**Week 1: History of Sociology; Sociological Imagination**

**STUDY GUIDE QUESTIONS**

The course starts with an overview of history of sociology as a discipline. It summarizes what constitutes a sociological perspective and how it is different from other disciplines. The readings also cover such concepts as sociological imagination and social facts.

1. Where did sociology originate? Who were its first thinkers and what topics did they consider in their writings?
2. Who coined the term sociology? When was it introduced? What was the foundational idea behind the term?
3. What is positivism? What are the limits of the positivist approach to studying societies?
4. What was Harriet Martineau’s contribution to sociology as a discipline?
5. Why did Karl Marx reject positivism? What alternative perspectives to how societies operate did Marx introduce?
6. How was Georg Simmel different from both positivism and Marx’s approach?
7. What are social facts? According to Emile Durkheim, why do we need to study social facts?
8. What is the difference between quantitative and qualitative branches in sociology?
9. What is the goal of sociology according to Max Weber? What did he mean when arguing for an anti-positivist approach in sociology?
10. What is the idea behind public sociology?

**General discussion questions:**

* + - 1. Based on the second reading, what makes sociology different from other disciplines? How does it help understand individual life events such as decision to go to college, marriage, unemployment and/or successful career?
			2. Based on both readings, how does the spread of digital technologies is impacting people’s social lives? Can you think of examples of how social media is impacting your perceptions of particular events in your life?

**Week 2: Sociological Theories; History of Sociology**

**STUDY GUIDE QUESTIONS**

This week’s reading lays the foundations of this course by covering four sets of sociological theories that use different perspectives to explain how societies operate.

1. What is the key difference between micro-sociological and macro-sociological approaches to studying societies?

2. What are the four main sociological approaches? Which of them belong to macro-sociological school of thought and which of them can be considered as micro-sociological?

3. What role did industrialization play in the history of sociology as a discipline?

4. What does Durkheim define as collective consciousness?

5. According to Durkheim, what two social mechanisms limit individual aspirations? How do they shape individual behaviors?

6. What is anomie and how does it help explain suicide from a sociological perspective?

1. What are the key critiques of the functionalist approach in sociology?
2. Who is the founder of the conflict theory? What are its main premises?
3. What two classes did Marx and Engels identify in their studies of capitalism? What is the cause of their antagonism?
4. What is class consciousness? According to the reading, is class consciousness prevalent in the US?
5. What is feminism? How do liberal feminists explain gender inequalities?
6. What are the main premises of symbolic interactionism? Who was its founder?
7. What is the social construction of reality? What are the processes through which reality is socially constructed?
8. How does utilitarianism explain human behavior? What are the limits of this approach?

**General discussion questions:**

* + - 1. How would each of the four sociological approaches explain drug abuse? Which of the four explanations do you find the most appropriate for understanding this phenomenon? Why?
			2. The American Dream is an idea that by working hard individuals can move up the social ladder and achieve their goals. Do you believe this is true? Would the sociologists following the conflict approach agree or disagree with this view of the American society? Explain your answer.
			3. Sociologists have argued that race is a social construct. What do they mean by this? Does this make race/ethnicity less real? What is the basis of this argument?

**Week 3: Sociology of Culture; Cultural Diversity**

**STUDY GUIDE QUESTIONS**

Focusing on sociology of culture, this week explores cultural signs and symbols and material culture; the role of language in shaping our human cognition; underlying norms and values, among other topics. As one of the key areas of study in sociology, this week lays foundations for understanding how racial/ethinc and gender inequalities are reproduced in everyday culture.

1. Explain the key sociological critiques of biological explanations of human behavior.

2. What is eugenics? Provide examples from history.

3. What is the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis? Explain using examples related to race/ethnicity and gender.

4. What is contact theory? Why is it important in solving race/ethnic-related tensions?

1. What are norms? What is the difference between formal and informal norms? Provide examples.
2. What are the main function of rituals?
3. What is the difference between norms and values?
4. What are the key values in the US?
5. The second reading discusses individualism as one of the foundational values in the US. What are the positive and negative aspects of this value?
6. What is subculture? What is counterculture? How are they different?
7. What is cultural relativism? What are some of the issues with this perspective?
8. What is ethnocentrism? How does it relate to racism?

**General discussion questions:**

* + - 1. One branch of eugenics calls for sterilization of people with disabilities. Why do you think this idea was popular in the US and Europe historically? Explain how this relates to the history of racism in the US.
			2. The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis suggests that our thinking is shaped by language. How do
			3. The second reading discusses how norms are changing in the US. Have you noticed any norms emerging, particularly in relation to dating? In your opinion, what social forces are driving these changes?
			4. The second reading discusses the work ethics as one of the foundational values in the US. Can you think of examples of how this value can negatively impact some people’s lives?

**Week 4: Socialization; Selfhood; Life Course**

**STUDY GUIDE QUESTIONS**

This week focuses on one of the most important concepts in sociology: socialization. The first two readings explain what socialization is and cover different theoretical explanations of human development in terms of socialization. The third reading maps socialization throughout the life course.

1. What is socialization?

1. What is social isolation? What are the effects of social isolation on small children? Explain using examples from the reading.
2. What institutions shape socialization?
3. What is the “Looking-Glass Self” theory and how does it explain human development?
4. What is the difference between “I” and “me” in Mead’s theory of social interaction?
5. What are two basic drives/needs in Freud’s theory of personality?
6. List and explain three elements in Freud’s model of personality. Can you think of examples from your own experience for the three personality elements?
7. What four stages of cognitive development were introduced by Piaget? Explain each.
8. How is Kohlberg’s theory different from Gilligan’s approach to moral development?
9. According to Gilligan, what is a universalistic (or justice) perspective and how is it different from the particularistic (care) approach?
10. According to Erikson, what is identity crisis? When does it usually happen and why is it important?
11. What is a life course? How is it divided?
12. Which stage in a life course tends to be viewed negatively?

**General discussion questions:**

* + - 1. How are the symbolic interactionists (Mead and Cooley) different from Freud and Piaget in explaining human development? What aspect of human development do they consider as the most important?
			2. In her analysis of moral development, Carole Gilligan identifies two different modes of justifying people’s behavior: a universalistic (or justice) perspective the particularistic (care) approach. Which approach do you agree more with? Why?
			3. In the aftermath of the Katrina hurricane that flooded large sections of New Orleans, many local residents ran out of resources. Some broke into large stores and took what they needed. Do you justify their behavior? Explain which approach in Gilligan’s theory of moral development your view falls into.

**Week 5: Development of Society; Formal Organizations; Bureaucracy;**

**Total Institutions**

**STUDY GUIDE QUESTIONS**

This week starts with an overview of the historical development of society and its institutions. It will focus on key theories conceptualizing modern institutions and organizations. It also explores the role of bureaucracies in our lives and their advantages and disadvantages.

1. Explain the key characteristics of: the Hunter-Gatherer societies; Horticulture and Pastoralism; Agricultural societies; Industrialization; Post-industrialism.

1. How did class and gender relations change as societies settled and started practicing agriculture?
2. How did industrialization change social relations?
3. What is *Gesselschaft*?
4. What are the main consequences of post-industrialization in the United States?
5. According to Etzioni, how are organizations classified in modern societies? Explain three categories of organizations.
6. What is McDonaldization?
7. What are the key features of McDonaldization? What are the advantages and disadvantages of McDonaldization?
8. What is the name of the scholar who studied bureaucracies?
9. What are the key features of bureaucracies according to Weber? What are the advantages and disadvantages of bureaucracies?
10. What is Michels’s iron law of oligarchy?
11. How does culture shape organizations? What key differences between the US and Japanese organizations does the reading discuss?
12. What is resocialization and how does it happen?
13. According to Goffman, what are total institutions?
14. What are three key features of total institutions?

**General discussion questions:**

* + - 1. The first reading explains how societies became more unequal in terms of gender and wealth as they develop and become more complex. Do you think this trend can be reversed? Can you think of other sociological theories that offer alternative views of the processes of modernization?
			2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the post-industrial era? What kinds of skills are rewarded in post-industrial economies? Are post-industrial societies more or less equal and democratic when compared to the industrial ones?
			3. What are the goals of putting people in total institutions? Why do all modern societies have such institutions as prisons? Can you think of other methods of achieving the goals of total institutions without isolating people from the public?

**Week 6: Introduction to Gender Inequalities; Patriarchal Societies**

**STUDY GUIDE QUESTIONS**

Having completed the overview of key theoretical concepts in sociology last week, this week examines gender inequalities. In addition to one of the key readings in the field, it also features two Ted talks that offer drastically different ideas about what constitutes gender equality in the US and how it can be achieved.

1. What is patriarchy according to Johnson?

1. According to Johnson, does the term patriarchy imply that all men are oppressors? Explain your answer.
2. What does Johnson mean by the “system?” How does it relate to patriarchy?
3. Why does Johnson compare patriarchy to the board game Monopoly? What does Monopoly teach us about patriarchy?
4. What three solutions to gender inequalities in workplaces does Sandberg propose in Ted her talk?
5. What does Sandberg mean by “sit at the table?” Do you agree with her assessment?
6. Why do women systematically underestimate their skills and abilities? Why does Sandberg think this leads to gender inequalities in workplaces?
7. Sandberg quotes an important study by Harvard’s scholar that looked at how one’s gender impacts how other people perceive their success. What was its main finding?
8. What is the difference between how Sandberg and Slaughter explain gender inequalities? What are key differences in their proposed solutions?
9. What does Slaughter mean when she says that “real equality… does not mean valuing women on men’s terms?” What are the criteria used to evaluate men’s success?
10. What three solutions to gender inequalities does Slaughter propose?
11. In Slaughter’s view, what role does the government play in shaping gender relations?
12. According to Slaughter, what needs to be done to change current gender roles and culture more broadly?
13. What does Slaughter mean that care-giving and breadwinning should be equally valuable choices?

**General discussion questions:**

* + - 1. Who do you think Johnson would agree more with: Sandberg’s or Slaughter’s proposed solutions to gender inequalities in the US?
			2. Who is responsible for gender inequalities? Do the two speakers share the same view or are they different in how they assign responsibility for gender inequalities in workplaces?
			3. Whose visions of the future of gender relations appeals to you more: Sandberg’s and Slaughter’s ideas? Explain.

**Week 7: Gender Roles and Socialization; Social Structure**

**STUDY GUIDE QUESTIONS**

This week delves deeper into gender issues. It examines how gender roles are constructed and distinctions between biological and cultural explanations of gendered behaviors. The second part of the class takes a long view of social roles by focusing on the work of symbolic interactionsists. The last part of the lecture covers the key premises of social stratification.

1. What is the difference between sex and gender? Why is this difference important?

1. The first reading states that gender is socially constructed. What does the author mean by social construction? Does this make gender less real?
2. How does the first reading explain behavioral differences between the sexes? From a sociological point of view, why do men and women act differently?
3. How do the evolutionary biologists explain differences in gender roles? What are the main problems with this explanation from a sociological perspective?
4. Explain five institutions that are key for the socialization of gender roles.
5. According to the second reading, what is social status? How is it different from social roles?
6. What is achieved status vs. ascribed status? Which one tends to be more long-lasting?
7. What is master status? What happens when the ascribed status becomes master status? Provide examples.
8. According to the third reading, what are social interactions and why are they important to study?
9. What did Harold Garfinkel do to study social interactions? What are the key findings of his research?
10. What is the definition of social roles? How do social roles change personalities? Discuss Kirkham’s experiment.
11. What is role conflict vs. role strain? Provide examples.
12. Describe impression management used in the dramaturgical approach.
13. What is the difference between the biological and cultural explanations of human emotions?

**General discussion questions:**

* + - 1. How does gender shape our behavior in the public such as in public transportation? Where do these norms of behavior come from?
			2. What role does the social and/or mass media play in reifying gender roles? Can you think of some examples of when you did not feel comfortable about the way gender roles were represented in the media? Explain.
			3. Can you think of some examples of how you conducted impression management in your daily life or social media? What tools did you use? Who was the audience and what were the effects? Did you feel like you achieved your goals?

**Week 8: Deviance, Delinquency, and Theories Explaining Criminal Behavior**

**STUDY GUIDE QUESTIONS**

This week focuses on delinquency, including but not limited to crime. It examines sociological theories explaining the roots of delinquency and how it is dealt

1. Define deviance. How is it different from crime?
2. What is social control and what are the primary mechanisms through which it is exerted?
3. What is relativity of deviance? Explain two ways in which deviance can be relative.
4. What three functions of deviance does Durkheim identify?
5. How does the social ecology approach explain deviance?
6. How does Merton explain different rates of deviant behavior between poor people and the nonpoor in the US?
7. Define Merton’s concept of anomie.
8. According to Hirschi, what four types of bonds prevent people from becoming deviant?
9. How do sociologists explain gender differences in crimes statistics: why do women are significantly less likely than men to commit violent and major property crimes?
10. What is the differential association theory and how does it explain criminal behavior?
11. According to the labeling theory, is it correct to assume that a person with criminal record is more likely to commit crime than somebody without it?
12. How does the US government collect data about crime? Why do experts say that crime is significantly underreported?
13. What are the main limitations of the Uniform Crime Report?
14. According to the reading, what three data sources does the US government use to assess crime?
15. Describe three main types of crime: conventional, white-collar, and victimless.

**General discussion questions:**

* + - 1. Why are behaviors of minorities and the poor more likely than others to be considered deviant? Who is responsible for such differences?

* + - 1. According to Durkheim, what would it take to eliminate crime and deviance?
			2. According to the labeling theory, how can crime rates be reduced?
			3. How do different sociological theories explain the overrepresentation of African American men in prisons in the US? Present at least three such explanations.
			4. Based on this week’s reading, should parents try to prevent their children from building friendships with “bad” kids?

**Week 9: Criminal Justice; Race and Policing**

**STUDY GUIDE QUESTIONS**

Building on the theories of deviance and crime covered in Week 8, this lecture considers the impact of the changing approaches to crime and policing on everyday life in poor, racially segregated communities.

1. According to Goffman’s reading, how did criminal policies change in the US starting in 1970s? What impact did they have on the rate of incarceration?
2. How did crime rates change in the US in the 1990s? How did policing methods change in the same period?
3. What new policing policies were implemented in Philadelphia in the 1960s?
4. What does Garland define by mass incarceration? What are the main issues with it?
5. What do the community members mean when they describe some people as clean vs. dirty and hot vs. cold? What are the implications of these labels?
6. According to the reading, why would an injured person be afraid of seeking medical assistance in the US?
7. What does Goffman mean when she says that a large group of people in the US are “on the run?” Who is this group? What does being “on the run” entail?
8. What two social institutions shaping early adulthood experiences does Goffman discuss at the beginning of her Ted talk? Who decides which institution will a person attend?
9. What methods did Goffman use to study criminal justice in Philadelphia? Based on your understanding of what constitutes empirical evidence in sociology, do you consider Goffman’s methodological approach as valid?
10. According to Goffman’s research, how much does one inmate’s incarceration in New Jersey cost per year?
11. According to Goffman, how does the incarceration rate in the US compare to other countries? Why is it so different?
12. What solutions to mass incarceration in the US does Goffman propose?
13. According to the sociological theories discussed in the second reading, is race a biological or social construct? Why is it important?
14. What is the difference between the terms of race and ethnicity?

**General Discussion Questions:**

* + - 1. Some critics of Goffman’s research have argued that as a privileged white woman Goffman cannot speak for the experiences of Black communities. Do you agree or disagree with this perspective? Do you think she is a good spokesperson for the issue of mass incarceration of young Black men? Explain.
			2. Why does Goffman argue that mass incarceration is this generation’s civil rights issue? Do you agree with this assessment?
			3. What does it mean to have a mixed ethnic background in the US? What are the challenges and advantages of such identity?

**Week 10: Race Inequalities**

**STUDY GUIDE QUESTIONS**

This lecture continues examining racial and ethnic inequalities by considering key theoretical approaches explaining its causes. It also covers the main concepts explaining social stratification in the US.

1. What three key explanations of racial inequalities are covered in the first reading?

1. Explain the main criticisms of the biological inferiority theory.
2. How does the cultural deficiency approach explain racial inequalities?
3. What is the difference between how Elijah Anderson’s concepts of “oppositional culture” and the cultural deficiency theory explain racial and ethnic inequalities?
4. How does the conflict theory explain racial inequalities?
5. Why does Lipsitz argue that racism takes place? What does he mean by “place?”
6. According to Lipsitz, why did the whites accumulate so much wealth when compared to the minorities?
7. What is meritocracy? Why is it problematic to assume that everyone deserves the social status they achieve?
8. What is social stratification? What impact does it have on an individual’s life?
9. According to the reading, what determines a person’s social standing? List and explain four factors.
10. What are three systems of social stratification? How do they differ from each other?
11. The reading discusses differences between the caste, class and meritocracy based social systems. How does each system regulate marriage? What is exogamous marriage?
12. What is status consistency? Why does the reading state that in class-based society status consistency is low? Provide an example.

**General discussion questions:**

* + - 1. Can you think of examples of white privilege from your own experience or the reading? Why do the Whites tend to not notice it?
			2. Why do the Blacks fare worse economically than the Asians in the US? What are the historical reasons of this disparity?
			3. Do you think minorities, especially Blacks, have a significantly different culture and values from the white mainstream culture? If so, what are the effects of these differences on the lives of minorities? If not, where does the popular perception of minority culture being so different come from?

**Week 11: Sociology of Science and Technology; Media and Society**

**STUDY GUIDE QUESTIONS**

After studying gender and race/ethnicity, this week considers the politics of media and technology as a site where gender roles, racial stereotypes, and broader inequalities are reproduced. The readings cover key concepts in the two areas of sociology: the field of science and technology studies and media.

1. What is technology? What are examples of the oldest technologies?
2. What is the digital divide? Which groups have been left behind in the new economy?
3. What are two forms of digital stratification? Where do they come from?
4. What is e-readiness? What skills does it require?
5. What is net neutrality and how does it relate to the digital divide?
6. What are the main types of the media? How do the recent developments in social media changed the newspaper industry? Which ones are the most popular today?
7. What is planned obsolescence? What are the primary drivers of this phenomenon?
8. Explain two different trends observed in the media today? What are the reasons for these trends? How do these trends impact people’s political views?
9. Explain the role of the media and technology in society using three key sociological perspectives: functionalism, conflict theory, and symbolic interactionism.
10. According to the video, who is responsible for the internet-related social problems such as the proliferation of violence? What are possible solutions to solving these problems?

**General discussion questions:**

* + - 1. How much time during the week do you usually spend on social media vs. reading investigative journalistic reports? How do you think the social media shape what you think about current events?
			2. What does e-readiness mean to you? How can one improve their e-readiness? What resources are needed to gain the e-readiness skills?
			3. Most apps on our phones in exchange for free services ask for access to personal information such as location data, images or internet browsing history. Do you consider this as fair exchange or does it violate one’s privacy?

**Week 12: Social stratification, social class**

**STUDY GUIDE QUESTIONS**

This lecture studies social stratification from three main theoretical approaches: functionalism, conflict theory, and symbolic interactionsim. It shows how these different theories explain the prevalence of hierarchies in societies. It also introduces the concept of social class.

1. How does the functionalist approach developed by Kingsley Davis and Wilbert Moore explain stratification?
2. Explain four criticisms of the functionalist approach to stratification.
3. How does the conflict theory critique the idea that every person has the job they deserve?
4. Which of the three explanations suggests that poor people deserve being poor? Explain.
5. What is ideology? Can you think of examples of ideology from your own experience and/or media?
6. How does Marx explain false consciousness? What is the difference between class consciousness and false consciousness?
7. According to the reading, can we consider belief in the American Dream as false consciousness?
8. How do symbolic interactionists study stratification?
9. What does Thorstein Veblen mean by the idea of conspicuous consumption? Provide examples from your experience.
10. How do sociologists decide who belongs to which class? Describe two measurement approaches.
11. What criteria does the author of the reading use to define one’s social class? Does it consider old money as different from new money? How many social classes does it identify? List and explain each.
12. What is the difference between the lower-middle and the working class?
13. What is vertical mobility? What two types of vertical mobility does the reading cover? In what ways do differ from each other?
14. How does the parents’ educational background impact one’s social mobility?

**General discussion questions:**

1. Can you think of examples when you yourself practiced conspicuous consumption? What is a problem with it from a sociological perspective?
2. According to the approach used in the reading, which social class would Jeff Bezos (the founder of Amazon and richest person in the US) belong to? Do you consider this as an accurate representation of his social position?
3. Which class do you consider yourself as belonging to? Does it match the income levels described in the reading? Why do you think so many people consider themselves as middle-class?

**Week 13: Economic Inequalities; Poverty, Prejudice, and Discrimination**

**STUDY GUIDE QUESTIONS**

This lecture continues to focus on the social issues from a conflict theory approach. We will examine current trends in economic inequalities and poverty. The readings and class discussions will also study why prejudice and discrimination continue to exist in the US.

1. What is economic inequality? According to the reading, can there be societies without inequalities?
2. What are the main trends in inequalities in the US? When did the US government begin developing policies aimed at addressing it? What drew the attention of policy makers to this issue?
3. How is poverty measured in the US? What is the name of this measure? What are some issues with this measurement?
4. What is episodic poverty? How prevalent is episodic poverty compared to “regular” poverty?
5. How does poverty levels in the US compare to those in other Western countries? What some of the reasons for differences?
6. Which racial/ethnic, gender, and age groups are most likely be poor in the US? What is the impact of poverty impact people’s lives?
7. Discuss two main explanations of poverty in the US. How do these explanations envision the role of the government and individual in addressing poverty?
8. What is the difference between prejudice and discrimination? Define and provide examples for each.
9. Using the explanations covered in the reading, explain why some people more are prejudiced than others.
10. How do the social learning and economic and political competition theories can explain a rise in white supremacy groups?
11. How does racial prejudice influence public policy preferences in the US?
12. Does prejudice and discrimination always coincide? What is the difference between what Merton defines as “timid bigots” and “fair-weather liberals?”
13. What differentiates *bona fide* job requirements and from discrimination?
14. What is hypersegregation? Why does it continue?

**General discussion questions:**

1. How has the nature of racism changed over the last century? Who/what is responsible for these changes?
2. Which of the two types of discrimination—individual or institutional—do you think is more harmful? Explain your answer by providing examples from your experiences or media.
3. Minorities tend to have higher rates of disease and illness than whites coming from the same class and gender. What are the key reasons for these health inequalities?

**Week 14: Global Inequalities; Theories of Development; Stratification**

**STUDY GUIDE QUESTIONS**

This week takes a broader perspective to consider sociological approaches to studying global inequalities and stratification.

1. What is global stratification? How is economic and social development usually measured? What is the Gini coefficient?
2. How do the three key sociological approaches (functionalism, conflict theory, and symbolic interactionism) explain global stratification?
3. What three types of countries did the Cold War-based classification system identify? How do they compare to each other?
4. What does Wallerstein mean by the World System? What is it based on? How does it explain global inequalities?
5. In what groups does the World System approach divide countries? What criteria does this approach use to designate countries to a particular category? Explain the characteristics of each category.
6. Explain the basis of the World Bank classification of countries.
7. What is deindustrialization and which countries does it impact the most?
8. Explain debt accumulation processes and how they impact poorer countries.
9. What does the reading mean by the global feminization of poverty? What are its causes and key features?
10. What are the consequences of global poverty on different segments of society around the world? What are two types of modern day slavery?
11. How does the modernization theory explain global inequalities? What are they key drivers of inequalities from this perspective?
12. How does the dependency theory explain global inequalities? What is the main difference between the dependency and modernization theories?

**General Discussion Questions:**

1. What is capital flight? What impact did it have on the US? Overall, in your opinion, is the US a winner or a loser of the global economic system?
2. Who is responsible for modern day slavery? Compare how the dependency and modernization theories would explain such slavery. Which explanation do you find more convincing?
3. Based on this week’s readings, what role does history play in reproducing global and local inequalities? For example, how important is colonial history in the continued underdevelopment of certain countries as well as in the African American communities in the US?

**Week 14: Society and the Environment; Environmental Racism**

**STUDY GUIDE QUESTIONS**

This last week of the semester takes a global perspective on environmental issues.

1. What is the subject of environmental sociology? What social phenomena does it study? Why has this research area gained more attention in recent years?
2. What is the tragedy of the commons? Why is it considered as one of the key concepts used for studying environmental issues?
3. How does the World System’s theory explain global inequalities in relation to climate change?
4. Discuss differences between how high income vs. low income countries are dealing with climate change.
5. What are the consequences of water pollution? Who is most likely to be exposed to it?
6. What are the sources of soil pollution? Why is it considered as one of the most serious environmental problems today?
7. What are the key issues related to the toxic and/or radioactive waste? How does this relate to the concept of cancer clusters?
8. Why did the residents of Centralia, Pennsylvania refuse to leave their homes?
9. What is the concept of NIMBY? Why is it relevant for environmental sociology?
10. What is environmental racism? What are its consequences on public health? How does NIMBY relate to environmental racism?

**General Discussion Questions:**

1. From what you read and discussed in this class, are all countries equally responsible for climate change? Who has benefited the most and which countries have faced most risks due to climate change?
2. What do you do with old digital devices in your household? What options do you have to prevent e-waste? Who is responsible for managing e-waste: consumers, private companies that design and produce the devices or governments?