

TOPIC: SYSTEMS OF SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

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

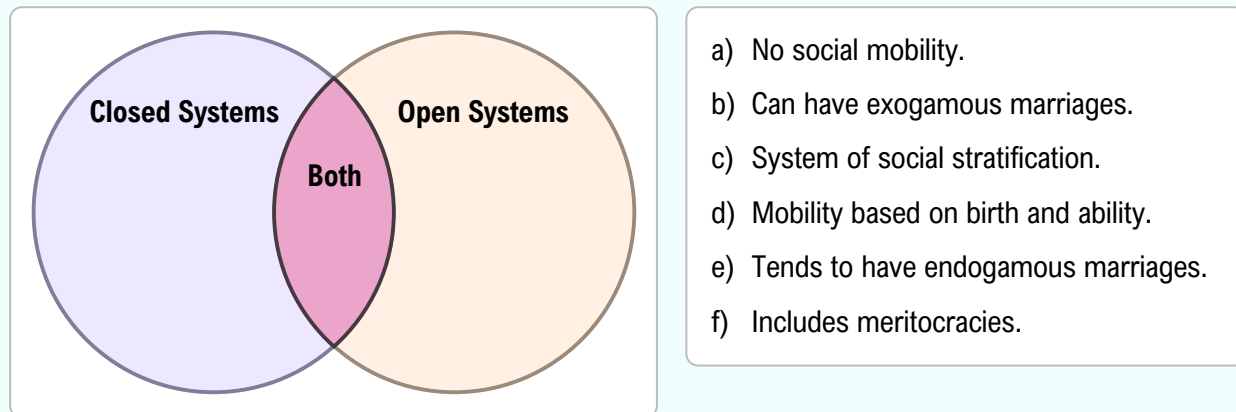
- **Social Mobility:** The ability to _____ position in the hierarchy.

Closed Systems	Open Systems	
_____ social mobility.	_____ for social mobility.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Caste system: Based on status at _____.<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ex: India (historically). <p>Endogamous marriages: Marriage within the _____ social class.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Class system: Based on status at birth _____ ability.<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ex: UK & the U.S. <p>Exogamous marriages: Marriage between _____ social classes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Meritocracy: Based on _____.<ul style="list-style-type: none">- No examples.

◆ 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

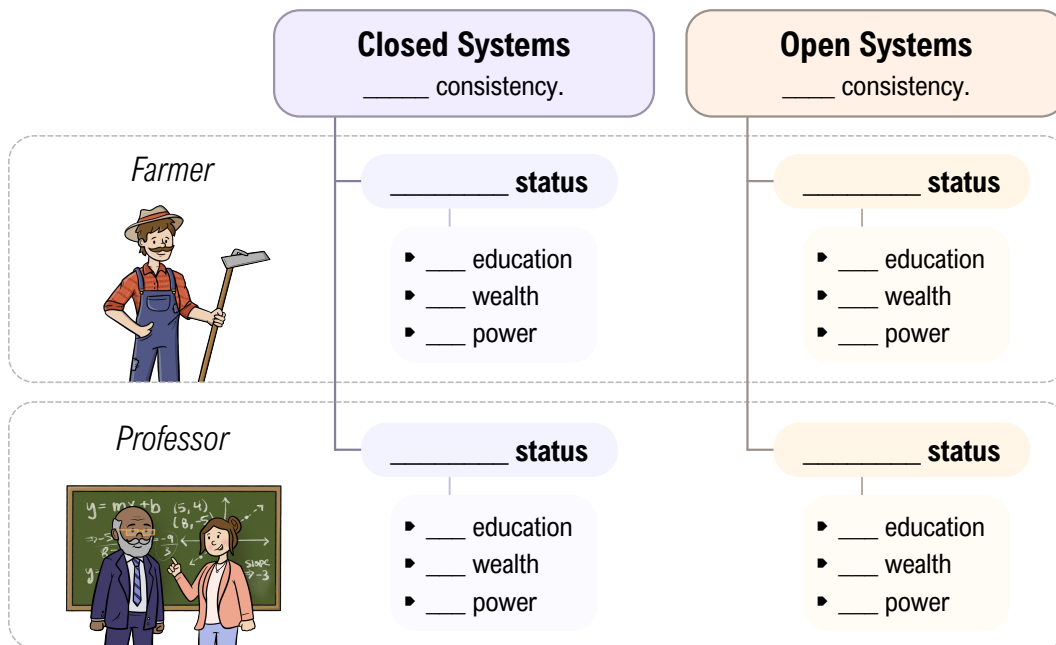
Which country historically had a caste system?

- 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.

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.

a) I & II.

b) I & III.

c) II & III.

d) I, II, & III.