



Day 3 –

Socialization

Learning to “Behave”

“All the cool kids like peer pressure!”



Objectives

- ▶ **Understand the sociological ways family influences us**
- ▶ **Compare and contrast norms and values**
- ▶ **Debate nature vs. nurture in anthropology**
- ▶ **Terms:**
 - ▶ Family
 - ▶ Marriage
 - ▶ Enculturation
 - ▶ Socialization
 - ▶ Norm
 - ▶ Taboo
 - ▶ Values
 - ▶ Peer Pressure
 - ▶ “Nature Vs. Nurture”

Remind Me...

- ▶ What is Evolution?
- ▶ What Order do Humans belong to?
- ▶ How have they changed over time biologically?
- ▶ How have humans changed NOT biologically?
- ▶ *Today we look at not just changes, but also how humans “learn” to be “human” - and it turns out, our “family” has a LOT to do with that...*

But First...

► *Since I forgot to include this term in our last lesson.... ☺*

Family

► **The most basic human “units”**

► **CAN be biologically related, but also culturally related**

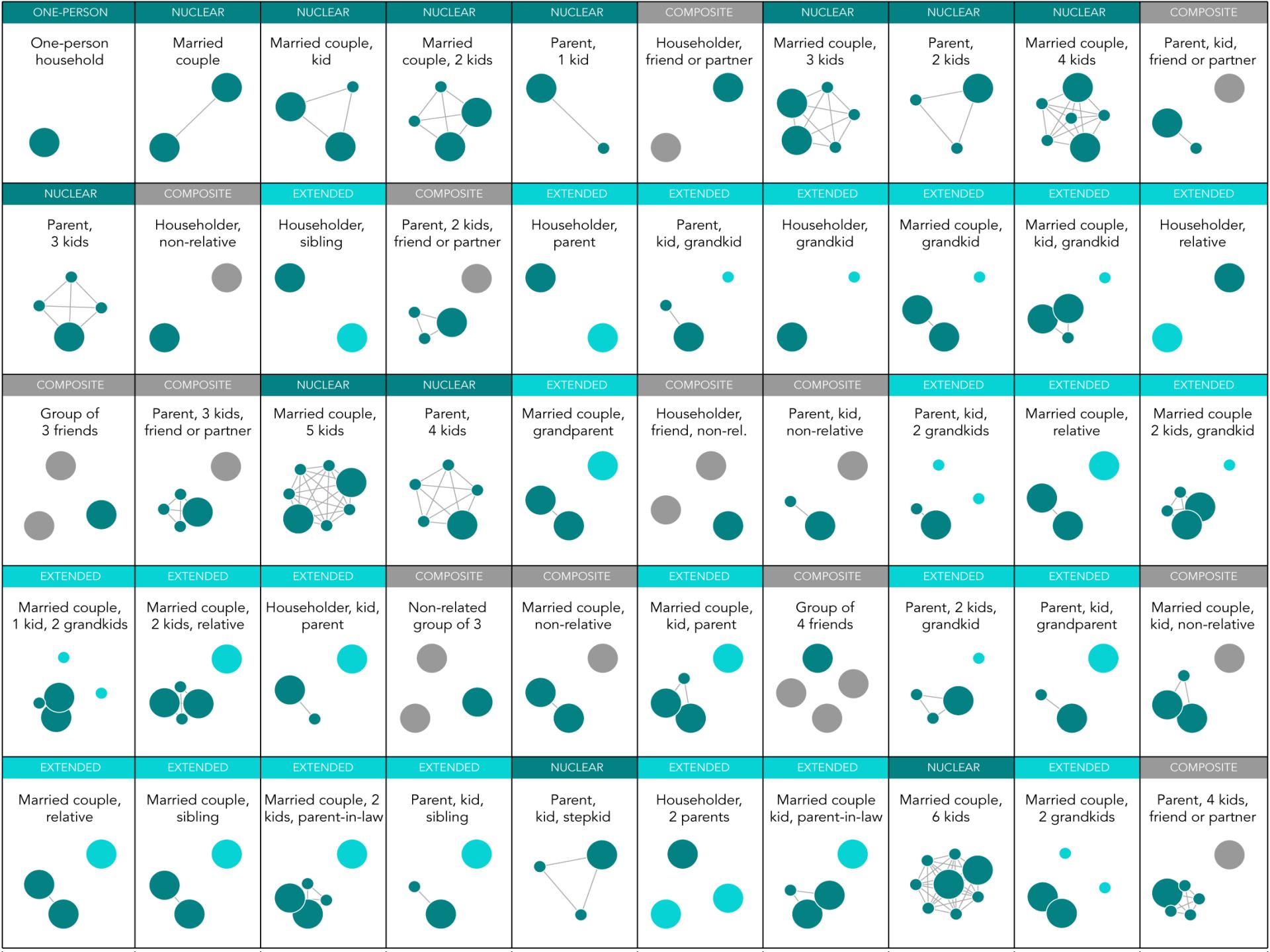
► **Father, Mother, Child(ren)**

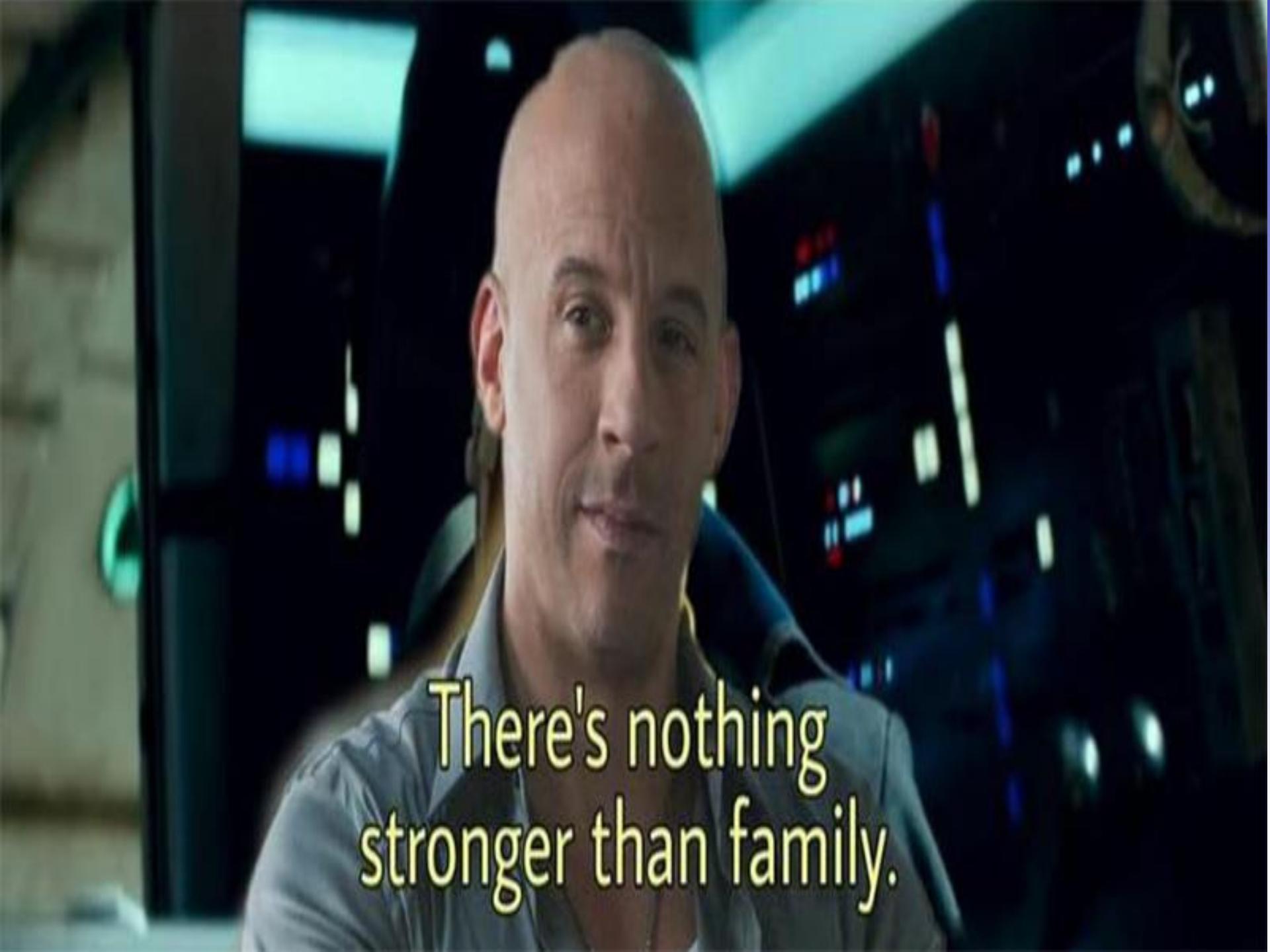
► **OR group of roommates and friends who form closer connections**

► **Can be people who unite in marriage (more on that later)**

► **NOT a society (until combined with others)**

► *Then they become... what?*



A close-up shot of a man with a shaved head, wearing a light blue flight suit with a high collar. He is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression. The background is dark and out of focus, showing the illuminated controls and screens of a cockpit.

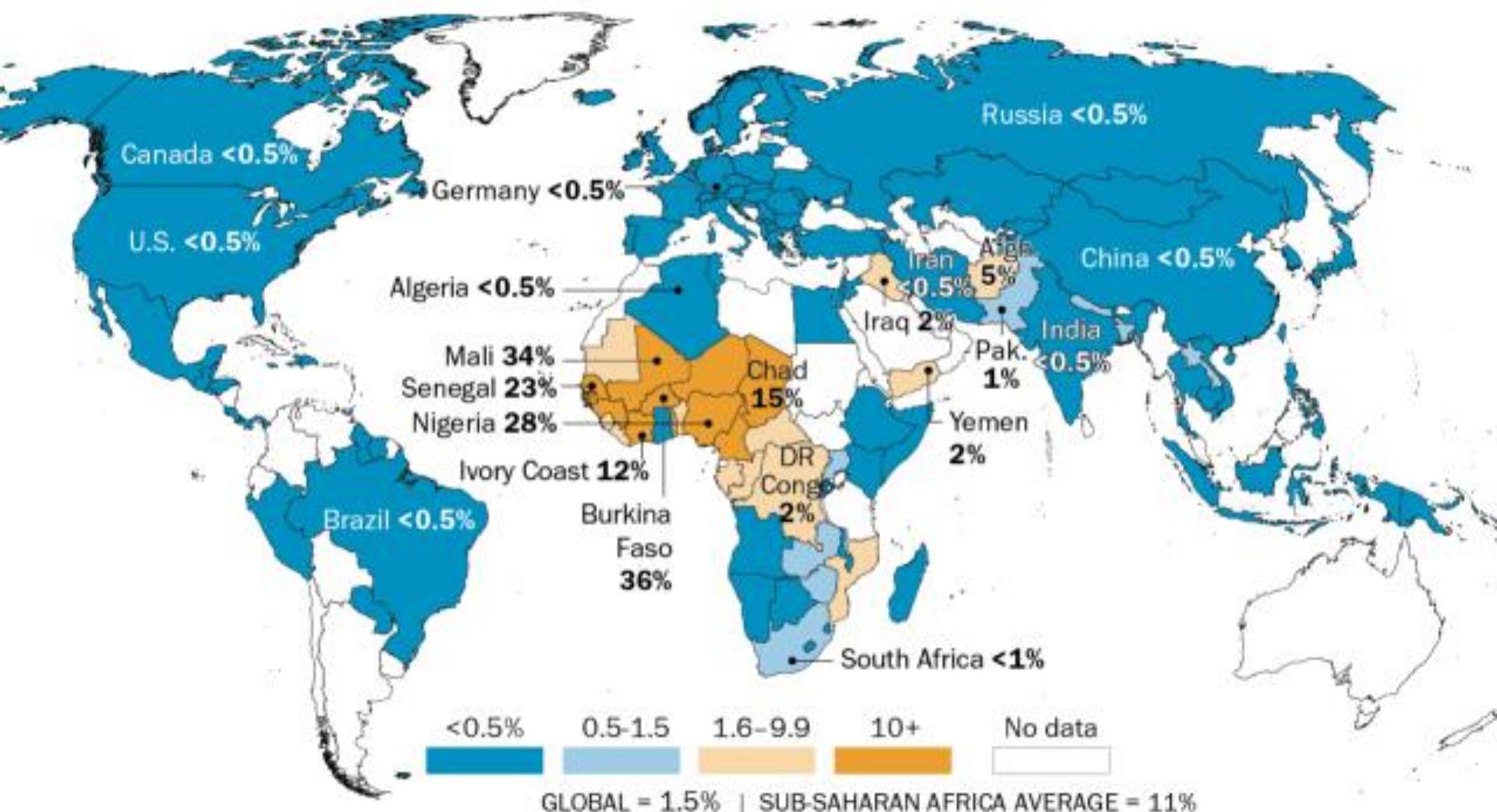
There's nothing
stronger than family.

‘Til Death Do Us Party

- ▶ *Speaking of “Family”....*
- ▶ **Marriage**
 - ▶ **Socially recognized union between two or more people**
 - ▶ **Could be religious OR legal (or both)**
 - ▶ ***Comes in many forms as well - polygamy, monogamy, arranged, politically motivated, and ages, criteria, and who recognizes it varies from country to country, time to time, and culture to culture***
 - ▶ ***What is “marriage” in the United States?***

Living in polygamous households is very uncommon in most places

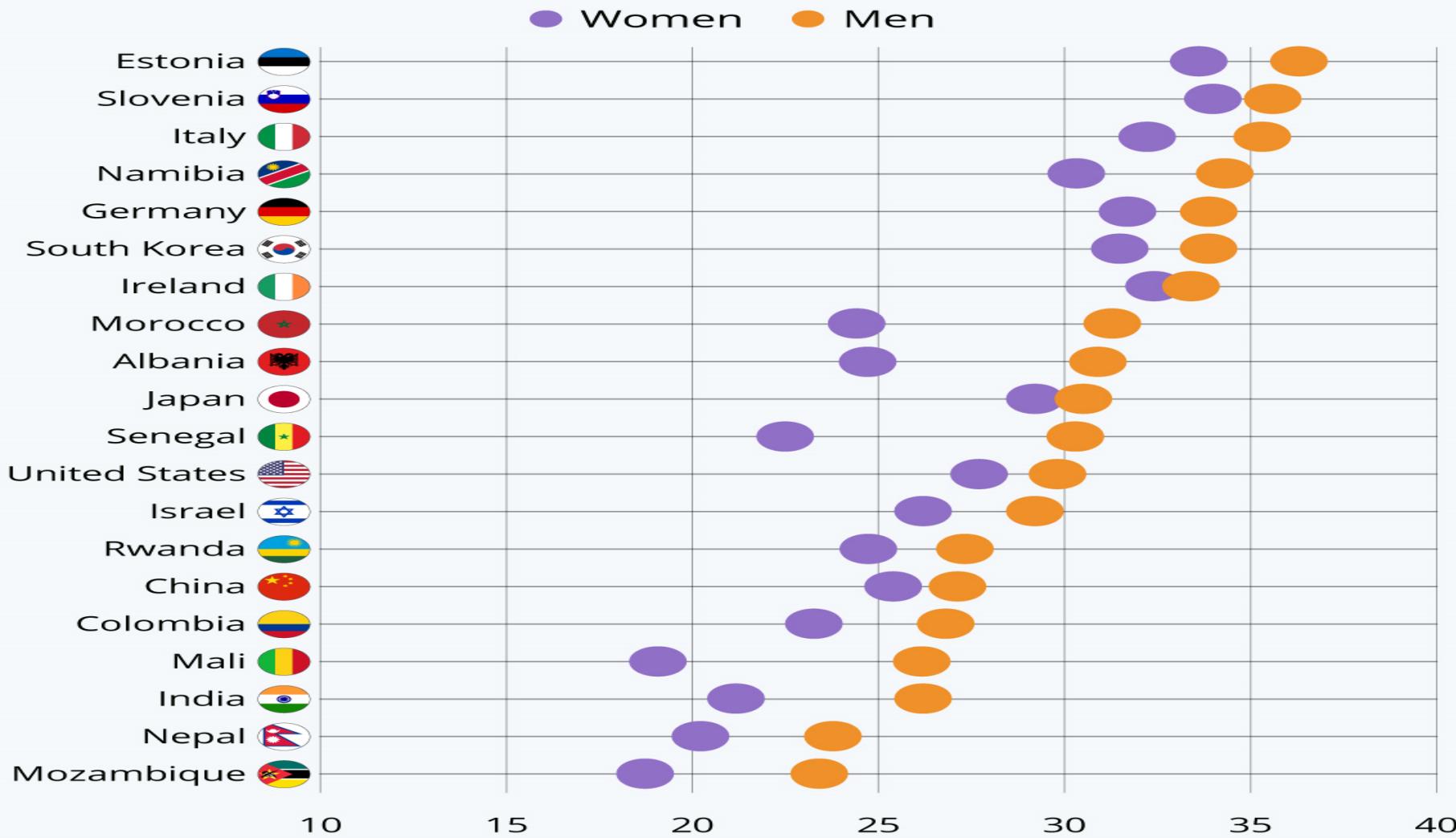
% of individuals in polygamous households



Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 2010-2018 census and survey data. See Methodology for details.
"Religion and Living Arrangements Around the World"

When People Get Married Around the World

Median first marriage age of men and women in selected countries (2018)*



* Or latest available (2015-2017) out of 83 countries/territories
were current data exists

Sources: United Nations, U.S. Census Bureau

Don't Be So Anti-Social!

- ▶ Anything from the previous slide that seems weird, to you? WHY do you think that is?
- ▶ Turns out, it's not just genes we get from our parents and families, but also HOW to live...

▶ Enculturation

- ▶ How we acquire culture
- ▶ Remember the definition of culture?

▶ Socialization

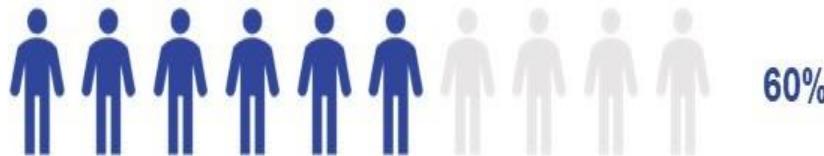
- ▶ How we learn expected behavior in different social contexts
- ▶ How did YOU learn what is “right and wrong”?
- ▶ What are examples of things that are seen as SOCIALLY “not ok”?

Many Americans believe it's acceptable to date someone younger

However, differences exists based on gender

It's socially acceptable for a woman to date someone 10+ years younger than her

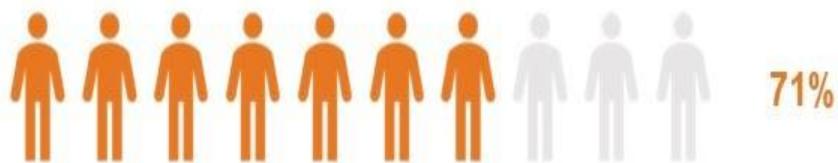
% Strongly agree or somewhat agree



60%

It's socially acceptable for a man to date someone 10+ years younger than him

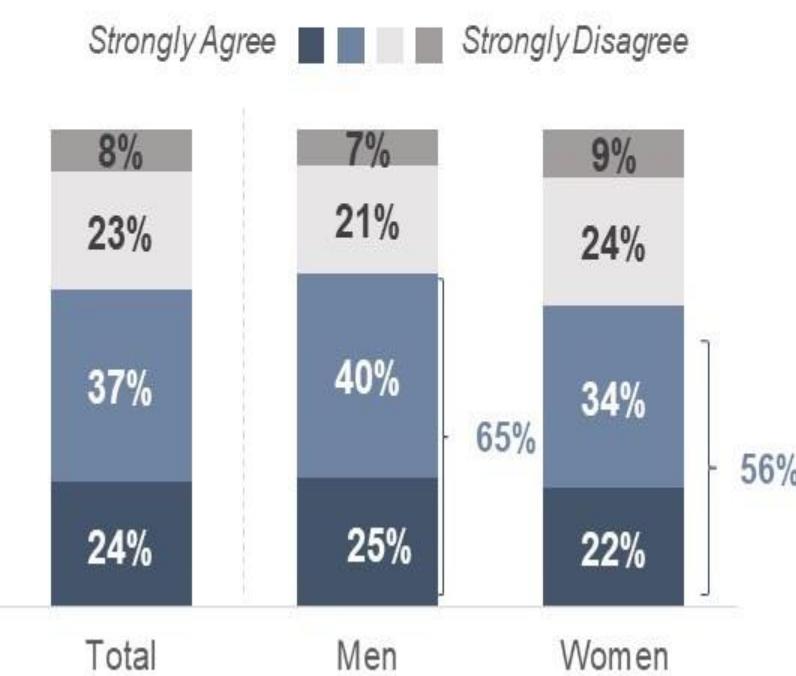
% Strongly agree or somewhat agree



71%

It's socially acceptable for a woman to date someone 10+ years younger than her

% Selecting...



Norming An Opinion...

► Norm

- Typical or common action

► Taboo

- Something seen as not socially acceptable

► Values

- Principles or standards of behavior

- *Washing your hands after using the bathroom might be the norm, but cleanliness (and hygiene) is a value. Wiping dirty hands on a stranger is taboo.*

- *Raising your hand to speak is the norm... so what is the “value”? What’s “taboo” in class?*

- *Can these ever contradict?*

- *Further, WHERE do these come from?*

What Do We Care About Most?

Neuroscientists, psychologists and sociologists agree: our values determine everything we do. Some values are consistently important everywhere on earth, while the importance of others varies.



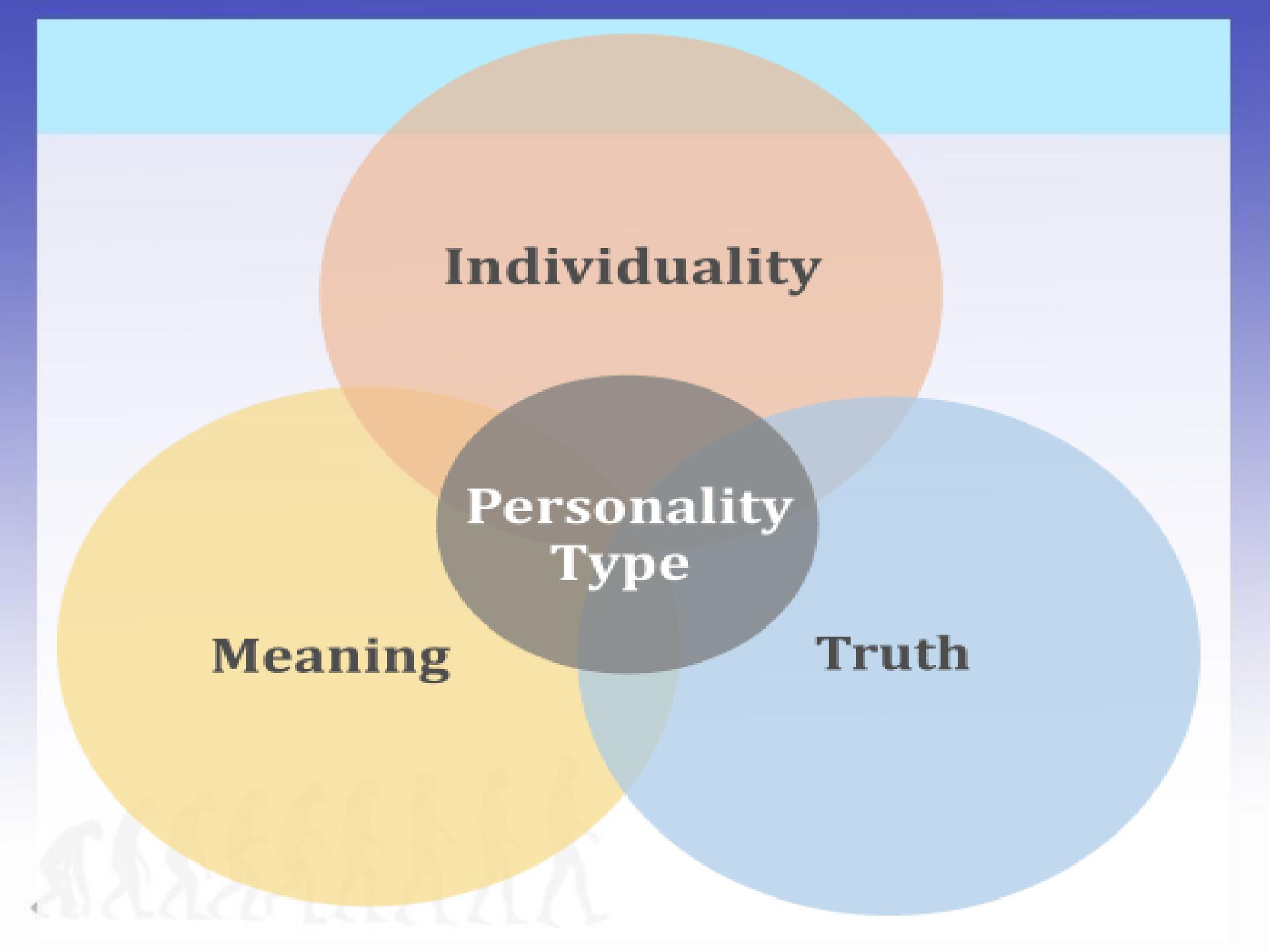
Based on robust analysis of 500,000+ **VALUEGRAPHICS** surveys

in 152 languages, here are the 40. **values** that drive all human behavior. —

1. Family	11. Basic Needs	21. Education	31. Positive Environments
2. Relationships	12. Harmony	22. Tradition	32. Happiness
3. Financial Security	13. Health/Well-Being	23. Balance	33. Ambition
4. Belonging	14. Experiences	24. Love	34. Self-Control
5. Community	15. Respect	25. Material Possessions	35. Self-Expression
6. Personal Growth	16. Compassion	26. Patience	36. Environmentalism
7. Loyalty	17. Social Standing	27. Morality	37. Independence
8. Religion/Spirituality	18. Creativity & Imagination	28. Righteousness	38. Wealth
9. Employment Security	19. Trustworthiness/Honesty	29. Friendships	39. Politeness
10. Personal Responsibility	20. Security	30. Authority	40. Generosity

It All Comes Back To “Family”

- ▶ **Anthropologists, Sociologists, and Psychologists all agree that the biggest factor in our norms and values are the PEOPLE AROUND US**
 - ▶ *i.e. your family, your band, your tribe, etc.*
- ▶ **From age 0-6 that will primarily be our adult guardians**
- ▶ **From 7-13 they notice a balance between social circles and family units**
- ▶ **From 13+ it turns out it's MORE outside our family units that influence our values**
- ▶ **Significant others have a huge impact on us as well**
- ▶ **Are these things also affected by our biology?**



Individuality

**Personality
Type**

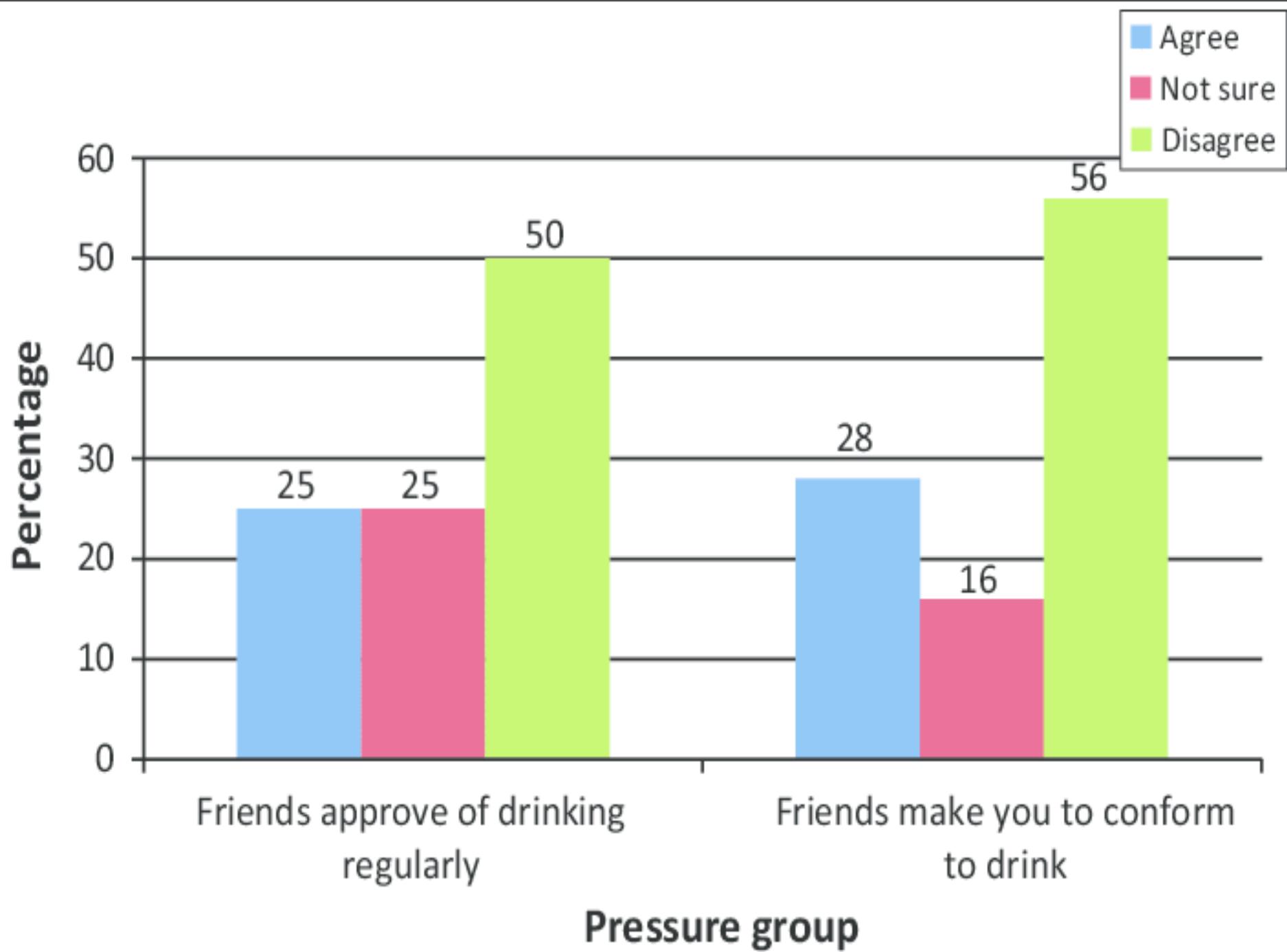
Meaning

Truth

Adelie Leczkow

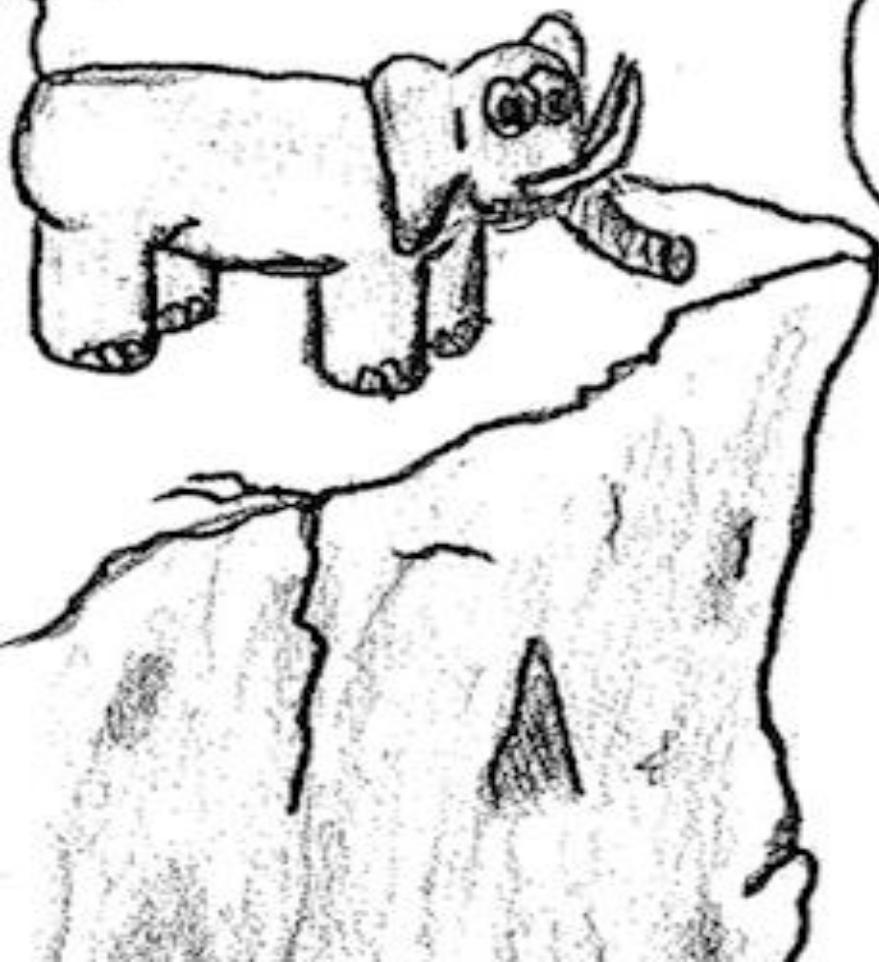
Under Pressure

- ▶ In a way we are all **VERY** familiar, our values, norms, and taboos aren't **JUST** influenced by our "family." They also can be changed by our friends, our coworkers, and our "peers"
- ▶ **Peer Pressure**
 - ▶ Influence on your behavior from a group you interact with socially or professionally
 - ▶ *Notice it's **NOT** family*



Peer Pressure

Scott Stedry



Come on! All the
cool kids jumped!



Nurtural Selection

- ▶ Within Social Sciences there is much debate as to how much who are “are” is influenced by our biology (heredity) and our environment (socialization).
- ▶ This is often referred to as Nature vs. Nurture
 - ▶ Determining how much human behavior is a result of biological factors, or environmental ones
 - ▶ *Is it genetics? DNA? The way you are raised? Is there a set answer?....*

NATURE VS NURTURE

If you talk about psychology with your friends, colleagues, or other people you meet, you might find yourself in the middle of a Nature vs Nurture debate.

MEANING

NATURE refers to genetics and all the factors that are inherited.

MEANING

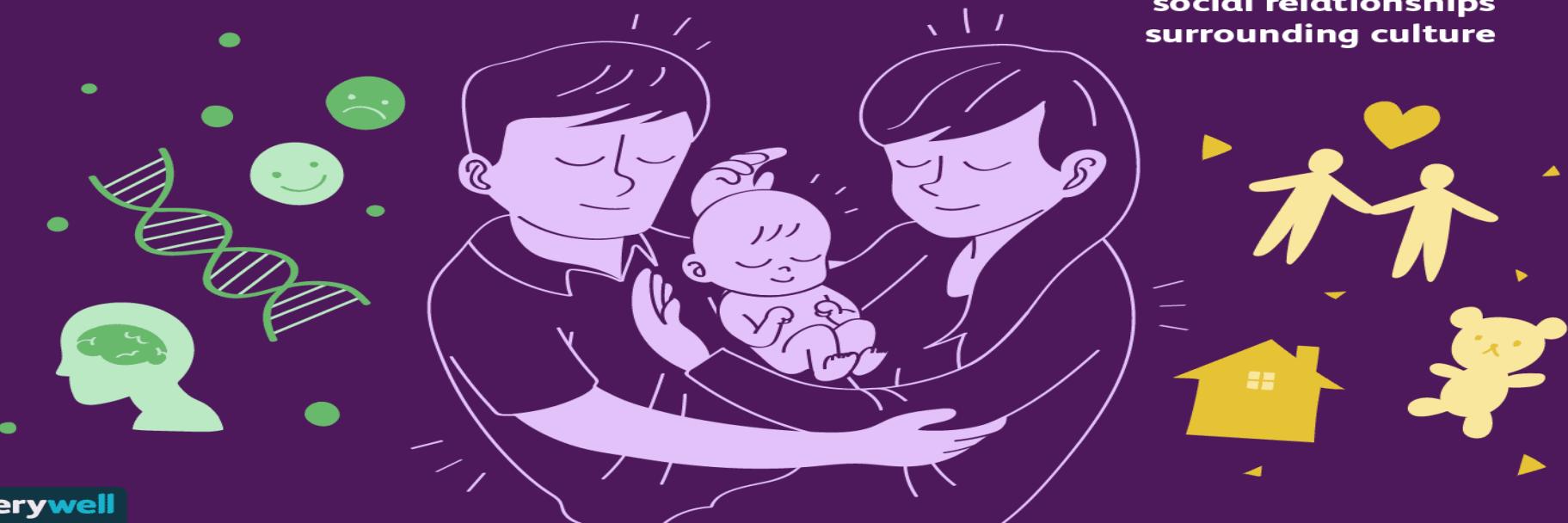
NURTURE refers to the variables of the environment: things you get from the world around you after you are born.

Nature

Genes and Hereditary Factors
physical appearance
personality characteristics

Nurture

Environmental Variables
childhood experiences
how we were raised
social relationships
surrounding culture



And so...

- ▶ *We have seen in this unit how evolution comes to play in human development, both biologically and sociologically*
- ▶ *Humans are not only unique among primates, but often find ways to make themselves unique amongst each other*
- ▶ *In our final unit we'll be seeing how our religious beliefs, our morals, our stories, and even our “history” is influenced by these things*
- ▶ *After all, is there really any such thing as “normal”....?*

“If you are always trying to be normal,
you will never know how amazing you can be.”

- Maya Angelou

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