

TWELFTH EDITION

Introduction to Sociology

HENRY L. TISCHLER



about the author



HENRY L. TISCHLER

grew up in Philadelphia and received his bachelor's degree from Temple University and his masters and doctorate degrees from Northeastern University. He pursued

postdoctoral studies at Harvard University. His first venture into textbook publishing took place while he was still a graduate student in sociology when he wrote the fourth edition of *Race and Ethnic Relations* with Brewton Berry. The success of that book led to his authorship of *Introduction to Sociology*.

Tischler has been a professor at Framingham State University in Framingham, Massachusetts, for several decades. He has also taught at Northeastern University, Tufts University, and Montclair State University. He continues to teach introductory sociology every year and has been instrumental in encouraging many students to major in the field. His other areas of interest are race and ethnicity, and crime and deviant behavior.

Professor Tischler has been active in making sociology accessible to the general population and has been the host of an author interview program on National Public Radio. He has also written a weekly newspaper column called "Society Today" which dealt with a wide variety of sociological topics.

Henry Tischler divides his time between Boston and New York City. For forty two years he was married to Linda Tischler, a senior editor at a national magazine. He lost his wife in 2016. Tischler has a daughter Melissa, who is an associate partner and head of strategy at a consulting company, and a son Ben, who is an executive video producer.

Introduction to Sociology

Tischler: "My goal in this book is to demonstrate the vitality, interest, and utility associated with the study of sociology. Examining society and trying to understand how it works is an exciting and absorbing process. I have not set out to make sociologists of my readers ... but rather to show how sociology applies to many areas of life and how it is used in day-to-day activities. In meeting this objective, I have focused on two basic ideas: that sociology is a rigorous scientific discipline and that a basic knowledge of sociology is essential for understanding social interaction in many different settings, whether they be work or social. In order to understand society, we need to understand how it shapes people and how people in turn shape society.

Sociology is a highly organized discipline shaped by several theoretical perspectives or schools of thought. It is not merely the study of social problems or the random voicing of opinions. In this book, no single perspective is given greater emphasis; a balanced presentation of both functionalist theory and conflict theory is supplemented whenever possible by the symbolic interactionist viewpoint.

The book has received a great deal of praise for being cross-cultural in approach and for bringing in examples from a wide variety of societies. Sociology is concerned with the interactions of people wherever and whenever they occur. It would be shortsighted, therefore, to concentrate on only our own society. Often, in fact, the best way to appreciate our own situation is through comparison with other societies. We use our cross-cultural focus as a basis for comparison and contrast with U.S. society."

contents in brief

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about the twelfth edition

This edition has been revised to make it as current as possible and to reflect new developments in the field of sociology. The goal has always been to make the material accessible and make it possible for instructors to present an interesting and informative course.

Each chapter progresses from a specific to a general analysis of society. Each part introduces increasingly more comprehensive factors necessary for a broadbased understanding of social organization.

The material is presented through consistently applied learning aids. Each chapter begins with a chapter outline, learning objectives, then a thought-provoking opening vignette offers a real-life story of the concepts being covered. Key terms are presented in boldfaced type in the text (also listed at the end of each chapter with page references). Key concepts are presented in italicized type in the text. A summary of the learning objectives concludes each chapter. An integrated study guide follows each chapter. A full glossary is in the back of the book for further reference.

The following sample pages illustrate how each chapter is organized and some of the boxed features that appear.

part opener — this book is divided into four parts; each part opener lists the chapters it comprises as well as an overview

PART 1 The Study of Society

- Chapter 1 The Sociological Perspective
- Chapter 2 Doing Sociology: Research Methods

Congratulations. You are about to embark on an exciting voyage of discovery—one in which you will begin to understand society and social interaction. Why should you want to go on this expedition at all? Why should you want to study sociology? What can sociologists tell you about your life that you do not already know?

The first section of this book is designed to answer those questions and more. In Chapter 1, you will encounter the sociological perspective and discover that the sociological point of view causes us to look at the world in a different way. That is, sociology forces us to go beyond our own personal experiences to see the world through the eyes of others and to look for recurring patterns in the behavior of many individuals. This, you will discover, is what makes sociology a social science. There are a number of social sciences and, of course, all of them deal with people. In Chapter 1, you will learn how sociology is both different from and similar to these other disciplines. You will also discover how the sociological perspective was developed and employed by early sociologists, first in Europe, and then later in the United States. Like other social scientists, however, sociologists do not agree on the best way to organize their understanding of the social world.

Thus you will encounter the major theoretical perspectives used by sociologists. If people and their social behaviors vary widely, and sociologists cannot always agree on the best way to understand and interpret those behaviors, how do you know that sociologists really know anything at all? How can you trust what they tell you about how the social world works? One way is to see if the information is based on research that was done in a scientific manner, which is the subject of Chapter 2. In this chapter, you will explore the research process in order to develop criteria for evaluating sociological research, as well as understanding where researchers can go wrong. You will see how bias creeps into social research, and what steps sociologists take to try to avoid it. You will also examine important ethical issues in the collection and use of sociological data.

When you finish this section, you will have a basic understanding of what sociology is and is not, and how sociologists go about studying the social world. You will then be ready to use sociology to understand social behavior.



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1 The Sociological Perspective

Sociology as a Point of View

The Sociological Imagination
How Sociologists Do It: If You Are Thinking About Sociology as a Career, Read This
Is Sociology Common Sense?

Day-to-Day Sociology: How Long Do Marriages Last?
Sociology and Science
Sociology as a Social Science

How Sociologists Do It: What Is the Difference Between Sociology and Journalism?

The Development of Sociology

Auguste Comte
Harriet Martineau
Herbert Spencer
Karl Marx

Émile Durkheim
Thinking About Social Issues: Are College Students at High Risk for Suicide?
Max Weber
The Development of Sociology in the United States

Theoretical Perspectives

Functionalism
Conflict Theory
The Interactionist Perspective

Thinking About Social Issues: Social Interaction in the Internet Age
Contemporary Sociology
Theory and Research

Summary

chapter outline — content covered in the chapter



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After studying this chapter, you should be able to do the following:

- ▶ Understand the sociological point of view and how it differs from that of journalists and talk-show hosts.
- ▶ Compare and contrast sociology with the other major social sciences.
- ▶ Describe the early development of sociology from its origins in nineteenth-century Europe.
- ▶ Know the contributions of sociology's early pioneers: Comte, Martineau, Spencer, Marx, Durkheim, and Weber.
- ▶ Describe the early development of sociology in the United States.
- ▶ Understand the functionalist, conflict theory, and interactionist perspectives.
- ▶ Realize the relationship between theory and practice.



On a hot summer day, a woman wearing hospital scrubs and a backpack entered the maternity ward at Darnell Army Medical Center in Fort Hood, Texas. She went straight to the maternity ward and grabbed a beautiful two-day-old baby that was not hers and made for the exit. Very quickly she set off an alarm system, which produced a building lockdown. The woman panicked, left the baby, and raced out the door. Cameras captured her identity, and a few days later she was arrested.

The thief put a face on a fear that has grown among new parents, as well as hospitals—the fear that strangers are prowling hospital corridors waiting for the chance to steal a baby. Where has this fear come from? Since 1989 the National Center for Missing and Abducted Children has been promoting this danger with nine editions of a book known as “Guidelines on Prevention of and Response to Infant Abductions.” Hospitals have responded with alarm systems, security cameras, footprints and photographs of babies, blood samples, and color-coded staff badges that change regularly.

Is this a real danger? In actual fact, the chance that a nonfamily member will abduct a baby is extremely low. Over a 26-year period, only 267 attempts were made to steal a baby. During that time, 108 million babies were born. That makes the chance of a baby being stolen smaller than the chance of a lightning bolt coming through the window and hitting the baby.

The typical baby snatcher is a woman trying to salvage a romance. She fakes a pregnancy and hopes to convince her boyfriend the stolen baby is his. This misguided idea almost always fails. Parents also worry about a baby being switched with another baby. This

event seems to be even less common than baby stealing; it happens only a handful of times a year.

The fear of baby stealing is a direct result of press material from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). The NCMEC receives 30 million dollars from the federal government and another 10 million from donations. The CEO of the organization is paid nearly \$443,000 a year. Others who work there make six-figure salaries (American Institute of Philanthropy, Charity Rating Guide & Watchdog Report, December 2017). All of this necessitates that they justify their work, resulting in an exaggeration of the danger of baby stealing. In reality, the majority of state missing-children agencies show declining numbers. FBI statistics show fewer missing persons of all ages—down 31 percent between 1997 and 2011. In fact, all crimes against children, whether homicides, or sexual assaults have been going down (David Finkelhor, Washington Post, 2013).

Much of the information we read every day and mistake for sociology is actually an attempt by one group or another to influence social policy. Other information mistaken for sociology comes from attempts to sell books or efforts of television producers to present entertaining programs.

Given the constant bombardment of information about social issues, we could come to believe that nearly everyone is engaged in the study of sociology to some extent and that everyone has not only the right but also the ability to put forth valid information about society. This is not the case. Some people have no interest in putting forth true and objective information and are, instead, interested only in convincing us to support their position or point of view. In addition, some “researchers” do not have the training and skills required to disseminate accurate information about sociological topics such as drug abuse, homelessness, divorce rates, high-school dropout rates, and white-collar crime.

Sociologists have different goals in mind when they investigate a problem than do journalists or talk-show hosts. A television talk-show host needs to make the program entertaining and maintain high ratings, or the show might be canceled. A journalist is writing for a specific readership, which certainly will limit the choice of topics as well as the manner in which issues are investigated. On the other hand, a sociologist must answer to the scientific community as she or he tries to further our understanding of a topic. This is not high ratings but, rather, an approach to the issue being studied.

In this book, we ask you to go beyond what you have done before. You will learn about events, as well as everyday occurrences, and start to notice patterns you have seen before. After you are equipped



HOW SOCIOLOGISTS DO IT

If You Are Thinking About Sociology as a Career, Read This

Speaking from this side of the career-decision hurdle, I can say that being a sociologist has opened many doors for me. It gave me the credentials to teach at the college level and to become an author of a widely used sociology text. It also enabled me to be a newspaper columnist and a talk-show host. Would I recommend this field to anyone else? I would, but not blindly. Realize before you begin that sociology can be an extremely demanding discipline and, at times, an extremely frustrating one.

As in many other fields, the competition for jobs in sociology can be fierce. If you really want this work, do not let the herd stop you. Anyone with motivation, talent, and a determined approach to finding a job will do well. However, be prepared for the long haul: To get ahead in many areas, you will need to spend more than four years in college. Consider your bachelor's degree as just the beginning. Jobs that involve advanced research or teaching at the college level often require a PhD, which means at least four to six years of school beyond the BA.

Now for the job possibilities: As you read through information about careers in sociology, remember that right now your exposure to sociology is limited (you are only on Chapter 1 in your first college sociology text), so do not eliminate any possibilities right at the start. Spend some time thinking about each one as the semester progresses and you learn more about this fascinating discipline.

Most people who go into sociology become teachers. You will need a PhD to teach in college, but often a master's degree will open the door for you at the two-year college or high-school level.

Second in popularity to teaching are nonacademic research jobs in government agencies, private research institutions, and the research departments of private corporations. Researchers perform many functions, including conducting market research, public opinion surveys, and impact assessments. Evaluation research, as the last field is known, has become more popular in recent years because the federal government now requires environmental impact studies on all large-scale federal projects. For example, before a new interstate highway is built, evaluation researchers attempt to determine the effect the highway will have on communities along the proposed route.

This is only one of many opportunities available in government work. Federal, state, and local governments in policymaking and administrative functions also hire sociologists. For example, a sociologist

employed by a community hospital provides needed data on the population groups being served and on the healthcare needs of the community. Further, sociologists working in a prison system can devise plans to deal with the social problems that are inevitable when people are put behind bars. Here are a few additional opportunities in government work: community planner, corrections officer, environmental analyst, equal opportunity specialist, probation officer, rehabilitation counselor, resident director, and social worker.

A growing number of opportunities also exist in corporate America, including market researchers, pollsters, human resource managers, affirmative action coordinators, employee assistance program counselors, labor relations specialists, and public information officers, just to name a few. These jobs are available in nearly every field from advertising to banking, from insurance to publishing. Although your corporate title will not be “sociologist,” your educational background will give you the tools you need to do the job and do it well, which, to corporations, is the bottom line.

Whether you choose government or corporate work, you will have the best chance of finding the job you want by specializing in a particular field of sociology while you are still in school. You can become a crime and corrections specialist or become knowledgeable in organizational behavior before you enter the job market. Many demographers, who compile and analyze population data, have specialized in urban sociology or population issues. They may then also be equipped to help a community respond to neighborhood and environmental concerns.

Keep in mind that many positions require a minor or some coursework in fields other than sociology, such as political science, psychology, ecology, law, or business. By combining sociology with one or more of these fields, you will be well prepared for the job market.

What next? Be optimistic and start planning. As the American Sociological Association has observed, few fields are as relevant today and as broadly based as sociology. Yet, ironically, the career potential of this field is just beginning to be tapped. Start planning by reading the “Occupational Outlook Quarterly” (it is available online) published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, as well as academic journals, to keep abreast of career trends. Then study hard and choose your specialty. With this preparation, you will be well equipped when the time comes to find a job.



how sociologists do it — studies and information that help expand our knowledge of the social world

day-to-day sociology — boxed features that examine a trend or interesting sociological research that has a connection to students' lives

8 PART 1 THE STUDY OF SOCIETY

DAY-TO-DAY SOCIOLOGY
How Long Do Marriages Last?

A statement that has entered the realm of common sense is that 50 percent of all marriages in the United States end in divorce. As with many simple stereotypes, for certain groups this statement may be true, whereas for others it is not. Here's the crucial difference between sociology and popular wisdom: As sociologists, we don't automatically accept such easy pronouncements as fact. Like scientists—and sociology is, after all, a social science—we want proof, and we cultivate a healthy degree of skepticism until we get it. In a case such as this, we would look at research data to determine whether this statement is true. Has it been accurate at a certain point in time but not at another? Does it describe certain marriages and not others?

A look at the data show that most adults in the United States marry only once. The median length of marriage for women is 20.8 years. Twenty-seven states have a marriage length significantly longer than this median. Women in the middle and southern parts of the United States are among those with the longest marriages. Even when we look at second marriages for people who have been divorced, the median length of marriage is 14.5 years.

There are two probable reasons for marriages lasting longer than the popular press has led us to believe. First, there has been an increase in the age at which people marry. People who marry later have more stable marriages. Second, people who marry tend to be better educated than in the past, another factor leading to greater marital stability. Both of these facts combine to produce longer-lasting marriages and lower divorce rates. Another fact that will surprise people if they have been following only media reports is that the divorce rate has been declining over the last decade.

States with the longest median length of marriage

- ▶ Idaho
- ▶ Indiana
- ▶ Iowa
- ▶ Nebraska
- ▶ Utah

States with the shortest median length of marriage

- ▶ California
- ▶ Florida
- ▶ Maryland
- ▶ Nevada
- ▶ New York

Source: Elliott, Diana B., Tavia Simmons, and Jamie M. Lewis, 2010. "Evaluation of the Marital Events Items on the ACS" (www.census.gov/hhes/socdemo/marriage/data/acs/index.html).

16 PART 1 THE STUDY OF SOCIETY

THINKING ABOUT SOCIAL ISSUES
Are College Students at High Risk for Suicide?

Émile Durkheim would have been interested to learn that college students are much less likely to commit suicide than the same-aged people who are not in college. A study was done of 1,154 public and private four-year schools and the results showed that suicide rates were 40 percent lower than among the same-aged general population. It appears that colleges and university provide a protective environment (see Figure 1-2).

The potential for what Durkheim called egoistic suicide, which results from low social integration, becomes less likely in higher education environments because of the possible attachments a campus provides. A college or university typically provides support and community for its students—whether it be through orientation programs, resident advisor assistance, clubs and interest groups, or counseling. Even though university mental health programs are often understaffed, their very existence represents a type of resource that is less easily available to nonstudents.

Another reason why college and university students are less likely to commit suicide than others in their age group is that although guns are used in 60 percent of all suicides, campuses for the most part forbid the ownership of guns.

This is not to say that suicide on campus is not a serious problem. Advances in medications and treatments have made it possible for students with major depression, bipolar disorder, and even schizophrenia to attend college who would have not been able to do so in the past. For some of these students, the risk is that they may become overwhelmed by the college experience and have serious problems adjusting. For the vast majority of students, however, the higher education environment provides a strong potential for involvement and integration.

thinking about social issues — boxes that help students realize that most social events require close analysis and that hastily drawn conclusions are often wrong

our diverse world — boxed features that encourage students to think about sociological issues in a larger context and explore the global diversity present in the world

54 PART 2 THE INDIVIDUAL IN SOCIETY

25 percent of the adult population is infected with HIV/AIDS (CDC Global Health – Swaziland, accessed August 2017). According to Swazi culture, the king is expected to marry a woman from every clan. The king's 15 wives is still far fewer than the 70 wives his father had (Bearak, 2008).

The customs of our society make us frown on this type of behavior, but cultural relativism does not ask us to approve of these actions—only to understand them from the cultural context within which they occur. (See "Our Diverse World: Marriage to a Perfect Stranger.")

COMPONENTS OF CULTURE

The concept of culture is not easy to understand, perhaps because every aspect of our social lives is an expression of it and because familiarity produces a kind of nearsightedness toward our own culture, making it difficult for us to take an analytical perspective toward our everyday social lives. Sociologists find it helpful to break down culture into separate components: material culture (objects), and nonmaterial culture (rules and shared beliefs) (Hall and Hall, 1990).

OUR DIVERSE WORLD
Marriage to a Perfect Stranger

Anita Jain recalls that after learning the words *Anummy* and *pepa*, she learned *shadi*, the word for marriage in many Indian languages. Even though she is a college-educated journalist living in Brooklyn and is part of the singles dating scene, her father is active in finding her a husband. He spends hours on websites such as shadi.com, indianmatrimony.com, and punjabmatrimoy.com, posting ads describing his daughter and hoping to find the ideal husband for her. To most Indians of his generation, only two professions are legitimate for his future son-in-law—doctor or engineer.

Many Indians believe that people in the West make the process of finding a mate unnecessarily difficult. They cannot understand how a couple in America come together for years and still not get married. India's arranged marriage system works like you're in love. "Is it love when you're living together for seven years but your boyfriend refuses to propose because 'he's not ready'? Is it love when your family and friends hate him but you're crazy about him? How do you know?"

In an arranged marriage, instead of love being the motivator for marriage, it is commitment. People commit themselves to each other and let the feelings grow stronger throughout the marriage. Love comes after the marriage, and you will have a lifetime to get to know the person and learn to love him or her.

The Indian marriage is less a relationship between two people than it is between two families, especially between the women on both sides and the rest of the husband's family. It is common for the daughter to be part of a joint family that includes the husband's family, his brothers and their wives, and their parents. The marriage system works like

SUMMARY**What is unique about what sociologists do?**

Sociology is the scientific study of human society and social interactions. Sociologists seek an accurate and scientific understanding of society and social life. A great deal of social-issue information comes from sources that have an interest in developing support for a particular point of view.

What is the difference between sociology and the other major social sciences?

The main focus of sociology is on the group, not on the individual. A sociologist tries to understand the forces that operate throughout the society—forces that mold individuals, shape their behavior, and thus determine social events. The social sciences consist of all those disciplines that apply scientific methods to the study of human behavior. Although the areas of interest do overlap, each of the social sciences has its own area of investigation. Cultural anthropology, psychology, economics, history, political science, and social work all have some things in common with sociology, but each has its own distinct focus, objectives, theories, and methods.

How did sociology begin?

The need for a systematic analysis of society, coupled with the acceptance of the scientific method, resulted in the emergence of sociology. Sociology became a separate field of study in Europe during the nineteenth century. It was a time of turmoil and a period of rapid and dramatic social change. Industrialization, political revolution, urbanization, and the growth of a market economy undermined traditional ways of doing things.

Who were the early pioneers in sociology?

August Comte developed the new science, which he named sociology. He believed it would bring all the sciences together into a cohesive whole, thereby improving society. Herbert Spencer believed that every part of society served a specialized function necessary to ensure society's survival as a whole. During the nineteenth century, sociology developed rapidly under the influence of three other scholars of very different orientations. Despite their differences, however, Karl Marx, Émile Durkheim, and Max Weber were responsible for shaping sociology into a relatively coherent discipline.

Describe the early development of sociology in the United States.

In the United States, sociology developed in the early twentieth century. Its early growth took place at the University of Chicago, where the first graduate department of sociology in the United States was founded in 1890. The so-called Chicago school of sociology focused on the study of urban neighborhoods and ethnic areas and included many of America's leading sociologists of the period.

What are the major theoretical approaches in sociology?

Sociologists have developed several perspectives to help them investigate social processes. Functionalism views society as a system of highly interrelated structures that function or operate together harmoniously. Functionalists analyze society by asking what each part contributes to the smooth functioning of the whole. From the functionalist perspective, society appears to be quite stable and self-regulating. Critics have attacked the conservative bias inherent in this assumption.

Conflict theory sees society as constantly changing in response to social inequality and social conflict. For these theorists, social conflict is the normal state of affairs; social order is maintained by coercion. Conflict theorists are concerned with the issue of who benefits from particular social arrangements and how those in power maintain their positions.

The interactionist perspective focuses on how individuals make sense of, or interpret, the social world in which they participate. This perspective consists of a number of loosely linked approaches.

KEY TERMS

sociology **4**
 sociological imagination **5**
 science **7**
 scientific method **7**
 empiricism **7**
 social sciences **7**
 social Darwinism **12**
 social functions **19**
 manifest functions **19**
 latent functions **19**
 paradigms **19**
 functionalism **19**
 conflict theory **19**
 interactionist perspective **20**
 symbolic interactionism **20**
 middle-range theories **22**

study guide — an integrated study guide follows each chapter

CHAPTER ONE STUDY GUIDE**Key Concepts**

Match each of the following concepts with its definition, illustration, or explanation.

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Scientific method | f. Interactionist perspective | k. Egoistic suicide |
| b. Middle-range theory | g. Social cohesion | l. Altruistic suicide |
| c. Paradigms | h. Manifest function | m. Anomic suicide |
| d. Functionalism | i. Latent function | n. Applied sociology |
| e. Conflict theory | j. The sociological imagination | o. Social Darwinism |

- ___ 1. The degree to which people are bonded to groups and to the society as a whole
- ___ 2. The belief that inequality in society is the result of a natural selection based on individual capacities and abilities
- ___ 3. The ability to see the link between personal experiences and social forces
- ___ 4. Paradigm that proposes that different sectors of a society have different interests and focuses on how groups use resources to secure their own particular interests
- ___ 5. General views of the world that determine the questions to be asked and the important things to look at in answering them
- ___ 6. The use of sociological knowledge not just to understand problems in the real world but to solve those problems
- ___ 7. The paradigm that focuses on how people interpret and attempt to influence the social world
- ___ 8. Intended outcomes of an institution
- ___ 9. A process by which a body of scientific knowledge is built through observation, experimentation, generalization, and verification
- ___ 10. Explanations that focus on specific issues rather than on society as a whole
- ___ 11. The paradigm that emphasizes how elements of a society work (or do not work) toward accomplishing necessary functions
- ___ 12. Suicide caused by feelings of normlessness and confusion, the feeling that the rules of the game no longer make sense
- ___ 13. Unintended, unrecognized, but often useful consequence of an institution
- ___ 14. Suicide that results from the willingness to sacrifice one's own life for the good of the social group
- ___ 15. Suicide related to lack of involvement with others

Key Thinkers

Match the thinkers with their main idea or contribution.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| a. Auguste Comte | e. Émile Durkheim | i. W. E. B. Du Bois |
| b. Harriet Martineau | f. Karl Marx | j. Talcott Parsons |
| c. C. Wright Mills | g. Max Weber | k. Robert K. Merton |
| d. Herbert Spencer | h. Jane Addams | l. George Herbert Mead |

- ___ 1. Saw society as an organism; applied Darwin's idea of survival of the fittest to explain and justify social conditions of different individuals and groups
- ___ 2. African American sociologist, early twentieth century; militant opponent of racism and keen observer of its effects (*The Souls of Black Folk*)
- ___ 3. Theorist whose ideas provide the basis for symbolic interactionism
- ___ 4. American sociologist; developed concept of the sociological imagination
- ___ 5. Coined the term *sociology*; emphasized empiricism; thought society was evolving toward perfection
- ___ 6. American proponent of structural functionalism who saw social systems as complicated but stable interrelations of diverse parts

ancillary package

Supplements for the Instructor

- *Instructor's Resource Manual* includes:
 - learning objectives
 - chapter outline
 - key concepts and thinkers/researchers
 - lecture and classroom suggestions
 - student activities / Internet activities / video suggestions
 - annotated list of resources for students
- *Test Bank* files (to accompany the *Instructor's Resource Manual*) include:
 - multiple choice questions
 - true/false questions
 - essay questions keyed to each learning objective
- *PowerPoint* files: each chapter comes with a set of PowerPoint files as an additional source for teaching.

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