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AIRs - LM in

Understanding Culture Society

and Politics

Quarter 1: Week 1 - Module 1



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UNDERSTANDING CULTURE SOCIETY AND POLITICS

Grade 11/12 Quarter 1: Week 1 - Module 1

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La Union Schools Division

Region I

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Understanding Culture Society and Politics

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Target

This module will help you understand the Nature and Goals of Anthropology, Sociology and Political Science. Sociology is the study of human social relationships and institutions. Sociology's subject matter is diverse, ranging from crime to religion, from the family to the state. While anthropology is a branch of sociology, it always describes human, human behavior and human societies around the world. Political science, by nature, is a social science that deals with humans and their interactions

After going through this module, you are expected to:

Discuss the nature, goals and perspectives in/of anthropology, sociology and political science

Specific Learning Objectives

1. identify the nature, goals and perspectives of Anthropology, Sociology and Political Science;
2. explain the different perspectives of anthropology, sociology and political science



Jumpstart

This activity will enable you to assess your prior knowledge from the topic that will be discussed in this lesson. Have fun and good luck!

Pre-Test

Directions: Choose the letter of the best answer and write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. It defines how people relate to nature and their physical environment.
A. Politics
B. Anthropology
C. Culture
D. Sociology
2. It always describes human, human behaviour and human societies around the world.
A. Sociology
B. Anthropology
C. Political Science
D. Culture
3. It is a social science that deals with humans and their interactions.
A. Sociology
B. Anthropology
C. Political Science
D. Culture
4. It is the study of human social relationships and institutions.
A. Politics
B. Anthropology
C. Culture
D. Sociology
5. It is a state or habit of mind in which trust or confidence is placed in some person or thing.
A. Beliefs
B. Customs
C. Traditions
D. Norms
6. This term means scientific study of man or human beings.
A. Politics
B. Anthropology
C. Culture
D. Sociology
7. It refers to a theoretical foundation of contemporary anthropology.
A. Nature of politics
B. Nature of anthropology
C. Nature of culture
D. Nature of sociology
8. It attempts to explain how the social world operates.
A. Political theory
B. Sociological theory
C. Anthropological theory
D. Cultural theory
9. It is used to analyse and explain objects of social study, and facilitate organizing sociological knowledge.
A. Theoretical perspective
B. Conflict perspective
C. Cultural perspective
D. Functionalist perspective

10. It sees social life as a competition, and focuses on the distribution of resources, power, and inequality.
- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Theoretical perspective | C. Cultural perspective |
| B. Conflict perspective | D. Functionalist perspective |



Discover

The nature, goals and perspectives of anthropology, sociology and political science

1. Anthropology

relates to sociology, it always describes human, human behaviour and human societies around the world. It is a comparative science that examines all societies. The term anthropology means scientific study of man or human beings.

Cultural anthropology studies, human societies and elements of cultural life. An example of cultural anthropology is the Linguistic anthropology which focuses on language in a certain society. The goal of studying anthropology is to understand the origin human evolution and the diverse forms of its existence throughout time

The study of Man and its various aspects is known as Anthropology. It may be a subject of science and arts. It is a branch of sociology. It describes human, human behaviour and human societies and it examines all societies around the world. It also describes the ancestors through time and space in relation to its environmental, social relations, and culture

2. Sociology

is the study of human social relationships and institutions. Sociology's subject matter is diverse, ranging from crime to religion, from the family to the state, from the divisions of race and social class to the shared beliefs of a common culture, and from social stability to radical change in whole societies. The purpose of sociology is to understand how human action and consciousness both shape and are shaped by surrounding cultural and social structures.

Sociology is a social science; it belongs to the family of social sciences. As a social science, focuses its aspects on man, his social manners, social activities and social life. The goal of sociology is to help you understand how human action and consciousness both shape and are shaped by the surrounding cultural and social structures

3. Political Science

is a social science that deals with humans and their interactions. It is a branch of sociology; it essentially deals with the large-scale actions of humans, and group mentality

it is a discipline that deals with several aspects such as the study of

state and government. It deals with the nature and formation of the state and attempts to understand its forms and functions. The goal of Political Science is to constantly deepen the knowledge, discover progress and protect the quality of life within a group, community, country, and the world. Thus, it is the study of power relationships and competing interests among states around the world.

4. Anthropological perspectives

are culture, cultural relativism, fieldwork, human diversity, holism, bio-cultural focus. The four main perspectives of Anthropology are the cross-cultural or comparative emphasis, its evolutionary/historical emphasis, its ecological emphasis, and its holistic emphasis. An example for this is the analysis and solutions of the different aspects of the society such as the environment issues of pollution, the issues on health and medicine and other issues related to the human activities.

5. Sociological perspective

introduces the discipline of sociology, including something about its history, questions, theory, and scientific methods, and what distinguishes it from other social science disciplines. Central features include social interaction and relationships, social contexts, social structure, social change, the significance of diversity and human variation, and the critical, questioning character of sociology. It also explores what sociologists do.

Sociology includes three major theoretical perspectives:

1. the functionalist perspective;
2. the conflict perspective; and
3. the symbolic interaction perspective.

6. Theoretical perspective

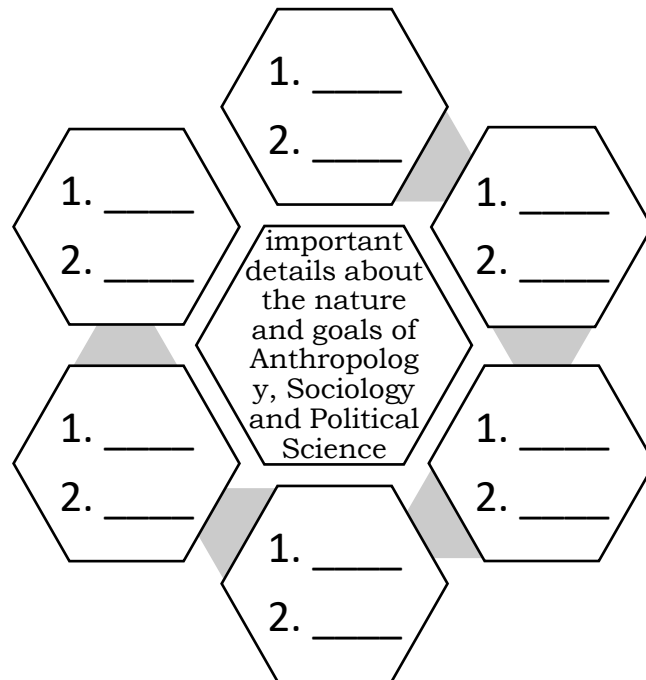
is used to analyse and explain objects of social study, and facilitate organizing sociological knowledge. In functionalist perspective, societies are thought to function like organisms, with various social institutions working together like organs to maintain and reproduce societies. The conflict perspective sees social life as a competition, and focuses on the distribution of resources, power, and inequality.

7. Political science perspective

studies the tendencies and actions of people which cannot be easily quantified or examined. Political science is more focused than most social sciences. It sticks to the political arena and to the realm of politics, either dealing with situations with two competing sides or the lateral decisions that affect the group as a whole. An example is the study of democracy as a form of government and why is democracy considered as the best form of government.

Activity 1. Power Organizer

Directions: Using the power organizer, write the most important details about the nature and goals of Anthropology, Sociology and Political Science in your activity notebook.



Questions:

1. How do you find the activity?
2. What are the important details you find out about the topic?
3. Do you find it helpful to know about the details of the topic?

Activity 2. Jumbled Letters

Directions:

There are five words that you can find below; however, the letters are jumbled. A short description is provided to help you identify the words. Kindly write the correct word/phrase on the blanks provided. Write your answer in your notebook.

- 1. GYOLOPORTHAN** -Scientific study of man or human beings.

- 2. GYOLOICOS** -Study of human social relationships and institutions.

- 3. CALITILOP ECNEICS** - A social science that deals with humans and their interactions.

4. **ERUTLUC** - Consists of beliefs, behaviours, objects, and other characteristics common to the members of a particular group or society.

5. **SFEILEB** - A state or habit of mind in which trust or confidence is placed in some person or thing.

Activity 3. What you do

Directions: List down activities that exemplify the nature and goals of Anthropology, Sociology and Political Science. Write your answers in your notebook.

Activities that show the nature and goals of Anthropology, Sociology and Political science

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Process Questions:

1. How do you find the activity?
2. What are the nature of anthropology, sociology and political science?
3. How do you relate this nature to your daily life?

Activity 4. Give me the details

Directions: Enumerate the perspectives of anthropology, sociology and political science. Then, give examples of how they are being used in society. Write your answers in your activity notebook.

A. Anthropology

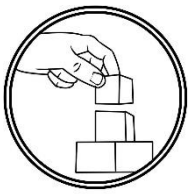
Perspectives	Examples
1.	
2.	
3.	

B. Sociology

Perspectives	Examples
1.	
2.	
3.	

C. Political Science

Perspectives	Examples
1.	
2.	
3.	

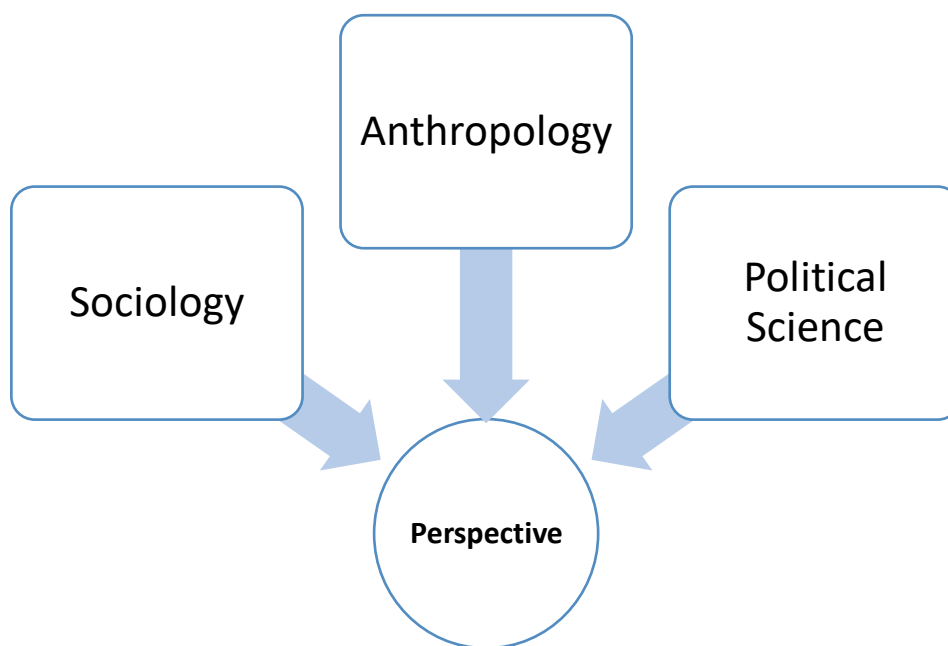


Explore

Here are some enrichment activities for you to work on to master and strengthen the basic concepts you have learned from this lesson.

Activity 1: Converging Radial

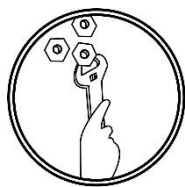
Complete the diagram by writing the importance of knowing the perspective of anthropology, sociology and political science.



Process Questions:

1. What is the importance of knowing the perspective of the ff:

- a. Anthropology
- b. Sociology
- c. Political Science



Deepen

Activity No. 1 My Own Collage

Directions: Using various materials like pictures in magazines, newspapers and brochures. Create a collage that reflects your understanding of anthropology, sociology and political science. Use a legal size bond paper (**long**) in Refer to the rubric for scoring.

Rubric for Collage Making

CATEGORY	5 points	3 points	2 points	1point
Creativity	All of the graphics or objects used in the collage reflect a degree of student creativity in their display	Most of the graphics or objects used in the collage reflect student creativity in their display	Only a few graphics or objects reflect student creativity, but the ideas were typical rather than creative.	None of the graphics or objects reflects student creativity.
Design	Graphics are cut to an appropriate size, shape and are arranged neatly. Care has been taken to balance the pictures across the area. Items are glued neatly and securely	1-2 graphics are lacking in design or placement. There may be a few smudges or glue marks.	3-4 graphics are lacking in design or placement. Too much background is showing. There are noticeable smudges or glue marks.	Graphics are not an appropriate size shape. Glue marks evident. Most of the background is showing. It appears little attention was given to designing the collage.
Number of Items	The collage includes 10 or more items, each different..	The collage includes 7 different items.	The collage includes 5 different items.	The collage contains fewer than 5 different items.
Time and Effort	Much time and effort went into the planning and design of the collage.	Class time was used wisely. Student could have put in more time and effort at home.	Class time was not always used wisely, but student did do some additional work at home.	Class time was not used wisely and the student put in no additional effort.
Title and Explanation {ON BACK OF COLLAGE}	The title is catchy and creative and related to the collage. The explanation provides insight and meaning.	A title is provided that relates to the collage. The explanation describes the purpose of creating the collage.	Title and explanation are incomplete and partially relate to the collage	No title or explanation!



Gauge

Activity 1. Summative Assessment

Directions: True or False. Analyze each statement. Write T If the statement is true and write F if the statement is false. Write your answer in your activity notebook.

- _____ 1. Culture is defined as how people relate to nature and their physical environment.
- _____ 2. The term “Politics” means scientific study of man or human beings.
- _____ 3. Theoretical perspective is used to analyse and explain objects of social study, and facilitate organizing sociological knowledge.
- _____ 4. Anthropology always describes human, human behaviour and human societies around the world.
- _____ 5. Beliefs refer to the state or habit of mind in which trust or confidence is placed in some person or thing.
- _____ 6. Cultural perspective sees social life as a competition, and focuses on the distribution of resources, power, and inequality.
- _____ 7. Sociology is the study of human social relationships and institutions.
- _____ 8. Sociological theory attempts to explain how the social world operates
- _____ 9. Political Science, social science that deals with humans and their interactions.
- _____ 10. Nature of politics refers to a theoretical foundation of contemporary anthropology.

Great job! You are done with this module.



Answer Key

<div><div>Discover</div><div>Activity 1 Power Organized (Answer may vary)</div><div>Activity 2 Jumbled Letter</div><div>1. Anthropology</div><div>2. Sociology</div><div>3. Political Science</div><div>4. Culture</div><div>5. Beliefs</div><div>Activity 3 What you do (Answer may vary)</div><div>Activity 4 Give me details (Answer may vary)</div><div>Explore</div><div>Activity 1 Converging Radial (Answer may vary)</div></div>	
Pre Test	1. C 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. B
Post Test	1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. T 8. T 9. T 10. F

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