

SOC101

Important Terms and Explanations from Lessons 21 to 45

Lesson 21: Social Stratification

1. **Social Stratification:** A system of ranking large groups of people into a hierarchy based on property, power, and prestige.
2. **Slavery System:** A system where individuals are owned by others, often due to debt, crime, or conquest.
3. **Caste System:** A hereditary system where social status is fixed and mobility is restricted.
4. **Status System:** Social ranking based on individual achievements and contributions.
5. **Estate System:** A feudal system based on land ownership and rigid social classes.

Lesson 22: Social Mobility

6. **Social Mobility:** The movement of individuals or groups within a social hierarchy.
7. **Structural Mobility:** Changes in social status due to societal shifts, like economic growth.
8. **Exchange Mobility:** A zero-sum mobility system where one's gain is another's loss.
9. **Downward Mobility:** A decline in social or economic status.
10. **Status-Attainment Mobility:** Social mobility influenced by education, skills, and family background.

Lesson 23: Poverty and Inequality

11. **Absolute Poverty:** A condition where individuals cannot meet basic survival needs.
12. **Relative Poverty:** Economic disadvantage compared to others in society.
13. **Gini Index:** A measure of income inequality within a population.
14. **Social Exclusion:** The process by which individuals are marginalized from social, economic, and political life.
15. **Poverty Trap:** Structural barriers that prevent individuals from escaping poverty.

Lesson 24: Gender and Society

16. **Gender Roles:** Social expectations of behaviors based on perceived gender.
17. **Patriarchy:** A social system where men hold primary power.
18. **Feminism:** Advocacy for gender equality and women's rights.
19. **Gender Pay Gap:** The disparity in earnings between men and women.
20. **Glass Ceiling:** Invisible barriers preventing women from advancing in their careers.

Lesson 25: Family and Marriage

21. **Nuclear Family:** A family unit consisting of parents and their children.
22. **Extended Family:** A family unit including relatives beyond the nuclear family.
23. **Monogamy:** A marital system where an individual has one spouse.
24. **Polygamy:** A marital system involving multiple spouses.
25. **Endogamy:** Marriage within a specific social group or category.

Lesson 26: Education and Society

26. **Hidden Curriculum:** Implicit lessons taught in schools about societal norms and values.
27. **Credentialism:** Overemphasis on formal qualifications for social and economic mobility.
28. **Tracking:** Grouping students based on perceived abilities.
29. **Social Capital:** Networks and connections that provide social advantages.
30. **Cultural Capital:** Non-financial social assets, like education and knowledge.

Lesson 27: Religion and Society

31. **Sacred vs. Profane:** Sacred refers to things set apart as extraordinary; profane pertains to the ordinary.
32. **Secularization:** The process by which religion loses social and cultural significance.
33. **Fundamentalism:** Strict adherence to specific theological doctrines.
34. **Rituals:** Formalized actions performed in religious or cultural contexts.
35. **Religious Pluralism:** Coexistence of multiple religions in a society.

Lesson 28: Health and Society

36. **Medicalization:** The process by which non-medical issues are treated as medical problems.
37. **Social Determinants of Health:** Conditions in which people live that affect their health.
38. **Health Inequity:** Unfair and avoidable differences in health outcomes.
39. **Epidemiology:** The study of the distribution of diseases in populations.
40. **Stigma:** A social mark of disgrace associated with a particular condition.

Lesson 29: Deviance and Social Control

41. **Deviance:** Behaviors that violate societal norms.
42. **Social Sanctions:** Penalties or rewards for conforming to or deviating from norms.
43. **Labeling Theory:** The idea that deviance arises from societal labels.
44. **Anomie:** A state of normlessness in society.
45. **White-Collar Crime:** Non-violent crimes committed by individuals in professional roles.

Lesson 30: Social Change

46. **Modernization:** Transition from traditional to modern societies.
47. **Globalization:** Increased interconnectedness of societies worldwide.

- 48. **Cultural Lag:** Delay in cultural adjustments to new technological advancements.
- 49. **Social Movements:** Organized efforts to promote or resist social change.
- 50. **Collective Behavior:** Actions taken by a group in response to an event.

Lesson 31: Urbanization and Environment

- 51. **Urbanization:** Growth of urban areas and their influence on society.
- 52. **Gentrification:** Renovation of urban areas, often displacing lower-income residents.
- 53. **Sustainability:** Meeting current needs without compromising future generations.
- 54. **Environmental Racism:** Disproportionate environmental burdens on marginalized groups.
- 55. **Smart Cities:** Urban areas utilizing technology to enhance quality of life.

Lesson 32: Social Institutions

- 56. **Institutions:** Structured systems governing behavior, such as family, education, and religion.
- 57. **Institutionalization:** The process by which norms become established as institutions.
- 58. **Bureaucracy:** A hierarchical system designed for efficiency and effectiveness.
- 59. **Norms:** Rules guiding behaviors in society.
- 60. **Values:** Shared beliefs about what is desirable in a society.

Lesson 33: Political Systems

- 61. **Democracy:** A system where power lies with the people.
- 62. **Authoritarianism:** A system where power is concentrated in a single authority.
- 63. **Totalitarianism:** Extreme form of centralized control over public and private life.
- 64. **Power:** The ability to influence others.
- 65. **Legitimacy:** Acceptance of authority as justified.

Lesson 34: Economic Systems

- 66. **Capitalism:** An economic system based on private ownership and profit.
- 67. **Socialism:** An economic system where resources are collectively owned.
- 68. **Mixed Economy:** Combines elements of capitalism and socialism.
- 69. **Global Economy:** Worldwide economic interdependence.
- 70. **Informal Economy:** Unregulated economic activities.

Lesson 35: Population Dynamics

- 71. **Fertility Rate:** The average number of children born to a woman.
- 72. **Mortality Rate:** The rate of death in a population.
- 73. **Migration:** Movement of people across regions.
- 74. **Population Density:** Number of people per unit area.
- 75. **Demographic Transition:** Changes in population growth linked to industrialization.

Lesson 36: Modernity and Postmodernity

- 76. **Modernity:** A historical period marked by industrialization.
- 77. **Postmodernity:** A period characterized by skepticism of grand narratives.
- 78. **Industrial Society:** A society driven by mass production.
- 79. **Cultural Fragmentation:** Breakdown of shared cultural norms.
- 80. **Global Risks:** Worldwide challenges, like climate change and pandemics.

Lesson 37: Media and Society

- 81. **Mass Media:** Communication platforms reaching large audiences.
- 82. **Digital Divide:** Gap between those with and without access to technology.
- 83. **Media Bias:** Partiality in news reporting.
- 84. **Citizen Journalism:** Reporting by non-professionals using digital platforms.
- 85. **Media Literacy:** Ability to critically analyze media content.

Lesson 38: Social Networks

- 86. **Social Network:** A web of relationships and interactions.
- 87. **Network Centrality:** Importance of an individual within a network.
- 88. **Weak Ties:** Casual acquaintances that provide new opportunities.
- 89. **Strong Ties:** Close, emotionally intense relationships.
- 90. **Social Capital:** Resources gained from social networks.

Lesson 39: Collective Behavior

- 91. **Rumors:** Unverified information spread informally.
- 92. **Mass Hysteria:** Widespread emotional reactions to perceived threats.
- 93. **Public Opinion:** Collective beliefs and attitudes in society.
- 94. **Fads:** Short-lived societal trends.
- 95. **Crowd Behavior:** Actions taken by people in groups.

Lesson 40: Social Movements

- 96. **Revolutionary Movements:** Seek to completely change societal structures.
- 97. **Reform Movements:** Aim for partial change within the system.
- 98. **Resistance Movements:** Oppose changes in society.
- 99. **Relative Deprivation:** Feeling of discontent from perceived inequality.
- 100. **Activism:** Efforts to bring about political or social change.

Lesson 41: Social Change

- 101. **Macro Change:** Large-scale transformations affecting entire societies, such as industrialization.
- 102. **Micro Change:** Small-scale, individual-level changes in society.
- 103. **Cyclical Theories:** Perspectives that see social change as repetitive cycles.

- 104. **Evolutionary Theories:** Theories emphasizing gradual progress over time.
- 105. **Conflict Perspective on Change:** Social change driven by inequalities and conflicts.

Lesson 42: Modernity and Its Challenges

- 106. **Rationalization:** The process of organizing society based on logic and efficiency.
- 107. **Bureaucratization:** Expansion of formal organizations in society.
- 108. **Alienation:** A sense of disconnection due to modern structures.
- 109. **Secularism:** The reduction of religious influence in modern societies.
- 110. **Cultural Pluralism:** Coexistence of multiple cultural traditions.

Lesson 43: Collective Behavior and Movements

- 111. **Dispersed Collective Behavior:** Phenomena like fads and rumors that spread widely.
- 112. **Emergent Norm Theory:** New norms created in collective action situations.
- 113. **Resource Mobilization Theory:** Importance of resources in social movement success.
- 114. **Life Cycle of Movements:** Phases like emergence, coalescence, and decline.
- 115. **Social Tolerance:** Acceptance of diversity and differences in society.

Lesson 44: Postmodern Society

- 116. **Postmodernity:** A society marked by diversity and skepticism of universal truths.
- 117. **Hyperreality:** The blending of reality with simulation, as described by Baudrillard.
- 118. **Fragmentation:** Disintegration of coherent social structures.
- 119. **Consumer Culture:** Society focused on consumption and materialism.
- 120. **Globalization of Culture:** Worldwide integration of cultural practices.

Lesson 45: Global Challenges

- 121. **Climate Change:** Long-term shifts in global weather patterns.
- 122. **Technological Risks:** Threats posed by advancements like AI and biotechnology.
- 123. **Pandemics:** Widespread outbreaks affecting global health and economies.
- 124. **Sustainability:** Development that meets present needs without harming future generations.
- 125. **Global Governance:** Cooperation among nations to address global issues.