I. Durkheim

1. Historical context
   1. Franco-Prussian War 1871
   2. Paris Commune
   3. Labor conflicts
   4. Anti-semitism
      1. scapegoating the war

b. “Dreyfus Affair”

1. Classical Social Theorist
   1. social evolutionism
   2. positivism
   3. theory as instrumental
   4. history as explanatum
   5. needs to be explained

a. social order

b. social change

C. Main intellectual influence: Auguste Comte

1. sociology: science of society

a. diagnose social ills

b. discover laws of society

c. improve society

2. society is sui generis

3. individual is problem

1. present time: transition period

D. Main problem: modernity

1. transition period
2. breakdown in social order
3. breakdown of morality

4. anomic society

5. egoistic individualism

E. Function of sociology

1. learn laws of society
2. discover moral rules of modern society
3. reform society: reinforce collective morality

F. Society

1.“real phenomenon” with unique properties

* 1. sui generis

b. external

c. coercive: inhibits, constrainsbehavior

d. more than a collection of individuals

e. “social facts are things”

i. material (technology, architecture)

ii. non-material (norms and values)

f. studied scientifically

2. evolving (social evolution)

a. dynamic: slow/rapid

b. unidirectional

c. inevitable

d. progress

e. western society: transition phase

3.metaphor: organism

a. growing and changing

b. maintaining stability or equilibrium

c. interdependent and functionally related parts

4. social order

a. shared morality: moral rules

b. traditional society

i. mechanical solidarity

ii. collective conscience

“totality of beliefs and sentiments common to average individual in a society”

c. integrate and regulate behavior

d. anomie= illness of social order

G. Individual

1. Individual: dualism
   1. egoism

i. destructive of social order

ii. self-destructive

* 1. moral

1. social obligation

ii. joy in collective goals

1. goal of society in relation to individual

a. integration

b. regulation

c. education

1. Solving the problem: modernity

1. organic solidarity

a. collective representations

b. mutual dependence

2. division of labor

a. not class conflict

b. not rationalization

c. specialization = interdependence

3. corporatism

a. reform society

i. collective orientation rather than egoistic

ii. institutional integration

iii. constant control

b. organize: industry specific communal entities

c. members

i. particular occupation in region

ii. workers, management, owners

d. administration of regional “corporation”: council

e. national corporation(s) for each occupation

i. representatives to national parliament

ii. settle disputes among regional corporations

iii. apply national policy to occupation

f. regional councils

i. apply national corporate policy to their region

ii. establish wages and work conditions

iii. regulate competition

iv. education, social welfare, recreation

4. education

1. collective representations
2. moral rules

II. Durkheim: Sociology of Deviance

A. deviance: threat to social order

1. Definition

1. Breakdown in moral order

2. Social change

3. Deviance: positive function

B. Postive function

1. punishment

a. informal: ridicule

b. formal: incarceration/execution

c. resocialization

2. function of punishment: social ritual

a. coercive

b. reestablish moral boundaries

c. create emotional solidarity

C. Deviance and Power

1. Durkheim’s assumption

a. social order: good

b. norms: basis of social order

c. norms are good

2. norms and power

a. political

b. media

c. education

d. corporate

e. cultural

3.. drugs: alcohol vs marijuana

4. crime: street crime vs corporate crime

5. war: patriotism vs dissent