

The background of the cover is a vibrant, abstract collage of various colors including red, blue, yellow, green, and purple, with irregular, torn-paper-like edges. A large, light grey, slightly tilted rectangle is placed over the center of the cover, partially obscuring the title and subtitle.

Introduction to Sociology

A Text

DANIEL E. HEBDING • LEONARD GLICK

Introduction to Sociology

A Text with Readings
Fifth Edition

Daniel E. Hedding

Leonard Glick

Community College of Philadelphia

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Introduction to Sociology: A Text with Readings

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Introduction to Sociology

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Preface

Over the years, our goal in writing an introductory text for sociology courses has been to present the field of sociology as clearly and explicitly as possible. We hope that by studying the fifth edition of *Introduction to Sociology* students will be better able to grasp the special contribution of sociology to the understanding of human social behavior and society. Student learning should be further enhanced through a unique combination of features that makes the basics of sociology more accessible to introductory students.

1. We have improved the organization of our text for this edition and expanded its contents.

New coverage includes materials on sociological research, violence in American society, social control, poverty, computer crime, family change, ecology and the environment, the changing roles of women and men, and health and health care.

2. The book includes a large number of new readings that are fully integrated into the text.

This book constitutes a comprehensive text-reader. Readings have been chosen not only for their illustrative value, but also for their readability and relevance to many of the major subject areas and issues explored in sociology. For example, the article in Chapter 3 titled "Letting Dads Be Dads" focuses on how differently mothers and fathers socialize their children. In Chapter 5, Deviant Behavior and Social Control, the article "... And Throw Away the Key" examines recent incarceration trends in the United States. Chapter 7, Inequalities: Gender, Race, Age, and Ethnicity, contains the article "The Decline and Rise of Bigotry," which addresses issues such as self-segregation, interracial adoption, and racial violence in the mid-1990s. Subject areas in other readings include age dependency, women's issues from a global perspective, critical issues in family change, the costs of health care, megacities, and the genetic revolution.

Several classic sociology pieces have also been retained in the new edition, including "The Sociological Imagination" by C. Wright Mills, "Body Ritual Among the Nacirema" by Horace Miner, and "The Uses of Poverty: The Poor Pay All" by Herbert J. Gans. Through these readings, students are directly exposed to major thinkers at their most lucid and appealing. Each reading is preceded by a brief overview of its major points and an explanation of its significance to the issues discussed in the text. A numbered list of reading review questions follows each reading.

3. A comprehensive student Study Guide has been incorporated into each chapter of the text.

The study guide consists of **numbered chapter objectives**, **lists of key terms**, a **student self-test**—including **short answer**, **multiple-choice**, **true/false**, **fill-in-the-blank**, **matching**, and **essay questions**—and a separate section containing **critical thinking exercises**. These latter exercises encourage students to assess and reflect critically upon a large number of key issues in our contemporary society and world. This Study Guide is designed to help students organize their study of the textbook chapters, evaluate their understanding of the text material, and prepare for their examinations during the course of the semester.

4. The sociological I.Q. test has been retained in this edition.

This is designed to test the accuracy of common-sense assumptions about society. Students can gauge their own progress in the course by taking the test both at the beginning and the end of the course. (An “Answer Key” is provided at the end of the book, before the index.)

5. In addition to the built-in Study Guide, the book contains a wide range of pedagogical devices aimed at reinforcing fundamental textual material.

These learning aids include: **Chapter Pretests**; **margin notes** that create a chapter outline and emphasize **key terms**; **boldfaced key terms** in the text; **charts**; **graphs**; **tables**; **numbered chapter summaries**; and a **comprehensive glossary** and **index** at the end of the book. In this edition we offer one of the most thorough pedagogical packages available for introductory courses in sociology. Students and instructors can also take advantage of the McGraw-Hill video library including an overhead transparency program in introductory sociology and the McGraw-Hill videodisc in sociology entitled *Points of Departure: An Introduction to Sociology*.

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*Daniel E. Hedding
Leonard Glick*

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Introduction to Sociology

A Text with Readings

Chapter 1

Sociology and the Scientific Approach

THE NATURE OF SOCIOLOGY

EARLY SOCIAL THOUGHT

KEZINS' SOCIOLOGICAL I.Q. TEST

THE BEGINNINGS OF SOCIOLOGY

Auguste Comte

Herbert Spencer

Emile Durkheim

Karl Marx

Max Weber

SOCIOLOGY IN AMERICA

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SCIENTIFIC APPROACH

THE RESEARCH PROCESS

The Selection of a Problem and the Construction of a Hypothesis

The Research Design

Data Collection

Data Analysis and Conclusions

The Development of Theory

SOCIOLOGICAL INQUIRY

Pure and Applied Science

THE SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

GENERAL COMMENTS ON READINGS

The Sociological Imagination

C. Wright Mills

SOCIOLOGY AND OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCES

SUMMARY

STUDY GUIDE



Chapter Pretest

Let's see how much you already know about topics in this chapter:

1. Sociology originated in Europe during the twentieth century. True/False
2. The sociological approach to understanding human behavior is essentially the same as the literary or the philosophical approaches. True/False
3. Sociology is concerned primarily with the study of the individual and individual mental processes. True/False
4. The most common way sociologists gather data concerning human behavior is by observing people in their daily activities. True/False
5. In experiments, the control group receives the stimulus. True/False
6. Sociological explanations for human behavior involve the idea that social interactions cause or at least greatly influence people's behavior. True/False
7. For the most part, human behavior reveals very few patterns and regularities. True/False
8. Sociology, like other social sciences, makes predictions on the basis of probability. True/False

The Nature of Sociology

Human beings are born into and spend their entire lives within groups. As such, they can be described as “social” animals who depend on others for the satisfaction of their needs. During infancy, humans must rely on close contact with and nurturing from others for their basic physical survival. Through childhood and into adulthood, groups give meaning and support to the individual. The stress in sociology is on human interaction, the groups that people form, and the relationships that occur within groups. Sociology is not concerned with the study of the human being as an isolated individual, but with the study of people in the group or social context. Therefore the major goal of sociological inquiry is to explain and understand human *social* behavior or interaction as well as the results of human interaction.

Sociology
studies people
in the group
context
