This study guide provides the basic ideas/concepts/terms that you ought to know for the final exam. These are not answers; they are things you need to be familiar with.

GENERAL:
- The problem of order
- The origins of sociology
- Modernization
- The three “revolutions”
- Social structure
- Dimensions of social organization
  (integration and regulation)
- Social facts
- The structure of suicide
- Types of suicide
- Social Structures: Altruism, egoism, anomie, fatalism
- Egoism as index of modernity
- Transition to modernity
- Division of labor
- Sociological imagination
- Private troubles and public issues
- Social relationship/social tie
- Social solidarity/social cohesion
- Tragedy of the commons
- Gemeinschaft and gesellschaft
- Social influence on individual behavior
- The status syndrome
- The health gradient

METHODS
- Theory
- Social scientific process
- Concepts
- Ideal Types
- Research
- Correlation
- Causal Mechanism
- Selection and influence
- Experiments

NETWORKS, Roles, and Groups:
- primary and secondary groups
- similarity, influence, and interdependence
- sociological groups
- social relationships

social network
Balance theory
Transitivity
Social exchange and economic exchange
Norm of reciprocity
Escalation
Roles and the generation of roles
Role sets/role pairs
Values and norms
Class-for-itself and class-in-itself
Dissonance
Redundant relations
Agreement and conformity
Asch’s study of conformity
Attributes
Principle of homophily
Law of liking
Law of conformity
Law of agreement
Contact theory
Inequality and prejudice
salience of attributes
tipping points

INEQUALITY:
- hierarchy formation
- symmetric and asymmetric relations
- balanced opposition
- linear hierarchy
- ranked strata systems
- Intergroup conflict
- Assimilation and accommodation
- prejudice and inequality
- Allport’s contact theory
- Equality and the decline of prejudice
- reference groups and reference group theory
- Equality of opportunity and equality of outcome
- The status syndrome
- The health gradient
STRATIFICATION:
Weber’s three dimensions of stratification
Marx’s conception of class
Class consciousness
Stratification in industrial, agrarian, and traditional society
The distinction between ascribed status and achieved status
Upward and downward mobility
Systems of intergenerational mobility (exchange and structural mobility)
Pure inheritance systems
Status inconsistency and status inconsistency theory
Occupational prestige scores
Relationship between purity, class, and power
Income inequality in the US
Measuring inequality
Bobos
The New Pecking Order

Pygmalion in the classroom
the plasticity of IQ
in-school and in-class tracking systems
the status attainment model
standardized testing and college admissions
education and occupational outcomes
education and the reproduction of class position

RELIGION:
Sociological definition of religion
secularization theory
reasons why religion is a universal institution
distinction between the sacred and profane
church-sect theory
revival and sect formation
cults and religious innovation
religious pluralism
this and other-worldly religions
economic implications of religious belief (the Protestant Ethic)
modes of religious expression
means-ends chains
rationalization
the relationship between religion and science
the association between Protestantism and capitalism
the problem of theodicy
salvation religions and inequality
the religious economy of the US.

EDUCATION:
types of educational mobility systems (contest, sponsored, tournament)
determinants of educational achievement
inequality and achievement in education
the effects of teacher expectations on students of different ages
the effects of schooling on cognitive inequality
the Coleman study (school cultures)
self-fulfilling prophecy
Ray Rist’s study