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Class in america 2009 gregory mantsios essay

Growing up in the United States, people get this idea of an American dream. Almost all children are brought up to believe that they can stay and do anything they want to do if you work hard enough. But a majority of people believe there is a separation of class in American society. Gregory Mantsio's author of Class in America-2009 believes that Americans don't exchange thoughts about class division, even though most people are placed in their own set cluster of wealth. Political officials are also trying to gain supporters by trying to appeal to the majority of the population, or the middle class, to gain more followers. An interesting myth that Mantsios makes in his essay is how Americans do not have equal opportunities.... display more content... Mantsios defends his claim by sharing the four myths and opposing seven realities of the American dream of equal opportunity. Then compare three profiles of people from upper, middle and lower classes, then by proving the link between educational level and classes. In a country with democratic principles, the general public is making an impact on the country, but it is really governed by politicians and the incredible power of wealth. Mantsios abandons the economic spectrum by giving facts about the differences between those who have very little, a lot and not enough money. One myth that Mantsios makes in his essay is how all Americans do not have equal opportunities to succeed. Inheritance laws are more likely to succeed the offspring of the rich(295). The huge gap between the upper and lower classes shows the social struggle. Higher income classes have a more likely chance of a successful inheritance, which allows wealth to be passed on to offspring. But Davidson contradicts the theory that was presented by Mantsios by saying Maddie represents a large population; people who, for whatever reason, won't be able to leave the workforce long enough to get the skills they need(349). But if Maddie works hard enough, she can prove Mantsios wrong. That doesn't mean she has to go to college or get a higher education, of course, that would make everything simpler. All she has today is to work her way up the company to make something of herself to show that she can still reach her full Gregory Mantsios' Class of America, the author points out that although women, race, and minority groups have equal rights like the rest of society, they are still held down because of gender, race and class. On the other hand, Langston Hughes' poem Democracy, points out the speaker's willingness to want the same equality rights as the other person in the present and not wait for it to happen tomorrow or in the future. Although Rosa Parks rode in front of the bus, arrested by a white policeman for breaking the rules. Similarly, Hillary Clinton had a meeting with members of the White House at Osana Bin Laden, but her face was taken out of the picture because of her gender as a woman. Hughes' use of the words seeds and needs portrays the speaker's strength and determination to have individual control. Both Hughes' poem and Mantsio's passage show how democracy affects our society, Hughes, however, focuses on individual control, while Mantsios focuses on the specific concepts of women and race. To begin with, in the 1950s, when Rosa Park... It all comes down to family income, which determines what social class you're in; you can see how it affects life. Mantsios is persuasive in that he has hard facts, (meaning that his examples are real true, and taken from a scientific source), true lifestyle and data to show the reader. He uses secondary sources, which are legitimate, and the reader may choose to research it for himself. Mantsios backed himself up by using more than one source to prove his theory of test scores and what class you are in. Whether you choose to believe him or not, the reality is there is, written on paper right in front of your eyes. He also supports his theory by providing examples of some typical lifestyle and some not-so-typical lifestyle, which means he shows you a complete profile of a person's life, including: Mother and fathers name and profession, Principal child-breeder, elementary school, supplementary guidance, summer camps, youth education, family activities, higher education, first full-time job, subsequent employment, current employment with the age of the person, current residence , second residence(p. 336-340). He lets you look into the lives of different people, some from upper class families and some from lower class families. The reader can even see that the way they are brought up, whether it's from and upper class family or lower class family, it affects them. The Essay of People • November 6, 2011 • Essay • 396 Words (2 pages) • 8,389 Views Page 1 of 2 In Gregory Mantsio's essay class in America, Mantsios argues that despite certain myths about social class in America, such as it is a classless mostly middle class society. He argues that socioeconomic inequality is real and that the number of rich people is shrinking and getting richer, while the number of lower-class Americans is increasing and becoming poorer sufferers of economic, educational and health disadvantages. The author's purpose is to educate Americans about the reality of social class and the economic spectrum. Mantsios argues that American culture and media largely project that America is a classless society of largely middle-class, upwardly mobile Americans. The truth is that Americans don't like to talk economic inequality, especially those in upper class society. Another myth he brings up is that all Americans are equal and have equal opportunities to achieve success. But the truth, as Mantsios argues, is that there is a huge gap between the rich and the poor in the economic spectrum. Either they have money or they don't. This gap is causing shrinkage in the rich population and the growing of the underprivileged and the loss of their capital. Next, the author compares people of different economic status and ethnicity. American lifestyle shows how there is huge difference medically and economically. Mantsios argues that there is a link between health and money. People who have resources can afford medical expenses and therefore be healthier as in opposite people who don't have resources tend to have health problems. Mantsios further argues that childbirth conditions and how far a person can get in education and jobs have a connection. If a person happens to be born into a family from the upper class it is more likely for that person to pursue a higher education and therefore get a better paying job. On the other hand, if that person had been born in a lower class community, the likelihood according to Mantsios is that this person would be less likely to achieve success because of the disadvantages of being poor. Finally, the author argues that race and gender have an effect on social class standing. Women and minorities face oppression when it comes to reaching their potential as healthy, creative and productive individuals. These groups suffer discrimination and sexism makes it harder for them to succeed. Only available on OtherPapers.com Citation Generator (2011, 11). Summary - Class of America. OtherPapers.com. Downloaded 11, 2011, from Summary - Class of America OtherPapers.com. 11 2011. 2011. <https://www.otherpapers.com/essay/summary-class-in-america/14206.html=> Summary - Class of America. OtherPapers.com OtherPapers.com, 11. Web. 11 2011. <https://www.otherpapers.com/essay/summary-class-in-america/14206.html=>. Summary - Class of America. OtherPapers.com 11, 2011. Accessed 11, 2011. . Name: Instructor: Course title: Date: Class in America: Gregory Mantsios In this article, Gregory Mantsios shows the audience how what class individuals are in affect their lives more than they think. The author has the belief that people in the United States don't like to talk about classes, be it upper, middle or lower classes. He highlights beliefs that are largely held about class in the region and rejects them using statistical evidence. For example, he argues that the class you are in affects a person's life. In addition, must</https:> claims that a class that a person is in affects how he or she succeeds in, for example, schools related to the score of the test and the stage of schooling that the individual achieves. Class determines one's future whether he or she admits it or not. Gregory provides statistical data and examples to demonstrate his points. Thus, the author uses several strategies of analysis such as argument, reasoning, evidence, compelling appeals, style and structure to make his message clear to his audience, which is the class that a person belongs to affects his or her life. These are presented in situations including the author, subject, audience, purpose, and occasion. The use of strategies on rhetoric situations by the author advances a number of hypotheses about the separation of modern society in the United States. Mantsios tries to show the audience that however individuals never or rarely talk about the existence of social classes in America, such classes exist and exist and are a huge difference them. The author uses arguments to support the fact that people in the United States don't like to talk about the class phenomenon. He mentions, for example, that the poor do not talk about themselves as belonging to the lower class. Even the rich don't refer to themselves as belonging to the upper class. Issues in class are not discussed in the public debate. Even the formulation of issues in terms of class is not allowed in politics, mass media, and education issues. The interesting thing is that talking about the middle class is acceptable as they seem to allay class differences. Another exception lies in the presentation of aspects of the upper and lower classes in the media. The author's argument can be understood well by the audience as individuals can clearly see that the class-evasion phenomenon exists in the United States. Another of the arguments rhetoric strategy used by the author is on the issue of myths held by the citizens of the United States. For example, the author argues that people believe that the United States is basically a classless society. This implies that people are all equal despite their classes. In addition, the United States is a middle-class state. The third myth is that people all get richer, and the fourth is that everyone has equal opportunities to be successful. The author brings his argument and reasoning by asking questions like Are there significant differences among Americans? Do differences have a significant impact on the individual's way of life? and does everyone in the United States have equal opportunities to succeed? By looking at the issues arising from myths as explained by the author, audiences are able to see clearly that myths cannot apply to life in the United States. This leaves the audience with no other choice instead of supporting the argument and reasoning of the author. uses strong rhetorical points in his article to deepen the issue of classes in America. For example, he uses specific statistics, data and examples, so as to do a great job of supporting his point to persuade the audience to understand and accept his views. For example, the author goes to the extent of using data from Richard De Lone, who studied the test scores of half a million students who did college board exams. His style and structure are consistently used to make it clear to the audience of the message that he is trying to bring out. The results of this research are consistent with previous studies; thus, Mantsios makes a conclusion that the higher the social status or class, the higher is the possibility that the individual will get higher grades. This is compelling strategy as the author presents data that has been proven, which audiences may not be able to disgust. This is because readers can see that the author's statement is true based on the fact presented in the studies, since they are borne from a large sample, not just a few students. The same goes for the author's use of statistics from William Sewell to show that class affects individuals in the classroom, as well as their level of performance. Whether the audience chooses to believe the author or not, the truth is that there are facts written in paper. The use of studies by researchers is also a proof strategy that the author uses to present his message to the audience. Gregory uses reasoning to support his points. This is reflected in different cases. For example, he supports his theory using examples of typical lifestyle and non-typical lifestyle, which involves showing the audience a complete profile of a person's life, such as the names and employment of mom and dad, primary child-carrier, elementary and secondary education, higher education and employment. The author uses more than one source or case to support his theory. The author lets the audience see into the lives of different people from both upper and lower class families. This is because the audience is able to see that the way they are brought up, whether from a lower class or upper class affects their lives. This implies that if one is raised in a lower class family, he or she will not do so beyond their guardians or parents. This is what the author is trying to convince the audience, about the profiles of the lifestyles of people. By doing this, he lets individuals look after themselves on other people's lifestyles as they grow up. Conclusion Rhetorical strategies are used by speakers and writers to influence an audience. This is evident in the work of Gregory Mantsio's 'Class of America'. Mantsios uses rhetorical strategies evidence, argument, persuasive appeals, reasoning, reasoning, and style to clearly bring the issue of class to different rhetoric situations. His use of the strategies is significant, since the audience is convinced of the author's argument and reasoning in his subject matter. That is why the strategies are effective in his work. Works Quoted: Mantsios, Gregory (2009 pp177-190) Class of America stello/reynolds/West-Handout-class_in_america%20-%20Copy.pdf stello/reynolds/West-Handout-class_in_america%20-%20Copy.pdf