Exam #1

1.(m/c)The Classical Period was from the mid-1700s to the :

a. 1890s b. 1910s c. 1920s d. 1930s e. 1940s

2.(t/f) WWII was a factor that led to the end of the Classical Period.

3.(t/f) Social theory arose during the Classical Period because the social world needed to be explained and it was believed by Classical Theorists that it could be explained by science.

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Match the following term to its definition.

4. Enlightenment a. The decline of the importance of religious institutions,

beliefs, and practices.

5. Secularization b. The class of merchants, bankers, and business men.

6. *Philosophes* c. French Enlightenment philosophers.

7. Bourgeoisie d. Eighteenth century intellectual movement that stressed

the application reason and science to society.

8. Empiricism e. Knowledge based on systematic form of sense observation.

9.(m/c) All of the following are characteristics of the Feudal world view EXCEPT:

a. life experience was a religious drama. b. Revelation was subordinate to knowledge.

c. the Great Chain of Being legitimated the system of stratification.

d. institutions were ordained by God. e. none are exceptions

10.(m/c) All of the following are reasons that the most powerful institution in Feudal society was the Catholic Church Except:

a. it was believed to be the “body of Christ.” b. it mediated between God and each person.

c. it legitimated political authority d. it legitimated economic arrangements

e. none are exceptions

11.(t/f) During the Feudal period, political resistance was considered a religious crime.

12.(t/f) The rule of nobles during the Feudal period was legitimated by the idea of divine right.

13.(m/c) During the Feudal period there was no concept of which of the following?

a. autonomous individual b. individual rights c. freedom

d. b and c e. all of above

14.(m/c) The dominant classes in size and power in Feudal society were:

a. nobles, serfs, and middle class b. nobles, serfs, skilled labor, and middle class

c. nobles and serfs d. bourgeoisie and capitalist e. nobles and slaves

Match the following term to its definition

15. Sacraments a. Feudal world view of divinely ordered world.

16. Inquisition b. The most fundamental right of the individual

that protects them from the arbitrary power of the state.

17. *noblesse oblige* c. Belief by nobles that they had an obligation to their

subjects.

18. Sacred Canopy d. Rituals controlled by Church that gave them power

to mediate salvation.

19. Great Writ e. Church institution whose function was to guarantee

Church authority over knowledge and belief.

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20.(m/c) For which of the following were there no concepts in Feudal society?

a. upward mobility b. private ownership of property c. pursuit of personal profit

d. a and c e. all of above

21.(m/c) Martin Luther and the Protestant Reformation challenged which of the following?

a. justification by good works b. function of Catholic church c. role of priest

d. a and b e. all of above

22.(m/c) Natural science assumed which of the following?

a. physical world followed laws of cause and effect b. laws were universal

c. laws could be expressed in formulas d. a and b e. all of above

23.(t/f) Natural science challenged the Catholic Churches authority and control over knowledge.

24.(t/f) Newton claimed that gravity and the laws of motion he discovered were Natural Laws and his discoveries proved the existence of God.

25.(m/c) The Enlightenment thinkers believe all of the following EXCEPT:

a. human world followed laws of cause and effect b. human laws were universal

c. through reason human beings could create a utopia d. a and b

e. none of above

26.(m/c) All of the following were new concepts introduced by Enlightenment thinkers EXCEPT:

a. political freedom b. equality c. individualism

d. capitalism e. none are exceptions

27.(m/c) Enlightenment thinkers challenged which of the following beliefs of Feudal society?

a. Original sin b. Other world salvation c. monarchy

d. knowledge as Revelation e. all of above

28.(m/c) The development of technology was a social force in the Great Transformation. Which of the following are examples?

a. printing press b. telegraph c. steam power d. a and c e. all of above

29.(m/c) The new dominant class relations that emerged during the Great Transformation were:

a. bourgeoisie and proletariat b. workers, capitalists, and middle class

c. bourgeoisie, proletariat and slaves d. workers, capitalists, and aristocracy

30.(t/f) According to your professor, the latent goal of the European “witch hunts” was to re-empower the Catholic Church through use of fear.

31.(m/c) The counter-Enlightenment thinkers believed all of the following EXCEPT:

a. humanity if fallen and self-destructive b. the main problem is social order

c. the main solution is democratic rule d. reason is socially disintegrating

e. none are exceptions

Match the following to its definition

32. democracy=virtue +terror a. period after French Revolution that turned into

self-destructive violence.

33. luddites b. period of European global conquest of the Third World.

34. Reign of Terror c. Robespierre’s defintion of the best political system.

35. Protestant Reformation d. Church court hearing the evidence against Galileo.

36. Roman Inquisition of 1613 e. Revolt against the authority of Catholic Church

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37.(m/c) All of the following are assumptions of Classical Social Theory EXCEPT:

a. studying history can be a means to discover the laws of society.

b. positivism as a theory of knowledge and methodology.

c. through science human beings can dominate and control nature.

d. it was essential to learn new was of viewing the world from other societies.

e. none are exceptions

38.(m/c) Most Classical theorists believed in social evolution. All of the following are characteristics of social evolutionism EXCEPT:

a. some societies develop differently than others and it is important to understand that.

b. societies follow a law-like sequence of stages. c. the evolutionary stages are hierarchical.

d. the end stage is utopia e. none are exceptions

39.(m/c) The believe that some societies are superior to others has had extremely negative effects for people in the supposedly inferior society. Which of the following are examples?

a. The belief serves as a justification for colonialism.

b. The belief serves as a justification for racism.

c. The belief serves as a justification for destroying their cultural practices and beliefs.

d. a and b e. all of above

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Match the following term to its definition

40. Indirect experimentation a. Comte’s use of social structure of Middle Ages as a model for ideal society.

41.Medievalism b. For Comte, the study of social change.

42. Social dynamics c. For Comte, the study of social order

43. Social order d. Comte’s comparative method of social analyis

44. Determinism e. Idea that human social world is controlled by

by natural laws.

46.(t/f) Comte was a positivist.

47.(m/c) Comte believed all of the following were the goals of sociology EXCEPT:

a. diagnose social ills b. discover laws of society c. help improve society

d. create new spiritual order e. none are exceptions

48.(m/c) All of the following are characteristics of society EXCEPT:

a. society is sui generic b. society is like a biological organism

c. society tends toward stability d. differences between societies are like differences between species

e. none are exceptions

49.(m/c) Which of the following is the correct order of Comte’s Law of Three Stages?

a. Theological-Metaphysical-Positive b. Metaphysical-Theological-Positive

c. There is no correct order; every society is goes through the three stages differently.

50.(t/f) Comte argued that the metaphysical stage would be the longest stage.

51.(t/f) Comte believed that the main social problem was the individual.

52.(m/c) All of the following are characteristics of middle class rural radicalism EXCEPT:

a. egalitarianism b. limited government authority c. separation of church and state

d. right of private property e. none are exceptions

53.(t/f) Spencer was not a positivist.

54.(m/c) All of the following are characteristics of naturalistic evolutionism EXCEPT:

a. growth from small to large b. development from simple to complex

c. natural selection d. unidirectional e. progressive

55.(t/f) Spencer thought that the biggest problem in modern society was the individual.

56.(t/f) Spencer was very progressive in his understanding of gender; he believed there were few differences between men and women, and those were not important.

57.(t/f) Spencer was not very optimistic about modern industrial society; he believed it would be consumed by warfare.

58.(m/c) Spencer was the most influential early classical social theorists on American sociology. All of the following are ways that he influenced American sociology EXCEPT:

a. the theory of Social Darwinism b. the method of positivism

c. importance of working class d. sociology as a value neutral discipline

e. none are exceptions

Match the following term to its definition

59. superorganic a. archaic theory of evolution

60. uniformitarianism b. Spencer’s term for characterizing society as a whole.

61. Lamarkianism c. the belief that everything is shaped and developed through natural forces.

62. Survivals d. elements of society that have persisted from

prior evolutionary stage, nobility, Church of England.

63.(t/f) Adam Smith believed that the economy followed laws of cause and effect just like the physical universe.

66.(m/c) All of the following are characteristics of capitalism EXCEPT:

a. private ownership b. production for sale c. dependent wage labor

d. equality e. none are exceptions

67.(m/c) All of the following are characteristics of socialism EXCEPT:

a. collective ownership b. equality c. cooperative labor

d. laissez faire e. none are exceptions

68.(t/f) According to the theory of the free market, capitalism is the best economic system because it understands human nature, that people are greedy.

69.(m/c) All of the following are true about the law of supply and demand EXCEPT:

a. consumer needs create market demand b. competition guarantees that market will meet demand

c. all social needs will be met d. quality products at affordable prices will be produced

e. none are exceptions

70.(t/f) The Third Law of the Market Place guarantees that what is good for the capitalist is good for the worker. According to your professor, this has proven to be in the U.S. in the last eight years.

71.(t/f) The Fourth Law of the Market Place guarantees that the government will bailout corporations when they get into financial difficulty.

72.(m/c) All of the following are examples of the government functions according to free market theory EXCEPT:

a. create financial infrastructure b. create physical infrastructure

c. military for expansion of markets d. bailouts e. none are exceptions.

73.(m/c) All of the following are current goals of those espousing free market theory EXCEPT:

a. deregulation b. privatization c. creating social programs

d. giving away public resources e. none are exceptions

74.(m/c) Deregulation has had which of the following consequences?

a. increasing concentration of ownership in the economy b. shared monopolies

c. causing the current crisis in the financial industry. d. a and b e. all of above

75.(t/f) Blackwater is an example of privatization.

76.(m/c) The original bailout plan included all of the following EXCEPT:

a. at least $700 billion of tax payer money to be given to the Secretary of the Treasury who alone would determine how it would be used.

b. no oversight by agency or court of the Secretary.

c. no limits on compensation for CEOs of bailed out companies.

d. new regulation to make sure the same thing does not happen again.

e. no help for homeowners who may lose their homes.