Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period:\_\_\_\_\_\_

Sociology

Midterm Review

**Chapter 1: An Invitation to Sociology**

*Perspective*

*Sociology*

*Sociological Perspective*

*Social Structure*

*Sociological Imagination*

*Positivism*

*Social Statics*

*Social Dynamics*

*Bourgeoisie*

*Capitalist*

*Proletariat*

*Class Conflict*

*Mechanical Solidarity*

*Organic Solidarity*

*Verstehen*

*Rationalization*

*Theoretical Perspective*

*Functionalism*

*Manifest Functions*

*Latent Functions*

*Dysfunction*

*Conflict Perspective*

*Symbol*

*Symbolic Interactionism*

1. Why do sociologists attempt to explain events without relying on personal factors?
2. How do group behavior and individual behavior differ?
3. Why do people conform?
4. What were Auguste Comte’s major ideas?
5. What were Harriet Martineau’s contributions to sociology?
6. Why did Herbert Spencer oppose social reform?
7. What classes did Karl Marx identify?
8. What were Emile Durkheim’s greatest contributions to sociology?
9. Max Weber has had the single most important influence on the development of sociological theory. What did he contribute?
10. Why should Jane Addams be remembered?
11. What were the contributions of W.E.B. DuBois to the field of sociology?
12. How does functionalism explain social change?
13. What is the role of conflict and constraint?
14. How does the conflict perspective explain social change?

**Chapter 2: Sociologists Doing Research**

*Survey*

*Population*

*Sample*

*Representative Sample*

*Open-ended questions*

*Secondary analysis*

*Field Research*

*Case Study*

*Participant Observation*

*Causation*

*Multiple Causation*

*Variable*

*Quantitative Variable*

*Qualitative Variable*

*Independent Variable*

*Dependent Variable*

*Intervening Variable*

*Correlation*

*Hypothesis*

1. How are effective surveys conducted?
2. What are some sources for secondary analysis?
3. When do case studies involve participant observation?
4. Why do sociologists look for multiple causes?
5. What three standards are used to determine causal relationships?

**Chapter 3: Culture**

*Culture*

*Society*

*Instincts*

*Reflex*

*Drive*

*Sociobiology*

*Symbol*

*Hypothesis of Linguistic Relativity*

*Norms*

*Folkways*

*Mores*

*Taboo*

*Law*

*Sanctions*

*Formal Sanctions*

*Informal Sanctions*

*Values*

*Nonmaterial Culture*

*Beliefs*

*Material Culture*

*Ideal Culture*

*Real Culture*

*Social Categories*

*Subculture*

*Counterculture*

*Ethnocentrism*

*Cultural Universals*

*Cultural Particulars*

1. Why is culture more important that instinct?
2. How do sociobiologists view human behavior?
3. What are some criticism of sociobiology?
4. How are language and culture related?
5. Does the hypothesis of linguistic relativity mean we are prisoners of our language?
6. Why are values important?
7. Why does culture change?
8. Does ethnocentrism help or hurt society? Please explain.

**Chapter 4: Socialization**

*Socialization*

*Self-concept*

*Looking-glass self*

*Significant others*

*Role taking*

*Imitation stage*

*Play Stage*

*Game Stage*

*Generalized Other*

*“Me”*

*“I”*

*Hidden Curriculum*

*Peer Group*

*Mass Media*

*Hidden Curriculum*

*Peer Group*

*Mass Media*

*Total Institutions*

*Resocialization*

*Resocialization*

*Anticipatory Socialization*

*Reference Group*

1. How do monkeys react to social isolation. Use Dr. Harry Harlow’s experiment in your explanation.
2. Explain how the two case studies of Anna and Isabelle are similar and different.
3. How does symbolic interactionism help us understand socialization?
4. Can the looking glass be distorted? Please explain.
5. How do schools socialize students?
6. What role does the mass media play in socialization?

**Chapter 5: Social Structure and Society**

*Social Structure*

*Status*

*Ascribed Status*

*Achieved Status*

*Status Set*

*Master Status*

*Role*

*Rights*

*Obligations*

*Role Performance*

*Social Interaction*

*Role Conflict*

*Role Strain*

*Society*

*Hunting and Gathering Society*

*Horticultural Society*

*Pastoral Societies*

*Agricultural Society*

*Industrial Society*

*Mechanization*

*Urbanization*

*Gemeinschaft*

*Gesellschaft*

*Social Solidarity*

*Mechanical Solidarity*

*Organic Solidarity*

*Postindustrial Society*

1. How does play acting differ from social interactions?
2. How do we manage role conflict and strain?

1. Does everyone have a status? Please explain.
2. In which type of society did a marked class system first appear?
3. What happens when agricultural societies become industrial societies?