Study Guide: Exam #3

1. Global Social Problems

a. Problems: inequality, poverty, hunger, disease, environment, slavery, conflict, slums, child soldiers, and conflict.

b. The “story of globalization”: ideologies, goals, institutions, and agreements.

c. Reality (economic imperialism, neocolonialism): contradictions, goals, methods, consequences d. Demographic movement: rural to urban, reasons, consequences.

e. Terms: Trade agreements, WTO, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, toxic dumping, export processing zones, NAFTA, Chapter 11 Tribunal , structural adjustment plans, privatization, subsidies, tariffs, non-tariff barriers, slums, shantytowns.

2. Environment and Social Problems

a. Global warming: causes, environmental consequences, social problem, “the debate”.

b. Know: connection between environmental problems, social practices, and social problems. In other words what specific social practices etc. cause what specific environmental problems, cause what specific social problems?

c. The Bush administration and the environment: eliminating and “clarifying” environmental rules and regulations; regulatory agencies and appointments.

d. Terms: superfund, land degradation, corral reef bleaching, aquifer, factory farming, cancer cluster, toxic sludge, e-waste, environmental racism, “clarification,” Clear Skies, Healthy Forests, global warming, IPCC.

3. Sex and social problems.

a. Pornography: extent, consequences, justice dept.

b. Teen Sex: extent of problem, trend, comparison, administration policy.

c. Who is having sex? How frequently? How many partners? Same sex sex.

d. Terms: abstinence only, virginity pledges, decency policies, sodomy laws.

4. Criminal Justice: “street crimes”.

a. Crime as a significant social problem: media, politicians, average Americans, heavy tv viewers

b. Extent of crime: UCR, NCVS, comparison, trend, resources/cost, time.

c. Function: conflict theory, structural functionalism.

d. Capital punishment, DNA, and the criminal justice system.

e. The other side: public defenders, contract system, court appointed lawyer, plea bargaining.

f. Inequality: race in the criminal justice system.

5. Criminal Justice: corporate crime.

a. Definition, types, examples, and consequences.

b. Perception and treatment: media, politicians, civil trials and punishment, regulatory agencies.

c. Terms: tort reform, gag orders, cots-benefit analysis, “revolving door.”

6. Racial Inequality

a. Institutional inequality: work, education, health,

b. Terms: racial stratification, racial formation, deficiency theories, bias theories.

c. Who benefits?

7. Gender Inequality

a. Gender socialization: at home, at play, education, in the media.

b. Gender segregation: occupation, income, family.

c. Who benefits?