* Race - socially constructed category of people who share biologically transmitted trait that are considered important
* Ethnicity - a shared cultural heritage
* Minority - category of people distinguished by physical or cultural differences that a society sets apart and subordinates (stratification levels)
* Prejudice (a rigid and unfair generalization about an entire category of people) and Discrimination (unequal treatment of various categories of people)
  + Stereotype - simplified description applied to every person in some category
  + Racism - the belief that one racial category is innately superior or inferior to another
  + Institutional - bias built into the operations of society’s institutions
* Authoritarian Personality Theory
* Attitude and Action
* Pluralism - state in which people of all races and ethnicities are distinct but have equal standing
* Assimilation - the process by which minorities gradually adopt patterns of the dominant culture
* Segregation - physical and social separation of categories of people
* “WASP” - White Anglo-saxon Protestants
  + from England, Scotland, and Wales
  + pilgrims
* Social Institutions - major sphere of social life organized to meet human needs (fabrics of society)
* Economy - social institution that organizes a society’s production, distribution and consumption of goods and services
* Agrarian and Industrial and Postindustrial Economy
* Economy Sectors -
  + primary - raw materials from natural environment
  + secondary - transform raw materials into manufactured goods
  + tertiary - involves services rather than goods
  + global - economic activity that crosses national borders (stock market)
* Global Economy
* Capitalism
  + privately owned
  + freedom of self-interest
  + greater income inequality
  + higher overall standard of living
* Socialism
  + collective ownership
  + freedom from basic wants
  + greater equality
  + lower standard of living
* Capitalism and Socialism with Personal Freedom
* Oligopoly - domination of a market by few producers
* Authority Types
* Democracy
* Terrorism
* Totalitarianism (State Terrorism)
* ~~Global~~ Political ~~System~~
* Kinship - social bond based on common ancestry, marriage, or adoption
* Family - social institution found in all societies that unites people in cooperative groups to care for one another
  + Nuclear (ie conjugal) - one or two parents and their children
  + Extended (ie consanguineous) - parents and children as well as other kin
* Marriage
  + Endogamy - between same social categories
  + Exogamy - different social categories
* Function of Family
  + economic
  + socialization
  + regulate sexual activity
    - incest taboo
    - social placement
    - social and physical safety
* Social Exchange Analysis (symbolic interaction)
  + relationships are formed by the use of a subjective cost-benefit analysis and the comparison of alternatives
  + “what is in it for me”
* Secularization - historical decline in the importance of the supernatural and sacred
* Religion - social institution involving beliefs and practices based on recognizing the sacred
* Faith - belief based on conviction rather than on scientific evidence
* Durkheim (functionalism)
  + unites people
  + promotes cohesion
  + gives meaning and purpose to life
  + social controls
* Cult - a religious organization that is largely outside a society’s cultural traditions
* Animism - belief that elements of the natural world and conscious life forms that affect humanity
* Polygamy and the World
* Education - social institution through which society provides its members with important knowledge, facts, job skills, and cultural norms and values
* Jane Elliot (self-fulfilling prophecy (people who expect others to act in a certain ways often encourages that very behaviour)
  + school teacher
  + Martin Luther was killed, shocked by the racism of her students
  + told brown eyed students they were superior, blue eyes inferior
  + behaved to that standard
  + related with racism (white vs black)
* Functional illiteracy - lack of reading and writing skills needed for everyday living
* Charter schools
* Social Research about education
  + US falling behind
  + education problems are social problems, no quick fix
  + changes will reflect the social science research outcomes that will be soon to come
* Medicine - social instiuition that focues on fightig disease and improving health
* Health
* Cultural Patterns - what is healthy - what is not
* Social epidemiology - study of how health and disease are distributed throughout a society’s population
* Euthanasia (i.e. mercy killing) - assisting in the death of a person suffering from an incurable disease
* Holistic medicine - health care that emphasizes the prevention of illness and takes into account a person’s entire physical and social environment
* Symbolic Interaction with Health and Medicine
  + societies defines health and illness according to their living standard
  + how people define their own health affects how they actually feel (psychosomatic conditions)
* Conflict Theory
  + rich people have more access to health and medicine
  + capitalist medical care places the drive for profits over the needs of the people
    - treat symptoms rather then provery and exism as causes of illness
* Talcott Parsons (functionalism)
  + medicine as society's strategy to keep its members healthy
  + illness dysfunctional because it inhibits individuals ability for perform their roles
  + sick role - patterns of behaviour defined as appropriate for people who are ill
    - release from normal roles
  + must “look the part” and cooperate with medical professionals
    - must heal in a timely manner