1. Although admittedly partial to socialism, Durkheim's contribution to politics were very different from Marx's. Where Marx sought to educate the working class so that it might revolt, Durkheim turned to sociology for policy recommendations for the existing state.

A) what might explain these different approaches?

B) how might the historical context have affected the choice and strategies made by these two social thinkers?

2. What are three societal/governmental "estates" of France after the revolution?
3. Durkheim feared and hated social disorder. Explain his concerns and how it conflicted with Marx's belief about society.
4. Describe and explain Durkheim's concepts of mechanical and organic society.
5. Durkheim adopted the philosophy of "realism." Realism states that the external social realities exist in the outer world and that these realities are independent of the individual's perception of them. How was this fundamental to Durkheim social theory?
6. Rousseau gave priority to human nature in the formation of society, and he reasoned that as soon as society begins to develop, it tends to create private property and self-interest. According to Rousseau, society can overcome extreme individualism by accomplishing what?
7. Hobbes though that the state of nature existed when individuals live in a condition in which law and government are absent. What did Hobbes demonstrate in the leviathan regarding overcoming humanity's state of nature?
8. de Tocqueville was critical of democratic equality that he observed while traveling the early United States. What were some of his criticisms of our society?
9. Auguste Comte's law had asserted that the human mind develops in three distinct and unalterable stages.

A) what are the three stages?

B) Describe the significance of each stage; in other words, why does each stage seem valid according to comte.