

Sociology 475: Classical Sociological Theory
Summer 2012

Lectures: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 9:00-10:15am
Classroom: Sewell Social Sciences Building 6228
Course Website: <https://learnuw.wisc.edu/>

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A theory can be defined as an analytic structure that explains a set of empirical observations. Sociological theory attempts to explain the social world from the sociological perspective. This perspective has been developed over the past 150 years through the contributions of many scholars, yet a few pioneers of the social sciences (not necessarily sociologists) had a particularly influential role in shaping it. This class explores the work and ideas of some of these theorists, with special attention to the three thinkers at the core of the classical sociological canon: Karl Marx, Émile Durkheim, and Max Weber.

The work of these authors can be difficult for the non-initiated, and it can seem irrelevant for the sociologist interested in the contemporary social world. What can three dead white guys who lived in Europe over one hundred years ago teach us about the world today? There are three main reasons to read and familiarize yourselves with Marx, Durkheim, and Weber: 1) It is impossible (or at least you would be making things very difficult for yourselves) to be a sociologist without being familiar with their work. Modern sociology was built upon the foundations established by these thinkers, and therefore navigating the discipline requires some knowledge of their work and how it influenced later developments. 2) The world that these authors studied and analyzed was, evidently, very different from contemporary society. However, some of the social factors and realities that they identified and theorized remain key building blocks of present-day society. We live our lives in a capitalist economic system, bureaucracies and science are crucial pillars of the current social order, and religion still plays a major role in social life. Some of the theories developed by Marx, Durkheim and Weber have been discredited nowadays, but they have all been very influential in determining how we see the world and, in many cases, we can still learn a lot about our societies from them. 3) Finally, – and in case that after 1 and 2 you still need another reason to study these authors – they are all top-notch social thinkers whose work is intellectually stimulating and exciting to learn, discuss and critique in its own right. In sum, I strongly believe that the study of Marx, Durkheim and Weber is a fascinating and rewarding journey that you will enjoy. The main goal of this class will be to provide you with information about these theorists and to help you absorb it and use it in a productive way.

Class organization

It needs to be said from the outset: the theories of Marx, Durkheim and Weber are not easy to engage with. Partly because of the difficulty of the ideas themselves, and partly because of their arid (from our perspective) writing style, reading, understanding and learning the work of these authors can be a daunting task for the uninitiated. The best way to do this is by reading their works directly, and this is what this class will revolve around. However, and given the difficulty of this endeavor, the course will be organized in a way that will facilitate this process as much as possible. I believe that the most

productive way to do this is to make our sessions a combination of lecture, in which I will give you the context and knowledge necessary to understand the readings, and discussion. I cannot emphasize enough how important the latter aspect is for this class. When confronted with difficult ideas, the only way of really understanding and learning them is by working through them. That requires 'interrogating' the readings, asking questions, making statements about what we think they mean and interacting with others who are doing the same. If when you have a doubt or are confused you do not voice that concern, you will not resolve it and the reading will have been a waste of your time. It is fundamental, then, that you come to class and that you verbalize your questions and comments so that we can have a clarifying discussion. For this reason, in the context of this class I establish the principle that **THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS A STUPID QUESTION**. You should think of this class as a safe environment in which we all start from zero and we work together to make sense of the readings. Sometimes the simplest questions or the most misdirected comments are the most productive and illuminating ones, and we need to embrace that in this class.

In order to make our exploration of these authors and class discussion as relevant as possible to you, the common thread around which I have organized this class is: how can the work of Marx, Durkheim and Weber help us make sense of contemporary society? As you will see, this will be a central element in the papers you have to write and I will try to make my lectures and our discussions revolve around this theme.

Assignments and workload

I have designed a grading scheme aimed at encouraging and maximizing the core elements of this class: reading and discussion.

Readings: there will be a considerable amount of difficult reading to do for this class. We have an average of 27 pages per session (with significant variability), but given how hard some of these texts are you should think about the number of pages for each session as if it was twice the actual figure in order to plan for how much time you will need to devote to read and understand them. Remember, the point is not to be able to say that you did the reading, but actually getting something out of it, and that will require much more time than a mere superficial read. To make sure that you do the readings and that you do them well, I will give you a quiz every other session (at the beginning of class) in which I will ask you basic questions about what you read for that session and for the previous one. Notice, then, that there will be at least some questions about texts that we have not explored in class yet. These questions will focus on making sure that you have read, not that you understood the readings. Part of my goal in doing this (besides ensuring that you do the readings) is to help you learn how to read difficult texts. This class, then, is not only about learning the theories, but also about learning to engage challenging material and being able to identify key arguments and ideas, even if you miss some of the more complicated details. I will distribute in class a document with some guidelines about how to do these types of readings, and I will send you a set of questions to guide your reading for each session in the semester. If despite that you still have trouble being able to perform in the quizzes after doing the readings properly, please come to see me during office hours. Of the 13 quizzes that we will have during the course of the semester I will drop the two lowest grades. You can only make up a missed quiz if your absence is completely justified, and you must take the quiz before the following session you can attend. Each quiz will be worth 10 points, so the total number of possible points for the quizzes will be 110 (there is more detailed information on the quizzes on the 'news' section of the class website at Learn@UW).

Participation: I am a big fan of class discussion. For that reason, 15 points of your grade will be devoted to participation in our discussions. My main goal with this component of your grade is to encourage you to think critically about the readings and bring questions, comments, doubts, and observations to class. I am not expecting everyone to talk in every class, but to be generally engaged and contribute regularly. However, I am aware that it is hard to ensure everyone's participation in class because we are a relatively large group and because people have different personalities and it is hard for some of you to speak in public. For that reason, I have set up a discussion board on the Learn@UW website where you can post comments and questions about the readings and our sessions. I would not want you to think that writing online posts means that there is no need to participate in the classroom. My main goal is to have a lively class discussion, and thus you should think about the online posts as a way to complement your participation in class. If you are someone who is usually engaged and active in class you do not need to write anything online, but if you are on the quiet side and want to get the 15 points for participation you should regularly make meaningful contributions to the online forum. And notice that I say 'regularly'. Submitting several posts in the last week of class will not make up for no participation in the previous seven.

Papers: with the quizzes and the points for participation I will be making sure that you read and engage with the material critically. However, neither of these components will allow you to develop your thoughts at length, and it will make it impossible for me to assess the extent to which you are understanding the readings and using them productively. For that reason, the last required element for this class will be to write three 4 to 6-page papers (one for each of our three main authors: Marx, Durkheim and Weber) in which I will ask you to reflect upon the material that we have seen in class and to relate it to some contemporary problem. Each paper is worth 25 points, for a total of 75 points for this component of the course, and you have to submit all three in order to get a passing grade. I will distribute detailed instructions for the papers in class.

This is all you will need to do for this course. There are no midterm or final exams. There will be quite a lot of difficult reading, so I want you to focus on doing that properly and come to class ready to ask questions and discuss. Consistently, then, the only other requirement for the course will be attendance to class. Attendance is required and I will take attendance each and every class. I will allow up to 4 unjustified absences. These are supposed to cover illnesses and other uncontrollable circumstances, they are not a free pass to miss four classes without reason. Therefore, if anyone misses more than four classes I will need to see a justification for ALL the absences if you do not want to be penalized. With this, I am trying to avoid the cases of those who miss four classes without justification early in the semester, and then they get sick and feel entitled to miss more sessions. You are expected to be in class every day, and therefore any non-justified absence beyond the allowance of 4 will subtract 5 points from your final grade. And just to be clear: attending a class implies being there for all (or most) of the class and being 'active and engaged'. Showing up for a quiz and leaving right after it, as well as showing up late or leaving early without reason will be counted as an absence. In the same way, being in class watching videos or writing emails on your laptops (and believe me, it is obvious when you are not using them to take notes for the class) will also be counted as an absence, and I will be the only judge of whether you are 'active and engaged'.

The grading scheme, therefore, will be the following:

11 quizzes	x	10 points each	=	110 possible points (55%)
3 papers	x	25 points	=	75 possible points (37.5%)
Participation			=	15 possible points (7.5%)
TOTAL			=	200 possible points (100%)

The final letter grades, then, will be applied over the total possible 200 points for the class in the following way (the border grades, 186, 174, 164, etc., will be considered part of the higher interval, i.e. 186 is an A, 174 is an AB, and so on):

A	200-186
AB	186-174
B	174-162
BC	162-150
C	150-135
D	135-120
F	120-0

This scheme will be strict. If you get 185.9 points your grade is AB, not A. You are warned from the very beginning so if you want a higher grade work harder (and take advantage of the opportunities that I will give you to improve your grades). Complaints of the “but I am so close!”-type at the end of the semester will not have any effect. A further comment on ‘complaints’ about grades: I am happy to discuss with you any concerns you might have about how you are evaluated and about your grades. However, I will only make changes to your grades if either I or my grader have made an obvious mistake. My main concern when I evaluate you is to make sure that I am fair to everyone in relation to each other. If somebody comes to see me and ‘convinces’ me to increase his or her grade that puts those who just accept their grade and do not come to see me at a disadvantage, and therefore as a policy I do not change grades.

A note on participation in class discussion

As I mentioned above, your active participation will be a key element of the learning experience in this class, so I want to make sure that it is clear what I mean by that: participating properly in class is not a function of speaking a lot or of making only brilliant points. My main criterion for evaluating participation is: is this contribution bringing the conversation forward? This can happen by asking a very simple question of clarification, or by saying something that is completely wrong yet allows us to confront an issue that we had not considered before. Someone who speaks non-stop or who shuts other people off is in fact stifling debate, and that is the exact opposite of what I am looking for. As I said before, I want to encourage you all to participate, thus the principle that there is no such thing as a stupid question or comment in this class. But I do ask you to be mindful: you are part of a group, and our goal is to move forward and learn together. Using participation to disrupt the conversation or to put someone else down is not acceptable and I will be strict about that.

Office hours, email

I will hold office hours every day for an hour after class, and I am happy to see you by appointment at other times if you cannot make the office hours. You should see this as a resource to which you have access in order to seek clarification, to discuss issues both with the material and the functioning of the class, or simply to make your views known about specific topics and readings. Given the difficulty of some of the material that we will be covering this semester you should make use of office hours!

You can also contact me by email at any point during the semester. I will try to reply to your messages promptly. However, you should always allow 24-72 hours for my replies. Therefore, you should not wait until the last minute to ask me important questions. Plan ahead!

Required texts

Most of the readings that we will do during the class will come from the following list of books, which you can buy from Rainbow Bookstore (426 W Gilman St, just off State St). They are also on reserve at the College Library:

- Democracy in America, by Alexis de Tocqueville. Harper Perennial Modern Classics (2000). ISBN-13: 978-0060956660.
- The Marx-Engels Reader (Second Edition), edited by Robert Tucker. W. W. Norton (1978). ISBN-13: 978-0393090406.
- The Division of Labor in Society, by Emile Durkheim. Free Press (1997). ISBN-13: 978-0684836386.
- The Elementary Forms of Religious Life, by Emile Durkheim. Free Press (1995). ISBN-13: 978-0029079379.
- From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology, edited by H. H. Gerth and C. Wright Mills. Books LLC (2009). ISBN-13: 978-1443253338.
- The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism (Second Edition), by Max Weber. Routledge (2001). ISBN-13: 978-0415254069.

For all of these books several editions (and translations) are available. I am not opposed to the use of other editions, but notice that in many occasions I am asking you to read specific page numbers, so you will have to figure out exactly what the correspondence is.

Finally, there will be other occasional readings required. These will be available in e-reserves (accessible from the Learning tab on the my.wisc.edu website or from the Library/Reserves link on the Learn@UW website), or I will just email them to you.

Calendar of sessions and readings

In the reading list below, whenever specific page numbers are mentioned without any further indication it means that in that page there is a section or chapter break, so it should be completely straightforward to figure out where you should start/stop reading. For the cases where there are no such breaks I have indicated – between brackets after the page number – the sentence at which I want you to start/stop. Qs by the date indicate that we have a quiz on that day (Qs are followed by the quiz number).

Introduction / Philosophical and Historical Background

Mon 6/18	The Syllabus (no reading)
Tue 6/19	Overview of Sociological Theory (i) Robert A. Nisbet, “The Two Revolutions,” in <i>The Sociological Tradition</i> , pp.21-44. E-reserves
Wed 6/20	Overview of Sociological Theory (ii) Randall Collins, “The Rise of the Social Sciences,” in <i>Four Sociological Traditions</i> , pp.3-25, 38-46. E-reserves

Thu 6/21 (Q1) Adam Smith

Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*. Selections. E-reserves

Mon 6/25 Alexis de Tocqueville (i): Introduction

Democracy in America, Author's Introduction (9-20); Vol I, Ch 3 (50-57)

Tue 6/26 (Q2) Alexis de Tocqueville (ii): Perils of Individualism

Democracy in America, Vol II, Part II, Chs 1-8 (503-528)

Wed 6/7 Alexis de Tocqueville (iii): Taste for Material Well-Being

Democracy in America, Vol II, Part II, Chs 10-13, 17, 20 (530-538, 547-549, 555-558); Vol II, Part III, Chs 17, 21 (614-616, 634-645)

Thu 6/28 (Q3) Alexis de Tocqueville (iv): Democratic Despotism

Democracy in America, Vol II, Part IV (entire) (667-705)

Karl Marx (1818-1883)

Mon 7/2 Introduction and the young Marx

Mark-Engels Reader, 12-15, 3-6, 53-54 (...into the criticism of politics), 143-145, 70-81

Tue 7/3 The German Ideology

Mark-Engels Reader, 149 (The premises from...)-166 (...dissolved by circumstances), 172 (History is nothing...)-175, 184 (The concentration of trade...)-187 (...actual laws), 189-193, 196 (Nothing is more common...)-200

Thu 7/5 (Q4) Capital (i)

Mark-Engels Reader, 302-329

Mon 7/9 Capital (ii)

Mark-Engels Reader, 329-361

Tue 7/10 (Q5) Capital (iii)

Mark-Engels Reader, 361-364, 373-400 (end of page)

Wed 7/11 Capital (iv)

Mark-Engels Reader, 403-411, 419-438

Thu 7/12 (Q6) Marx Conclusions and Contemporary Relevance

Émile Durkheim (1858-1917)

- Mon 7/16 The Division of Labor in Society (i) – Paper 1 due
The Division of Labor in Society, xxv-xxx, 1-7, 11-29
- Tue 7/17 (Q7) The Division of Labor in Society (ii)
The Division of Labor in Society, 31-52, 60-64
- Wed 7/18 The Division of Labor in Society (iii)
The Division of Labor in Society, 68-86, 101-106, 172-174, 200-205
- Thu 7/19 (Q8) The Division of Labor in Society (iv)
The Division of Labor in Society, 291-322
- Mon 7/23 The Elementary Forms of Religious Life (i)
The Elementary Forms of Religious Life, 1-8, 33-44
- Tue 7/24 (Q9) The Elementary Forms of Religious Life (ii)
The Elementary Forms of Religious Life, 207-241
- Wed 7/25 The Elementary Forms of Religious Life (iii)
The Elementary Forms of Religious Life, 418-448
- Thu 7/26 (Q10) Durkheim Conclusions and Contemporary Relevance

Max Weber (1864-1920)

- Mon 7/30 Class, Status, Party and Bureaucracy (i) – Paper 2 due
From Max Weber, 180-195, 196-209
- Tue 7/31 (Q11) Bureaucracy (ii)
From Max Weber, 209-235, 240-244
- Wed 8/1 Power, Authority, Legitimacy and the State
From Max Weber, 77-87 (...for objective goals), 90 (The development of politics...)-92 (...from one case to another), 94 (The significance of the lawyer...)-96 (...of the demagogic species), 99 (If the journalist as a type...)-104 (...described by Ostrogorsky), 114 (Therefore, today, one...)-128
- Thu 8/2 (Q12) Rationalization and Science
From Max Weber, 129-153 (...must rebel against this), 155 (The fate of our times...)-156

Mon 8/6	The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism (i) <i>The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism</i> , Chs 2 (13-38) and 4 (53-72 (...be proved))
Tue 8/7 (Q13)	The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism (ii) <i>The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism</i> , Ch 5 (102-125)
Wed 8/8	Weber Conclusions and Contemporary Relevance
Thu 8/9	Wrap-Up and Conclusions
Mon 8/13	<u>Paper 3 due</u> (at 5pm)

Session	Topic	# of pages
Jun 18 (M)	Syllabus	
Jun 19 (T)	Overview of Sociological Theory (i)	24
Jun 20 (W)	Overview of Sociological Theory (ii)	32
Jun 21 (R)	Adam Smith (Q1)	37
Jun 25 (M)	Tocqueville: Introduction	20
Jun 26 (T)	Tocqueville: Perils of individualism (Q2)	26
Jun 27 (W)	Tocqueville: Taste for material well being	30
Jun 28 (R)	Tocqueville: Democratic despotism (Q3)	39
Jul 2 (M)	Marx: Introduction and the young Marx	22
Jul 3 (T)	Marx: The German Ideology	32
Jul 5 (R)	Marx: Capital i (Q4)	28
Jul 9 (M)	Marx: Capital ii	33
Jul 10 (T)	Marx: Capital iii (Q5)	32
Jul 11 (W)	Marx: Capital iv	29
Jul 12 (R)	Marx conclusions and contemporary relevance (Q6)	
Jul 16 (M)	Durkheim: The division of labor in society i – Paper 1	32
Jul 17 (T)	Durkheim: The division of labor in society ii (Q7)	27
Jul 18 (W)	Durkheim: The division of labor in society iii	33
Jul 19 (R)	Durkheim: The division of labor in society iv (Q8)	34
Jul 23 (M)	Durkheim: The elementary forms of religious life i	20
Jul 24 (T)	Durkheim: The elementary forms of religious life ii (Q9)	35
Jul 25 (W)	Durkheim: The elementary forms of religious life iii	31
Jul 26 (R)	Durkheim conclusions and relevance (Q10)	
Jul 30 (M)	Weber: Class, status groups and Bureaucracy (i) – Paper 2	30
Jul 31 (T)	Weber: Bureaucracy (ii) (Q11)	32
Aug 1 (W)	Weber: Power, legitimacy and the state	37
Aug 2 (R)	Weber: Rationalization and science (Q12)	25
Aug 6 (M)	Weber: Protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism i	45
Aug 7 (T)	Weber: Protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism ii (Q13)	24
Aug 8 (W)	Weber conclusions and relevance	
Aug 9 (R)	Wrap-up and conclusions – Paper 3 (Aug 13)	
	Total number of pages	789
	Average number of pages per session (29 sessions)	27.21