

## TOPIC: SYSTEMS OF SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

◆ Systems of social stratification can be defined by their capacity for *social mobility*:

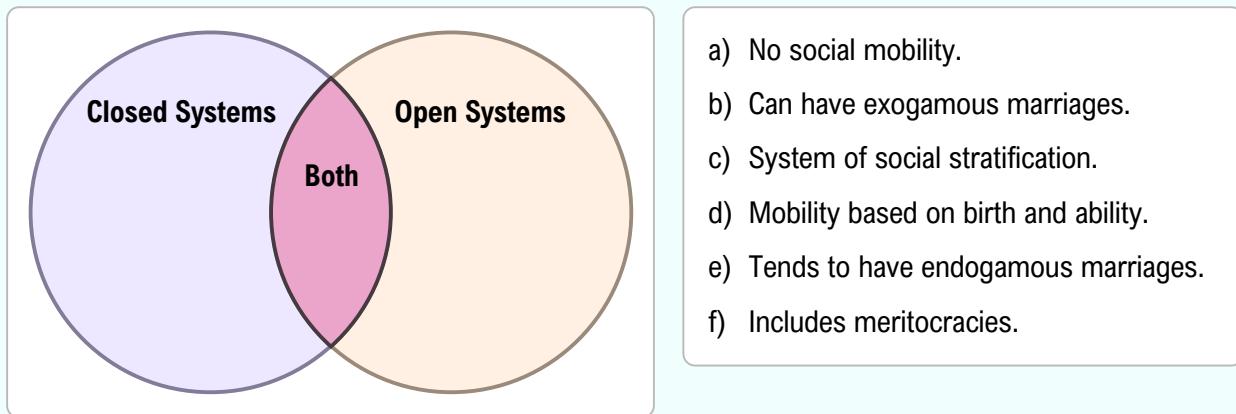
- **Social Mobility:** The ability to \_\_\_\_\_ position in the hierarchy.

Closed Systems	Open Systems
_____ social mobility.	_____ for social mobility.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>► <b>Caste system:</b> Based on status at _____. - Ex: India (historically).</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>► <b>Class system:</b> Based on status at birth _____ ability. - Ex: UK &amp; the U.S.</li></ul>
<b>Endogamous marriages:</b> Marriage within the _____ social class.	<b>Exogamous marriages:</b> Marriage between _____ social classes.

◆ Globally, most societies are moving towards \_\_\_\_\_ systems.

## EXAMPLE

Fill in the Venn diagram below using the statements from the box about open and closed systems of social stratification.



## PRACTICE

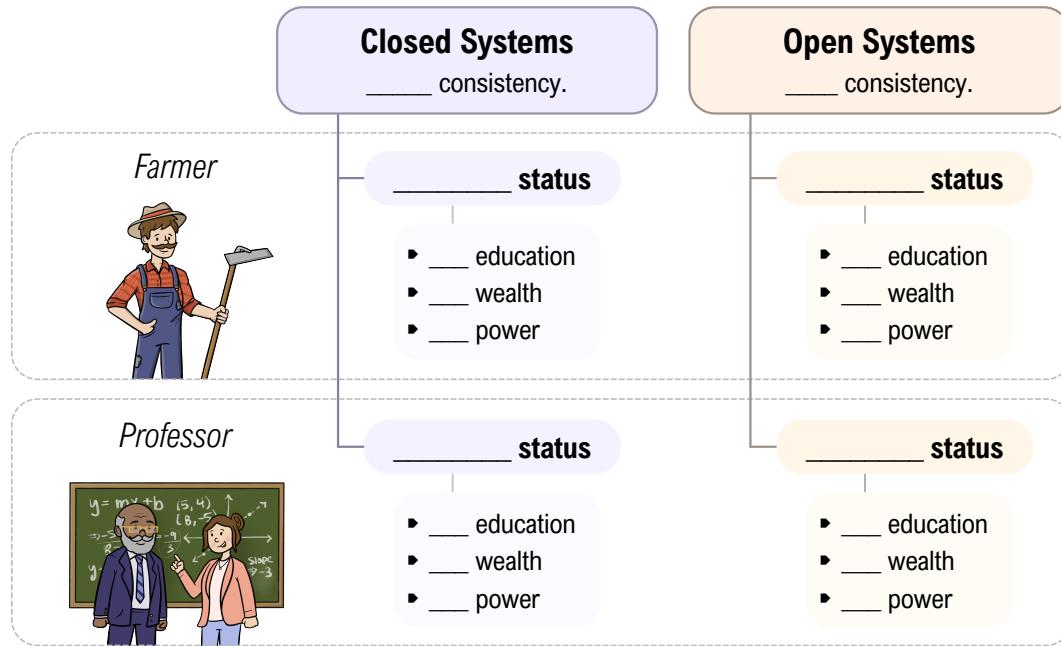
Which country historically had a caste system?

- a) England.
- b) China.
- c) United States.
- d) India.

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### Status Consistency

◆ **Status Consistency:** How uniform a person's social status is across different factors of stratification.



### EXAMPLE

Frank is a construction worker. He has a high school diploma, holds little power in his community, and makes good money. Is Frank more likely to live in an open or closed system? Explain your reasoning.

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### PRACTICE

Which of the following correctly matches the type of social hierarchy system with the amount of status consistency within it?

- I. Closed system: high consistency.
- II. Closed system: low consistency.
- III. Open system: low consistency.
- IV. Open system: high consistency.

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a) I & II.      b) I & III.      c) II & III.      d) I, II, & III.