

REVIEW FOR FINAL EXAM

SOC321

Explanation of gender differences.

1. Biological Theory.
 - a. Genetics plays a key role.
 - b. Traits of temperament traced to the genetic composition.
2. Behavioral Theory. Differences acquired after birth as a result of cultural conditioning.
3. Sociobiological Theory.
 - a. Differences between the sexes result of gene pools developed over thousands of years.
 - b. Women perceived as being more capable of emotional bonding with small children.
 - c. Men are perceived as more adventurous, strong, and protective of their families.
 - d. In infancy, women have a head start in developing the capacity to care for children.
4. Socialization Theory.
 - a. Holds that from time children are born, they are taught both explicitly and implicitly how to be a man or how to be a woman.
 - b. Boys learn that masculinity usually expressed through physical courage, toughness, competitiveness, strength, control, dominance, and aggressiveness.
 - c. Girls begin to value gentleness, expressiveness, responsiveness, sensitivity, and compliance.

Feminist Theories

1. Liberal Feminism.
 - a. Inequality of opportunity has been perpetuated by a social structure in which men are the dominant class and women are the underclass.
 - b. Women should have free choice in wage-earning and housekeeping roles.
2. Radical Feminism.
 - a. Sexism will not diminish apart from radical structural change.
 - b. Women must form their own economic associations and businesses.
 - c. Must be sexually free.
 - d. Need to be freed from the burden of rearing and caring for children.
3. Critical Feminism.
 - a. Power is based upon having the resources to dominate and control.
 - b. Based on idea of hegemony (the process where men keep power by ensuring that everyone sees the world from their point of view).
 - c. Theological, political, and philosophical ideologies combine to justify barring women from powerful positions.
4. Biblical Feminism.
 - a. Advocate legal and social changes which would establish the political, economic, and social equality of the sexes.

- b. Committed to raising the consciousness of people within the Christian tradition.
 - c. Seek reform in and through the church.
 - d. To help achieve the ideal of true manhood and womanhood, cultures can continue to recognize the distinctions between men and women and at the same time encourage individuals to meet their potentials and goals in life through equal opportunities and responsibilities.
5. Androgyny. Little distinction between traits and characteristics of the sexes. Males become more feminine; females become more masculine.
 6. Traditional male characteristics.
 7. Traditional female characteristics.

Sexuality

1. What is authentic sexuality?
 - a. A reflection of God's design for sexuality.
 - b. Most attainable by those who are born with a normal genetic and physiological makeup; who are socialized in a home where parents display healthy attitudes toward sexuality; live in a community where societal values are consistent with the biblical message.
2. The fear of AIDS has reinforced the current trend to stop promiscuous sex and to begin safe practices. Has led to more monogamous relationships (hetero and homo).
3. From social-science research, our sexuality is a reflection of the culture within which we are socialized.
4. Four major philosophies in the U. S. on the subject of premarital sex.
 - a. Sexual abstinence.
 - b. The double standard.
 - c. Permissiveness with affection.
 - d. Permissiveness without affection.
5. Three major opinions about the place of masturbation in a Christian's life.
 - a. Restrictive position.
 - b. Permissive position.
 - c. Moderate view (know what each view is).

Expressing Love and Intimacy

1. Characteristics of modern society which have increased the sense of alienation and loneliness.
 - a. Mechanization.
 - b. Prevalence of anonymity and impersonalization.
 - c. Bureaucratization.
2. Ways to nonverbally communicate expression of love.

Conflict

1. Ways in which family members deny conflict.
 - a. Displacement.

- b. Disengagement.
 - c. Disqualification. (Know how to identify or to define each or to give example).
2. Know at least six rules for fair fighting.
 3. In what ways can it be healthy for parents to fight in front of children? When unhealthy?
 4. Be able to characterize the five major styles of conflict management by describing them in terms of assertiveness and cooperation.

Family Power and Empowering

1. Be able to differentiate between power and empowering.
2. What is a patriarchal society? Egalitarian?
3. Know the difference between ascribed and earned power. Give an example of each.
4. Be able to characterize or give an example of each of the four basic models of family power (Patriarchal, Democratic-exchange, Hedonistic, Empowerment).

Family Stress and Pain

1. Give two examples of “predictable” stressful events.
2. Give two examples of “unpredictable” stressful events.
3. What are five general steps in the problem-solving process?
 - a. Define problem.
 - b. Seek help for the problem.
 - c. Search and process information to help solve problem.
 - d. Evaluate results.
 - e. Accept the solutions or repeat the process.
4. What is a catastrophe?
5. How does stress differ from pain?
6. Elisabeth Kubler-Ross’s Five Stages of Death and Dying
 - a. Denial.
 - b. Anger.
 - c. Bargaining.
 - d. Depression.
 - e. Acceptance.
7. Identify a positive value of pain.

Divorce and Remarriage

1. Risks for divorce.
 - a. Teens and “after 30s” at higher risk (Be able to explain why this is so).
 - b. Those married in mid 20s least risk (Be able to explain why this is so).
2. Ethnic differences in divorce rate.
 - a. Highest risk: Blacks.
 - b. Moderate: Whites.
 - c. Lowest: Far Easterners.
3. Religious differences in divorce rate.
 - a. Highest risk: Protestants.

- b. Moderate: Catholics.
 - c. Lowest: Jews.
4. Decline of certain barriers which explains highest divorce rate.
- a. Liberalization of religious doctrines and norms.
 - b. Less social stigma attached to divorce.
 - c. Less emphasis on commitment and obligation.
 - d. Liberalization of divorce laws.
 - e. Higher interaction and socialization of males and females which offer alternatives to one's spouse.
 - f. Redefinition of gender roles which enable females to be less dependent on husbands.

You will be held responsible for materials in Study Guides. Any Study Guide question is a potential test question. The Study Guides along with this review should pretty much help you to prepare adequately for your Final Exam. Straight Ahead!