

Chapter 1 What is Sociology?

Section 1

1. Sociology is the science that studies human _____ and social _____.
2. Sociologists are mainly interested in social _____.
3. **Social interaction** is how people _____ to one another and _____ each other's _____.
4. A social _____ is an observable fact or event.
5. A _____ allows you to look beyond commonly held _____ to the hidden meaning behind human _____.
6. The **sociological perspective** tells you that your _____ is influenced by _____ and that you have _____ your behavior from others.
7. The ability to see the _____ between the larger world and our personal lives is what C. Wright Mills called the _____.
8. The **sociological imagination** enables the sociologist to see the _____ social issues behind _____ problems while appreciating that those _____ issues _____ the lives of _____.

Section 2

1. When did sociology develop?
2. The factors that led to the **development of sociology** include the rapid _____ and _____ changes that took place in Europe as a result of the _____.
3. The rapid growth of _____ populations produced a multitude of _____ problems, including _____ shortages, increased _____ and _____.
4. Where did sociology first take root? (3 countries) and why?
5. _____ is the **founder of sociology**. He was the first to _____ the methods of the _____ sciences to the study of _____ life. He coined the term _____.
6. What two basic areas of study did Comte focus on?
7. Define **social statics** and **social dynamics**.

8. **Harriet Martineau's** book, "Society in America" focused on what 5 topics?
9. Martineau believed scholars should advocate _____ to solve the _____ they studied.
10. **Herbert Spencer** was strongly influenced by _____. He believed that the _____ aspects of society would _____ over time, so no steps should be taken to _____ social ills.
11. _____ believed the _____ of a society is influenced by how its _____ is organized. He believed society is divided into 2 classes – the bourgeoisie or _____ and the proletariat or _____. The capitalists _____ the means of production and the workers own the _____. He believed this _____ of power would lead to _____ between the capitalists and workers.
12. **Emile Durkheim** saw society as a set of _____ parts that maintain the _____ throughout time. He believed that shared _____ and _____ were the glue that held _____ together. He also believed sociologists should only _____ features of society that are _____ observable.
13. **Max Weber** thought sociologists should go beyond what can be _____ observed and attempt to uncover people's _____ and _____. Weber also used the concept of _____ type which is a description comprised of the _____ characteristics of a _____ of society.
14. **Jane Addams** realized if she wanted to solve the _____ of the _____, she needed to know the exact nature of those _____. Her groundbreaking work provide the first serious discussion of the effects of _____ and _____.
15. **W.E.B. De Bois** published one of the first _____ studies in the United States and it underscored his belief that _____ was an _____ that needed to be addressed.

Section 3

1. Define:
 - a. Theories
 - b. Theoretical perspective
 - c. Functionalist perspective
 - d. Dysfunction
 - e. Manifest function
 - f. Latent function
 - g. Conflict perspective
 - h. Feminist perspective
 - i. Interactionist perspective
 - j. Symbol
 - k. Symbolic interaction
2. How can you apply the 3 sociological perspective to school?
 - a. Functionalist
 - b. Conflict
 - c. Interactionist