Definition

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – the study of human \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Rather than focusing on one person’s point of view, sociologists study \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of humans.
* The scientific study of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* An individual may benefit/suffer by examining how he/she fits into the group.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – the study of the group, not the individual.

Social Sciences

* Sociology. Defined
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – investigates culture, the customary beliefs and material traits of groups.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – examines human mental and emotional processes. Psychologists study groups and individuals
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – study of the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – investigates the organization, administration, history and theory of government.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – the examination of past events in human societies.

In practice

* Sociologists work with groups and make their theories about groups.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – patterned interaction of people in social \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, social structure, captures the attention of sociologists.
* Patterns are not generated by individuals, but by groups of people sharing similar traits over a period of time. Mixing ingredients.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – the ability of individuals to see the relationship between events in their personal lives and events in society.