I. Emergence

A. Sociology

1. Definition

2. Auguste Comte

3. Influence

a. Enlightenment

b. physics: "social physics"

c. evolution: “The Law of Three Stages”

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. Society

i. organism

ii. reality: “social facts are things”

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. inequality: system of stratification

f. education, professional sports

2. conflict theory (Marx and Weber)

a. conflict: 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. society: face 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. education, sports

D. Sociological Methods

1. Experiments

2. Surveys

a. operationalize

b. framing the question: quality education

c. 500 seat classes

3. Participant observation

4. Statistics

a. stratification: income

b. job creation

5. History

6. Comparative cultural studies