I. Introduction

A. Sociology

1. definition: “the study of society”

2. Sociological perspective

a. society is not

i. collection of “individuals”

ii. natural

iii. “it is what it is”

b. society is a social formation that includes

i.social structures: ways in which society is organized

institutions

social roles

systems of stratification

ii. culture: world view

iii. social processes:

socialization

social interaction

social change

social order

iv. “individual” and society

society shapes know and think and beliefs

society shapes individual behavior

society shapes imagination and goals

shapes opportunities

“American Dream”

3. Sociology is a threat

a. Allegory of the Cave

b, order, status quo

c. education

i. administration

ii. students

B. Society as social structure

1. institutions:

a. definition: established ways society is organized to solve problems and meet needs

b. questions:

i.who decides “problems” who decides “needs”

ii. inequality and institutions

c. primary institutions

i. political system: organization and legitimation of the system of governance

ii. economy: production and distribution of goods and

and services, ownership, division of labor

iii religion: source of meaning and values

iv. marriage and family: socialization, identity, procreation, sexuality

v. education: socialization, knowledge and skills

d. other: mass media, law/police, military, health car

2. social roles

a. position within institution

b. examples: parent, worker, citizen, student

c. structure: script, obligations, expectations

` d. coercive power of social roles: Zimbardo

3. systems of stratification

a. organized system for ranking individuals and groups hierarchically

b. determines social location of individuals

c. system justification: class, race, gender, religion, conventional wisdoms

d. consequences: status, access to social resources (institutions), life chances

4. Titanic and the sociological perspective

C. Society: Culture

1. definition: world view or way of life

a. shapes: understand and experience

b. dreams

c. “see”

2. non-material culture

a. language

b. values = what we cherish as a society

i. money and success

ii. freedom

iii. human life

c. norms/deviance

i. definition

ii. personal interactions

iii. gender

iv. drugs, sex, and crime

d. rituals and celebrations: emotional solidarity/moral boundaries

i. birthdays, marriage, funerals

ii. Fourth, Pledge, Star Spangled Banner

iii. punishment

e. ideas and knowledge

i. science and power

ii. history and power

iii. historical amnesia vs sociological imagination

<http://www.thedailyshow.com/watch/mon-april-2-2012/tucson-s-mexican-american-studies-ban>

3. material culture

a. technology

i. car

ii. TV

iii. computer

iv. cell phone

v. fast foods (fordism)

vi. suburban home

b. technology and social change

E. Socialization

1. Definition

2. society’s goal: create a social self

a. internalized norms and conventional wisdom

b. accept social roles

c. obedient and respect authority

d. Milgram (authority)

F. Social Interaction

1. micro interactions between people (symbolic interactions)

2. rule-governed

3. produce and re-produce everyday social reality

G. Social Order, Culture and Conventional Wisdoms

1. Conventional wisdoms

a. definition

i. social ideas/beliefs

ii. majority of society share

iii. important part of one’s identity

iv. continue to share despite evidence to the contrary

v. justify status quo and contribute to social order

b.examples

i.freedom

ii. equality of opportunity

iii. hard work = success

iv. education is an “equalizer”

v.attitude

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q49NOyJ8fNA>