Soc.100 / Hicks Marlowe / Fall 2009 / Exam 2 Objective Review

50 questions (7-10 per chapter). all multiple-choice with distinct choices

Note: Bring two # 882-E scantron forms, a #2 pencil, and a good eraser to the Exam

Chap. 06: Societies to Social Networks - Major types of societies. First societies to: develop permanent settlements; systematically subjugate women. The technological “revolutions” associated with each major transformation in societies. Major types of groups (primary vs secondary, in-group vs out-group, reference). Basic leadership styles. Main findings of the Asch’s study and Milgram’s “shock” experiment. Groupthink and its effects. Terms: social networks, group dynamics, dyad, clique, coalition, electronic community.


Chap. 09: Global Stratification - Major systems of stratification (slavery, caste, estate, class), dimensions of each, how people get into different levels of each. Marx vs Weber’s dimensions of stratification. Functionalist vs conflict theory perspectives on stratification. How elite groups maintain stratification. Characteristics of most industrialized vs industrializing vs least industrialized nations - and the relative population distribution of each. Colonialism vs world system vs culture of poverty theories of global stratification. Terms: social stratification, colonialism, globalization, multinational corporation.

Chap. 10: Social Class in the United States - Characteristics (i.e., nature, patterns) of the main dimensions of social class (wealth, power, prestige). Mills’ power elites. Lenski’s status inconsistency theory. Updates of Marx and Weber’s perspectives on class structure. Consequences of being in different class levels (e.g., physical and mental health, family life, education, religion, political attitudes, crime, new technology). Characteristics of different social mobility terms: intergenerational, upward vs downward, structural, exchange – importance of structural mobility. Dimensions used to calculate the poverty level. Groups (racial/ethnic and age) with the largest percent in poverty (Fig.10.6). Competing explanations of why people are in poverty. Effects of 1996 Welfare Reform. Terms: social class, wealth vs income, status, feminization of poverty and its effects, culture of poverty, Horatio Alger myth.
