Name:

Date:

School:

Facilitator:

**1.02 Review Questions**

**Directions: fill in the blanks with the correct terms from lesson 1.02.**

1. Sociology began as an intellectual/philosophical effort by a French man named       (born 1798 and died 1857). He is considered the founder of       and is known for coining the term.
2. Comte proposed the concept of      , which is what he called objective and value-free observation, comparison, and experimentation applied to scientific inquiry. It was his way of describing the science needed for sociology to takes its place among the other scientific disciplines.
3. A lady by the name of       is most noted for translating Comte’s work into English. However, she also wrote her own book known as      .
4. Western Europe was transformed by the      , a technological development of knowledge and manufacturing that began in the late 1600s and continued until the early 1900s.
5. The Industrial Revolution brought some rather severe social conditions which included: deplorable city living conditions; crowding;      ; extensive      ; inadequate      ; early death, frequent accidents, and high illness rates. The new social problems required a new science that was unique from any scientific disciplines of the day.
6. , the first to take a position in a university for sociology, through his scientific work, was able to help sociology to become part of higher education's academic culture. He discussed      , a phenomena within society that typically exists independent of individual choices and actions. He approached this concept through      , a subject that most thought of as being exclusively individualistic. He defined it from a       perspective which helped him to establish the unique wisdom of sociological analysis.
7. Durkheim introduced 2 core sociological concepts in his work on suicide; 1.)       is the degree to which people are connected to their social groups and 2.)       is a state of relative normlessness that comes from the disintegration of our routines and regulations.
8. (1818-1883), an economist, philosopher, and revolutionary, was an influential person in the development of sociology. His writings on the      , or conflict, that existed in society wherein the poor masses are exploited by the few wealthy elite still apply today. His philosophy and the timing of his writings helped early sociologists in the development of social theories and scientific approaches.
9. Another key German founder of sociology was       (1864-1920). Weber studied economics and his work gave balance to Karl Marx's extreme ideas. He studied religion and the economy and published a famous work called, "     ."
10. British man named       (1820-1903) is remembered for his failed ideas about       in society (not the animal kingdom). He believed that survival of the fittest applied to classes within society and that the wealthy aristocrats were the fittest. Whatever the wealthy people did was in effect better for society in the long run. The problem with his philosophy is that it was not supported by      .
11. (1902-1979) was a       Theorist who did extensive work on the Systems Theory. He was also a president of the American Sociological Association and for a short period of time was the world's premier sociologist.
12. During the 1920s and 1930s, the       was a centre for sociological research in the United States. There, Charles H. Cooley’s (1864-1929) and George Herbert Mead’s (1863-1931) work gave tremendous support to the       Theory, which originally focused on how we form our sense of the "I" and the "me", the      , and the      .
13. The chapter lists several famous people who majored in sociology in college (i.e. Martin Luther King Jr., Ronald Reagan, Robin Williams, and Michelle Obama). Based on what you know so far about the subject, why do you think they thought a sociology degree would be valuable for their future careers?
14. Out of all of the sociology subtopics described in the chapter, which one(s) are you most interested in studying and why? Answer in complete sentences.