

SOCIOLOGY Final Study Guide

1. The social science that studies human society and social behavior is sociology.
2. The social science that deals with mental processes and behavior is psychology.
3. Auguste Comte is considered by many to be the founder of sociology.
4. The social sciences are disciplines that study human social behavior and functions of human society in a scientific manner.
5. The *bourgeoisie* are known as capitalists, the owners of the means of production, and a class in society.
6. According to functionalists, society is held together by a consensus.
7. The functionalist perspective views society as a set of interrelated parts that work together to produce a stable social system.
8. The conflict perspective focuses on forces in society that promote competition and change.
9. The scientific method is an objective, logical, and systematic way of collecting empirical data and arriving at a reasoned conclusion.
10. Empirical evidence can be seen, smelled, tasted, touched, and heard.
11. Cultural relativism is the belief that cultures should be judged by their own standards rather than applying the standards of other cultures.
12. Society is a group of interdependent people who share a common culture and feeling of unity.
13. Cultural universals ensure fulfillment of some needs and are common to all cultures.
14. Morality is the American value based on the belief that judgments should be based on a sense of right and wrong.
15. Discrimination is one danger of ethnocentrism.
16. Folkways, mores, and laws: the proper rank of norms, in terms of least serious to most serious.
17. The action of doing something for someone after that person had done something for you is reciprocity.
18. A group of people with whom individuals identify is known as a reference group.
19. Ascribed statuses are those assigned to an individual beyond their control.
20. Personality is the sum total of behaviors, attitudes, beliefs, and values that are characteristic of an individual.
21. Rene Spitz conducted a study of infants in an orphanage who were deprived of human contact.

22. Principal factors that social scientists suggest influence personality include heredity, birth order, parents, and cultural environment.
23. Feral children are wild or untamed children, have few human characteristics, and have acquired no reasoning ability, no manners, and no ability to control their bodily functions.
24. Tabula rasa is the theory that suggests that each of us is born without a personality and we acquire our personality as a result of social experiences.
25. Looking-glass self refers to the interactive process by which we develop an image of ourselves based on how we imagine we appear to others.
26. A goal of resocialization in most total institutions is to change an individual's social behavior.
27. The concept of adolescence began to develop in the United States after the Civil War.
28. Mandatory education laws, child-labor laws, and the juvenile-justice system are all factors that help distinguish adolescence as a life stage.
29. The five characteristics shared by most adolescents include: biological growth and development, increased decision making, increased pressure, undefined status, and search for self.
30. Playing house is an example of anticipatory socialization.
31. Higher rates of early sexual activity are typically seen in teenagers from low-income one-parent families.
32. Deviance being viewed as the natural outgrowth of values, norms, and structure of society is known as strain theory, developed by Merton, and based on functionalism.
33. Conformity is the non-deviant response to adaptation.
34. Cultural transmission theory explains deviance as a learned behavior.
35. Sanctions serve the following purposes: retribution, rehabilitation, deterrence, and social protection.
36. Internalization is the process by which a norm becomes part of your personality.
37. Sanctions refer to the rewards or punishments used to enforce conformity to norms.
38. The enforcing of norms through either internal or external means is called social control.
39. Drug trafficking, illegal gambling, unfair labor practices, hijacking of merchandise, and loan sharking as part of a large-scale crime syndicate is classified as organized crime.
40. Violent crime includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
41. The seriousness of the offense, the presence of bystanders, and the attitude of the suspect are factors considered by police when deciding whether to make an arrest.

42. The function of corrections that is used to discourage offenders from committing future crimes and to make the rest of society think twice before breaking laws is called deterrence.
43. One's socioeconomic status (SES) is determined by income, education level, and place of residence.
44. Conflict theorists see competition over scarce resources as the cause of social inequality.
45. U.S. social classes in order are underclass, working poor, working, lower middle, upper middle, and upper.
46. About 30 percent of the US population is part of the working class.
47. When a person changes jobs but does not change wealth, power, or prestige, that person experiences horizontal mobility.
48. Age, sex, and race influence the likelihood that an individual lives in poverty.
49. Lyndon B. Johnson declared a "war on poverty" in order to reduce inequality in America.
50. Life expectancy is *lower* for poor Americans than it is for wealthy Americans.
51. Money for transfer payments comes from taxes.
52. One or more parents and their children form the nuclear family.
53. Families around the world fulfill common functions.
54. The *most* devastating form of family disruption is believed to be family violence.
55. Empty nest occurs when grown children leave the home.
56. Since 1970, the number of interracial marriages in the United States has increased.
57. Functions of the family include: regulation of sexual activity, providing economic and emotional security, socialization, and reproduction.
58. Couples generally delay childbearing to establish their careers.
59. According to sociologist Herbert Blumer, an acting crowd is violent.
60. A panic occurs when people push each other in order to get out of a burning building.
61. Review transfer technique of propaganda.
62. Financial resources, a body of supporters, and access to the media would all be needed for a social movement.
63. Discovery and invention are two ways new technologies arise.
64. Values and beliefs, technology, population, diffusion, the physical environment, and wars and conquests stimulate social change.

65. Dissatisfaction in social and economic conditions would be how a relative deprivation theorist might explain the women's movement.

66. The ultimate goal of schools according to functionalists is to maintain and perpetuate the stability of society.

67. The following are recommendations made for schools after the 1983 report *A Nation at Risk*:
Formulate a more demanding curriculum, assign more homework, and increase emphasis on achievement.

68. The 2001 No Child Left Behind act requires standards-based tests in reading and math.

69. Since 1983, the main goal the United States had in mind while reforming American education is to prepare students for the technological age.

70. Allowing students to leave for lunch would *not* improve students' safety at school.

71. One of the *most* important functions of religion is to encourage social cohesion.

Research the following terms:

culture wars

secular

fundamentalism

religion