1# ANS: Marx's idea of materialism is people who like to shop a lot, or are more interested in things and the status they offer than in the humans who make the things. Materiality of society pertains to the sensuous aspect of our lives rather than our cognition of it. However, in idealism the social structure and the State are continually evolving out of the life processes of definite individuals, not as they may appear in their own or other people's imagination, but as who they really are, i.e. as they operate, produce materially, and hence as they work under definite material limits, presuppositions and conditions independent of their will.
1. Idealism - Ideas move history not people. Materialism - people have the power to cause change.

2# ANS: Gramsci believed that social and economic systems are not based solely in economic control and physical coercion. The ruling elite could persuade the public to accept its system of values, attitudes, and beliefs to support the established order (status quo). Gramsci especially stressed the role of politics. Intellectuals would have the role of preparing change within the country, the party would have the role of leading and educating the people about the struggle, and there would have to be a broad coalition of the party and other social forces in order to realize socialist change in the country.
2. Political Society, Civil Society, Hegemony, Intellectuals.

3# ANS: Durkheim was concerned with the characteristics of groups and structures rather than with individual attributes. He focused on such problems as the cohesion or lack of cohesion of specific religious groups, not on the individual traits of religious believers. He showed that such group properties are independent of individual traits and must therefore be studied in their own right. He examined different rates of behavior in specified populations and characteristics of particular groups or changes of such characteristics. For example, a significant increase of suicide rates in a particular group indicates that the social cohesion in that group has been weakened and its members are no longer sufficiently protected against existential crises.
3. Social Cohesion is needed before a nation state can exist. Similar meaning production (Religion, mythology) produces social cohesion. Social stability and Coherence in a community is necessary for those in power.

4# ANS: He believes that any beauracracy would lead to inefficiency and oppressiveness. The relationship between culture and social structure is explained by referencing to religion. He was particularly interested in types of salvation from by particular social status groups. He illustrated how a populist perception of Calvinism was an meaningful influence in the thrifty of early generations of industrialists in expanding a particular kind of early capitalism motivated by a need to receive signs of their pre-ordained salvation through moral worth and acquired wealth.
4. He believes through ongoing rationalization(differentiation) we become disenchanted and work ournway into an iron cage.

5# ANS: He believed that good life cannot happen to him because he is living above
people in this world and he has wisdom above everyone else. He believes that he already achieved his highest point in life as an elitist so he can't be any better off.

5. Intellectuals and Elites groups control meaning production. They are the only ones that can escape the iron cage, all others lead miserable lives.

6# ANS: Weber was trained as a historian, but his methodology is a fundamental viewpoint of sociological study. Because of time that he lives in, Weber's research approach is the scientific approach on social science.
6. Weber tried to objectively (scientificity) compare different cultures and extract ideal types from each to draw his conclusions.

7# ANS: The reason he adopted a scientific approach was because during his time people gave a great deal of respect to a subject that is analyzed by the scientific method, it draws attention and make him and his product more popular.
7. The loss of all norms and ethics in sociology. Values fall away in science.

8# ANS: All three of them agreed and understand that the world is become complex, and the methodology to analyze this world is becoming more complex as well.
8. Weber, Gramsci, and Marx were all materialists and studied what moves history forward and what influences it.

9# ANS: Marxism tells us that the environment influenced the behavior of the people. In order to change the behavior of the people, the environment must be changed. However, sociology focuses on the individual more than the environment.
9. Marxism focuses on the the base (division of labor, surplus value) while sociology tends to study knowledge production, culture and the superstructure.

10# ANS: Sociology is a discipline because it ties to public policy formulation and government, which helps determine to what ends and uses we put society. In order to understand sociology, a thematic approach helps to stress some of the key concerns of sociology: power, the state, self, authority, family, race, gender, social evolution, and of course, society. Sociology is system that is based on the meaning individuals attached to their actions. This lead an agent to reject other systems.
10. Sociology became a science with a belief in the scientific process and "objectivity". This actually is an example of differentiation with knowledge become more rationalized.