



HENRY COUNTY SCHOOLS

Better Together.



SOCIOLOGY

| SOCIAL STUDIES |

 **HENRY**
Teaching & Learning Standards



Teaching & Learning Standards

Social Studies

Sociology

Collaboration, Communication, Creativity, and Critical Thinking skills are embedded within the language of the Henry Teaching and Learning Standards

HCS Graduate Learner Outcome *As a Henry County graduate, I will analyze the physical and political geography of various local, national, and global regions to understand their impact on societies of the past, present and future.*

GA Standard Code
Map and Globe Skills

Use maps to retrieve social studies information.

Map and Globe Skills Use geographic technology and software to determine changes, identify trends, and generalize about human activities.

HCS Graduate Learner Outcome *As a Henry County graduate, I will question, research, communicate and defend discipline-based processes and knowledge.*

GA Standard Code
Information Processing Skills

Locate, analyze, and synthesize information related to social studies topics and apply this information to solve problems/make decisions.

- Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies (RHSS) Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.
- Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies (RHSS) Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.
- Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies (RHSS) Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.
- Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies (RHSS) Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
- Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies (RHSS) Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting discrepancies among sources.

HCS Graduate
Learner Outcome

As a Henry County graduate, I will apply my knowledge of behavioral, psychological, biological, and social foundations to the accepted practices of psychological and sociological study and research.

GA Standard Code

SSSocFR1 Explain the origins of sociology, the sociological perspective, and how sociology relates to the other social sciences.

SSSocFR1a Explain sociology, sociological perspective, and the sociological imagination.

SSSocFR1b Describe the origins of sociology as a social science and the significance of its historical framework.

SSSocFR1c Explain the relationship of sociology to the other social sciences.

SSSocFR1d Identify careers where sociological knowledge is applicable.

SSSocFR2 Explain the research methodologies used in sociology.

SSSocFR2a Identify the major research methods used in sociology

SSSocFR2 b Explain how various methods are used to conduct research in sociology.

SSSocFR2 c Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the methods of sociological research.

SSSocFR2 d Explain the importance and influence of ethics in guiding research and data collection in sociology.

SSSocFR3 Explain the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.

SSSocFR3a Explain and apply the theoretical perspectives of Structural Functionalism, Symbolic Interaction, and Conflict Theory.

SSSocFR3b Compare and evaluate the theoretical perspectives of Structural Functionalism, Symbolic Interaction, and Conflict Theory.

SSSocC1 Explain the development and importance of culture.

SSSocC1a Describe how culture is a social construction.

SSSocC1b Identify the basic elements of culture.

SSSocC1c Explain the importance of culture as an organizing tool in society.

SSSocC1d Describe the components of culture to include language, symbols, norms, and values; also include material and non-material culture

SSSocC2 Evaluate how cultures evolve over time.

- SSSocC2a Explain cultural change and diversity include ethnocentrism, cultural relativism, folk culture, pop culture, counterculture, subculture, and culture shock.
- SSSocC2b Analyze the impact of globalization on U.S. and other world cultures.

SSSocC3 Analyze social structure and interaction within society.

- SSSocC3a Explain the components of social structure, include: status, role and social institutions.
- SSSocC3b Describe and compare various types of societies.
- SSSocC3c Categorize groups within a society by comparing primary and secondary groups, in and out groups, reference groups, and social networks.
- SSSocC3d Analyze the components, varieties, and functions of group dynamics, include: such factors as group size, leadership and authority, and such processes as bystander effect and groupthink
- SSSocC3e Analyze the strengths and weaknesses of formal organizations and bureaucracies.

SSSocSC1 Explain the process of socialization.

- SSSocSC1a Identify and describe the roles and responsibilities of an individual in society.
- SSSocSC1b Analyze the individual development theories of Cooley and Mead.
- SSSocSC1c Identify and compare the stages of socialization, include: childhood, adolescence, adulthood, and death/dying.
- SSSocSC1d Evaluate the agents of socialization including family, peers, education, media, and religion.
- SSSocSC1e Analyze gender, race/ethnicity, and socio-economic status as contributing factors to individual socialization.

SSSocSC2 Analyze deviance in society.

- SSSocSC2a Explain the socially constructed nature of deviance.
- SSSocSC2b Explain the relationship of social control and power in society.
- SSSocSC2c Analyze the causes of deviant behavior.
- SSSocSC2d Explain the impact of deviance on society

SSSocSC3 Analyze the impact of social control on deviance in society.

- SSSocSC3a Explain theories of social control, include: control and labeling theories.
- SSSocSC3b Explain conformity in relationship to deviance and social control.
- SSSocSC3c Describe adaptation, cooperation, accommodation, and competition in the context of social control.

SSSocSC4 Analyze the function of social institutions as agents of social control across differing societies and times.

- SSSocSC4a Analyze the function of social institutions in society, include: family, education, religion, economy, government/politics, health care, and media.
- SSSocSC4b Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of various social institutions.
- SSSocSC4c Evaluate other possible social institutions such as sports.
- SSSocSC4d Analyze the functions and inequalities of the criminal justice system in relationship to a society's construct of crime and punishment.
- SSSocSC4e Explain the role of total institutions.
- SSSocSC4f Analyze the re-socialization process.

SSSocIC1 Analyze forms of social inequality.

- SSSocIC1a Explain how unequal distribution of power and resources affects the life chances of individuals in that society.
- SSSocIC1b Analyze the sources and effects of stratification on the basis of social class, race and ethnicity, gender, age, and emotional, mental, and physical disabilities.
- SSSocIC1c Analyze the sources of global stratification and inequality.
- SSSocIC1d Evaluate the impact of global stratification and inequality on global relations.

SSSocIC2 Analyze social change processes in a society.

- SSSocIC2a Describe the various forms of collective behavior as factors of social change.
- SSSocIC2b Explain the impact of globalization on social change.
- SSSocIC2c Evaluate the impact of technology on social change.
- SSSocIC2d Analyze the impact of demographic changes and changes in settlement patterns on a society.