

# DOWNLOAD PDF INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY/STUDY GUIDE INCLUDED

## Chapter 1 : Course: SOC Introduction to Sociology

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Introduction to Sociology In this unit, you will be introduced to the discipline of sociology. You will learn about the development of sociology as a field of research and discover various theoretical perspectives central to the study of society. You will also take a look at the process of sociological research and explore different ethical concerns social scientists and researchers face in their work. In addition, you will learn why it is worthwhile to study sociology and how sociology can be applied in the real world. For example, did you know that sociologists helped the Supreme Court end "separate but equal" racial segregation in the United States? Sociologists have helped change and mold the social world we know today, and sociology continues to be an exciting topic to study because it teaches people how they fit into the bigger picture of society. We can look at ourselves through a sociological perspective to see how we classify ourselves and how others classify us. This is an invaluable tool for living and working in an increasingly diverse and globalized world. Completing this unit should take you approximately 13 hours. Culture, the Socialized Self, and the Individual in Society This unit will expose you to some of the most fascinating aspects of sociology. You will be introduced to such sociological concerns as culture, social interaction, groups and organizations, deviance and social control, and media and technology. As you explore these areas of sociological study, you will gain insight into some of the most common unwritten rules for behavior in our social world. Then, you will investigate why these social rules are so significant in our everyday interactions. For example, what would happen if you deliberately distrusted social order by committing even a minor social offense like cutting in line, walking backwards, or wearing two different shoes? Finally, you will be given the opportunity to think critically about how technology has affected our social interactions as well as how it has affected deviant behavior. While it is a virtual interactive world, it has very much impacted our social thinking. For example, friend has been turned into a verb, and we can use Facebook to like something, bridging our lives and experiences with hundreds of others in seconds. Completing this unit should take you approximately 23 hours. Social Inequality In this unit, you will address the growing concerns of global and national inequality. You will explore questions like how did wealth become concentrated in some nations? You will also be introduced to institutionalized inequalities, such as racism, sexism, and ageism, and delve into questions like how do our own prejudices guide our interactions? And how might we overcome our preconceived notions that lead to prejudice? In addition, we will discuss the differences between sex and gender, along with issues like gender identity and sexuality. In this phase of the unit, we will explore various theoretical perspectives on sex and gender in order to demonstrate a description of the topics as well as alleviate bias from the description not always an easy feat. Completing this unit should take you approximately 21 hours. Institutions This unit will introduce you to some of the most powerful and influential social institutions: First, you will study the institution of family. Did you know the number of unmarried couples in the United States grew from fewer than 1 million in the s to 6. Now, cohabiting couples account for 10 percent of all opposite-sex couples in the United States! This information is significant to sociologists and you because these numbers indicate dramatic changes in the structure of the American family. Next you will take a look at religion. Religion, like family, is yet another significant indicator of social structures within a culture. It is important to note that you will be studying religion from a sociological perspective, not a religious perspective. Durkheim found that some people use religion for healing and faith, others use it for communal bond, and even others may use it for understanding "the meaning of life. You will also study the American school and educational systems. In sociology, we understand education to be both a social problem and a social solution. You will learn how schools can be agents for social change - tools that can break even poverty or racism - as well as how education can be a social problem, like when schools become drop-out factories due to low funding or high levels of institutional disorganization. In

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In addition, we often observe political and religious opposition to specific curriculum in schools, such as adequate sex education or the concept of evolution. These are the kinds of questions sociologists consider when studying schools and education. Finally, you will learn about government and politics as well as work and the economy from a sociological perspective. In these sections, you will be challenged to define power - is it something you are born into? Is it something you earn? Who decides your level of social power? Social Change and Social Issues In your final unit for the course, you will learn about the great social issues surrounding health care, urbanization, and social movements. The sociology of health encompasses social epidemiology, disease, mental health, disability, and medicalization. You will discover that the way we perceive and treat medicine and health care constantly evolves. Furthermore, as you study the sociology of health, you will be challenged to answer questions like: What does health mean to you? How do you feel about legalized drugs? And are too many people on prescription medicines in America? Also, in this unit, you will read about population, urbanization, and the environment. You will explore possible reasons for the migration of people from rural areas to urban areas as well as how these shifts in population and urbanization may affect the environment. Lastly, you will study different types of social movements. Social movements are typically of a large scale and have great social impact; although, they usually start out as grassroots organizations, relying heavily on word of mouth. Grassroots movements that gain success, however, often become institutionalized and evolve into a more fixed and formal part of the social structure. For example, the Second Wave of Feminism, which occurred from the 1960s through the 1980s, started as a grassroots movement to fight against inequalities between the sexes. Men and women who participated in this movement typically did not belong to formal organizations. Instead, they spread the word of their cause through conscious-raising groups in hopes of creating social change. Indeed, we are still witnessing changes instigated by the Second Wave of Feminism, such as stronger legislation protecting women from discrimination in the workplace and from abuse in the home. As you take a closer look at social movements, you will explore the questions: How does collective behavior affect social change? How does social change differ on state, national, and global levels? And how do different theoretical perspectives interpret social movements? Completing this unit should take you approximately 16 hours.

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## Chapter 2 : What is sociology?

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Sociology Guide is a Sociology study guide, very much like an online Sociology Course. Our notes on Sociology are not only an introduction to Sociology, but also an indepth study of Sociology and Sociological Concepts. Introduction To Sociology Sociology is a social science that studies society and the individual in perspective of Society. The origins of Sociology lie in the 19th century but the during the s, it became a major social science subject, taught in universities and colleges, and schools. The scope of sociology has only become more scientific with time. Sociology Definition "Sociology is the study of human social life, groups and societies. It is a dazzling and compelling enterprise, having as its subject matter our own behaviour as social beings. The scope of sociology is extremely wide, ranging from the analysis of passing encounters between individuals in the street up to the investigation of world-wide social processes". Anthony Giddens "Sociology", This is the best Website on the Net for sociology. Its very excellent with simple and understandable language. I am refering this site for my exams. I hope this site will give me better results in my exam. I want this site to be updated for CSE exams, like recent news,surveys of everything I have tired of collecting information on Sociology, which i could not get the right books. But the Site Sociology Guide is wonderful and I very happy that I got all the information at one place. Thankyou for the site developers M sir, i just loved your website as i found it very useful and helpfull.. Kindly help me as soon as possible Abhishay Jain I am preparing for m. Nupur This web site is very helpful for us.

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## Chapter 3 : Introduction to Sociology Study Guide Short Paragraph

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Studies parts of every narrow social science con, political science, psychology d. What is it a combination of? Combination of theory and research. What do sociologists study? How individuals are shaped by society, and how society shapes individuals. What shapes our interaction with others. Importance of the relationship between biological makeup and society. Explanations of mass murder and suicide. Reasons for equality and inequality and their consequences. What shapes our interaction with others? Norms, behavior, language, religion, economic status, education, media. G. People become mentally unstable. Feral Children, solitary confinement. How does the media shape our bodies and minds? Do we really make our own decisions? Not really, societal pressures and expectations make decisions for us. Body distortion through advertisements. Makes people want to have a body that is literally unattainable even by the models. How does the media permeate with everything? DO we see everything through the lens of media? Every social institution uses media to convey messages and to market them. Use ads to effect and connect with society. What explains mass murder and suicide? Suicide rates seemed to be highest when people were cut off from society and media. People who lived very private lives protestants and who were ingle, unmarried, and usually men. What is a norm? A societal expectation of human behavior. What is expected of someone in a given society. Norms are hugely noticeable when broken. What is a moray? Avery serious norm not to murder, not to rape, not to have incest. Considered to be obscene if broken if someone commits murder, rape, etc. Deviation from a moray would usually include severe punishment. What is a folkway? A less serious norm not burping in public, opening a door for someone. Deviation of a folkway would most likely result in a slap in the wrist, or weird looks. How do norms shape the way we function in society? Norms are the building blocks of a society in a way. What is the sociological imagination? Neither the life of and individual nor the history of society can be understood without understanding both. The sociological imagination required the individual to go outside of their psyche to see broader social influences. To see the connections between ones personal life, and of society as a whole. What personal AND societal factors shape the decisions you make in every day life? What is the connection? To understand the intersection of biography and history. Understand impacts beyond personal control. Unemployment, war, government action. How is unemployment a. C. Effect on areas of social life where one is directly aware family, friends. Public Issue Unemployment rate in county. Transcends local environments and range of inner self. Whose fault is it? Most unemployed countries have worst economies.. Where is the line drawn? Where personal troubles become obsolete to societal issues. Broad society shapes the individual, as individuals shape society. What influence does society have over personal decisions? Unemployment causes stresses and changing in decision-making habits. War can cause individual decisions to SSH fit Socio-economic classes. What is a micro- theory? Seeing society through perspective of a micro- lens. It deals with what shapes individual actions. What is a macro- theory? A theory that deals with explaining sociological interactions at the macro level. Society is an area Of inequality that generates conflict in change How society is divided. Functionalism MACRO- society is a complex system whose parts work together to promote laterality and stability. Individual action is underlined by a set of common societal values and norms. It is like an organism with integrated parts. Social stability- society works to stabilize society as organs work to stabilize human body. Disruptions in society- Society needs to adapt to change, like a body needs to adapt to disease. Common societal values and norms. What are sociological theories? Attempts to understand the social world. Can be very abstract. Can be supported or undermined by empirical observations. May lead to hypothesis. Attempts to organize certain facts, but theories are NOT facts. What is conflict theory? The theory that society is an area of inequality that generates conflict and change. Deals with the division of society. How is society divided? Which groups are in conflict? Bourgeoisie owners Crack vs..

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Cocaine With technological advances as seen in Charlie Chaplin , bourgeoisie will attempt to squeeze more and more out of proletariat. What is functionalism theory? Theory that society is a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity and stability. Individual action is undermined by set of cornrow societal values and norms. Society needs to adapt to disruptions. Impoverished people exist to serve as scapegoats for society. Poverty reinforces our sense of being good and being better than impoverished people. What theory does this involve? What is a scapegoat? Someone who is very defenseless and vulnerable. Given the blame even if they did not cause a problem. When the poor break norms, norms are affirmed. They are considered cultural villains media portrayal We define ourselves in terms of others. Institutional scapegoats-poor provide easy scapegoats for political problems. Allow politicians to make a case to help the poorâ€ Yet the poor hardly benefit. Poor people provide jobs for social workers, social scientistsâ€ Without poverty, there would be a huge loss of jobs.

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## Chapter 4 : SparkNotes: Introduction to Sociology

*INTRODUCTION Welcome to the study of sociology! You're beginning a course that can help you better understand the nature of the social worlds in which we live our lives.*

Economics Why is Sociology Important Today? As a whole, the aim of sociology is to understand society in order to better social welfare. For a concrete example of how sociological knowledge has been important for American society, we can look at the study of social deviance and how it has influenced advancements in our prisons and social programs. This information is vitally important if the society is interested in correcting the behavior that is considered deviant. For example, understanding why and how violent street gangs form is essential to preventing them from growing or even starting. This has led to the formation of institutions like The Boys and Girls Club and the construction of athletic spaces in at-risk areas where kids can find solid foundations and relationships without having to turn to gangs. In prisons, programs are often offered to teach inmates a skill or allow them to get an education. This comes from the knowledge that many inmates are in prison because a lack of skills or education leads them to commit crimes in order to make a living. If we give a drug dealer a high school education and a marketable skill to take into the work force, he will be less likely to offend again. Instead of simply punishing an offender, we can use sociology to take constructive steps to prevent crime in the future. Using the information from sociological studies can help us make informed decisions about our actions as a society. Sociology is also used in almost every political debate or campaign in the country. In the recent health care debates, both sides used information from studies and polls to bolster their claims. If you read any news article, or watched any program on TV discussing the presidential debate, you saw sociology at work. There was poll after poll about public opinion, studies about health care costs and how those costs affect families and hospitals. Researchers and pollsters used sociology to get this information, and our lawmakers and reporters used it to support their point of view. Additionally, sociological studies can be used to begin conversation about policy. In , a study was released by the journal Pediatrics that indicated children of lesbian parents were better adjusted socially than their heterosexual parented peers. In a time when the rights of homosexuals are debated, studies such as these are very important to refute claims that children with homosexual parents somehow suffer psychologically. Careers in Sociology Sociologists interested in a career in conducting research become professional social scientists. In order to get funds to pay for their research and living expenses, they can earn grants from the government, universities, special interest groups, or philanthropies. Aside from conducting research on their own, studying sociology can also prepare you for careers in:

## Chapter 5 : Sociology Study Guides - SparkNotes

*Our notes on Sociology are not only an introduction to Sociology, but also an indepth study of Sociology and Sociological Concepts. Introduction To Sociology Sociology is a social science that studies society and the individual in perspective of Society.*