

1. demography - the scientific study of population
2. population size - the number of people that live within the boundaries of a designated geographic area such as a planet, a country, a state, a country, or a city
3. population pyramids - give us a snapshot of a population at a given point in time; a series of horizontal bar graphs, each bar graph represents a different 5-year age cohort, two segments of each bar- one for males and the other for females [placed end to end]
4. census - enumeration, or counting of a population
5. birth rate - number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year
6. fertility rate - the number of children that would be born to a woman if: 1) she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and 2) bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rate
7. death rate - number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year
8. infant mortality rate - number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births in a given year
9. life expectancy - median number of years a person can be expected to live under current mortality conditions
10. ageism - prejudice and discrimination based on a person's age
11. migration - movement of people from one place to another; can be permanent, temporary, voluntary, or forced; can be international or internal; can occur as a result of push and pull factors
12. push factors - those which force a person to move; can include drought, famine, lack of jobs, persecution, over population and civil war
13. pull factors - those which encourage a person to move; can include a chance of a better job, better education, and a better standard of living
14. urbanization - a transformative process in which people migrate from rural to urban areas and change the way they use land, interact, and make a living
15. hydrocarbon society - a society in which the use of fossil fuels shape virtually every aspect of our personal and social lives
16. planned obsolescence - producing goods that are disposable after a single use, have a shorter life cycle than the industry is capable of producing, or go out of style quickly even though goods can still serve their purpose
17. social change - any significant alteration, modification, or transformation in the organization and operation of social activity
18. modernization theory - denotes the notion that pre-industrialized and poor countries could become, eventually, like the industrialized and rich countries; technological advancements and economical changes can enable changes in moral and cultural values
19. world systems analysis - unequal economic and political relationships in which certain industrialized nations and their global corporations dominate core of the world's economic system; even as developing countries make economic advances, they remain weak and subservient to core nations and corporations
20. state autonomy theory - the government of a country can use smart policies to change the country's position

21. global warming - a rise in Earth's average temperature due to an increasing concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere; research shows it is man-made
22. family - set of people related by blood, marriage, or agreed-upon relations who share primary responsibility for reproduction and caring for members of society
23. monogamy - form of marriage in which one woman and one man are married only to each other
24. serial monogamy - when a person has several spouses in his or her lifetime, but only one spouse at a time
25. polygamy - when an individual has several husbands or wives simultaneously
26. polygyny - marriage of a man to more than one woman at a time
27. polyandry - marriage of a woman to more than one husband at the same time
28. endogamy - specifies groups within which spouse must be found; prohibits marriage with members of other groups
29. exogamy - requires mate selection outside certain groups, usually family/certain kin
30. incest taboo - social norm common to all societies prohibiting sexual relationships between certain culturally specified relationships
31. homogamy - conscious or unconscious tendency to select a mate with personal characteristics similar to one's own
32. patriarchy - males are expected to dominate in all family decision making
33. matriarchy - women have greater authority than men
34. egalitarian family - family in which spouses are regarded as equals
35. kinship - state of being related to others
36. bilateral descent - both sides of a person's family are regarded as equally important
37. patrilineal descent - only the father's relatives are important
38. matrilineal descent - only the mother's relatives are important
39. institutional marriage - prevalence of individual farming households; marriage revolved around things like food production, shelter and protection from violence; an emotional connection with their spouse was not the central purpose of marriage
40. companionate marriage - 1850-1965; shift from rural to urban life; men increasingly engaged in wage labor outside of the home, which amplified the extent to which the two sexes occupied distinct social spheres; Americans looked to marriage primarily for love and companionship
41. self-expressive marriage - 1965-present; fueled by the countercultural currents of the 1960s; marriage is less an essential institution than an elective means of personal fulfillment
42. cohabitation - male-female couples who choose to live together without marrying
43. sacred - everything regarded as extraordinary and that inspires in believers deep and absorbing sentiments of awe, respect, mystery, and even fear

44. profane - everything that is not considered sacred, including things opposed to the sacred (such as the unholy, the irreverent, and the blasphemous) and things that stand apart from it (the ordinary, commonplace, unconsecrated and the bodily)
45. fundamentalism - rigid adherence to fundamental religious doctrines; found worldwide among most major religious groups
46. religious rituals - practices required or expected of members of a faith; worship, prayer, singing or chanting
47. religious experience - feeling or perception of being in direct contact with ultimate reality or of being overcome with religious emotion

ecclesiae - a formal part of the state and has most or all of a state's citizens as its members

denomination - separate from the state

sect - often conflicts with at least some of its norms and values

cult - at great odds with the norms and values of society

protestant ethic - followers of Protestant Reformation emphasized a disciplined work ethic, this-worldly concerns, and a rational orientation

Liberation theology - church should be used in political efforts to eliminate poverty, discrimination, and other forms of injustice

post-denominational society - a society in which people seek spiritual development outside of established religious organization