

Political Sociology

Tutorial 3 | Socialization



Questions for today's session

- **Why** do we find **homogeneous social groups** in society?
(stratification, class membership, ideology)
- **How** do we interact with **choices made by others**?
(parents and family, teachers, media, peers)
- **What** do we call **socialization** processes?
(inter- and intra-generational norms, values and beliefs)
- **What consequences** do these processes carry?
(norms and values, political behaviour)

Important concepts

- Agency v. Structure, Individual v. Collective
- Social **contacts**, **stratification** and **inequalities**
- **Socialization** v. biological (gen., physio., cog.) differences
 - Intragenerational ('horizontal')
 - Intergenerational ('vertical' — 'OK boomer', 'Lost Gen.')
 - Age, Period, Cohort (APC)
- **Structure, Dispositions, Practices**
 - habitus*, *hexis*, *hysteresis* (Bourdieu)

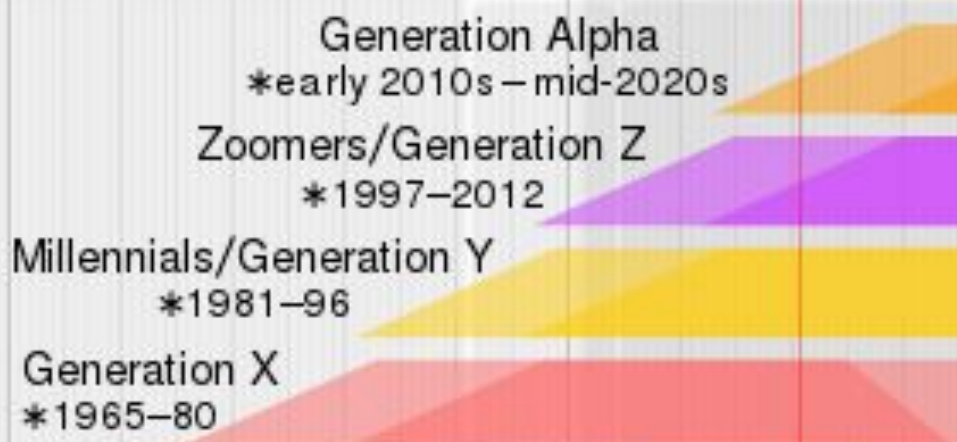
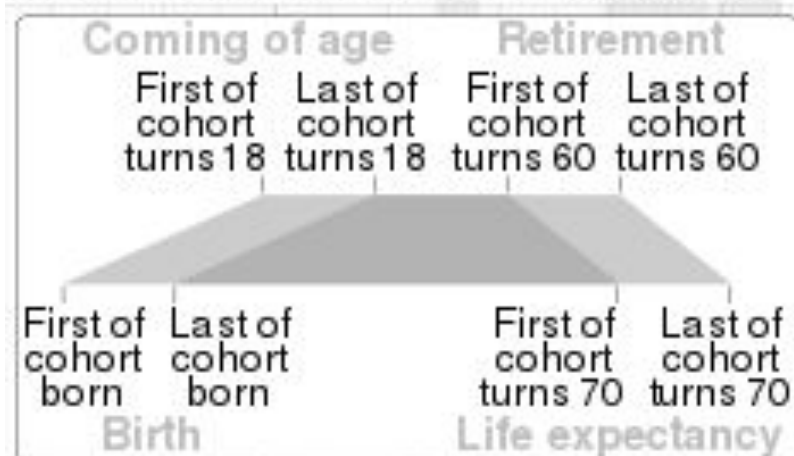
Quick exercise

List important events that you remember from when you were **between 7 and 17 years-old**, such as

- A violent conflict
- An election
- A street protest
- A terrorist attack
- A natural disaster

Also indicate **how you learnt** about these events happening

1880 1890 1900 1910 1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2020 2030



Baby Boomers/Me Generation
*1946–64

Silent Generation/Lucky Few
*1928–45

Greatest/G.I. Generation
*1901–27

Lost Generation
*1883–1900

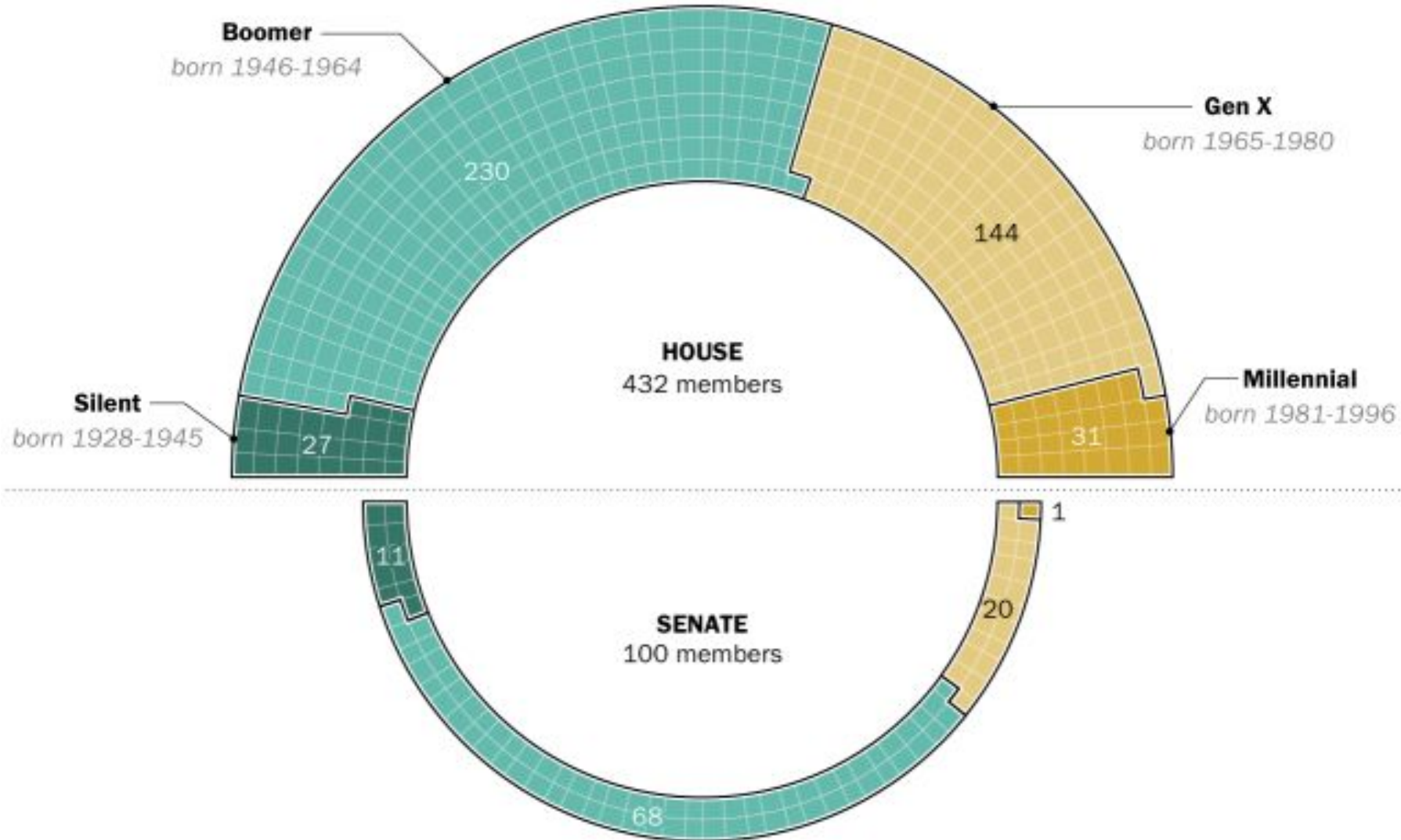
WW 1 Great Depression WW 2 Korean War Vietnam War Cold War Web 1.0 Web 2.0 War on Terror

1880 1890 1900 1910 1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2020 2030



Which generations have the most members in Congress?

Number of members of the 117th Congress in each generation



The Endurance of Politicians' Values Over Four Decades: A Panel Study

DONALD D. SEARING *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

WILLIAM G. JACOBY *Michigan State University*

ANDREW H. TYNER *Princeton University*

***H**ow much do the political values of politicians endure throughout their careers? And how might the endurance be explained? This paper uses a unique longitudinal data set to examine the persistence of political values among national politicians: members of the British House of Commons, who completed Rokeach-type value ranking instruments during 1971–73 and again 40 years later in 2012–16. The findings show remarkable stability and provide strong support for the persistence hypothesis which predicts that politicians develop crystallized value systems by their early thirties and largely maintain those values into retirement. This is consistent with the view that rapid changes in aggregate party ideologies have more to do with new views among new waves of recruits than with conversions among old members.*

Oxford Handbooks Online

Political Socialization and the Making of Citizens

Anja Neundorf and Kaat Smets

Subject: Political Science, Political Behavior Online Publication Date: Feb 2017

DOI: 10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199935307.013.98

Abstract and Keywords

Political socialization describes the process by which citizens crystalize political identities, values and behavior that remain relatively persistent throughout later life. This chapter provides a comprehensive discussion of the scholarly debate on political socialization, posing a number of questions that arise in the study of political socialization and the making of citizens. First, what is it about early life experiences that makes them matter for political attitudes, political engagement, and political behavior? Second, what age is crucial in the development of citizens' political outlook? Third, who and what influences political orientations and behavior in early life, and how are cohorts colored by the nature of time when they come of age? Fourth, how do political preferences and behavior develop after the impressionable years? The chapter further provides an outlook of the challenges and opportunities for the field of political socialization.

Keywords: Political socialization, impressionable years, socialization agents, generations, stability of political preferences

Introduction

Observing the regularity and continuity of individuals' patterns of political behavior over time, already in the 1950s scholars were drawing attention to the need to study processes of early political socialization. Hyman (1959, 25) defined political socialization as an individual's "learning of social patterns corresponding to his societal position as mediated through various agencies of society." It is a process of largely informal learning that almost everyone experiences throughout life as a consequence of interactions with parents, family, friends, neighbors, peers, colleagues, and so forth. Merelman (1986, 279; emphasis added) further describes political socialization as "the process by which people acquire relatively *enduring* orientations toward politics in general and toward their own political system."

Reading 3





JE RACONTERAI
سوف أحكي

J'APPRENDS
أتعلم

J'OBSERVE
ألاحظ

Dissecting the text

- **Nature** of the text: **review**
 - + Methodological challenges ('APC effects', genetics)
- Different **hypotheses** re: the **life cycle**
 - Persistency** (early life, sens. ini. cond. + self-reinf.)
 - Plasticity** (lifelong adaptation)
- Different **causal factors** re: **socializing agents**
 - Education** (parental, schooling)
 - Media** (echo chambers) and **event** effects

Dissecting socialization mechanisms

- **Parental** influence

Role models

→ conditioning factor: **imitation**

Socio-Economic Status (via education)

→ intervening factor: **stimulation**

- **Peer and media** effects

Peer **culture** (entertainment and politicization)

Peer **pressure** (imitation)



Age-Period-Cohort (APC) effects



AGE

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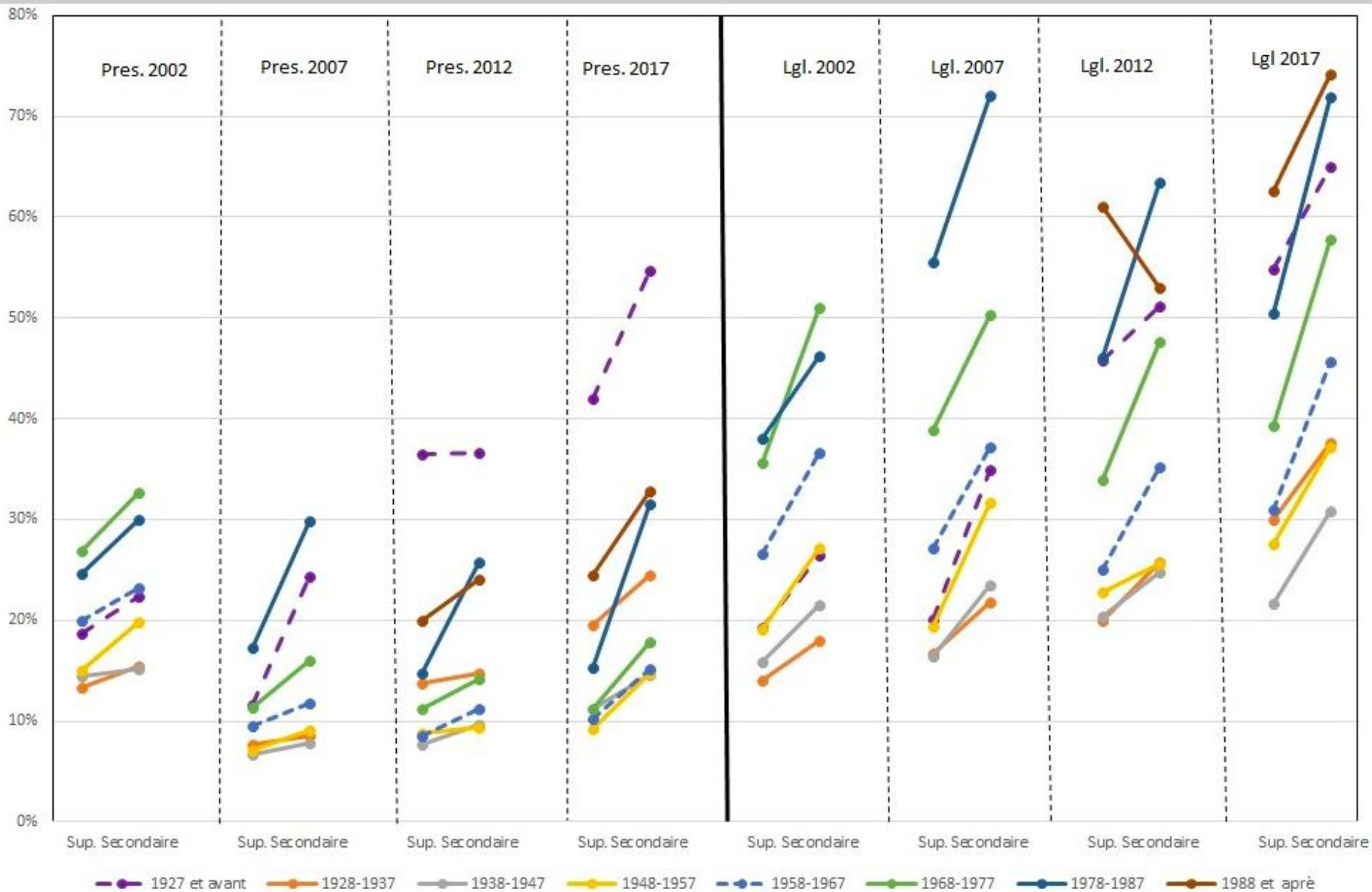
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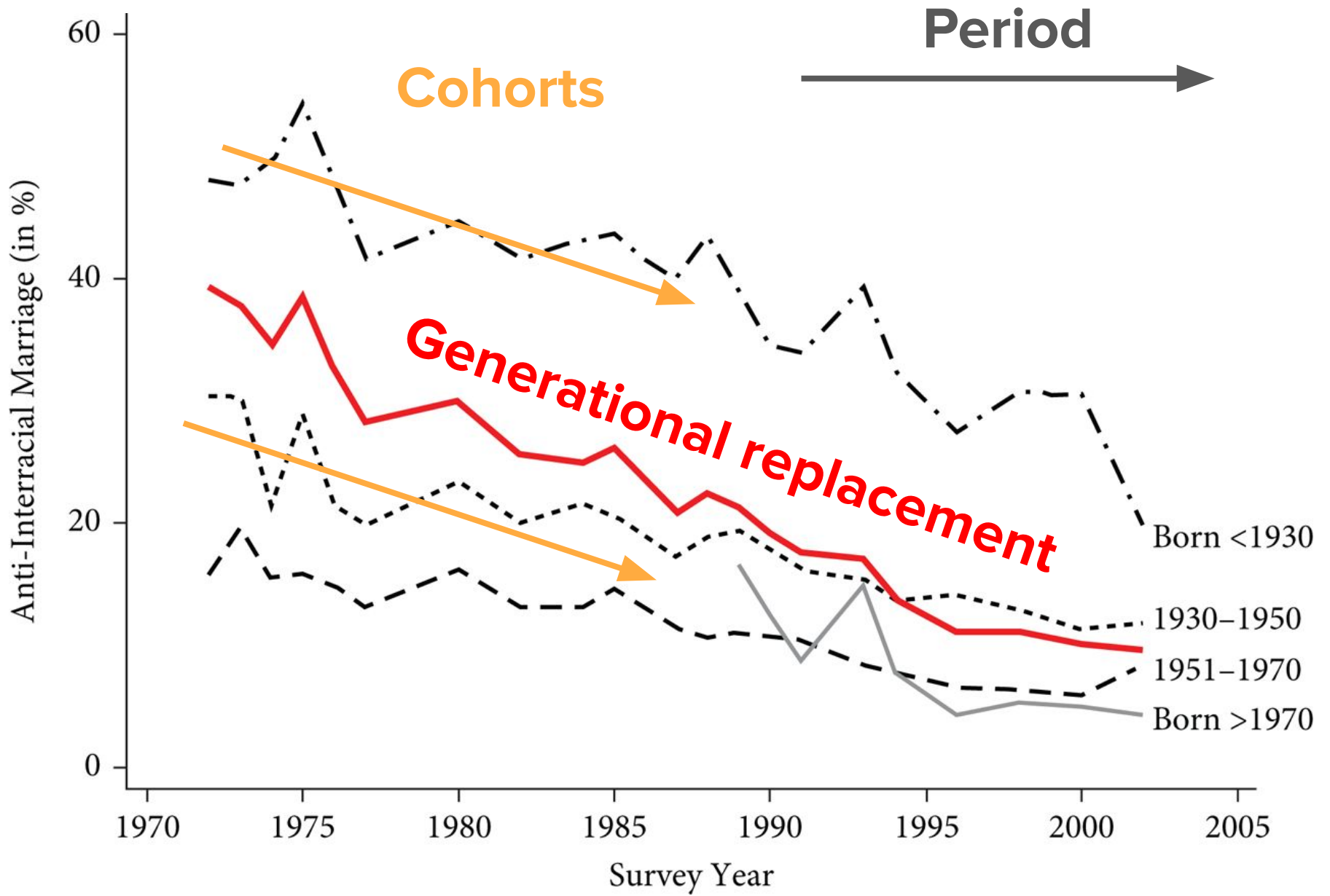
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COHORT

Graphique 4. L'abstention aux élections présidentielles et législatives selon la cohorte et le niveau de diplôme







QUESTIONS

PHOTO DE CLASSE

10 minute break



PROMOTION DOMINANTS par rangées de haut en bas, de gauche à droite :

Paris Hilton, Manuel Valls, Georges Bush, Laurence Parisot, Pierre Gattaz, Vincent Bolloré, Enrico Macias, David Pujadas,

Bernard Tapie, Jérôme Cahuzac, Pierre Moscovici, Mathieu Pigasse, Eric Woerth, Karl Lagerfeld, Carla Bruni Sarkozy, Inès de la Fressange, Ruth Elkrief,

Christine Lagarde, Bernard-Henri Lévy, Arielle Dombasle, Alain Finkielkraut, Jacques Attali, Christine Ockrent, Arnaud Lagardère, Lilianne Bettencourt, Donald Trump, Dominique Strauss-Kahn,

François Pinault, Patrick Drahi, Bernard Arnault, François Hollande, Marine Le Pen, Nicolas Sarkozy, Emmanuel Macron, Nathalie Kosciusko-Morizet, Christophe Barbier.

Presentation workshop

Literature Review

This section includes a review of both the theoretical or conceptual framework and of the prior empirical literature relevant to the topic. This material helps the reader understand the problem and how it fits with prior work. The relative weight of these two aspects varies from paper to paper, but you generally do need both.

It helps to think of the literature review as a funnel: You begin with a general overview of relevant theoretical or conceptual ideas then move through prior empirical work to a discussion of your paper. Thus, the empirical literature review is usually narrower than the theoretical framework. The literature review should lead inexorably to the research questions or statement of the problem section. By the time you get to the end of the literature review, the research questions should be obvious to the reader because they have been the focus of the review.

Reminders on **what** to do

Analyze a topic of your choice from the viewpoint of **political sociology**, which means looking at explanatory factors such as

Structural factors — e.g. demography, industrialization, migration, urbanization · **Socio-economics** — e.g. division of labour, capitalism, consumerism, wealth and debt, social class and mobility · **Socio-cultural factors** — e.g. mass education, organized religion, the Web and social media, deviance, racial-ethnic discrimination · **Life-course factors** — e.g. marriage, family, patriarchy, gender and sexuality, health and illness, local community · ...

Reminders on **how** to do it

- **Literature review**

- Secondary sources (existing studies)
- Primary sources (additional data)

- **Concepts and theories**

- Course readings (and their references)
- Secondary sources
- Handbooks (see e.g. course syllabus)
- Anything else

Mark Townsend

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Sat 18 Jan 2020 13.00 GMT



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Islamists get longer jail terms than far-right extremists

Study shows disparity in sentencing for similar online offences



▲ Armed police on London's streets in response to high security terrorist alerts. Photograph: Alamy

Islamist offenders convicted of online extremist crimes received prison sentences three times longer than those of their far-right counterparts, according to new analysis.

Researchers found that Islamists received on average 73.4 months compared with 24.5 months for far-right offenders, despite the government's ambition to treat both strains of extremism in the same way.



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Happy 2020! New book soon out by Donatella della Porta
[@PietroCastelliG](#) [@KonstantinosEL3](#) and myself. Years of
work w colleagues [@scuolanormale](#) to understand how a
terrorist attack affects political discussions. More about
content soon, for now stylish cover preview!
[@OxUniPress](#)

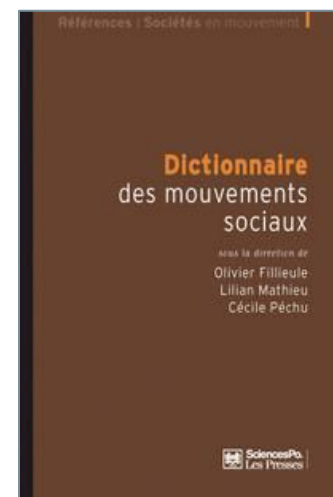
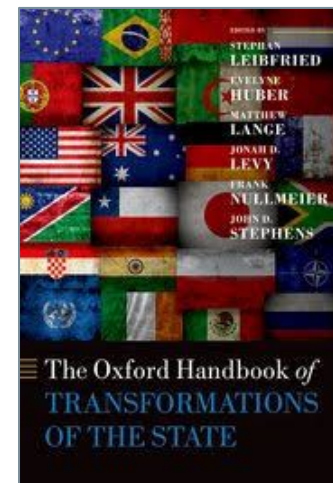
DISCURSIVE TURNS and CRITICAL JUNCTURES

Debating
Citizenship
after the
CHARLIE HEBDO
Attacks

Broad theme	Example domain	Example journals	Example handbooks
States	Historical Sociology	<i>Journal of Historical Sociology</i>	<i>Oxford Handbook of the Theory of the State</i>
Protest	Social Movements	<i>Mobilization</i>	<i>Blackwell Companion to Social Movements</i>
Elections	Electoral Sociology	<i>Electoral Studies</i>	<i>SAGE Handbook of Electoral Behaviour</i>
Parties	Party Politics	<i>Party Politics</i>	Katz and Crotty, <i>Handbook of Party Politics</i>
Socialization	Media / Mass Communication	<i>Mass Communication Quarterly</i>	<i>The Oxford Handbook of Political Behavior</i>
Cleavages	Public Opinion / Survey Research	<i>Journal of Elections, Public Opinion and Parties</i>	<i>Sage Handbook of Public Opinion Research</i>

Literature review tools

- **Search engines:** Google Scholar and ISIDORE (always search at least in English and French)
- **Handbooks:** Oxford Handbooks and similar ones by e.g. Blackwell, Routledge, Sage
- **Review journals:** *Annual Review* articles, esp. *Annu. Rev. Sociol.* and *Annu. Rev. Polit. Sci.*
- **Specialised dictionaries** and encyclopedias, esp. the *Int. Encycl. of Soc. & Beh. Sciences*
- **Bibliographies:** Oxford Bibliographies



Final reminders

Reviewing the literature involves allocating some time to search for, and access, documents, online or offline

- Use your **University Library** credentials (and tutorials)
- Use your knowledge of **Google Scholar** (e.g. ‘cited by’)

The next step will be to distribute the readings among your group and to read them while taking notes for discussion

- Look for the **essential facts** on your topic
- Look for the **concepts, methods and theories** used to analyze it in existing research



QUESTIONS

Next session

Read **Putnam 1994**

Tracklist for Tutorial 3



- **Sepultura, “Propaganda” (1993)**

Don't, don't believe what you see

Don't, don't believe what you read, no

- **Mafia K'1 Fry, “Pour ceux” (2003)**

Pour les croyants, les vaillants

qu'ont peu d'culture, immatures

Élevés au riz, au couscous, aux coups d'ceinture

- **LA The Darkman, “Tell Lies Vision” (2008)**

Y'all better realize, y'all better realize

Television telling lies to your vision, yo