

Chapter 1 The Sociological Perspective

1.1 Multiple Choice Questions

- 1) The concept that describes opening a window into unfamiliar worlds that allows us to understand human behavior by placing it within its broader social context is called _____.
- A) the sociological perspective (or imagination)
 - B) social location
 - C) social integration
 - D) the social imperative

Answer: A
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 4
Skill: Knowledge

- 2) Which of the following elements did C. Wright Mills attribute as being the one that sociologists would use to explain individual behavior?
- A) common sense
 - B) instinct
 - C) external influence
 - D) inherited ability

Answer: C
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4
Skill: Knowledge

- 3) When sociologists group people into categories based on their age, gender, educational level, job, and income, they are trying to determine _____.
- A) social network
 - B) social location
 - C) social personality
 - D) social skills

Answer: B
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 4
Skill: Application

- 4) The sociological perspective emphasizes how the social context influences people's lives, particularly how people are influenced by _____.
- A) random chance events
 - B) geographical location
 - C) inherited genetic structure
 - D) society

Answer: D
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4
Skill: Knowledge

- 5) The sociologist responsible for suggesting the connection between history and biography to explain the sociological imagination was _____.
- A) Talcott Parsons
 - B) Herbert Spencer
 - C) C. Wright Mills
 - D) Emile Durkheim

Answer: C
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 4
Skill: Knowledge

- 6) Of the following, which discipline is most appropriately classified as a natural science?
- A) biology
 - B) economics
 - C) political science
 - D) cultural anthropology

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 6

Skill: Application

- 7) The social science discipline that concentrates on the study of artifacts, social structure, ideas, values, and forms of communication is _____.
- A) political science
 - B) social physics
 - C) anthropology
 - D) psychology

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 6

Skill: Application

- 8) The first goal of each scientific discipline is to _____.
- A) explain why something happens
 - B) make generalizations about why things happen
 - C) look for patterns when things happen
 - D) predict what will happen in the future

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 8

Skill: Knowledge

- 9) The first person to propose that the scientific method could be applied to the study of social life was _____.
- A) Emile Durkheim
 - B) Max Weber
 - C) Karl Marx
 - D) Auguste Comte

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 9

Skill: Knowledge

- 10) What is the use of objective and systematic observation to test theories, one that is often employed by sociologists?
- A) the commutation process
 - B) common sense
 - C) the scientific method
 - D) research analysis

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 9

Skill: Knowledge

- 11) What was the social event that most influenced Auguste Comte to explore patterns within society and become interested in what holds society together?
- A) the discovery of the New World
 - B) the Spanish Inquisition
 - C) the Russian Revolution
 - D) the French Revolution

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9

Skill: Knowledge

- 12) The notion that only the fittest members of society deserve to survive and that social programs to help the poor will ultimately weaken the social order is a doctrine known as _____.
- A) social Darwinism
 - B) positivism
 - C) post-modernism
 - D) social welfare

Answer: A
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 10
Skill: Knowledge

- 13) The term "survival of the fittest," which is a principle part of the concept of social Darwinism, was coined by _____.
- A) Charles Darwin
 - B) Talcott Parsons
 - C) Auguste Comte
 - D) Herbert Spencer

Answer: D
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 10
Skill: Knowledge

- 14) The theorist who is sometimes referred to as "the second founder of sociology" was _____.
- A) Henri Saint Simon
 - B) Herbert Spencer
 - C) Emile Durkheim
 - D) Karl Marx

Answer: B
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 10
Skill: Knowledge

- 15) Karl Marx suggested that the force that drives human history and is at the core of human society is _____.
- A) class conflict
 - B) religion
 - C) family
 - D) education

Answer: A
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 11
Skill: Knowledge

- 16) The *Wall Street Journal* has declared that the three greatest modern thinkers were _____, _____, and _____.
- A) Karl Marx; Sigmund Freud; Albert Einstein
 - B) Max Weber; B. F. Skinner; J. Edgar Hoover
 - C) Karl Marx; Louis Pasteur; Albert Einstein
 - D) Frank Lloyd Wright; Jonas Salk; Sigmund Freud

Answer: A
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 11
Skill: Knowledge

- 17) The social thinker of the 19th century who predicted that there would be a classless society once the working class united and began a revolution was _____.
- A) Emile Durkheim
 - B) C. Wright Mills
 - C) Herbert Spencer
 - D) Karl Marx

Answer: D
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 11
Skill: Knowledge

- 18) The titles Karl Marx used to describe the two classes in society were the _____ and the _____.
- A) nobles; peasants
 - B) bourgeoisie; proletariat
 - C) upper class; lower class
 - D) civilized; barbarians

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11

Skill: Knowledge

- 19) The French sociologist Emile Durkheim is most identified with which of the following areas of study?
- A) social integration
 - B) class conflict
 - C) social Darwinism
 - D) the spirit of capitalism

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 12

Skill: Knowledge

- 20) Max Weber referred to the self-denying approach to life characterized by people living frugal lives and saving their money as the _____.
- A) spirit of capitalism
 - B) socialist conscience
 - C) Protestant ethic
 - D) manifest function

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 13

Skill: Knowledge

- 21) Karl Marx believed that _____ was the central force for social change, while Max Weber believed that _____ was the force most responsible for social change.
- A) economics; religion
 - B) education; political stability
 - C) government; economics
 - D) religion; education

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 13

Skill: Application

- 22) According to Max Weber, the Protestant ethic was a central factor in the birth of _____.
- A) capitalism
 - B) democracy
 - C) socialism
 - D) bureaucracy

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13–14

Skill: Comprehension

- 23) What quality did Max Weber stress as being the hallmark of social research?
- A) subjective assessment
 - B) sympathetic understanding
 - C) value neutrality
 - D) capital investment

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 14

Skill: Application

24) The scientific method requires _____, repeating a study in order to compare the new research results with the original findings.

- A) replication
- B) ethnography
- C) triangulation
- D) correlation

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14

Skill: Comprehension

25) Max Weber used the term *Verstehen* to mean _____.

- A) to be value free
- B) to grasp by insight
- C) to embrace the principles of society
- D) to need for human companionship

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15

Skill: Comprehension

26) Durkheim referred to patterns of behavior that characterize a social group as _____.

- A) a social profile
- B) stereotyping
- C) social integration
- D) social facts

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15

Skill: Knowledge

27) What distinction did sociologist Frances Perkins hold in American history?

- A) She was the first woman president of the American Sociological Association.
- B) She won a Nobel Prize for her work with poor women.
- C) She was the first woman elected governor.
- D) She was the first woman to hold a presidential cabinet position.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 16

Skill: Knowledge

28) Sociology first took root as an academic discipline at _____ in 1890.

- A) the University of Pennsylvania
- B) the University of Kansas
- C) Stanford University
- D) Princeton University

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 16

Skill: Knowledge

29) The university that dominated sociology as an academic discipline when Albion Small headed the department was _____.

- A) the University of California at Berkeley
- B) Harvard University
- C) Princeton University
- D) the University of Chicago

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 16

Skill: Knowledge

- 30) What did Robert E. Park, Ernest Burgess, and George Herbert Mead have in common?
- A) They were among the first faculty members in the sociology department at the University of Chicago.
 - B) They were all sociologists who won Nobel Prizes for their work in social reform.
 - C) They all established major disciplines in sociology while at Harvard University.
 - D) They co-authored the textbook, *Principles of Sociology*.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 16

Skill: Knowledge

- 31) Because of her outstanding contributions to social reform, as demonstrated in her work as co-founder of Hull-House, _____ was a co-winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1931.
- A) Marion Talbot
 - B) Charlotte Perkins Gilman
 - C) Alice Paul
 - D) Jane Addams

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 18

Skill: Knowledge

- 32) The book published by W. E. B. Du Bois in 1899 that analyzed how African Americans in a major United States city coped with racism was _____.
- A) *The Souls of Black Folk*
 - B) *White Over Black*
 - C) *The Philadelphia Negro*
 - D) *The Crisis*

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 18

Skill: Knowledge

- 33) The first African American to earn a doctorate from Harvard University, who spent his lifetime studying race relations in America and was one of the founders of the NAACP, was _____.
- A) W. E. B. Du Bois
 - B) Booker T. Washington
 - C) George Washington Carver
 - D) Benjamin Quarles

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 18

Skill: Knowledge

- 34) More than twenty years prior to the birth of Durkheim and Weber, *Society in America*, an analysis of American social customs, was published by sociologist _____.
- A) W. I. Thomas
 - B) W. E. B. Du Bois
 - C) Harriet Martineau
 - D) Ernest Burgess

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 19

Skill: Knowledge

- 35) The American sociologist who focused on social analysis, developing abstract models showing how parts of society harmoniously work together, was _____.
- A) Talcott Parsons
 - B) Ernest Burgess
 - C) Robert E. Park
 - D) W. I. Thomas

Answer: A
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 21
Skill: Knowledge

- 36) Dr. Zahn's academic interest is analyzing various aspects of society and publishing his findings in sociological journals. In view of this, Dr. Zahn is considered to be a(n) _____ sociologist.
- A) applied
 - B) practical
 - C) basic (or pure)
 - D) reform

Answer: C
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 21
Skill: Application

- 37) The sociologist who developed the concept of the power elite was _____.
- A) C. Wright Mills
 - B) Talcott Parsons
 - C) Robert K. Merton
 - D) F. Ivan Nye

Answer: A
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 21
Skill: Knowledge

- 38) During his career, Anthony has worked as a juvenile police officer, corrections counselor in a state prison, and executive director of an urban redevelopment program. In view of this, which description best describes Anthony's career path?
- A) Anthony has been a pure sociologist.
 - B) Anthony has assumed the role of being a basic sociologist.
 - C) Anthony has been an applied sociologist.
 - D) Anthony has been a social reformer.

Answer: C
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 21
Skill: Application

- 39) According to symbolic interactionists, the deciding factor that determines if change in society is good or bad requires _____.
- A) an understanding of who may have benefited from the change
 - B) an understanding of who may have been victimized by the change
 - C) a framework or context from which to view the meaning of the change
 - D) a macroanalytical focus of the extent and duration of the change

Answer: C
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 23–24
Skill: Application

40) Sociologists who analyze how social life depends on the ways that people define themselves and others are most likely _____.

- A) ethnomethodologists
- B) functionalists
- C) conflict theorists
- D) symbolic interactionists

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24

Skill: Comprehension

41) Functionalists refer to how parts of a society fit together to form a whole as _____.

- A) a symbol
- B) a synthesis
- C) an integration
- D) a structure

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 25

Skill: Knowledge

42) The two sociologists who referred to society as being a kind of living organism were _____ and _____.

- A) Auguste Comte; Emile Durkheim
- B) Karl Marx; Max Weber
- C) Auguste Comte; Herbert Spencer
- D) Emile Durkheim; Max Weber

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 25

Skill: Knowledge

43) Mark views society as a system of interrelated parts, while John views society as composed of groups competing for scarce resources. Mark would be considered a(n) _____ and John would be seen as a(n) _____.

- A) symbolic interactionist; functionalist
- B) applied sociologist; functionalist
- C) basic sociologist; applied sociologist
- D) functionalist; conflict theorist

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 25, 27

Skill: Application

44) According to Robert Merton, _____ are the intended beneficial consequences of people's actions.

- A) latent functions
- B) manifest dysfunctions
- C) manifest functions
- D) latent dysfunctions

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 26

Skill: Knowledge

- 45) College provides a haven for several million potential workers who are classified as "students" rather than "unemployed," which helps stabilize the job market. This situation represents what Merton would describe as a _____.
- A) manifest function
 - B) latent dysfunction
 - C) manifest dysfunction
 - D) latent function

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 26

Skill: Application

- 46) The contemporary conflict sociologist who pointed out that conflict is most likely to develop among people in close relationships was _____.
- A) Lewis Coser
 - B) Ralf Dahrendorf
 - C) William Domhoff
 - D) Howard Winet

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 28

Skill: Knowledge

- 47) Sue is an expert in interpreting gestures, silence, the use of space, and expressions people make in their daily interactions. In view of this, how would Sue's expertise be defined?
- A) Sue is a social linguist.
 - B) Sue is an expert in multiculturalism.
 - C) Sue recognizes the importance of globalization.
 - D) Sue is an expert in nonverbal interaction.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 28

Skill: Evaluation

- 48) Conflict theorists would contend that changes in _____ explain the high divorce rates in the United States.
- A) the functions of the family
 - B) our culture's beliefs about marriage
 - C) the male-female power relationship
 - D) our attitudes about commitment

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 28

Skill: Comprehension

- 49) Which groups of social theorists would focus most on macro-level analysis when examining patterns of society?
- A) symbolic interactionists and structural functionalists
 - B) symbolic interactionists and conflict theorists
 - C) conflict theorists and structural functionalists
 - D) conflict theorists and symbolic interactionists

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 28

Skill: Application

- 50) Cindy is interested in how the movement of Maytag production plants and other industries from the Midwest to Mexico has changed the lives of thousands of unemployed workers and their communities. Cindy is conducting a _____ analysis.
- A) macro-level
 - B) pure
 - C) micro-level
 - D) symbolic

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 28

Skill: Application

- 51) Functionalists and conflict theorists tend to focus on the _____, or large scale patterns of society, in conducting their analyses.
- A) macro level
 - B) micro level
 - C) symbolic level
 - D) interactionist level

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 28

Skill: Knowledge

- 52) Which sociological perspectives are best to use in developing an accurate understanding of society?
- A) structural functionalism and the conflict perspective
 - B) symbolic interactionism and structural functionalism
 - C) symbolic interactionism and the conflict perspective
 - D) No single perspective is best, so all three must be utilized.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 29

Skill: Comprehension

- 53) At the first meeting of the American Sociological Society, attendees discussed the primary reason for sociology as the practical application to the improvement of social life. This goal of sociology was aligned with the discipline's _____ stage of development in the United States.
- A) first
 - B) second
 - C) third
 - D) fourth

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 30

Skill: Knowledge

- 54) People all over the world, including college students, are breaking down national boundaries because of advances in communication, trade, and travel. This is referred to as _____.
- A) multiculturalism
 - B) colonialism
 - C) neo-colonialism
 - D) globalization

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 30

Skill: Knowledge

- 55) The American Sociological Association is promoting a policy that encourages politicians and policy makers to become more aware of the sociological perspective as a means to analyze and solve social issues. This is referred to as _____.
- A) public sociology
 - B) political sociology
 - C) environmental sociology
 - D) urban sociology

Answer: A
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 30
Skill: Knowledge

1.2 True/False Questions

- 1) The corners of life that people occupy such as jobs, income, education, gender, age, and race are referred to as the social imperative.

Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4
Skill: Knowledge

- 2) Anthropology, economics, political science, psychology, and sociology are all appropriately classified as social sciences.

Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 6–7
Skill: Knowledge

- 3) The first goal of any scientific discipline is to discover the pattern, or reoccurring characteristics, of the phenomena under study.

Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 8
Skill: Knowledge

- 4) Because sociology is based on common sense, it is an excellent discipline for students to study who approach the world in a rational, matter-of-fact way.

Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 8
Skill: Application

- 5) Applying the scientific method to the social world is called empiricism.

Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9
Skill: Knowledge

- 6) Herbert Spencer believed the most capable and intelligent members of a society would survive while the weak and "less fit" would die, thus improving society, in a master plan that he called "survival of the fittest."

Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 10
Skill: Comprehension

- 7) Karl Marx thought of himself as a classical sociologist, a label that greatly influenced his theories on class conflict.

Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 11
Skill: Knowledge

- 8) Emile Durkheim identified the degree of social integration as the primary variable to explain different rates of suicide within different European nations.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 12

Skill: Knowledge

- 9) According to Max Weber, the "sign" Calvinists looked for as an indication they were saved was their successful investment in capital.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 13

Skill: Knowledge

- 10) Because of their training and expertise, sociologists often stress their personal values in their research.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 14

Skill: Knowledge

- 11) How people interpret their situation in life, how they view what they are doing, and how they perceive what is happening to them, is referred to as their objective meaning of life.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 15

Skill: Knowledge

- 12) Frances Perkins, a sociologist, won the Nobel Prize for her work with the homeless in Hull-House.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 16

Skill: Knowledge

- 13) In the early 20th century, the University of Chicago dominated the field of sociology.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 16

Skill: Knowledge

- 14) Despite her acclaimed research on social life, until recently Harriet Martineau was best known for translating Comte's works on sociology into English.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 18

Skill: Knowledge

- 15) Booker T. Washington was the first African American to earn a doctorate degree from Harvard University.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 18

Skill: Knowledge

- 16) C. Wright Mills urged American sociologists to concentrate on social reform, developing the concept of the power elite to illustrate how top leaders of business, politics, and the military were an imminent threat to American freedom.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 21

Skill: Comprehension

- 17) According to the principles of symbolic interactionism, symbols not only allow relationships to exist, they also allow society to exist.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24

Skill: Comprehension

- 18) Sociologists who use the functionalist perspective stress how industrialization and urbanization have undermined the traditional functions of the family.

Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 26
Skill: Comprehension

- 19) Sociologist Lewis Coser pointed out that conflict is most likely to develop among people who are in close relationships.

Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 28
Skill: Knowledge

- 20) Sociologists have always agreed that the most important goal of sociology is to generate social change.

Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 30
Skill: Knowledge

1.3 Short Answer Questions

- 1) What is social location?

Answer: the group memberships that people have because of their location in history and society
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4
Skill: Knowledge

- 2) In addressing the sociological perspective, what did C. Wright Mills mean by "history"?

Answer: Each society is located in a broad stream of events, giving it specific characteristics, values, and norms.
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4
Skill: Knowledge

- 3) The social science closely related to sociology, which traditionally focuses on the study of tribal peoples, is called _____.

Answer: anthropology
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 6
Skill: Knowledge

- 4) What is the primary difference between the social and natural sciences?

Answer: The social sciences objectively examine human relationships and the social world. The natural sciences objectively observe and explore the world of nature and its lawful relationships.
Diff: 4 Page Ref: 6
Skill: Analysis

- 5) The two goals of a scientific discipline are to _____ and _____.

Answer: explain why something happens; make generalizations that can be applied to a broader group
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 8
Skill: Knowledge

- 6) The prevailing ideas in society, the things that "everyone knows" as true, are collectively referred to as _____.

Answer: common sense
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 8
Skill: Knowledge

7) What is the scientific method?

Answer: the use of objective and systematic observation to test theories

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 9

Skill: Knowledge

8) Herbert Spencer suggested that to help lower classes is to interfere with the natural process of "survival of the fittest." This concept was the key element in his view of the evolution of society, called _____.

Answer: social Darwinism

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 10

Skill: Knowledge

9) According to the *Wall Street Journal*, who were the three greatest modern thinkers?

Answer: Karl Marx, Albert Einstein, Sigmund Freud

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 11

Skill: Knowledge

10) Why did Durkheim's research support the position that suicide was more of a sociological issue rather than one based on psychological theory?

Answer: He found that people are more likely to commit suicide if their social connections are weak, and that suicide rates within countries and cultures remain constant, but differ considerably between cultures.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 12–13

Skill: Analysis

11) Karl Marx claimed that _____ was the central force of social change, while Max Weber argued that _____ was actually the central force of social change.

Answer: economics; religion

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13

Skill: Knowledge

12) What is the literal translation of the German word *Verstehen* as it was used by Weber?

Answer: "to understand" or "to grasp by sight"

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15

Skill: Knowledge

13) Name the first three American universities to develop a sociology curriculum in the late 19th century.

Answer: University of Kansas; University of Chicago; Atlanta University

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16

Skill: Knowledge

14) What did C. Wright Mills mean by the term "power elite"?

Answer: the top business, political, and military leaders who made the major policy decisions and were a threat to the nation

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 21

Skill: Comprehension

15) Sociologically, what is the meaning of "symbols"?

Answer: the things to which we attach meaning, the key to understanding how we view the world and communicate with one another

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 23

Skill: Knowledge

- 16) Robert Merton's two classifications of function, both of which can help a system adjust, are called _____ and _____ functions.

Answer: manifest; latent
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 26
Skill: Knowledge

- 17) According to Karl Marx, what single element was the key to understanding human history?

Answer: class conflict
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 27
Skill: Knowledge

- 18) What are the similarities and differences between macro-level analysis and micro-level analysis?

Answer: Macro-level analysis focuses on large-scale patterns of society. Micro-level analysis focuses on human behavior during social interactions.
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 28–29
Skill: Evaluation

- 19) What term does the American Sociological Society use to describe the encouragement it gives to politicians and policy makers to be more aware of the sociological perspective?

Answer: public sociology
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 30
Skill: Knowledge

- 20) What is globalization?

Answer: the erosion of national boundaries due to advances in communications, trade, and travel, placing sociology as the unrivaled discipline on the world scale
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 30
Skill: Knowledge

1.4 Essay Questions

- 1) Define the sociological perspective (or imagination), cite its components, and explain how they were defined by C. Wright Mills.

Answer: The sociological perspective (or imagination) focuses on the groups and social contexts that influence the ways in which people live, enabling us to grasp the connection between history and biography. By history, Mills meant that each society is located in a broad stream of events. By biography, Mills referred to each individual's specific experiences.
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 4
Skill: Analysis

- 2) What four social sciences does the author cite as those that are most closely aligned with sociology? What is the fundamental emphasis of each?

Answer: The four disciplines are anthropology, economics, political science, and psychology. Anthropology focuses on tribal peoples and culture, a total way of life. Economics studies the production and distribution of goods and services of a society. Political science focuses on politics and its influence on governments, the way they are formed, and how they relate to other institutions in society. The focus of psychology is on the processes that occur within the individual, inside the "skin bound organism."
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 6
Skill: Comprehension

- 3) Briefly describe the four factors that contributed to the emergence of sociology as a discipline in the 19th century.

Answer: The four factors contributing to the emergence of sociology were as follows: the Industrial Revolution, the American and French revolutions, imperialism, and the success of the natural sciences in applying the scientific method in answering questions about the natural environment. The Industrial Revolution caused a great social upheaval in Europe as the shift from agriculture to factory production brought about many changes in people's lives. These changes included an increase in urbanization, horrible working conditions, and the failure of tradition in providing answers for their life experiences. Second, the American and French revolutions introduced new ideas about individuals' inalienable rights. As a result, more democratic forms of governance were introduced and tradition no longer provided adequate answers for individuals. Imperialism exposed Europeans to radically different cultures and brought up the question of why cultures differed. And, with the success of the natural sciences in answering questions about the natural environment by using the scientific method, some thought it logical to apply this method to questions about the social world.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 8-9
Skill: Comprehension

- 4) Trace the historical development of sociology in Europe, beginning with an explanation of positivism. Conclude the answer with a brief description of the contributions of Comte, Spencer, Durkheim, Marx, and Weber.

Answer: (Refer to the subsection on "Origins of Sociology.") Historical development should cover the difference between science and tradition, and a discussion of pre-19th century thought and how it challenged the traditional thinking of the feudal period. It should include three main events that shaped sociology: the Industrial Revolution, the political revolution (American and French), and imperialism. It should incorporate the influences of industrialization, immigration, and urbanization on society and human interaction, as well as positivism (the application of the scientific method to the social world).

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 8-13
Skill: Knowledge

- 5) Explain the development of social Darwinism, as well as the differences between this concept and the philosophical ideals held by most sociologists.

Answer: (Refer to the subheading on "Herbert Spencer and Social Darwinism.") Herbert Spencer was influenced by Darwin's work, *On the Origin of Species*, and the biological and evolutionary importance of the "survival of the fittest," transferring this theory to a social philosophy with his concept of social Darwinism. This concept rejected any notion of providing charity or helping the poor. Sociologists in America would be especially appalled by the notion of social Darwinism because of their commitment to social reform. European sociologists who were more theoretical also did not embrace the concept, and eventually social Darwinism was discredited.

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 10-11
Skill: Synthesis

- 6) Based on the work of Karl Marx, what are the two classes in society? Define each.

Answer: The two classes in society as defined by Marx are the bourgeoisie and proletariat. The bourgeoisie are the capitalists, those who own the means of production. The proletariat refers to the exploited workers who do not own the means of production.

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 11
Skill: Knowledge

- 7) Summarize the main points of Karl Marx's theory of class conflict.

Answer: Marx felt the key to human history was based on class struggle. In every society, there is a small group that controls the means of production and exploits those who do not. In industrialized society, this struggle is between the bourgeoisie (the small group of capitalists who own the means to produce wealth) and the proletariat (the workers who are exploited by the capitalists). The capitalists are in control of society's resources and can wield political power over workers if they rebel.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11
Skill: Comprehension

- 8) Summarize what Weber meant by *Verstehen* and what Durkheim meant by *social facts*. How does a sociologist utilize both concepts?

Answer: (Refer to the subsection "*Verstehen* and Social Facts," which includes "Weber and *Verstehen*," "Durkheim and Social Facts," and "How Social Facts and *Verstehen* Fit Together.") The subjective meaning of *Verstehen* as it was intended by Weber involves understanding or "grasping by insight," based on someone who has "been there." The objective meaning of "social facts" as intended by Durkheim involves long-term and consistent patterns of behavior that characterized a social group. The two concepts go hand in hand. Sociologists need both the "cold facts" as well as the understanding of human nature, emotion, and behavior as well as the influence of groups.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12–16
Skill: Comprehension

- 9) How did Max Weber explain the emergence of the "spirit of capitalism"?

Answer: Weber believed that religion was the central force in social change. Protestants believed that financial success was a "sign" from God that they were saved and part of "God's will." To enhance this "sign" of salvation, they began to live frugal lives and invest the surplus money they made. As a result, they made more money. This readiness to invest money was what Weber called "the spirit of capitalism."

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 13–14
Skill: Analysis

- 10) What was Weber's view on how one's personal values should affect social research? Has his view been adopted as the standard for all sociological research? Explain.

Answer: Weber believed that sociological research should be value free, that a sociologist's values should not affect his or her research. Weber wanted total objectivity, or "value neutrality," to be the hallmark of social research. If values influence research, he said, sociological findings would be biased. Bias in research, however, is subject to some debate. Although sociologists agree that no one should distort data, they acknowledge that the values sociologists hold have a certain degree of influence on the topics they study and manner in which they conduct their research.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14
Skill: Application

- 11) How did prejudice and discrimination affect the development of sociology in America in the late 19th and early 20th centuries?

Answer: In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, sexism and racism prevailed. Female sociologists and researchers were often denied faculty appointments in sociology, so they turned their efforts towards writing, activism, and reform. Examples include Harriet Martineau, Marion Talbot, Jane Addams, Ellen Gates Starr, Emily Green Balch, and others. However, some early female pioneers did serve in government positions, such as Grace Abbott and Frances Perkins. Although W. E. B. Du Bois was the first African American to earn a doctorate from Harvard University, he was too poor to attend meetings of the American Sociological Association when invited and later found that when he could attend he could not utilize the same hotels and restaurants as his white colleagues. Until recently, his work contributions to the discipline have been neglected in sociology.

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 16–19
Skill: Analysis

- 12) Trace the development of sociology as an academic discipline in North America from the late 1800s until the mid 20th century.

Answer: Sociology first took root at the University of Kansas in 1890 followed by the University of Chicago in 1892 and Atlanta University in 1897. The first actual sociology curriculum was credited as being established at the University of Chicago, primarily due to the tremendous social change that Chicago was experiencing. Sociology did not cross the border into Canada until 1922, when it was adopted at McGill University. Some prestigious universities in America did not adopt sociology for a number of years (Harvard in 1930 and the University of California at Berkeley in the 1950s). Although the University of Chicago was actually the second American university to adopt sociology, it had the greatest impact in shaping the discipline as it is practiced and taught in American society.

Diff: 2 *Page Ref:* 16–21

Skill: Comprehension

- 13) Describe the major differences between basic (pure) sociology and applied sociology.

Answer: Basic or "pure" sociology is directed toward the development of theory and research, which attempt to answer basic questions about human social groups without making changes in these groups. Applied sociology involves the practical application of sociological knowledge to solve problems and shape social policy.

Diff: 2 *Page Ref:* 21–22

Skill: Analysis

- 14) Social life can be interpreted from one of three major theoretical frameworks. Describe the major points of each framework. List at least one sociologist who has been identified with each framework.

Answer: (See the subsection of the text, "Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology.") Begin by describing symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and the conflict perspective. A comprehensive definition of each is presented by the author. Theorists associated with symbolic interactionism include Mead, Cooley, Ogburn, Burgess, and Lock. Those associated with functional analysis include Comte, Durkheim, Spencer, Parsons, and Merton. Those associated with the conflict perspective include Marx and Coser.

Diff: 2 *Page Ref:* 23–28

Skill: Comprehension

- 15) What is public sociology and why is it an important contribution to the sociology of everyday life?

Answer: Public sociology is the encouragement of policy makers and politicians to become more aware of sociological perspectives in developing social policy. Examples of this are programs that provide intervention, prevention, and rehabilitation for at-risk inner city youth, and programs that assist former inmates in finding meaningful work when released from prison. Such awareness of the needs of individuals and groups, while incorporating policy within the contexts of symbolic interactionism, functionalism, and conflict theory, contributes to a more efficient and healthy society.

Diff: 3 *Page Ref:* 30

Skill: Evaluation

1.5 Open Book Questions

- 1) The author describes the anguish and fear he experienced while mingling among the men in a homeless shelter to gather data for a pending research interest. Why would a professional individual such as the author, Dr. Henslin, submit himself to such standards "in the name of science"?

Answer: Sociologists do many things in many different ways. The author was conducting research based on his own observation and participation. He was experiencing what the homeless experienced and using qualitative methods to learn from his subjects. Dr. Henslin had to experience the anguish of the homeless to effectively assess and analyze their plight and how it may be lessened through public sociology and social reform.

Diff: 4 *Page Ref:* 3–4

Skill: Analysis

- 2) Define social location. Provide a detailed account of your own social location, how it has changed in the past year, and how you expect it to change in the next five years.

Answer: Social location is the group memberships that people have because of their location in history and society. One's individual social location will include age, occupation (part-time or full-time), sex, race or ethnicity, income, class, marital status, and a number of other variables. One's social location changes constantly. A year ago the college student was a year younger and may have been a high school student, holding a different part-time job, living in a different neighborhood. The ascribed statuses of the student (race, ethnicity, sex, and others) are less likely to change. Five years from now the student will be five years older and may expect to be a graduate student or a professional in the workforce, holding a different marital status, and experiencing other changes that can be predicted with some certainty.

Diff: 5 *Page Ref: 3–4*
Skill: Synthesis

- 3) List and describe the various social sciences that are related to sociology. Point out the similarities and differences between sociology and each of the related social sciences you have listed. Based on what you have learned so far about sociology and your knowledge of the other disciplines, which social science appeals the most to you and why?

Answer: Answers need to include political science, economics, anthropology, and psychology. (The similarities and differences between each of these disciplines and sociology can be found under the subsection, "The Social Sciences.") The personal choice of the student in picking one of the social sciences over the others may be based on what he or she believes the discipline entails and not necessarily what it actually addresses.

Diff: 4 *Page Ref: 6–7*
Skill: Analysis

- 4) Using "An Updated Version of an Old Story" apply the same principles and lessons learned by having an anthropologist, economist, sociologist, psychologist, and political scientist examine the "elephant" in another social setting in which you are involved, such as the course you are taking, a team on which you compete, or other social group.

Answer: We become territorial in the roles we assume. A sociologist does not appreciate the history professor lecturing on sociological issues, which, if not interpreted similarly, confuses students. Faculty members do not paint classrooms and janitors do not teach health courses, but everyone in the organization is important. The second string tackle becomes disgruntled when the coach takes a linebacker or tight end to replace the first string payer when he is injured. From each of us comes a strength, the acceptance of an assigned role, and ownership of that role.

Diff: 3 *Page Ref: 7*
Skill: Application

- 5) The social Darwinist ideas of Herbert Spencer have been discredited, yet we still wrestle with the issue of how to deal with people who are poor, uneducated, mentally impaired, disabled, or criminal. What social policies might Spencer have advocated to deal with such people? Compare Spencer's likely response to the strategy underlying current social policies toward these groups.

Answer: Spencer may have advocated refusing to provide public support to such groups, isolating them to reduce the harm they could do, and preventing them from reproducing. Current social welfare policies are designed to provide some assistance for people who cannot provide for themselves, but to encourage people to take responsibility for their own welfare, to restrict the amount of public support for people who are physically and mentally able to support themselves, and to punish people who violate the law.

Diff: 6 *Page Ref: 10–11*
Skill: Evaluation

- 6) Karl Marx predicted the proletariat would eventually overthrow the bourgeoisie in a violent revolution. Why do Marx's analysis and prediction of class conflict, based on his observations of mid-19th century England and Europe, not apply to Western culture and industrialized societies today?

Answer: The class divisions that exist today are not as clear and sharp as they were during Marx's lifetime. Although Westernized workers may still be "exploited," their lives are probably not as miserable as those of the 19th century. The division between "capitalists" and "workers" is also less clear in contemporary society, where a large proportion of the population own stock in corporations, run their own businesses, or work within organizations at various levels.

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 11, 27–28

Skill: Synthesis

- 7) The proper role of values in sociology continues to be debated. Describe in your own words John Galliher's position on this question.

Answer: Galliher cites important historic and current incidents demonstrating the destructiveness of people toward one another and the natural environment. In writing "a value-free and nonjudgmental social science has no place in a world" that has produced these events, he asserts that social science that is not guided by values is not worthy of study. He might also be thinking of the use of pseudo-science to justify some destructive policies (e.g., the Nazi theory of racial superiority).

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 14–15

Skill: Synthesis

- 8) Combine *Verstehen* and "social facts" to explain why your college or university attracts students possessing similar characteristics.

Answer: Regarding *Verstehen*, colleges and universities have images and reputations that attract specific groups of students; so individual answers to this question might include the particular image or reputation of the students' institution. Regarding social facts, each institution has a market based on cost, geographical location, program offerings, and a tendency for children of alumni to attend the same institution as their parents; so answers might include a description of these characteristics, which are unique to each institution.

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 16

Skill: Synthesis

- 9) After reading the textbox "Careers in Sociology: What Applied Sociologists Do," discuss how these types of careers could contribute to the tension that exists between basic sociology and applied sociology.

Answer: Basic sociology analyzes society, while applied sociology works toward its reform. In the case of the marketing researcher, the individual explains how she uses her knowledge of sociology to understand the needs of different groups and how to interact with them. In the case of the two sociologists with master's degrees, the human service professional applies his knowledge of sociology to evaluate children's programs and how they work for families, while the other individual utilizes her knowledge as a statistician in public health. Lastly, the doctorate sociologist applies his knowledge to urban waste and recycling and works to reform waste disposal laws. All four examples utilize their basic sociological knowledge and research skills to effectively make a difference in people's communities and lives. These sociologists share traits of both basic and applied sociologists, but lean more toward applied sociology.

Diff: 6 Page Ref: 21–22

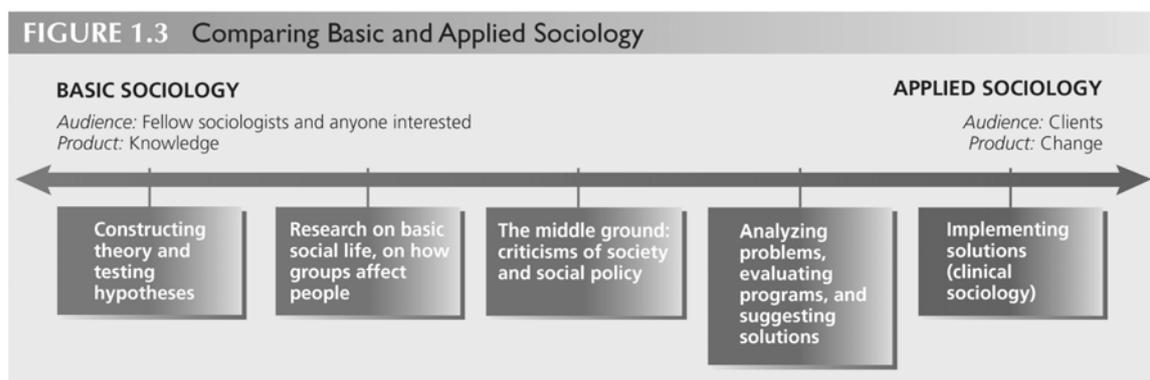
Skill: Evaluation

- 10) The social history of the family and the U.S. divorce rate clearly show that many functions previously performed by the family are now performed by other institutions. List the functions currently performed by most families and explain how changes in society have contributed to the increased divorce rate.

Answer: Functions currently performed by families include: providing food, clothing, and shelter for young children; coordinating the work schedules of all individuals, often including two wage earners; providing transportation to work, school, after-school, and recreational activities for adults and children; coordinating financial matters for all members; providing moral guidance and supervision for children; providing for romantic and sexual activities for marriage partners; providing for recreational activities for marriage partners and young children. The discussion of changing functions should acknowledge that families still perform many functions, though they may differ from those of earlier generations. In addition, families face greater stress and different types of social problems in today's fiercely competitive society. Children are subjected to greater and more dangerous temptations on the street and from their peers, including substance use, sexual predators, and negative peer influence. Raising a family is far more expensive in comparative dollars, and quality family time is often diminished, as compared to situations experienced by past generations.

Diff: 6 Page Ref: 26–27
Skill: Evaluation

1.6 Line Art Questions



Source: By the author. Based on DeMartini 1982.

- 1) Based on Figure 1.3, Elliot is a systems analyst for the Department of Health. In his position he evaluates the effectiveness of health care programs in rural communities. Based on Figure 1.3 "Comparing Basic and Applied Sociology," which description best fits Elliot's role as a sociologist?
- Elliot would best be classified as a dedicated basic sociologist.
 - Elliot would best be classified as a dedicated applied sociologist.
 - Elliot shares traits of both basic and applied sociologists but leans more towards the basic model.
 - Elliot shares traits of both basic and applied sociologists but leans more towards the applied model.

Answer: D
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 21
Skill: Application

- 2) In Figure 1.3 "Comparing Basic and Applied Sociology," what is the difference between basic and applied sociology regarding the audience and product of the effort?

Answer: In basic sociology, the audience is composed of fellow sociologists and the product of their effort is knowledge. Applied sociologists attempt to achieve change for their audience, which is their clientele.

Diff: 6 Page Ref: 21
Skill: Evaluation

- 3) Elliot is a systems analyst for the Department of Health. In his position he evaluates the effectiveness of health care programs in rural communities. Based on Figure 1.3 "Comparing Basic and Applied Sociology," which description best fits Elliot's role as a sociologist?
- A) Elliot would best be classified as a dedicated basic sociologist.
 - B) Elliot would best be classified as a dedicated applied sociologist.
 - C) Elliot shares traits of both basic and applied sociologists but leans more towards the basic model.
 - D) Elliot shares traits of both basic and applied sociologists but leans more towards the applied model.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 21

Skill: Application



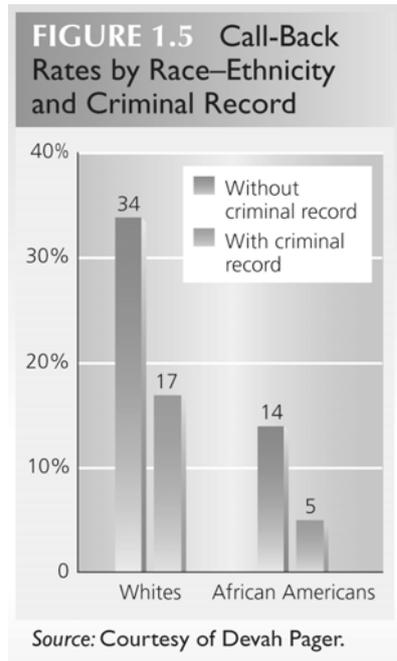
Source: By the author. Based on Statistical Abstract of the United States 1998: Table 92 and 2011: Table 129; earlier editions for earlier years; National Vital Statistics Reports, vol. 58, no. 25, NCHS, 2010. The broken lines are the author's estimates.

- 4) Figure 1.4 "U.S. Marriage, U.S. Divorce" generally indicates that _____.
- A) both marriage and divorce have stabilized since 1980
 - B) marriage is on the decrease while divorce is on the increase
 - C) marriage is on the increase while divorce is on the decrease
 - D) both marriage and divorce have decreased since 1980

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24

Skill: Comprehension



5) In Figure 1.5, "Call Back Rates by Race-Ethnicity and Criminal Record," what conclusions can be drawn from the graph?

- Answer:
- (1) Whites without criminal records are more likely to be called for employment when compared to anyone with a criminal record or to African Americans without a record.
 - (2) There are more whites with criminal records called back for employment than African Americans without a criminal record.
 - (3) Only about 1 in 10 African Americans with a criminal record will be called for employment, but 3 in 10 white applicants with a criminal record will be called.

Diff: 4 *Page Ref: 31*
Skill: Analysis

1.7 Matching Questions

Skill: Knowledge

Match the term with the definition.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) sociological perspective
<i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4</i> | A) repeating a study in order to test its findings |
| 2) society
<i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4</i> | B) Marx's term for capitalists, those who own the means of production |
| 3) the scientific method
<i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 9</i> | C) the encouragement of politicians and policy makers to become more aware of the sociological perspective |
| 4) positivism
<i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 9</i> | D) an examination of small-scale patterns of society |
| 5) bourgeoisie
<i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 11</i> | E) the use of sociology to solve problems |
| 6) social integration
<i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 12</i> | F) people who share a culture and territory |
| 7) replication
<i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 14</i> | G) the standards by which people define what is desirable or undesirable, good or bad, beautiful or ugly |
| 8) values
<i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 14</i> | H) a general statement about how some parts of the world fit together and how they work |
| 9) basic sociology
<i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 21</i> | I) understanding human behavior by placing it within its broader social context |
| 10) applied sociology
<i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 21</i> | J) an examination of large-scale patterns of society |
| 11) theory
<i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 23</i> | K) the growing interconnections among nations due to the expansion of capitalism, trade, communications, and travel |
| 12) micro analysis
<i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 28</i> | L) using objective, systematic observations to test theories |
| 13) macro analysis
<i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 28</i> | M) the degree to which members of a group or society feel united by shared values and other social bonds |
| 14) globalization
<i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 30</i> | N) sociological research whose purpose is to make discoveries about life in human groups |
| 15) public sociology
<i>Diff: 1 Page Ref: 30</i> | O) the application of the scientific approach to the social world |
- 1) I; 2) F; 3) L; 4) O; 5) B; 6) M; 7) A; 8) G; 9) N; 10) E; 11) H; 12) D; 13) J; 14) K; 15) C