



Sociology GCSE Keywords List



Name: _____

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Research Methods

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
<i>Generalisability</i>	Research is generalizable if the findings can be applied to the real world
<i>Secondary data</i>	Data someone else has conducted, e.g. official statistics
<i>Primary data</i>	Information collected first-hand by the researcher
<i>qualitative data</i>	Written/visual data
<i>quantitative data</i>	Numerical data-numbers
<i>questionnaire</i>	A written list of questions(which can be posted, online or given directly to people)
<i>interviews</i>	A set of questions are asked (structured/unstructured)
<i>observations</i>	When people are watched-covertly or overtly
<i>practical issues</i>	Issues such as time, cost and access which may affect research design
<i>ethical issues</i>	Ensuring participants are treated in the right way, ethical issues involve, consent, protection from harm, confidentiality.
<i>Sampling/sample</i>	A group selected for study by a researcher from a target population.
<i>stratified sampling</i>	A sample selected to reflect groups within the total population (e.g. if the population is 50% women and 50% men the sample used for 10 people would be 5 men /5 women)
<i>snowball sampling</i>	Each member of a group respondents (participants) is asked by the researcher to recommend someone they know in a similar situation, e.g. a drug user invites other drug users to take part in a study.
<i>random sampling</i>	A sample where everyone has an equal chance of being selected- e.g. names out of hat.
<i>systematic sampling</i>	Selecting systematically, e.g., every tenth name from a list.
<i>opportunity sampling</i>	Whoever is available at the time becomes the sample.
<i>target population</i>	The whole group that is being studied
<i>consent (informed consent)</i>	Participants agree to take part in a research project
<i>pilot study</i>	A small scale study (practice)before the main study
<i>confidentiality</i>	The need to keep personal details (e.g. names of participants) private-e.g. not published
<i>sampling frame</i>	A complete list from which the researcher selects their sample, e.g. all the students in the school
<i>social desirability</i>	Acting in a way which is more socially acceptable, e.g. giving answers which are untrue but fit social norms.
<i>official statistics</i>	Government statistics-e.g. crime rate

<i>mixed methods</i>	When two or more methods are used-e.g. questionnaires and secondary sources
<i>Validity</i>	Data is valid if it gives an accurate(true) picture of the world
<i>reliability</i>	Data is reliable if research can be repeated and consistently produces similar results
<i>representativeness</i>	The sample reflects the population being studied.
<i>participant observation</i>	The researcher becomes part of the group.
<i>non-participant observation</i>	The researcher observes without taking part in activities of the group.
<i>gatekeeper</i>	A person who controls access to something- E.g. a head teacher controls access to researching in schools
<i>Deception</i>	Lying or tricking participants about the purpose of a study. (Not giving them the full facts)
<i>response rate</i>	The number of people from the total asked who actually complete a survey
<i>interview bias</i>	When the interviewer asks questions in a way which influences what the person being interviewed says.
<i>overt observation</i>	An observation when people know they are being watched
<i>covert observation</i>	When people do not know they are being watched (undercover)
<i>objective</i>	When the researcher does not let their personal views influence them (more scientific)
<i>subjective</i>	When personal views affect a study
<i>Hawthorne effect</i>	Where individuals modify or improve an aspect of their behaviour when they know they are being observed.
<i>rapport</i>	When the researcher builds a good relationship with the person being studied
<i>Survey</i>	A marketing technique to gather people's views (these can use questionnaires, telephone interviews)
<i>Structured interview</i>	An interview with set /standardised questions
<i>Unstructured interview</i>	An interview where the first question is set, but then questions are altered depending on what the respondents answers are.
<i>Ethnography</i>	The scientific study of different people and cultures

Families

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
<i>Beanpole family</i>	A family whose living embers come from many generations, but with few members in each generation.
<i>Cohabitation</i>	Partners who live together without getting married.
<i>Extended family</i>	Parents, their children and other more distant relatives e.g. grandparents, aunts and uncles.
<i>Family</i>	A group of two or more people linked by birth, marriage, adoption or cohabitation based on a long-term relationship.
<i>Family diversity</i>	The many different types of family structure that exist in contemporary society.
<i>Lone parent family</i>	A family with only a mother or a father as a consequence of death, divorce or individual choice.
<i>Nuclear family</i>	A family group consisting of parents and their children.
<i>Reconstituted (or blended) family</i>	When two adults with children from previous relationships remarry (or cohabit) to form a new family.
<i>Same sex family</i>	Families headed by a couple of the same sex.
<i>Divorce</i>	The formal (legal) ending of a marriage.
<i>Empty nest family</i>	A stage in the life cycle of a family when children have reached adulthood and have left the parental home.
<i>Marriage</i>	A cultural phenomenon that gives legal status to a union between two partners and any children they produce.
<i>Commune</i>	A group of people living together and sharing possessions and responsibilities.
<i>Kibbutz</i>	A collective community in Israel that was traditionally based on agriculture.
<i>Dysfunctional family</i>	A family in which conflict, neglect and even abuse are common experiences.

<i>Expressive role</i>	A woman's role within the family to provide care and emotional support to other family members.
<i>Instrumental role</i>	The family provider (usually associated with the traditional role of the male).
<i>Household</i>	Comprises of either one person who lives alone or a group of people who live at the same address and who share at least one meal a day or facilities such as a living room
<i>Polygamy</i>	Having more than one husband or wife at the same time.
<i>Monogamy</i>	The practice of being married to one person at a time.
<i>Polyandry</i>	A woman has more than one husband at a time.
<i>Polygyny</i>	A man has more than one wife at the same time.
<i>Cereal packet family</i>	Leach's theory on the social construction of how the family should be.
<i>Patriarchal family</i>	A male dominated family group
<i>Arranged marriage</i>	A marriage in which parents choose a bride or groom for their child.
<i>Serial monogamy</i>	A pattern of divorce and remarriage found in monogamous societies where an individual marries several times but only one partner at a time.
<i>Secularisation</i>	Decline in religious beliefs.
<i>Conjugal relationships</i>	The relationship between marriage partners
<i>Conjugal roles</i>	The role typically associated with husbands and wives.
<i>Domestic division of labour</i>	Household tasks divided between family members.
<i>Double shift (dual burden)</i>	Working women continue to perform the bulk of domestic labour are said to work a 'double shift' of paid employment followed by an unequal share of household work.
<i>Joint conjugal roles</i>	Husband and wife share household tasks.
<i>Segregated conjugal roles</i>	Husband and wife perform different and clearly defined activities.
<i>Triple shift</i>	The three types of work that create a burden for women: paid work, domestic work, and emotional work.
<i>Symmetrical family</i>	A family where responsibilities are equally shared between husband and wife.

<i>Domestic violence</i>	Is behaviour in any relationship that is used to gain or maintain power and control over an individual. Abuse can be physical, sexual, emotional, financial or psychological.
<i>Power</i>	The ability to exercise control over one's own life/and or the lives of others.
<i>Stratified diffusion</i>	Young and Willmott that what those at the top do will filter down to lower orders who will do the same.
Challenge Terms	
<i>Toxic childhood</i>	Refers to the damaging effects of the 21st century on children-e.g use of technology causing negative childhoods.
<i>latch key kids</i>	Is a child who returns from school to an empty home, or a child who is often left at home with little parental supervision, because their parent or parents are away at work.
<i>boomerang families</i>	Children who return to live with their parents after university.
<i>sandwich generation</i>	The Sandwich Generation is a generation of people (usually in their 30s or 40s) who care for their aging parents while supporting their own children.

Education

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
<i>'Bedroom culture'</i>	McRobbie's idea that girls achievement may be due to the fact that they tend to spend more time in their bedrooms, talking & reading, etc. and that this gives them an advantage in education as their communication skills are often better than boys.
<i>1988 Education Reform Act</i>	Introduced policies for the 'marketisation' of schools – the idea that schools should compete with each other more (e.g. through league tables & Ofsted reports) to offer a better choice to parents & students.
<i>Academies</i>	Independently managed schools set up by sponsors in partnership with the local authority They have greater control over finances, the curriculum & teachers' pay & conditions.
<i>Comprehensive school</i>	A state run secondary school that does not select pupils on the basis of ability
<i>Compulsory state education</i>	Children must be educated (either at home/in schools) .

<i>Correspondence principle</i>	The Marxist idea that the education system is designed primarily to serve the needs of the capitalist economic system – e.g. by producing an obedient workforce - & that school mirrors / corresponds to work
<i>Cultural capital</i>	The skills and values passed on to their children by middle-class parents, e.g. language skills and the motivation and support required to succeed in the education system.
<i>Cultural deprivation</i>	The inability of working-class parents to provide their children with the language skills and the motivation and support required to succeed in education.
<i>Deferred gratification</i>	Working hard in the present for a larger reward in the future – e.g. going to university in order to get a higher status job- more of an attitude of the middle classes.
<i>De-schooling</i>	The idea that schools should be abolished and replaced with some kind of informal education system.
<i>Education</i>	The process of giving & receiving knowledge, e. g schools & universities
<i>Educational Maintenance Allowance (EMA)</i>	Introduced by the Labour government to encourage students from disadvantaged backgrounds to stay in school after the age of 16 by offering money for college attendance.
<i>Ethnocentric curriculum</i>	Subjects taught within the schools or universities that assume the superiority of certain customs and behaviours.
<i>Faith school</i>	A school with a religious character.
<i>Feminism</i>	The belief in equal rights for men & women.
<i>Formal curriculum</i>	The timetabled subjects taught in school
<i>Free school</i>	Free schools are normally brand-new schools set up by teachers, charities, the communities, or groups of parents where there is parental demand.
<i>Free School Meals (FSM)</i>	Students are entitled to FSM when their family is judged to be on a lower income.
<i>Grammar school</i>	Grammar schools select all or most of their pupils based on academic ability.
<i>Hidden curriculum</i>	A set of values/ attitudes taught to pupils but not as part of the formal curriculum of timetabled subjects – e.g. respecting authority and obeying rules
<i>Home education / schooling</i>	When parents take full responsibility for the education of their children rather than allowing them to attend school.
<i>Immediate gratification</i>	Seeking pleasure & fun now, in the present, rather than working hard for a larger reward at a later date.
<i>Independent/private school</i>	Independent schools set their own curriculum and admissions policies. They are funded by fees paid by parents and investors.
<i>Institutional racism</i>	Procedures and practices which either intentionally or unintentionally discriminate against an ethnic minority.
<i>Labelling</i>	Attaching a stereotype or meaning to someone – e.g. a teacher may label a pupil ‘bright’ or ‘lazy’.

League tables	School results are published in yearly league tables which allow parents to compare the performance of different schools when making a choice about where to send their child.
Marketisation	Refers to changes in the late 1980s that made the education system more business-like, based on competition and consumer choice.
Material deprivation	Refers to the inability of individuals or households to afford the goods and activities that are typical in a society at a given point in time.
Meritocracy	A social system that rewards merit rather than inherited status – where everyone is said to have an equal chance of success based on effort & ability
Mixed ability	In educational terms this refers to a group of students of all ability levels, taught together in the same class.
National Curriculum	Subjects that must be studied by all pupils in state schools – e.g. English, maths & science
Ofsted	Government inspection to see how pupils & schools are performing in relation to expected targets.
Parentocracy	Power given to parents through the marketisation of education
Particularistic standards	Subjective judgements based on individual characteristics – people are seen & judged as individuals
Patriarchal	‘Male dominated’ – feminists believe that the education system still focuses on male achievement
Peer pressure	When people around the same age as each other influence the behaviour of others – e.g. a person may be peer pressured into misbehaving in school.
Public school	A high-status and expensive private school in Britain.
Pupil premium	Additional funding granted for state-schools in England to raise the attainment of disadvantaged pupils.
Role allocation	Functionalist idea that one function of the education system is to ‘sift & sort’ pupils in terms of ability & talent into the most appropriate job roles for the future to benefit society.
SATs	Standard assessment tests used in English schools.
Self-fulfilling prophecy	When a prediction made about someone comes true. E.g. a label applied to a student such as ‘lazy’ can mean that the pupil gives up trying, isn’t pushed & becomes lazy.

Setting	Dividing students into different groups for particular subjects based on their ability in those subjects.
Social cohesion / social solidarity	A sense of belonging to the wider society
Social mobility	The movement of an individual either up or down the social scale
Special school	Pupils at a special school have usually been assessed and a given a statement of special educational needs (SEN). These may include learning disabilities or physical disabilities.
Speech codes	Bernstein argues that the middle & working classes speak in different codes. The working class are more likely to speak in a restricted code which is more descriptive & less analytical. The middle class are more likely to speak in an elaborated code which is more analytical & sophisticated. The elaborate code is also used by teachers, textbooks & in exams
State school	A school funded by the government.
Streaming	Dividing students into different groups (usually referred to as streams or bands) based on a general assessment of their ability rather than their performance in a particular subject.
Subculture	A group within a distinctive set of values and behaviours who set themselves apart from the wider society.
Universal standards	Objective judgements applied equally to all members of society, regardless of who they are
Vocationalism	Education designed to provide the skills necessary for work.
Challenge Terms	
crisis of masculinity	Men are uncertain about what it means to be a man because of the decline of traditional masculinity. Men used to get a sense of identity as breadwinners now that more women are taking on these roles, this no longer defines masculinity, resulting in men wondering what the point of their existence is
Tripartite system	in 1944 the tripartite system was introduced, this put schools into three types: grammar, technical and secondary modern

CRIME AND DEVIANCE

Term	Definition
Agencies of social control	Institutions that influence the process of social control – e.g. families, schools or the police
Alienation	Individuals who feel that they have become separated from the wider society are said to be alienated – e.g. they lack power & control over their lives
Anomie	A situation of normlessness in which the norms that usually regulate people's behaviour break down
Anti-social behaviour	Behaviour that causes harassment, distress or alarm to other people (you can be given an ASBO – an anti-social behaviour order – for this)
Bedroom culture	The subculture created by girls, which allows them to develop communication skills within their own homes (McRobbie)
Boundary maintenance	Crime produces a reaction from society, uniting its members against the wrongdoer & reinforcing their commitment to the shared norms & values
Chivalry thesis	The idea that a male dominated police force & criminal justice system treats women offenders more leniently because of their gender
Collective conscience	The shared beliefs & values that bind communities together & regulate individual behaviour
Consensus theory	A theory such as functionalism that sees society based on agreement
Control theory	The idea that people do not commit deviant acts because various factors control their impulse to break social norms
Corporate crime	Crime committed by businesses that have a serious physical or economic impact on employees, consumers or the general public. It is motivated by the desire to increase profits
Crime	Any form of behaviour that breaks the law
Crime rate	A measure of the level of criminal activity in society based on crimes recorded by the police
Crime Survey for England & Wales	The CSEW is a large-scale victim survey conducted by the government to measure the amount of crime in England & Wales by asking people about crimes they have experienced in the last year
Criminal Justice System	A series of government agencies & institutions whose goals are to identify & catch criminals to punish them – e.g. the police, lawyers, courts, probation prisons
Cross-cultural deviance	Where crime & deviance vary from one culture to another due to different expectations, norms, values & laws

Custodial sentence	A punishment that involves a criminal being put in custody – either in prison or in some other closed institution (e.g. a psychiatric hospital)
Dark figure of crime	The unknown amount of criminal activity that is not reported to or recorded by the police
Delinquency	Relatively minor crimes, especially committed by young people
Deviance	Any form of behaviour that does not conform to dominant norms, ranging from behaviours that are simply disapproved of to criminal actions
Deviancy amplification	The exaggeration of a particular social issue as a consequence of media coverage – e.g. antisocial behaviour by groups of young people – which can result in more deviance
Deviant career	A process that develops over time as the individual progresses through various stages of deviant behaviour, accepting & adopting external social labels – e.g. a young person who is labelled as a ‘trouble maker’ & who then goes on in later life to exhibit gradually more serious forms of criminal behaviour
Discrimination	An action based on prejudice – e.g. racial discrimination
Edgework	Behaviour at the edge of what is normally allowed or accepted; risky or radical behaviour – e.g. stealing & racing a car (known as joyriding)
Folk devil	A person or group of people who are portrayed (e.g. by the media) as outsiders & deviant, who are blamed for crimes or other sorts of social problems. Can also be referred to as a ‘scapegoat’
Formal social control	Where our behaviour is controlled through organisations that exist to enforce order – e.g. the police
Glass ceiling	An informal barrier said to exist that prevents women from achieving senior positions in their chosen career
Hate crime	Crime based on prejudice towards another because of their race, religion, sexual orientation, disability or because they are transgender
Home Office	Government department responsible for immigration, security & law and order (e.g. the police, fire & rescue services, counter-terrorism & M15)
Indictable offence	An offence where the defendant has the right to trial by jury – e.g. murder
Institutional racism	Organisational procedures & practices that either intentionally or unintentionally discriminate against ethnic minorities
Labelling theory	A sociological theory that, in relation to crime, tries to explain why only some people & some acts are defined as deviant or criminal, while others, carrying out similar acts, are not
Master status	When a label becomes a person’s controlling identity & influences both the behaviour of the individual & the reaction of others – e.g. a person is no longer a sister, colleague or neighbour but a drug addict
Ministry of Justice	Government department which has responsibility for courts, prisons & probation services
Moral panic	Exaggerated public concern created by media coverage of an event
News value	The importance given to a particular event by newspaper editors or television producers

Official crime statistics	Government statistics on crime based on official sources, e.g. police records
Prison system	Taking away someone's freedom is the ultimate punishment in British society; British prisons vary from open institutions for low-level offenders to high security institutions for offenders who are convicted of serious offences & pose a risk to other members of society
Probation	The suspension of a prison sentence; convicted prisoners are allowed to leave prison & enter the wider community under supervision, provided that they follow certain conditions set by the court
Recorded crime	Crime that is reported to & recorded by the police
Rehabilitation	The action of restoring something that has been damaged – e.g. re-integration of a criminal back into society so that there is less chance of reoffending
Relative deprivation	When an individual lacks the resources to do the activities that are widely available to the majority of people in the society in which they live
Reported crime	Crime that is reported to the police – not all reported crime is recorded
Scapegoat	An individual or group that is blamed unfairly for a negative event
Self-report study	A survey that asks respondents to identify crimes they have committed, but for which they may not have been caught
Serious Fraud Office	Prosecutes serious or complex fraud & corruption and investigates a small number of large, economic crime cases
Social cohesion	A sense of belonging to the wider society
Social construct	Patterns of behaviour based on the norms & expectations of a society – crime is said to be socially constructed because what counts as a crime changes over time, place & culture
Social control	The process by which the members of a society are persuaded to conform to the rules of that society, e.g. the actions of the police who enforce the law (formal) & the disapproval of the other members of society (informal)
Status frustration	A sense of frustration arising in individuals or groups because they are denied status in society
Stereotype	An unfavourable simplistic image of a group based on the behaviour of a small number of individuals from within that group
Strain theory	A theory by Robert Merton that stems from functionalism which suggests that crime & deviance are evidence of a strain between the socially accepted goals of society & the socially approved means of obtaining those goals
Structural theories	Suggest that the cause of crime & deviance is located in the structure of society – both functionalism & Marxism are structural theories

Subculture	A group with a distinctive set of values & behaviours who set themselves apart from the wider society
Victim survey	A survey that asks respondents about their experience of crime, regardless of whether or not those crimes have been reported
Victimless crimes	An act that is illegal but has no direct victim – e.g. illegal drug use
Violent crimes	These are recorded as ‘violence against the person’, which covers more than 30 offences including grievous bodily harm (GBH), assault, kidnap, child abduction, harassment & threats to kill
White collar crime	Criminal acts committed by members of the middle class & linked to their employment – e.g. fraud
Youth crime	Crimes committed by individuals who are too young to be sent to an adult prison; in Britain, children aged 10 & above can be held responsible for their actions
Challenge Terms	
<i>Hyperdermic syringe model</i>	The idea that the media injects its audience with views-just like a syringe injects a drug.
<i>Liberation thesis</i>	The idea that women’s rising crime rate suggests gradual equality to men (as less controlled by men).When male and female crime rates are equal some feminist believe this will evidence women’s liberation (freedom)
<i>Neo-Marxism</i>	Look at society and the individual. Unlike traditional Marxists Neo Marxists do not believe that the working class are passive but that working class criminals make an active choice to break the law.
<i>Recidivism</i>	The reconviction rate of those who have previously been in prison.

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
<i>Alienation</i>	Individuals who feel they have become separated from the wider society are said to be alienated , e.g they lack power and control over their lives
<i>Absolute poverty</i>	Not being able to pay for basic essentials of life-e.g., food, shelter
<i>Achieved status</i>	Social status gained by an individual as a result of educational qualifications/ or success in their career
<i>Ageism</i>	Negative stereotyping/treatment of individuals due to their age.
<i>Aristocracy</i>	An elite social group with inherited titles, e.g. Queen (type of ascribed status)
<i>Ascribed status,</i>	Social position given based on inheritance (not earned/achieved)
<i>Asylum seeker</i>	is a person who flees their home country, enters another country and applies for asylum, i.e. the right to international protection, in this other country
<i>Bourgeoisie</i>	The middle class
<i>Bureaucracy</i>	a system of government in which most of the important decisions are taken by state officials rather than by elected representatives
<i>Capitalism</i>	A system of economic organisation in which businesses are owned by private individuals who profit from the workers they employ.
<i>Caste</i>	A type of social stratification based on religion found in India
<i>Charismatic authority</i>	Authority based on unusual personal gifts of a leader (e.g. likeable factors) one of Weber's 3 types of authority.
<i>Class alignment</i>	The commitment of a particular social class to a political party, meaning that they will vote for that party come-what-may.
<i>Class dealignment</i>	Describes how the social classes are voting in far fewer numbers for the political party they used to traditionally vote for.
<i>Class struggle</i>	The conflict of interests between the workers and the ruling class in a capitalist society, regarded as inevitably violent.
<i>Classless society</i>	A society without classes
<i>Communism</i>	A society where there are no classes and everyone owns everything equally,

<i>Culture of dependency</i>	The idea that welfare encourages people to stay on benefits rather than work
<i>Cycle of deprivation</i>	The idea that children of deprived parents go onto be deprived also- poverty continues over generations of the same family
<i>Dictatorship</i>	One person/party in total control-no democracy
<i>Discrimination</i>	treating a person or particular group of people differently, especially in a worse way from the way in which you treat other people
<i>Egalitarian</i>	equality for all people
<i>Elite</i>	A minority group with power and influence over others
<i>Embourgeoisement</i>	the process of moving up to middle-class. An example of embourgeoisement is poor factory workers unionizing and making a higher wage and joining the middle-class. ...
<i>False class consciousness</i>	a Marxist theory that people are unable to see things, especially exploitation, oppression, and social relations, as they really are;
<i>Fascism</i>	A form of government which is a type of one-party dictatorship. Fascists are against democracy.
<i>Feudalism</i>	A system in which people were given land and protection by people of higher rank, and worked and fought for them in return.
<i>First past the post (electoral system)</i>	the candidate who receives the most votes wins an election
<i>Glass ceiling (in relation to women in employment)</i>	An invisible barrier that stops women achieving high positions in the workplace
<i>Institutional racism</i>	Racial discrimination that has become established as normal behaviour within a society or organization.
<i>Intergenerational poverty</i>	Poverty over generations of a family
<i>Left and right wing</i>	Left wing is generally a more liberal and forward-moving ideology whereas right wing is more conservative and generally traditional.
<i>Legal rational authority</i>	Authority due to defined laws.
<i>Life chances</i>	The opportunities someone has in a society-e.g. educational chances
<i>Lumpenproletariat,</i>	Lowest level of the working class in 19 th century.
<i>Market situation (in relation to Weber on class),</i>	Weber's view there were more than 2classes –he said there were 4 main classes, property owning upper class, professional middle class, petty bourgeoisie, manual working class.
<i>Means of production</i>	Ownership of physical goods e.g. factories

<i>Means testing</i>	The official process of measuring how much income a person has in order to decide if they should receive money from the government (benefits)
<i>New Right</i>	The New Right is closely linked to Functionalism as it is based on consensus The New Right tend to be against the welfare state as they believe that it encourages individuals to be dependent on benefits.
<i>Oligarchy</i>	A small group of people having control of a country or organization.
<i>Petty Bourgeoisie</i>	Lower middle class owners of small businesses
<i>Pluralism</i>	Pluralists suggest there is no dominant ruling-class but numerous competing groups with different interests.
<i>Political party</i>	A political party is an organized group of people, often with common views, who come together to hold power in the government.
<i>Poverty</i>	Poverty is the significant lack of money, or poorness.
<i>Poverty trap</i>	Poor families who receive welfare benefits become trapped in poverty if their earnings in a job would be the same or less than benefits payments.
<i>Power</i>	Power is an entity or individual's ability to control or direct others,
<i>Prejudice</i>	Preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience.
<i>Privatisation</i>	The transfer of ownership, property or business from the government to the private sector is termed privatization
<i>Propaganda</i>	Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
<i>Proportional representation</i>	An electoral system in which the number of seats held by a political group or party in a legislative body is determined by the number of popular votes received.
<i>Racial discrimination</i>	discrimination, unfair treatment or bias against someone or a group of people on the basis of their race
<i>Relative poverty</i>	the condition in which people lack the minimum amount of income needed in order to maintain the average standard of living in the society in which they live
<i>Ruling class ideology</i>	The ideas of the ruling class which are passed down to everyone
<i>Slavery</i>	The system by which people are owned by other people as slaves.
<i>Social exclusion</i>	Making certain groups of people within a society feel isolated and unimportant.
<i>Social inequality</i>	The existence of unequal opportunities and rewards for different social positions or statuses within a group or society.
<i>Social mobility</i>	a person's ability to move to a different social class , usually from a lower to a higher
<i>Social stratification</i>	The way in which society is divided based on factors such as class, gender etc.

<i>Socialism</i>	The means of production, distribution, and exchange should be owned by the community as a whole. The goal of socialism is to spread wealth more evenly and to treat all people fairly.
<i>Subjective class</i>	What people define their own class as
<i>Trade union</i>	An organized association of workers in a trade, group of trades, or profession, formed to protect and further their rights and interests.
<i>Traditional authority</i>	A form of power based on customs and inherited status (one of Weber's 3 types of authority).
<i>Underclass</i>	A group of people at the very bottom of the social scale who depend on welfare benefits.
<i>Universal benefits</i>	Universal welfare benefits are given to anyone who fit certain criteria e.g. all over 75's will receive a bus pass.(it doesn't depend on the amount of money they have)
<i>Wealth</i>	A large amount of money and possessions.
<i>Welfare benefits</i>	Money provided by the government to people who are old and no longer work, or to people who are unemployed, ill, or on a low income etc.
<i>Welfare state</i>	A government is responsible for the economic and social welfare of its citizens and has policies to provide free health care, money for people without jobs, etc.
<i>Challenge Terms</i>	
<i>Neo-conservatism</i>	A moderate form of political conservatism that generally opposes big government but supports social welfare and certain other liberal goals.
<i>Neo-liberalism</i>	a modified form of liberalism tending to favour free-market capitalism.