Extra Credit: Alfred Kinsey (sex researcher); find out who he was, Google him, et cetera. Find two articles that say good things about his research, and find two articles that criticize his research. Highlight main idea(s) of "good"; highlight main idea(s) of "bad".

 (1) Chapter Five
  (1.1) Groups And Organizations
 (2) Social Groups
  (2.1) A social group
   (2.1.1) Two or more people
   (2.1.2) Identify and interact
   (2.1.3) Shared experiences, loyalties, and interests
 (3) Primary Group
  (3.1) Small and first groups
  (3.2) Families
  (3.3) Primary importance
   (3.3.1) Socialization process
   (3.3.2) Safety, physical, emotional and spiritual
  (3.4) Personal, tightly integrated and enduring
  (3.5) Unique and irreplaceable
 (4) Secondary Group
  (4.1) Large and impersonal
  (4.2) Specific interest or activity
  (4.3) Weak emotional ties
  (4.4) Vary in duration/Narrow in scope
 (5) Group Leadership Roles
  (5.1) Instrumental Leadership
   (5.1.1) Completion of tasks
  (5.2) Expressive Leadership
   (5.2.1) Collective well-being
   (5.2.2) Less interest in performance
   (5.2.3) Minimizing tension and conflict
 (6) Three Leadership Styles
  (6.1) Authoritarian Leadership
   (6.1.1) Goal
   (6.1.2) Personal charge of decision making
   (6.1.3) Strict compliance
   (6.1.4) Crises
 (7) Democratic Leadership Style
  (7.1) Including everyone in decision making
  (7.2) Draw on the ideas of all members
 (8) Laissez-Faire Leadership Style

(8.1)   Downplays position and power
(8.2)   Least effective in promoting group goals
(9)   Group Conformity
    (9.1)   Group pressure
      (9.1.1) 1/3 answered incorrectly (Asch, 1952)
    (9.2)   Conformity
      (9.2.1) 100% administered shock (Milgram 1963,1965 1986)
    (9.3)   Groupthink
      (9.3.1) Pearl Harbor, Challenger (Irving L. Janis 1972, 1989)
      (9.3.2) Remember: "Groupthink is not a good thing"
      (9.3.3) Remember: Groupthink is NOT brainstorming!
(10)   Group Think
    (10.1)   Groups seek consensus
    (10.2)   Not necessarily a wider range of ideas
    (10.3)   Fear of personal loss
(11)   Reference Groups (Merton 1968)
    (11.1)   Social group
      (11.1.1) point of reference in making evaluations or decisions
    (11.2)   Well-being
      (11.2.1) perceived subjectivity, relative to specific reference group
    (11.3)   basically, it's a group you go to for advice about a certain issue/subject/topic; id est, using them as a (sort of) "reference" information source
(12)