

12050 – Exam 3 Review Sheet

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“Group Dynamics” (goes along with Turner, Chapter 11 & Collins, Chapter 3)

What is social influence? **One person’s behavior causes another person to change their behavior or actions**. What is informational influence? **A person believes what another is claiming**. What is normative influence? **A person pretends to believe with the other is claiming**.

** In his classic study of normative social influence, what did Solomon Asch find? **When in a group, people tend to go along with the group’s answer, even if it is obviously wrong (37 % of the time)**. **

What is obedience? **The action of complying to authority**.

** For the slide entitled “Stanley Milgram’s Infamous Experiments,” know the results from the survey that Milgram administered and know the results from his baseline experiment. **Voltage experiment: protestors by 135 volts, no obedience @ 300 volts. 1; 1000 would reach 450 volts.... 65% actually reached MAX voltage of 450 volts**. **

** In terms of the “Factors Affecting Obedience Rates” slide, which factor produced the highest obedience? **When the subject is a bi-standard (68.75 %)** Which two factors produced the lowest obedience rates? **When the learner demands to be shocked, contradictory commands (0%)** **

In Sheridan and King’s (1972) “puppy” study, what were their results for men and women? **Women were more likely to “shock” the puppy (submitted to authority)**

With reference to the Primetime investigation video that we watched in class, what do the results tell us about obedience in the United States today? **Majority of people obey upon just authority (Also see the slide entitled “Milgram’s Obedience Experiment Today.”) **People have a high tendency to obey regardless of the consequences** **

According to Collins in his chapter on “Paradoxes of Power,” what would you say is the most effective way to get someone to do something? Is giving them money effective? Is force effective? **Neither are effective... Creating commitment and solidarity to the group is vital. **

“Class Stratification” (goes along with Turner, Chapter 14)

When does stratification occur/exist? **When levels of a categoric unit are defined by varying shares of valued resources**

What four factors determine the degree of class stratification? **(1)How unequally resources are distributed (2) How recognizable social classes are (3) How much mobility occurs between classes (4) How permanent the classes are**

Which type of class system (open or caste) is less stratified? **Open class system**

Understand the main points of Karl Marx's analysis of stratification. **Stratification = class conflict. "Owners vs. workers ... Conflict perspective **

Understand the main points of Max Weber's analysis of stratification. **Class, Status, and Party. Complex, dimensions are independent**

** Understand the functionalist view of stratification, including the Davis-Moore Hypothesis and criticisms of it. **Integrating force / Criticisms; Justifies extensive inequality, Ignores means of gaining resources that have nothing to do with importance and difficulty. ****

Understand Bourdieu's analysis of classes and class factions, including his point that members of different factions often have more in common with each other than with other members of their own class. **3 levels based on access to valued resources: Dominant, middle and lower. 3 factions within each class: Dominant, Intermediate, and Dominated**

Know the reasons for chronic poverty in the U.S., including the 4 hurdles that block opportunities. **1. How unequally are resources distributed (quite unequally) 2. How distinctive are the classes (fuzzy) 3. How much mobility occurs between the classes (not very much). 4. How permanent are classes (unstable)**

"Gender Stratification" (goes along with Turner, Chapter 16)

_ Understand the four points describing sexual differentiation.

_ When does gender stratification occur? **When members of one gender category consistently receive more valued resources than members of another**

_ Understand the four explanations for gender stratification, including any criticisms. **1. Sociobiological theories; • Natural selection favored behaviors and social structures that best allowed parents and their offspring to survive and pass on genes/ Criticism: does not explain how people over time elaborate 2. Functional Theories; A sex-based division of labor was more likely than any other to efficiently meet the survival needs of early human/ Criticism; If women's roles are so functionally important, why do they command less prestige, power, and wealth 3. Conflict Theories; Between the roles of men & women. 4. Interactionist Theories; gender is learned and perpetuated over time through socialization**

"Ethnic Stratification" (goes along with Turner, Chapter 15)

Understand the following terms: Race, ethnicity, xenophobia, ethnic stratification, prejudice, and discrimination. **Race; A subspecies with distinct characteristics usually**

brought about by geographical isolation. **Ethnicity**; those behavioral, sub-cultural, and organizational differences that allow us to categorize members of a population as distinct. **Xenophobia**; Fear of that which is merely different from oneself. **Ethnic stratification**; cyclically feed one another and intensify, the process becomes more emotionally charged **Prejudice**; beliefs about the undesirable qualities of other people esp. in ethnic groups. **Discrimination**; The different treatment of people in a negative way, esp. within different genders and or ethnicity.

Understand the insights from Edward Tylor are pioneering work. Are sub/cultural traits learned or biological? **Learned**

** According to Turner, when does ethnic differentiation generate xenophobia? **When an ethnic group presents some type of "threat" to another** **

** Understand the results from Rogers and Prentice-Dunn's experiment on race, insult, and aggression. **People tend to favor their own race/ gender** **

"Religion" (goes along with Turner, Chapter 20; Collins, Chapter 2)

What are the two basic functions of religion? **1. To assure that norms are obeyed. 2. To reduce anxiety and deviant behavior**

What are the basic elements of all religions? **Profane – The everyday world that we directly experience / Sacred – The realm where supernatural "things" are thought to exist and operate**

** Understand Durkheim's, Weber's, and Marx's perspectives on religion. What do Weber and Durkheim agree about? **Durkheim; as society changes, religion change. Weber; As religion changes, society change. Marx; all aspects of social life (including religion) are directly determined by the "productive arrangements" of a society.** **
Weber and Durkheim agreed that; different types of societies go with different types of gods/religions**

How does Turner explain the rise of Evangelicalism in America? **People wanted a more conservative view on religion.**

_ What does the American Religious Identification Survey (ARIS) tell us about the percentage of Americans who do not follow any organized religion? **3rd largest religion group** Is the percentage increasing? **Fastest growing religion choice** Is it decreasing? Is it staying the same?

"Family" (goes along with Turner, Chapter 19 & Collins, Chapter 5)

_ How did Alfred Adler contribute to the line of theory and research on birth order? **1st to propose that one's birth order may have a lasting impact on a person's life.**