1. The term social structure refers to

2. Family, education, religion, and medicine are all examples of

3. Which statement is FALSE about families?

4. Statuses

5. The __________ of a physician is to treat patients in his or her office, oversee the stay of patients in the hospital, and keep informed about medical developments.

6. Which of the following statements about social groups is true?

7. Which is NOT a type of society identified by sociologists?

8. Sociologists construct an ideal type by

9. Which of the following is NOT a contemporary example of a hunting and gathering society?

10. Hunting and gathering societies

11. Although life in __________ societies seems difficult and risky, research indicates that for the most part, their residents lead relatively leisurely lives.

12. Which of the following best characterizes the relationship between men and women in hunting and gathering societies?

13. Pastoral societies

14. Wealth is measured in pastoral societies by the amount

15. Following the collapse of communism there has been a resurgence of __________ in Mongolia.

16. Horticultural societies

17. Which of the following statements is TRUE about religious practices in horticultural societies?

18. Which type of society emerged about 5,000 to 8,000 years ago?

19. To cultivate crops as a subsistence strategy, agrarian societies use

20. In agricultural societies

21. __________ societies are commonly lauded as the "dawn of civilization."

22. Which of the following is NOT an accurate statement about agricultural societies?

23. The distinction between "high culture" and "popular culture" arose in __________ societies.

24. Written language emerged in __________ societies.

25. Industrialism emerged about _____ years ago.
26. The industrial era brought revolutionary changes in
27. Which invention helped to dramatically increase industrial production after 1769?
28. Which of the following is a hallmark of industrial societies?
29. Industrial societies tend to
30. According to the text, although women continued to be employed outside the home in industrial societies, the full-time homemaker came to represent
31. Which of the following activities is NOT organized bureaucratically in industrial society?
32. As compared with people living in preindustrial societies, people living in industrial societies
33. In societies characterized by organic solidarity,
34. What did Karl Marx envision as the alternative to industrial capitalism as it was practiced in the nineteenth century?
35. In a postindustrial society work consists of
36. In postindustrial society
37. Jobs in the service sector
38. Since 1970 employment in the service sector in the United States has
39. The service jobs created by postindustrialism
40. Social forecasting
41. People who live at opposite ends of the world may share the same culture.
42. In most United States households today with children, women are working outside the home, but they also have the primary responsibility for housework and child care.
43. A person may occupy only one status at a time.
44. From a sociological perspective, all social positions are statuses regardless of the level of prestige they carry.
45. An ideal type refers to "the average" or typical version of some social phenomenon.
46. Hunting and gathering societies were the predominant type of society in the world until the development of agriculture about 12,000 years ago.
47. Hunting and gathering societies are characterized males dominating females.
48. Religion and government as we know them existed in hunting and gathering societies.
49. In hunting and gathering societies few people live leisurely lives.
50. In pastoral societies, those with the greatest accumulated resources become the key decision
51. After the British arrived in Australia in 1788 they negatively affected the Aborigines by destroying much of the indigenous vegetation and wildlife, introducing diseases against which the Aborigines had no immunities, went on "Aborigine hunts" to systematically kill Aboriginal people, and gave them poisoned flour that sometimes resulted in the death of entire Aboriginal camps.

52. Today as compared with other Australians, Aboriginal Australians as a group are poorer, less formally educated, more likely to be unemployed, more likely to live on welfare, have shorter lifespans, and suffer more chronic illness.

53. In the Mabo decision of 1992 the High Court of Australia ruled that the British land law was legal and most of the land claimed by the British belonged to them.

54. Aggression and fighting are uncommon in pastoral societies.

55. Advanced horticultural societies become sedentary, or settled, and able to sustain several thousand people.

56. In large, advanced horticultural societies political institutions may be complex with various communities ruled by a single leader.

57. Religious beliefs and practices in horticultural societies tend to reflect and support the inequality that characterizes these societies.

58. Surpluses of food, possession of material goods, and trade relations with other societies are all characteristic of horticultural societies.

59. The status of women in agricultural societies tends to be dramatically higher than the status of women in simple horticultural, pastoral and hunting and gathering societies.

60. Wealthy women in agricultural societies enjoy a more leisurely lifestyle than peasant women and are not subject to male control.

61. Workers in agricultural societies typically put in fewer hours of work each year than horticulturalists, pastoralists, and hunters and gatherers.

62. Historically, slavery rarely occurred in agricultural societies.

63. Industrialism has spread rapidly compared with other types of societies.

64. During industrialization, schools replaced families as the primary source of education.

65. In contemporary industrial societies, few, if any, areas of life are not at least touched by mechanization.

66. In industrial society home and work came to be seen as the centers of separate spheres of activity, the former private and the latter public.

67. Emile Durkheim was more alarmed by the social inequality and increasing dehumanization of social life under industrialization than Karl Marx or Max Weber.

68. It is projected that in 2050 the median age in the United States will be substantially lower than it was in 1980.
69. As postindustrial societies become increasingly dependent on other societies for producing goods, the relationship is likely to be mutually beneficial.

70. The text argues that one of the major challenges of the twenty-first century is learning how to coexist in mutually beneficial ways with the natural environment.

71. The _________ is the social institution that produces, manages, and distributes a society’s human and material resources.

72. An analytical tool that sociologists construct by carefully studying various examples of the phenomenon they are interested in and by identifying what they consider to be its essential features is known as ______________.

73. The yield from hunting and gathering rules out the possibility of anyone accumulating a _________ of resources.

74. If a society is temporarily settled with respect to residence, it is called ________________.

75. In foraging societies, ________, recognized for their spiritual power, perform rituals in order to appease spirits that are believed to affect the lives of humans.

76. In ______________ economic survival is based on domesticating and herding animals.

77. Until the British arrived in 1788, about 300,000 ______________ Australians lived in over 500 distinct tribes, each with its own territory, history, language, and culture.

78. In the ________________ of 1993 the Australian Parliament set up a system so that Aboriginal people can register claims for specific tracts of land they believe rightfully belong to them.

79. ___________ cultivate plants using relatively simple technology as their subsistence strategy.

80. In horticultural societies seeds are planted using wooden poles called ________________.

81. The ______ was invented about 5,000 to 8,000 years ago, most likely in Mesopotamia and Egypt, and ushered in what has been called the agricultural revolution.

82. At the top of the social class hierarchy in agricultural societies is the ____________, from whose ranks the ruler of the society is drawn.

83. ___________ emerged only about two hundred-fifty years ago, but it has been so enormously successful as an economic strategy that it is now found in all parts of the world.

84. In a __________________ work consists of producing services and information, rather than physical goods.

85. The ability to gauge trends from social scientific data is called _________________.

86. Describe the major social institutions discussed in the text. Analyze the social institutions in any type of society outlined in chapter 3.

87. Compare and contrast hunting and gathering societies with agricultural societies.

88. Describe the state of social class relation in any three types of societies discussed in the text. Include a discussion of gender relations in your analysis.
89. Discuss how the British treated the Australian Aborigines after they arrived in 1788. Can the Aborigines preserve their way of life? Why or why not?

90. Compare industrial and post-industrial society. What are the main strengths and problems of each type of society?