



FAMILY

A social Institution

- The **Family** is *a social institution found in all societies that unites people in cooperative groups to care for one another, including any children.*
- Family ties are also called **kinship**, *a social bond based on common ancestry, marriage, or adoption.*
- **Marriage** □ *a legal relationship, usually involving economic cooperation, sexual activity, and childbearing.*
- **Extended family**, *a family consisting of parents and children as well as other kin.*
- **Nuclear family**, *a family composed of one or two parents and their children.*

◦ **Marriage Patterns**

- **Endogamy**, *marriage between people of the same social category.*
- **Exogamy** is *marriage between people of different social categories.*
- **Monogamy** (from the Greek, meaning “one union”), *marriage that unites two partners.*
- **Polygamy** (from the Greek, meaning “many unions”), *marriage that unites a person with two or more spouses.*
- Polygamy has two forms.
- **Polygyny** (from the Greek, meaning “many women”), *marriage that unites one man and two or more women.*
- **Polyandry** (from the Greek, meaning “many men” or “many husbands”) is *marriage that unites one woman and two or more men.*

- **Residential Patterns**

- **Patrilocality** (Greek for “place of the father”), *a residential pattern in which a married couple lives with or*
 - *near the husband’s family.*
- **Matrilocality** (meaning “place of the mother”), *a residential pattern in which a married couple lives with or near the wife’s family.*
- **Neolocality** (from the Greek, meaning “new place”), *a residential pattern in which a married couple lives apart from both sets of parents.*

- **Patterns of Descent**

- **Descent** refers to *the system by which members of a society trace kinship over generations.*
- Most preindustrial societies trace kinship through either the father's side or the mother's side of the family. **Patrilineal descent**, the more common pattern, is *a system tracing kinship through men.*
- **Matrilineal descent**, a system tracing kinship through women.
- **Bilateral descent** (“two-sided descent”), *a system tracing kinship through both men and women.*



RELIGION:

A Social Institution

- **Religion** □ is *a social institution involving beliefs and practices based on recognizing the sacred.*
- We define most objects, events, or experiences as **Profane** (from Latin, meaning “outside the temple”), *included as an ordinary element of every-day life.*
- **Sacred**, *set apart as extraordinary, inspiring awe and reverence.*
- **Ritual**, *or formal, ceremonial behavior.*
- Religion is a matter of **faith**, *belief based on conviction rather than on scientific evidence.*

- **Types of Religious Organizations**

- **Church**

- Well integrated into the larger society.

- **Sect**

- The second general religious form is the **sect**, *a type of religious organization that stands apart from the larger society.*

- **Charisma**

- Example: in Islam: Shia, Sunni etc

- **Cult**

- A **cult** is *a religious organization that is largely outside a society's cultural traditions.*

- *Example:* Many longstanding religions—Christianity, Islam, and Judaism included—began as cults.

Religion in History and changing Society

- **Animism** □ *the belief that elements of the natural world are conscious life forms that affect humanity.*
- **Monotheism** □ *belief in a single divine power.*
- **Polytheism** □ *belief in many gods.*
- **Religiosity** □ *is the importance of religion in a person's life*
- **Secularization** □ *is the historical decline in the importance of the supernatural and the sacred.*
- One expression of secularization in the world is the rise of □ **Civil Religion** □ *a quasi-religious loyalty linking individuals in a basically secular society.*
- **Religious Revival.... Religious Fundamentalism** □ *is a conservative religious doctrine that opposes intellectualism and worldly accommodation in favor of restoring traditional, otherworldly religion.*

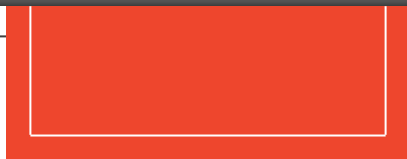


EDUCATION

- **Education** □ *the social institution through which society provides its members with important knowledge, including basic facts, job skills, and cultural norms and values.*
- **Schooling** □ *formal instruction under the direction of specially trained teachers.*

Functions of Education

- **Socialization**
- **Cultural Innovation**
- **Social Integration**
- **Social Placement**
- **Latent Functions.....**



ECONOMY

- Definition: The **economy** is *the social institution that organizes a society's production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services.*
- **Sectors of the Economy**
- The three revolutions just described reflect a shifting balance among
- The **primary sector** is *the part of the economy that draws raw materials from the natural environment.*
- The primary sector—agriculture, raising animals, fishing, forestry, and mining—is largest in low-income nations.
- The **secondary sector** is *the part of the economy that transforms raw materials into manufactured goods.*
- It includes operations such as refining petroleum into gasoline and turning metals into tools and automobiles.
- The **tertiary sector** is *the part of the economy that involves services rather than goods.*

Economic Systems: Paths to Justice

- **Capitalism**
- **Capitalism** is an economic system in which natural resources and the means of producing goods and services are privately owned.
- **Socialism**
- **Socialism** is an economic system in which natural resources and the means of producing goods and services are collectively owned.
- **Communism** is a hypothetical economic and political system in which all members of a society are socially equal

- **Welfare Capitalism** □ *an economic and political system that combines a mostly market-based economy with extensive social welfare programs.*
- **State Capitalism** □ *an economic and political system in which companies are privately owned but cooperate closely with the government.*
- **Primary labor market** □ *offers jobs that provide extensive benefits to workers* □ white-collar professions
- **Secondary labor market** □ *jobs that provide minimal benefits to workers* □ blue-collar
- **Professions** □ *prestigious white-collar occupation that requires extensive formal education.*
- **The Underground Economy** □ *economic activity involving income not reported to the government as required by law.*
- **Corporation** □ *an organization with a legal existence, including rights and liabilities, separate from that of its members.*
- **Conglomerate** □ *a giant corporation composed of many smaller corporations.*

For example: PepsiCo is a conglomerate that includes Pepsi-Cola,



POLITICS

□ **Politics**—or more formally, the “polity”—is *the social institution that distributes power, sets a society’s goals, and makes decisions.*

- Max Weber claimed that every society is based on **power**.

□ **Power** □ *the ability to achieve desired ends despite resistance from others.* The use of power is the business of

□ **Government** □ *a formal organization that directs the political life of a society.*

- Every government tries to make itself seem legitimate in the eyes of the people. This fact brings us to Weber’s concept of **authority**.

□ **Authority** □ *power that people perceive as legitimate rather than coercive.*

- **Traditional Authority** □ *power legitimized by respect for long-established cultural patterns(hereditary leadership).*
- **Rational-Legal Authority** □ (sometimes called *bureaucratic authority*) as *power legitimized by legally enacted rules and regulations* (operation of lawful government).
- **Charismatic Authority** □ *is power legitimized by extraordinary personal abilities that inspire devotion and obedience.*

- **Politics in Global Perspective**

- **Monarchy** □ *is a political system in which a single family rules from generation to generation*
- **Democracy** □ *political system that gives power to the people as a whole.*
- **Authoritarianism** □ *is a political system that denies the people participation in government.*
- **Totalitarianism** □ *a highly centralized political system that extensively regulates people's lives.*
- *emerged in the twentieth century as technological advances gave governments the ability to rigidly control their populations.*

- **Power beyond the Rules**

- **Revolution** □ **Political revolution** *is the overthrow of one political system in order to establish another.*
- **Terrorism** □ *to acts of violence or the threat of violence used as a political strategy by an individual or a group.*
- *Like revolution, terrorism is a political act beyond the rules of established political systems.*