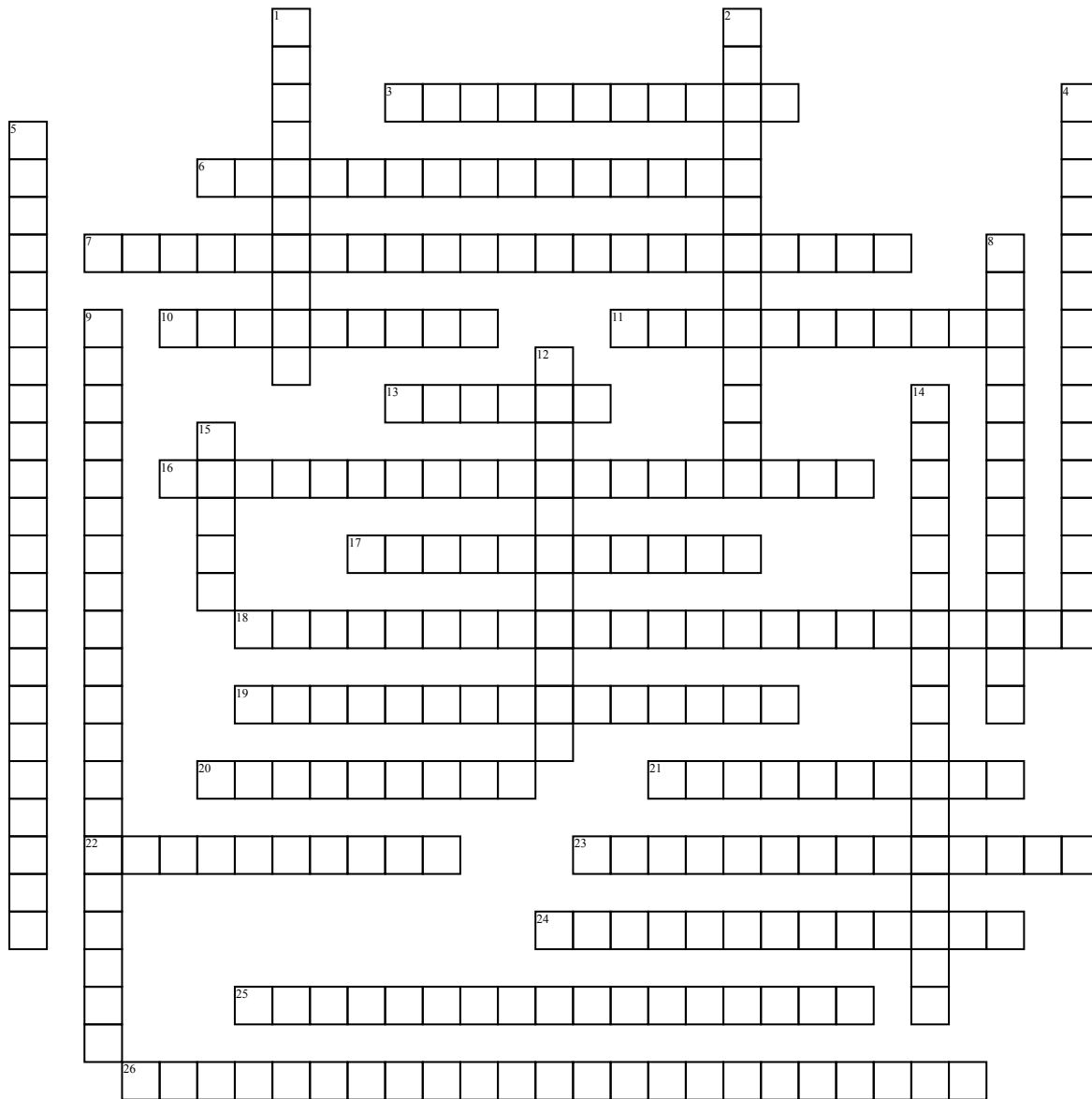


Chapter 1 What is Sociology?



Across

3. work for the bourgeoisie and are paid just enough to stay alive.
 6. unintended and unrecognized
 7. the theoretical perspective that focuses on interaction among people - interaction based on mutually understood symbols
 10. understanding the social behavior of others by putting yourself mentally in their places.
 11. elements that have a negative consequence on society.
 13. something chosen to represent something else
 16. emphasizes conflict, competition, change, and constraint within a society.
 17. a particular point of view
 18. never focuses on the individual. views the social, group level.

19. mind-set that emphasizes the use of knowledge, reason, and planning.
 20. scientific study of human social behavior and social structure
 21. scientific observation in the study of social behavior. sociology should be a science based on knowledge of which we can be "positive", or sure.
 22. depicts human interaction as theoretical performance
 23. the study of social change
 24. study of social stability and order
 25. intended and recognized
 26. the ability of individuals to see the relationship between events in their personal lives and events in their society.

Down

1. those who own things that make capital (or produce wealth)

2. clash between bourgeoisie and proletariat
 4. patterned interaction of people in social relationships
 5. a set of assumptions about an area of study about the workings of society
 8. emphasizes the contributions of each part of society
 9. preindustrial times. widespread consensus of values and beliefs, strong social pressures for conformity, and dependence on tradition and family
 12. those who own the means for producing wealth in industrial society
 14. social interdependency based on a web of highly specialized roles. these roles make members of a society dependent on one another for goods and services
 15. the ability to control the behavior of others