Snazzlefrag's Intro to Sociology CLEP Study Notes

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Micro Sociology - Study of people in small groups
Macro Sociology - Study of large groups and entire societies
Max Weber's Social Stratification (3) - Status, Class, Party
Primary Group - A social group with intense intimacy
Secondary Group - Group that shares the same goals but looser ties
Aggregate - Group of people that form a group

Auguste Comte - Father of Sociology
Sociology - Study of people and how they relate to society
Social Solidarity - Emotional intensity of the attachments in a group
Social Conflict - Unfriendly interaction between groups
Functional Perspective - The idea that society is a system
Independent Variable - A variable the researchers have direct control over

Conflict Perspective - Two elements in a society that are in conflict
Causation - One variable effects another variable
Longitudinal Studies - Where people are followed over a long period of time
Cross Sectional Studies - Where people of different ages are studied at one particular time
Quantitative - The number or amount of something
Census - A collection of data from all cases or people in the chosen set

Case Study - When a person along with several others, is studied in depth
Populations - People who share the same geographic area
Survey - Something mailed out using sampling methods
Interviews - Survey a sample of people to gather information
Sample - Set of cases or people chosen from a large group and focused on
Qualitative - Similar in structure of organization

Mean - Average
Median - The number in the middle of a data set
Mode - The number that is repeated the most in a string of numbers
80/20 Rule - 80% of wealth is controlled by 20% of the people
Society - Group of people in an area with social ties
Stratification - Unequal distribution of rewards - social ladder

Four Steps of the Scientific Method - Collect data, create hypothesis, test theory, revise
SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area
Class - People who share the same position
Downward Mobility - A downward change in the social system

Ascribed Status - Position given but to those who do not achieve things on their own
Tie - A word for a social link

Cosmopolitan Network - Network full of holes where ties are weak
Achieved Status - Position gained by achievement
Status - The rank of a person in the society
Upward Mobility - An upward change in the social system
Values - Ideals about what is desirable behavior
Mores - Customs are important to the culture

Culture - Sum of all human creations
Prejudice - Negative attitudes and thoughts about a particular group
Ethnocentrism - Where a person thinks their race is the best
Role - Expectations of a person's behavior based on their role
Law - A rule created by the government
Folkways - Set of manners and actions part of everyday society

Cultural Relativism - Meaning of a trait depends on cultural background
Gender Socialization - The ways boys and girls are socialized
Anomie - Instability in culture because of erosion of morals
Accommodation - The change made to one's mind from the process of assimilation
Normative Order - Creation of standards
Assimilation - When material is taken in and made to fit with existing information

Anti-Semitism - Prejudice of Jews
Socialization - How a person learns how to live in their environment
Merton's Anomie Theory   - Deviance happens when people are blocked from achieving goals in legitimate ways
Karl Marx wrote - Communist Manifesto
Infant Mortality Rates - Deaths of babies that are one year or younger

Urban Sprawl - When small cities group together
Durkheim's Forms of Suicide (4) - Egoistic, Altruistic, Anomic, Fatalistic
Demographic Transition Theory - How populations change
Total Fertility Rate - Amount of all children that all women could have in their childbearing years
Looking Glass Self - When a person's self-esteem is based how others see them