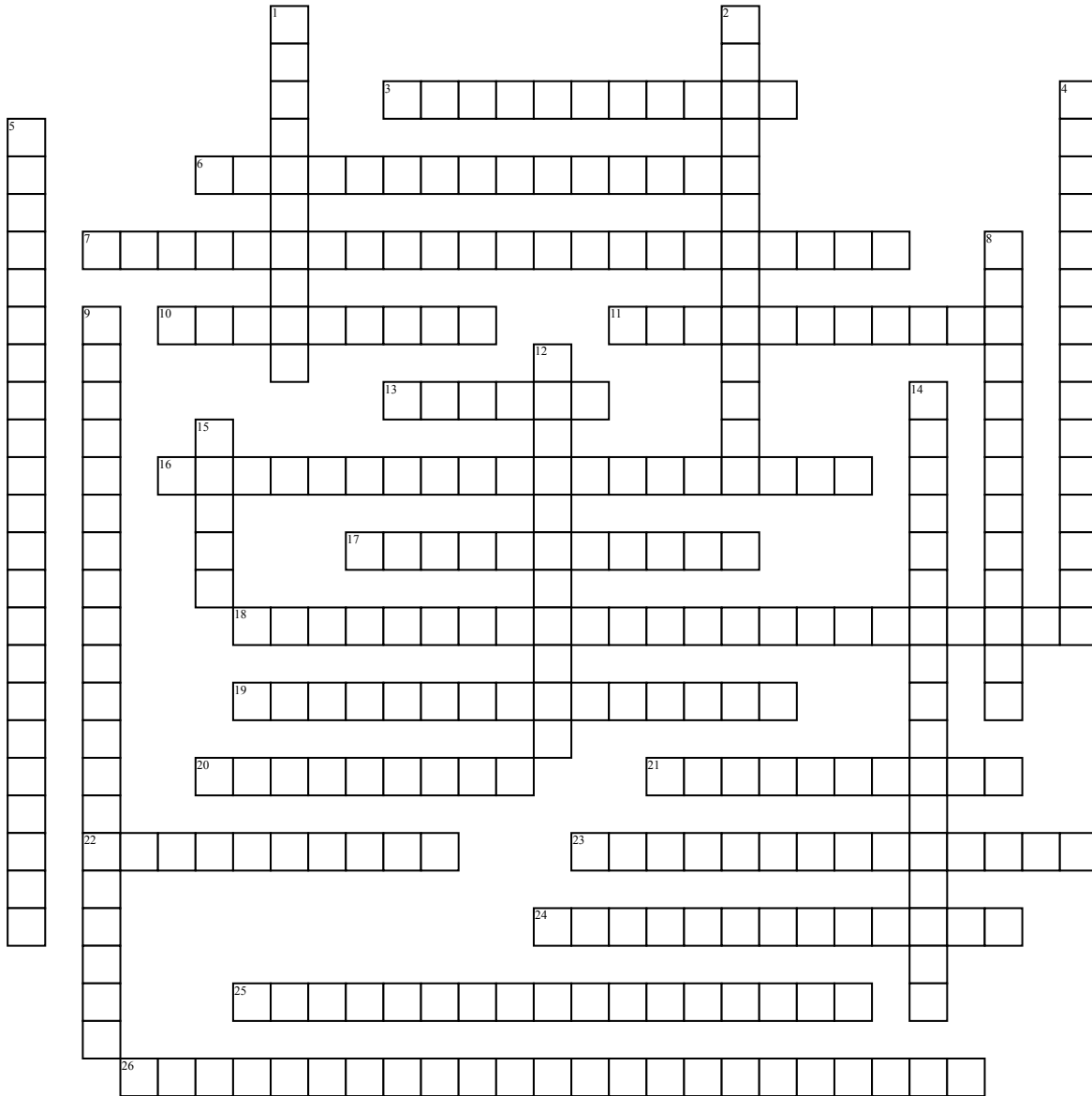


# Chapter 1 What is Sociology?



**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