

Sociological Perspectives and Theories

Structuralist Theories:

Functionalism (Define)	
Emile Durkheim	Collective Consciousness
	Value Consensus
Robert Merton	Manifest and Latent Functions
Criticisms of Functionalism	

Conflict (Marxist)	
Marxism	Dialectical Materialism
	Superstructure
	Fals Consciousness
Frankfurt School	Capitalist Ideology
Theodor Adorno	Conspicuous Consumption
Adorno and Horkheimer	Culture Industries
	Commodity Fetishism

Critiques of Marxism

Antonio Gramsci

Stuart Hall

Interpretivist Theories:

Interpretivism (Interactionism, Action Theories)	
Howard Becker	Labeling Theory
George Herbert Mead	Role Taking
Charles Horton Cooley	Looking Glass Self
Irving Goffman	Dramaturgy
Randall Collins	Exchange Theory
Herbert Blumer	Symbolic Interactionism
Critiques of Interpretivism	

Interpretivism + Structuralism = Phenomenology	
Anthony Giddens	Structuration
;Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann	Social Construction of Reality
Critique of Phenomenology	

Critique Perspectives: I consider the Feminist and Postmodernist Perspectives critiques of the three major perspectives above. Feminists critique the perspectives as having an exclusively male centric point of view. The Postmodernists see the above perspectives as bound to a Modernist interpretation of the social world that is no longer applicable.

Feminism: (Define)	
Liberal Feminism	
Marxist Feminism	
Radical Feminism	
Betty Friedan	
Simone de Beauvoir	
Dorothy E. Smith	

Critiques of Feminism

Postmodernism: (Define)

Michel Foucault

Power/Knowledge

Jean Baudrillard

Simulation/Simulacra/Hyperreality

Stuart Hall

Fragmented Identities

Critique of Postmodernism