Sociology - A Down to Earth Approach 15th edition Henslin Test Bank

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Chapter 1: The Sociological Perspective

Multiple-Choice Questions

TB_Q1.1.1
The _____ perspective stresses the social contexts in which people live, and includes people's ideas, attitudes, and orientations to life.
a. personological
b. sociological
c. natural sciences
d. ethnocentric

Answer: b. sociological
Learning Objective: LO 1.1 Explain why both history and biography are essential for the sociological perspective.
Topic/Concept: The Sociological Perspective
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q1.1.2
A group of people who share a culture and a territory is known as a(n) _____.
a. global group
b. extended family group
c. society
d. global village

Answer: c. society
Learning Objective: LO 1.1 Explain why both history and biography are essential for the sociological perspective.
Topic/Concept: The Sociological Perspective
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q1.1.3
The corners in life that people occupy because of their location in history and society are referred to by sociologists as _____.
a. social location
b. social affiliation
c. social structures
d. intersections

Answer: a. social location
Learning Objective: LO 1.1 Explain why both history and biography are essential for the sociological perspective.
Topic/Concept: The Sociological Perspective
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

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TB_Q1.1.4
Sociologists are interested in examining both _____ and _____ considerations related to people's current reality of living conditions.
a. physiological; anthropological
b. global; local
c. actual; imaginary
d. psychodynamic; genetic

Answer: b. global; local
Learning Objective: LO 1.1 Explain why both history and biography are essential for the sociological perspective.
Topic/Concept: The Sociological Perspective
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_Q1.2.5
_____ is the study of society and human behavior.
a. Natural science
b. Science
c. Psychology
d. Sociology

Answer: d. Sociology
Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Know the focus of each social science.
Topic/Concept: Sociology and the Other Sciences
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q1.2.6
Human relationships typically are examined by _____.
a. the social sciences
b. natural science
c. all sciences
d. mathematics

Answer: a. the social sciences
Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Know the focus of each social science.
Topic/Concept: Sociology and the Other Sciences
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.2.7
The social science closely related to sociology, which traditionally focuses on researching tribal peoples, is _____.
a. economics
b. political science

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c. psychology
d. anthropology

Answer: d. anthropology
Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Know the focus of each social science.
Topic/Concept: Sociology and the Other Sciences
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.2.8
Rico was home from his first year in college as an undeclared major, and was talking with his friends. "Of the courses I've taken so far, I really like the social sciences. I'm really interested in politics and government, but I'm also really interested in how those forces play out in a social and cultural context, and how that sociocultural context in turn affects people's behavior." "Well," replied his friend Jolie, "it sounds to me as though you should double major in:
a. political science and sociology."
b. anthropology and psychology."
c. psychology and criminology."
d. economics and social work."

Answer: a. political science and sociology."
Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Know the focus of each social science.
Topic/Concept: Sociology and the Other Sciences
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_Q1.2.9
Compared to the others, which of these social sciences concentrates on a single social institution?
a. Economics
b. Anthropology
c. Psychology
d. Sociology

Answer: a. Economics
Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Know the focus of each social science.
Topic/Concept: Sociology and the Other Sciences
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q1.2.10
Bettina is a graduate student currently studying divorce rates in Western Europe. She is likely a sociologist rather than an anthropologist because _____.
a. sociologists must have an advanced degree
b. "anthropologist" is just the former term for "sociologist"
c. she is focusing mainly on people in industrialized and postindustrialized societies
d. she is focusing mainly on psychological variables impacting divorce

Answer: c. sociologists focus mainly on people in industrialized and postindustrialized societies

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Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Know the focus of each social science.
Topic/Concept: Sociology and the Other Sciences
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_Q1.2.11
After a sociologist has been able to generalize from research findings, the next goal is to _____.
a. publish the study
b. predict what is likely to happen based on those findings
c. prove why prior research in this area has been inaccurate
d. question the validity of the findings

Answer: b. predict what is likely to happen based on those findings
Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Know the focus of each social science.
Topic/Concept: Sociology and the Other Sciences
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q1.2.12
The first goal of science is to _____.
a. contradict previous research findings
b. explain why something happens
c. document when and why "commonsense" explanations are correct
d. understand individual cases rather than the broader group or situation

Answer: b. explain why something happens
Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Know the focus of each social science.
Topic/Concept: Sociology and the Other Sciences
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q1.3.13
Which attribute is a basic requirement of science?
a. Identifying commonsense explanations for events
b. Theories that can be tested by research
c. Studying phenomena in a laboratory setting
d. Receiving funding from impartial and unbiased sources

Answer: b. Theories that can be tested by research
Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the origins of sociology, from tradition to Max Weber.
Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_Q1.3.14
Auguste Comte is credited as being the founder of _____.
a. sociology
b. economics

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c. psychology
d. political science

Answer: a. sociology
Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the origins of sociology, from tradition to Max Weber.
Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q1.3.15
Using the process of _____, Auguste Comte applied the scientific method to the social world.
a. negativism
b. positivism
c. natural science
d. anthropology

Answer: b. positivism
Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the origins of sociology, from tradition to Max Weber.
Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.3.16
The _____ uses objective, systematic observations to test theories.
a. naturalistic method
b. commonsense method
c. scientific method
d. research-free technique

Answer: c. scientific method
Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the origins of sociology, from tradition to Max Weber.
Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.3.17
The phrase “survival of the fittest” was coined by _____.
a. Charles Darwin
b. Herbert Spencer
c. Auguste Comte
d. C. Wright Mills

Answer: b. Herbert Spencer
Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the origins of sociology, from tradition to Max Weber.
Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

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TB_Q1.3.18
Karl Marx believed that _____ was the most relevant factor in history.
a. democracy
b. communism
c. reconciliation
d. class conflict

Answer: d. class conflict
Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the origins of sociology, from tradition to Max Weber.
Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.3.19
The _____, according to Karl Marx, were the workers who were exploited by those who owned the means of production.
a. capitalists
b. communists
c. proletariat
d. bourgeoisie
Answer: c. proletariat
Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the origins of sociology, from tradition to Max Weber.
Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.3.20
Despite not thinking of himself as a sociologist, Karl Marx nonetheless introduced one of today's major perspectives in sociology. What is that perspective called?
a. Capitalism
b. Conflict theory
c. Feminism
d. Symbolic interactionism

Answer: b. Conflict theory
Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the origins of sociology, from tradition to Max Weber.
Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.3.21
Emile Durkheim's concept of _____ refers to how much people are tied to their social groups.
a. social integration
b. revolution
c. conflict theory
d. religion

Answer: a. social integration

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Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the origins of sociology, from tradition to Max Weber.
Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.3.22
According to Max Weber, the key factor in society is _____.
a. economics
b. politics
c. religion
d. tradition

Answer: c. religion
Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the origins of sociology, from tradition to Max Weber.
Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q1.3.23
Compared to the others, which theorist is MOST closely associated with the idea of the Protestant ethic?
a. Karl Marx
b. Arlie Hochschild
c. Frances Perkins
d. Max Weber

Answer: d. Max Weber
Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the origins of sociology, from tradition to Max Weber.
Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.4.24
_____refers to the idea that another researcher can repeat someone else's study to compare the new results with the original findings.
a. A hypothesis
b. Replication
c. Objectivity
d. Validity

Answer: b. Replication
Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Summarize the arguments in the debate about values in sociological research.
Topic/Concept: Values in Sociological Research
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.5.25

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What does the German word *Verstehen* mean?
a. To explain
b. To investigate
c. To understand
d. To reject

Answer: c. To understand
Learning Objective: LO 1.5 State what *Verstehen* is and why it is valuable.
Topic/Concept: *Verstehen* and Social Facts
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q1.5.26
_____ meanings refer to how people interpret their situation in life, how they view what they are doing and what is happening to them.
a. Subjective
b. Subjunctive
c. Objective
d. Obstructive

Answer: a. Subjective
Learning Objective: LO 1.5 State what *Verstehen* is and why it is valuable.
Topic/Concept: *Verstehen* and Social Facts
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q1.5.27
Rather than *Verstehen*, Emile Durkheim focused on a group's patterns of behavior, which he called _____.
a. *nicht Verstehen*
b. social facts
c. research into dreams
d. emotion

Answer: b. social facts
Learning Objective: LO 1.5 State what *Verstehen* is and why it is valuable.
Topic/Concept: *Verstehen* and Social Facts
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.5.28
Many clinical psychologists demonstrate particular skill at grasping a client's personal and social situation through the process of insight. In fact, the clinician may have greater insight into the client's situation than the client does; that's probably the basis for seeking therapy in the first place! Max Weber might summarize this observation by noting that clinicians have a good deal of _____.
a. *Verstehen*
b. *Geld*
c. subjectivity

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d. *Wahnsinn*

Answer: a: *Verstehen*
Learning Objective: LO 1.5 State what *Verstehen* is and why it is valuable.
Topic/Concept: *Verstehen* and Social Facts
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_Q1.6.29
When did sociology first take root in the United States?
a. the middle of the eighteenth century
b. the late nineteenth century
c. the middle of the twentieth century
d. the early twenty-first century

Answer: b. the late nineteenth century
Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Trace the development of sociology in North America, and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.
Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q1.6.30
Why were women NOT more prominent among early sociologists?
a. No women obtained advanced degrees in sociology until the 1950s.
b. After sociology became a recognized academic discipline, men in academic positions decided that women engaged in social reform were not legitimate sociologists.
c. In no field has sexism been more evident than in sociology.
d. The field of sociology seemed neither rigorous enough nor relevant enough to attract women.

Answer: b. After sociology became a recognized academic discipline, men in academic positions decided that women engaged in social reform were not legitimate sociologists.
Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Trace the development of sociology in North America, and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.
Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q1.6.31
The writings of W. E. B. Du Bois, an African American sociologist working at a time when racism and sexism were prominent in the field, _____.
a. were recognized as an important part of the foundations of sociology from the earliest times
b. were not published until after his death in 1937
c. were rejected by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
d. are recognized as important by contemporary sociologists

Answer: d. are recognized as important by contemporary sociologists

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Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Trace the development of sociology in North America, and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.
Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q1.6.32
W. E. B. Du Bois _____.
a. was primarily a novelist
b. collected and interpreted the work of others rather than making original contributions
c. became a revolutionary Marxist and moved to Ghana
d. had the good fortune to grow up in an era virtually free of racism

Answer: c. became a revolutionary Marxist and moved to Ghana
Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Trace the development of sociology in North America, and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.
Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.6.33
Early sociologist and social reformer Jane Addams _____.
a. fought against the American Civil Liberties Union
b. won the Nobel Prize for Peace
c. married W. E. B. Du Bois
d. never joined the American Sociological Society

Answer: b. won the Nobel Prize for Peace
Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Trace the development of sociology in North America, and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.
Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.6.34
Talcott Parsons was influential in _____.
a. shifting sociology from reform to theory
b. warning Americans about the power elite
c. developing concrete models for social change
d. shifting sociology from theory to reform

Answer: a. shifting sociology from reform to theory
Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Trace the development of sociology in North America, and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.
Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

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TB_Q1.6.35
C. Wright Mills was to _____ as Talcott Parsons was to _____.
a. social theory; social reform
b. symbolic interactionism; functionalism
c. functionalism; symbolic interactionism
d. social reform; social theory

Answer: d. social reform; social theory
Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Trace the development of sociology in North America, and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.
Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.6.36
Who is the audience for basic (or "pure") sociology?
a. Policy makers
b. Clients
c. Fellow sociologists and anyone interested in the subject matter
d. All social and natural scientists

Answer: c. Fellow sociologists and anyone interested in the subject matter
Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Trace the development of sociology in North America, and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.
Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.6.37
Pure sociologists analyze some aspect of society to _____.
a. make changes in the world
b. gain knowledge for its own sake
c. solve problems for the betterment of society
d. get grants for their departments

Answer: b. gain knowledge for its own sake
Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Trace the development of sociology in North America, and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.
Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q1.6.38
_____ harnesses the sociological perspective for the benefit of the public.
a. Basic sociology
b. Experimental sociology
c. Classical sociology
d. Public sociology

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Answer: d. Public sociology
Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Trace the development of sociology in North America, and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.
Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.7.39
In _____, symbols are the key to understanding how we look at the world and communicate with each other.
a. functional analysis
b. symbolic interactionism
c. conflict theory
d. order theory

Answer: b. symbolic interactionism
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.
Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.7.40
Compared to the others, which sociologist is MOST closely associated with the symbolic interactionist perspective?
a. George Herbert Mead
b. Harriet Martineau
c. Robert Merton
d. Jane Addams

Answer: a. George Herbert Mead
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.
Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q1.7.41
From the perspective of symbolic interactionism, as divorce became more common, divorce became _____.
a. more stigmatized
b. a symbol of failure
c. associated with new beginnings
d. a symbol of success

Answer: c. associated with new beginnings

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Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.
Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_Q1.7.42
Lionel was studying symbolic interactionism in his sociology class. He was surprised to find that sociologists who adopted this viewpoint thought that having love as the central reason for people to get married _____.
a. prevents spouses from blaming each other
b. actually may cause a weakening of the marriage
c. makes divorce all but impossible
d. actually may cause a strengthening of the marriage

Answer: b. actually may cause a weakening of the marriage
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.
Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_Q1.7.43
_____ would argue that society consists of interrelated parts working together as a whole.
a. Symbolic interactionists
b. Conflict theorists
c. Functionalists
d. George Herbert Mead

Answer: c. Functionalists
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.
Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.7.44
Robert Merton would describe the harmful consequences of people's actions as _____.
a. functions
b. dysfunctions
c. latent variables
d. balancing functions

Answer: b. dysfunctions
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.
Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology

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Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.7.45
Who was the founder of conflict theory?
a. Robert Merton
b. George Herbert Mead
c. Max Weber
d. Karl Marx

Answer: d. Karl Marx
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.
Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q1.7.46
Face-to-face interaction is the focus of analysis in _____.
a. symbolic interactionism
b. conflict theory
c. any sociological viewpoint
d. functional analysis

Answer: a. symbolic interactionism
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.
Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q1.7.47
_____ operates at the microsociological level.
a. Symbolic interactionism
b. Functional analysis
c. Anthropology
d. Conflict theory

Answer: a. Symbolic interactionism
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.
Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.7.48
In _____, the focus is on the struggle for scarce resources by different groups in society.
a. functional analysis

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b. classical sociology
c. conflict theory
d. symbolic interactionism

Answer: c. conflict theory
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.
Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.8.49
Technological breakthroughs have enabled people all over the world to communicate, trade, and travel much more freely; the resultant erosion of what were previously more impermeable national boundaries is known as _____.
a. functionalism
b. globalization
c. the proletariat
d. micro-analysis

Answer: b. globalization
Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Explain how research versus social reform and globalization are likely to influence sociology.
Topic/Concept: Trends Shaping the Future of Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.8.50
Capitalism becoming the world's dominant economic system is also referred to as _____.
a. the globalization of capitalism
b. symbolic interactionism
c. increasing isolationism
d. the advance of democracy

Answer: a. the globalization of capitalism
Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Explain how research versus social reform and globalization are likely to influence sociology.
Topic/Concept: Trends Shaping the Future of Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Essay Questions

TB_Q1.2.51: How do sociologists differ from psychologists?

Feedback: A key difference is in the focus of each group's theoretical and research interests. Psychologists are primarily interested in explaining the mechanisms underlying thought and behavior, typically with the individual as the unit of analysis, although often with that individual acting within a

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sociocultural context. Sociologists are primarily interested in documenting factors external to individuals that can have an impact on their thoughts and behaviors, with the overall social structure as the unit of analysis.
Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Know the focus of each social science.
Topic/Concept: Sociology and the Other Sciences
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q1.3.52: Very broadly, where did Max Weber believe that capitalism was likely to flourish?

Feedback: Max Weber believed that religion was the main force impacting social change. He thought that Roman Catholicism encouraged its followers to cling to traditional ways of life, whereas the Protestant belief system encouraged its adherents to embrace change. Weber compared the extent of capitalism in Roman Catholic and Protestant countries and found that capitalism was more advanced in the latter group.
Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the origins of sociology, from tradition to Max Weber.
Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q1.4.53: Describe two general perspectives on how research in sociology can be used. Do you have a preference between these two proposed uses? Identify your choice and explain why you think it is preferable.

Feedback: One argument is that the findings gathered from conducting social research should be used by anyone for any purpose. In this view, sociology's purpose is to understand human behavior, so the knowledge gained by social research belongs to both the scientific community and the world. The other argument is that findings gathered from conducting social research should be used to alleviate suffering and improve society. This perspective is consistent with a social reform agenda. This latter position is the opinion held by the majority of sociologists today.
Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Summarize the arguments in the debate about values in sociological research.
Topic/Concept: Values in Sociological Research
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q1.7.54: Discuss how conflict theory can be applied to feminism.

Feedback: Karl Marx relied on conflict theory to examine conflict between capitalists (the bourgeoisie) and workers (the proletariat). Many feminists look at conflict between women and men in the same way, as the result of historical inequalities, contemporary inequalities, and global inequalities. From this perspective, the traditional dominance by men can be overcome to bring about equality of the sexes. Not all feminists employ conflict theory, with many opting to apply appropriate theories to their specific questions of interest.
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.
Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

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TB_Q1.8.55: Describe the three historical phases of sociology.

Feedback: A tension between social reform and social analysis runs through sociology's history, and the differential attention paid to these considerations can be seen in three historical phases of the discipline:

First phase:
Goal: To improve society
Timeframe: From the origins of the discipline until the 1920s

Second phase:
Goal: To develop abstract knowledge
Timeframe: From the 1920s until the 1960s

Third phase:
Goal: To seek ways to apply sociological research findings
Timeframe: From the 1960s to the present

Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Explain how research versus social reform and globalization are likely to influence sociology.
Topic/Concept: Trends Shaping the Future of Sociology
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

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