Class
Describes your economic and social position. Economic/Social differences define and identify what class you come from. 19th

- Karl Marx (19th Century) : Class determined by relationship to means of production. Purely based on economics
  
  *Bourgeois owned factory
  *Proletariat worked at factory

- Sociologists expanded idea of class, using gender, race, ethnicity, tastes, consumption, mobility, etc.
- Social divisions based on gender race, ability, consumption, etc. thought more relevant than just economics

Agency
- Capacity of an Agent (you) to act. To make your down decisions, choices
- Groups can have a collective agency, they can act as a group
- The actions your agency makes possible, will always have a social context, or else they don't really make sense
- So social context restrains your agency
- In sociology a key debate is how much Agency is restrained by Social Structure ie Agency vs Structure

Structure
- Social structure act in patterns and repeated norms reoccurring over and over again create an on going social structure
- Attitudes beliefs etc structure social order

Paradigm
- Shared beliefs explaining how world works; why things happen; who can do what etc. What we often take for common sense or what's natural; reflects a paradigm
- Paradigms Shift when accepted views change
  a) European colonists believes the Anishnaabe, savages, children of nature etc. Europeans saw selves as more evolved, civilized
  b) in 1800’s doctors believed that women’s *hysteria* was caused by their reproductive organs, giving them hysterectomies
  c) In 1400 miasma (foul air) caused illness. Late 1800s we discover germs etc.; they caused illness. Now we see genetics playing a role in illness. Each change is a paradigm shift

Ideology
- System of cultural beliefs, values, attitudes etc. Shapes how society conducts politics, economics, social relations etc. our economy reflects *Capitalist Ideology*
- Ideology works to justify and maintain current patterns of power, wealth and authority