

Chapter 1

1. You should search for the answers in the textbook.
2. Auguste Comte = Applying the scientific aims of Enlightenment Thought in order to further understanding of the laws governing the structures and processes of social life and change; Karl Marx = Class differences and sometimes conflicts – possible or actual - lie at the heart of all societies. But the rise of capitalism creates a new class of industrial workers who possess a much greater potential to organize collectively and overcome inequalities; Emile Durkheim = How social relationships built around shared norms and the division of labour bind members together in solidaristic social formations; Max Weber = How religious beliefs inhibit or foster capitalist economic development in different societies across the world; Mysore Narasimhachar Srinivas = How the caste system - appearing superficially to constitute a totally fixed and closed system of stratification – in reality offers certain modes of social mobility for some social actors.
3. Nationalist loyalties in the late nineteenth century and up to the end of World War Two were powerful and difficult for sociologists to resist. This became even more difficult during the First World War when imperialist rivalries between the great powers enveloped more or less everyone in a wave of patriotism; even left-wing and Marxist sympathisers who before the war fought for the unity of working class people across national borders.
4. (a) = False; (b) = True; (c) = False.
5. Other factors are: the sheer breadth and range – and global character - of the problems facing all humanity and which cannot be solved unless governments and peoples are prepared to collaborate in their solution; and governments and various elites will only be able to find solutions to the problems every country faces if they can win the support and involvement of their citizens, but this creates an opportunity for ordinary people to demand an influence over policy-making.