I. Durkheim

1. Main theoretical concern: explaining social order
2. Main problem: modernity
   1. traditional society and social order
      1. conscience collective

b. mechanical solidarity

* 1. breakdown in social order (anomie)

3. leads to individualism (egoism)

1. Assumptions

1. positivism

1. morality (moral rules) is (are) basis of social order
2. Function of sociology
   1. learn laws of society
   2. discover moral rules of modern society
   3. reform society and reconstruct it according to moral rules
3. Society
   1. “real phenomenon” with unique properties
      1. sui generis

i. external

ii. social facts are “things”

* + 1. coercive: inhibits, constrains, and limits behavior
    2. more than a collection of individuals
  1. evolving (social evolution)
     1. slowly
     2. unidirectional
     3. inevitable
     4. socially and morally superior
  2. functional
     1. parts are interconnected (family, economy, education)
     2. interdependent
     3. maintain social order
     4. explanation=understanding functional relationship of one part to another
  3. metaphor: organism
     1. growing and changing
     2. maintaining stability or equilibrium
     3. healthy (stable, moral order, social order, good) /

sick (unstable, anomic, weak morals, bad)

5. social order

a. traditional society

i. mechanical solidarity

ii. collective conscience

b. modern society

i. organic solidarity

ii. division of labor

iii. corporatism: mutual dependence

F. Individual

1. Individual
   1. function of society

b. threat

1. goal of society in relation to individual

a. integration

b. regulation

c. social self

1. socialization
   1. integration: collective representations
   2. regulation: moral rules

c. family and education

d. division of labor

G. Influenced

1. structural functionalism

2. fascist theorists

II. Durkheim: Sociology of Deviance

A. Main threat to normally functioning society: deviance

1. Breakdown in moral order

2. Social change

3. Deviance: positive function

B. Deviance

1. violation of norms

a. folkways

b. mores

1. punishment

a. informal: ridicule

b. formal: incarceration

c. resocialization

3. function of punishment: social ritual

a. coercive

b. reestablish moral boundaries

c. create emotional solidarity

C. Deviance and Power

1. political power

2. mass media and power

3. education and power

4. corporate power