Sociology - The Essentials 11th edition Andersen Test Bank

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 01 - The Sociological Perspective

1. Which theorist is regarded as having coined the term *sociology*?
   a. Alexis de Tocqueville
   b. Harriet Martineau
   c. Emile Durkheim
   d. Auguste Comte

ANSWER: d

2. Which contemporary social issue would most likely interest Robert Park?
   a. the changing makeup of urban neighborhoods
   b. affordable housing prices
   c. the use of technology to promote civic engagement
   d. the rural-to-urban migration patterns of the past century

ANSWER: a

3. Which sociologist, associated with the Chicago School, was known for developing community projects that assisted people in need?
   a. Robert Park
   b. Ida B. Wells
   c. Jane Addams
   d. W. E. B. DuBois

ANSWER: c

4. "Sociology is a scientific way of thinking about society and its influence on human groups." Based on this, how would you evaluate whether a sociological study qualifies as empirical?
   a. It uses systematic, observable data, and analysis to draw conclusions.
   b. It relies on the sociologist's personal insights or subjective opinions.
   c. It prioritizes aligning findings with popular beliefs or common sense to make the study more relatable.
   d. It avoids challenging or reexamining assumptions once the study is complete.

ANSWER: a

5. How does feminist theory differ from functionalism in its approach to understanding society?
   a. Feminist theory focuses on gender and power dynamics, while functionalism emphasizes social order and stability.
   b. Functionalism focuses on class, while feminist theory focuses on race.
   c. Feminist theory focuses on social change, while functionalism focuses on social behavior.
   d. Functionalism focuses on power, while feminist theory focuses on norms.

ANSWER: a

6. "From a functionalist perspective, disorganization in the system, such as an economic collapse, leads to change." Which of the following explanations justifies this statement?
   a. Societal components must adjust to restore stability and return to equilibrium.
   b. Disorganization always leads to societal improvement without structural changes.
   c. Disorganization is seen as a permanent failure, needing no adjustments.
   d. Functionalism sees disorganization as an indicator to abandon social structures.

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ANSWER: a

7. The text uses a discussion of the Chinese practice of footbinding to demonstrate that:
   a. it is easier to debunk knowledge of another's culture than of one's own.
   b. there are universal social norms for the treatment of individuals.
   c. sociological analysis rarely has practical implications.
   d. sociologists rely on anecdotal evidence to support conclusions.

ANSWER: a

8. Which condition was associated with the development of sociology?
   a. the decline of monarchies and the rise of scientific reasoning
   b. the growth of rural farming communities
   c. the reemergence of national isolationism
   d. the strengthening of religious authorities in political matters

ANSWER: a

9. Marx is to _____ as Martineau is to _____.
   a. social facts; *sui generis*
   b. class analysis; participant observation
   c. racism; sexism
   d. ideas-applied research; theory building

ANSWER: b

10. How do social facts differ from psychological drives, according to Durkheim?
   a. Social facts exist externally to individuals, while psychological drives exist internally.
   b. Social facts are individual behaviors, while psychological drives are societal patterns.
   c. Social facts are based on motivations, while psychological drives are based on customs.
   d. Social facts exist internally to individuals, while psychological drives exist externally.

ANSWER: a

11. In Durkheim's view of society, people come to believe what society expects them to believe because:
   a. they internalize societal norms and values.
   b. they are coerced and exploited by the powerful.
   c. they do not believe that they have free will.
   d. the bourgeoisie force values on the proletariat.

ANSWER: a

12. According to the text, Durkheim's major contribution to the discipline of sociology was the understanding of the:
   a. effects of capitalism on society.
   b. social basis of human behavior.
   c. relationship that exists between humanity and nature.
   d. effect of verstehen on our conception of reality.

ANSWER: b

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13. Marx used the term _____ for those people in society who are discarded by the capitalist system and _____ for those in the working class.
    a. proletariat; bourgeoisie
    b. lumpenproletariat; proletariat
    c. bourgeoisie; petty bourgeoisie
    d. petty bourgeoisie; lumpenproletariat

ANSWER: b

14. In the early twentieth century, American sociologists believed that sociology:
    a. had limited applicability in an increasingly diverse and complex society.
    b. would inevitably lead to conflict as people became aware of capitalism's inherent flaws.
    c. could explain social issues and contribute to social change by addressing their causes.
    d. was in dire need of systematic approaches to theory building.

ANSWER: c

15. If Max Weber is to _____, as W. E. B. DuBois is to _____.
    a. verstehen; dual consciousness
    b. social facts; dual consciousness
    c. verstehen; social facts
    d. class conflict; social facts

ANSWER: a

16. In terms of maintaining social order, which key difference separates conflict theory from functionalism?
    a. Conflict theory argues social order is maintained through power and coercion, while functionalism emphasizes consensus on shared public values.
    b. Conflict theory focuses on shared norms, while functionalism prioritizes social interaction.
    c. Conflict theory prioritizes material struggles, while functionalism relies on symbols and individual meanings.
    d. Conflict theory assumes a harmonious social structure, while functionalism focuses on power imbalances.

ANSWER: a

17. How does symbolic interaction theory differ from feminist theory in its approach to explaining social change?
    a. Symbolic interactionism focuses the micro-level changes in social interactions and meanings, while feminist theory emphasizes challenging and transforming systems of gender-based domination.
    b. Symbolic interactionism attributes social change to resource mobilization, while feminist theory focuses on achieving consensus among genders.
    c. Symbolic interactionism examines large-scale societal structures, while feminist theory focuses on micro-level gender interactions.
    d. Symbolic interactionism emphasizes power dynamics, while feminist theory focuses on individual interactions.

ANSWER: a

18. Peter Berger used the term _____ to describe critically examining and questioning commonly accepted ideas and practices.
    a. unveiling
    b. verstehen

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c. objectification
d. debunking

ANSWER: d

19. If a researcher considers scientific observation and description as the highest form of knowledge, which sociological approach are they applying?
a. idealism
b. humanism
c. positivism
d. phenomenology

ANSWER: c

20. How were Alexis de Tocqueville and Harriet Martineau alike in their approach to studying American society?
a. Both were abolitionists who feared that slavery would tear society apart.
b. Both were feminists who were concerned about the subordination of women.
c. Both were observers who were interested in studying the newly emerging culture in America.
d. Both were symbolic interactionists who focused on the meanings individuals attached to their behavior in society.

ANSWER: c

21. Karl Marx focused on _____, while Max Weber focused on _____.
a. the system of capitalism; multidimensional analysis of society
b. the political system of the society; dual consciousness
c. the problems of cultural diversity; unidimensional analysis of society
d. social solidarity; society sui generis

ANSWER: a

22. Which of the following pairs correctly matches the author with their book?
a. Max Weber – *The Sociological Imagination*
b. Robert Park – *The Philadelphia Negro*
c. Emile Durkheim – *How to Observe Morals and Manners*
d. Harriet Martineau – *Society in America*

ANSWER: d

23. Identify the sociologist: the only practicing sociologist to win the Nobel Peace Prize; a leader in the settlement house movement, providing services and doing research to improve the lives of slum dwellers, immigrants, and other poor people.
a. Jane Addams
b. Robert Park
c. Lester Ward
d. George Herbert Mead

ANSWER: a

24. Which of the following best describes the impact of globalization on cultures?
a. Globalization leads to the complete dominance of Western culture over all other cultures.

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b. Globalization brings diverse cultures together by facilitating cultural exchange and interaction.
c. Globalization results in the isolation of cultures, making them less diverse.
d. Globalization eliminates cultural differences, leading to a uniform global culture.

ANSWER: b

25. Symbolic interactionists view _____ as the primary motivation for human behavior.
a. whether or not action is functional
b. struggles for social and economic resources
c. achieving social solidarity
d. people's definition of the situation

ANSWER: d

26. The idea of critical distance was proposed by:
a. Harriet Martineau.
b. Jane Addams.
c. Georg Simmel.
d. Robert Park.

ANSWER: c

27. Given that the U.S. is becoming increasingly diverse, and racial/ethnic minority groups are distributed differently across various regions, what factors would most likely influence this distribution?
a. economic opportunities, historical migration patterns, institutional policies, and cultural networks
b. random population shifts, climate preferences, individual family decisions, and recreational amenities
c. genetic predispositions, random geographical assignments, birth rates, and personal aesthetics
d. political boundaries, agricultural land availability, local cuisine preferences, and language barriers

ANSWER: a

28. Which of the following is an example of debunking in the context of education?
a. assuming that all students, regardless of background, have the same opportunities for success in schools
b. recognizing that schools not only teach academic subjects but also influence social behavior, including the formation of cliques and social hierarchies
c. believing that all students are treated equally in the classroom regardless of their race or class
d. observing that the main function of education is to prepare students for future jobs in the economy

ANSWER: b

29. A sociologist investigates how handshakes, eye contact, and other nonverbal cues during social interactions help people establish trust. Which sociological theory best explains this focus on shared symbols and meanings?
a. functionalism
b. conflict theory
c. symbolic interaction
d. feminist theory

ANSWER: c

30. The sociological perspective is the ability to see societal patterns that influence individual and group life.

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a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

31. Sociologists are exclusively focused on unusual or extreme human behavior in society.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

32. Sociology emerged as a response to significant social and political changes in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

33. According to functionalists, deviance can lead to social change and thus be positive for society.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

34. The Chicago School is characterized by thinkers who are mainly interested in macrosociology.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

35. Conflict theorists see the function of inequality as motivating members of society to be more productive.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

36. For functionalist sociologists, society is made up of independent parts.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

37. Symbolic interactionists are solely focused on group interactions within society.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

38. Explain the statement "All human behavior occurs in a social context," using an example from your own life.
ANSWER: MAY VARY

39. Explain what Mills means by "sociological imagination" and how individual experience differs from social structure.
ANSWER: MAY VARY

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40. Provide an example of your own personal view regarding a social controversy and then contrast this by explaining how sociologists would view this same controversy using the sociological imagination.
ANSWER: MAY VARY

41. Explain how diversity, as a central theme in sociology today, is involved in various social institutions.
ANSWER: MAY VARY

42. Explain how the Enlightenment influenced the development of modern sociology.
ANSWER: MAY VARY

43. Sociologists often study historical and social contexts to understand individual experiences. Analyze how Mills's concept of the sociological imagination could be applied to understand the challenges faced by a marginalized community in a specific historical period.
ANSWER: MAY VARY

44. Weber's concept of *verstehen* emphasizes understanding social behavior from the perspective of those engaged in it. Analyze how this approach could be used to study social movements like efforts to address income inequality.
ANSWER: MAY VARY

45. According to the text, how did the sociological approach of the early American sociologists differ from the classical European tradition?
ANSWER: MAY VARY

46. Differentiate between manifest and latent functions by analyzing their roles in education. How might both types of functions shape societal outcomes?
ANSWER: MAY VARY

47. What is the major difference between macrosociology and microsociology?
ANSWER: MAY VARY

48. Explain the concept of debunking within sociology. Provide an example. How is sociological objectivity important when debunking commonsense explanations of social life?
ANSWER: MAY VARY

49. Compare and contrast functionalism and conflict theory. Describe the distinctive features of each as well as common criticisms of each paradigm.
ANSWER: MAY VARY

50. Explain how symbolic interaction differs from functionalism and conflict theory. How are symbols important for shared understanding within interactions between individuals?
ANSWER: MAY VARY

51. Sociologists focus on social change and ignore social stability.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

52. Sociology is a(n) ____ discipline, meaning conclusions are based on systematic observations.

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a. empirical
b. faith-based
c. commonsense
d. rigorous

ANSWER: a

53. The #MeToo movement has led to loss of jobs, loss of reputation, and sometimes criminal charges against individuals who have been credibly accused of sexual harassment. A sociologist would most likely understand this as

a. individual choices.
b. social forces impacting private lives.
c. failed socialization.
d. faith-based choices.

ANSWER: b

54. What distinguishes sociology from mere opinion or other forms of social commentary?

a. The focus on universal truths
b. The use of empirical analysis
c. The importance assigned to common sense
d. The search for solutions to social problems

ANSWER: b

55. Sociologists believe that persistent problems in the United States are

a. largely the result of individual behavior.
b. caused by people with psychological problems.
c. embedded in society.
d. the consequence of free will.

ANSWER: c

56. When young adults return to living with their families after graduating from college because they cannot find jobs that pay enough to both pay back their student loans and live independently, the young adults

a. have simply made bad choices.
b. are feeling the effects of social forces.
c. have failed important psychosocial tasks.
d. are probably just lazy.

ANSWER: b

57. Applying the sociological ____ means that one has the ability to see the societal patterns that influence individual and group life.

a. perspective

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b. ideal
c. faith
d. consensus

ANSWER: a

58. Durkheim, Marx, and Weber have which of the following in common?
a. They were all macrosociological theorists.
b. They were all focused on economic inequities.
c. They all followed the Chicago School.
d. They were all functionalists.

ANSWER: a

59. Theoretical frameworks that strive to understand society as a whole are referred to as
a. macrosociology.
b. microsociology.
c. theories of the middle range.
d. universalistic sociology.

ANSWER: a

60. Theoretical frameworks that center on face-to-face social interaction are categorized as
a. macrosociology.
b. microsociology.
c. theories of the middle range.
d. universalistic sociology.

ANSWER: b

61. All the major theoretical perspectives in sociology focus on macrolevel analysis, examining whole societies, large-scale social structures, and social systems.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

62. Who among the following sociologists is most likely to conduct a macrolevel analysis?
a. Rubin, who believes that a society is composed of institutions such as family and government that contribute to the stability of the society
b. Georgia, who believes that a society is the sum of the interactions of people and groups
c. Rebecca, who believes that behavior is the result of the communication between people
d. Matthew, who believes that an individual's interpretation of events and the situations he or she encounters becomes the individual's subjective reality

ANSWER: a

63. Martha, a sociologist, is conducting a study on terrorism. Instead of examining social structures such

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as family, education, religion, and government to evaluate their roles in advancing terrorism, Martha is studying small groups of people comprising the family members of various terrorists. In this case, Martha is conducting a _____.

a. macrolevel analysis
b. mesolevel analysis
c. microlevel analysis
d. metalevel analysis

ANSWER: c

64. Debbie is interested in understanding how changes in society on a large scale are related to unemployment. She is examining how the movement of factory jobs from the United States to overseas locations is related to an increase in the number of unemployed people in the United States. Debbie is most likely conducting a:

a. microlevel analysis.
b. comparative analysis.
c. macrolevel analysis.
d. transactional-level analysis.

ANSWER: c

65. A microlevel analysis focuses on:

a. analyzing society from a functionalist perspective.
b. examining social dynamics in individuals' lives.
c. examining whole societies and social systems.
d. analyzing society from a conflict perspective.

ANSWER: b

66. Sociological imagination refers to the ability to

a. create meaningful sociological theories and test those theories.
b. develop methods to modify society and thus improve the lives of individuals.
c. see the societal patterns that influence the individual as well as groups of individuals.
d. identify societal needs and develop ways to address those needs.

ANSWER: c

67. The sociological imagination helps an individual place personal troubles, such as losing his or her job or feeling like committing suicide, into a larger social context, where the individual can distinguish whether and how personal troubles may be related to public issues.

a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

68. Sociologist C. Wright Mills coined the term _____ to refer to the ability to see the relationship between individual experiences and the larger society.

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a. conflict perception
b. sociological imagination
c. reality perception
d. symbolic interaction approach

ANSWER: b

69. According to Mills, the sociological imagination enables one to distinguish between personal troubles, which must be solved within the immediate social setting, and _____, which affect large numbers of people and often require solutions at the societal level.

a. unimportant troubles
b. nonprivate difficulties
c. public issues
d. societal dysfunctions

ANSWER: c

70. One couple's inability to keep their marriage intact may be an example of a _____, whereas widespread divorce as a result of changes in the economy or other social factors is an example of a _____.

a. dysfunction; psychological difficulty
b. personal trouble; public issue
c. psychological difficulty; private issue
d. public issue; personal trouble

ANSWER: b

71. From a sociological point of view, an issue is ____ and should be understood in terms of ____.

a. an individual problem; personal choices
b. an individual problem; the underlying social forces
c. a societal matter; how it impacts individuals
d. a societal matter; the underlying social forces

ANSWER: d

72. The sociological imagination refers to the ability to view personal problems independently of the social settings in which the problems occur.

a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

73. Auguste Comte believed sociology could

a. not solve social problems.
b. discover the laws of the natural world.
c. discover the laws of human social behavior.
d. help solve social problems.

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ANSWER: c

74. ____ gave sociology its name and emphasized that the field should use ____ to understand society.
a. Auguste Comte; the scientific method
b. Émile Durkheim; prevailing cultural beliefs
c. Max Weber; the scientific method
d. Karl Marx; prevailing cultural beliefs

ANSWER: a

75. Unlike Herbert Spencer, Auguste Comte supported the idea of the "survival of the fittest," or the view of society known as social Darwinism.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

76. At the same time that urban problems were growing worse as a result of industrialization, social thinkers started to believe that by applying the methods developed by natural sciences, they might discover the laws of human behavior and apply these laws to solve social problems. This period is referred to as the _____.
a. Age of Enlightenment
b. Social Age
c. Age of Discovery
d. Early Modern Period

ANSWER: a

77. Who among the following is considered the founder of sociology?
a. Max Weber
b. Karl Marx
c. Emile Durkheim
d. Auguste Comte

ANSWER: d

Positivism

78. Positivism regards ____ as the highest form of knowledge.
a. religious dogma
b. scientific observation
c. introspection
d. general consensus

ANSWER: b

79. French philosopher Auguste Comte's belief that the world can best be understood through scientific inquiry became known as _____.

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a. absolutism
b. positivism
c. functionalism
d. specific methodology

ANSWER: b

80. Auguste Comte's philosophy of _____ refers to a belief that the world can best be understood through scientific inquiry.
a. positivism
b. nihilism
c. stoicism
d. constructionism

ANSWER: a

Durkheim

81. According to Emile Durkheim,
a. deviance has no place in a "healthy" society.
b. people in society are held together by belief systems.
c. the best theoretical approach to the study of society is social conflict theory.
d. the economic system has the most important influence on human thought and behavior.

ANSWER: b

82. Durkheim conceptualized social facts as
a. One's personal drives and motivations.
b. social patterns that are external to individuals.
c. society as the sum of its parts.
d. the direct outgrowth of our biological drives.

ANSWER: b

83. According to _____, the primary purpose of sociology is examining social facts.
a. Harriet Martineau
b. Alexis de Tocqueville
c. Auguste Comte
d. Emile Durkheim

ANSWER: d

84. According to Durkheim, the economic organization of society is the most important influence on what humans think and how they behave.
a. True
b. False

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ANSWER: False

85. From Durkheim's perspective, society comprises unrelated, independent parts that contribute to a stable social order.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

86. According to Durkheim, during an economic crisis
a. people will blame marginalized groups, like immigrants, for taking their jobs.
b. inequality among social classes will cause the rich to gain.
c. people will look to themselves, not the system, for failure.
d. open, sometimes violent conflict between classes is inevitable.
ANSWER: a

87. According to Durkheim, social facts can only be explained by other social facts.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

88. Sociologist Emile Durkheim stressed that people are the product of their social environment. He observed that rapid social change and a more specialized division of labor produce strains in society, which lead to a breakdown in traditional organization, values, and authority.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

89. Ron, a sociologist, conducted a study on the relationship between crime and social changes. The results of the study showed that rapid societal changes lead to increased crime rates because social facts, or the patterned ways of thinking and acting that govern the behavior of individuals in a society, are destroyed because of social changes. This observation most likely resonates with the beliefs of sociologist _____.
a. Emile Durkheim
b. Herbert Spencer
c. Auguste Comte
d. Robert K. Merton
ANSWER: a

90. The basis for Durkheim's theory of society is the principle that _____.
a. people are the products of their social environments
b. the evolution of society is based on the concept of "survival of the fittest"
c. society consists of the dual processes of social statics and social dynamics
d. conflict between different economic classes is necessary to produce social change

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ANSWER: a

Suicide (Durkheim)

91. Durkheim believed that the causes of suicide were found in
   a. mental illness.
   b. the social environment.
   c. genetics.
   d. emotional stress.

ANSWER: b

92. Anomie, as defined by Durkheim, is frequently referred to as a state of
   a. extreme depression.
   b. excessive social integration.
   c. total detachment from society and societal forces.
   d. relative normlessness caused by the breakdown of social influences.

ANSWER: d

93. Corey just doesn't care. He doesn't care about his lousy, minimum wage job; he doesn't care that he can barely survive; he doesn't care about all of the expectations others have for them or the demands they put on him; and he doesn't care that he was born (alone), he will live (alone), and he will die (alone) and none of it means a thing. Durkheim would suggest that Corey is living in a state of
   a. dysfunction.
   b. culture conflict.
   c. anomie.
   d. egoism.

ANSWER: c

94. When studying the problem of suicide, sociologists are most interested in explaining its _____.
   a. psychological dimensions
   b. association with biological abnormalities
   c. societal patterns
   d. media coverage

ANSWER: c

95. Emile Durkheim refused to accept that suicide is merely a(n) _____.
   a. personal trouble
   b. interdependence issue
   c. public issue
   d. societal dysfunction

ANSWER: a

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96. According to Emile Durkheim, rapid social change and reduced social integration contribute to _____, a social condition in which people experience a sense of futility because social norms are weak, absent, or conflicting.

a. anomie
b. Verstehen
c. transference
d. Gemeinschaft

ANSWER: a

97. In Suicide, _____ explored _____.

a. Émile Durkheim; the social ties that suicide severed
b. Émile Durkheim; the contribution of troubles to suicide
c. C. Wright Mills; the contribution of troubles to suicide
d. C. Wright Mills; the social ties that suicide severed

ANSWER: a

98. Durkheim's vision of suicide

a. puts the spotlight on the victim.
b. places emphasis on the unique circumstances that lead people to kill themselves.
c. puts the spotlight on social relationships that are severed.
d. portrays victims as deeply psychologically troubled.

ANSWER: c

99. According to Émile Durkheim, troubles are the result of personal shortcomings.

a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

100. Durkheim observed that anomie is caused primarily by an absence of social change and a lack of specialized division of labor in society.

a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

101. _____ is a condition in which social control becomes ineffective as a result of the loss of shared values and of a sense of purpose in society.

a. Social stratification
b. Catharsis
c. Cultural breakdown
d. Anomie

ANSWER: d

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102. A note left at the scene of a suicide expressed the victim's concern that he felt little sense of moral guidance. He indicated that he was uncertain about what was right or wrong in today's world. In the context of Emile Durkheim's theory, the victim's suicide can most likely be attributed to _____.

a. anomie
b. deindividuation
c. convergent thinking
d. social pluralism

ANSWER: a

103. In his book Suicide, sociologist Emile Durkheim documented that a high suicide rate was symptomatic of large-scale social problems.

a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

104. Sociologist Emile Durkheim emphasized that individual acts of suicide provide better explanations of suicide than do suicide rates.

a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

105. For Marx, ____ is a class system in which conflict between the classes is common and society is anything but cohesive.

a. socialism
b. communism
c. capitalism
d. fascism

ANSWER: c

106. According to Marx, the major focus for capitalists is on

a. increasing profits as much as possible.
b. feeling “connected” to the products or services they sell.
c. maintaining overall social harmony in their companies.
d. social cohesiveness and social solidarity.

ANSWER: a

107. Marx’s work was devoted to explaining

a. the social basis of human behavior.
b. the social laws that governed human behavior.
c. how capitalism shaped society.
d. how to observe social behavior while participating in it.

ANSWER: c

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108. According to Marx, capitalism is based on
   a. social solidarity and cohesion.
   b. profit and private property.
   c. a communal political system.
   d. a rejection of industrialization.

ANSWER: b

109. Which of the following statements about Marx is true?
   a. Marx focused more on individuals than social structure in his analysis of society.
   b. Marx considered all of society to be shaped by economic forces.
   c. A limitation of Marx's work was his failure to recognize the effects of class on social behavior.
   d. Marx's evolutionary concept of societal development and change is almost identical to that of Durkheim's.

ANSWER: b

110. Marx's perspective of society argued that
   a. capitalists do not own the actual system by which goods are produced and distributed.
   b. workers receive a fair share of the profits that they help create.
   c. profit is produced through the exploitation of the working class.
   d. while capitalists control the production of goods, they do not control the production of ideas.

ANSWER: c

111. Which theorist made the assertion that capitalism is based on the pursuit of profit and the sanctity of private property and further argued that profit is produced through the exploitation of the working class?
   a. Emile Durkheim
   b. Georg Simmel
   c. Karl Marx
   d. Auguste Comte

ANSWER: c

112. According to Karl Marx, capitalism
   a. is built on the exploitation of workers.
   b. is negotiated by cultural values.
   c. facilitates upward social mobility.
   d. is a strong force in ensuring world peace.

ANSWER: a

113. According to Marx, class conflict is
   a. embedded in the system of capitalism.
   b. independent of the capitalist system.
   c. rare, given the upward mobility capitalism offers.

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d. largely inconsequential since it can never succeed.

ANSWER: a

114. The basis for Marx's theory of society is the belief that _____.

a. people are the products of their social environments
b. the evolution of society is based on the concept of "survival of the fittest"
c. society is comprised of the dual processes of social statics and social dynamics
d. conflict between different economic classes is necessary to produce social change

ANSWER: d

115. In the Marxian framework, the _____ consists of those who sell their labor because they have no other way to earn a living.

a. proletariat
b. capitalist class
c. bourgeoisie
d. laissez-faire class

ANSWER: a

116. Tom works on the assembly line at the local Ford automobile factory. In the context of the Marxian framework, Tom would be considered a member of the _____ because he does not own the means of production.

a. bourgeoisie
b. capitalist class
c. proletariat class
d. laissez-faire class

ANSWER: c

117. Daniel is the owner of a company that manufactures automobile parts. He owns all the factories of the company and employs 3,000 workers. In the context of Karl Marx's theory of class conflict, Daniel belongs to the _____.

a. working-class
b. laissez-faire class
c. proletariat
d. bourgeoisie

ANSWER: d

Max Weber

118. Max Weber focused on

a. social organization and a subjective understanding of behavior.
b. economics as a major factor in explaining society.
c. capitalism and its impact on workers' social behavior.

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d. the capitalists, petit bourgeoise, and the proletariat.

ANSWER: a

119. Weber posited that an understanding of society requires a "subjective" understanding of behavior. Such understanding is known as

a. entwicklung.
b. gemeinschaft.
c. gesellschaft.
d. verstehen.

ANSWER: d

120. Matt notices Julie laughing in the school hallway with a friend. He knows that Julie must be feeling happy or joyful. In this scenario, Matt is using Max Weber's ____ to deduce that Julie is happy.

a. direct observational understanding
b. explanatory understanding
c. surveillance understanding
d. common understanding

ANSWER: a

121. Weber theorized that value-free sociology could not exist since values would always influence what sociologists considered worthy of study. Because they could not be completely value free, Weber believed that sociologists should

a. not worry about whether or not their research is biased.
b. use their research to promote particular political perspectives.
c. acknowledge the influence of values and try to be as objective as possible.
d. avoid research and stick to theoretical writing.

ANSWER: c

122. An important concept in Weber's sociology is verstehen, which refers to

a. approaching the study of society from a value-free perspective.
b. a focus on the political systems of society.
c. viewing social behavior from the perspective of those engaged in it.
d. social action.

ANSWER: c

123. According to Weber, sociological research should be used to promote political beliefs.

a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

124. Weber believed that people's behavior could only be understood from the objective position of the outside observer.

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a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

125. In regard to negative consequences of industrial society, sociologist Max Weber was more concerned about the impact of rational bureaucracy than of class struggle.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

126. Both Karl Marx and Max Weber were in agreement that economic conditions played a role in producing inequality in society. However, Max Weber also suggested two other sources of social inequality and conflict. These sources are _____.
a. power and prestige
b. gender identity and gender inequality
c. differences in education and differences in age
d. alienation and anomie

ANSWER: a

Martineau

127. Harriet Martineau's book How to Observe Morals and Manners was the first
a. to discuss observing behavior while participating in the situation.
b. field study of folkways and mores.
c. in-depth analysis of democratic culture.
d. coauthored manuscript involving Auguste Comte.

ANSWER: a

128. British sociologist _____ translated and condensed Comte's work and was noted for her study of social customs in Great Britain and the United States.
a. Nancy Ammerman
b. Jane Addams
c. Harriet Martineau
d. Sarah Spencer

ANSWER: c

129. In her work, sociologist Harriet Martineau strongly advocates _____.
a. building a stronger middle class
b. the importance of cultural relativism
c. recognizing the forces for stability and change in society
d. social equality and reform

ANSWER: d

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Chapter 01 - The Sociological Perspective

WEB Du Bois

130. Which statement about W. E. B. DuBois is true?
a. He was a cofounder of the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People).
b. He was adamantly opposed to women being involved in professional life.
c. Because of death threats, he published under a pseudonym.
d. He was so involved in social activism that he did very little writing.

ANSWER: a

131. Which of the following early sociologists believed that the study of society should involve social activism?
a. Alexis de Tocqueville
b. Max Weber
c. W. E. B. DuBois
d. Robert Merton

ANSWER: c

132. Megan, a Black adolescent girl living in the United States, is going through the identity conflict of being Black and an American. Sociologist Du Bois would term this conflict _____.
a. double-consciousness
b. ethnography
c. the double bind
d. functionalism

ANSWER: a

133. Who among the following was one of the first scholars to note that a dual heritage creates conflict for people of color?
a. Talcott Parsons
b. Robert K. Merton
c. W. E. B. Du Bois
d. Herbert Spencer

ANSWER: c

Conflict Theory

134. Conflict theorists have been criticized for overemphasizing the drive for order and stability at the expense of competition and coercion.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

135. The sociological perspective that views power struggles as the source of social change is
a. Functionalism.

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b. conflict theory.
c. symbolic interactionism.
d. none of the above.

ANSWER: b

136. Conflict theory originated in the work of
a. Karl Marx.
b. Emile Durkheim.
c. Robert Park.
d. Max Weber.

ANSWER: a

137. Conflict theory emphasizes
a. a person's or group's ability to exercise influence and control over others.
b. the significance of consensus in maintaining social order.
c. the benefits of dysfunctions that cause social change.
d. the significance of face-to-face interactions.

ANSWER: a

138. According to conflict theorists, social order in society is maintained by
a. a shared system of beliefs.
b. a shared system of values.
c. domination by the powerful.
d. social consensus.

ANSWER: c

139. Which of the following is not one of the arguments of conflict theory?
a. Inequality exists because those with wealth work to defend their advantages.
b. Society is fragmented into groups that compete for social and economic resources.
c. Social order is maintained by consensus and interdependence.
d. The dominant groups shape the beliefs of others through control of public information.

ANSWER: c

140. A criticism of ____ is that it understates the cohesion and stability found in society.
a. functionalism
b. conflict theory
c. symbolic interaction theory
d. exchange theory

ANSWER: b

141. The conflict perspective emphasizes the role of ____ as essential for progress to occur in society.

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a. women's movements
b. symbolic meaning and shared understanding
c. consensus and order
d. conflict and uprising

ANSWER: d

142. According to the _____, groups in society are engaged in a continuous power struggle for control of scarce resources.
a. functionalist perspective
b. interactionist perspective
c. conflict perspective
d. developmental perspective

ANSWER: c

143. In the context of the coal industry, which of the following theoretical perspectives of sociology would most likely be useful in analyzing the disagreements between coal companies and public health advocates?
a. functionalist perspectives
b. interactionist perspectives
c. conflict perspectives
d. developmental perspectives

ANSWER: c

144. Social-class pressures may affect rates of suicide among young people. This view is consistent with the _____.
a. conflict theory perspective
b. postmodern perspective
c. functionalist perspective
d. symbolic interactionist perspective

ANSWER: a

145. In a study of homelessness in American society, _____ would emphasize the struggle between social classes, especially how the policies of wealthy people protect their interests while pushing certain groups into unemployment and homelessness.
a. conflict theorists
b. functionalists
c. symbolic interactionists
d. postmodern theorists

ANSWER: a

146. One of the common criticisms of the functionalist theory is that it
a. is so focused on order and stability that it often ignores social change.
b. is too focused on social change and often ignores social cohesion.

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c. often ignores the contribution of gender in understanding social change.
d. often focuses too much on discrimination and inequality.

ANSWER: a

147. How do functionalists view disorganization within society?
a. They believe it must result in change to reestablish equilibrium in society.
b. They view disorganization as normal for society.
c. They believe that disorganization in one part of society will affect only those directly involved.
d. They believe that change is for the worse, stemming from instability.

ANSWER: a

148. _____ interprets each part of society in terms of how it contributes to the stability of society as a whole.
a. Functionalism
b. Conflict theory
c. Symbolic interaction
d. Positivism

ANSWER: a

149. From a functionalist perspective, the most basic manifest function of the family is
a. emotional support.
b. reproduction.
c. marriage.
d. economic support.

ANSWER: b

150. Functionalism emphasizes all of the following except
a. the consensus that exists in society.
b. the order that exists in society.
c. shared public values.
d. the role of coercion and power.

ANSWER: d

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Instructor Manual

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Chapter 1: The Sociological Perspective

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Purpose and Perspective of the Chapter

The purpose of this chapter is to explore how human behavior is influenced by social structures, challenging individualistic explanations of actions. It emphasizes the importance of studying diversity to understand contemporary society's complexities. The chapter traces the origins of sociological thought, providing a historical foundation for the discipline. It also compares and contrasts the major theoretical frameworks in sociology, offering insights into how each perspective interprets social phenomena and contributes to a broader understanding of human behavior and society.

Chapter Objectives

The following objectives are addressed in this chapter:

LO 1-1 Illustrate what is meant by saying that human behavior is shaped by social structure.

LO 1-2 Question individualistic explanations of human behavior.

LO 1-3 Describe the significance of studying diversity in contemporary society.

LO 1-4 Explain the origins of sociological thought.

LO 1-5 Compare and contrast the major frameworks of sociological theory.

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Key Terms

Conflict theory: Emphasizes the role of coercion and power in society and the ability of some to influence and control others.

Debunking: Looking behind the façades of everyday life.

Diversity: The variety of group experiences that result from the social structure of society.

Empirical: Refers to careful observation, not just conjecture or opinion.

Enlightenment: The period in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Europe characterized by faith in the ability of human reason to solve society's problems.

Feminist theory: Theory developed to understand the status of women in society and with the purpose of using that knowledge to better women's lives.

Functionalism: Theoretical perspective that interprets each part of society in terms of how it contributes to the stability of the whole.

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Individualism: An ideal that values each person's life and self-worth.

Issues: Problems that effect large numbers of people and have their origins in the institutional arrangements and history of a society.

Positivism: A system of thought in which scientific observation and description is considered the highest form of knowledge, as opposed to, say, religious dogma or poetic inspiration.

Social facts: Indicate those social patterns that are external to individuals.

Social institution: Established and organized system of social behavior with a particular and recognized purpose.

Social interaction: Behavior between two or more people that is given meaning.

Social structure: Organized pattern of social relationships and social institutions that together constitute society.

Sociological imagination: The ability to see the societal patterns that influence individuals as well as groups and whole societies.

Sociology: The study of human behavior in society.

Symbolic interaction theory: A theory that emphasizes immediate social interaction as the place where "society" exists.

Troubles: Privately felt problems that spring from events or feelings in a person's life.

Verstehen: A German word that refers to understanding social behavior from the point of view of those engaged in it.

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What's New in This Chapter

The following elements are improvements in this chapter from the previous edition:

Updated examples from current events:

- Social dimensions of the COVID-19 pandemic
- School shootings
- Food insecurity
- Social dimensions of athletic injuries

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CHAPTER OUTLINE

I. What Is Sociology?
   i. Sociology is the study of human behavior in society. Sociologists are interested in the study of people and have learned a fundamental lesson: human behavior, even when seemingly "natural" or taken for granted, is shaped by social structures—structures that have their origins beyond the immediately visible behaviors of everyday life.
   ii. Sociology is a scientific way of thinking about society and its influence on human groups. Observation, reasoning, and logical analysis are the tools of sociologists.
   iii. Sociologists often appear in the media, and they study some of the same subjects that the media examine, such as crime, violence, immigration, or income inequality, but sociologists use specific research techniques and well-tested theories to explain social issues.
   iv. The subject matter of sociology is everywhere. This is why people sometimes wrongly believe that sociology explains just the obvious.
   v. How is sociology different from psychology? Both study people, and both identify some of the social forces that shape our lives. There is, however, a difference.

   a. Key Sociological Concepts
      i. Social interaction
      ii. Social structure
      iii. Social institutions
      iv. Social change

II. The Sociological Perspective
   i. The beginnings of the sociological perspective can be as simple as the pleasures of watching people or wondering how society influences people's lives.
   ii. C. Wright Mills (1916–1962) was one of the first to write about the sociological perspective in his classic book, *The Sociological Imagination* (1959). He defined the *sociological imagination* as the ability to see the societal patterns that influence individuals as well as groups and whole societies.
   iii. The sociological imagination distinguishes between *troubles* and *issues*.
      (1) Troubles are privately felt problems that spring from events or feelings in a person's life.
      (2) Issues affect large numbers of people and have their origins in the institutional arrangements and history of a society.

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iv. *Individualism* is an ideal that values each person's life and self-worth. Deeply tied to values of individual freedom and rights, individualism is a core tenet of American democracy.
v. Sociologists see social structures through careful and systematic observation. This makes sociology an empirical discipline. *Empirical* refers to careful observation, not just conjecture or opinion.

a. Discovering Unsettling Facts
   i. In studying sociology, it is crucial to examine the most controversial topics and to do so with an open mind, even when you find the most disquieting facts.
b. Debunking in Sociology
   i. Debunking refers to looking behind the facades of everyday life—what Berger called the "unmasking tendency" of sociology.
   ii. Debunking is sometimes easier when looking at a culture or society different from one's own. Consider how behaviors that are unquestioned in one society may seem positively bizarre to an outsider.
c. Establishing Critical Distance
   i. Debunking requires critical distance—that is, being able to detach from the situation at hand and view things with a critical mind. The role of critical distance in developing a sociological imagination is well-explained by the early sociologist Georg Simmel (1858–1918). Simmel was especially interested in the role of strangers in social groups.

III. The Significance of Diversity
   i. The analysis of diversity is a central theme of sociology. Differences among groups, especially differences in the treatment of groups, are significant in any society, but they are particularly compelling in a society as diverse as that in the United States.

a. Defining Diversity
   i. Today, the United States includes people from all nations and races. In 1900, one in eight Americans was not White; today, racial and ethnic minority groups (including African Americans, Hispanics, Native Hawaiians and people from other Indigenous groups, Asian Americans, and people of more than one race) represent 22 percent of people in the United States. That proportion is growing (U.S. Census Bureau 2023).
   ii. The term *diversity* refers to the variety of group experiences that result from the social structure of society. Diversity is a broad concept that includes studying group differences in society's opportunities, the shaping of social institutions by different social factors, the formation of group and individual identity, and the process of social change.

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iii. Sources of diversity include race, class, gender, and others. Age, nationality, sexual orientation, and region of residence, among other factors, also differentiate the experiences of diverse groups in the United States.

b. Society in Global Perspective
   i. The social and economic system of any one society is increasingly intertwined with those of other nations.
   ii. Comparing and contrasting societies across different cultures is valuable.
   iii. A global perspective, however, goes beyond just comparing different cultures. A global perspective also helps you see how events in one society or community may be linked to events occurring on the other side of the world.

IV. The Development of Sociological Theory
   a. The Influence of the Enlightenment
      i. Also known as the Age of Reason, the Enlightenment was characterized by faith in the ability of human reason to solve society's problems.
      ii. Auguste Comte (1798–1857), a French philosopher who coined the term *sociology*, believed that just as science had discovered the laws of nature, sociology could discover the laws of human social behavior and thus help solve society's problems. This approach is called *positivism*, a system of thought still prominent today, in which scientific observation and description are considered the highest form of knowledge, as opposed to, say, religious dogma or poetic inspiration.
      iii. Alexis de Tocqueville (1805–1859), a French citizen, traveled to the United States as an observer beginning in 1831. Tocqueville thought that democratic values and the belief in human equality positively influenced American social institutions and transformed personal relationships.
      iv. Another early sociologist was Harriet Martineau (1802–1876). Like Tocqueville, Martineau, a British citizen, embarked on a long tour of the United States in 1834. She was fascinated by the newly emerging culture in the United States.
   b. Classical Sociological Theory
      i. The giants of the European tradition were Emile Durkheim (France), Karl Marx (Germany), and Max Weber (Germany).
         a) Emile Durkheim
            (i) During Emile Durkheim's early academic career (1858–1917), France was experiencing great political and religious upheaval.
            (ii) Durkheim also viewed society as an entity larger than the sum of its parts. He described this as

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society *sui generis* (which translates as “thing in itself”), meaning that society is a subject to be studied separately from the sum of the individuals who compose it.

(iii) Durkheim created the term *social facts* to indicate those social patterns that are external to individuals.

b) Karl Marx

(i) Marx thought that the economic organization of society was the most important influence on what humans think and how they behave.

(ii) Marx considered all of society to be shaped by economic forces. Laws, family structures, schools, and other institutions all develop, according to Marx, to suit economic needs under capitalism.

c) Max Weber

(i) Max Weber was greatly influenced by and built upon Marx’s work.

(ii) Weber theorized that society had three basic dimensions: political, economic, and cultural. According to Weber, a complete sociological analysis must recognize the interplay between economic, political, and cultural institutions.

(iii) Weber professed that the task of sociologists is to teach students the uncomfortable truth about the world.

(iv) An important concept in Weber’s sociology is *verstehen.* It is a German word that refers to understanding social behavior from the point of view of those engaged in it. Weber believed that to understand social behavior, one had to understand the meaning that a behavior had for people.

c. Sociology in the United States

i. W. E. B. DuBois was one of the most important early sociological thinkers in the United States.

a) The significance of his work is only now being re-discovered and integrated into the history of sociological thought.

b) DuBois was deeply troubled by the racial divisiveness in society, writing in a classic essay published in 1901 that “the problem of the twentieth century is the problem of the color line.”

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c) Much of DuBois's work focused on the social structure of Black communities, with one of his classic studies being of the city of Philadelphia. His book, *The Philadelphia Negro*, published in 1899, remains a classic study of African American urban life and its social institutions. One of the most lasting ideas from DuBois is his concept of "dual (or double) consciousness."

ii. Robert Park (1864–1944), from the University of Chicago, was a key founder of sociology. Originally a journalist who worked in several Midwestern cities, Park was interested in urban problems and how different racial groups interacted with each other.

iii. Jane Addams (1860–1935) was one of the most renowned sociologists of her day. She was the only practicing sociologist ever to win a Nobel Peace Prize (in 1931), yet she never had a regular teaching job. She was a leader in the settlement house movement, providing services and doing research to improve the lives of those who lived in slum housing, immigrants, and other people with low economic status.

iv. Ida B. Wells-Barnett (1862–1931) is now well-known for her brave campaign against the lynching of African American people. Less known are her early contributions to sociological thought.

V. Theoretical Frameworks in Sociology

a. Functionalism

i. The functionalist framework emphasizes the consensus and order that exist in society, focusing on social stability and shared public values. From a functionalist perspective, disorganization in the system, such as an economic collapse, leads to change because societal components must adjust to achieve stability.

b. Conflict Theory

i. Conflict theory emphasizes the role of coercion and power in society and the ability of some to influence and control others.

ii. Conflict theory pictures society as comprised of groups that compete for social and economic resources. Social order is maintained not by consensus but by domination, with power in the hands of those with the greatest political, economic, and social resources.

iii. According to conflict theory, inequality exists because those in control of a disproportionate share of society's resources actively defend their advantages.

iv. Conflict theorists see inequality as inherently unfair. They believe it persists only because economically advantaged groups use their social position to their own advantage.

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v. Conflict theory has been criticized for neglecting the importance of shared values and public consensus in society while overemphasizing inequality.

c. Symbolic Interaction
   i. Symbolic interaction theory emphasizes immediate social interaction as the place where "society" exists.
   ii. Derived from the work of the Chicago School, symbolic interaction theory analyzes society by addressing the subjective meanings that people impose on objects, events, and behaviors. Subjective meanings are important because, according to symbolic interaction, people behave based on what they believe, not just what is objectively true.
   iii. Symbolic interaction interprets social order as constantly negotiated and created through the interpretations people give to their behavior.

d. Feminist Theory
   i. Contemporary sociological theory has been greatly influenced by the development of feminist theory.
   ii. Feminist theory developed to understand women's status in society and to use that knowledge to better women's lives.
   iii. Feminist theory has created vital new knowledge about women and has also transformed what is understood about men.
   iv. Feminist theory takes gender as a primary lens through which to view society.
   v. Feminist theory is now a vibrant and rich perspective in sociology. It has greatly enhanced people's understanding of the sociology of gender and its connection to other social factors, such as race, sexuality, age, and class.

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Additional Discussion Questions

The following are discussion questions that do not appear in the text, PPTs, or courseware – they are for you to use as you wish. You can assign these questions several ways: in a discussion forum in your LMS; as whole-class discussions in person; or as a partner or group activity in class.

1. **Cultural Diversity** As a class discussion, show students the information "**Typical Examples of cultural differences**" from the website of the Center of Intercultural Competence. Discuss how gestures and norms in one culture may have very different meanings in another culture.
2. **Jane Addams** Have your students discuss the sociology of Jane Addams. In the discussion, have them debate the role of the field in solving social problems. Have them answer the question of whether a sociologist should be doing work related to social change.

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3. **Debunking:** Imagine you're a sociologist tasked with debunking a common belief about school, family, or work. What hidden patterns or inequalities might you uncover? Share examples from your own experiences or observations and discuss how they challenge what people usually assume.
4. **Enlightenment:** The Enlightenment emphasized reason, science, and discovery as tools for solving society's problems. How do you think this faith in human reason and scientific observation continues to shape the way we approach social issues today? Can you think of examples where science has successfully addressed societal challenges—or where it has faced limitations?
5. **Comparing Sociological Theories:** Which perspective (functionalism, conflict theory, symbolic interaction, and feminist theory) do you think is most effective in addressing issues of inequality, and why? Can you think of a real-world example where one of these theories offers the best explanation for a societal phenomenon?

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Additional Activities and Assignments

The following are activities and assignments developed by Cengage but are not included in the text, PPTs, or courseware – they are for you to use if you wish.

1. **See For Yourself Troubles and Issues.** Assign an exercise on "Troubles and Issues" using key concepts presented in this chapter, including debunking, diversity, the research process, and so on. Have students write about or discuss the differences between troubles and issues.
2. **Diversity** Divide students into small groups to examine their own diversity using the broad understanding of diversity presented in this chapter. Have them compare themselves to the emerging patterns of diversity in the United States and reflect on how they can prepare themselves to live with that diversity and to relate to it as developing sociologists. This would be a good time to introduce students to the *U.S. Census Bureau* (**www.census.gov**). If the class is small, conduct the exercise for the whole class.
3. **Theoretical Perspectives** To ensure that students understand the major sociological perspectives, present them with an issue of contemporary concern—like homelessness—and have them describe how they think functionalists, conflict theorists, symbolic interactionists, and feminists would approach the issue. This could be conducted as an in-class exercise or assigned as a take-home paper and discussed later. In addition to exploring the approaches of the major theoretical perspectives, this exercise could also be organized by social location. Student groups could be assigned to represent diverse social classes, race/ethnicity, and gender perspectives.

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4. **Classic Sociologists.** Using ***SocioWeb***, have students select a classic sociologist who interests them (click on the "Giants of Sociology" link) and write a brief essay on the sociologist's contributions to the field.

5. **Taking Action on Social Issues** Students often want to know how they can get involved with improving social conditions. Have them visit the website **https://uspirg.org** and research a particular issue along with the actions being taken to deal with it, and write a short paper or present to the class about the topic.

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Additional Resources

Video Suggestions

The Social Dilemma (2020, 94 min): This documentary reveals the profound human impact of social media, featuring insights from tech experts who critique the manipulative designs of their own platforms, sparking discussions on ethics, addiction, and societal consequences

Who We Are: A Chronicle of Racism in America (2021, 117 min): This documentary combines personal stories, historical analysis, and interviews to trace the roots and ongoing impact of anti-Black racism in the United States, offering a sobering look at systemic injustice and inequality.

This Place Rules (2022, 82 min): Exploring the societal tensions that led to the January 6 Capitol riot, this documentary examines media influence, political polarization, and cultural undercurrents shaping a divided America in the lead-up to the event.

The Contestant (2023, 88 min): This film investigates the life of a Japanese reality TV star, highlighting the psychological toll of fame, media manipulation, and the broader societal implications of entertainment culture in modern society.

Chasing Childhood (2020, 85 min): This documentary critiques the over-scheduled lives of modern children, advocating for free play, autonomy, and balance while examining how parental pressures and societal expectations impact childhood development and well-being.

Suggested Readings

Addams, Jane. 1930. *The Second Twenty Years at Hull-House: September 1909 to September 1929*. New York: Macmillan. This book looks at the impact of Hull House on the community. It is a good reference book for understanding how research and activism, when sustained, can lead to social change.

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Berger, Peter L. 1963. *Invitation to Sociology: A Humanistic Perspective*. New York: Anchor. In this classic introduction to the discipline, Berger emphasizes how sociology can help debunk erroneous assumptions about human behavior and demystify the workings of the social world.

Best, Joel. 2001. *Damned Lies and Statistics: Untangling Numbers from the Media, Politicians, and Activists*. Berkeley: University of California. Best describes basic social statistics and how they are used and abused by media, politicians, and activists, through a systematic and enjoyable exploration of examples and issues.

Dolgon, Corey, and Chris Baker. 2010. *Social Problems: A Service Learning Approach.* Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage. This book offers a helpful overview of the use of sociology in solving social problems. The approach taken to social problems helps students understand how these can be addressed by using the tools of the social sciences.

Lemert, Charles. 2006. *Social Things: An Introduction to the Sociological Life*. Third edition. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield. This personal sociological journey illustrates the sociological imagination in action and clearly demonstrates the promise of sociological theory and research.

Zinn, Howard. 1980 (1995). *A People's History of the United States: 1492–Present*. Revised Edition. New York: Harper Perennial. This classic, based on oral history and documentary analyses, presents a side of history ignored or misrepresented in standard accounts or official sources.

Website Suggestions

In addition to the Internet Exercises, you might find the following websites useful as resources for student research or as bases for discussions.

*Public Agenda Online (**publicagenda.org**)*

The organization regularly covers numerous major social issues, presenting fast facts, research findings, public opinion surveys, and other analyses.

*The Annie E. Casey Foundation (**www.aecf.org**)*

This is a good site for students to use for data on youth and related social issues and for the basics of data interpretation.

The *Southern Sociological Society* (**http://www.southernsociologicalsociety.org**) This is the site for a sociological society based in Virginia. The Southern Sociological Society issues a journal (*Social Currents*) and holds an annual meeting.

Association for the Sociology of Religion (**http://www.sociologyofreligion.com**) This group examines sociological studies of religion. The ASR and the topic of the sociology of religion are influenced by the work of Max Weber and Emile Durkheim, early pioneers in the field.

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Public Practices of Sociology (**https://sspps.wordpress.com**)
The site is a section of the *American Sociological Association,* where scholars are committed to engaging in social issues and public policy informed by research. SSPPS stands for *Section on Sociological Practice and Public Sociology*.

INTRO SOCIOLOGY YOUTUBE CHANNEL

- Intro Sociology YouTube Channel: Use the **Intro Sociology YouTube Channel** as a resource to help students further understand concepts and topics from each chapter.

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