Sociology 210 (Freese): Reading Guide for material from the Giddens and Duneier textbook to help you prepare for the final examination

Guide for Weeks 13, 14, & 15

Questions below are taken from the website resource available at: [http://www.wwnorton.com/giddens/](http://www.wwnorton.com/giddens/). For each chapter, we have taken the questions that most resemble the substance and form of questions from the readings that you might expect to see on the final, and we have also added some “other points of importance” not covered in these quizzes. **We will not be taking any questions directly from these quizzes for the exams, but they should be pointing you toward the concepts and ideas that we most want you to attend to in the readings.** Also note that this guide is provided as a good faith effort to be helpful in your preparations for the exam; it does not in any way constitute a “contract” regarding what will and will not be on the exam (except that material placed in brackets and marked with a NO will definitely not be on the exam).

Chapter 16 – The Sociology of the Body: Health and Illness, Sexuality, and Aging

2 - What is the "socialization of nature"?
3 - What is "age grading"?
9 - In the United States in 1850 the proportion of the population over sixty-five was 5 percent. Today it is 12 percent. What is it estimated to be by 2020?
10 - Women in the United States have a longer life expectancy than men. What has happened to the difference in life expectancy in the twentieth century?
12 - Roughly how many more visits do women make than men to physician offices, hospital emergency rooms, and hospital outpatient departments? [also: Which gender more often reports poor health?]
14 - Colonialism often had a traumatic effect on native diets when commercial agriculture replaced production of native foods with cash crops. What was the impact on diet in the developed world?
17 - AIDS is an example of an illness as stigma. What is a "stigma"?
26 - Where do researchers come down on the issue of whether the elderly are adding healthy years to the end of their lives, or prolonging infirmity?

**Other points of importance:** Be sure to read sections on class- and race-based inequalities and health

Chapter 6 – Conformity, Deviance, and Crime

1 - What is deviance?
2 - What is Émile Durkheim's concept of anomie?
3 - What are conformists, innovators, ritualists, retreatists, and rebels?
4 - What does the National Crime Victimization Survey show?
5 - Which factors do sociologists believe explain why crime rates fell so dramatically in the 1990s?
7 - What is the theory of differential association?
8 - What was Robert K. Merton's theory of crime?
9 - What is the main criticism of the rational choice approach to crime?
12 - Crime is sociological in nature because
14 - What is the main disadvantage of programs based on the "broken windows" theory of crime?
15 - Who were "The Saints" and "The Roughnecks"?
16 - What is the "broken windows" theory of crime?
17 - Why did Émile Durkheim think a certain amount of crime was functional for society?
19 - What is "reintegrative shaming" and how does it work in Japan?
22 - What are the main criticisms of "labeling theory"?
24 - When does a particular deviant act become a crime?
25 - What is the essence of the rational-choice approach to crime?
Chapter 15 – Religion in Modern Society

1 - How do sociologists define "religion"?
10 - What is "animism"?
13 - What is a "millenarian" movement?
19 - Which major sociological thinker made the distinction between “the sacred” (objects such as crosses, bibles, and jewelry that have a direct spiritual connection to the divine) and “the profane” (the ordinary objects of everyday life, such as chairs, tables, and sinks)?
22 - What's the difference between (1) a sect and (2) a cult?
23 - According to Weber's definition of a charismatic leader, which of the following figures does not have "charisma"? [you wouldn’t have to answer a question about this with reference to specific historical figures; you should also look at the book’s discussion of the routinization of charisma]
29 - What is the sociological definition of secularization?
30 - According to Chaves and Gorski, is the United States a secular society?

Chapter 18 – Social Change and Social Movements

4 - What is the sociological relationship between collective behavior, crowds, mobs, and riots, and social movements?
5 - What is a "social movement"?
6 - What is the theory of "relative deprivation"?
10 - When did the first groups actively organize to promote women's rights?
13 - What was the social function of lynching?
15 - What's the difference between (1) Le Bon's view of crowds and (2) Richard Berk's?
16 - What is wrong with the argument of postindustrial theory that there has been a paradigm shift from manufacturing to services?
19 - Which of the following pairs represent (1) a "reformative" social movement and (2) an "alterative" social movement?
21 - Tilly argues that revolutions are the result of deliberate attempts to bring about change. By contrast Skocpol argues:
28 - According to Tilly, who most often initiates violence in the course of collective protest?
29 - What is the "double-interest" that social movements hold for sociologists?

Other points of importance: transformative vs. reformatory vs. redemptive vs. alterative; resource mobilization; [NO: focused crowd, section on Touraine’s “Fields of Action”, sections on “Toward a Postindustrial Society,” “The End of History” and “The Risk Society” (although these are interesting)]