

## TOPIC: DEFINING FAMILY

♦ **Family:** Socially recognized group that provides care, education, and economic support → \_\_\_\_\_.

▪ **Marriage:** \_\_\_\_\_ partnership between individuals.

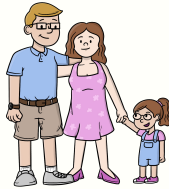
- Often with components of sexual activity, \_\_\_\_\_-rearing, & financial cooperation.

- Often viewed as the \_\_\_\_\_ of a family.

### **Nuclear Family**

One or two parents and children.

- \_\_\_\_\_ income & industrialized nations.



### **Extended Family**

Nuclear family + other relatives.

- \_\_\_\_\_ income & less industrialized nations.

### **Families of Affinity**

Groups of individuals who see themselves as family despite no blood relations.



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### EXAMPLE

Match each definition in the box below to the statement that describes it. One term will not be used.

1	A legal partnership that often involves childrearing.	
2	A large network of individuals including parents, children, aunts, and grandparents who all live together.	
3	A network of individuals who identify as a family without blood or marriage relations.	
4	The foundational unit of society that is found universally but varies culturally.	

- a) Family
- b) Marriage
- c) Nuclear Family
- d) Extended Family
- e) Family of Affinity.

### PRACTICE

Using your knowledge of the functionalist perspective, why may extended family networks be more established in less industrialized and rural countries?

- a) Extended families make it easier to determine inheritance.
- b) Extended families typically show more affection for each other, therefore giving more emotional support.
- c) Extended families can provide more social and financial support compared to nuclear families.
- d) Rural areas tend to have lower birth rates, leading to more established extended families.