Socialization Throughout the Life Cycle

<u>Socialization</u>	
- Process of what is	
or not, through norms and values	ALCOHOL: N
- The continuing process where an individual	
learns the behavioural	
patterns, skills, and values in his/her	SOUTH MENT
world	
<u>Psychology vs. Sociology</u>	
Psychology	
- Emphasizes studying the identity	in at attempt to
understand and behaviour	
Sociology	
- Emphasizes studying the c	of a social identity, the part
of the self that is built up over throu	ugh
in social life	
<u>Perspectives on Socialization</u>	
Nature vs. Nurture	
- Sociologists recognize but focus	on nurture
- Sociologists acknowledge that people are endo	wed with
potential but argue that factors	s determine how much of
that potential is	
<u>Social Influence</u>	
- Effects of others on a persons thoughts/	
, gender, culture,	
<u>Categories of Socialization</u>	
- Primary Socialization: Process of bas	sic skills needed to

-	- Secondary Socialization: Process of learning to	
	appropriately in group	
-	Anticipatory Socialization: Process of learning how to plan the way to	
	in new (types of clothing, demeanor)	
-	Resocialization: behaviour is transformed into	
	behaviour	
	Agents of Socialization	
•	- People or that shape a person's	
GENTS OF	socialization development	
	Primary: The	
	- Considered the important agent of	
	socialization	
-	- Strongest influence in years	
-	- First place we learn and	
-	- Family socialization assists in a child's life chances	
Sec	condary: Schools,, workplace,, religion	
Edu	ucation	
-	Considered the second most important of socialization	
-	- Teaches, skills, and roles	
-	Furthers of children from different cultural and	
	social	
Pee	ers	
-	- People generally of the age that share similar	
	and social backgrounds	
-	- An important agent of socialization during	
-	Peers often conflict with	
	expectations	
Ме	dia	
-	- An increasingly important of socialization	