

# Herbert Spencer Summary

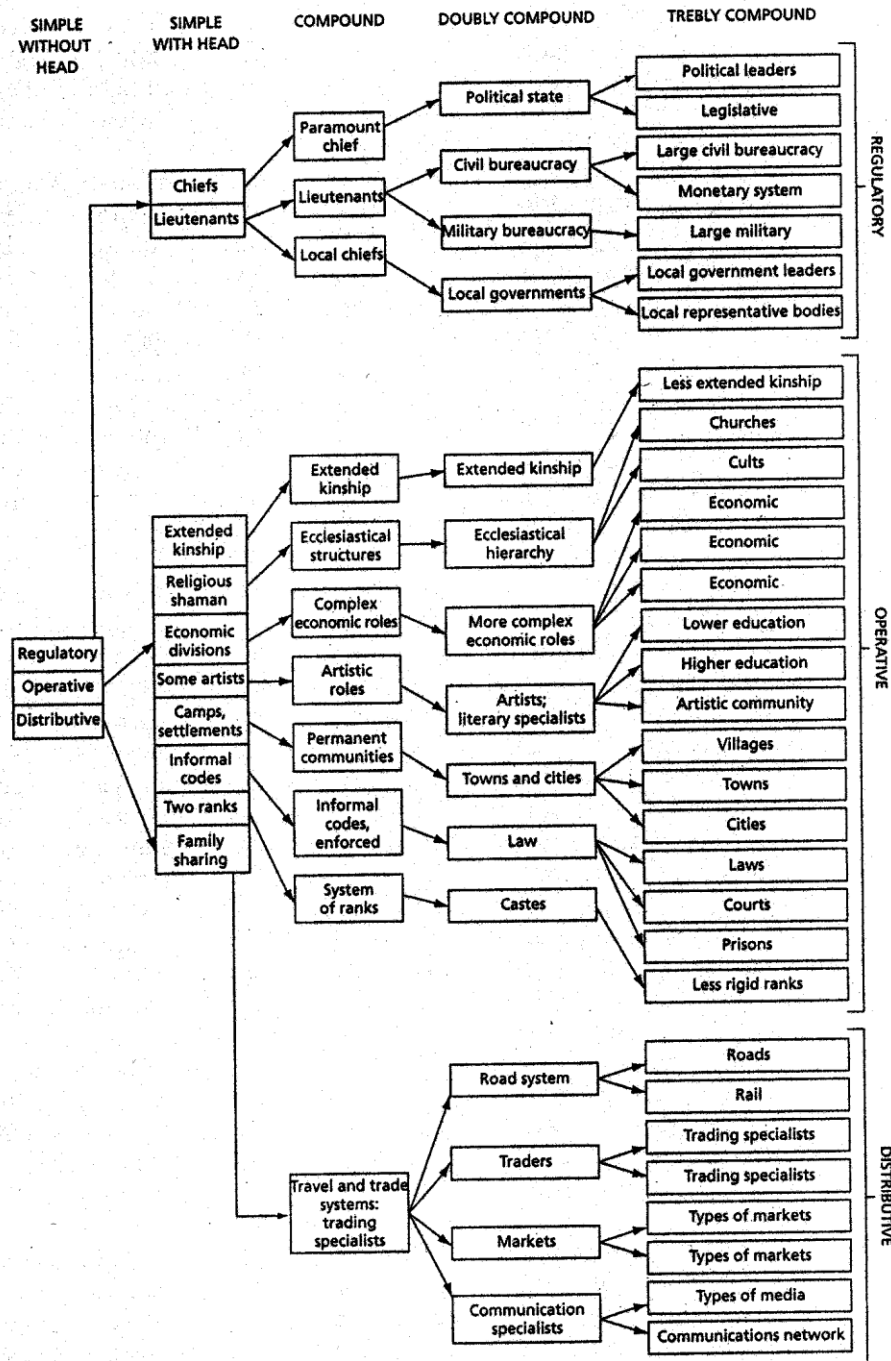
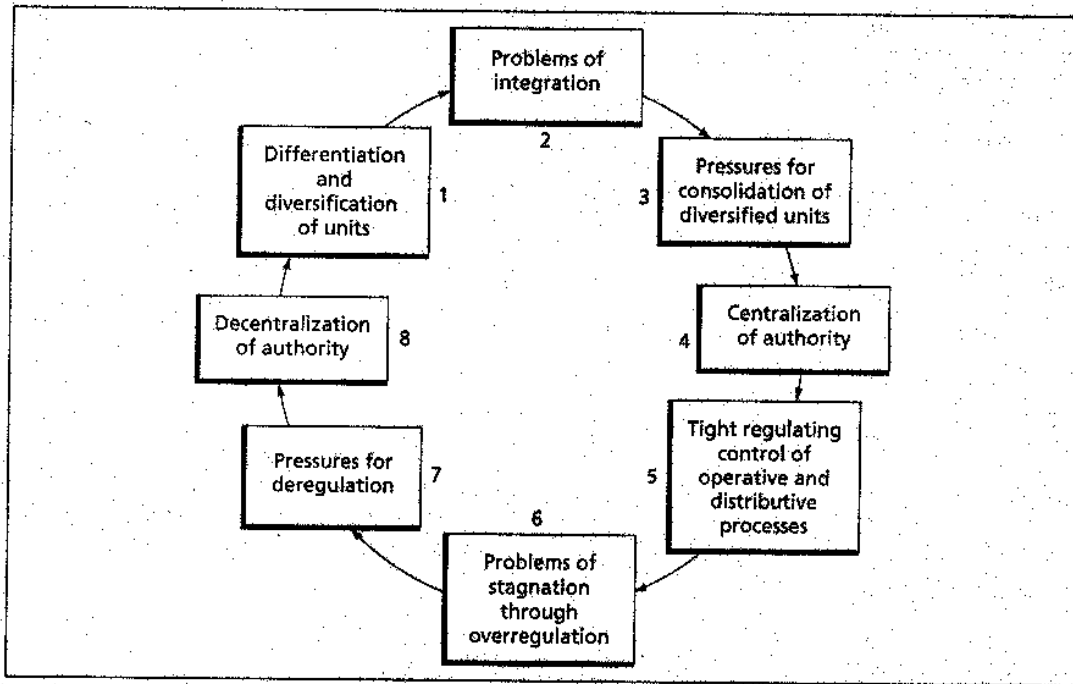


FIGURE 5-2 Spencer's Model of Evolution

(Turner, Beeghly, and Powers 1998:60)



**FIGURE 5-3** Phases of Institutionalization

(Turner, Beeghly, and Powers 1998:63)

**TABLE 5-1 Spencer's Typology of Militant and Industrial Societies**

<b>Basic System Processes</b>	<b>Militant</b>	<b>Industrial</b>
<b>1. Regulatory processes</b>		
a. Societal goals	Defense and war	Internal productivity and provision of services
b. Political organization	Centralized, authoritarian	Less centralization; less direct authority over system units
<b>2. Operative processes</b>		
a. Individuals	High degrees of control by state; high levels of stratification	Freedom from extensive controls by state; less stratification
b. Social structures	Coordinated to meet politically established goals of war and defense	Coordinated to facilitate each structure's expansion and growth
<b>3. Distributive processes</b>		
a. Flow of materials	From organizations to state; from state to individuals and other social units	From organizations to other units and individuals
b. Flow of information	From state to individuals	Both individuals to state and state to individuals

(Turner, Beeghley, and Powers 1998:66)

## The Contrast between Militant and Industrial Societies

Characteristic	Militant Society	Industrial Society
Dominant function or activity	Corporate defensive and offensive activity for preservation and aggrandizement	Peaceful, mutual rendering of individual services
Principle of social coordination	Compulsory cooperation; regimentation by enforcement of orders; both positive and negative regulation of activity	Voluntary cooperation; regulation by contract and principles of justice; only negative regulation of activity
Relations between state and individual	Individuals exist for benefit of state; restraints on liberty, property, and mobility	State exists for benefit of individuals; freedom; few restraints on property and mobility
Relations between state and other organizations	All organizations public; private organizations excluded	Private organizations encourage
Structure of state	Centralized	Decentralized
Structure of social stratification	Fixity of rank, occupation, and locality; inheritance of positions	Plasticity and openness of rank, occupation, and locality; movement between positions
Type of economic activity	Economic autonomy and self-sufficiency; little external trade; protectionism	Loss of economic autonomy; interdependence via peaceful trade; free trade
Valued social and personal characteristics	Patriotism; courage; reverence; loyalty; obedience; faith in authority; discipline	Independence; respect for others; resistance to coercion; individual initiative; truthfulness; kindness

Coser, Lewis A. 1977. *Masters of Sociological Thought: Ideas in Historical and Social Context*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich College Publishers.

Turner, Jonathan H., Leonard Beeghley, and Charles H. Powers. 1998. *The Emergence of Sociological Theory*. 4<sup>th</sup> ed. Cincinnati, OH: Wadsworth Publishing Company.