I. Introduction to Sociology

A. Sociological perspective aka Sociological Imagination

1. C. Wright Mills: The Sociological Imagination

a. relationship between individual and society

b. impact

i. social structure

ii. culture

iii. history

iv. social change

c. conclusion

i. shape know and think

ii. shape individual behavior

iii. imagination and goals

iv. shapes biography

2. Challenges a conventional wisdom

a. individualism

b. individual autonomy

B. Social structure

1. Definition

2. institutions

a. primary

1. political
2. economic
3. religion
4. family
5. education
6. secondary: mass media, military, health care

3. systems of stratification

a. class

b. caste

i. race and ethnicity

ii. gender

iii. religion

c. status

i. social location

ii. ascribed

iii. achieved

iv. master status

d. power

e. life chances

4. social roles

a. identity, script, obligations, expectations

b. roles: father, consumer, citizen

c. role strain

d. role conflict

e. social roles and the individual: Zimbardo

5. Titanic

C. Culture

1. definition

2. non-material

a. language

b. conventional wisdom

i. equality

ii. freedom

iii. peace

iv. nuclear family

v. welfare creates lazy people

c. values = what we cherish as a society

i. money and success

ii. freedom

iii. human life

iv. individuality

v. ideal and real

d. norms/deviance

i. definition

ii. personal interactions

iii. gender

iv. drugs, sex, and crime

e. rituals and celebrations: emotional solidarity/moral boundaries

i. birthdays, marriage, funerals

ii. Fourth, Pledge, Star Spangled Banner

iii. punishment

3. material culture

a. technology

i. car

ii. TV

iii. computer

iv. cell phone

v. fast foods (fordism)

b. artifacts

i. easy chair

ii. lawn

iii. Golden Arches, Ronald McDonald, Jack

D. Individual and Society: Socialization

1. Def.

2. Process

a. integration and regulation

b. institutions

i. family

ii. education

iii. mass media

iv. government

v. religion

vi. conventional wisdoms (power of history)

3. goal: social self

a. internalized norms and conventional wisdom

b. social roles

c. obedient and respect authority

d. Milgram (authority) and Zimbardo ( social roles)

4. genocide

II. Emergence

A. Sociology

1. Definition

2. Auguste Comte

3. Influence

a. Enlightenment

b. physics: "social physics"

c. evolution: “The Law of Three Stages”

4.ethnocentrism

B. Classical Sociology

1. Three thinkers: Marx, Weber, Durkheim

2. Three Paradigms

a. structural functionalism

b. conflict

c. symbolic interactionism

C. Three paradigms

1. Structural functionalism (Durkheim, Parsons)

a. emphasis: social order

b. institutions (social structures) function together

in harmony to maintain social order

c. institutions structured so that they can perform

function

d. central institution is family, goal is socialization

e. inequaltiy: system of stratification

f. education, professional sports

2. conflict theory (Marx and Weber)

a. emphasis: struggle among groups for social resources (class, race, gender)

b. institutions structured in such a way that

it reflects the interests of those in power

c. system of stratification is system of domination

and subordination

d. Education, sports

3. Symbolic Interaction (Mead, Goffman, Weber)

a. emphasis: fact to face social interactions

b. assumption: society is created and recreated

at the micro level through that are rule governed and ritualized

c. presentation of self in everyday life

D. Sociological Methods

1. Experiments

2. Surveys

a. operationalize

b. framing the question

c. 500 seat classes

3. Participant observation

4. Statistics

a. stratification: income

b. job creation

5. History

6. Comparative cultural studies