**FINAL PAPER; FINAL DIRECTIONS:**

* **REMEMBER**: **FINAL PAPER DUE BY 5 PM, IN A DROPBOX, ON THE FIRST DAY WE TAKE THE FINAL (WHICH IS SATURDAY, MAY 4).**
* **THIS PAPER SHOULD BE COMPLETED INDIVIDUALLY (NOT IN GROUPS). Each studentmust use, at least, 30 concepts from the categories below. No matter how many times you use a concept in your paper, you will receive credit for using just one concept (see example below). Your paper should be essay-like, meaning that it should flow as though it is being written for an English class…The paper should be at least three pages in length. You may exceed this limit without losing any points.**
* **The paper should be double-spaced, using 12 point Times New Roman Font, and proper margins in either APA or MLA format. If you use any sources, you must cite them within the body of the paper. A references page should also be included, assuming you use sources...If you write the paper simply with the definitions I've given in lectures (and I'll know), then no citations or references are needed. No cover page is needed, either.**
* **Each time you use a concept from the list, it should be bold-faced, no matter how many times you use it or in what form it is used. For example, agrarian and agrarianism would count as using one concept.**
* **Not only will you bold-face each concept you use – no matter its form – but you will be provided a concept list. After each required concept you use in your paper, you will also bold-face that concept on your provided list.**
* **RUBRIC (TOTAL OF 100 PERCENT)**
* *GRAMMAR, SYNTAX, SMOOTH FLOW:* ***25%***
* *CORRECT, LOGICAL USE OF 30 CONCEPTS:* ***60%*** *(EACH CONCEPT, USED CORRECTLY AND LOGICALLY, IS WORTH 2%)*
* *TURNED IN ON TIME WITH A PAGE THAT SHOWS (IN BOLD-FACE) THE 30 CONCEPTS USED:* ***10%***
* *AT LEAST THREE PAGES IN LENGTH:****5%***

*10% will be deducted for each day the paper is late.*

***Example Paragraph Below:***

***Rural*** *societies dominated during pre-modern times.* ***Rural*** *implies ‘out in the countryside’, but as* ***industrialization*** *emerged, many people were forced to leave their* ***agrarian*** *existence. Thrown off their lands, thousands of individuals had no choice but to live closely together -- close to the new factories and mills in which they worked.* ***Urban*** *(city-like; people living closely together) existence, then, quickly became normal and predominant as* ***industrialism*** *forged quickly onward.*

(**Rural, industrialism, agrarianism**, and **urban** are the concepts you would get credit for, if you had written the paragraph above.)

* The terms are categorized in three ways: **pre-modern; modern; and neutral**.
* **Post-industrial** and **creation of the ‘emerging adulthood’stage** are not quite a category. Use them, if you wish. Just make certain they are used correctly.

***Pre-modern:***

***(Why are the concepts below considered pre-modern?)***

- Agrarianism

- tradition/traditional

- rural

- lack of diversity

- Gemeinschaft

- informal norms

- mechanical solidarity

- informal sanctions

- ascribed statuses

- endogamous

- caste

- collectivism

- slavery

***Modern:***

***(Why are the concepts below considered modern? Have ‘industrialism’ in mind when writing about these.)***

- Industrialism

- urban

- more diversity

- rationality/rational

- Gesellschaft

- formal norms/codified

- formal sanctions

- Law

- organic solidarity

- bureaucracy

- formal organization

- achieved statuses

- exogamous

- social class

- individualism

- public schools

- capitalism

- anomie

- alienation

- 'iron cage of rationality'

- impersonality

***Neutral:***

***(These terms can be used to describe both modern and pre-modern societies. Use them any way you wish. Just make certain they are used correctly. I have helped by giving questions you might ask when writing about concepts from this category.)***

- means of production (what do I mean by ‘means of production’? What are the means of production in pre-modern, modern, and post-industrial societies?)

- social control (what is social control? Using the terms on this list, what mechanisms are used to maintain order in pre- and modern societies?)

- sanctions (What are they? What are they used for?)

- division of labor (What is it? How does it differ in pre- and modern societies?)

- mobility (What is it? How does it differ in pre- and modern societies?)

- sexism (What is it? How does it differ in pre- and modern societies?)

- family size (What is it? How does it differ in pre- and modern societies?)

- collective conscience (What is it? How does it differ in pre- and modern societies?)

- conformity(What is it? How does it differ in pre- and modern societies?)

- importance of the elderly  (What is it? How does it differ in pre- and modern societies?)

- social construction (What is a social construction? Most of the social world is socially constructed, but the two concepts below are quite obvious ‘social constructions’.)

- length of the 'childhood' stage(What is it? How does it differ in pre- and modern societies?)

- creation of the 'adolescent' stage(What is it? In what type of society was it constructed? Why?)

- patriarchal (All societies have been, more or less, patriarchal. What does patriarchal mean? What changes might make some societies more or less patriarchal than another? That is, when we move from pre- to modern societies, how can the amount of patriarchy rise or fall?)

**- Post-industrial**(what does this mean? How is it different than an industrial society?)

**- Creation of the 'emerging adulthood' stage**(What does this concept mean? Why was it constructed?)