I. The Enlightenment: The Great Transformation

1. Transformation of Western World: From Feudal to Modern Society in Western World (Fifteenth to early Twentieth)
2. Characteristics of Feudal World (Fourth to Fifteenth)
   1. World View: Great Chain of Being
   2. Economy: Agrarian
   3. Political System: Monarchy
   4. Dominant Institution: Catholic Church
      1. legitimated monarch
      2. legitimated system of stratification
      3. doctrine of salvation: good works

d. source of knowledge: Church dogma

* 1. Ideas
     1. No concept of individual or individual rights
     2. No concept of freedom or equality
     3. Different concept of time
     4. No concept of progress
     5. No idea of private property and pursuit of individual wealth

C. Emergent social forces

1. Protestantism

a. Martin Luther

b. Justification by faith

2. Rise of natural science

a. Challenge church dogma: objective knowledge, natural laws

b. Newton, Copernicus, Kepler, Darwin, Galileo

3. Enlightenment thinkers

a. Philosophes: reason vs authority, natural laws, equality, social progress

b. Condorcet, Rousseau, Kant

4. Political Revolutions

a. French

b. American

5. technological developments

a. printing press

b. steam power

* 1. Powerful Nation-states

D. Modern World

1. New World View: Secular/Scientific
2. economy: capitalism
3. political system: democracy
4. powerful institution: capitalism
5. ideas
   * 1. individualism
     2. freedom and equality
     3. progress towards utopia
     4. private property and accumulation of wealth
     5. objective knowledge
     6. universal rational explanations of natural and human phenomenon/theory

II. Classical Social Theory: Early

A. Auguste Comte and Edmund Spencer

B. Characteristics

1. Social evolutionism

a. all societies: progressive sequence of stages

b. sequence

i. simple to complex

ii. small to large

iii. teleological (goal or end)

c. hierarchy of societies

d. European societies were model

2. society was sui generis reality

3. application of scientific method to society

a. learn the laws of society

i. similar to laws of nature

ii. universal

b. practically beneficial: shaping society

c. progress

III. Modernity: Darkside

A. Mass Society

1. Industrialization
2. Urbanization

B. Nation-States

1. War
2. Colonialism

C. Technology

D. Bureaucracy

E. Freud

F. Science applied to human beings

1. race science and biological determinism

2. eugenics

IV. Classical Social Theory: Later

* 1. Marx: “It’s the economy.”

1. Historical Materialism
2. History = economic transformations
   1. stages

i. universal

ii. inevitable

iii. transformed but not lost

iv. final transformation: capitalism to communism

* 1. class conflict

3. Economy shapes other institutions

a. base/superstructure

* 1. example: political, education, marriage and family
  2. ideology

4. Class Conflict

a. bourgeoisie or capitalist

i. control forces of production

ii. own means of production

iii. wealth derived from worker: surplus labor

b. proletariat or worker

i. produces world through labor

ii. alienated

iii. exploited

iv. false consciousness

5. Capitalism “self destructs”: declining rate of profit

B. Weber

1. “It’s the bureaucracy.”
2. rationalization
   1. organization of mass society

b. rational-legal authority

1. “Ideal type” bureaucracy

a. means end rationality

b. hierarchical

c. general rules and regulations

d. offices are defined by function

i. authority with office

ii. job description

e. positions require expertise

1. consequences
   1. universal: iron cage of rationalization

b. dehumanization

C. Durkheim

1. It’s all about social order.

2.Functionalism

a. institutions function together

* 1. maintain social equilibrium
  2. problem: individuals

i. traditional society

ii. mechanical solidarity

* 1. modern society is disorder: anomie
  2. Solution

i. socialization: division of labor

ii. interdependence: organic solidarity

iii. integration and regulation