

Faculti Summary

<https://faculti.net/self-esteem-and-social-status-dominance-theory-and-hierometer-theory/>

This video discusses the concepts of self-esteem and social esteem, highlighting their meanings and interconnections. The speaker explains that to "esteem" something means to evaluate it positively, and one can have positive or negative esteem for both objects and people. Social esteem refers to how others perceive an individual's worth, while self-esteem is about an individual's perception of their own worth.

This video introduces two theories related to esteem: Dominance Theory, which posits that the human impulse to dominate has evolved into a desire for social prestige and thus contributes to self-esteem, and Harter Theory, which suggests that self-esteem reflects social esteem and influences individuals' assertiveness in seeking respect and admiration from others.

Harter Theory further asserts that self-esteem serves both an indicative function (reflecting one's social esteem) and an imperative function (governing assertiveness). This video also emphasizes the importance of empirical evidence, including correlational and experimental studies, supporting the claims regarding the relationship between self-esteem and social esteem.

Finally, the speaker acknowledges that social esteem is not the only determinant of self-esteem, with exceptions existing where individuals may experience high self-esteem despite low social status, and vice versa. The discussion wraps up by suggesting future research directions that could explore these theories further, including their interaction with other theories of esteem and emotional responses such as pride, shame, depression, and anxiety.