

**Sociology 3200: Social Theory**  
**Professor: Dale Yeatts**  
**Study Guide for Test 2**

Chapter Six:

1. What did Durkheim see as the basis for social order?
2. Where did Durkheim believe the moral feelings associated with the collective conscience come from?
3. How is "division of labor" related to the collective conscience? Religion? Mechanical and organic solidarity?
4. What is the relationship between deviance and the collective conscience?
5. How can crime be functional?
6. What were the major contributions of Durkheim's book Suicide?
7. What were the major contributions of Durkheim's book The Elementary Forms of Religious Life? What was Durkheim's view of God?
8. Durkheim believed that "there is not one reality but many." What did he mean by this?
9. What are the causes of the division of labor?
10. What book was the handout from and what was its primary focus?
11. According to Durkheim, distinct personality is encouraged by what?

Chapter Seven:

1. What was the main idea(s) presented in Weber's The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism?
2. What did Weber mean by stratification? What causes it?
3. From Weber's perspective, what are the human motives that serve as the basis for human behavior?
4. How did Weber's view of human behavior and determinism compare to that of Marx?
5. How are economics, politics, and culture related to social groups/stratification?
6. How has Christianity contributed to the development of capitalism?
7. What are characteristics of an ideal bureaucracy?
8. What were the major factors allowing for modern industry?
9. What methodology did Weber develop?
10. How is religion related to the development of science?

## Chapter Eight

1. Why is Freud viewed as the "Conquistador of the Irrational?" What causes irrationality? What was Freud's greatest discovery?
2. What were the major beliefs of those having a large influence on Freud?
3. What did Freud discover in his study of dreams and how was it received by his countrymen?
4. What discoveries did Freud make in his study of repression? What is repression?
5. What is the primary and secondary process? The pleasure and reality principles?
6. Freud's study of the libido revealed his views of the nature of humankind. What were these?
7. What are the ego, id, and superego?
8. What were basic instincts described by Freud? How are they related to the Pleasure Principle?
9. What were the contributions of Freud's work Moses and Monotheism?
10. Describe the most valid criticisms of Freud.
11. What does Freud have to say about social movements?