**Social Stratification**

\**ranking of people or groups according to their unequal access to scarce resources*.

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| Stratification | \*usually based on income, wealth, power, and prestige.  \*each layer creates a social class in a particular society. |
| History | \*Existed since first civilizations, but Karl Marx applied it to industrial societies.  \*Bourgeoisie- class that owns the means of production (factories).  \*Proletariat- class that provides labor.  \*Large income/wealth distribution in the US. |
| Dimensions | \*Income/wealth, power, and prestige.  \*Power can be political or economic.  \*Prestige usually relates to recognition, respect, and admiration. |
| Reading | You Are What You Wear p. 249 |
| Explaining Stratification | \*Functionalism- most qualified fill the most important positions.  \*Conflict Theory- inequality exists because some people exploit others.  \*Symbolic Interactionism- ‘labeling’- people see themselves as superior or inferior based on society’s strata. |
| Reading | Who’s Popular and Who’s Not p. 253 |

Activity: Pick a group/culture different from yourself and identify similarities and/or differences in the stratification of that society. Post onto our Team Channel. Comment on at least ONE other student’s post.

Examples: You vs. Parent’s generation on popularity. American vs. Swedish culture on economic stratification. Middle School v. High School prestige. These are just examples and you can choose your own.