

1.Karl Marx	1818-1883 Class conflict, workers will unite to create a classless society, Proletariat vs bourgeoisie, Utopia: workers will unite to create a classless society
Weber	1864-1920 Class conflict is not the only driving force of history. Religion & politics as important factors of historical change. Group of bureaucracy provides better conditions & welfare > no rebelling "Rationalisation" of life
Durkheim	1858-1917 Society's power in shaping behavior, structure & social relations, Functionalist, stability of social structures & relations. Shared values
Sociologists	Theoreticians attempting to understand society. Critical examiners of everyday life of ordinary people. Don't take things at face value. Look objectively at phenomenon. Put aside assumption of what is "normal". Scrutinize familiar settings as if we had never seen them before. Critically evaluate & observe the social world around us; incl. it's unspoken 'rules', structures, & cultures (aka thinking sociologically). By doing so, better social decisions/perspectives can be developed
Sociology emerge	5-15 th century ad. Industrial revolution: severe impact on the way we organize our everyday lives & society. State > Church. Scientific revolution. Sociology rose as a discipline to make sense of the social changes brought about by the industrial revolution
Sociological imagination	Connect personal troubles with social structures. Establish relationship between what happens to individuals in their lives, & how this impacts the broader structures such as economic, political etc. individual situation is never of your own making but always a consequence of the world you live in. to understand the world we live in we must explore the past, & this will also give an understanding of the future.
Social construction	Ways in which human behavior, interaction, & social institutions change over time & vary across different social & cultural contexts e.g. gender
Structure & system	Social relations are organized along patterned lines that endure over time & that act as a constraint on the individuals living within them. Existing set of social arrangements & expectations of behavior
Culture	Cultural factors impact how societies change & how they are maintained. Complex whole that includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom & any other capabilities & habits acquired by members of society. Values: identifying what is worthwhile in life, aspiring to e.g. education. Norms: rules of behavior
Agency	Individuals act socially or collectively to create the society in which we live, influencing our own lives & the broader society
Modernity	Complex range of phenomena associated with the historical process of western societies changing from agricultural to industrial. Populations migrating from rural village settings to towns & cities. Complex of ideas, political forms, economic structures, & cultural patterns that have dominated the first western societies since the industrial revolution. The effects of industrialization, urbanization, & political democracy on essentially rural & autocratic societies
Globalisation	Process which people's daily lives are increasingly influences by the growing technological & economic, politic & legal, social & cultural integration of people & communities around the world
2. Features of Global.	Compression of the world: Roland Robertson 1968, Anthony Giddens 1990, David Harvey 1990: extension of modernity: Becoming a smaller space, The world become increasingly unified & interconnected. Global Network society: Manuel Castells 2000: Information & communications technologies, Virtual culture. Privatization & deregulation: privatization: agency, take charge of own lives, emphasis of personal responsibility. Deregulation: less help from governments
Economic	Long distance flow of goods, capital & services, as well as information & perceptions that accompany market exchanges. Global capitalism: World systems theory: world is a total system that has historically & more so presently been driven by an evolution of capitalism. 3 elements: Core: benefit most from the world systems, these are the regions that are most developed technologically & governmentally. Semi-periphery: exploited by Core but exploits periphery, midway between both classes. Periphery: Least industrialized, small bourgeois & large peasant classes, low SES & education
Political global.	Increasing trend towards multilateralism (cooperation among several nations)
Cultural global.	Social process whereby ideas, meanings & values are shared in a global way that intensifies social relations
Cultural homogenization	Reduction of cultural diversity through the popularization & diffusion of a wide array of cultural symbols, ideas, customs & values. Spread of American business values culture: rationality, efficiency, profitability e.g. mcdonaldisation
Cultural hegemony	Dominance & leadership. The achievement of politic stability through the population's acceptance of the political & moral value of the ruling class, rather through the use of force. Ruling class manipulates culture of society.