

SOCIO PAPER 4 COMPLETE CAIE REVISION

RELIGION (26)

Durkheim - Social Solidarity & social cohesion + share values and social unity + collective conscience as religious ritual bring ppl together keeps society stable + He studied Aboriginal Tribes in Australia he found that religious ceremonies made people feel part of something bigger than themselves reinforcing social shared beliefs and moral values. Helps maintain social order cooperation and stability + Religion = unity + shared values + Religion is a social fact expressed through rituals creating social solidarity shadowing it can be measured + national rituals replace religion (ie independence day, Memorial Day) + Believed society needs value consensus to function properly religion creates this by teaching ppl what's right and wrong.

Parsons - Religion helps ppl deal with uncertainty and suffering giving their life meaning + uncertainty is caused due to unpredictable events in life like (death, sickness) so when bad things happen religion gives comfort reduces anxiety + religion gives explanations for life changing events like death being Gods Will or afterlife. + Religion = Comfort in hard times + Structural differentiation modern society divided institutions education government health and so religion loses control and influence.

Bellah - Civil Religion (shared national beliefs) + Religion strengthens national unity he stated that countries like USA have civil religion with belief like 'God bless America' 'national ceremonies' patriotic rituals' so religion is to create unity among different religions. + Religion = National Unity. + nation becomes sacred flags anthem national ceremonies nation as religion. Civil religion helps unite ppl even if they follow different religions

Malinowski - Religion reduces suffering + people need religion when feeling uncertain + He studied fisherman in Trobriand Islands so when fisherman were rushing in date lagoons no religion was used but when fishing in dangerous ocean rituals were performed (link to Casanova)

Berger - Religion gives life meaning (link to Parsons) about life death and purpose keeps society stable + EARLY - pluralism results in relativism as exposure to many religions make ppl uncertain of what is the true religion as there is no single truth. LATER - De Secularization later in life Berger acknowledged religion remains significant world wide. As he only looked at the UK previously when he made his claim about secularization showing how religion is still deeply rooted in the rest of the world. + Religion sacred canopy religion explains suffering as gods plan without it ppl may feel confused or uncertain.

Marx - Religion is oppression "Religion is the opium of the people" he believed religion distracts poor people from inequality as most religions teach ppl to accept suffering as they are

rewarded in the afterlife so states religion is there to control the working class + promises heaven to justify suffering and false consciousness + serves ruling class gives false hope to the oppressed.

Weber - Religion creates division in society + Multiple religions causes division instead of unity as each religion has different teachings and lifestyles causing cultural conflict due to different moral rules + Religion = Division + Religious Belief is measured through actions as religion shapes a person behavior and lifestyle eg; Protestant ethic encourages hard work and capitalism saving money discipline. They believed success was a sign of being chosen by God + Disenchantment of the world rationalization and scientific explanations remove mystery and supernatural meaning science kills religion.

Glock & Stark - Religion has 5 dimensions (belief, practice, experience, knowledge, consequence) multi dimension measurement has more validity as some ppl may believe and pray but may not go to church. So more dimension = better measurements

Davie - Believing without belonging + people still believe but choose to believe in private instead of coming to church cause they may not have time with busy jobs + so faith goes private + so belief is measured through interviews, surveys, not church attendance + Faith goes private not extinct + Women are often the main participants keeping religious practices alive women keep faith alive + CA VIEW - practice doesn't equate belief ppl may go to church only because their forced by family or cause or tradition.

Bruce - attendance and membership data are useful cause religious power lie in institutions not private belief + weak institutions = weak religion as now churches no longer shape law or morals. CA VIEW - official statistics exaggerate beliefs + people identify religiously only for cultural reason they are only Christian for name only they don't follow or practice their teachings. + Pluralism weakens belief multiple religions compete no single religion has authority to many choices faith and commitment decline which roads to superficial or selective faith + Conservative religion offer stability some woman value structure guidance and moral clarity (order and stability). + Religion helped social movements American civil right movement as churches provided leadership resources and motivation. Gave ppl courage to fight inequality

Hervieu-Ledger - Religion is fragmented and individualized it's no longer inherited + there's no shared beliefs or tradition. + Religion is a spiritual marketplace ppl shop for religious beliefs and practices to suit personal beliefs.

Heelas - Self spirituality + Religion becomes abt personal growth and self fulfillment not institutional authority that is demanded to followed.

Gramsci - Religion supports hegemony spreads ruling class ideas religion encourages acceptance of authority supports existing power structures and prevents change

Wilson - Religion has lost social significance it's been replaced by science, bureaucracy and rational thinking it no longer shapes society churches mosques other religious organizations + link to Weber a little

Stark & Bainbridge - Religious market theory human demand for religion never disappears, supply and competition shape participation. Religions demand is constant. Link to parsons and Malinowski

Casanova - Religion is still public globally it retains influence in politics laws and society so religion is still alive (ie Pakistan has many Islamic religious factors in its constitution)

Norris & Inglehart - Existential security theory indicated people turn to religion when life is insecure. Wealth and security reduce religious participation + insecurity = Religion

Beauvoir - Religion oppresses women + supports patriarchy + women have no leadership roles in religion they are submissive no women are priests in some religions all men + gender inequality CA women weren't allowed to become priest

Saadawi - Religion controls a women's sexuality and rules and practices regulate women's bodies and behavior ie in Islam women are mean to cover up their entire bodies.

Firestone - inequality is justified as divine religious text and belief present male dominance as God given reflecting on a woman's biological factors that include period, pregnancy, breastfeeding that make her weak compared to men.

Woodhead - BEFORE Symbolic patriarchy in Religion is represented through male authority as Male God = Male power which reinforces societal hierarchy and male authority. AFTER - NAM empower women can pursue spiritual freedom outside patriarchal instituted

Armstrong - Women are excluded from leadership positions and institutional religion limits female authority and decision making no authoritarian roles ie women can't be priest link to Beauvoir.

Giddens - Fundamentalism vs Choice ppl either retreat to strict beliefs for certainty or pick and mix beliefs there are two different reactions.

Bauman - Liquid religion indicated how beliefs are flexible individual and constantly changing nothing is fixed.

NRM Theorists - New roles for women. In this movement women are offered leadership roles autonomy and alternative power.

Postmodernists - Religion is a pick and mix no fixed beliefs but mixed beliefs.

MEDIA (36)

Curran - Traditional media supports democracy through investigative journalism & governments accountable therefore traditional media still matters + news protects democracy + New media damaged journalism as algorithms and proxy matter more than accuracy due to click bait as organizations prefer profit over truth.

Curran & Seaton - New Media is controlled by elite owners control media reiterates by Milliband. They influence content to protect their interest and keep inequality alive. They portray positive effects of the upper class lifestyle and all negative effects of the working class lifestyles also reiterated by Hall.

Herman & Chomsky - Traditional media supports elite as they are owned by wealthy cooperations so they filter info to protect power showing media isn't neutral protects the upper class. + New Media filters informations through advertisement ownership and political pressure they only share stuff that would indicate growth for them. Truth is shaped indicating a Propaganda model.

Marx - Media promotes ruling class ideology and support capitalism owners control content so that makes captions appear normal. Owner being the upper class citizens who gain power compared to the working class citizens. So saying inequality is justified.

Gramsci - Media creates hegemony. Meaning that media makes the audience believes their own ideas as if the audience were the ones who thought of them. Media controls through consent making ideas feel natural so dominance is subtle and through consent not force.

Althusser - New Media is an ISA one of the apparatuses that control the way ppl think reinforcing norms and controls thinking so social order is maintained as media shapes beliefs.

Galtung & Ruge - Traditional Media is socially constructed media gatekeeper information and select dramatic and negative views to share shaping reality and showing news is biased.

Milliband - New Media is controlled by the elites so media therefore reflects elite influence and control. Ownership = influence and wealth = control

Habermas - Traditional Media creates public sphere as newspapers allow debates discuss public issues and media supports participation.

Bandura - Bobo Doll experiment he said ppl learn through observation and imitation. In his Bobo Doll experiment, children watched adults behave aggressively toward a doll and later copied this behaviour. This suggests media violence can influence audiences, especially children, to imitate aggressive behaviour. Media provides role models and audiences learn through rewards and punishments shown in media.

Gerbner & Gross - Cultivation theory - argued that long-term exposure to media shapes people's perception of reality. Heavy television viewers may believe the world is more dangerous than it actually is. This is called Mean World Syndrome. Over time, repeated exposure influences attitudes, beliefs, and behaviour, making audiences fearful and more supportive of law and order policies.

Gerbner - media exaggerates class differences mostly portray the rich world on television and working class people are underrepresented limited roles with unrealistic expectations of society makes inequality appear normal. + elderly are underrepresented in media ads media only shows the young ppl as they are more attractive. Reinforces age inequality as older ppl are less imp in society.

Klapper - limited effects model - Klapper argued that media does not directly change behaviour. Instead, individuals interpret media through existing beliefs shaped by family, education, and social environment. Media strengthens existing attitudes rather than creating new ones. For example, someone already aggressive may be influenced by violent media, but media alone does not cause aggression.

Katz & Lazarsfeld - Two step flow - audience influenced more by personal relationships than media. Katz and Lazarsfeld argued that media messages do not directly affect audiences. Instead, media influences opinion leaders, who then interpret messages and pass them on to others. Opinion leaders may include teachers, parents, celebrities, or community leaders.

McQuail - Traditional Media responds to audience demand by producing content people want to consume so media reflects society as media companies want profit. + New Media is diverse due to significant competition it create choice showing how control is limited as ppl decide what to believe and have various factors they can debate on. + He believed media affect is indirect and it doesn't completely change ppl's behaviors it just adds onto other social influences.

Cohen - Media intensifies moral panic as news spreads faster online ppl tend to exaggerate reality increasing public fear resulting in groups labeled as threats fear spreads faster online. + he talks about youth moral panic in his study of the Mods and Rockers in the UK argued media made youth appear more dangerous and deviant than they were causing government to enforce strict rules and harsher policing and creating negative stereotypes.

Livingstone - Youth dominate new media generational divide grows digital natives adapt faster. Grandparents and grandchildren find it harder to connect. + New Media supports development as media gives people access to information like books digital skills interactive learning and a lot

of resources. + Media influences depend on family background. Education and environment. Media alone doesn't determine behavior.

Zoonen - Media is patriarchal all about patriarchal control as males are producers media industries are male controlled reinforcing gender stereotypes.

Hall - Audiences interpret new media differently media messages aren't fixed encoding and decoding can have different results different status ppl may interpret media differently. Like children may interpret media differently compared to adults. + BEFORE - Media stereotypes working class and ethnic minorities they portray working class as criminals lazy or dependent on welfare (link to Murray) which is down as the upper class control media and reinforce that inequality is real and deserved working class = negative stereotypes. This justifies discrimination and maintains inequality to ethnic groups. LATER - Media now shows covered ethnic representations and individuals can choose identities. + Reception theory audiences decode messages in different ways dominated negotiated or oppositional readings audiences are not passive and may challenge class stereotypes they may accept reject and negotiate.

McRobbie - BEFORE - media promotes independent career focused women girls have positive role models. Earlier women were portrayed as house wives mothers dependent prostitutes etc in magazines women prioritized family rather than careers reinforcing traditional gender expectations LATER - now women are portrayed as independent career focused powerful and successful.

Gauntlett - New media enables people to construct their identity themselves media doesn't force behavior so audience has control media is a tool. Audiences are active. Online spaces allow expression of gender sexuality and lifestyle. + Media provides multiple representations of social class that ppl can choose to identify with more flexibly. + Media offered more varied portrayal of women allows individuals to form their own identities strong women independent characters. + Media provides wide age representation older ppl are now shown as professional active etc allows ppl to shape their own age identities. + media is chosen by ppl who choose what to watch and how to interpret it.

Butler - Gender fluidity media now represents diverse gender identities. Challenging traditional gender roles and stereotypes.

Gilroy - BEFORE - Media misrepresent ethnic minorities as they are depicted as deviant or problematic media representations create the idea that minorities are outsiders. AFTER - increasing diversity allows minorities to represent themselves.

Morley - Different classes interpret new media differently experience shapes interpretation like the upper class would interpret media differently as compared to the working class so therefore audiences are active not passive they choose what to believe and how to interpret media. Class matters. Media representations do not fully control people's views. working class audience may reject negative views while middle class audience make accept them.

Castells - New media empower individuals anyone can share their opinion there is no central authority and news can be shared by multiple sources ppl no longer need to rely on reporters it increases political participation and democracy power shift from government to ordinary ppl new media = digital activism

Jenkins - old vs new media divide weakens traditional media merges with new media like newspapers are not only accessible through papers but are now accessible online as well. So traditional media and new media platforms merge + New Media creates a participatory culture users don't just consume media but also create remix and share contents and become producers fans become producers to media power is shared between users and producers.

Shirky - New media enables participation people now can organize rallies and they enable participation culture ppl can freely organize protests without facing any cost barriers for communications starts a participation culture. + It enables collective action ppl can easily start social movements more faster and without leaders or money issues.

Baudrillard - New Media creates hyperreality images replace reality media therefore dominates perception as fake vs real is blurred like false news on actors lives and now uses of AI shaping false generation that seem completely real.

Foucault - New Media (digital media) enables surveillance online activity is tracked and stored government corporations monitor behavior

Norris - New Media creates a digital divide as not everyone has access to the internet or have any digital skills class age and global inequality affect use. Access is unequal.

Buckingham - Buckingham argued children are not passive audiences. They understand media is fictional and interpret it critically. Therefore, media does not directly influence behaviour.

Postman - Postman argued television exposes children to adult themes such as violence, crime, and sexuality. This removes childhood innocence and encourages adult-like behaviour at a younger age. Children become influenced by media rather than family or school.

Post Modernist - Truth is fragmented no single dominant truth so media influence is unstable no absolute truth. + modern media blurs traditional age boundaries media now reflect flexible age identities.

Hypodermic Syringe Model - This model suggests media messages are "injected" into passive audiences who accept them without questioning. Early media researchers believed audiences lacked critical thinking skills, so they were easily influenced by violent or biased media content. This model assumes audiences behave according to what they see in the media. For example, exposure to violence in films or games may encourage aggressive behaviour.

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The Normative Model: explains how institutions like media or religion should operate in society according to certain ideals (protecting democracy informing citizens moral order social guidance etc), while the cultural effects model explains how long-term exposure to media or religion gradually shapes people's beliefs, values, and identities.

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