

Fau syg1000 exam 1



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The Sociological Imagination The ability to see the relationship between events in your personal life, and events in your society. Sociology The study of human social life groups, and societies, focusing on the modern world.

Structuration The two-way process by which we shape our social world, and by which we are shaped by society. Macro analysis Study of large social structures without referring to the interaction of individuals involved. Micro analysis Study of interactions between individuals. Comte European origin of sociology, founded sociology, decided we need to study; Social static, & social dynamics. Martineau European origin of sociology, feminist theory, rights of women and slaves. (abolitionist) Spencer European origin of sociology, Social darwinism. (biologically inferior or culturally inferior) Marx European origin of sociology, Conflict theory (power struggle) Bourgeoisie & Proletariat. Bourgeoisie Owns means of production, from Marx. Proletariat Sell labor for wages, from Marx. Durkheim European origin of sociology, Functionalism, book on suicide, studied preindustrial social vs. industrial. Mechanical Solidarity vs. Organic solidarity. Mechanical Solidarity People are interdependent because they share values. Organic solidarity People are interdependent because they rely on each other economically. Weber European origin of sociology, Verstehen, putting yourself in someone else's shoes. Verstehen Empathy, putting yourself in someone else's shoes. Addams American origin of sociology, From Chicago, social activists for poor, immigrants, and elderly. Dubois American origin of sociology, Studied structure of black communities. Functionalism Invented by Durkheim, Macro; different parts of society are interconnected, just like the human body. So a change in one part will lead to a change in another. Optimistic. Manifest function Intended and recognized type of function. Latent

function Less recognized type of function. Conflict theory Invented by Marx, Macro; society experiences conflict everywhere, power and inequality, very critical.

Feminist theory Invented by Martineau, Macro; Gender inequality is built into social institutions, very critical, focuses on gender. Symbolic

Interactionism Micro; interactions between individuals are based on mutually understood symbols. Impression management Also known as dramaturgy,

Invented by Goffman, we change the way we act based on who we are around. Dramaturgy Another name for Impression management. Challenge,

commonly, help, social The 2 purposes of Sociological research: 1. To

_____ our _____ held beliefs. 2. To _____ solve _____

problems. Objectivity When scientists analyze their data on the basis of merit and they don't let their personal biases affect their work. design, theoretical,

repeat. Ways to increase objectivity: 1. Carefully _____ our research. 2.

State our _____ perspective. 3. Verifiability - _____ studies.

Causation An event occurs in non-random predictable ways and one event

leads to another. Hypothesis An educated guess. Correlation A change in one variable is associated with a change in another variable. Positive A _____

correlation changes in the SAME direction. Negative A _____ correlation

changes in opposite directions. Spurious A relationship is _____ when the relationship is actually caused by a third variable. Multiple causation An event

occurs as a result of several factors acting in combination. Experiment When

the researchers tries to control the variables, least common method in

sociology. Zimbardo Famous for prison experiment, social scientist. Survey A

questionnaire, most common method in sociology. QUANTITATIVE, uses

statistics. Sample Cases you draw from the population that you want to

study. Field work Research that takes place in the natural setting.

QUALITATIVE, small sample, no statistics. Also known as Ethnography.

Ethnography Another name for field work. Participant observation When the researcher becomes a member of the group that they are studying, with or without telling the group. Content analysis Examine the media for messages.

Ethics You do not harm your participants. Milgram Did studies on learning and behavior, (punishment) OBEDIENCE. Shock tests. Approval, consent,

debrief Ways to practice good ethics: 1. Get _____ for the study from IRB/ Human Subjects committee. 2. Informed _____, and confidentiality. 2.

_____ the participants, show them the results. Culture Material objects as well as patterns of thinking, feeling, and behaving that are passed on from generations among member of a society. Material _____ culture is

anything you can pick up from your senses. Non-Material _____ culture is beliefs, customs, norms, and values. Society People living within a defined

territory who share a common culture. Sociobiology The study of the biological basis of human behavior. (Nature vs. Nurture) Cortex,

similarities Some of the criticisms of Sociobiology include: 1. Cerebral _____ - which is the part of the brain that allows for abstract thinking. 2.

Trouble explaining cultural diversity; if behavior was strictly defined by NATURE, we would see more _____ in people. Normative Culture

standards of appropriate behavior. Norms Rules that define appropriate and inappropriate behavior. Folkways Customary ways of thinking, feeling, and

behaving that lack moral overtones. Mores Norms of huge moral significance, disapproval if you don't follow. Laws Formally enforced and defined.

Sanctions Ways to promote conformity to norms. (rewards,

punishments) Values Guidelines we claim to accept. Cognitive Your cultures beliefs. Ideal culture Principles we say we accept. Real culture Actual

behavioral patterns. Subcultures A group that's part of the dominant culture, but differs from it partially. Counterculture A subculture that is deliberately opposed to some aspect of the dominant culture. Ethnocentrism When you judge others based on your own culture's standards. Cultural

relativism Beliefs, values, and norms are not themselves right or wrong, but rather they should be judged in their own culture's context. Cultural

universals Behaviors that are shared by all known cultures. Cultural

particulars When cultures do the "Universals" in different ways.

Horticulture Tend to develop more permanent societies, involved in primitive

agriculture. Pastoral Raise animals for meat and milk. Agricultural Came about with the invention of the plow. Pre-Industrial Hunter-gatherers,

Horticulturalists, Pastoralists, and Agriculturalists are all apart of

_____ societies. tech, commercial, structural, secular

4 Main shifts to Industrial: 1. Simple _____ to advanced _____. (use once) 2. Subsistence to _____. 3. Together to _____ differentiation. 4. Religious to _____.

Tonnies SAID THAT: Pre-industrial characterized as: Gemeinschaft -

Community - characterized by strong family ties and intimate social

relationships. Industrial characterized as: Gesellschaft - Society -

characterized by weak family ties and less social

relationships Gemeinschaft Community - characterized by strong family ties

and intimate social relationships, by Tonnies. Gesellschaft Indus Society -

characterized by weak family ties and less social relationships, by Tonnies.

Durkheim SAID THAT: MOPre-industrial characterized as: Mechanical solidarity

- people are interdependent because they share values. Industrial

characterized as: Organic solidarity - people are interdependent because

they rely on each other economically. Redfield SAID THAT: FUPre-industrial

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characterized as: Folk societies. Industrial characterized as: Urban societies.

Socialization Learning to participate in group life through acquisition of culture. Socialization _____ is required to develop a "normal" human personality. Functionalism Socialization is positive because promotes stability and order. Conflict theory view of socialization Socialization can be negative because it tries to keep things the same. Cooley Had the idea of Self-Concept, Looking glass self, and significant others. Self-Concept Senses of self as an entity separate from other people. Looking-glass self Kids learn to judge themselves in terms of how they imagine others will react to them.

Significant others The people whose opinion of us matter the most. Mead Had the idea of I and Me, Role-Taking, and generalized other. I and me The idea the "I" is the spontaneous and creative part of one's self. The "me" is the part of one's self formed through socialization. Role-Taking Take on the viewpoint of another individual and then you respond to yourself from that imagined viewpoint. Imitation, play, game How we learn Role-Taking: 1.

_____ stage, younger than 3, kids mimic the behavior of others without comprehending it. 2. _____ stage, between 3 and 6, kids take on the role of an individual one at a time. 3. _____ stage, 7 and up, kids take on the roles of several people at the same time. Generalized other The conception of the norms, values, and beliefs of your community or society. (your conscience)

Total institutions Places in which residents are separated from the rest of society, cannot come and go freely. Desocialization Abandon your old way of life. (give up old norms, values, attitudes, and

behaviors.) Resocialization Adopt a new way of life. (adopt new norms, values, attitudes, and behaviors.) Anticipatory socialization Preparing yourself to learn new norms, values, attitudes, and behaviors. Agents of socialization Things

that significantly influence you. Statuses A position that you occupy in the social structure. Ascribed statuses Statuses assigned at birth. Achieved statuses Statuses you earn in your lifetime. Status set all of your statuses you occupy. Master statuses The statuses that influence most areas of your life. Role Rights and obligations attached to statuses. Role Conflict When you are stressed out because the roles of one status clash another's. Role Strain When you are stressed out because of one's statuses role. Prioritize, Delegate. Ways of handling conflict and strain: 1. _____ roles. 2. _____ roles. (give work to others) Globalization The growth of world interdependence. Triangulation To combine several research methods in a single piece of research, using each to supplement and check on the others. Linguistic relativity hypothesis Argues that language influences our perception of the world.