10. Low-income Countries (“Underdeveloped Countries”) – Agrarian nations with little industrialization and low levels of national and personal income.
   a. Africa, Asia, China

11. Race – Term used by many people to specify groups of people distinguished physical characteristics such as skin color.
   a. No “pure” racial types. Sociologists consider race a social construct used to justify existing social inequalities.

12. Ethnicity – Cultural heritage or identity of a group based on factors such as language or country of origin.

13. Class – Relative location of a person or group within the larger society; usually based on power, wealth, prestige, or other valued resources.

14. Sex – The biological and anatomical differences between males and females.

15. Gender – Meanings, beliefs, and practices associated with sex differences, referred to as femininity and masculinity.

The Development of Sociological Thinking

1. Industrialization – The process by which societies are transformed from dependence on agriculture and handmade products to an emphasis on manufacturing and related industries.

2. Urbanization – The process by which an increasing proportion of a population lives in cities rather than in rural areas.

3. Catalyst to studying social behavior and social idea:
   a. Urbanization and industrialization remade society (more people moving into cities):
      i. Shift from producers to consumers.
      ii. Inadequate housing, Crowding, Unsanitary conditions, Poverty, Pollution, Crime.

4. Early Thinkers:
   a. Social thinkers believed that applying the methods developed by natural scientists can discover the laws of human behavior and apply them to solve social problems.

5. Auguste Comte (French philosopher):
   a. “Founder of Sociology”
   b. Coined the term “sociology” to describe a new science that would engage in the study of society.
   c. Stressed that the methods of the natural sciences be applied to the objective study of society.
   d. Praised for:
      i. Advocacy of sociology and insights regarding linkages between social structural elements of society (such as family, religion, and government) and social thinking in specific historical periods.
      ii. Criticized for:
         1. Contributed to an overemphasis on the “natural science model” and focused on the experiences of a privileged few, to the exclusion by class, gender, race, ethnicity, and age of all others.
   e. Philosophy:
Chapter 2: Culture

Culture and Society in a Changing World

1. Culture – The knowledge, language, and materials objects that are passed from person to person and from one generation to the next in a human group or society.

2. Materials Culture and Nonmaterial Culture
   a. Material Culture – Consists of the physical or tangible creations that members of a society make, use, and share.
      i. Shelter, clothing.
   b. Nonmaterial Culture – Consist of the abstract or intangible human creations of society that influence people’s behavior.
      i. Languages, beliefs, values.
   c. Beliefs – The mental acceptance or conviction that certain things are true or real.
   d. Cultural Universals – Customs and practices that occur across all societies.
      i. Sports, law, religion.

3. Components of Culture
   a. Symbol – Anything that meaningfully represents something else.
      i. American flag, outfit (class)
   b. Language – A set of symbols that expresses ideas and enables people to think and communicate with one another.
      i. Verbal, nonverbal (sign)
      ii. Language and Social Reality:
         1. Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis – Language shapes the view of reality and its speakers.
   c. Values – Collective ideas about what is right or wrong, good or bad, desirable or undesirable in a particular culture.
      i. Value Contradictions – Values that conflict with one another or are mutually exclusive.
      ii. Ideal Culture – The values and standards of behavior that people in a society profess to hold.
      iii. Real Culture – The values and standards of behavior that people actually follow.
   d. Norms – Established rules of behavior or standards of conduct.
      i. Prescriptive Norms – State what behavior is appropriate or acceptable.
      ii. Proscriptive Norms – State what behavior is inappropriate or unacceptable.
      iii. Formal Norms – Written down and involve specific punishment for violators.
         1. Laws
      iv. Sanctions – Rewards for appropriate behavior or penalties for inappropriate behavior.
         2. Negative Sanction: Disapproval, death penalty.
individual for the purpose of gaining some political, religious, economic, or social objective.

**The Criminal Justice System**

1. Criminal Justice System – Refers to the more than 55,000 local, state, and federal agencies that enforce laws, adjudicate crimes, and treat and rehabilitate criminals.
2. Punishment – Any action designed to deprive a person of things of value because of some offence the person is thought to have committed.
   a. Goals of punishment:
      i. Retribution
      ii. General Deterrence
      iii. Incapacitation
      iv. Rehabilitation
Chapter 11: Families and Intimate Relationships

Families in Global Perspective

1. Families – Relationships in which people live together with commitment, form an economic unit, and care for any young, and consider their identity to be significantly attached to the group.

2. Family Structure and Characteristics:
   a. Kinship – A social network of people based on common ancestry, marriage, or adoption.
   b. Family of Orientation – The family into which a person is born and in which early socialization takes place.
   c. Family of Procreation – The family that a person forms by having or adopting children.
   d. Extended Family – A family unit composed of relatives in addition to parents and children who live in the same household.
   e. Nuclear Family – A family composed of one or two parents and their dependent children, all of whom live apart from other relatives.

3. Marriage Patterns:
   a. Marriage – A legally recognized or socially approved arrangement between two or more individuals that carries certain rights and obligations and usually involves sexual activity.
   b. Monogamy – A marriage between two partners, usually a woman and a man.
   c. Polygamy – The concurrent marriage of a person of one sex with two or more members of the opposite sex.
      i. Polygyny – The concurrent marriage of one man with two or more women.
      ii. Polyandry – The concurrent marriage of one woman with two or more men.

4. Patterns of Descent and Inheritance:
   a. Patrilineal Descent – A system of tracing descent through the father’s side of the family.
   b. Matrilineal Descent – A system of tracing descent through the mother’s side of the family.
   c. Bilateral Descent – A system of tracing descent through both the mother’s and father’s sides of the family.

5. Power and Authority in Families:
   a. Patriarchal Family – A family structure in which authority is held by the eldest male (usually the father).
   b. Matriarchal Family – A family structure in which authority is held by the eldest female (usually the mother).
   c. Egalitarian Family – A family structure in which both partners share power and authority equally (recent).

6. Residential Patterns:
   a. Patrilocal Resident – The custom of a married couple living in the same household (or community) as the husband’s family.
b. Matrilocal Resident – The custom of a married couple living in the same household (or community) as the wife’s parents.

c. Neolocal Resident – The custom of a married couple living in their own resident apart from both the husband’s and wife’s parents.

7. Endogamy – The practice of marrying within one’s own group.

8. Exogamy – The practice of marrying outside of one’s own group.

**Theoretical Perspectives on Families**

1. Sociology of Family – The sub-discipline of sociology that attempts to describe and explain patterns of family life and variations in family structure.

2. Functionalist Perspectives:
   a. Four functions:
      i. Sexual regulation.
      ii. Socialization.
      iii. Economic and psychological support.
      iv. Provision of social status.

3. Conflict and Feminist Perspectives:
   a. Families mirror and help perpetuate social inequalities based on class and gender.

4. Symbolic Interactionist Perspectives:
   a. Interactions within families create a shared reality.

5. Postmodernist Perspectives:
   a. Families are diverse and fragmented. Boundaries between workplace and home are blurred.

**Developing Intimate Relationships and Establishing Families**

1. Cohabitation and Domestic Partnerships:
   a. Cohabitation – Two people who live together, and think of themselves as a couple, without being legally married.
   b. Domestic Partnerships – Household partnerships in which an unmarried couple lives together in a committed, sexually intimate relationship and is granted the same rights and benefits as those accorded to married heterosexual couples.

2. Marriage:
   a. Homogamy – The pattern of individuals marrying those who have similar characteristics (age, race, background, class).
      i. NOTE: Different from “Monogamy”

3. Housework and Child-Care Responsibilities:
   a. Dual-Earner Marriages – Marriages in which both spouses are in the labor force.
   b. Second Shift – The domestic work that employed women perform at home after they complete their workday on the job.

**Transitions and Problems in Families**

1. Blended Families – Consist of a husband and wife, children from previous marriages, and children (if any) from the new marriage.
1. Mass Hysteria – A form of dispersed collective behavior that occurs when a large number of people react with strong emotions and self-destructive behavior to a real or perceived threat.

iii. Fads and Fashions:
1. Fad – A temporary but widely copied activity enthusiastically followed by large numbers of people.
2. Fashion - A currently valued style of behavior, thinking, or appearance.

iv. Public Opinion:
1. Public Opinion – Consists of the attitudes and beliefs communicated by ordinary citizens to decision makers.
2. Propaganda – Information provided by individuals or groups that have a vested interest in furthering their own cause or damaging an opposing one.

Social Movements
1. Social Movement – An organized group that acts consciously to promote or resist change through collective action.
2. Types of Social Movements:
   a. Reform Movements:
      i. Reform Movement – Movements that seek to improve society by changing some specific aspect of the social structure.
   b. Revolutionary Movements:
      i. Revolutionary Movement – Movements that seek to bring about a total change in society.
   c. Religious Movements (“Expressive Movements”):
      i. Religious Movement – Movements that seek to produce radical change in individuals.
   d. Alternative Movements:
      i. Alternative Movement – Movements that seek limited change in some aspect of people’s behavior.
   e. Resistance Movements (“Regressive Movements”):
      i. Resistant Movement – Movements that seek to prevent change or undo change that has already occurred.

3. Stages in Social Movements:
   a. Preliminary Stage: Widespread unrest is present and people begin to become aware of a problem.
      i. Leaders emerge to agitate others into action.
   b. Coalescence Stage: People begin to organize and publicize the problem.
   c. Institutionalization (“bureaucratization”) Stage: An organization structure develops, and a paid staff begins to lead the group.
      i. Idealism of members diminish as administrators take over.

Social Movement Theories
a. Focus on how work gets done, rather than on result alone.
b. Long-term employment and job security.