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| Name: Date: School: Facilitator:  |

**1.02 Vocab Review**

**Complete the blanks with the correct vocabulary words. It includes terms from Lessons 1.01 and 1.02**.

1. The  was a technological development of knowledge and manufacturing that began in the late 1600s and continued until the early 1900s.
2. The norms, values, beliefs, behaviors, and meanings given to symbols in a society is called .
3. is the study of the physical and geopolitical aspects of the surface of Earth.
4. Durkheim identified  , a phenomena within society, by studying suicide. It typically exists independent of individual choices and actions.
5. is a sociological theoretical perspective which originated at the Chicago School, was partially originated by Charles H. Cooley and George Herbert Mead by focusing focused on how we form our self-concept through the “looking-glass” self.
6. The study of government and political processes, institutions, and behavior is .
7. A state of relative normlessness that comes from the disintegration of our routines and regulations is called **.**
8. is the study of how human beings allocate scarce resources to produce various commodities and how those commodities are distributed for consumption among the people in society.
9. is the study and recording of humanity’s past.
10. was an economist, philosopher, and revolutionary. He was influential in the development of sociology and wrote on the class struggles that exist in society.
11. The  was written by C. Wright Mills. Its basic concept is that people should have the ability to see and understand this connection between large-scale social forces and personal experience.
12. is a term proposed by Comte. It was what he called objective and value-free observation, comparison, and experimentation applied to scientific inquiry.
13. studied the works of Karl Marx and is well-known for his book *The Protestant Ethic* and *The Spirit of Capitalism.*
14. is the science or study of the thought-processes and behavior of humans and other animals in their interaction with the environment.
15. The systematic study of the social world around us and the social causes and consequences of human behavior is called .
16. Social  is the relatively consistent patterns of behavior and relationships within a society.
17. The fields of academic scholarship which explore the various aspects of human society and social life are called the social .
18. The study of humans and their society, descriptively, culturally, historically, and physically. It differs from the other social sciences in that its emphasis is on data from non-literate peoples and archaeological exploration is .
19. is best remembered for his failed ideas about Social Darwinism or “survival of the fittest”, which he applied to classes within society and that the wealthy people did was in effect better for society in the long run.
20. is most noted for translating Comte’s work into English.
21. was the first social scholar to take a position in a university for sociology and helped sociology become part of higher education’s academic culture.
22. A group of people who share a defined territory and a culture is called .
23. The  School was a centre for sociological research in the United States during the 1920s and 1930s.
24. The degree to which people are connected to their social groups is social .
25. was an intellectual/philosophical who is considered the founder of sociology and is known for coining the term.