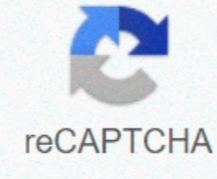




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## Classical and contemporary sociological theory 3rd edition pdf

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Marxist workers refer to middle-class capital owners as proletariat. \*b. bourgeoisie. Classes are groups of individuals who share a common position in relation to their religious affiliation the way they interpret the world\*c. production forces how they consume products for Marx, which of the following is a catalyst for social change and the first engine of history? the bourgeoisie production forces alienating \*d.class the Marx fight refers to employees without property as \*a. proletariat bourgeoisie veblehen Marx used the consciousness of the term class to refer to: \*a. an awareness on the part of the working class of their common relationship with the means of production alienation of the working class the false ideology of the working class the working sense of middle class law According to the authors , Karl Marx's basic theoretical orientation would fall into the category: nonrational, collective, collective rational, individual \*d. rational, collective According to Marx's materialistic conception of history, ideas or consciousness is determined by the fetishism of the forms of legitimate authority \*c. forces and production relationships; what do individuals produce and produce the conceptual categories by which we order the experience whose theory is Marx's reversal when they assert that Life is not determined by consciousness, but by life consciousness? Antonio Gramsci Friedrich Engels \*c. Georg W.F. Hegel What term does Marx refer to when the production process and the results of our work confront us as a dominant power? production class combat forces \* c. alienation What is Marx referring to when he writes The Universality of His Property is the omnipotence of his being? power \*b. Marx money states that the capitalist class will produce its own gravediggers. For Marx, who are these excavators? bourgeoisie of the new It's not like, proletariat What will become a fetter for the continuous development of means of production? class struggle of ownership over production \*c. social relations of production According to Marx, the standard on which the value of goods is based is the degree of utility of the goods \*b. the length of work required to produce the goods the level of exploitation experienced by the worker the exchange of private property required to update a Marx scholarship defined the excess value as the difference between the number of workers and the number of products produced \*b. the difference between what workers earn for their work and the price or value of the goods they produce the difference between the number of workers and the number of consumers in the same market the difference between what workers earn throughout competing companies in the same market Marx argues that fetishizing goods creates the necessary conditions for the development of class consciousness and , thus, sparking the communist revolution \* b. leads us to the magical attribute , the personal transformation of properties into the goods we buy causes workers to equip machines with human qualities and attribute to the technology the source of their exploitation, and the production of goods increases the excess value produced during the production process The exchange cycle for the typical employee, as outlined by Marx, resembles the model? M-C-M-C-M-C \*c.C-M-C Raw materials, production machinery or even more general money, within Marx's economic framework, are all considered commodities \*c. capital Which classical sociological theorist wrote Family Origin, private property, and state? Karl Marx Emile Durkheim \*c. Friedrich Engels 20. The origin of the family, private property, and the state has which of the following as a foundation for its conception of history? Hegelianism \*b. Materialism In the origin of the family, private property, and state, what term is used to refer to the hunting period jointly organized and collecting societies? stage of barbarism mechanical solidarity \*c. the state of savagery What form of family led to a new division of labour in which man received the exclusive property of the means of production? \* a. Association of polygyny family polygamy marriage group According to Engels, which of the following eventually became the decisive center of power in a civilized society? bourgeoisie \*b. the State of Marx believed that capitalism was a morally good system, but that, from an economic point of view, he was doomed to fail. True \*b. The false Marx believed that capitalism was a necessary stage in the transition to socialism/communism. \*a. True After the authors discussed, Marx's basic theoretical orientation could be declared individualistic and irrational. True \*b. False Superstructure consists of everything non-economic, would be legal, Systems. \*a. Marx's true arguments stem from his agreement with Hegel on the basis of the real progression of human societies. True \*b. The dominant economic class controls only the means of material production of a company. True \*b. False It will be the proletariat that suffocates on the overabundance of goods produced by ever-growing industrial efficiency. True \*b. False From Marx's perspective, gravediggers are a class-conscious proletariat. - a. Real capitalists get their profits from the excess value that workers earn for them. \*a. True The two factors of a commodity according to Marx are its use and excess values. True \*b. False Engels is credited with Family Origin, Private Property and State, because at the time Marx was hiding from his exile. True \*b. False barbarism is marked by the domestication and rearing of animals for food, the development of irrigation techniques for the cultivation of crops and iron ploughs for the cultivation of large fields. \*a. True One of the most important changes affecting gender relationships according to Family Origin, Private Property and State is the overturning of mother-right lines of descent. \* a. True According to the origin of the family, private and state property, monogamous marriage has provided women with freedom, honor, and respect lacking in the backward period of barbarism. True \*b. False Many anthropologists and historians believe that the ethnographic and historical portrayal of the premodern family is the true power behind the Origin of the Family. True \*b. False type: E What role does private property play in Marx's discussion of the inevitable communist revolution? \*a. Varies. It must discuss the role of private property in a capitalist system v. community ownership. Presents a detailed description of the types of property that Marx identifies. We must mention the owners of the property and the owners of the work, and what each means for the communist revolution that it does not mean to the capitalist type: E What role does class consciousness according to Marx play in the evolution of society? \*a. Knowledge of the place in the society scheme as: You must list what makes class distinctions; It must list and define the evolution of society. Describing the sequence of this evolution and each phase. Type: Is it according to Marx's materialistic conception of history, what is the relationship between property and ideas or consciousness? \*a. List how a property that owns affects the view that part of humanity has. List examples of property, ideas and what people are aware of and be so. Describe the relationship of the two. Type: E Explain the following types of alienation under capitalism, as outlined by using concrete examples: man-to-man of class. man from nature-from the natural resources that depends for the production of goods. man by himself- from what he does and from what is one. \*a. Varies. Defines and describes each of the types of alienation that delineate what sets them apart as types. Type: It's What Marx Means When You Write... money is thus the object of eminent possession? \*a. Varies. They discuss the relationships that money has with ownership of goods, labour, means of production. Type: E Discuss Marx's concept of commodity fetishism from Capital. \*a. Varies. Examples of needs over wants, modern days and/or from Marx's time. Type: Explain the role that mating families and monogamy play in subjugating women in civilized society. \*a. Varies. Discuss internal servitude sumentance and who serves who and for what reasons. The role of women in the family unit and their relative position towards male counterparts. Type: It's when most people discuss Marx every day, in what context is his work discussed? It's the common understanding of Marx's work, right. Be specific. \*a. Varies. Capitalist basher, who was adamant against capitalism. So far, scientists disagree with political pundits that Marx hated or was against capitalism and explains how this. Discussing Marx is misquoted. Type: It's Define Hegel's dialectic process. Explain its significance in relation to Marx's theory of history. It also explains its significance on Marx's basic theoretical orientation. \*a. Hegel saw change as the engine of history. For Hegel, the change was driven by a dialectical process in which a certain state of being or idea contains in it the seeds of an opposite state of being or an opposite idea. Conflict resolution still produces a new state of being or idea. This synthesis, in turn, forms the basis of a new contradiction, thus continuing the process of change. The essence of reality lies in thought or ideas, because it is only in and through the concepts that order our experiences that our experiences, as such, are known. Reality is a product of our conceptual categories or consciousness and thus has no existence independent of our own construction. Type: It defines Marx's concept of species being. Discuss its significance in relation to its concept of alienation. Use specific quotes from Economic Manuscripts for support. \*a. For the employee, the work is alienating, as it serves exclusively to provide the means (e.g. money) to maintain its physical existence. In the workplace representing an end in itself- an activity that expresses our ability to shape our lives and our relationships with others- private ownership of the means of production reduces the role of the worker to that of rotate in a car. The worker is an object that performs routinized tasks. Put in another way, for Marx, working only for money- and not for the creative potential of work is similar to your soul. Type: E Explain in detail the general formula of Marx's capital. In your explanation define and refer to the connection goods and the excess value have to the general formula. \*a. A Marx exchange cycle labeled M-C-M. By definition, the capitalist enters into economic exchange that already possesses capital (raw materials, machinery for production) or, in general, money (M). Seeking to expand his business and profits, the capitalist turns his money into a commodity (C) by purchasing additional machines, raw materials or labor. The capitalist then uses these goods to produce other goods that are then sold for money (M). Therefore, the meaning of the slogan, It takes money to make money. For the proletariat, the exchange cycle takes an inverse path. Let's get a typical employee, for example. Type: It's Explain Marx's line a commodity is therefore a mysterious thing, simply because in it the social character of people's work appears to them as an objective character stamped on the product of this work... \*a. Commodity fetishism refers to the distorted relationship between individuals and the production and consumption of goods. However, in fetishizing goods, Marx claims that we treat the goods we buy as having magical powers. We lose sight of the fact that we create goods and, by doing so; to give them a power over us that, in reality, they do not possess. Fetishization of commodity production also prevents workers from holding capitalists accountable for their growing discontent. Instead, workers will attribute the source of their growing exploitation not to the capitalists who benefit from it, but to the new technology. Type: E Summarizes the main points of Engels's Family Origin, Private Property, and State. What weaknesses are present in this theory? What are the strengths of this theory (which you feel are still valid today)? \*a. Varies. The organization of societies is determined both by the production of the means of existence and by the reproduction of the species. Engels argued that prehistoric societies went through two stages of development: savagery and barbarism. Group marriages were replaced by a family of pairs consisting of a man, a woman and their children. The emergence of the mating family led to a new division of labour in which man assumed responsibility for obtaining food and, with it, ownership of the means of production. Man's power has been further strengthened by toppling the mother-right descent lines. The laws of inheritance will henceforth be attributed through the male, not the woman. For Simmel, the essence of society lies in the relationships between the forces of production \* b. the interactions between individuals and groups the interactions between foreigners religion and society Simmel Simmel society and the individuals who make up it constitute an exchange value of interdependent singularity foreign society \*d. Simmel duality was not necessarily interested in the interaction itself, but rather in the \_\_\_\_\_ in which the interaction takes place. Content sociability \* c. forms that modern, functionally specific organizations require only part of the self illustrating which of simmel's concepts? Sociability conflict \*c. Web Association Simmel defines the tragedy of culture as: Source of economic value for goods and objectives. Domination of the individual will through the products of human creativity. \*c. End of economic exchange. Society moves from the rural town to the metropolis. The impersonality and generalization of money as a means of exchange transforms the nature of forms \*b. the nature of social interaction the nature of conflict the nature of the basic theoretical orientation of the stranger Simmel, as established by the authors, is nonrational, collective \*b. Nonrational, Individual Rational, Collective Rational, Individual According to Simmel, the source of value is money \*b. sacrifices the amount of work time needed to produce an intrinsic good good good or product For Simmel, the source of economic value is: Determined in interaction \*b. The measure of sacrifice necessary to achieve the goods or objectives Listed on the price label of an asset In relation to the goods or objectives Simmel's orientation on the question of economic value would be classified as: \*a. individual, individual unreasonable, collective rational, collective irrational, rational Which of the following would not be considered a positive function of the conflict? makes it possible to endure people who dislike us or who have power over us. is a sign of deeper emotional and caring relationships leading to feelings of indifference between individuals \* d. produces solidarity and greater integration within a group A positive function of conflict is to: Create discord within a group. \*b. Achieving unity in an interaction by solving divergent dualisms. Annihilate one of the warring parties. Finish the county. Which of the following cannot occur under Simmel when people face obstacles bearing a conflict measure? Feelings of solidarity of group harmony of interest of cooperation \* d. distraction Simmel defines sociability as: \* a. The form of play of association The purest and most concentrated form of all human interaction The duality between conformity and differentiation The highest conception has indicated a certain type of sociability that embodies the duality of social life discussed in the chapter is the form \*b. flirt An important element of sociability that contributes to its quality without frictions is: \*a. the democratic nature of the organizational nature procedural nature policy \_\_\_\_\_ the social type that is both close and far at the same time. Another person Punk Metropolitan \* d. Stranger In claiming that the alien is near and far at the same time, Simmel finds that the alien does not stay long in a particular community shares many similarities with those with whom he interacts is unable to provide important services to the community \*d. share only the most general or common characteristics with those he interacts with which of the following was the classic example of the alien for Simmel? African-Americans \* b. Jewish Chinese Chinese Americans South African Simmel claims that fashion \*a. simultaneously express individuality and conformity requires the upper classes to adopt the styles of lower classes becomes more fashionable, as more people adopt the style are restricted in their development of practical concerns In discussing the concept of fashion, Simmel states that fashion spreads, becomes more exclusive \* b. gradually goes to its doom \* c. increases its potency \* d. mimics religion In Metropolis and Mental Life , Simmel argues that the metropolitan person adopts a blasé attitude. By blasé attitude he means: An intensification of emotional reactions A non-intellectual approach to life \*c. A psychological device that protects the individual from becoming overwhelmed by the intensity of city life An attitude necessary to promote a rich emotional life The metropolitan person is bombarded with sensory impressions that cause him to adopt, out of necessity, an approach to life \_\_\_\_\_ emotional \*b. intellectualized Which of the following combines with the blasé attitude to prevent the development of an emotionally meaningful life? anomie \* b. the monetary economy verstehen the forces of production is Simmel's analysis of urban life similar to the work of Marx and Weber? all embrace post-modernism all criticism of feudalism \* c. all criticism of modernity all embraces industrialization Simmel believes society and the individuals who compose exist as interdependent duality. \*a. True sociologists who follow Simmel's perspective focus on the content of interactions. True \*b. Simmel's false tragedy of culture is reminiscent of Marx's fetishism of commodities. \* a. True According to Simmel, the source of value is the power of work. True \* b. False From Simmel's perspective conflict can provide positive benefits for individuals and society. \*a. True Form of

