting and changing throughout our life course. Within my home I have set rules, values and norms by which my home is set on these principals. As simple as we wash our hands before we eat dinner, It is so embedded in my three year old son, when we go out to eat, He knows to go to the public restroom to wash his hands. He already is developing a sense of Selfhood. In conclusion Socialization is a driven force within our culture, with that being said, We as humans are in fact interdependent on one another, We thrive on one another and are very influential to one another.

**Chapter 3 : How Cell Phones Are Killing Face-to-Face Interactions**

*Social Inequality* In the book 'To Kill a Mockingbird' by Harper Lee, racism and social inequality are two central themes. Many different forms of social inequality coexist in the society depicted in the book, as the people of Macomb are [ ].

She attended Huntingdon College in Montgomery 45 , and then studied law at the University of Alabama 46 While attending college, she wrote for campus literary magazines: At both colleges, she wrote short stories and other works about racial injustice, a rarely mentioned topic on such campuses at the time. Hoping to be published, Lee presented her writing in to a literary agent recommended by Capote. An editor at J. Lippincott , who bought the manuscript, advised her to quit the airline and concentrate on writing. Donations from friends allowed her to write uninterrupted for a year. Hohoff was impressed, "[T]he spark of the true writer flashed in every line," she would later recount in a corporate history of Lippincott, [6] but as Hohoff saw it, the manuscript was by no means fit for publication. It was, as she described it, "more a series of anecdotes than a fully conceived novel. The book was published on July 11, I was hoping for a quick and merciful death at the hands of the reviewers but, at the same time, I sort of hoped someone would like it enough to give me encouragement. List of To Kill a Mockingbird characters The story takes place during three years 35 of the Great Depression in the fictional "tired old town" of Maycomb, Alabama, the seat of Maycomb County. It focuses on six-year-old Jean Louise Finch nicknamed Scout , who lives with her older brother, Jeremy nicknamed Jem , and their widowed father, Atticus, a middle-aged lawyer. Jem and Scout befriend a boy named Dill, who visits Maycomb to stay with his aunt each summer. The three children are terrified yet fascinated by their neighbor, the reclusive Arthur "Boo" Radley. The adults of Maycomb are hesitant to talk about Boo, and few of them have seen him for many years. After two summers of friendship with Dill, Scout and Jem find that someone leaves them small gifts in a tree outside the Radley place. Several times the mysterious Boo makes gestures of affection to the children, but, to their disappointment, he never appears in person. Judge Taylor appoints Atticus to defend Tom Robinson, a black man who has been accused of raping a young white woman, Mayella Ewell. Atticus faces a group of men intent on lynching Tom. No seat is available on the main floor, so by invitation of the Rev. Sykes, Jem, Scout, and Dill watch from the colored balcony. Atticus establishes that the accusers 47 Mayella and her father, Bob Ewell, the town drunk 48 are lying. It also becomes clear that the friendless Mayella made sexual advances toward Tom, and that her father caught her and beat her. Finally, he attacks the defenseless Jem and Scout while they walk home on a dark night after the school Halloween pageant. The mysterious man carries Jem home, where Scout realizes that he is Boo Radley. Sheriff Tate arrives and discovers that Bob Ewell has died during the fight. The sheriff argues with Atticus about the prudence and ethics of charging Jem whom Atticus believes to be responsible or Boo whom Tate believes to be responsible. Boo asks Scout to walk him home, and after she says goodbye to him at his front door he disappears again. Soon Atticus takes her to bed and tucks her in, before leaving to go back to Jem. Autobiographical elements Lee has said that To Kill a Mockingbird is not an autobiography , but rather an example of how an author "should write about what he knows and write truthfully". After they were convicted, hanged and mutilated, [14] he never tried another criminal case. Although more of a proponent of racial segregation than Atticus, he gradually became more liberal in his later years. Lee modeled the character of Dill on her childhood friend, Truman Capote , known then as Truman Persons. Both Lee and Capote loved to read, and were atypical children in some ways: Lee was a scrappy tomboy who was quick to fight, and Capote was ridiculed for his advanced vocabulary and lisp. They became good friends when both felt alienated from their peers; Capote called the two of them "apart people". He was hidden until virtually forgotten; he died in After a series of letters appeared claiming Lett had been falsely accused, his sentence was commuted to life in prison. He died there of tuberculosis in However, in , Lee stated that she had in mind something less sensational, although the Scottsboro case served "the same purpose" to display Southern prejudices. Part of the beauty is that she Her art is visual, and with cinematographic fluidity and subtlety we see a scene melting into another scene without jolts of transition. After Dill promises to marry her, then spends too much time with Jem, Scout reasons the best way to get him to pay attention to her is to beat him up, which she does several

times. Lee is doing the mocking of education, the justice system, and her own society by using them as subjects of her humorous disapproval. She is so distracted and embarrassed that she prefers to go home in her ham costume, which saves her life. The grotesque and near-supernatural qualities of Boo Radley and his house, and the element of racial injustice involving Tom Robinson, contribute to the aura of the Gothic in the novel. Furthermore, in addressing themes such as alcoholism, incest, rape, and racial violence, Lee wrote about her small town realistically rather than melodramatically. She portrays the problems of individual characters as universal underlying issues in every society. Just as the novel is an illustration of the changes Jem faces, it is also an exploration of the realities Scout must face as an atypical girl on the verge of womanhood. As one scholar writes, "To Kill a Mockingbird can be read as a feminist Bildungsroman, for Scout emerges from her childhood experiences with a clear sense of her place in her community and an awareness of her potential power as the woman she will one day be. Don Noble, editor of a book of essays about the novel, estimates that the ratio of sales to analytical essays may be a million to one. Christopher Metress writes that the book is "an icon whose emotive sway remains strangely powerful because it also remains unexamined". However, she gave some insight into her themes when, in a rare letter to the editor, she wrote in response to the passionate reaction her book caused: The South itself, with its traditions and taboos, seems to drive the plot more than the characters. Inevitably, despite its mid-century setting, the story told from the perspective of the South voices the conflicts, tensions, and fears induced by this transition. Chura notes the icon of the black rapist causing harm to the representation of the "mythologized vulnerable and sacred Southern womanhood". Furthermore, the victim of racial injustice in To Kill a Mockingbird was physically impaired, which made him unable to commit the act he was accused of, but also crippled him in other ways. The theme of racial injustice appears symbolically in the novel as well. For example, Atticus must shoot a rabid dog, even though it is not his job to do so. Lee even uses dreamlike imagery from the mad dog incident to describe some of the courtroom scenes. Jones writes, "[t]he real mad dog in Maycomb is the racism that denies the humanity of Tom Robinson I mean different kinds of black people and white people both, from poor white trash to the upper crust—the whole social fabric. When Scout embarrasses her poorer classmate, Walter Cunningham, at the Finch home one day, Calpurnia, their black cook, chastises and punishes her for doing so. Dubose; the lower-class Ewells, and the Cunninghams who are equally poor but behave in vastly different ways; the wealthy but ostracized Mr. Dolphus Raymond; and Calpurnia and other members of the black community. Atticus is the moral center of the novel, however, and he teaches Jem one of the most significant lessons of courage. One writer remarks, "Mayella Ewell also has an influence; Scout watches her destroy an innocent man in order to hide her desire for him. Apart from Atticus, the fathers described are abusers. Radley imprisons his son in his house to the extent that Boo is remembered only as a phantom. Bob Ewell and Mr. Radley represent a form of masculinity that Atticus does not, and the novel suggests that such men, as well as the traditionally feminine hypocrites at the Missionary Society, can lead society astray. Atticus stands apart as a unique model of masculinity; as one scholar explains: Claudia Durst Johnson writes that "a greater volume of critical readings has been amassed by two legal scholars in law journals than by all the literary scholars in literary journals". Many social codes are broken by people in symbolic courtrooms: Dolphus Raymond has been exiled by society for taking a black woman as his common-law wife and having interracial children; Mayella Ewell is beaten by her father in punishment for kissing Tom Robinson; by being turned into a non-person, Boo Radley receives a punishment far greater than any court could have given him. The titular mockingbird is a key motif of this theme, which first appears when Atticus, having given his children air-rifles for Christmas, allows their Uncle Jack to teach them to shoot. However, scholar Christopher Metress connects the mockingbird to Boo Radley: Atticus, he was real nice," to which he responds, "Most people are, Scout, when you finally see them. Dave claims that because every character has to face, or even suffer defeat, the book takes on elements of a classical tragedy. She guides the reader in such judgments, alternating between unabashed adoration and biting irony. It underlines no cause To Kill a Mockingbird is a novel of strong contemporary national significance. Some lamented the use of poor white Southerners, and one-dimensional black victims, [87] and Granville Hicks labeled the book "melodramatic and contrived". Somebody ought to say what it is. A survey of secondary books read by students between grades 9–12 in the U.S. Its bloodless

liberal humanism is sadly dated". Atticus Finch I promised myself that when I grew up and I was a man, I would try to do things just as good and noble as what Atticus had done for Tom Robinson. As scholar Alice Petry explains, "Atticus has become something of a folk hero in legal circles and is treated almost as if he were an actual person. The editorial sparked a flurry of responses from attorneys who entered the profession because of him and esteemed him as a hero. The American Library Association reported that *To Kill a Mockingbird* was number 21 of the most frequently challenged books of 1990." This has led to disparate perceptions that the novel has a generally positive impact on race relations for white readers, but a more ambiguous reception by black readers. In one high-profile case outside the U.S. The terminology in this novel subjects students to humiliating experiences that rob them of their self-respect and the respect of their peers. We believe that the English Language Arts curriculum in Nova Scotia must enable all students to feel comfortable with ideas, feelings and experiences presented without fear of humiliation *To Kill a Mockingbird* is clearly a book that no longer meets these goals and therefore must no longer be used for classroom instruction. Young views the novel as "an act of humanity" in showing the possibility of people rising above their prejudices. And most white people in the South were good people.

*Social isolation is a growing epidemic, one that's increasingly recognized as having dire physical, mental and emotional consequences. Credit Credit Damon Winter/The New York Times.*

Many different forms of social inequality coexist in the society depicted in the book, as the people of Macomb are very rigid in their ways. This is because the book takes place in a time at which there was much racism and social inequality. In Macomb, firstly there is discrimination between rich and poor white people, who do not often interact with each other. There is also racism against blacks by all white people in society, both rich and poor. Black people are denied basic rights and discriminated against in this town. Lastly, there is racism between the lowest classes of the community: In a small bigoted town like Macomb, social inequality is highly prevalent. Discrimination against poor white people in the community is evident through the treatment of the Cunningham and the Ells. The wealthy white people treat the poor whites with contempt. Aunt Alexandra refuses to let her niece interact with someone of such low status and forbids Scout to have him as her friend. Further, the Ells have the lowest status of everyone in the town because they are poor; as a result, they are social outcasts in the eyes of white members of the community. The people of Macomb are very class conscious, because it is very important for each individual to feel as though they are better than someone else. Therefore, people rarely challenge the social hierarchy and there is very little interaction between rich and poor whites. Despite their differences, rich and poor whites are united through one shared view: In a small town like Macomb, it is very difficult to contradict the discriminatory practices that have been upheld for so many years; as such, there is much racism in Macomb. Because of this unjust discrimination, blacks were stripped of all rights; white people were unwilling to accept blacks as their equals. For example, Tom Robinson, a benevolent and innocent black man, is accused of raping a poor white woman whereas in reality, it is the white woman, Malay Lowell, who makes advances towards Tom Robinson. During the time at which the novel is set, it was unacceptable for a woman to make advances towards a man. Further, it was completely forbidden for whites and blacks to have sexual relationships. Bob Lowell is well aware of these unwritten laws and does not want his daughter to be outcast for defying the molly accepted social practices. Therefore, Bob Lowell places the blame on Tom Robinson instead, knowing that Tom will be found guilty even though he is innocent. Though the evidence is indisputable that Tom did not rape Malay Lowell, he is still found guilty by the all white Jury. This is because though Tom is innocent, the all- white Jury is too biased and prejudiced to believe the word of a black man. To do this would be to go against unwritten laws against interracial relationships. To question the social structure during that time was unheard of; no matter how low in status social communication between white and colored people. The other apparent type of social inequality in the town of Macomb is racism against blacks by poor whites. Lowell shows his contempt based on biases and prejudices by accusing Tom of raping his daughter. Any type of interracial relationship between a black man and a white woman is completely unheard of, and for a white woman to desire a black man is unimaginable. Part of the reason for this racism is that impoverished whites feel that heir status is threatened by blacks, and want to feel that though they are not very high in the social structure, they are at least higher in status than someone: The last type of social inequality is the disparity between men and women. During that time, women were not considered equal to men and as such, there was a particular way in which women were expected to act and certain practices they had to follow. For example, women had to act in a very proper and ladylike way. This is evident through the treatment of Scout by Aunt Alexandra. Aunt Alexandra is very milliampp with the expectations of women and how women are supposed to act. She attempts to shape Scout into the kind of lady that society will approve of. Aunt Alexandra believes that Scout is too boyish. However, this relationship was also unacceptable because for a woman to make advances towards a man was not socially acceptable at that time. Furthermore, if a man were to make advances towards a Oman, it was her duty to stop him. As is evident, women had a predefined role that they had to fit into that society had created for them. It is very evident that Macomb is a small town in which there is much racism, and social status greatly determines what kind of life you will lead. The different types of social inequality are an important theme in the novel, and

Harper Lee shows that a small town like Macomb that looks flawless on the surface actually has many imperfections and serious flaws like discrimination based on color, class and gender, incest, prejudice, and rape. Choose Type of service.

**Chapter 5 : What are three examples of social prejudice in 'To Kill a Mockingbird'? | eNotes**

*To Kill a Mockingbird: Discrimination Against Race, Gender, and Class Scout and Jem sit with their father, Atticus. Harper Lee's classic novel To Kill a Mockingbird centers on a young girl named Jean Louise "Scout" Finch.*

February 13, Donald Trump and Paul Ryan finally pushed their tax reform. The new tax plan, aimed at restoring larger amounts of wealth to corporations and wealthy individuals, is the largest example of reform in decades. The Republican authors of the bill have been quiet on their plan to fix the deficit, but the consensus is Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid reform. How will that sit with President Trump? More importantly, how will that sit with Americans? Going after Social Security on Day 1 U. But the most interesting thing this lawmaker said about entitlement reform? Will Trump break his promise? Will Trump go back on his promise? Trump has many flaws, both personal and professional. If he truly wants to keep his promise through the next three years, Trump will have a major challenge ahead. This politician is out to get so-called entitlements. If Vice President Mike Pence were amenable to signing such a bill, it would be a major possibility. We need to stop calling these programs welfare. Bush not to privatize the system. With few exceptions, American workers put 7. These Americans will feel the most pain if Social Security gets cut. The Cheat Sheet analyzed states whose populations are the worst with money , are least likely to be saving for retirement , and have the largest senior population. Put all these financial factors together, and it could become a not-so-perfect storm. Here are 8 places where Americans are banking on Social Security the most. California Retirement success means living within your means. Get Rich Slowly and CreditCards. But who could blame them? Their cost of living is sky high, and they have an income tax rate as high as Unless retirees have millions in the bank " and most do not " Californians will be relying greatly on Social Security payouts for daily living. Many residents in this state rely on Social Security as their only source of income. And 3 in 10 rank this monthly payment as their sole source of income. Arizona Arizona will pay out billions in Social Security to beneficiaries. A substantial population of senior residents means this state will rely heavily younger resident contributions to fund its Social Security program. For older residents, it seems paying off debt took a front seat to saving for retirement, meaning Social Security will be a welcome payout for Arizona retirees each month. We go way north for our next state. Alaska Alaskans had the highest credit card debt. With such debt looming, it makes sense residents in the Frontier State would be heavily reliant on guaranteed income, such as Social Security. Maryland Retirees will need Social Security to live in Maryland. This is not necessarily due to its large senior population, but rather its reputation for bad money management. And the cost of living is steeper than most. This means retirees will be practically stalking the mailman for their monthly Social Security check to make ends meet. The cost of living and taxes are high, making it difficult for any retirees to fund a rewarding lifestyle without substantial savings to fall back on. The fate of Vermont 2. Vermont There is a large senior population in Vermont. Social Security or bust on the big island 1. Hawaii The state most reliant on Social Security is Hawaii. While many retirees flock to the state to enjoy sublime weather year-round, sticker shock takes hold almost immediately thereafter. Without that Social Security check, retirees could find themselves kicking it with the beach bums sooner rather than later.

*Socialization in To Kill a Mockingbird By: Anisha Sanghera Defining Socialization. Socialization is defined as a life-long learning process, where individuals gain social skills, knowledge, customs, values etc., which allow them to integrate into society.*

You can catch the subtle tone in their voice, see their expression as it changes from sad to outraged, and you can look them in the eye to see if you trust them. For young people especially, having a cell phone or iPod in hand and at the ready is the default mode while walking the streets. That means much less chance of conversation with the people who populate their real lives. Last weekend I went back for a reunion of old friends at my alma mater, the University of Missouri-Columbia, located in the heartland of America. While wandering around campus, I noticed that just about every student had a cell phone out to read text messages or check voicemails as they walked around – whether they had friends nearby or not. What was once something you did in private or during downtime has now become an obsession. We all need to find out what else is going on at other locations, to the detriment of the current situation happening right there in front of us. I want to know what they have to say more than what you have to say to me now. Last year when I visited London, I noticed an acute case of what I call gadget haze, with so many hipster urbanites connected at all times to smart phones or MP3 players. When I got lost, I asked a woman if I was near SoHo, and it took a moment for her to realize that someone real in front of her was actually talking to her. Slowly, she removed herself from her bubble, took off her headset, asked me to repeat what I said. Eventually she pointed me in the right direction and put the headset back on. It was almost as though I was talking to her in a foreign language. She had to take a moment to come out of her reverie, to literally come back to the present moment and the place where she stood to talk to someone right in front of her. With ever more immersive experiences on mobile devices – from music to TV to games – I wonder whether the gadget haze will grow thicker and thicker, making it even more difficult for others to break through. Killing Time, Killing the Moment Of course, I am not anti-technology and am in awe of the iPhone just like the next gadget freak. We often joke about his techno-habit and how hard it is to break, but the joke gets old when it becomes reality. In many cases, having a cell phone around can be a huge help. In emergencies, you can call the police or a friend quickly. The problem is that despite all our raging against bad cell phone habits, they persist unabated. It might be safe for the pilot, but not for the rest of us stuck next to people gabbing on their phones endlessly for entire flights. You just know it will happen. Crying babies, by comparison, will start to sound like the London Symphony Orchestra. When I went back to my old college, I met up with a friend about my age i. There have even been studies showing that cell phones are causing the same problems as other addictive behavior. Or perhaps they will prefer to sit around and listen to their own iPods separately rather than having the shared experience of hearing music on a stereo system. About the only counterbalance to our techno-obsession is the growing trend of public places such as libraries and restaurants that ban or block cell phone usage. What do you think? Are we as a society becoming obsessed with cell phones, texting and portable MP3 players? Share your thoughts in the comments below. Cynthia Brumfield describes her own gadget haze in a great post on IP Democracy. She was plugged into her iPhone on a recent flight and had no memory of what happened around her for hours and hours: Then it hit me: Others were quick to counter that technology has actually made us more connected to people rather than just disconnected with our present situation. Smart phones allow people to be connected to the Internet for sports scores, news and weather updates – all at your fingertips no matter what your social situation.

## Chapter 7 : Social Classes of To Kill A Mockingbird | Teen Ink

*Social Inequality* In the book 'To Kill a Mockingbird' by Harper Lee, racism and social inequality are two central themes. Many different forms of social inequality coexist in the society depicted in the book, as the people of Maycomb are very rigid in their ways.

Table of Contents Gender Socialization Society expects different attitudes and behaviors from boys and girls. Gender socialization is the tendency for boys and girls to be socialized differently. Boys are raised to conform to the male gender role, and girls are raised to conform to the female gender or role. A gender role is a set of behaviors, attitudes, and personality characteristics expected and encouraged of a person based on his or her sex. Influence of Biology Experts disagree on whether differences between males and females result from innate, biological differences or from differences in the ways that boys and girls are socialized. In other words, experts disagree on whether differences between men and women are due to nature, nurture, or some combination of both. There are some significant differences between female and male brains. The language center in the male brain is usually in the dominant usually left hemisphere, whereas females use both hemispheres of the brain to process language. This may explain why females seem to have stronger communication skills and relish interpersonal communication more than males and why, on average, girls learn to speak and read earlier than boys. Influence of Family Every culture has different guidelines about what is appropriate for males and females, and family members may socialize babies in gendered ways without consciously following that path. For example, in American society, the color pink is associated with girls and the color blue with boys. The toys and games parents select for children are often unconsciously intended to socialize them into the appropriate gender roles. Girls receive dolls in an attempt to socialize them into future roles as mothers. Since women are expected to be more nurturing than men, giving a girl a doll teaches her to care for it and fosters the value of caring for others. When boys receive dolls, they are likely to be action figures designed to bring out the alleged aggressive tendencies in boys. Influence in Education As children enter the educational system, traditional expectations for boys and girls continue. In the past, much research focused on how teachers were shortchanging girls in the classroom. Teachers would focus on boys, calling on them more and challenging them. Because boys were believed to be more analytical, teachers assumed they would excel in math and science. Teachers encouraged them to go into careers that require a lot of math and science, such as computer science or engineering. Research from the late s, however, indicates that the current educational climate is failing boys. Boys are falling behind girls in school. The dropout rate for boys is rising. More boys are being diagnosed as learning disabled. The number of boys applying to college has declined. Girls mature more quickly than boys and are able to focus and concentrate in class more easily. Studies show that boys are more physically active than girls. This difference is greater when children are in elementary school. Boys may be less able to sit still during a lesson. They are often sent out of class as disruptive, which puts them behind in the schoolwork and can reinforce their problems in the classroom. Meet the Parents , a movie starring Ben Stiller, got laughs nationwide for presenting a main character who was a male nurse. The fact that a male pursuing a career in nursing still seems laughable shows how ingrained some gender roles still are. Influence on Career Choice If cultural expectations dictate that girls are more compassionate and nurturing than boys, then parents, teachers, and counselors will steer them toward fields that require patience and concern for other people, such as nursing, social work, or elementary school teaching. Though a girl who expresses a desire to become a nuclear engineer would probably no longer be explicitly discouraged, a boy with a similar goal would probably encounter more encouragement. Women working in traditionally male occupations often hit a glass ceiling, an invisible barrier that keeps women from reaching executive positions. Men who work in traditionally female occupations, such as nursing, social work, or elementary school teaching, are often viewed as more qualified than women. These men often benefit from a glass escalator; they are paid more and promoted more quickly than their female counterparts.

**Chapter 8 : Social Inequality in to Kill a Mockingbird Essay Example | Graduateway**

*To Kill a Mockingbird* by Harper Lee Words | 3 Pages. *To Kill a Mockingbird* is a novel written by Harper Lee and published in It was a very successful book, winning the Pulitzer Prize and becoming a modern American classic.

A girl named Genie was found in the United States in When she was remembered at night, she was put to bed in a homemade straitjacket. There were no radios or televisions in the house, people spoke in hushed tones, and the only language Genie heard was an occasional obscenity from her father. He hated noise, and if Genie made any sound her father would growl at her like a dog or beat her with a stick. As a result of her confinement, Genie could not walk and her eyes could not focus beyond the boundaries of her room. She was malnourished, incontinent, and salivated constantly [Curtiss, ]. Despite all this, when the psychologist Susan Curtiss first met her, Genie was alert, curious, and intensely eager for human contact. When frightened or frustrated she would erupt into silent frenzies of rage--flailing about, scratching, spitting, throwing objects, but never uttering a sound. Aside from not speaking, her lack of socialization was apparent in her behavior: She would urinate in unacceptable places, go up to someone in a store and take whatever she liked of theirs, and peer intently into the faces of strangers at close range. Although Curtiss worked with her for several years, Genie never developed language abilities beyond those of a 4-year-old, and she ended up being placed in an institution. The story of Genie shows the importance of socialization in human society. Socialization refers to the preparation of newcomers to become members of an existing group and to think, feel, and act in ways the group considers appropriate. Such widely diverse situations as child rearing, teaching someone a new game, orienting a new member of an organization, preparing someone who has been in sales work to become a manager, or acquainting an immigrant with the life and culture of a new society are all instances of socialization. Socialization is a central process in social life. Its importance has been noted by sociologists for a long time, but their image of it has shifted over the last hundred years. In the early years of American sociology, socialization was equated with civilization. The issue was one of taming fierce individualists so they would willingly cooperate with others on common endeavors. This nature had to be shaped to conform to socially acceptable ways of behaving. As time went on, however, socialization came to be seen more and more as the end result-- that is, as internalization. Society was seen as the primary factor responsible for how individuals learned to think and behave. This view is evident in the work of functionalist Talcott Parsons, who gave no hint that the result of socialization might be uncertain or might vary from person to person. If people failed to play their expected roles or behaved strangely, functionalists explained this in terms of incomplete or inadequate socialization. Such people were said to be "unsocialized"--they had not yet learned what was expected of them. The trouble is, they might very well know what was expected but simply be rejecting it. Someone who runs a red light, for example, knows perfectly well that one is not supposed to do that but is doing it anyway. The possibility that individuals might have needs, desires, values, or behaviors different from those that society expects or demands of them was not seriously considered by functionalists. As Parsons used the term "internalization," it referred to the tendency for individuals to accept particular values and norms and to conform to them in their conduct. Dennis Wrong deplored this view of internalization as being an "oversocialized" conception of human beings. It left no room for the "animal" or biological side of human existence, where motivational drives might conflict with the discipline of internalized social norms. Functionalists deny the presence in humans "of motivational forces bucking against the hold that social discipline has over them" Wrong, , p. Individual drives do sometimes conflict with social expectations, however. For example, a common theme in movies and TV is that of married people becoming involved in sexual relationships with persons other than their spouses. They know they are not supposed to have an affair, but they do so anyway. Undoubtedly as a reaction to the overly determined Parsonian view of socialization, a group of interpretive sociologists has reasserted the independence of individuals. The interpretive perspective sees socialization as an interactive process. Individuals negotiate their definitions of the situation with others. A couple, for example, may negotiate between themselves a conception of marriage that is sharply different from the view of marriage held by people in the larger society. The interpretive view offers an

"undersocialized" view of human behavior, since it tends to minimize the importance of historical social structures and the deep internalization of social values and norms. But the innovative couple may find that their personally developed conception of marriage is challenged or undermined by friends, in-laws, legal systems, employers, or others. Both the functionalist and the interpretive views of socialization are incomplete. Each is relevant for understanding some features, but both tend to ignore other important aspects of social life. It is useful to combine the helpful points of each approach into a more complete view of socialization. Wentworth proposes exactly such a synthesis. He suggests that an adequate view of socialization must leave room for free will and human autonomy, though noting the patterned social structures and processes that influence individuals. It may also explain why resocialization programs such as those designed to rehabilitate criminals, drug addicts, alcoholics, or sex offenders often have relatively low rates of success. We can distinguish three major aspects of socialization: 1. The context in which it occurs 2. The actual content and processes people use to socialize others 3. The results arising from those contexts and processes

The context is like the theater or stage in which socialization occurs. Social context includes culture, language, and social structures such as the class, ethnic, and gender hierarchies of a society. Context also includes social and historical events, power and control in social life, and the people and institutions with whom individuals come in contact in the course of their socialization. The content and process of socialization is like the play, the lines, and the actors. It includes the structure of the socializing activity--how intense and prolonged it is, who does it, how it is done, whether it is a total experience or only a partial process, how aware the individual is of alternatives, and how attractive those alternatives are. Content refers specifically to what is passed from member to novice. Processes are those interactions that convey to new members how they are to speak, behave, think, and even feel. The view of socialization as an interactive process stands in contrast to the deterministic views of how socialization occurs. Old and new members interact, and in the process exercise mutual influence on each other. Outcomes may properly be defined as what happens later, after someone has been exposed to particular content and processes. New members may learn the behaviors, attitudes, and values that old members hoped they would learn. What do these include? First and foremost among humans is learning how to speak and to apply the rules of language to creating new sentences. Even learning to walk in an upright position appears to be the result of socialization. Each of these offers possibilities and limitations that may influence socialization. The Biological Context Biological features are regularly suggested as sources of human behavior. Sociobiologists see Chapter 3 suggest that some human capacities may be "wired into" our biological makeup. For example, even newborn babies seem to strive for maximum social interaction. They move their heads back and forth in burrowing or "rooting" motions looking for milk; they have powerful, grasping fingers that cling tightly to other human fingers or bodies; and they move so as to maximize body contact with their caregivers. These facts suggest that infants are born wanting human contact. Sociobiologists argue that traits which aid survival and reproduction like learning not to eat things that induce vomiting will survive, whereas others like unusual whiteness in certain animals, which makes them easier prey will tend to die out. Although this evidence suggests that biological factors clearly play a role in development, it does not show that all human behavior is biologically determined. Biology sets the stage, on which a very broad range of human behavior occurs. Most or all of the important differences between societies are due to social rather than biological factors. As educators have become more aware of children with "learning disabilities," they have begun to wonder if some conditions, such as those labeled "dyslexia" that is, the inability to grasp the meaning of something one reads are due to the incomplete development of certain nerve pathways in the brain that may scramble signals on the way to the brain, making it likely that children will "see" bs instead of ds, qs rather than ps, and so forth. Such problems may be part of the biological context of socialization. They may interact in significant ways with psychological and social factors during socialization and have important effects on the outcomes-- for example, if children are labeled retarded or develop a sense of worthlessness, they may be less likely to learn. In short, biology provides rich potential for becoming human and may present general tendencies, such as the tendency to seek out social interaction or to use language, but it does not determine the particular form such social development takes. The Psychological Context Emotional States and the Unconscious The primary factor in the psychological context of socialization is the psychological state of

the person being socialized. Psychological states include feelings such as fear, anger, grief, love, and happiness or a sense of emotional deprivation. Strongly feeling one or more of these emotions might very well inhibit or promote socialization of a particular kind. Fear may make it difficult for young children to be socialized in school, whereas people in love may learn very quickly what makes their loved ones happy. Emotions can also influence how individuals perceive the content of socialization, whether in becoming a member of a family group or a religious sect. Knowing something about the feelings of the people involved in the psychological context helps explain the results of the socialization process.

**Cognitive Development Theories** A number of psychologists emphasize the series of stages through which humans progress. Although emotional concerns can be involved, these theorists focus on cognitive intellectual development, which occurs in a systematic, universal sequence through a series of stages. The most influential theorist of intellectual development was the Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget. Whether or not they all agree on the unfolding of specific stages, cognitive development theorists see children as increasingly trying to make sense of their social worlds as they grow up. Children try to see patterns in the way things happen. Social contexts influence individual development. Culture exists before the socialization of new members begins. Parents, for example, do not need to decide alone what they are going to teach their children, since much of what they will pass along they have themselves learned through socialization. Besides culture, individuals are affected by social and historical events and by a number of individuals who actively try to socialize them.

**Social and Historical Events** Major social and historical events can be a force in socializing an entire generation. Such major events as the Great Depression of the 1930s, the Holocaust in Europe during World War II, or the civil rights movement that took shape in the United States in the 1950s have profound implications for individual socialization. Elder (1982) compared children whose families were very poor during the 1930s with others whose families were more comfortable. Those suffering greater deprivation depended less on formal education for their life achievements and more on effort and accomplishment outside of education. Their health as adults tended to be affected negatively by their economic hardships. Finally, they tended to value marriage and family more highly as a result of their economic deprivation. Elder (1982) Thus individuals who live in extraordinary times appear to be influenced by the historical events around them.

## Chapter 9 : An Introduction to Sociology

*This scene relates to the theme manners and polite society because it shows that the society is not very safe all the time as most people think.*

Hire Writer Social Inequality Think of social inequality. Is it fair for people to be ranked and divided simply because of their social status? People are being treated according to their social classes by the colour of their skin or their family background or financial status, all aspects that we do not have a choice in. They are on the top of the pyramid, simply because of their status and wealth; people will treat them differently to how they would treat us commoners. They are deemed superior simply because they are the Royals, but it is only because they were born into that family with a silver spoon in their mouths. What about those homeless people on the streets? Would you treat them the same way you would treat the royals? In *To Kill a Mockingbird*, the Finches were a pretty well off family with Atticus being related to nearly everyone in town and his job as a lawyer provided sufficient money to support his family. The Cunningham family on the other hand, are poor farmers that try to scrape along with what they have. Although the Cunninghams are poor, they are respectable because they find other ways to pay instead of money. Even if the Cunninghams were poor, they were nothing compared to the Ewells. The Ewells were considered the worst of the worst with their uncouth manners and language. Most people avoided them but felt sorry for them just like Tom did for Mayella. However he helping her only led to landing him a court case and ultimately death. But even below the Ewells on the social pyramid is the black community. They are deemed even worse than the Ewells because they are Negroes. The colour of their skin decided their social status and people judged them simply because of that. They put up with far worse treatment than the Ewells or the Cunninghams. It is pigeonholing people into someone might not be. Social status does not decide the people we are and people should be treated equally no matter what. Harper developed the traits of honour and loyalty through her portrayal of *To Kill a Mockingbird*: This concept, the senseless persecution of an innocent individual, is central to *To Kill a Mockingbird* Pages: There is courage in almost every single character in this book. Jem, Scout and Atticus.