

WORKBOOK FOR AQA A LEVEL SOCIOLOGY BOOK TWO

Student Workbook for Chapter 1

BELIEFS IN SOCIETY

Topic 1	Theories of religion	1
Topic 2	Religion and social change	9
Topic 3	Secularisation	17
Topic 4	Religion, renewal and choice	26
Topic 5	Religion in a global context	35
Topic 6	Organisations, movements and members	42
Topic 7	Ideology and science	53

TOPIC 1 Theories of religion

Learning Objectives

After studying this Topic, you should:

- Understand different sociological definitions of religion.
- Understand how different sociological theories explain the role and functions of religion, and how religion contributes to social stability.
- Be able to evaluate different sociological definitions and theories of religion.



Getting Started (page 4)

Write your answers to the Getting Started activity here.

- A. 1. (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (e) (f) (g) (h)
- (i) (j)
- 2.

What will you examine in this Topic? (page 5)

What is religion? (page 5)

Summarise the key features of each of the following definitions of religion:

- Substantive definitions
- Functional definitions
- Constructionist definitions

Functionalist theories of religion (pages 5-8)

1. What is society's most basic need?
2. According to functionalists, how is order possible in society?

Durkheim on religion (pages 6-7)

1. Explain what is meant by:
 - a. the sacred
 - b. the profane
2. What is the significance of the totem in clan worship?
3. Explain what is meant by the collective conscience.
4. Explain how rituals reinforce the collective conscience.
5. Briefly outline two cognitive functions of religion.
6. Give three criticisms of Durkheim's views on religion.

Application (page 7)

Write your answer here.

Psychological functions (page 7)

1. According to Malinowski, how does religion promote social solidarity?
2. Briefly outline the two types of situation in which Malinowski suggests religion promotes social solidarity.

Analysis and Evaluation (page 7)

Write your answer here.

Parsons: values and meaning (page 7)

1. According to Parsons, what are the two essential functions of religion?
 - a.
 - b.
2. Briefly outline how religion acts as a source of meaning.

Civil religion (page 7-8)

1. Explain what is meant by civil religion.
2. Briefly explain how civil religion binds Americans together.

A. Write your answers here.

- 1.
- 2.
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- 16.
- 18.
- 19.
- 20.

B. Write your summary paragraph here.

Evaluation of functionalism (page 8)

Briefly outline three criticisms of the functionalist view of religion.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Marxist theories of religion (pages 8-9)

1. How do Marxists see society?
2. According to Marx, how will exploitation be overcome?
3. What will happen to religion in a classless society?

Religion as ideology (page 8)

1. Define ideology.
2. Briefly outline how religion acts as an ideological weapon. Give an example of this.
3. What did Lenin mean by the claim that religion is 'spiritual gin'?
4. Explain how religion legitimates the power and privilege of the dominant class.

Religion and alienation (pages 8-9)

1. Define alienation.
2. Briefly explain how religion is a product of alienation, according to Marx.

Evaluation (page 9)

Briefly outline three criticisms of the Marxist view of religion.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Box 1.1 Caste and the legitimization of inequality (page 9)

Explain how the Hindu caste system maintains inequality.

Feminists theories of religion (pages 9-10)

1. Define patriarchy.
2. How do feminists regard religion?

Evidence of patriarchy (pages 9-10)

1. Briefly outline how each of the following aspects of religion demonstrates patriarchy:
 - a. Religious organisations
 - b. Places of worship
 - c. Sacred texts
 - d. Religious laws and customs
2. According to Armstrong, in what ways has the position of women within religion changed?

Religious forms of feminism (page 10)

1. Briefly outline one example of how some women use religion to gain greater freedom and respect.
2. What are piety movements and which women are most likely to join them?
3. What are liberal Protestant movements?

QuickCheck Questions (page 11)

Write your answers below.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Now answer the Questions to try on page 11 of your textbook.

TOPIC 2 Religion and social change

Learning Objectives

After studying this Topic, you should:

- Be able to describe a range of examples of religion and analyse their role in social change.
- Understand sociological explanations of the role of religion in promoting social change.
- Be able to evaluate different sociological explanations of the relationship between religion, social stability and social change.



Topic 2

Religion and social change

Getting Started (page 12)

Write your answers to questions 4, 5 and 6 of the Getting Started activity here.

4.

5.

6.

Religion as a conservative force (page 13)

1. Identify two ways in which religion can be seen as a conservative force.

a.

b.

2. Give two examples of traditional conservative beliefs held by religions.

a.

b.

3. Briefly outline how each of the following perspectives views religion as a conservative force:

a. Functionalism

b. Marxism

c. Feminism

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1. According to Weber, what major social change did Calvinism bring about?
2. What is unique about modern capitalism?

Calvinist beliefs (pages 13-14)

3. Briefly outline the following Calvinist beliefs:
 - a. Predestination
 - b. Divine transcendence
 - c. Asceticism
 - d. The idea of a vocation or calling
4. Briefly outline the two consequences of Calvinists' lifestyle.
 - a.
 - b.

Activity: Media Weber and Calvinism (page 14)

A. Write your answers here.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
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- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.

B. Write your summary paragraph here.

Hinduism and Confucianism (page 14)

1. In what ways did (a) Hinduism and (b) Confucianism fail to encourage capitalism, according to Weber?

a.

b.

Evaluation (page 14)

Briefly outline three criticisms of Weber.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Analysis and Evaluation (page 15)

Write your answer here.

Religion and social protest (pages 15-16)**The American civil rights movement (page 15)**

1. According to Bruce, why were the Black clergy so important in the Black civil rights movement?
2. Briefly outline four ways in which religious organisations can support and contribute to social change.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.

The New Christian Right (pages 15-16)

1. Briefly outline the aims of the New Christian Right in America.
2. According to Bruce, what are the two reasons why the New Christian Right have been unsuccessful in their aims?
 - a.
 - b.

Application (page 16)

Write your answer here.

Marxism, religion and change (pages 16-18)

1. Define relative autonomy.
2. Briefly explain how religion has a dual character.

Ernst Bloch: the principle of hope (pages 16-17)

Briefly explain 'the principle of hope'.

Liberation theology (page 17)

1. What was the aim of liberation theology?
2. What three factors led to liberation theology?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
3. According to Maduro, how does liberation theology show that religion can be a revolutionary force?
4. Why did the Roman Catholic Church's attitude to liberation theology change?
5. Briefly outline the difference between liberation theology and Pentecostalism.

Millenarian movements (pages 17-18)

1. According to Worsley, what do millenarian movements expect?
2. Why do millenarian movements appeal to the poor?
3. Briefly explain what cargo cults are.
4. What is the political significance of millenarian movements?

A. Write your answers here.

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- 18.
- 19.
- 20.

B. Write your summary paragraph here.

Gramsci: religion and hegemony (page 18)

1. Define hegemony.
2. How does religion act as a counter-hegemony?
3. Briefly outline the three ways in which religion can challenge hegemony, according to Billings.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

QuickCheck Questions (page 19)

Write your answers below.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Now answer the Questions to try on page 19 of your textbook.

TOPIC 3 Secularisation

Learning Objectives

After studying this Topic, you should:

- Know the main trends in patterns of religious belief and practice in the UK and USA.
- Understand and be able to analyse the possible causes of secularisation.
- Be able to evaluate arguments and evidence for the view that secularisation is occurring.



Topic 3

Secularisation

Getting Started (page 20)

Write your answers to Part A of the Getting Started activity here.

A1.

A2.

A3.

What will you examine in this Topic? (page 21)

Secularisation in Britain (pages 21-22)

1. Give four changes to religion in the UK since 1851.

a.

b.

c.

d.

2. Define secularisation.

3. Explain how each of the following shows that Britain has become a secular society:

a. Church attendance today

b. Religious affiliation today

c. Religious belief today

d. Religious institutions today.

Evaluation (page 22)

Write your answer here.

Explanations of secularisation (pages 23-25)

1. How has modernisation affected religious belief?

2. What is the effect of industrialisation on small communities?

3. What is the impact of religious diversity on religious institutions and on religious beliefs?

Max Weber: rationalisation (page 23)

1. Define rationalisation.
2. Briefly outline the medieval Catholic worldview.
3. How did the Protestant worldview differ from that of Catholicism?
4. What does Weber mean by the 'disenchantment' of the world?
5. How did the Protestant Reformation lead to the 'disenchantment' of the world?
6. Using an example, briefly explain what Bruce means by the technological worldview.
7. What is the impact of scientific knowledge on people's attitude towards religion?

Structural differentiation (pages 23-24)

1. Define structural differentiation.
2. Briefly outline what is meant by disengagement. Give two examples.
3. According to Bruce, in what sense has religion become privatised?

Social and cultural diversity (page 24)

1. Briefly outline how each of the following leads to a decline in religion:
 - a. Decline of community
 - b. Industrialisation
 - c. Diversity of occupations, cultures and lifestyles.
2. Give three criticisms of the view that the decline of community causes the decline of religion.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

Religious diversity (page 24)

1. What is meant by the 'sacred canopy'?
2. According to Berger, how did the Protestant Reformation lead to religious diversity?
3. Briefly explain how religious diversity creates a crisis of credibility for religion.

A. Write your answers here.

- 1.
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- 17.
- 18.

B. Write your summary paragraph here.

Cultural defence and transition (page 25)

1. Explain the following terms:
 - a. cultural defence
 - b. cultural transition
2. According to Bruce, why does religion survive in these situations?

Application (page 25)

Write your answer here.

Criticisms (page 25)

Briefly outline two criticisms of secularisation theory.

- 1.
- 2.

Secularisation in America (pages 25-26)**Declining church attendance (page 25)**

1. According to Wilson, why is America a secular society despite relatively high church attendance?
2. How does Hadaway's research question the statistics for church attendance?
3. What reason does Bruce suggest for the difference in actual and reported church attendance?

Secularisation from within (pages 25-26)

1. Briefly explain what Bruce means by secularisation from within?
2. Using Table 1A, briefly explain how the statistics demonstrate a decline in commitment to traditional beliefs.

Activity: Webquest 'US public becoming less religious' (page 26)

A1. Complete the table below.

Measure	% in 2007	% in 2014
Adults who are religiously affiliated		
Adults who are not religiously affiliated		

A2. Write your answers here.

B1. Complete the table below.

Belief/practice	% 2007 All US adults	% 2007 Religiously unaffiliated	% 2014 All US adults	% 2014 Religiously unaffiliated
Believe in God				
Pray daily				
See religion as very important				
Attend services at least monthly				

B2. Write your answers here.

C. Write your answers here.

1.

2.

3.

4.

D. Write your answer here.

Write your summary from section E here.

Religious diversity (page 26)

1. Briefly explain what Bruce means by practical relativism.
2. Briefly explain the erosion of absolutism.

Criticisms of secularisation theory (page 26)

Briefly outline four criticisms of secularisation theory.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

QuickCheck Questions (page 27)

Write your answers below.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
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- 8.

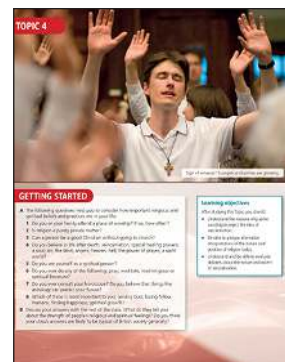
Now answer the Questions to try on page 27 of your textbook.

TOPIC 4 Religion, renewal and choice

Learning Objectives

After studying this Topic, you should:

- Understand the reasons why some sociologists reject the idea of secularisation.
- Be able to analyse alternative interpretations of the nature and position of religion today.
- Understand and be able to evaluate debates about the nature and extent of secularisation.



Topic 4

Religion, renewal and choice

Getting Started (page 28)

Write your answers to the Getting Started activity here.

A1.

A2.

A3.

A4.

A5.

A6.

A7.

A8.

What will you examine in this Topic? (page 29)

NAPIER PRESS **Sociology**

26

From obligation to consumption (pages 29-30)

1. Use an example to explain the idea that religion has moved from obligation to consumption.
2. Briefly explain what Davie means by 'believing without belonging'.
3. Briefly explain what she means by 'vicarious religion'.
4. According to Davie, in what way are the major national churches like the NHS?
5. What does Davie mean by the term 'multiple modernities'?
6. How do Voas and Crockett dispute Davie's claim about believing without belonging?
7. What is Bruce's criticism of believing without belonging?
8. Explain why, according to Day, some people may identify as Christian.

Spiritual shopping (page 30)

1. Use an example to explain cultural amnesia.
2. According to Hervieu-Léger, what impact has the trend to greater equality had on religion?
3. Why have people become spiritual shoppers?
4. Briefly explain what Hervieu-Léger means by:
 - a. pilgrims
 - b. converts
5. According to Hervieu-Léger, how does religion still have an influence on society's values?
6. Briefly explain how Hervieu-Léger's views link to the idea of late modernity.

Application (page 30)

Write your answer here.

Postmodern religion (pages 30-32)

1. According to Lyon, what are the three features of postmodern society?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
2. Briefly explain how the media cause religious ideas to become disembedded.
3. What is meant by the idea that religion has become de-institutionalised?

4. Briefly explain what is meant by:
 - a. religion online
 - b. online religion
5. Briefly explain what Lyon means by religion having 'relocated to the sphere of consumption'.
6. How does the existence of a range of religious products weaken traditional religions?
7. How does New Age spirituality differ from traditional religions?
8. Explain why New Age beliefs and practices have been called 'self-spirituality'.
9. According to Lyon, why does the decline of traditional religious views not mean the end of religion?

A spiritual revolution? (pages 32-33)

1. Briefly explain what is meant by a spiritual revolution.
2. Give three examples of products available in the spiritual market.
3. According to Heelas and Woodhead, what is meant by:
 - a. the congregational domain
 - b. the holistic milieu
4. Briefly outline the three explanations for the trend in worship in the Kendal study.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

Activity: Research *Mind, body and spirit* (page 33)

A. Write your summary from section E here.

The weakness of the New Age (page 33)

1. Briefly explain Bruce's criticisms of the view that New Age beliefs show that religion is changing rather than declining.
 - a. The problem of scale
 - b. Socialisation of the next generation
 - c. Weak commitment
 - d. Structural weakness

Application (page 33)

Write your answer here.

Religious market theory (pages 34-35)

1. Why do Stark and Bainbridge see secularisation theory as Eurocentric?
2. What two assumptions is religious market theory based on?
 - a.
 - b.

3. According to Stark and Bainbridge, why is religion attractive?
4. Briefly describe the cycle of renewal.
5. How does religious competition operate and what is its impact on religions?

America vs. Europe (page 34)

1. According to Stark and Bainbridge, what is the effect of a religious monopoly?
2. Why does religion thrive in the USA?
3. How is the position in Europe different from that in America?
4. Briefly explain why the supply of religion is more important than the demand.

Supply-led religion (pages 34-35)

1. According to Hadden and Shupe, what is the impact of televangelism?
2. According to Finke, what is the impact of immigration on American religion?
3. How does the case of post-war Japan support Stark and Bainbridge's views?

A. Write your answers here.

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- 16.

B. Write your summary paragraph here.

Criticisms (page 35)

Briefly outline four criticisms of religious market theory.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

An alternative view: secularisation and security (pages 35-36)

1. Why do Norris and Inglehart reject religious market theory?
2. Briefly explain what Norris and Inglehart mean by 'existential security'.
3. Explain the level of demand for religion in (a) poor societies and (b) rich societies.
 - a.
 - b.
4. How does global population growth undermine the trend towards secularisation?
5. According to Norris and Inglehart, why is America more religious than Europe?
6. How do Gill and Lundegaarde's findings support Norris and Inglehart?

7. Using Box 1.3, briefly explain why Uruguay has low levels of religious participation.

Evaluation (page 36)

Briefly outline two criticisms of the existential security theory.

1.

2.

QuickCheck Questions (page 37)

Write your answers below.

1.

2.

3.

4.

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8.

Now answer the Questions to try on page 37 of your textbook.

TOPIC 5 Religion in a global context

Learning Objectives

After studying this Topic, you should:

- Understand some of the different ways in which religion interacts with its global context.
- Understand the role of religion in economic development in a globalising world.
- Understand and be able to evaluate explanations of the nature of religious fundamentalism.
- Understand and be able to evaluate explanations of the role of religion in international conflict.



Topic 5

Religion in a global context

Getting Started (page 38)

Write your answers to the Getting Started activity here.

- 1.
- 2.

Religious fundamentalism (pages 39-42)

What will you examine in this Topic? (page 39)

The characteristics of fundamentalism (page 39)

1. Why does fundamentalism arise?
2. What challenges might there be to traditional beliefs and values in the modern world?
3. Briefly explain the following features of fundamentalism:
 - a. An authoritative sacred text
 - b. An 'us and them' mentality
 - c. Aggressive reaction
 - d. Use of modern technology

NAPIER PRESS **Sociology**

35

- e. Patriarchy
- f. Prophecy
- g. Conspiracy theories

Fundamentalism and modernity (pages 39-40)

1. According to Davie, why are fundamentalists the product of modernity?
2. According to Giddens, why does late modern society encourage fundamentalism?

Cosmopolitanism (page 40)

1. Define cosmopolitanism.
2. What do cosmopolitan religions and spirituality emphasise?
3. According to Bauman, why does postmodern society lead some people to fundamentalism?
4. Briefly explain the two responses to postmodernity that Castells identifies:
 - a. resistance identity
 - b. project identity
5. Briefly outline four criticisms of Giddens, Bauman and Castells.
 - a.

b.

c.

d.

Monotheism and fundamentalism (pages 40-41)

1. Define monotheism.
2. According to Bruce, why is fundamentalism confined to monotheistic religions?
3. Briefly explain Bruce's 'two fundamentalisms':
 - a. in the West
 - b. in developing countries / Third World

Secular fundamentalism (page 41)

1. Briefly explain Davie's two phases of modernity and how they give rise to different forms of fundamentalism:
 - a. The first phase - religious fundamentalism
 - b. The second phase - secular fundamentalism

2. Why does Davie claim that secular ideologies are struggling for survival?
3. Using an example, briefly explain secular fundamentalism.
4. Why might some types of secular fundamentalism be seen as a form of cultural racism?

The 'clash of civilisations' (pages 41–42)

1. List Huntington's seven civilisations.
2. How has globalisation led to increased conflict between religions?
3. According to Huntington, why are religious conflicts harder to resolve than political ones?
4. Briefly outline four criticisms of Huntington's clash of civilisations theory.
5. According to Inglehart and Norris, what is the real clash of civilisations?

1. Briefly explain what is meant by 'cultural defence'.
2. Using the examples of (a) Poland and (b) Iran, explain how religion may be used to defend national identity.
 - a.
 - b.

Religion and development (pages 43-44)

God and globalisation in India (page 43)

1. What impact has globalisation had in India?
2. According to Nanda, why has prosperity in India led to an increase in religiosity?
3. How has Hinduism changed in response to the increased wealth of many Indians?
4. In what way can Hinduism be seen as a form of civil religion in India?
5. What problems might the link between Hinduism and the state cause for non-Hindus?

Capitalism in East Asia (page 44)

1. According to Redding, what are the similarities between post-Confucian values and the Calvinist values that encouraged capitalism in Europe?

Pentecostalism in Latin America (page 44)

1. According to Berger, in what way are Pentecostal beliefs similar to Weber's Protestant Ethic?
2. Using the example of northern Brazil, explain why successful development relies on more than just Pentecostal beliefs.
3. Briefly explain how Pentecostalism embraces both global and local elements.

Activity: Media *Pentecostalism* (page 44)

A. Write your answers here.

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16.

B. Write your summary paragraph here.

QuickCheck Questions (page 45)

Write your answers below.

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6.

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8.

9.

Now answer the Questions to try on page 45 of your textbook.

TOPIC 6 Organisations, movements and members

Learning Objectives

After studying this Topic, you should:

- Know the main types of religious organisation and their characteristics.
- Understand and be able to evaluate explanations of different types of religious/spiritual organisations and movements.
- Understand and be able to evaluate explanations of the reasons for the growth and development of different religious/spiritual organisations and movements.
- Know the main patterns of participation by class, ethnicity, gender and age, and the reasons for these patterns.



Topic 6

Organisations, movements and members

Getting Started (page 46)

Write your answers to the Getting Started activity here.

1.

2.

3.

What will you examine in this Topic? (page 47)

Types of religious organisation (pages 47-49)

Church and sect (page 47)

1. According to Troeltsch, what is a church?
2. According to Troeltsch, what is a sect?

NAPIER PRESS Sociology

42

Denomination and cult (pages 47-48)

1. According to Niebuhr, what is a denomination and how does it differ both from a church and from a sect?
2. What is a sect?
3. What are the characteristics of leaders of cults?
4. How are churches and sects similar in the way they see themselves?
5. How are denominations and cults similar in the way they see themselves?
6. How does wider society see churches and denominations?
7. How does wider society see sects and cults?
8. According to Bruce, why do some of the above definitions of religious organisations not fit today's reality?

Application (page 48)

Write your answer here.

New religious movements (page 48)

1. Briefly explain and give examples of Wallis' three categories of NRMs:

a. world-rejecting

b. world-accommodating

c. world-affirming

2. Give three criticisms of Wallis' classification.

a.

b.

c.

Application (page 48)

Write your answer here.

Sects and cults (pages 48-49)

1. Briefly explain Stark and Bainbridge's two kinds of organisation:
 - a. sects
 - b. cults
2. According to Stark and Bainbridge, what benefits do (a) sects and (b) cults offer their followers?
 - a.
 - b.
3. Briefly explain and give examples of Stark and Bainbridge's three types of cult.
 - a. Audience cults
 - b. Client cults
 - c. Cultic movements

Activity: Discussion *Types of religious organisations* (page 49)

A. Write your answers here.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Write your summary paragraph here.

Marginality (page 49)

1. Why are marginal groups in society more likely to join sects?
2. Explain what Weber means by a 'theodicy of disprivilege'.
3. According to Wallis, why do some well-educated, young, middle-class White people join sects?

Relative deprivation (pages 49-50)

1. Define relative deprivation.
2. Why might middle-class people feel spiritually deprived?
3. According to Stark and Bainbridge, why do world-rejecting sects appeal to the deprived?
4. According to Stark and Bainbridge, why are the privileged more likely to join world-accepting churches?

Social change (page 50)

1. According to Wilson, why do sects emerge in periods of rapid social change? Give an example.
2. According to Bruce, why do people join sects in response to secularisation?
3. Briefly explain the reasons for the growth in:
 - a. world rejecting NRMs
 - b. world-affirming NRMs.

The dynamics of sects and NRMs (pages 50-51)

1. Define schism.
2. Briefly explain Neibuhr's three reasons for sects being short lived:
 - a. The second generation
 - b. The 'Protestant ethic' effect
 - c. Death of the leader
3. Draw a diagram of Stark and Bainbridge's sectarian cycle.
4. According to Wilson, what patterns do (a) conversionist and (b) Adventist sects follow:
 - a.
 - b.
5. Give three examples of established sects.
6. According to Wilson, why is it becoming more difficult for sects to keep themselves separate?
7. What is the positive effect of globalisation for some sects?

The growth of the New Age (page 51)

1. Give four examples of New Age beliefs.
2. Briefly outline the two common themes of New Age beliefs identified by Heelas:
 - a. Self-spirituality
 - b. Detraditionalisation

Postmodernity and the New Age (pages 51-52)

1. What are meta-narratives?
2. Why have people lost faith in professionals such as scientists and doctors?
3. According to Bruce, why is the growth of the New Age a feature of modern society?
4. Why are New Age activities attractive to Westerners?
5. Briefly explain the four ways in which Heelas links the New Age and modernity:
 - a. A source of identity
 - b. Consumer culture
 - c. Rapid social change
 - d. Decline of organised religion

Gender and religiosity (page 52)

1. Using Table 1C and other statistics on page 52, summarise the ways in which women can be seen as more religious than men.

Reasons for gender differences (pages 52-53)

Risk, socialisation and roles

1. Briefly outline Miller and Hoffman's three main reasons for women's higher levels of religiosity.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

Paid work (page 53)

1. According to Bruce, what was the reason for women's higher religiosity in the past?
2. Briefly outline two reasons why religion remains attractive to some women.
 - a.
 - b.

Women and the New Age (pages 53-54)

1. According to Heelas and Woodhead, why are women more often associated with 'nature'?
2. According to Bruce, how does women's experience of child-rearing make them more likely to be attracted to New Age movements?
3. Briefly explain the role conflict that women in paid work suffer from.
4. Briefly explain what Woodhead means by 'the individual sphere'.
5. According to Brown, why do 'self' religions attract women?
6. Why might women be attracted to fundamentalism?
7. Briefly explain the class differences in the types of religion the appeal to woman identified by Bruce.

Women, compensators and sects (page 54)

1. Briefly explain the three forms of deprivation suffered by women:
 - a. Organismic deprivation
 - b. Ethical deprivation
 - c. Social deprivation

The Pentecostal gender paradox (page 54)

1. In what ways is Pentecostalism a patriarchal religion?
2. According to Brusco, why is Pentecostalism attractive to women despite its patriarchal features?

Recent trends (pages 54-55)

1. Why has religious participation declined among women in the UK?
2. Why do women reject traditional religions?

Ethnicity and religiosity (page 55)

1. Briefly outline the patterns of religious belief shown in Table 1D.

Reasons for ethnic differences (page 55)

1. Briefly outline the following explanations given for ethnic differences in religiosity:
 - a. Cultural defence
 - b. Cultural transition

Age and religious participation (pages 55-56)

1. Briefly outline the patterns of church attendance shown in Table 1E.
2. What are the implications of these patterns for future church congregations?

Reasons for age differences (pages 56)

1. Briefly outline Voas and Crockett's three explanations for age differences in religiosity.
 - a. The ageing effect
 - b. The period or cohort effect
 - c. Secularisation
2. According to Voas and Crockett, which of the above is the main reason for age differences in religiosity?
3. Using an example, explain what Arweck and Beckford mean by the virtual collapse of religious socialisation.

QuickCheck Questions (page 57)

Write your answers below.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

Now answer the Questions to try on page 57 of your textbook.

TOPIC 7 Ideology and Science

Learning Objectives

After studying this Topic, you should:

- Know the difference between open and closed belief systems.
- Understand and be able to evaluate different views of science as a belief system.
- Understand and be able to evaluate different views of the nature of ideology.



Topic 7

Ideology and science

Getting Started (page 58)

Write your answers to the Getting Started activity here.

1.

2.

3a.

3b.

4.

What will you examine in this Topic? (page 59)

Science as a belief system (pages 59-62)

The impact of science (page 59)

1. Why does society have faith in science?
2. Why has society's faith in society started to fail?
3. Briefly explain what is meant by the 'cognitive power' of science.

NAPIER PRESS Sociology

53

Open belief systems (page 59)

1. According to Popper, in what way is science an open belief system?
2. Briefly explain what is meant by 'the principle of falsificationism'.
3. What is meant by science being culmulative?
4. According to Popper, what prevents scientific knowledge from being sacred or absolute truth?

The CUDOS norms (pages 59-60)

1. According to Merton, who first supported scientific thinking?
2. Briefly outline the 'CUDOS' norms that Merton states make scientists act in ways that serve the goal of increasing scientific knowledge:
 - a. Communism
 - b. Universalism
 - c. Disinterestedness
 - d. Organised Scepticism

Analysis and Evaluation (page 60)

Write your answer here.

Closed belief systems (page 60)

1. What makes religion a closed belief system?
2. What prevents a closed belief system from being disproved?

Witchcraft among the Azande (page 60)

1. Use an example to illustrate how the Azande explain misfortune.
2. How do the Azande deal with a suspected witch?
3. According to Evans-Pritchard, what three functions does the Azande belief system perform?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
4. What prevents the Azande from questioning the belief system?

Activity: Media *Witchcraft among the Azande* (page 61)

A. Write your answers here.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.
- 16.

B. Write your summary paragraph here.

Self-sustaining beliefs (page 61)

1. Briefly explain each of the three devices for sustaining belief systems that Polanyi identifies:
 - a. Circularity
 - b. Subsidiary explanations
 - c. Denial of legitimacy to rivals

Science as a closed system (page 61)

1. According to Polanyi, in what way is science a closed belief system?
2. Explain what Kuhn means by a paradigm.
3. According to Kuhn, what is normal science?
4. What happens to those scientists who challenge the paradigm?
5. According to Kuhn, when does a scientific revolution take place?

Box 1.4 The case of Dr Velikovsky (page 61)

Using the information in Box 1.4, explain how science can be seen as a closed belief system.

The sociology of scientific knowledge (pages 61-62)

1. Briefly explain what interpretivists mean by 'social construction'.
2. According to Knorr-Cetina, how is science able to 'fabricate' new facts and how does she view the laboratory setting?
3. How does the example of 'little green men' illustrate the fact that scientists are engaged in the process of interpreting the world?
4. Briefly explain how each of these perspectives views science:
 - a. Marxism
 - b. Feminism
 - c. Postmodernism

Application (page 62)

Write your answer here.

Ideology (pages 62-64)

1. Define ideology.
2. What are the four negative aspects of the meaning of the term ideology in sociology?
 - a.

b.

c.

d.

Activity: Media *What is ideology?* (page 62)

A. Write your answers here.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

B. Write your summary paragraph here.

Marxism and ideology (pages 62-63)

1. According to Marx, why is it in workers' interests to overthrow capitalism?
2. What is meant by class consciousness?
3. Define ruling-class ideology.
4. Give three examples of the beliefs and ideas of ruling-class ideology.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
5. Briefly explain how Gramsci sees workers as having dual consciousness.
6. Define 'organic intellectuals'.
7. How do Abercrombie et al criticise Gramsci?

The ideology of nationalism (page 63)

1. Briefly outline the three features of nationalism.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
2. According to Anderson, why is a nation an 'imagined community'?
3. According to Marx, why is nationalism a form of false class consciousness?
4. How do functionalists see nationalism?
5. According to functionalists, what role does education play in nationalism?
6. According to Gellner, why is nationalism a feature of modern societies rather than preindustrial societies?
7. What is Gellner's view of the role of education?
8. According to Gellner, how is nationalism used to enable a state to modernise?

Karl Mannheim: Ideology and utopia (page 64)

1. Briefly explain Mannheim's two types of belief system:
 - a. ideological thought
 - b. utopian thought
2. According to Mannheim, by whom are worldviews created?
3. Why do these worldviews only give a partial view of reality?
4. According to Mannheim, what is the source of conflict in society?
5. In Mannheim's view, why are the free-floating intelligentsia able to arrive at a total worldview?

Feminism and ideology (page 64)

1. According to feminists, what is the fundamental division in society?
2. According to Pauline Marks, in what ways have ideas from science been used to justify women's exclusion from education?
3. Use an example to show how religious beliefs may define women as inferior.
4. Give an example of a religious belief that does not subordinate women.

QuickCheck Questions (page 65)

Write your answers below.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

Now answer the Questions to try on page 65 of your textbook.