We need to:

- Allows us to engage into self defense. It’s a way to engage in planning for the future. It’s also a way of sharing a cost for these different functions.
- Some will give up their freedom to follow a group so in a away the government is a contract.
- When we set up a government we are giving people the right to have power over us.
  - Power: ability to get other people to do what you want them to do weather they want to or not. There are contain sources of power
    - Use of Force: I.G Give me your lunch money or I will beat you up.
    - Control of resources: I.G I have something you want. I can say what I want from you and you can give it to me and I will give you what you want
      - Can be tangible (metals) or not (knowledge)
      - If thy don’t like your terms they can go somewhere else for a better deal (Shark Tank)
    - Control over people: I.G Bush told the army men to go to middle east, find Hissan and kill him. Some army men thought it was okay and others thought
      it wasn’t but they couldn’t object to it
      - Commander-in-chief: The prez of the U.S is the commander in chief of the U.S. So that means that the prez can set the loops what to do but congress is the only group that can declare war and this is in the constitution
  - Authority: The legitimation of power. When someone gains authority they have the right to tell us what to do. There are two certain types of authority and two other kids that are accepted
    - Tradition authority: Based on ways that things have been done for a long time. It was being like this for a party. I.G someone gets to be king because there father was a king. If you are
      not in the royal family you, you will not become a king
      - Problems: Always open to question and can always be challenged I.G What happens if a family doesn’t have a male to rule next as King? So it doesn’t work well in large societies
    - Charismatic authority: based on "resting on devotion to the exceptional sanctity, heroism, or exemplary character of an individual person, and of the normative patterns or order revealed or ordained by him". I.G MLK, Ghandi; they don’t hold a government position but they are widely respected by everybody
      - Problems: What happens when the that person is gone? Sometimes there is a person who follows right behind them but that is not always the case.
  - Rational- Legal Authority: Based on written laws written about how long a leader can hold the positions, what the leader can do and how much power the leader has, ect...
  - Expert Authority: Based on specialized knowledge or skill most people don’t have I.G if you broke your leg you would probably go to a doctor who probably studied bones more closely than a doctor who studied eyes

Types of authority can be transferred

Types of Political systems

- Authoritarian systems
  - Systems when leadership and government polices are not based on ruling people. favoring or enforcing strict obedience to authority, especially that of the government, at the expense of personal freedom.
Instrumental Offenses: Purpose is to gain something material I.G Selling drugs, robbery, writing bad checks
Expressive Offenses: The reward is in the act itself I.G assault and battery, homicide, using drugs

• Deterrence: rational choice
  - Our justice system is based on deterrence
  - There are different kinds of deterrence
    - Specific Deterrence: Aimed at the individual offended I.G you broke the law so we will punish you
    - General Deterrence: aimed at the general public I.G if someone else see a person committing a crime and see how they were punished maybe it will stop them from committing that same crime
  - Exchange theory: If you gain something from it you are most likely to do it but if you don’t gain anything from it or get punished for it you are less likely to do it. This is the whole idea behind deterrence
  - Increasing the effectiveness of deterrence:
    - The severity of punishment: How harsh is the punishment
    - Certainty of punishment: if you do it how likely are you going to get caught and punished
    - Celerity (swiftness): if you do get caught how long will it take to deal with it (court dates, how long will trial last, ect…)
  - The problem with the justice system running on the deterrence system is that it kind of forces people to make these three calculations before they actually commit the crime.

• Official crime statistics
  - Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)
    - Every month police department needs to issue the crime reports (crimes that were committed to the FBI. They take the information and group them by states and look at “crime rates” (assault, arson, murder, ect)
    - They are published as the # of crimes per 100,000 people and helps us make comparisons. (city to city, state to state, ect.)
  - Problems with Uniform Crime Reports
    - Reports are perused if I is important to the police
    - Definition of crime can change over time
    - Rape is increasing in report (normally the lowest reported crime). So it is not that rape is increasing but people are seeing that it is important to report it.
    - Assault is increasing as well because of ..... file cases. Police want very little to do with domestic violence and how will the family survive if you put the bread winner behind bars but women are starting to take care of themselves.
  - Reports also have to do with:
    - Hiding publicized crimes

• When we look at jail records
  - U.S has the highest incarnation rates 100,00/ 716 of them are behind bars
  - Crime is dropping by the amount of people who end up in jail is still very high. There are many reasons why.
    - Requiring judges to put people behind bars for a certain number of years and to allow people to get out on good behavior.
Theories of Deviance

• Biological Theories
  o Cesare Lumbroso: Said that criminals are distinguished from noncriminal by multiple physical anomalies
    ▪ “Atavistic Man”: He used the term atavism and used it for persons who were not fully evolved
  o Glueck and Glueck: They took pictures of men in prison and from these pictures, they determine that men with muscular body types are more likely to end up in jail.

• Medicalization of Deviance: attempted to find some kind of psychological or biological cause for all unwanted behavior
  o Downside to the medicalization of deviance
    ▪ It reduces the capability for their actions. “It is not my fault that I committed this crime. I have a mental disability”. This is also why we treat juvy kids different as well. If some one is bad, we can throw them in jail but if they are sick and bad we can’t blame them. We have to treat them and that way people make money.

• Structural-Functional Theories
  o Shaw and McKay: They looked at various areas of cities. Social disorganization: Cities tended to have pretty similar make up. Central Business District: Government offices, big stores, major retailers. MFG:???? Low income houses: Lower/working class people move to. Upscale Housing: Wealthier people live Suburbs. Communities live here. They saw that the highest crime rate was in the low income area year after year and it didn’t matter what race the person was. The low income area had the highest crime rate. Also, people in to his area only stayed for about 2 to 7 years. They try to save up money to move to nicer areas. The low income area is known as zone in transition. This area is never able to develop a social organization because people move in and out.
  o Robert Merton: Wanted to take an individual approach to all of this. Strain Theory or “Anomie theory”: He said that every society have cultural goals. (Things that people are trying to strive for) Some people reach their goals through approved or legitimate means but some people don’t reach there goals this way. If they don’t reach, there goals thought legiment means they do it through illigeitment means (just as long as they get there what does it matter how they got there)

• Social Process Theory or cultural Transmission:
  o Learned behavior. People learn to be deviate through other people. They learn by simply watching what is around them.
  o When you look at the inner center kids who do these people have as role models? Who are the symbols of success? Drug dealers, bookies. Theses are the people they look up to because they see them as successful. These are the only people they have.

• Labeling Theory- Howard Becker
  o When we label someone we think it tells us something about the person. We interact with people based on the labels we give them and this, intern, changes the way the person interacts with others. This leads to self-fulfilling prophecy
  o Groups of power create deviance. (I.G Rules determine deviance)
  o The labeling theory only explains secondary deviance.
  o It does not explain primary deviance (initial deviance act that made the person earn that deviant label in the first place). It also doesn’t explain desistance (when someone is not deviant).
• **Gender Rules for Women**
  - Appearance Counts: If we rank men based on success we rank women based on looks
  - Be Sensitive and Caring: We expect women to be the nurtures in society.
  - Expect negative treatment: women are still exclude form certain things just because they are women. I.G cat calls, being stared at, being called a bitch, ect.
  - Be Superwomen: 1/4 of women work outside of the home yet they are still expected to take care of the children and the house. They are also expected to get a good social organizer (hostess, etc)
  - No Single Meaning of Feminine: Women have far more chooses in there lives now.

• **The Family**
  - An institution.
  - Family can take many shapes and form in different societies
    - The family is a regulate sexual behavior
    - The family is a way to care until independence
  - Most of us will have two families throughout our life time
    - Family of Origin: Family we are born into. Our parents and siblings
    - Family of Procreation: Family we make
  - Social unit: family, settlement and the clan (born relatives)
  - Sense the family is a social organization, they have rules.
  - Rules of decent:
    - Patrilineal: You look at the males line of decent
    - Matrilineal: You look at the females line of decent
    - Bilineal: You look at both the males and the females line of decent
  - Rules of Who you can marry
    - Endogamy: You have to marry within a certain group (I.G Race)
    - Inter-racial marriage 2000 Census

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic Native Americans (1%)</td>
<td>56.8%</td>
<td>58.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic Asian (4%)</td>
<td>45.8% (going down)</td>
<td>59.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic White (69%)</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic Black (12.8%)</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic (13.2%)</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
<td>30.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- Exogamy: You have to marry outside a certain group
  - Moieties of Phratries: two major divisions in society
    - Eagle Moiety has to take a wife from bear moiety
- We also have rule about how many people a person can marry at one time
  - Monogamy: One person can only marry one other person
  - In the us we practice serial monogamy: We can have one spouse at a time but we can marry one after another I.G like if your spouse dies or you get a divorce.
  - Polygamy: A person can have more than one spouse at the same time
    - Polygyny: One man many wives or spouses. Common in less developing countries. We look at it as male ownership of women. It is true. Women have very little status
    - Polyandry: The women can have more than one husband or spouse at a time. It is pretty rare. 1) Very high shortage of women and societies that live in very harsh conditions. Exist in Asia mostly. In these conditions, the woman normally marries all the brothers of one family
- There are different ways to pick a spouse.
  - In our society, dating or courtship is a thing that young person decides who they want to marry or not. People think it is fairly new because of industrialization but it’s not really extremely new.
  - WWII: Later and later marriage but earlier and earlier sex. 25% of young men and 45% of women were virgins. 1960: 88% of mother and 55% of daughters thought it was to not have sex until marriage. 1990: these numbers dropped to less than 5%. When the great depression hit, people were delaying marriage. During WWII, the same thing. When they came home though, it revered. Young people couldn’t wait to get married. Over time you see than more women are getting education and because of that, they want to delay marriage. Over time contraception began to develop and revolutionize as well.
  - Workforce Participation
    - 1960: Men got into the workforce at 15 and at the age of 40 it starts to decline. Women worked for a few years to get money, they have kids and raise them so they get out of the work force and then after they are done raising them they go back into the work force.
    - 1975: Men stay in college a little longer so they don’t really get into the work force as early so the line shifts just a little. The women get in work and they stay in work at this time. They delay marriage and having kids and start to provide for themselves. So the line looks a lot like the men’s line.
- There are two basic things we have to do that we have no choice on doing: Being born and dying. We hope that there is a lot of time in between these two things
- Aging and the life Course