**Quang Huynh**

**What is Sociology?**

**2/2/22**

1. **What is the definition of Sociology?** Sociology is defined as the systematic and scientific study of human social life.
2. **Who do sociologists study and how?** Sociologists study groups of people such as married couples, or a group of suburban teenagers and how they interact with each other.
3. **What does sociology place a special emphasis on?** Sociology puts a special emphasis on studying societies, including the people and the elements of a general perspective.
4. **Who was Auguste Comte?** Auguste Comte was considered the father of sociology.
5. **Auguste Comte looked at the changes brought about by French and Industrial Revolutions.**
6. **Where does the word sociology come from?** The word, sociology, comes from the Latin root socios, which means “being with others” or “companion.”
7. **What is the scientific method?** The scientific method is the use of specific and systematic procedures to test theories in the field of science.
8. **Define positivism.** Positivism is the application of using the scientific method to analyze society.
9. **When and where was Sociology taught for the first time in the U.S.?** Sociology was first taught at the University of Kansas in 1890.
10. **Where did the first department of Sociology start?** The first department of Sociology started in 1922 at the McGill University in Montreal, Cananda.
11. **Define qualitative sociology?** Qualitative sociology is gathering an accurate representation off a group and how it operates in the world.
12. **Who developed qualitive sociology?** Albion Small developed qualitative sociology.
13. **Define quantitative sociology.** Quantitative sociology uses statistics to understand trends and experiences.
14. **Where did quantitative sociology develop?** Quantitative sociology developed at Harvard University.
15. **Define social sciences.** Social sciences are people’s relationships and interactions with each other.
16. **List and explain the 4 social sciences.**

**a.** Anthropology – The individual cultures in a society, rather than society as a whole.

**b.** Political science – The governments of various societies.

**c.** Psychology – The mental processes of an individual in a social environment.

**d.** Economics – The production and distribution of society’s goods and services.

1. **What do sociologists do?** Since sociology is such a broad field of study, there are many different career options for sociologists.
2. **What do people study when dealing with social welfare?** People who study social welfare want to change society for the better.
3. **What are some jobs related to social welfare?** Some jobs related to social welfare are social workers, child welfare worker, adoption agency worker, foreign aid worker, Peace Corps and Clery.
4. **What do sociologists do when they study crime and deviance?** Sociologists focus their research on understanding the roots of criminals when they study crime and deviance.
5. **What are some jobs dealing with crimes and deviance?** Some jobs that deal with crimes and deviance are law enforcement officers, attorneys, and prison administrators.
6. **What are some jobs dealing with sociologists studying health care?** Some jobs dealing with health care are doctors, counselors, and psychiatrists.
7. **Define international relations and diplomacy.** International relations and diplomacy are maintaining good relations with other societies and understands how society interacts with others.
8. **What kinds of jobs focus on international relations?** Diplomats, public relations representative and government communications workers are jobs that focus on international relations.
9. **Why do many educators study/teach sociology?** Educators study/teach sociology because they want to develop more effective ways to educate the youth of society.
10. **What are some jobs dealing with studying/teaching sociology?** Jobs that deal with studying/teaching sociology are K-12 teacher, college professor and educational policy-makers.
11. **Define social work.** Social work is an applied science, designed to solve problems in a specific setting.