

MID-TERM TEST REVIEW

SOC321

1. Covenant.
 - a. Based on unconditional love and commitment.
 - b. Can be unilateral or bilateral.
2. Grace.
 - a. A gift of acceptance and forgiveness which is offered to those who have fallen even though they may not deserve it.
 - b. The condition in which family members have the space to make a mistake without being rejected.
3. Empowerment. An attempt to establish power in another person; the active, intentional process of enabling another person to acquire power.
4. Intimacy.
 - a. The ability to know and to be known.
 - b. The ability to be oneself without any pretense.
5. A family that is based on covenant and lives in an atmosphere of grace and empowering will be able to so communicate and express themselves that they intimately know and are known by one another.
6. Power. The ability or potential to influence another.
7. Unilateral covenant. An initial covenant which is not reciprocated.
8. Bilateral covenant. A mature covenant in which there is reciprocal action between both parties.
9. Family-systems theory. A holistic approach which understands every part of family life in terms of the family as a whole.
10. Family-development theory. The theory which views the family as developing over time through natural life-cycle stages.
11. Open family system. Boundaries which are permeable, allowing for significant input from and output to the environment.
12. Closed family system. Boundaries serve as barriers which limit interaction between family and environment.
13. Cohesion.
 - a. The degree of emotional closeness which exists in a family.
 - b. Too much cohesion leads to enmeshment.
 - c. Too little cohesion leads to disengagement.
14. Adaptability.
 - a. The quality of families to be flexible to changing roles and circumstances.
 - b. Too much flexibility leads to chaos and lack of structure and stability.
 - c. Too little adaptability leads to rigidity and inflexibility.
15. Disengagement.
 - a. A family in which the life of each member rarely touches the other members in any meaningful way.
 - b. Little cohesiveness.
16. Enmeshment.

- a. When family members lose their individual identity in the system; little differentiation of identity.
 - b. When family members are overly cohesive.
17. System of Social Exchange.
- a. The idea that two persons are likely to stay in a marriage relationship if they are receiving from the marriage at least as much as they are giving.
 - b. Authority and power resides in the spouse who has more to offer.
18. Bride-price. In exchange for the bride, her family is given various goods by the groom's family.
19. Dowry system. Goods which parents give to their unmarried daughter to make her a more attractive commodity in marriage.
20. Endogamous. Similar social backgrounds.
21. Homogamous. Similar personal characteristics and interests.
22. Differentiation. The process of each family member separating from family of origin to establish one's own identity.
23. Agape love. Love which is unconditional and is based on commitment; seeks the best interest of another without regard to one's own self.
24. Philia love. Love which is related to brotherly friendship and corresponds to intimacy.
25. Eros love. Love which involves physical desire for another and corresponds to passion.
26. Parental support. Making the child feel comfortable in the presence of the parent and giving the child a sense of being accepted and approved as a person.
27. Parental control. Defined as directing the child to behave in a manner desirable to the parents.
28. Permissive parenting. Parenting which involves high support and low control; tends to produce children who lack social competence and interdependence.
29. Authoritative parenting.
- a. Parenting which involves high levels of support and control.
 - b. Most conducive in developing competency in children.
30. Authoritarian parenting.
- a. Parenting which involves high control and low support.
 - b. Tends to produce children who have respect for authority, but show little independence and only moderate social competence.
31. Socioemotional leadership. The type of leadership (or parenting) which is person-oriented; tends to emphasize relationships.
32. Instrumental leadership. Leadership which is task-oriented; focuses on getting things done with little regard for relationships.
33. Psychoanalytic theory.
- a. Freud's theory of psychosexual development which encompasses four stages: oral, anal, phallic, and genital.
 - b. The personality consists of three parts: id (amoral, basic instincts; irrational), ego (rational), and superego (moralistic; conscience; restrictive).
34. Psychosocial Development Theory.
- a. Erikson's theory which proposes eight stages of human development.
 - b. Each stage involves a conflict which must be resolved in order to proceed to the

- next stage.
- c. The resolution of the eight stages result in
35. Social Learning Theory. Bandura's theory which proposes that learning takes place primarily through modeling.
36. Symbolic-interaction Theory.
- a. Human development occurs primarily through interaction with other humans.
- b. Self-concept reflects what we believe others think of us, and we behave accordingly.
37. Cognitive Development Theory. Piaget's theory of cognitive development which includes four stages: sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, and formal operational.
38. Kohlberg's Moral Development Theory.
- a. Proposed that humans function at one of three levels of moral reasoning: preconventional, conventional, and postconventional.
- b. Six stages of moral reasoning (two for each level).
39. Faith Development Theory.
- a. James Fowler's theory which argues that faith is relational; there is always someone or something to trust in or be loyal to.
- b. Dependent on one's relationship with the primary caretakers during childhood.
40. Family Constellation. The order in which siblings are born into a family.
41. Sandwich Generation. The generation which is caught between other generations, such as the middle-aged generation caught between adolescents and elderly parents.
42. Extended Family. Family members which include three or more generations, including uncles, aunts, and cousins.
43. Nuclear Family. The family unit consisting of parents and children.
44. Simple feedback. A simple exchange between the system and the environment; identical with a cause-and-effect model.
45. Cybernetic control (homeostasis). Action taken by the system to maintain the rules or status quo.
46. Morphogenesis or morphogenetic control. Refers to a system which generates or creates new ways of responding to a new situation.
47. Reorientation. The process of family feedback in which new ways of responding to new situations are created; goals are changed.
48. Natural and logical consequences. The idea that people have to face the consequences of their choices and behaviors.
49. Adolescence. The stage of human development between childhood and adulthood where the most important task is that of differentiation or identity formation.
50. Midlife crisis.
- a. Fear of job skills becoming obsolete and job being phased out.
- b. Fear of unfulfilled goals and dreams.
- c. Fear of impending death.
- d. Fear of having neglected family.
- e. Four polarities.
- i. Youth/Age.

- ii. Destruction/Creation.
 - iii. Masculinity/Femininity.
 - iv. Attachment/Separateness.
51. Teenage Rebellion.
 - a. Unhappy homes.
 - b. Unwise child-rearing practices.
 - c. Unsatisfactory division of authority between mother and father.
 - d. Lack of cohesion within the home.
 52. Successful transition through launching stage.
 - a. Parents must refocus on marriage relationship.
 - b. Parents and children need to relate to one another as adults.
 - c. Proper relationship with child's mate.
 - d. Resolving issues pertaining to older generation.
 53. Boomerang children. Children who leave home only to return.
 54. Role of grandparents.
 - a. Sensitive, nonjudgmental listeners who affirm grandchildren.
 - b. Offer support to grandchildren.
 55. Five types of grandparents.
 - a. Formal grandparents.
 - b. Fun seekers.
 - c. Parental surrogates.
 - d. Reservoirs of family wisdom.
 - e. Distant figures.
 56. Multigenerational households. Households consisting of three or more generations living together.
 - a. Married children and their offspring who live with their parents.
 - b. Elderly parents who move in with their married children.
 57. Important issues when elderly members move in.
 - a. Feelings, expectations, limitations.
 - b. Family members' relationship with elderly.
 - c. Adequacy of living space, privacy, and financial resources.
 - d. Community resources.
 58. Negative qualities of retirement as related to marriage.
 - a. Role loss.
 - b. Involvement in work covered up less than satisfying marriage.
 - c. Insufficient financial resources.
 - d. Health and mental deterioration.
 - e. Man becoming overly dependent on wife; limiting wife's freedom.
 59. Describe the role of romantic love in the mate-selection process in Western societies.
 60. Be able to describe the Christian Modeling for the family, including the role of covenant, grace, empowerment, and intimacy.
 61. Identify the two theoretical perspectives in the study of the family: family-systems theory and family-development theory.
 62. What should be the major goal of parenting? To empower children to maturity.

63. While God's covenant with man was not conditional, the potential benefits or blessing it provided were.
64. The ideal family would be considered dynamic (growing) rather than static.
65. The most obvious and important transition in the life cycle is marriage.