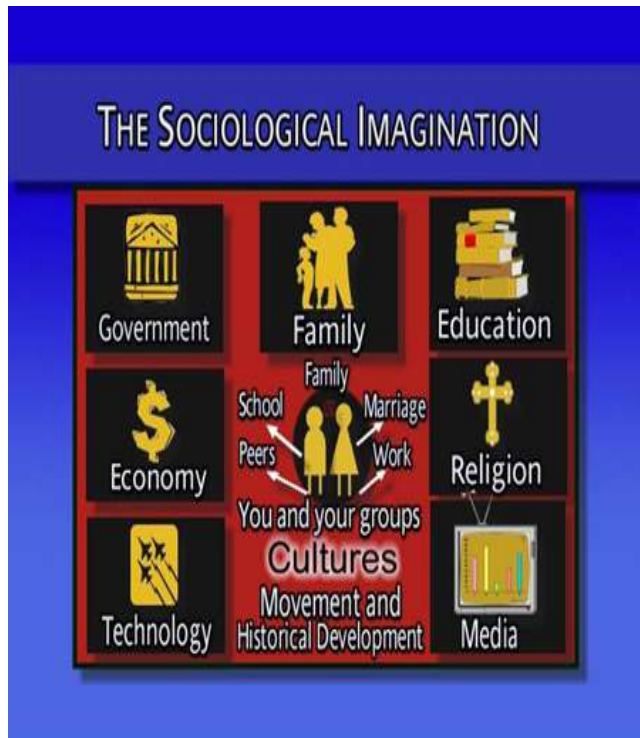




Sociology

The Scientific Study of Human Social
Behavior

Unit One: Foundations & Research



- What is sociology, sociological perspective and sociological imagination?
- Where did sociology originate and relationship to other social sciences
- What research methods are utilized in sociology?
- What are the major theoretical perspectives in sociology?

Unit Two: Culture and Social Structure



- What are the components of culture?
- What do we have in common?
- How do we deal with differences?
- What do we value in our society?
- How are these values and norms communicated?
- How do we organize ourselves?

Unit Three: The Individual in Society



- How do we learn the rules of society?
- How do adolescents fit in to culture?
- How do adults change through the lifespan?
- What happens when people deviate from the norms of society?

Unit Four: Social Inequality



- How do we explain social stratification?
- What are the causes and effects of poverty?
- How are minority groups treated?
- What are gender roles and how have they changed?
- What are the effects of an aging world?
- What are some of the major health issues facing the world?

Unit Five: Social Institutions



- How do we organize as families?
- What are the issues faced by the American family?
- What are the most common economic models?
- What are the most common political models?
- What is the function of religion?
- What is the function of education?
- How are science and sports social institutions?

Unit Six: The Changing Social World



- What are collective movements?
- What causes c.m's to occur?
- What is the life cycle of a c.m?
- How do you measure population change?
- How do cities evolve?
- Why do societies change?

Unit 1 Overview

- Standards, vocabulary, and word wall illustration assignment!
 - Review standards
 - Define vocabulary (flash cards or notebook paper)
 - Create word wall illustration
 - Front: Illustration that should define terms
 - Back: define and significance

Standards

- **SSSocFR1: Students will explain the origins of sociology and the sociological perspective, and how sociology relates to the other social sciences.**
 - a. Explain sociology, sociological perspective, and the sociological imagination.
 - b. Describe the origins of sociology as a social science and the significance of its historical framework.
 - c. Explain the relationship of sociology to the other social sciences.
 - d. Identify careers where sociological knowledge is applicable.

Essential Questions

1. What is sociology, sociological perspective, and sociological imagination?
2. What are the origins of sociology as a social science and the significance of its historical framework?
3. What is the relationship of sociology to the other social sciences?
4. What are some careers where sociological knowledge is applicable?

Sociology defined...

- As the study of humans in their collective aspect, **sociology** is concerned with all group activities—economic, social, political, and religious.
- **Sociologists** study such areas as bureaucracy, community, deviant behavior, family, public opinion, social change, social mobility, social stratification, and such specific problems as crime, divorce, child abuse, and substance addiction. Sociology tries to determine the laws governing human behavior in social contexts.

The Sociological Perspective

- Sociologists hope to look at society in a scientific, systematic way.
- To look at society more objectively and realize that there are many different perceptions of social reality.
- Allows us to view our own lives within a larger historical context.

Padaung Tribeswoman (Burma)



potong gigi (Teeth filing ceremony)



- Ethnocentrism: the tendency to view one's own group as superior.
- Cultural Relativism: the belief that cultures should be judged by their own standards.



Rights of Passage....

Coming of age cultural rituals...what are
they in the US?

A photograph showing a newborn baby being held by a person. The baby is looking up. In the background, a large crowd of people is visible, some wearing colorful clothing. The scene appears to be outdoors, possibly at a temple or a public event.

Baby Tossing

- In Maharashtra state of India, it is common practice to toss newborn babies off the side of a 15 meter temple. According to tradition, this gives the children good luck into their adult years and strengthens intelligence. Or a fear of falling off tall buildings. Either way.



Bullet Ants Coming of Age Ritual

- For the Satere-Mawe tribe in Brazil, becoming a man means sticking your hands into gloves filled with BULLET ANTS for eleven hours. Now, if you don't know what a bullet ant is, let us inform you. Bullet ants, or Paraponera, have a Schmidt Sting Pain Index of ONE. That's the highest ratings, guys. The name is awarded appropriately given their stings are compared to being shot with bullets

Scarification

- A tribe in Papua New Guinea called Kaningara practices a bloody body-modification ritual that is intended to strengthen the spiritual connection between them and their environment.
- An expert cutter marks their bodies with sharp pieces of bamboo. The resulting patterns resemble the skin of a crocodile
- The marks symbolize the tooth marks left by the spirit of the crocodile as it ate the young boy's body and expelled him as a grown man.



Impaling

- The annual Vegetarian Festival in Phuket, Thailand, is host to a most extreme ritual. This intensely masochistic event requires the participants to push spears, knives, swords, hooks, and even guns through their cheeks. It is believed that gods enter their bodies during the ritual, protecting them from evil and bringing good luck to the community.





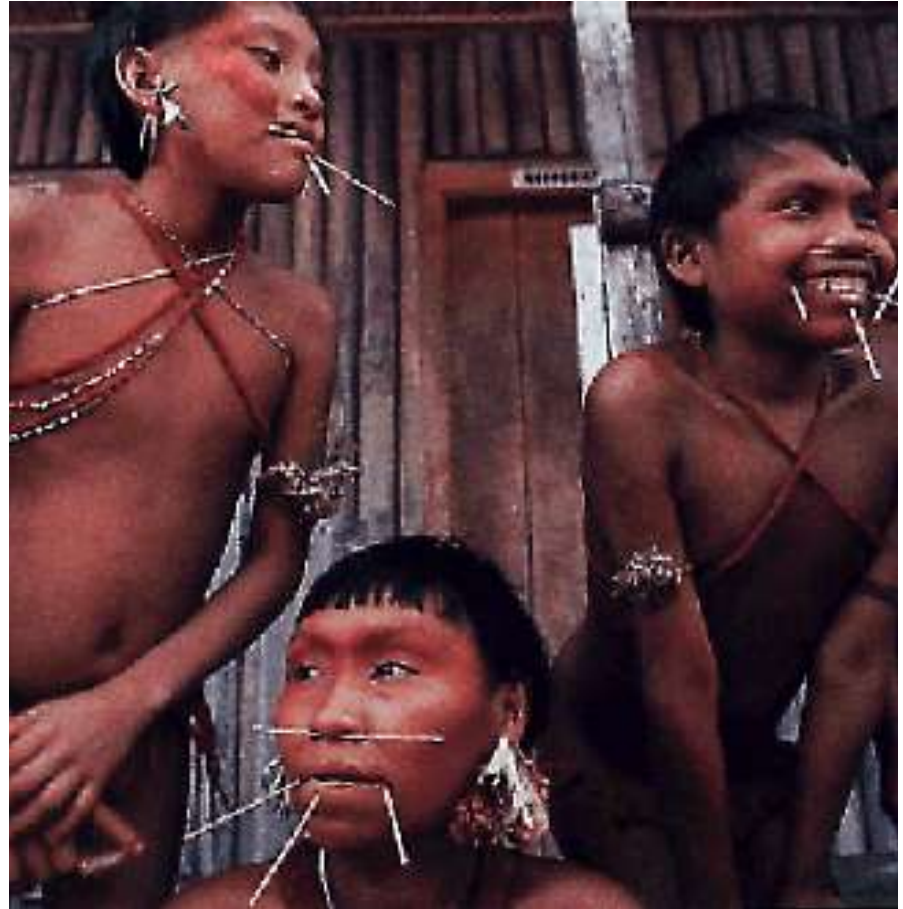
Death Rituals

How a particular culture or society honors/ celebrates their dead...What are they in America?

Yanomamo

Ash Eating

- The Yanomamo tribe of Venezuela and Brazil forbids in preserving or keeping any parts of their deceased. Instead, the body is cremated and the ashes, which includes crushed bones, are given to the family to be eaten. And, yup, that's about it.





Aghori Babas

- The Aghori Babas, who live in the city of Varanasi, India, are famous for eating the dead. They believe that the greatest fear human beings have is the fear of their own deaths, and that this fear is a barrier to spiritual enlightenment. So by confronting it, one can achieve enlightenment.
- There are five types of people who cannot be cremated according to Hinduism: holy men, children, pregnant or unmarried women, and people who have died of leprosy or snake bites. These people are set afloat down the Ganges, where the Aghori pull them from the water and ritually consume them.



Sky Burials

- In Tibet, Buddhists practice a strange sacred ritual called *Jhator*, or sky burial. Buddhists believe in a cycle of rebirth, which means that there is no need to preserve a body after death, since the soul has moved on to another realm. The bodies of the dead are therefore taken to open grounds—usually at very high altitudes—and then left as alms for scavengers such as vultures. In order to dispose of the body as quickly as possible, a specialist cuts the corpse into pieces, and spreads it around to be devoured.



Dancing with the Dead

- *Famadihana*, meaning “The Turning of the Bones,” is a traditional festival which takes place in Madagascar. The participants believe that the faster the body decomposes, the faster the spirit reaches the afterlife. They therefore dig up their loved ones, dance with their corpses to live music around the tomb, and then rebury them. This bizarre ritual is carried out every two to seven years.

Hanes

GYMBOREE



Sociological Imagination

- The ability to see the link between society and self
- C Wright Mills: 1959



Answer SSSocFR1(a)

- What is sociology, the sociological perspective (include ethnocentrism and cultural relativism) and sociological imagination?

Key Figures in Sociology- Group Project

- Groups will draw a Major Sociological Philosopher from the cup.
- Your group will research this sociologist and create an anchor poster to present to this class. Your poster should include the following:
 - **Who**: Name, Picture, and Nickname
 - **When**: Birth-Death dates
 - **Where**: Nationality
 - **What**: Major Contributions
 - **Why**: Key Ideas & Lasting legacy

Social Sciences Defined

- Hard Science

- Chemistry
- Physical Science
- Biology
- Physics

- Soft Science

- Economics
- Political Science
- History
- Psychology
- Anthropology
- Sociology

Answer
SSSocFR1(b
& c)

- Login in to Canvas and answer the following:
 - What are the origins of sociology as a social science and the significance of its historical framework?
 - What is the relationship of sociology to the other social sciences?

Careers in Sociology Activity

- Login to Canvas and go to the following article to explore careers in Sociology:
 - ***Top Jobs for Sociology Degree Majors***
 - What 5 jobs would you be interested in and why?
 - What is the average annual salary and projected growth?



Answer

SSSocFR1

(d)

- Login to Canvas and answer the following questions:
 - What are some careers where sociological knowledge is applicable?

Standards:

- **SSSocFR3: Students will explain the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.**
 - a. Explain and apply the theoretical perspectives of Structural Functionalism, Symbolic Interaction, and Conflict Theory.
 - b. Compare and evaluate the theoretical perspectives of Structural Functionalism, Symbolic Interaction, and Conflict Theory.

Structural Functionalist Perspective

- View society as a set of interrelated parts that work together to produce a stable system. View elements in society in terms of their function.
 - Glass half-full viewpoint
 1. **Manifest function:** intended and recognized consequence of element of society
 2. **Latent function:** unintended and unrecognized consequence of an element of society.
 3. **Dysfunction:** negative consequence on society



Conflict Perspective

- Glass half-empty viewpoint
- Focus on how competition between “haves” and “have-nots” promotes social change.
- Competition over scarce resources is the source of social conflict.
- Sees conflict as a good thing and needed for social change.



Symbolic Interactionist Perspective

- Focus on how individuals interact with each other in society. Interested in the role symbols play in social life.
- Study topics such as mate selection, child development, and group relations.

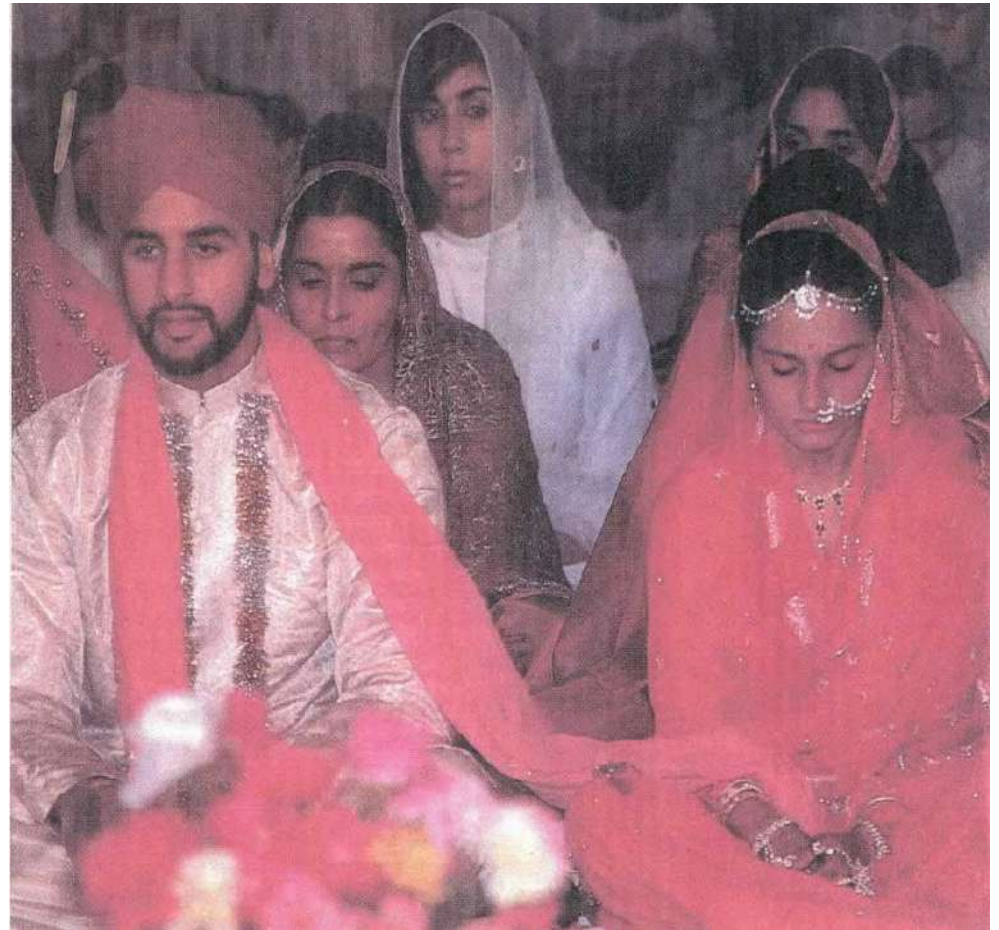


TABLE 1 Sociological Perspectives

<i>Sociological Perspective</i>	<i>Level of Analysis</i>	<i>Focus</i>
1. Symbolic Interactionism	Micro	Use of symbols; Face-to-face interactions
2. Functionalism	Macro	Relationship between the parts of society; How aspects of society are functional (adaptive)
3. Conflict Theory	Macro	Competition for scarce resources; How the elite control the poor and weak

Comparative Study

Answer SSSocFR3 (a & b)

- Login to Canvas and answer the following questions:
 - What are the 3 theoretical perspectives in Sociology and how do sociologists apply them?
 - What is similar and different about the 3 theoretical perspectives, what are the criticisms of each one, and which one is the best at viewing society in your humble opinion 😊