Sociology keywords for the topic family:

Nuclear family - a family consisting of parents and their dependent children.

Extended family – a family that extends beyond the nuclear family and includes other close relatives such as grandparents, aunts and uncles, etc.

Multicultural – more than one culture or ethnic group in a society.

Household – a person or group of people living in the same residence.

Reconstituted family – the joining of two people through marriage, a civil partnership or cohabitation who bring their children from previous relationships.

Inequality – unbalanced power status usually between genders.

Domestic labour – the term used for childcare and housework. Stereotypically known as the women’s jobs.

Fidelity – faithfulness to a person, cause or belief.

Conjugal society – the relationship between married or cohabiting partners.

Kinship – connection by blood, family relationship, marriage or adoptions.

Primary socialisation – socialisation provided by the family which teach children the norms and values of society.

Secondary socialisation – socialisation outside of the family which is usually provided by the first education placement.

Maternal instinct – the bond that forms between a mother and her child.

Single parenthood – when a parent has full time responsibility for their child or children without the support of a partner or the children’s other parent.

Patriarchy – the male dominated society.

Dual burden – women taking responsibility for domestic tasks as well as a full time job.

Triple burden – woman taking responsibility for domestic tasks, a full time job and the emotional care of a relative, e.g. child or grandparent.

Division of labour – traditionally the division of labour in which women do the housework and mothering while men are the breadwinners and head of the household.