

## CHAPTER 14: FAMILY & MARRIAGE

Ambilineal- a type of unilateral descent that follows either the father's or the mother's side exclusively

Bigamy- the act of entering into marriage while still married to another person

Bilateral descent- the tracing of kinship through both parent's ancestral lines

Cohabitation- when a couple shares a residence but isn't married

Extended family- a household that includes at least one parent and child as well as other relatives like grandparents aunts uncles and cousins

Family life course- a sociological model of family that sees the progression of events as fluid rather than as occurring in strict stages

Family life cycle- a set of predictable steps and patterns families' experience

Family of orientation- the family into which one is born

Family of procreation- a family formed through marriage

Family- socially recognized groups of people who may be joined by blood, marriage or adoption and who form an emotional connection and an economic unit of society

Intimate partner violence- violence that occurs between people who maintain a romantic/sexual relationship

Kinship- a person's traceable ancestry (blood, marriage, adoption)

Marriage- a legally recognized contract between two or more people in a sexual relationship who have an expectation of permanence about their relationship

Matrilineal descent- a type of unilateral descent that follows the mother's side only

Matrilocal residence- a system in which it is customary for a husband to live with his wife's family

Monogamy- someone married to only one person at a time

Nuclear family- 2 parents and children living in the same house

Patrilineal descent- a type of unilateral descent that follows the father's line only

Patrilocal residence- a system in which it is customary for the wife to live with the husband's family

Polyandry- one woman married to more than one man

Polygamy- state of being married to more than 1 person

Polygyny- one man married to more than 1 woman

Shaken baby syndrome- medical symptoms like brain swelling and retinal hemorrhage resulting from shaking or impacting an infant's head

Unilateral descent- the tracing of kinship through 1 parent only

## CHAPTER 15: RELIGION

Animism- the religion that believes in the divinity of nonhuman beings, like animals, and objects in the natural world

Atheism- belief in no deities

Cults- religious groups that are small, secretive, and highly controlling of members and have a charismatic leader

Denomination- a large, mainstream religion that isn't sponsored by the state

Ecclesia- a religion that is considered the state religion

Established sects- sects that last but don't become denominations

Liberation theology- the use of a church to promote social change via the political arena

Megachurch- a Christian church that has a very large congregation averaging more than 2000 people who attend the weekly services

Monotheism- a religion based on belief of 1 deity

Polytheism- a religion based on multiple deities

Religion- a system of beliefs, values and practices concerning what a person holds to be sacred or spiritually significant

Religious beliefs- specific ideas that members of a particular faith hold to be true

Religious experience- the conviction or sensation that one is connected to "the divine"

Religious rituals- behaviors or practices that are either required for or expected of the members of a particular group

Sect- a small, new offshoot of a denomination

Totemism- belief in a divine connection between humans and other natural beings