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Chapter 2: Classical Theories I

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following did Émile Durkheim see as the root cause behind the transition from mechanical to organic society?
A. solidarity
B. morality
C. religion
D. dynamic density
Ans: D
Answer Location: Two Types of Solidarity

2. In the shift or evolution from ***mechanical*** to ***organic solidarity***, Émile Durkheim argued that morality _____.
A. disappears
B. appears
C. stays constant
D. changes
Ans: D
Answer Location: Two Types of Solidarity

3. According to Émile Durkheim, ***dynamic density*** refers or relates to _____.
A. the volume and intensity of the collective conscience
B. the number of people in society and their frequency of interaction
C. the rigidity and content of the collective conscience
D. the amount of punishment for norm violations in a society
Ans: B
Answer Location: Changes in Dynamic Density

4. In a mechanical type of society, the collective consciousness is most likely to affect which of these groups?
A. men
B. women
C. children
D. everyone in the society
Ans: D
Answer Location: Collective Conscience

5. Which of these characterizes ***repressive law***?
A. severe punishment for even minor offenses
B. organic solidarity

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C. monetary reimbursement to those harmed
D. a weak collective consciousness
Ans: A
Answer Location: Law: Repressive and Restitutive

6. Which type of society is characterized by ***restitutive law*** according to Émile Durkheim?
A. a society with mechanical solidarity
B. a society with organic solidarity
C. a society with a strong collective conscience
D. a society guided strongly by religious norms and beliefs
Ans: B
Answer Location: Law: Repressive and Restitutive

7. What type of suicide occurs when individuals are not well integrated into society?
A. anomic
B. altruistic
C. fatalistic
D. egoistic
Ans: D
Answer Location: Key Concept: Anomic (and Other Types of) Suicide

8. Sally's society is rapidly changing. People are no longer sure what rules apply to them, what they should do, or how they should behave. Émile Durkheim would consider this an example of which of these?
A. anomie
B. dynamic density
C. collective conscience
D. altruism
Ans: A
Answer Location: Anomie

9. What is Emile Durkheim's term for the shared ideas of a group that come to have power over individuals?
A. anomie
B. collective conscience
C. social facts
D. dynamic density
Ans: B
Answer Location: Key Concept: Verstehen

10. Norms and values are examples of which type of social facts?
A. material
B. nonmaterial
C. pathological
D. anomic

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Ans: B
Answer Location: Key Concept: Social Facts

11. Karl Marx's concept of _____ refers to the unique potential and power humans obtain that set us apart from other animals.
A. alienation
B. labor
C. objectification
D. species being
Ans: D
Answer Location: Human Potential

12. Karl Marx's concept of _____ refers to how capitalism perverts human labor, thereby turning human potential against itself.
A. alienation
B. labor
C. objectification
D. species being
Ans: A
Answer Location: Alienation

13. Which of these is a way in which workers are alienated by capitalist production according to Karl Marx?
A. Workers are alienated when forced to consume what they produce.
B. Workers are alienated when compelled to achieve their full human potential.
C. Workers are alienated when forced to cooperate with each other.
D. Workers are alienated from their productive activity.
Ans: D
Answer Location: Alienation

14. For Karl Marx, which of these is a prerequisite to revolution?
A. exploitation
B. class consciousness
C. false consciousness
D. surplus value
Ans: B
Answer Location: Capitalism

15. Which of these is true of capitalism according to Karl Marx?
A. The proletariat own the means of production.
B. Both the proletariat and capitalists are required to labor.
C. Both capitalists and the proletariat have false consciousness.
D. Surplus value goes to the proletariat.
Ans: C
Answer Location: Capitalism

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16. Karl Marx believed that to overthrow capitalism, the proletariat must engage in which of these?
A. false consciousness
B. collective consciousness
C. praxis
D. species being
Ans: C
Answer Location: Capitalism

17. Which of the following produces surplus value according to Karl Marx?
A. the proletariat's labor
B. capitalist investments
C. subsistence wages
D. products
Ans: A
Answer Location: Key Concept: Exploitation

18. Which system did Karl Marx identify as one that would permit the expression of full human potential?
A. feudalism
B. capitalism
C. socialism
D. communism
Ans: D
Answer Location: Communism

19. Which of these is now seen as the heart of Max Weber's theoretical orientation?
A. social action
B. rationalization
C. capitalism
D. social integration
Ans: B
Answer Location: Social Action

20. According to Max Weber, sociologists should focus on which of these?
A. behavior
B. behaviorism
C. action
D. stimulus
Ans: C
Answer Location: Behavior and Action

21. Max Weber argued _____ is inspired by the emotional state of the actor.
A. affectual action
B. means-ends rationality
C. value rational action

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D. traditional action
Ans: A
Answer Location: Types of Action

22. Max Weber argued _____ is driven by custom or habit.
A. affectual action
B. means-ends rational action
C. value rational action
D. traditional action
Ans: D
Answer Location: Types of Action

23 Which type of rationality grows out of a value system?
A. practical rationality
B. theoretical rationality
C. substantive rationality
D. formal rationality
Ans: C
Answer Location: Types of Rationality

24. Which of the following is an example of Max Weber's ideal types?
A. alienation
B. class consciousness
C. bureaucracy
D. collective conscience
Ans: C
Answer Location: Ideal Types

25. What is the meaning of *Verstehen?*
A. tradition
B. understanding
C. charisma
D. bureaucracy
Ans: B
Answer Location: Key Concept: Verstehen

26. According to Max Weber, which of these played a key role in the rise of rationalization in the West?
A. economics
B. race
C. gender
D. religious ideas
Ans: D
Answer Location: The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism

27. Which of the following is associated with the spirit of capitalism?

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A. the earning of money as a legitimate end in itself
B. economic inequality
C. spending money quickly
D. giving all one's money to the church
Ans: A
Answer Location: The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism

28. Max Weber argued that capitalism failed to rise in India and China because of which of these factors?
A. lack of work ethic
B. urban crowding
C. lack of traditions of competition
D. characteristics of religious belief systems
Ans: D
Answer Location: Confucianism, Hinduism, and Capitalism

29. Max Weber argued _____ authority is based on the followers' beliefs in the exemplary character of an individual leader.
A. rational-legal
B. traditional
C. charismatic
D. bureaucratic
Ans: C
Answer Location: Authority Structures and Rationalization

30. Max Weber argued that _____ authority is based on agreed upon rules and procedures.
A. rational-legal
B. traditional
C. charismatic
D. bureaucratic
Ans: A
Answer Location: Authority Structures and Rationalization

True/False

1. The key difference between mechanical and organic societies is in their arrangement of the division of labor.
Ans: T
Answer Location: Two Types of Solidarity

2. Societies with mechanical solidarity have a stronger collective conscience than those held together with organic solidarity.
Ans: T
Answer Location: Collective Conscience

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3. Nonmaterial social facts can be studied by looking at social change.
Ans: T
Answer Location: Law: Repressive and Restitutive

4. Emile Durkheim believed that the subject matter of sociology was the economy.
Ans: F
Answer Location: Key Concept: Social Facts

5. Émile Durkheim believed that increases of anomic suicide could be caused by both positive and negative social changes.
Ans: T
Answer Location: Key Concept: Anomic (and Other Types of) Suicide

6. Karl Marx saw capitalism as an important system because it allowed humans to be very creative and expressive in their labor.
Ans: F
Answer Location: Human Potential

7. According to Karl Marx, surplus value should go to the workers.
Ans: T
Answer Location: Key Concept: Exploitation

8. Alienation, according to Karl Marx, can be solved by paying workers a subsistence wage.
Ans: F
Answer Location: Alienation

9. Karl Marx believed that the capitalists could achieve class consciousness, but the proletariat could not.
Ans: F
Answer Location: Capitalism

10. Karl Marx devoted the bulk of his work to explaining how capitalism would transition into communism.
Ans: F
Answer Location: Communism

11. Max Weber argued value rational action is used by human beings to bring about a desired outcome or goal.
Ans: F
Answer Location: Social Action

12. Behaviorism is a study largely associated with the biology of behavior.
Ans: F
Answer Location: Behavior and Action

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13. Participating in religious rituals because everyone around you is also participating is an example of value-rational action.
Ans: F
Answer Location: Types of Action

14. Max Weber was most concerned with nonrational types of action.
Ans: F
Answer Location: Types of Action

15. According to Max Weber, formal rationality is unique to the Western world with the coming of the industrial era.
Ans: T
Answer Location: Types of Rationality

16. The concept of ***verstehen*** applies to macro-level units of analysis like culture.
Ans: F
Answer Location: Key Concept: Verstehen

17. Max Weber associated the rise of the protestant ethic with Lutheranism.
Ans: F
Answer Location: The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism

18. Max Weber believed that capitalism failed to develop in China because of Confucianism and its characteristics.
Ans: T
Answer Location: Confucianism, Hinduism, and Capitalism

19. Max Weber thought bureaucracy was the key structure associated with rational-legal authority.
Ans: T
Answer Location: Authority Structures and Rationalization

20. According to o Max Weber, charismatic authority structures have the most potential to become revolutionary.
Ans: T
Answer Location: Authority Structures and Rationalization

Essay

1. Define alienation according to Karl Marx. Then, identify the worst job that you have had. Was it alienating according to his definition?
Ans: Varies, but should include the following:
• According to Marx, capitalism perverts our labor, transforming what should be a reason or purpose of our lives and instead directs it against the human self.
• Alienation is the breakdown of and separation from the natural interconnection between people and their productive activities, the products they produce, the fellow

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workers with whom they produce those things, and what they are potentially capable of becoming.
Students should address each component of alienation:
• That is, did they own what they produced?
• Could they produce how they pleased or was that controlled?
• Did their work separate them from others? Was the work dehumanizing?

2. Explain Émile Durkheim's theory of suicide, listing and describing each type identified by Durkheim. Then, discuss a recent suicide of someone in the news in light of Durkheim's theory. (While Durkheim's theory does not explain individual acts, what social facts are present in this story that link to his typologies?)
Ans: Varies, but should include the following:
• Durkheim detailed the social causes of suicide, identifying four typologies:
    ○ Anomic suicide: A type of suicide that occurs when people do not know what is expected of them, where regulation is low, and they are largely free to run wild.
    ○ Egoistic suicide: A type of suicide that occurs when people are not well integrated into the collectivity and are largely on their own; they feel a sense of futility, meaninglessness, and more of them feel that they are morally free to kill themselves.
    ○ Altruistic suicide: A type of suicide that occurs when people are too well integrated into the collectivity; they are likely to kill themselves in greater numbers because the group leads them, or even forces them, to do so.
    ○ Fatalistic suicide: A type of suicide that occurs in situations of excessive regulation (e.g., slavery), where people are often so distressed and depressed by their lack of freedom that they take their own lives more frequently than otherwise.
• Examples will vary regarding typology linkages. The media often covers mental illness and psychological causes.

3. Define the protestant ethic. Explain how it arose, how it evolved into the spirit of capitalism, and how it has since given rise to an "iron cage" of rationality.
Ans: Varies, but should include the following:
• The protestant ethic was a Calvinist moral doctrine where individuals worked hard to show Gods favor.
• The spirit of capitalism valued hard work, wealth, and success as inherent ends.
• Today, we are trapped in an iron cage that claims hard work and success seem like rational, moral things, but are just required of a social system that is largely neither moral nor rational.

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