2. Extended – also known as the third generation family, consisting of grandparents, their children, and their grandchildren.

3. Transnational – families who live apart but who create and maintain a "sense of collective welfare and unity, in short "family bond," even upon national borders.

4. Separated – husband and wife separated from each other.

5. Single Parent – consists of one parent and a child or children residing in one household.

6. Reconstituted – blended family; family where one or more parents have been married previously and they bring with them children from their previous marriage.

**FAMILY CLASSIFICATION**

1. On the basis of Lineage (Kinship Pattern)
   - “To whom are we related?”
     a. Patrilineal – only the father’s relatives are important
     b. Matrilineal – only the mother’s relatives are important
     c. Bilateral – both sides of a person’s family are regarded as equally important

2. On the basis of Authority
   - “Who rules?”
     a. Patriarchal – father is considered the head
     b. Matriarchal – authority is held by mother
     c. Egalitarian – family in which spouses are regarded as equals

3. On the basis of Residence
   - “Where do we live?”
     a. Patrilocal – when a married couple lives with or near the husband’s family
     b. Matrilocal – when a married couple lives with or near the mother’s family
     c. Neolocal – when a married couple sets up a home separate from either side of their families

4. On the basis of Affiliation
   - “To whom are you affiliated?”
     a. Family of Orientation – with your parents and siblings
     b. Family of Pro-creation – with your wife or husband, and children

**SOCIOLIGISTS AND ANTHROPOLOGISTS’ DEFINITION OF FAMILY**

1. George Murdock
   - Family is a social group that has the following characteristics:
     a. Share common residence
     b. Presence of economic cooperation
     c. Reproduce offspring
     d. Includes adults of both sexes wherein at least two uphold a sexually approved form of sexual relationship
     e. Responsible for the socialization of infants and children

2. Kingsley Davis
   - Family is a group of individuals wherein the relationship is based on consanguinity and kinship.
Institutional organization that is considered as the most recognized form of religious organization

A large and formalized organization that is incorporated into society and is sometimes fused within the state

2. Denominations

- Religious organizations that have a large number of members but are less formal than a church.
- Get members by recruiting and converting members from the churches and denominations
- Examples: protestant and other Christian denominations – Baptists, Methodists, Lutherans, Episcopalians, Unitarians, Presbyterians

3. Sects

- Religious organizations that tend to differ and oftentimes reject a larger religion’s beliefs. It opposes religious pluralism and focus on the promotion of strict religious doctrines that incorporate all aspects of the member’s life.
- Are developed when group members are discontented with the beliefs of their denomination. This dissatisfaction results from breaking away and creation of a new religious sect.

4. Cults/New Religions

- Relatively small religious organizations whose doctrines are outside mainstream religious traditions
- Small and localized communities led by a charismatic leader who exercises absolute control over its members

Theories and Perspectives

1. Functionalist

- Religion as a source of social integration and unification
- Religion as a source of social support for individuals

2. Conflict

- Religion as a potential obstacle to structural social change

3. Feminist

- Religion as an instrument of women’s subordination, except for their role in religious socialization

4. Interactionist

- Individual religious expression through belief, ritual, and experience

Classifications of Religions (Institutionalized Religions of the World)

A. Categories

1. Monotheistic Religion

   - Assert the existence of a single divine being like Judaism, Christianity, and Islam
   - Western Asia
     a. Judaism
        i. Hebrew word – “Yehudim,” which means “Judah”
        ii. Traces its beginning to the time of Abraham, the first Hebrew, who received revelations from God or Yahweh.
        iii. Principal collection of holy writing is called the Hebrew Bible
        iv. It’s foundational text is called the Torah or the Pentateuch
        v. Sacred temples are called synagogues
        vi. God is both a supreme and accessible god that is both “awe-commanding and irresistible.”
     b. Christianity
        i. Greek word “Christos” meaning “anointed”