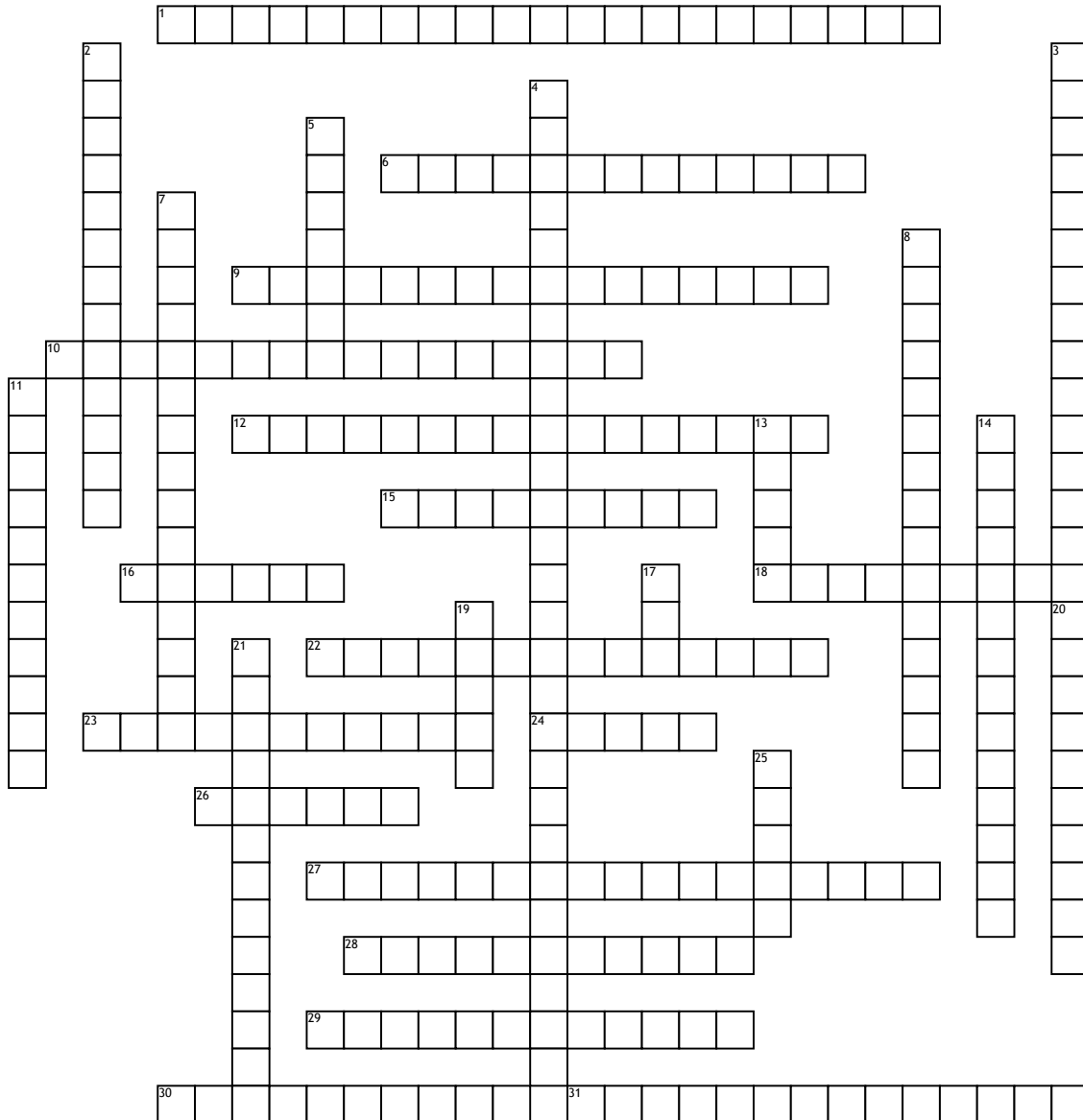


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Sociology Chapter 2



## Across

1. A debate in the social sciences about whether human behavior can be explained in biological/genetic (nature or cultural (nurture) terms
6. Theory, developed by Giddens, which argues that structure and action are equally significant in terms of our ability to understand the relationship between the individual and society
9. Theory that argues that our sense of self develops from how we are seen by others; we understand who we are looking in the 'mirror' of how others behave towards us
10. The domain assumptions of Marxism, for example, include economic exploitation and class conflict
12. More recent form of Marxism, that gives greater importance to cultural factors in explaining human behavior than traditional Marxism (where the emphasis is on economic relationships)
15. A stage in historical development characterized by things like industrialization, urbanization, and the development of science and reason
16. People who are important to us and whose opinions we value SIGNIFICANT
18. Interactionist perspective that analyses society and situations in terms of the subjective meanings people impose on objects, events and behaviors
22. Collective or group identities applied to important roles. Cultures classify, group, and give meaning to broad identities, such as male or female, that define how 'men' and 'women' are generally expected to behave
23. The culture of the masses, as opposed to the high culture of a ruling elite, characterized as simple worthless, mass-produced, and disposable

24. Socially acceptable ways of behaving when playing a particular role

26. Beliefs or ideas that are important to the people who hold them. Expresses a belief about how something should be
27. Cultural manipulation of individuals to produce particular social outcomes, such as gender equality
28. A culture within a larger culture. Take on many forms, such as religious groups, fans of a particular singer or actor, school gang, etc. Sub-cultures usually develop their own norms and values; although these do not necessarily conflict with those of wider cultures within which they exist
29. Sociological perspective focusing on individuals and how their interactions create and re-create a sense of society
30. Behaving in a socially acceptable way
31. An approach focused on the behavior of individuals that refers to three related perspectives (phenomenology, ethnomethodology, and symbolic interactionism), based on the concepts of social action.

## Down

2. Interactionist approach that argues that the social world consists of phenomena whose meaning is both negotiated and interpreted through interaction
3. Type of sociology focused on the study of individuals and small groups
4. The idea that our perception of what is real is created through a variety of historical and cultural processes rather than something that is fixed and naturally occurring. Different societies, for example, construct male and female identities differently
5. Established and accepted cultural practices and behaviors
7. Rewards and punishments designed to exert social control and enforce conformity to roles, norms, and values

8. Sociological approach that argues that all social interaction is underpinned by a search for meaning; if we can understand the meanings that people give to a situation we can understand their behavior in such situations. In this respect, it is possible to discover the nature of social order by disrupting it.
11. Repeated exposure to affluent lifestyles and desirable consumer goods that suggests that 'happiness' is something that can be bought
13. Expected patterns of behavior associated with each status that we hold, such as friend, pupil or teacher
14. Theory developed by and associated with Marxism that seeks to understand, criticize, and change the nature of capitalist societies or some feature of such societies
17. Criticism of the claim that human beings are simply the product of their socialization and that behavior can be understood as merely a response to external stimulation OVER-SOCIALIZED CONCEPTION OF
19. Fundamental assumptions on which a particular perspective or ideology is
20. An awareness of how others expect us to behave in given situations means that our sense of Self—who we believe ourselves to be—is created through social interaction and exchange
21. Process through which people learn the various forms of behavior consistent with membership of a particular culture. Young children, for example, must learn the roles, norms and values they will need to become a fully functioning member of their society, these are things children do not acquire 'naturally'
25. The ability to make others do what you want, even against their will