

**Soc 110, Fall 2009**  
**Study guide for Exam 3**

*On this exam you may bring one page of notes (front & back OK) that you may consult during the exam.*

**LECTURES**

**Deviance**

1. How do sociologists use this term? How is it related to crime & social control?
2. Why do we say that deviance is a judgment about behavior rather than something that is inherent in behavior?
3. How is the principle in #3 illustrated by 1) the Sambians, 2) changes in conceptions of homosexuality, and 3) changes in the parenting practices of western societies?

**Crime & neighborhood social disorganization**

1. What did Clifford Shaw & Henry McKay find in their study of delinquency rates in Chicago?
2. What theories grew out of their findings? Which theory or theory is relevant to the rise of organized crime?
3. What is the gist of collective efficacy theory? (Shaw & McKay called it social disorganization, the flip side of collective efficacy)
4. How is collective efficacy theory different from theories that focus on the motives of individual offenders?
5. What have these studies revealed about the characteristics of high-crime neighborhoods?
6. If I want to find out how neighborhood solidarity affects the crime rate, why should I control other variables such as age and socioeconomic status?

**Social stratification**

1. What is social stratification? How is it different from a simple dominance hierarchy?
2. How are caste & class systems different?
3. What are the characteristics of the Indian caste system?
4. How many classes are usually identified in the U.S., and what distinguishes them?
5. How are “life chances” related to one’s position in the stratification system?
6. What is socioeconomic status (SES) and how is it typically measured?
7. What are the characteristics of a true class system, as opposed to a system in which people simply differ in their SES?
8. Why are the boundaries between classes in the U.S. indistinct?

**Race & stratification –the origins of the “underclass”**

1. What are the characteristics of this class?
2. If you went to the African-American section of Chicago in 1945 and again in 1980, how would it have changed?
3. Why is Southern society before the civil rights movement considered a caste system?
4. Why did separate black & white class systems develop in the South? What did the black class system look like?
5. What were the push & pull factors that caused African-Americans to leave the South and head to Northern cities?
6. There have been two major African American migrations from the South to the North. When did these occur? What caused people to move north, and who was most likely to move in each case?
7. What kind of class structure developed among African Americans in the North?
9. What problem faced the second wave of migrants that the first arrivals didn’t have to deal with?

10. How did the social & cultural capital of the migrants change during these two migrations? How did this change affect the neighborhoods where migrants settled?
11. How were black migrants similar to the Jewish and Italian immigrants who had preceded them?
12. How did urban renewal programs in the 1950s & 1960s affect African American neighborhoods?
13. What was the next great migration? When did it occur and what caused it? Who left & who got left behind?
14. Know what all this has to do with the origins of the “underclass.”
15. Recently cities have been tearing down the “projects” built in the ‘50s & ‘60s and dispersing residents to new neighborhoods. How has this affected crime rates?
16. Terms & names: sharecropper, social capital, cultural capital, culture of poverty, Brown v. Board of Education (what & when)

## **TEXTBOOK**

### **Ch. 8, Deviance**

1. What are deviance, crime, and social control?
2. Understand the 3 points on p. 192 about the social foundations of deviance, and how they relate to my lecture on deviance.
3. How can deviance be functional?
4. Know the gist of these theories:
  - a. strain
  - b. subcultural deviance
  - c. labeling (primary & secondary, medicalization of deviance)
  - d. differential association
  - e. control
5. Know the gist of the conflict perspective on crime.
6. Most criminological theories are intended to explain ordinary street crime. Are any of these theories relevant to white collar, corporate, or organized crime?
7. What are the 3 types of crime?
8. What do victimization surveys reveal about the validity of official statistics?
9. How do U.S. crime rates vary by age, gender, social class, and race/ethnicity?
10. How does crime in the U.S. compare with crime in other countries?
11. Gift: no questions on the criminal justice system!

### **Ch. 10, Social Stratification**

1. What is social stratification? Stratification in a nutshell: p. 246. How are the people at different levels different from each other?
2. How are caste & class societies similar & different?
3. What is a racial caste system?
4. Are you more likely to find caste systems in rural agricultural societies or in urban-industrial or post-industrial societies? Why do you think that is?
5. How did industrialization change the stratification systems in the UK and Japan?
6. Was the Soviet Union the classless society it claimed to be?
7. As I said in class, stratification rarely has to be maintained by force. How does the concept of ideology help explain why?
8. Know the gist of the functionalist & Marxist theories of stratification, and Macdonald’s criticisms of each.
9. How was Weber’s view of stratification different from the Marxist perspective? How does the concept of socioeconomic status (SES) reflect Weber’s view?
10. How has technology transformed stratification systems?

11. Know what the Kuznets curve is and its implications for rural societies that are beginning to industrialize.
12. For one view the future of U.S. stratification, check the box on pp. 266-267.
13. Know all the concepts listed on p. 268

#### **Ch. 11, Social class in the US**

1. What are the primary dimensions of inequality in the U.S. stratification system?
2. Be familiar with the various classes described by Macionis.
3. How does class standing influence our everyday lives and opinions?
4. Know the types of social mobility.
5. What are the distinguishing features of mobility in the U.S.?
6. Are opportunities for upward mobility expanding or contracting? (pattern hasn't changed since this edition was written)
7. Which people are most likely to be poor in the U.S.?
8. Be familiar with the argument over the causes of poverty (and how this relates to my lectures on the urban underclass)
9. What are the conservative & liberal arguments about welfare programs?

#### **Ch. 12, Global Stratification**

1. How do high, medium, and low income countries differ from each other?
2. What are the main characteristics of poverty & the poor in the poorest countries?
3. Know the gist of the modernization & dependency theories of global stratification.

#### **Ch. 14, Race & Ethnicity**

1. What are racial & ethnic minorities? What's the difference between race & ethnicity?
2. How are prejudice & discrimination different?
3. What are the major theories of prejudice?
4. What is institutional discrimination?
5. Look at the diagram on p. 363. What process is going on here? (described in my lectures on social interaction for the last exam)
6. Know the four main ways that racial & ethnic majorities deal with minority groups: pluralism, assimilation, segregation, & genocide.
7. Among the many minorities in the U.S. you should at least be familiar with the main features of these: Native Americans, WASPs, African Americans, Chinese & Japanese Americans, and the main distinctions among Hispanic Americans.