* Sociology - systematic study of human society
  + comte coined
* Durkheim
  + functionalism
  + observed suiciders lacked social integration
    - male, protestants, wealthy and single
* Functionalism - social structures, help society operate
* Culture - ways of thinking and acting, material objects, form a people’s way of life
* Norms - rules and expectations by which society guides the behaviour its members
  + Mores - widely observed, moral significance
  + Folkways - routine and casual interaction
* Post-industrial societies - have technology, produce information with computer technology
* Cultural Change
  + lag - some elements change faster than others
  + invention - creating new things
  + discovery - discovering and understanding something that already existed
  + diffusion - spreading objects and ideas amongst societies
* Cultural Universals - traits in every culture
* Socialization - lifelong social experience, people develop human potential and learn culture
* Mead - “Taking the role” (symbolic)
  + self - self-awareness and self-image
    - made by the interactions and exchange of symbols
  + “I” - how we imagine ourselves, “me” - how others see us
    - understand how others see us
* Child rearing - family (agent of socialization)
  + higher-income: creativity
  + lower-income: discipline
* Ageism - prejudice and discrimination against older people
* Resocialization - radically changing inmate’s personality
  + 1) breakdown, 2) rebuild
  + total institutions - people isolated from society
* Status - position held by a person
* Role - behaviour expected from someone of a status  
  Role set - number of roles attached to a status  
  Role exit - person disengages from important social roles
* “Save face” - tact, help someone, describe others the way they see themselves
* Category / Crowd / Group
* Groups
  + primary - small group, personal and lasting
  + secondary - large and impersonal, goals and activities
* Solomon Asch - confomity
  + compromise own judgement to avoid discomfort with others
  + the Asch experiment
* In-group - respect and loyalty  
  Out-group - competition
* Formal Organizations - large secondary groups, efficient with goals
  + utilitarian - pays people, join to make living
  + normative - voluntary, pursue goal that is moral
  + coercive - involuntary, form of punishment, isolation (jail)
* Oligarchy - rule of many by few
* \*\*Sexual Orientation - romantic and emotional attraction  
  Role -   
  Experience
* Prostitution - selling of sexual services
* Sexuality and Theories
  + functionalism - regulate sexual activity (incest taboo), reproduction
  + conflict - feminist theory - men devalue women, dominate, inequality
  + symbolic - sexual differences and meanings associated with sexuality
* Porgnography - sexually explicit material, sexual arousal
  + conservative: moral issues
  + liberal: demeaning of women
* Social Control - attempt of society to regulates thoughts and behaviors
* Merton’s Strain Theory (functional) - society’s goals and means available to achieve
  + conformity - accept goals and standard means
  + innovation - accept goals, new means
  + ritualism - no goals, but follow conventions
  + retreatism - neither, drop-outs, drugs, etc
  + rebellion - radical retreatists, counter-culture
* Crime - violation of criminal laws
  + against person: violence against people
  + against property: theft, money, etc
* Crime and race / ethnicity
  + wealth, self-fulfilling prophecy, family life, single parenting, prejudice and stereotypes
* Stigma - powerfully negative label, changes person’s self-concept and identity
* Social Stratification - social ranks and categories, hierarchy
* Social Mobility - change in position within hierarchy
* Social class
  + ascribe: given at birth
  + achieve: personal merit
* Marx - class - divisions, some benefit at the cost of others
  + capitalism places control to owners, exploit the workers
* High-income nations - higher standard of living
  + Americas, West Europe, etc.
* Absolute - life threatening  
  Relative Poverty - lack resources others have
* Modernization Theory - model of economic and social development that explains global inequality in terms of technological and cultural differences
  + give technology to poor nations
  + give foreign aid
* Dependency Theory (Conflict) - historical exploitation of poor nations by rich ones
  + export-oriented economies, lack of industrial capacity, foreign debt
* \*\*Theory - SI / Function/ Conflict
* \*\*Male-female differences
* “Pink-Collar” - women’s work
* “Comparable Worth” - same work, same pay regardless of gender
* Theory
  + functionalism - gender helpful
    - distinct roles and responsibilities
    - come together and make family
  + conflict - power of one sex over the other, harmful
    - limits personal development (women primarily)
    - capitalism makes particracy society
* F. Engles - capitalism is bad, makes men more dominant
  + men work, they get wealthy, makes women consumers, assigns women as house maker
* Race - socially constructed, category, biologically transmitted traits  
  Ethnicity - shared cultural heritage
* Minority - category of people distingues by physical or cultural differences who are subordinated
* \*\*Theory
* Pluralistic - state in which people of all races and ethnicities are distinct but equal standing
  + In USA - not quite but we are better off than most nations
* Prejudice - rigid and unfair generalization about a category of people (attitude)  
  Discrimination - unequal treatment of various categories people (action)
* Racism - belief that one race is superior or inferior to another
* Social Institutions - major sphere of social life organized to meet human needs
* Capitalist Nation - private ownership of property and marketplace
  + greater productivity, overall standard of living, income inequality, freedom for self-interest
  + USA - not completely, government operates transportation, schools, parks, etc.
* Corporation - organization with a legal existence, including right and liabilities, separate of its members
* Politics - distributes and sets a society’s goals and makes decisions
* Totalitarian - highly centralized political system, regulates people’s lives  
  Authoritarian - denies the people to participate in government
* Family as a Social Institution - unites people in cooperative groups to care for one another (not strictly blood, kinship)
* Family functions
  + socialization
  + regulate sexual activity
  + social placement
  + provide material and emotional support
* Divorce in USA - on the rise, has been since about a century
  + individualism
  + less dependent
  + easy to divorce
* Religion - beliefs and practices based on recognizing the sacred - Sociology
* Marx - justifies the status quo, religion supports inequality and discourages change for a more equal society
* Secularization - historical decline of the importance of the supernatural and the sacred
* Education - important knowledge, basic facts, job skills, cultural norms and values
* Education functions
  + socialization
  + cultural innovation
  + social integration
  + placement in social hierarchy
  + latent - child care and social networks
* Manifest - intended consequences  
  Latent functions - unintended
* \*\*Death - young adults
* \*\*Illness and Poverty in the world
* Demography - study of human population
* Ecology - study of the interaction of living organisms and the natural environment
* Malthus - population geometric rate, while food arithmetic rate; thought would lead to social chaos
  + Wrong: wars, birth rate dropped, able to increase food productions with technology
* Megalopolis - vast urban region containing a number of cities and their surrounding suburbs
  + share culture, technology, etc
* \*\*Water consumption
* \*\*Earth’s temperature
* Diffusion - see ‘Cultural Change’
* Social Movements - organized activity that encourages or discourages social change
  + alternative - least threatening, not many people affected
  + redemptive - small group, radical changes
  + reformative - small change, many people
  + revolutionary - big group, radical changes
* Tonnies
  + Gemeinschaft - closely tied, kinship and tradition
  + Gesellschaft - together on the basis of individual self-interest
* Durkheim
  + mechanical -shared moral values; traditional and in rural life
  + organic - specialization; modern, urban life
* Mass society - society in which prosperity and bureaucracy have weakened traditional social ties
* Class society - capitalist nation with pronounced social stratification
* Postindustrial Society patterns - modernity
  + modernity has failed - free people from want
  + future’s brightness is dimming
  + science no longers holds all the answers - no singular truth of objecitivy
  + cultural debates are intensifying
  + social institutions changing
* Conflict approach - class society
  + rise of capitalism results in social inequality
  + generate feelings of alienation and powerlessness
* Value-Free - influencing with emotion
  + scientists need to avoid this to be objective
* Cultural relativism - judging one culture based on another’s standards
* Titanic
* \*\*3 Theories