GLOSSARY

The term is listed with its definition(s) and title of chapter(s).

TERM	DEFINITION(S)	CHAPTER(S)
ABSOLUTE DEPRIVATION	the denial of basic necessities that one needs to survive, such as food and water	*Race and Ethnicity*
ABSOLUTE POVERTY	the level of poverty where individuals and families cannot sustain food, shelter, and safety needs	*Social Stratification*
ABSOLUTIST PERSPECTIVE	deviance resides in the very nature of an act and is wrong at all times and in all places	*Deviance and Social Control*
ABSTRACT IDEALS	religions that focus on sacred principles and thoughts which guide our lives and typically have no divine beings in charge of the world and universe. Buddhism is an example of an abstract ideal religion.	*Religion*
ACCULTURATION	the process by which immigrant people adjust and adapt their way of life to the host culture.	*Culture*
ACHIEVED STATUS	attained through one's choices and efforts; status that comes as a result of your own efforts	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior; The Family*
ACTION-ORIENTATION LEVEL OF PREJUDICE	a predisposition to act in favor of or against certain groups	*Race and Ethnicity*
ACTING CROWDS	crowds which are emotionally charged against an event or goal	*Social Groups and Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
ACTIVITY THEORY	the elderly benefit from high levels of activities, especially meaningful activities that help to replace lost life roles after retirement	*Aging*
ADDAMS, JANE	1860-1935 social reformer and Nobel Peace Prize winner, founded the Hull House	*Sociological Beginnings*
ADULT SOCIALIZATION	occurs as we assume adult roles such as wife, husband, employee, etc.	*Socialization*
AGEISM	prejudice against a person based on her chronological age	*Aging*
AGENCIES	the organizations involved in our socialization	*Socialization*
AGENDA SETTING	the process of selecting and screening topics which will be presented to the general public	*Popular Culture and The Media*
AGENTS	people who use their agency to make choices based on their varied motivations	*Research; Socialization*
AGGREGATE	a number of people in the same place at the same time; people who temporarily happen to be in physical proximity, but share little else	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES	utilize advanced technologies to support crops and livestock	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
AGRICULTURAL SURPLUS THEORY	as farming skills increased, a surplus of basic foodstuffs existed and the surplus freed certain people from having to produce their own food and let them develop other occupations	*Populations and Urbanization*
ALIENATION	the resulting influence of industrialization on society's members where they feel disconnected and powerless in the final direction of their destinies	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
ALTRUISTIC SUICIDE	Suicide when people are over-involved and over-committed to a group or society as a whole	*Sociological Beginnings*

ANIMISM	no gods, focuses on good or evil spirits which inhabit animals, rocks and /or people and animals	*Religion*
ANOMIC SUICIDE	suicide when people are under-regulated by familiar norms that serve as anchors to their social reality	*Sociological Beginnings*
ANOMIE	a state of social normlessness which occurs when our lives or society has vague norms; common when we go through sudden changes in our lives or when our society goes through sudden changes	*Sociological Beginnings; Deviance and Social Control; Crime; Populations and Urbanization*
ANTINATALIST	a perspective which opposes childbearing	*Populations and Urbanization*
APARTHEID	when South African formalized separateness between Blacks and Whites, mandating White supremacy and privileged treatment between 1948 and 1990	*Race and Ethnicity*
ASCRIBED STATUS	is present at birth and is said to be unchangeable	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior; The Family*
ASSIMILATION	the process by which people from different cultures are acculturated and ultimately absorbed into the mainstream culture	*Culture*
ATTACHMENTS	strong social mutual bonds that encourage society's members to conform	*Crime*
AUTHORITY	institutionalized legitimate power	*Social Theories; Crime*
AUTOCRACY	when the ultimate authority lies in the hands of one person	*Politics and the Economy*
BABY BOOMERS	surge in birth rates from 1946-1964	*Aging*
BELIEF	understanding in values of conventional morality	*Crime*
BEREAVEMENT	the circumstances and conditions that accompany grief	*Aging*
BIGOTS	those who are prejudiced and do discriminate	*Race and Ethnicity*
BLENDED FAMILY	family created by a marriage of two adults where one or both of them has one or more children from a prior relationship	*The Family*
BLUE COLLAR CRIME	crime committed by average persons against members, groups, and organizations; see also Street Crime	*Crime*
BOURGEOISIE	wealthy elite (royalty, political, and corporate leaders)	*Social Theories; Social Stratification*
BREADWINNER	a parent or spouse who earns wages outside of the home and uses them to support the family	*Sex and Gender*
BUSINESS ENTREPRENEURS	people who want to capitalize in the concentrated marketplace of the modern city	*Populations and Urbanization*
CALCULATIVE TRUST	trust based on performance and competence	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
CAPITALISM	an economic and social system in which capital, the non-labor factors of production (also known as the means of production), is privately owned	*Politics and the Economy*
CATEGORICAL THINKING	the human cognitive process of storing and retrieving information in sections of our memory that are highly associated with one another	*Race and Ethnicity*
CATEGORY	a group of people who share the same status	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
CENSUS ENUMERATION	the formal counting of a population by its government	*Populations and Urbanization*

CENTENARIAN	a person who has had his 100th birthday	*Aging*
CENTRAL PLACE THEORY	farmers needed a central place to trade or sell their surplus and cities developed in those central places	*Urbanization*
CHARISMA	having a personality which magnetically attracts others to you	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
CHURCH	a sect that has gained numerous followers and has become highly bureaucratized.	*Religion*
CLOSED CASTE SYSTEM	an economic system that is ascribed-based, allows no mobility between levels, and does not allow social relations between the levels.	*Social Stratification*
CLOSED ENDED QUESTIONS	questions designed to get respondents to choose from a list of responses you provide to them	*Research*
COERCIVE ORGANIZATIONS	people typically are forced into these against their will	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
COGNITIVE LEVEL OF PREJUDICE	refers to our perceptions and beliefs and is based on logical and rational thoughts	*Race and Ethnicity*
COHABITING	live together in a marital-like relationship	*The Family*
COHORT	a group of people who share a statistical or demographic trait	*Aging*
SOCIAL GROUPS AND COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR	unusual or non-routine behaviors that large numbers of people participate in	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
COMMITMENT	loyalty to legitimate opportunity	*Crime*
COMMUNISM	an extreme socialistic economy with extreme governmental management of goods and services along with management of public and private ideologies	*Politics and the Economy*
COMPETITION ORIGIN OF PREJUDICE	occurs when members of one group feel threatened and or deprived by members of another group for limited resources	*Race and Ethnicity*
COMTE, AUGUSTE	1798-1857 coined the term Sociology, recognized as the "Father of Sociology"	*Sociological Beginnings; Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
CONCENTRIC ZONE THEORY	cities grow like the rings of a tree, starting in the center and growing outward	*Populations and Urbanization*
CONFLICT THEORY	society is in a state of perpetual conflict and competition for limited resources	*Social Theories*
CONFORMITY	adherence to the normative and legal standards of a group society; people live with what they have and get by and they accept and pursue their goals with socially accepted means	*Deviance and Social Control; Crime*
CONSERVATIVE MOVEMENT	seeks to uphold the values and institutions of society and generally resist attempts to alter them	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
CONSPICUOUS CONSUMPTION	status displays that show off one's wealth through the flagrant consumption of goods and services, particularly those considered wasteful or otherwise lacking in obvious utility	*Popular Culture and the Mass Media*
CONSUMPTION	how we receive and make sense of popular culture	*Popular Culture and the Mass Media*
CONTAGION THEORY	people get caught up in the collective mind of the crowd and evade personal responsibility for their actions	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
CONTENT ANALYSIS	systematic description of the contents of some form of media	*Research*

CONTINUITY THEORY	older adults maintain patterns in their later years which they had in their younger years	*Aging*
CONTROL THEORY	social control is easier if social bonds are stronger	*Crime*
CONVENIENCE SAMPLE	a portion of the population that is NOT scientifically drawn, but is collected because they are easy to access	*Research*
CONVENTIONAL CROWD	a crowd which gathers for a typical event that is routine in nature	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
CONVERGENCE THEORY	motivations are not born in the crowd but develop in individuals who carry them to the crowd	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
COOLEY, CHARLES HORTON	1864-1929 developed concepts of the looking-glass self and the primary and secondary group	*Sociological Beginnings; Socialization*
CO-OPTATION	the absorption of new (threatening) ideas and people into the policy making structure	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
CORPORATE CRIME	crime committed by persons of respectable and high social status committed in the course of their occupations; see also White Collar Crime	*Crime*
COSMOPOLITES	intellectuals, professional, and artists who are attracted to the city because of opportunities and community that are found there	*Populations and Urbanization*
COUNTERCULTURE	when a group's values, norm, and beliefs are in conflict or opposition to those of the larger society and mainstream culture	*Culture*
CREDENTIALED SOCIETIES	societies which use diplomas or degrees to determine who is eligible for a job	*Education*
CRIME	behavior which violates laws and to which governments can apply negative sanctions	*Crime*
CRIMES AGAINST A PERSON	Force or threat of force is used; see also Violent Crimes	*Crime*
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	enforces a legal code	*Crime*
CRITICAL THEORISTS	Theorists who take their cue from Marx and conflict theory who say that the mass media is an industry and designed to indoctrinate and subordinate the masses (audiences) into passivity and acceptance of the capitalist mode of consumption through our popular culture consumption	*Popular Culture and the Media*
CROSS-SECTIONAL SURVEY	a survey given once to a group of people	*Research*
CROWDS	large numbers of people in the same space at the same time	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
CRUDE BIRTH RATE	the number of live births per 1,000 people living in the population	*Populations and Urbanization; Aging*
CRUDE DEATH RATE	the number of deaths in a given population per 1,000 people living in that population	*Populations and Urbanization*
CULT	a newer religion with few followers whose teachings are perceived to be at odds with the dominant culture and religion	*Religion*
CULTIVATION THEORY	the types of TV viewing we watch accumulate within us and impact our world view	*Popular Culture and The Media*
CULTURAL CAPITAL	is one's store of knowledge and proficiency with artistic and cultural styles that are valued by society, and confer prestige and honor upon those associated with them.	*Popular Culture and The Media*
CULTURAL DEVIANCE THEORY	social conditions in neighborhoods cause delinquency	*Crime*

CULTURAL DIFFUSION	when certain aspects of one culture are spread to another culture	*Culture*
CULTURAL LAG	the process whereby one part of culture changes faster than another part to which it is related	*Culture*
CULTURAL LEVELING	the process in which cultures of the world become similar	*Culture*
CULTURAL RELATIVISM	the tendency to look for the cultural context in which differences in cultures occur	*Culture; Deviance and Social Control*
CULTURAL UNIVERSALS	certain aspects of cultures which are found among peoples of all cultures throughout the world	*Culture*
CULTURE	the shared values, norms, symbols, language, objects, and way of life that is passed on from one generation to the next	*Culture*
CULTURE SHOCK	the disoriented feeling which occurs in the context of being in a new culture	*Culture*
DE FACTO DISCRIMINATION	the actual experience of members of society with discrimination	*Race and Ethnicity*
DE JURE DISCRIMINATION	legalized discrimination which is typically built into the social structure	*Race and Ethnicity*
DEATH	the termination of the body, its systems, and brain activity in an irreversible way	*Populations and Urbanization*
DEMAND	the desire in the marketplace for goods and services	*Politics and the Economy*
DEMOCRACY	A political system in which every citizen is capable of participating in the political process	*Politics and the Economy*
DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISM	an economic system based on the merger of capitalism and socialism that often is accompanied by vague boundaries between governmental management of goods and services and diminished "hands-off" governmental involvement in the individual pursuit of economic stability	*Politics and the Economy*
DEMOGRAPHIC QUESTIONS	questions which provide the basic categorical information about respondents	*Research*
DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION THEORY	populations go through three distinct stages that correspond to the onset of the Industrial Revolution with regard to changes in birth and death rates	*Populations and Urbanization*
DEMOGRAPHY	the scientific study of population growth and change	*Populations and Urbanization*
DEPENDENT VARIABLES	variables that change in response to the influence of independent variables	*Research*
DEPRIVED AND TRAPPED	the very poor, disabled, or emotionally disturbed who are often victims of other city dwellers	*Populations and Urbanization*
DEVIANCE	a violation of norms that typically elicits a response from someone	*Deviance and Social Control*
DICTATORSHIPS	are when one person is charge of the government and rules with an iron fist in an effort to maintain complete control over citizens' lives.	*Politics and the Economy*
DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION THEORY	the process of learning deviance from others in your close relationships who provide role models of and opportunities for deviance	*Deviance and Social Control*
DISCRIMINATION	is behavioral, it is treating someone or some group differently based on membership in that group	*Race and Ethnicity*

DISENGAGEMENT THEORY	elderly people realize the inevitability of death and begin to systematically disengage from their previous roles while society simultaneously disengages from the elderly person	*Aging*
DIVISION OF LABOR	the differentiation of tasks necessary for the functioning of society.	*Sociological Beginnings*
DIVORCE	the legal dissolution of a marriage	*The Family*
DOUBLING TIME	the time required for a population to double if the current growth rate continues	*Populations and Urbanization*
DOWNWARD MOBILITY	moving from a higher to a lower class	*Social Stratification*
DRAMATURGY	assumptions about how individuals manage others' impressions of themselves	*Socialization*
DUBOIS, WEB	1868-1963 the first black sociologist, studied race relations and served on the board of the NAACP	*Sociological Beginnings*
DURKHEIM, EMILE	1858-1917 French sociologist and founder of social science, studied social integration/cohesion	*Sociological Beginnings; Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
DYAD	a group of two people	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
DYSFUNCTIONS	breakdowns or disruptions in society and its parts which threaten social stability	*Social Theories*
ECCLESIA	are religious organizations which have grown to be large and are integrated with government and other social institutions.	*Religion*
ECONOMY	a system of producing and distributing goods and services	*Politics and the Economy*
EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT	how much the student has learned in terms of reading, writing, and arithmetic	*Education*
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	the number of years of school completed	*Education*
EGALITARIAN	power and authority more fairly distributed between husband and wife	*The Family*
EGOISTIC SUICIDE	suicide when people are under-involved or under-committed to groups	*Sociological Beginnings*
EMERGENT NORM THEORY	as crowds form and people interact, new norms develop in the crowd and facilitate certain actions	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
EMIGRATION	the departure from a country of origin to reside in another	*Populations and Urbanization*
EMOTIONAL LEVEL OF PREJUDICE	prejudiced feelings which are aroused by expression or thoughts	*Race and Ethnicity*
EMOTIONAL ENERGY	the warm and fuzzy feeling you get when hanging out with good friends or engaging in stimulating conversation with classmates or professors	*Popular Culture and the Media*
EMPIRICAL	Perceived through one of the five senses	*Research*
EPIDEMIOLOGY	the scientific study of diseases, their transmission, and their management	*Populations and Urbanization*
EQUILIBRIUM	the state of balance maintained by social processes that help society adjust to, and compensate for, forces that might tilt it onto a path of destruction	*Social Theories*
ETHICAL ISSUES THAT PROTECT RESEARCH SUBJECTS	1. Voluntary participation, 2. Do no harm, 3. Confidential and or anonymous, 4. Deception	*Research*
ETHICS	standards of what is right and wrong	*Research*

ETHNIC GROUP	people who share a common orientation toward the world, who develop a sense of peoplehood, and who are perceived by others as having a distinctive cultural elements	*Race and Ethnicity*
ETHNIC VILLAGERS	city dwellers who group together with others of the same ethnic background and set up miniature enclaves	*Populations and Urbanization*
ETHNOCENTRISM	the tendency to judge others based on our own experiences	*Culture; Deviance and Social Control*
EXPRESSIVE CROWD	a crowd gathered to express an emotion	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
EXPRESSIVE MOVEMENT	allows for expression of personal concerns and belief	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
EXPRESSIVE LEADER	are concerned with achieving tasks	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
EXPRESSIVE TASKS	Those tasks that pertain to the creation and maintenance of a set of positive, supportive, emotional relationships within the family unit	*Sex and Gender*
EXTENDED FAMILY	all the family relations past the nuclear or blended family	*The Family*
EXTREME VALUE	especially low or high number in the series	*Research*
EXURBANIZATION	upper class city dwellers move out of the city to the rural areas beyond the suburbs	*Populations and Urbanization*
GOVERNMENT	is the decision making part of the state	*Politics and the Economy*
FAD	a novel form of behavior that catches on in popularity but quickly fades	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
FALSE CONSCIOUSNESS	when members of groups which are relatively powerless in society accept beliefs that work against their self-interests; an ignorance of social facts and the larger social picture;	*Sociological Imagination; Popular Culture and The Media*
FAMILY	a group where the adults cooperate for the well-being of the group	*The Family*
FAMILY OF ORIENTATION	the family into which an individual is born	*The Family*
FAMILY OF PROCREATION	the family an individual forms by marriage and or having children	*The Family*
FASHION	something that is longer lived and often cycles throughout history	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
FATALISTIC SUICIDE	suicide which occurs when people are over regulated or over-constrained	*Sociological Beginnings*
FECUNDITY	the physiological ability to conceive or give birth to children	*Populations and Urbanization*
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	the traditional cutting, circumcision, and removal of most or all external genitalia of women for the end result of closing off some or part of the vagina until such time that the woman is married and cut open	*Sex and Gender*
FEMINIST THEORY	added sex or gender to the Conflict Theory, looks at inequalities between men and women	*Social Theories*
FERAL CHILDREN	wild or untamed children who grow up without typical adult socialization influences	*Socialization*
FERTILITY	the number of children born to a woman	*Populations and Urbanization*
FILIAL PIETY	the value, respect, and reverence of one's elderly which is often accompanied by caregiving and support of the elderly	*Aging*

FILTERING	the process of eliminating potential mates from the pool of eligibles in the market place	*The Family*
FIRST STANDARD DEVIATION	the area in the distribution where about 68% of the scores fall	*Deviance and Social Control*
FOLKWAY	a traditional or customary norm governing everyday social behaviors	*Culture*
FORCED ASSIMILATION	when those in power in the mainstream society refuse to allow immigrants to maintain their various cultures	*Culture*
FORMAL DEMOGRAPHY	collecting, analyzing, and reporting population data	*Populations and Urbanization*
FORMAL SANCTIONS	More strongly enforced repercussions for behaviors	*Deviance and Social Control*
FORMATTING	the design and construction of the news story	*Popular Culture and The Media*
FRAMING	placing the news story into a preexisting frame of reference for the public so that they understand it as journalists would have it be understood	*Popular Culture and The Media*
FRIENDS	in Merton's typology, people who are not prejudiced and do not discriminate	*Race and Ethnicity*
FUNCTIONALISTS	Pop culture is the social glue that binds together members of that social group and creates feeling of solidarity and group cohesion	*Popular Culture and the Media*
FUNCTIONS OF THE FAMILY	economic support, emotional support, socialization of children, control of sexuality, control of reproduction, ascribed status	*The Family*
GEMEINSCHAFT (GUH-MINE-SHOFT)	intimate community	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
GENDER	the cultural definition of what it means to be a man or a woman	*Sex and Gender*
GENDER ROLES	socialized expectations of what is normal, desirable, acceptable, and conforming for males and females in specific jobs or positions in groups and organizations over the life course	*Sex and Gender*
GENDER SOCIALIZATION	the shaping of individual behavior and perceptions in such a way that the individual conforms to socially prescribed expectations for males and females	*Sex and Gender*
GENERAL FERTILITY RATE	a measure of the numbers of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44	*Aging*
GENERALIZABILITY	the results from the sample can be assumed to apply to the population with confidence	*Research*
GENERALIZED OTHER	classes of people with whom a person interacts on the basis of generalized roles rather than individualized characteristics	*Socialization*
GENERATION X	the children of the Baby Boomers born about 1964 to 1981	*Aging*
GENERATION Y	born about 1981 to present	*Aging*
GENTRIFICATION	the purchase of rundown buildings in the city center which were remodeled for upper class apartments and lofts	*Populations and Urbanization*
GERONTOLOGY	the scientific study of the processes and phenomena of aging and growing old	*Aging*
GESELLSCHAFT (GUH-ZELL-SHOFT)	Means "impersonal associations"	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*

GNI PPP	gross national income of a country converted to international dollars using a factor called the purchasing power parity	*Social Stratification*
GOFFMAN, ERVING	1922-1982 a Canadian-US sociologist, wrote *The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life*	*Sociological Beginnings; Socialization*
GOVERNMENT	the decision making part of the state	*Politics and the Economy*
GRIEF	the feeling of loss we experience after a death, disappointment, or tragedy	*Aging*
GROUP	a collection consisting of a number of people who share certain aspects, interact with one another, accept rights and obligations as members of the group, and share a common identity	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
HARD-CORE OFFENDERS	extremely violent and aggressive hate crime perpetrators	*Race and Ethnicity*
HATE CRIMES	perpetrated by individuals who attack others based on their own intense feelings of bias and bigotry	*Race and Ethnicity*
HERITABILITY	the proportion of our personality, self, and biological traits which stem from our genetic factors	*Socialization*
HETEROGAMY/HETEROGAMOUS/ HETEROGENEITY/ HETEROGENEOUS	heterogamous societies tend to be large and the citizenry is diverse; the tendency to pair off with another person who is different in some ways from us; diverse people	*Sociological Beginnings; The Family; Populations and Urbanization*
HOMEMAKER	typically a woman who occupies her life with mothering, housekeeping, and being a wife while depending heavily on the breadwinner	*Sex and Gender*
HOMOGAMY/HOMOGAMOUS/ HOMOGENEITY/ HOMOGENEOUS	homogamous societies tend to be small and the citizenry is similar; the tendency to pair off with another person who is similar to us; similar people; very similar cultural traits	*Sociological Beginnings; The Family; Populations and Urbanization; Race and Ethnicity*
HOMOSEXUALITY	sexual orientation toward persons of same sex	*Deviance and Social Control*
HORIZONTAL MOBILITY	remaining in the same class	*Social Stratification*
HORTICULTURAL AND PASTORAL SOCIETIES	characterized by domestication of animals and the use of hand tools to cultivate plants developed and have also endured for centuries	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
HUMAN ECOLOGY	studies the form, structure, and development of the community in human populations	*Populations and Urbanization*
HUNTING AND GATHERING SOCIETIES	those whose economies which are based on hunting animals and gathering vegetation were very common throughout the history of the world	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
IDEAL TYPE	the abstract description of social phenomena by which actual social phenomena may be compared	*Sociological Beginnings*
IDEOLOGICAL RACISM	an ideology that considers a group's physical characteristics to be causally related to inferiority or superiority	*Race and Ethnicity*
IMMIGRATION	the arrival of a foreigner into a new country in which he/she will reside	*Populations and Urbanization*
INDEPENDENT VARIABLES	variables that when manipulated will stimulate a change upon the dependent variables	*Research*

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION	a technological development of knowledge and manufacturing that began in the late 1600s and continued until the early 1900s	*Sociological Beginnings; Sex and Gender*
INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES	utilize machinery and energy sources rather than humans and animals for production	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
INFANT MORTALITY RATE	the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births	*Populations and Urbanization*
INFORMAL SANCTIONS	remarks from family or peers about a behavior	*Deviance and Social Control*
INSTITUTIONALIZED	part of the system, accepted by society's members	*Race and Ethnicity*
INSTITUTIONAL DISCRIMINATORS	not prejudiced but do discriminate	*Race and Ethnicity*
INSTRUMENTAL LEADER	one who is concerned with who the people in the group are and making sure they are well tended	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
INSTRUMENTAL TASKS	goal directed activities which link the family to the surrounding society, geared toward obtaining resources	*Sex and Gender*
INTERACTIONISTS	Theorists who focus on the way that we use popular culture to make sense of ourselves but also emphasize how others shape our tastes, values and ultimately identity	*Popular Culture and the Media*
INTERDEPENDENCE	the dependence on others for support in order to be able to succeed	*Race and Ethnicity*
INTER-GENERATIONAL MOBILITY	mobility between generations	*Social Stratification*
INTERNAL MEANS OF SOCIAL CONTROL	internalization of society's norms and values; see also Socialization	*Crime*
INTERPRETIVE COMMUNITIES	consumers whose common social identities and cultural backgrounds (whether organized on the basis of nationality, race, ethnicity, gender, sexuality, religion, or age) inform their shared understandings of culture in patterned and predictable ways	*Popular Culture and the Media*
INTERVAL DATA	data with standard intervals such as height measured as 5'3", 5'9", 6'4" or IQ measured as 93, 102, or 121	*Research*
INTIMACY	the social, emotional, spiritual, intellectual, and physical trust that is mutually shared between family members	*The Family*
INTRA-GENERATIONAL MOBILITY	mobility within a generation	*Social Stratification*
INVOLVEMENT	participates in legitimate activities	*Crime*
KUBLER-ROSS, ELISABETH	stages of grief	*Aging*
LABELING THEORY	the labels people are given affect their perceptions and channel their behaviors into deviance or conformity	*Deviance and Social Control*
LAISSEZ-FAIRE GOVERNMENT	non-interference of government in businesses	*Politics and the Economy*
LANGUAGE	is a complex set of symbols which allow us to communicate verbally, nonverbally, and in written form	*Culture*
LATENT FUNCTIONS	the less apparent, unintended, and often unrecognized functions in social institutions and processes	*Social Theories*
LAWS	are codified norms or norms written and recorded from which the behavior of society's members can be judged	*Crime and Social Control; Culture*
LEBON, GUSTAV	1841-1931 French sociologist, studied race and crowd behavior	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*

LEGAL CODE	consists of formal rules (laws) adopted by a society's political authority	*Crime and Social Control*
LESS DEVELOPED NATIONS	nations located near to or south of the equator which have less wealth and more of the world's population	*Populations and Urbanization; Social Stratification*
LIFE CHANCES	an individual's access to basic opportunities and resources in the marketplace	*Social Stratification; Education*
LIFE COURSE	an ideal sequence of events and positions the average person is expected to experience as he/she matures and moves through life	*Aging*
LIFE COURSE PERSPECTIVE	a lens with which to view the age-related transitions that are socially created and are recognized and shared by members of a society	*Aging*
LIFE EXPECTANCY	the average number of years a person born today may expect to live	*Aging*
LIKERT SCALE QUESTIONS	the most common response scale used in surveys and questionnaires; statements which respondents are asked to agree or disagree with	*Research*
LONGITUDINAL SURVEY	a survey given to the same people more than once and typically over a set of years or decades	*Research*
LOOKING-GLASS SELF	the reflection of who we think we see by observing the treatment and behaviors of others towards us	*Socialization*
MACRO THEORY	theory designed to study the larger social, global, and societal level of sociological phenomena	*Social Theories*
MAINSTREAM CULTURE	culture shared by the dominant group	*Culture*
MAJORITY GROUP	the group that is politically, economically, and culturally dominant	*Race and Ethnicity*
MALE BASHING	the verbal abuse and use of pejorative and derogatory language about men	*Sex and Gender*
MALE SUPREMACY MODEL	males erroneously believe that men are superior in all aspects of life and that should excel in everything they do	*Sex and Gender*
MALTHUSIAN THEORY	populations grow more rapidly than the production of food	*Populations and Urbanization*
MANIFEST FUNCTIONS	the apparent and intended functions of institutions in society	*Social Theories*
MARGINALIZATION	the tendency for adult immigrants to be rendered powerless in comparison to native-born adults because they live as a half citizen not fully capable of realizing the individual opportunities often found available to average native-born adults; the purposeful mistreatment of minority group members that yields them geographically part of the society while simultaneously being functionally left out of most of its opportunities	*Culture; Race and Ethnicity*
MARITAL	vast intermarriage between mainstream members and newcomers;	*The Family*
MARITAL ENTROPY	if a marriage does not receive preventative maintenance and upgrades it will move towards decay and break down	*The Family*
MARTINEAU, HARRIET	1802-1876 avid writer and anti-slavery activist	*Sociological Beginnings*

MARX, KARL	founder of Conflict theory	*Sociological Beginnings; Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
MASS	a large number of people oriented toward a set of shared symbols or social objects	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
MASS MEDIA	technological modes of communication in society	*Popular Culture and The Media*
MASTER STATUS	a status which stands out above our other statuses and which distracts others from really seeing who we are; a social position that is so intense it becomes the primary characteristic of the individual	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior; Deviance*
MASTER STATUS	a status which stands out above our other statuses and which distracts others from really seeing who we are.	*Deviance; Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
MATERNAL DEATH	the death of a pregnant woman resulting from pregnancy, delivery, or recovery complications	*Sex and Gender*
MATRIARCHAL	females have more power and authority than males and rights and inheritances pass from mothers to daughter	*The Family*
MEAD, GEORGE HERBERT	1863-1931 symbolic interactionist who wrote *Mind, Self and Society*	*Sociological Beginnings; Socialization*
MEAN	the arithmetic score of all the numbers divided by the total number of subjects	*Research*
MEAN WORLD SYNDROME	the tendency to view society as being meaner and more violent than it really is because of the violent and harsh TV shows one has watched over the years	*Popular Culture and The Media*
MECHANICAL SOLIDARITY	a shared conscious among society's members who each has a similar form of livelihood	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
MEDIAN	the exact mid-point value in the ranked list of scores	*Research*
MEGACHURCHES	modern churches attended by thousands of followers in person and even many thousands more via television or the Internet	*Religion*
MEGALOPOLIS	an overspill of one urban area into another often where many small towns grow into one huge urban area connected by a major transportation corridor	*Populations and Urbanization*
MELTING POT THEORY	an ideology which suggested that all the diverse people coming to the U.S. as immigrants would blend biologically and culturally in order to form a new unique breed of "Americans."	*Culture*
MERTON, ROBERT	1910-2003 coined the term self-fulfilling prophecy	*Sociological Beginnings*
MESSIANIC MOVEMENTS	seek to bring about social change with the promise of miraculous intervention.	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
METROPOLITAN AREAS	large population concentration in a city which has the influence of the city's various zones	*Populations and Urbanization*
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA	includes one or more adjacent counties that has at least one 50,000 populated urban center that influences the economic, transportation and social connection of the area	*Populations and Urbanization*
MICRO THEORY	theories which best fit the study of small groups and their members	*Social Theories*

MICROPOLITAN	an urban area with 10,000-49,000 inhabitants	*Populations and Urbanization*
MIDDLE-OLD	75-84 years	*Aging*
MIGRATION	movement within geographic boundaries	*Populations and Urbanization*
MILLS, C. WRIGHT	1916- 1962 American sociologist, wrote *The Sociological Imagination*	*Popular Culture and The Media*
MINORITY GROUP	one that is disadvantaged in terms of political, economic, and cultural power	*Race and Ethnicity*
MISOGYNY	the hatred of women often manifested as physical or verbal abuse and oppressive mistreatment of women	*Sex and Gender*
MIXED ECONOMY	combines free enterprise and governmental regulation of social welfare and some industries.	
MODE	the number which occurs the most often	*Research*
MODERNIZATION THEORY	industrialization and modernization have lowered the power and influence which the elderly once had and that this has lead to much exclusion of the elderly from community roles	*Aging*
MONARCHY	A type of government ruled by a king or queen and their lineage.	*Politics and the Economy*
MONOGAMY	having only one partner at a time	*The Family*
MORE DEVELOPED NATIONS	nations with comparably higher wealth than most countries of the world	*Populations and Urbanization; Social Stratification*
MORÉS	deeply held, informal norms that are enforced by a moral code	*Culture*
MULTIPLE NUCLEI THEORY	cities have multiple centers (nuclei) that yield influence on the growth and nature of an urban area	*Populations and Urbanization*
NATURAL INCREASE	all the births minus all the deaths in a given population over a given time period (Births-Deaths)	*Populations and Urbanization*
NEAR POVERTY	up to 25% above the poverty line	*Social Stratification*
NEGATIVE SANCTIONS	a punishment or negative reaction toward deviance; a punishment or negative reaction toward breaking laws	*Culture; Deviance and Social Control*
NET MIGRATION	all the in-migration minus all the out-migration in a given population over a given time period ((In-Migration)-(Out Migration))	*Populations and Urbanization*
NOMINAL DATA	data which have no standard numerical value	*Research*
NON-VIOLENT CRIMES	do not use force or cause physical harm to someone; see also Property Crimes	*Crime*
NORMATIVE ORGANIZATIONS	people join these because they perceive their goals as being socially or morally worth while	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
NORMATIVE PERSPECTIVE	deviance is only a violation of a specific group's or society's rules at a specific point in time	*Deviance and Social Control*
NORMATIVE TRUST	based on a sense of belonging and feelings	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
NORM(S)	set of expected behaviors for a given social status; shared expectations or rules of behavior	*Culture; Deviance and Social Control*
NUCLEAR FAMILY	family group consisting of a mother and or a father, or both, and their children	*The Family*
OLD-OLD	85+ years	*Aging*
ONE DROP RULE	if there is one drop of another race's blood (mostly targeted toward African Americans) then you are tainted by it, forces mixed-race individuals to identify as non-White	*Race and Ethnicity*

OPEN CLASS SYSTEM	an economic system that has upward mobility, is achievement-based, and allows social relations between the levels	*Social Stratification*
OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS	questions designed to get respondents to answer in their own words	*Research*
OPPORTUNISTS	people who see the big city as providing their big break in life	*Populations and Urbanization*
ORDINAL DATA	data which has standard numerical values and an order to it	*Research*
ORGANIC SOLIDARITY	a sense of interdependence on the specializations of occupations in modern society	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
ORGANIZATIONS	formalized groups of individuals who work toward a common organizational (and often personal) set of goals	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
OUTLIER	especially low or high number in the series	*Research*
OUTRIGHT BIGOTS	are both prejudiced and they discriminate	*Race and Ethnicity*
PANIC	when crowds or masses react suddenly to perceived entrapment, exclusion, or danger	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
PATRIARCHAL	males have more power and authority than females and where rights and inheritances typically pass from fathers to sons	*The Family*
PERMISSIBLE ASSIMILATION	permits newcomers to adapt to the mainstream culture naturally	*Culture*
PERPETUAL DISCONTENT	a two-pronged advertising theme which emphasizes 1) how broken and flawed we are and 2) how we can buy hope in the form of a product being sold	*Popular Culture and The Media*
PERSONAL TROUBLES	private problems experienced within the character of the individual and the range of their immediate relation to others	*Sociological Imagination*
PERSONALITY	patterns of behavior and ways of thinking and feeling that are distinctive for each individual	*Socialization*
PHRENOLOGY	outdated scientific approach of studying the shape and characteristics of the skull	*Crime*
PLURALISM	power is diffused among many diverse interest groups and that not all wealthy elite people unite on the same side of most issues	*Popular Culture and The Media*
PLURALISTIC THEORY OF SOCIAL CONTROL	society is made up of many competing groups whose diverse interests are continuously balanced	*Deviance and Social Control*
POLITICS	the exercise of power by those in government and by those intending to influence the use of government resources	*Politics and the Economy*
POLLS	are typically surveys which collect opinions	*Research*
POLYANDRY	a marriage form permitting more than one husband	*The Family*
POLYGAMY	the practice of having multiple spouses at the same time	*The Family*
POLYGYNY	a marriage form permitting more than one wife	*The Family*
POLYTHEISTIC	religions with multiple Gods such as Hinduism	
POPULAR CULTURE	the aesthetic products created and sold by profit-seeking firms operating in the global entertainment market	*Popular Culture and Mass Media*
POPULATION	the entre membership of a country, organization, group, or category of people to be surveyed	*Research*

POPULATION CHANGE	natural increase plus net migration (Births-Deaths) +/- ((In-Migration)-(Out Migration))	*Populations and Urbanization*
POPULATION DENSITY	the number of people per square mile or square kilometer	*Populations and Urbanization*
POPULATION PYRAMID	graphic representation of specified 5-year age groups within a population by sex.	*Populations and Urbanization*
POSITIVE SANCTIONS	rewards for conforming behavior	*Deviance and Social Control*
POSITIVISM	the objective and value-free observation, comparison, and experimentation applied to scientific inquiry; the scientific-based sociological research that uses scientific tools such as survey, sampling, objective measurement, and cultural and historical analysis to study and understand society	*Sociological Beginnings; Research*
POST-INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES	societal production based on creating, processing, and storing information	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
POVERTY LINE	the official measure of those whose incomes are less than three times what it takes to provide an "adequate" food budget	*Social Stratification*
POWER	the ability to get what one wants even in the presence of opposition	*Social Theories; Social Stratification; Politics and the Economy*
POWER ELITE	political, corporate, and military leaders of a society who are uniquely positioned to commit elite crime, or crimes of insider nature that typically are difficult to punish and have broad social consequences upon the masses	*Deviance and Social Control; Popular Culture and The Media; Politics and the Economy*
PREDESTINATION	the idea that God has preordained who can enter heaven	*Sociological BeginningsTheorists*
PREJUDICE	a prejudgement of someone based on specific characteristics, it is attitudinal	*Race and Ethnicity*
PRESCRIPTIVE LAWS	laws that state what must be done	*Culture*
PRESTIGE	the degree of social honor attached to your position in society	*Social Stratification*
PRIMARY DEVIANCE	when an individual violates a norm but is not caught or is not labeled as a deviant of being a conformist	*Deviance and Social Control*
PRIMARY GROUPS	small groups with intimate face-to-face contact	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
PRIMARY ECONOMIC SECTOR	part of economic production involving agriculture, mining, fishing, and materials acquisition	*Politics and the Economy*
PRIMARY SOCIALIZATION	all the ways the newborn is molded into a social being capable of interacting in and meeting the expectations of society	*Socialization*
PROFANE	that which is part of the regular everyday life experience.	*Religion*
PROLETARIAT	the common working class, lower class, and poor members of society	*Social Theories: Social Stratification*
PRONATALIST	a perspective which promotes birth and increased population	*Populations and Urbanization*

PROPINQUITY	the geographic proximity of two potential mates to one another	*The Family*
PROPERTY CRIMES	unlawful acts committed with the intent of gaining property but does not involve the use or threat of force against an individual	*Crime*
PROSCRIPTIVE LAWS	laws which state what is prohibited	*Culture*
PROTESTANT ETHIC	self-denial and a belief in the calling and morality of work	*Sociological BeginningsTheorists*
PULL FACTORS	positive aspects of another place which draw you to migrate to it	*Populations and Urbanization*
PUSH FACTORS	negatives aspects of where you live which make you consider leaving	*Populations and Urbanization*
QUALITATIVE DATA	data that can't be converted to numbers; data that is about the quality of something	*Research*
QUANTITATIVE DATA	data that is, or can be converted to, numbers	*Research*
RACIAL GROUP	a group of people with perceived unique biological and physical characteristics	*Race and Ethnicity*
RANDOM SAMPLE	a portion of the population that is drawn in such a way that every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected for the research	*Research*
RATIO DATA	data with standard intervals and a real zero starting point, such as number of marriages or number of children	*Research*
REACTIONARY MOVEMENT	seeks to return the institutions and values of the past by doing away with existing ones	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
REACTIVE OFFENDERS	ground their attack on a perceived transgression, such as an insult, interracial dating, or a neighborhood integration	*Race and Ethnicity*
REACTIVE PERSPECTIVE	behavior does not become deviant unless it is disapproved of by those in authority	*Deviance and Social Control*
REBELLION	people reject both the goals and the means to attain them (They reject socially approved goals and replace with deviant goals-Terrorists and freedom fighters) Methods typically include: experiments, participant observations, non-participant observations, surveys, and secondary analysis.	*Deviance*
RECIDIVISM	the act of a person repeating an undesirable behavior after they have experienced negative consequences of that behavior	*Deviance and Social Control; Crime*
REFORMIST MOVEMENT	seeks partial changes in only a few institutions on behalf of interest groups	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
RELATIVE DEPRIVATION	the perception of not being the rightful beneficiary of something a person feels entitled to receive	*Race and Ethnicity*
RELATIVE DEPRIVATION THEORY	people feel relatively deprived in comparison to some other group or institution and use the social movement to equalize things	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
RELIABILITY	relatively free from bias errors which might taint the findings of a study; reliable survey questions are consistent	*Research*

RELIGION	a unified system of beliefs, rituals, and practices that typically involve a broader community of believers who share common definitions of the sacred and the profane.	*Religion*
RELIGIOSITY	the measurable importance of religion to a person's life.	*Religion*
REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE	a sample drawn from the population, the composition of which very much resembles that of the population	*Research*
RESOURCE MOBILIZATION THEORY	a social movement succeeds or fails based on people's ability to gather and organize resources	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
RESPONSE RATE	the percentage of the original sample who successfully completed the study	*Research*
RETREATISM	people withdraw and reject most of the goals (they reject and don't pursue their goals-Street people, bag ladies, and hoboes)	*Deviance*
REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT	seeks to overthrow existing institutions and class systems while replacing them with new ones	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
RIOTS	a collection of large numbers of people who act violently in protest against some authority or action of others	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
RITUALISM	people try but fail and lower their goals (they appear to pursue goals but confuse means and goal-Someone who focuses on following rules, fitting in, or conforming instead of attaining the dream)	*Deviance; Education*
ROLE CONFLICT	When the roles in one status come into conflict with the roles in another status	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
ROLES	the rights and responsibilities attached to a status	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
ROLE STRAIN	the burden one feels within any given status	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
RURAL	the geographic territory in the less populated regions of a society	*Populations and Urbanization*
SACRED	supernatural, divine, awe inspiring, and spiritually significant aspects of our existence.	*Religion*
SAMPLE	A subset of the population	*Research*
SANCTIONS	see formal/informal, positive/negative	*Crime*
SAPIR-WHORF HYPOTHESIS	when we learn a language, we also learn a framework for understanding and interpreting our social reality and environment	*Culture*
SECOND STANDARD DEVIATION	has the next 27.2% of the scores (13.6% above and 13.6% below)	*Deviance and Social Control*
SECONDARY DEVIANCE	when the individual internalizes the deviant identity others have placed upon her and it becomes part of her lifestyle	*Deviance and Social Control*
SECONDARY ECONOMIC SECTOR	the part of the economic production involving manufacturing (factories and home-based)	*Politics and the Economy*
SECONDARY GROUPS	larger groups whose relationships are formal and institutional	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
SECONDARY SOCIALIZATION	occurs in later childhood and adolescence when children go to school and come under the influence of non-family members	*Socialization*

SECT	a group larger than a cult but still perceived as being weird and is often treated with hostility by non-sect members; a sect is relatively small by comparison to an established church	*Religion*
SECTOR THEORY	cities grow in pie wedge shapes as the city develops	*Populations and Urbanization*
SECULARIZATION	the trend toward worldly concerns and away from concerns for the religiously sacred in the lives of society's members	*Religion*
SELF	the core of your personality, representing your conscious experience of having a separate and unique identity	*Socialization*
SELF-CONCEPT	the sum total of your perceptions and beliefs about yourself	*Socialization*
SENESCENCE	the social, emotional, biological, intellectual, and spiritual processes associated with aging	*Aging*
SEQUENCING	ordering news stories in such a way as to present a thematic message	*Popular Culture and The Media*
SERIAL MONOGAMY	the process of establishing a intimate marriage or cohabiting relationship that eventually dissolves and is followed by another intimate marriage or cohabiting relationship that eventually dissolves, etc. in a series	*The Family*
SEX	one's biological classification as male or female	*Sex and Gender*
SEX RATIO	the number of males per 100 females in a given population	*Culture; Aging; The Family*
SEXUAL OBJECTIFICATION OF WOMEN	men learn to view women as objects of sexual consumption rather than as a whole person	*Sex and Gender*
SIGNIFICANT OTHERS	those other people whose evaluations of the individual are important and regularly considered during interactions	*Socialization*
THE SLEEPER CURVE	Steven Johnson's term for popular cultures effect on us; through increased storyline complexity (more multithreading, several storylines at once that pick up and subside for a time but always return later), decline of flashing arrows (obvious references designed to clue the viewer in to what's about to happen) and video games that provide a mental workout (not unlike a good math problem), the popular culture of today is forcing us to become more intelligent.	*Popular Culture and the Media*
SMITH, ADAM	1723-1790 economic sociologist, wrote *The Wealth of Nations*	*Sociological Beginnings*
SOCIAL COHESION	the degree to which members of a group or a society feel united by shared values and other social bonds	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF REALITY	what people define as real because of their background assumptions and life experiences with others	*Socialization*
SOCIAL CONTROL	formal and informal attempts at enforcing norms; mechanisms that regulate behavior	*Deviance and Social Control; Crime*
SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY	the study of population patterns within a social context	*Populations and Urbanization*
SOCIAL DYNAMICS	study of social structure and how it influences social change	*Research; Social Groups and Collective Behavior*

SOCIAL EXCHANGE THEORY	society is composed of ever present interactions among individuals who attempt to maximize rewards while minimizing costs	*The Family*
SOCIAL FACTS	phenomena within society that typically exists independent of individual choices and actions	*Sociological Beginnings; Sociological Imagination*
SOCIAL GERONTOLOGY	the sociological subfield of gerontology which focuses on the social aspects of aging	*Aging*
SOCIAL INTEGRATION	the degree to which people are connected to their social groups	*Sociological Beginnings*
SOCIAL ISSUES	lie beyond one's personal control and the range of one's inner life; they pertain to society's organization and processes	*Sociological Imagination*
SOCIAL LEARNING	an approach that studies how people learn behaviors through interactions with others	*Deviance and Social Control*
SOCIAL MOBILITY	the movement between economic strata in a society's system	*Social Stratification*
SOCIAL MOVEMENTS	intentional efforts by groups in a society to bring about or resist social change	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
SOCIAL ORDER	customary and typical social arrangements which society's members use to base their daily lives on	*Deviance and Social Control*
SOCIAL SOLIDARITY	unity in society	*Sociological Beginnings*
SOCIAL STATICS	study of social structure and how it influences social stability	*Research; Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
SOCIAL STRATIFICATION	the socio-economic layering of society's members according to wealth, power, and prestige.	*Social Stratification*
SOCIAL STRUCTURE	the recurring patterns of behavior in society which people create through their interactions and relationships	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
SOCIAL STRUCTURE ORIGIN OF PREJUDICE	when prejudice is built into the group, community, and social institutional components of society	*Race and Ethnicity*
SOCIALISM	an economy based on governmental management and control of goods and services	*Politics and the Economy*
SOCIALIZATION	the process by which people learn characteristics of their group's norms, values, attitudes, and behaviors	*Socialization; Crime; The Family*
SOCIALIZATION OF PREJUDICE	learning prejudice from people we associate with and look up to	*Race and Ethnicity*
SOCIETY	a population of people who share the same geographic territory and culture	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
SOCIOBIOLOGY	claims that human behavior is the result of natural selection	*Culture*
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS (SES)	a combination of one's education, occupation, and income	*Education*
SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION	making the connection between personal challenges and larger social issues	*Sociological Imagination*
SOCIOLOGY	the science of society	*Sociological Beginnings*
SOCIOMETRY	the study of groups and their structures	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
SOLIDARISTIC CROWDS	crowds which gather as an act of social unity	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*

SPENCER, HERBERT	1820-1903 studied social Darwinism	*Sociological Beginnings*
SPIRIT OF CAPITALISM	an attitude which seeks profit rationally and systematically	*Sociological Beginnings*
STAGES OF GRIEF	denial, anger, bargaining, depression, acceptance	*Aging*
STATE	is that entity which possesses a "monopoly on the legitimate use of physical force ."	*Politics and the Economy*
STATUS	a position within the social structure	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
STEREOTYPE	broad generalizations about a category of people who are assumed to have positive or negative traits common to every member of that group	*Culture; Race and Ethnicity*
STIGMA	an attribute which is deeply discrediting and that reduces the person from a whole and usual person to a tainted or discredited one	*Crime*
STIMULUS-VALUE-ROLE THEORY OF MARITAL CHOICE	as people find someone they are attracted to, they initiate contact, spend time together comparing values and establishing compatibility, and eventually either break things off or make commitments toward marriage or cohabitation	*The Family*
STREET CRIME	crimes committed by average persons against members, groups, and organizations; see also Blue Collar Crime	*Crime*
STRUCTURAL FUNCTIONALISM	society is in a state of balance and kept that way through the function of society's component parts	*Social Theories*
STRUCTURAL MOBILITY	mobility in social class which is attributable to changes in social structure of a society at the larger social, not personal level	*Social Stratification*
STRUCTURAL-STRAIN THEORY	social problems/strains on the current social structure combined with discontent lead to movements	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
SUBCULTURE	a group which has different folkways, morés, and norms, but is still a part of the larger society	*Culture*
SUBURBAN	smaller cities located on the edges of the larger city which often include residential neighborhoods for those working in the area	*Populations and Urbanization*
SUICIDE	the purposeful ending of one's own life	*Sociological Beginnings*
SUICIDE RATE	number of suicides per 100,000 people in a population	*Sociological Beginnings*
SUPPLY	the availability of goods and services in the market place	*Politics and the Economy*
SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST	applies to classes within society; wealthy aristocrats were the fittest and so they survived and prospered in society	*Sociological Beginnings*
SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONISM	claims that society is composed of ever present interactions among individuals who share symbols and their meanings.	*Social Theories*
TABULA RASA	humans are born with no mental or intellectual capacities and all that they learn is written upon them by those who provide their primary and secondary socialization	*Socialization*
TASTE	a preference for particular fashion, movies, music etc.	*Popular Culture and the Media*

TERTIARY ECONOMIC SECTOR	work which involves providing a service to others such as food, retail, computer processing, or information management	*Politics and the Economy*
THANATOLOGY	the scientific study of death and dying	*Aging*
THEISTIC RELIGIONS	have divine beings which are Gods. There are three Monotheistic Religions that have one single all powerful God: Islam, Judaism, and Christianity.	*Religion*
THEORY	a set of interrelated concepts used to describe, explain, and predict how society and its parts are related to each other	*Social Theories*
THIRD STANDARD DEVIATION	the next four percent (2.1% above and below)	*Deviance and Social Control*
THOMAS THEOREM	also called the "Definition of the situation." If people perceive or define something as being real, then it is real in its consequences (social theories)	*Social Theories*
THRILL SEEKERS	commit hate crimes with peer group members but do not belong to a hate group	*Race and Ethnicity*
TIMID BIGOTS	are prejudiced but don't discriminate	*Race and Ethnicity*
TÖNNIES, FERDINAND	Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE	the total number of children ever born to a woman calculated both individually and at the societal level	*Populations and Urbanization*
TOTAL INSTITUTION	an institution that controls almost all aspects of its member's lives and all aspects of the individual life is controlled by those in authority in the institution	*Socialization*
TOTALITARIAN GOVERNMENT	a political system where a small power elite controls virtually every aspect of the personal and larger social levels of society	*Popular Culture and the Media; Politics and the Economy*
TRIAD	a group of three people	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
TRUE BIRTH RATE	the number of events/number at risk of the event	*Populations and Urbanization*
UNCONTACTED TRIBE	a native tribe, typically a small group of people, living in a remote and isolated place who have not yet had contact with technologically advanced society	*Culture*
UNMARRIED SINGLES	people in their 20s and 30s who typically enjoy the singles scene and often move out of the city when they get older or marry	*Populations and Urbanization*
UNWED MOTHERS	mothers who are not legally married at the time of the child's birth	*The Family*
UPWARD MOBILITY	moving from a lower to higher class	*Social Stratification*
URBAN	the geographic territory within or close to a city	*Urbanization*
URBANIZATION	the societal trend where the proportion of people living in cities is increasing while the proportion living in rural areas diminishes	*Urbanization*
UTILITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS	organizations where people do the work because of some tangible benefit which they expect to receive	*Social Groups and Collective Behavior*
VALID	questions that are accurate and measure what they claim they'll measure	*Research*
VALUES	standards of what is good, bad, desirable, or undesirable for ourselves and others	*Culture*

VARIABLES	any characteristic that varies from one person to another	*Research*
VICTIMLESS CRIME	something that is against the law but has no unwilling victim	*Crime*
VIOLENT CRIMES	force or threat of force is used; see also Crimes Against a Person	*Crime*
WEALTH	all income, property, investments, and other assets	*Social Stratification*
WEBER, MAX	1864-1920 German economic and religious theorist, studied bureaucratic structure	*Sociological Beginnings; Education*
WHITE COLLAR CRIME	crime committed by persons of respectable and high social status committed in the course of their occupations; see also Corporate Crime	*Crime*
WIDOWERS	surviving husbands	*Aging*
WIDOWHOOD	when one's spouse dies	*Aging*
WIDOWS	surviving wives	*Aging*
WORLD-TAKEN-FOR-GRANTED	all of the assumptions about how we fit into our social and physical environment	*Culture*
YOUNG-OLD	65-74 years	*Aging*
ZERO POPULATION GROWTH	when a population neither shrinks nor expands from year to year	*Populations and Urbanization*