

# Explain lenski

Sociology



Lenski's Theory of Social Evolution Lenski mainly focused on the cultural and the social elements of the society ensuring that he maintained evolutionary perspective macro sociology. He viewed the society as something of a particular process of transition and change involving some level of transmission, innovation and technological advances (Borgatta). Accordingly, through technology societies would evolve change and survive.

The interpretation was, the more the information a society had a more advanced it would become. He claimed that members of a community were united by culture although it varied as a society became more complex. He distinguished five stages of human development based on the advancement in the history of communication. Firstly, he argued that information was passed through genes (Borgatta 148). In the second stage of the development of agriculture, individuals had the ability to pass information through one's experience. In the third, people began making use of signs and consequently developed logic. Moreover, in the final stage, they started creating symbols in time they began developing language and writing (Borgatta 166). Advancement in the technology in communication translates directly into noticeable changes in a society's economic and political systems, social inequality inclusive of other spheres of life. Social global inequality will result especially as an outcome of surplus. Notably, as soon as there is there is a surplus definitely it will not be equal to all people in a society since some have access to resources despite the exist of it in the larger society. Eventually, those with more surpluses will have an advantage in the economy relative to those with fewer surpluses mainly because they lack a greater bargaining power. Good examples of them are hunters and gatherers who make regular transitions from pastoralism into horticulture to <https://assignbuster.com/explain-lenski/>

surplus.

#### Works Cited

Borgatta, Edgar F, and Rhonda J. V Montgomery. Encyclopedia of Sociology.  
New York: Macmillan Reference USA, 2000. Print.