**Task 1 – Exploring One (1) Macro and One (1) Micro Theory**

**Task 1** *(Table – word limit 300 words)* **(AC 2.1)**

1. Prepare a table in which you identify the key aspects of one (1) micro-sociological and one (1) macro-sociological perspective (e.g. Functionalism, Marxism, Neo-Marxist, Feminism, Symbolic Interactionism).
2. Highlight the similarities and differences between the perspectives discussed.

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| Theory | Macro or Micro | Key Points | Similarities | Differences | How Can It Be Used To Understand A Real Event? |
| Marxism | Macro | This theory focuses on conflict created due to differences in wealth and dichotomises the structure of any capitalist society into the relationship between two groups; the Bourgeousie and the Proletariat (Marx and Engels, 2018). The Bourgeoisie being “the class of modern Capitalists”, owners of the means of production (e.g. factories), while the Proletariat are the ones who must sell their labour to the Bourgeoisie in order to survive (e.g. factory workers).  The theory maintains that the Bourgeousie will seek to both stabalise and maximise their wealth and profit through their exploitation of the proletariat and mainpulation of the superstructure – that is, everthing in society not directly assiociated with production(Franz Jakubowski, 1990, p. 37). Examples can include: the media, law and philosophy.  It is through this manipulation that a False Class Conciousness develops, where workers view their situation as fair and meritocratic. Althogh Marx never coined the term directly – it being Marxist philosopher Georg Lukács who popularised it - he certainly expresses this point in *The German Ideology* (1932)*,* where he explains that the bourgeoisie not only rule as owners of commerce but also as owners of ideas, whereby “they regulate the production and distribution of the ideas of their age”. |  | While Marxism is set between rigid and inflexible structures, Symbolic Interactionism |  |
| Symbolic Interactionism | Micro | Symbolic Interactionism focuses on the meaning that people ascribe to symbols created through communication (Blumer, 1986).  There are three main principles whithin symbolic interactionism; Meaning, Action, and Agency. |  |  |  |

*Reference List*

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