

## Study Guide for Final Exam

Exam 3 (final) will cover 7-12 and references of the examples of institutions from class

Deviance = any behavior that violates the social norms and values shared by the people in a particular culture

- norms vary, so deviance varies across societies
  - norms directly relate to and influence deviance in a society
  - deviance is NOT synonymous with criminal, a behavior can be deviant and legal or illegal and not deviant
  - **Durkheim** was very involved with deviance
    - main concern was the nature of society and social order
    - what factors hold a society together, and what factors destroy
    - he saw a society as a system made up of inter related parts
    - deviance is a symptom of society not working well together
  - **Merton** changed the meaning of anomie from lack of norms to a situation where norms do not match social structure
  - **Cloward & Ohlin** = opportunity theory
    - opportunity theory extended strain theory by pointing out that just as legitimate means to success
    - people commit the acts of deviance that they have access to.
- Opportunity and resources influence what can occur, ex: white collar crimes.

- Rational Choice Theory  
( a social exchange)

based on

- we all make rational choices
- we all have free will (chose between benefits and consequences)
  
- Goals of criminal justice system:
  - rehabilitation : diagnose & prescribe a person
  - deterrence: punishment to prevent future crime
  - incapacitation: isolation for protection of society
  - retribution: punishment as a consequence

Labeling Theory – based on relativity

\* nothing is inherited deviant

\* an act is deviant when its labeled deviant

-- labeling is a process of interaction between the labeler and the person being labeled

Institutions:

Family

Education

Religion

Politics

Economics

Rational choice theory

→ Max Weber said behavior occurs in four categories

1) behaviors oriented through higher values such as politics

2) behavior oriented toward habit

3) behavior oriented toward emotions

4) behavior oriented toward self interest

Main Concepts of the semester:

- microsociology: study of human behavior in context of face-to-face interaction

- macrosociology: study of large scale groups, organizations, or social systems

Variables:

- independent = variables that influenced are causes

- dependent = variables that are influenced are effects

Research:

- qualitative = observation & interviews

- quantitative = look for cause and effect of correlation. use variables

Norms = values are based on norms, they make up the laws of our society, norms are different in every culture

culture = anything that exists is culture

\* through socialization we learn what culture is

\* reflects ideas of society as a whole

\* culture is always changing

culture = knowledge, language, values customs & material objects that are passed from person to person

Norms → William G Sumner

- rules for behavior, they change over time

3 types

> folkways

> mores

> laws

Primary Groups – long lasting, emotional ties, only belong to a few, leadership concerning others' well being, not goal oriented

Secondary Groups – temporary, goal oriented, leadership is instrumental

Statuses

ascribed: born with these, have no choice over

achieved: effort to require

master: status that defines the person