Siria

Instructor Name

Course Number

Date

Discussion

**Classmate 01-Discussion**

Age, class and gender serve as the distribution parameters of necessities of life, opportunities, resources, wealth, power, and rights in the U.S. A child differs from an adult based on his or her insight, attitude, and conduct in daily life. They often judge the situation without biasness unlike adults and they often decide and act immaturely due to inexperience. In the U.S., people are categorized as either dominant or the dominated. The dominant class has the power to alter the course of society. They control the subordinated class through their control over resources and wealth. The subordinated are also labeled which determines how they will be treated in society and usually it is maltreatment. However, people of the dominant class will never accept the same behavior for themselves. They tend to live life luxuriously while creating an atmosphere of prejudice. It is assumed that the subordinated class cannot excel, and they must struggle for every opportunity and every right. Inequality can be observed on two different levels. It can be temporary inequality which illustrates that in a relationship, one is superior to the other. On the other hand, permanent inequality is practiced based on social class, sex, race, religion, and nationality. Temporary inequality can be diminished with the end of a relation but the factors which induce permanent inequality cannot be altered. For the provision of equal rights, dominance has to end (Hunter and Rothenberg).

**Classmate 02-Discussion**

The dominant class of people holds the power to create and even alter social standards as they like. They determine the roles of subordinates. They order the subordinate class to perform a task which they would not want to do. A commonly discussed example, in this scenario, is that of a white working-class male. The subordinates would follow his command, ethical or not, as they think he is superior to them due to race, gender, and position. Similarly, women fall in the category of subordinates as it is assumed that they must follow and adapt according to man’s needs. Temporary inequality shifts from unequal to equal while permanent inequality is the type of inequality dependent on race, gender, nationality, and religion which are linked to a person from birth (Hunter and Rothenberg).

**Works Cited:**

Hunter, Margaret, and Paula Rothenberg. “Race, Class, and Gender in the United States.” *Teaching Sociology*, vol. 29, no. 3, July 2001, p. 378. *DOI.org (Crossref)*, doi:10.2307/1319202.