

**Chapter 1 : Essay about sociology and anthropology research**

*writing in an idiom appropriate to the disciplines of sociology and anthropology. In this advanced writing course, we use the concept of "thinking across the page" to break the writing process into "pages" that are in some way "thinkable."*

Basic course intended to develop a perspective about the nature of social processes and the structure of society. Essentials of human evolution and prehistory with a concentration on the varieties of languages and cultures found among peoples of the world. Engages students in active learning strategies that enable effective transition to college life at WVU. Students will explore school, college and university programs, policies and services relevant to academic success. Provides active learning activities that enable effective transition to the academic environment. Students examine school, college and university programs, policies and services. Orientation to Sociology and Anthropology. Orientation to degree programs and requirements, departmental resources, curriculum options, student responsibilities and opportunities. Social Problems in Contemporary America. Sociological analysis of the causes, effects and approaches to preventing and reducing social problems in American society. Historical comparative approach to changing structure and functions of the family institution. Effect of economic, demographic, and cultural changes on relationships, gender roles, marriage, childcare; variations by socioeconomic status, race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation. Sociological and anthropological perspectives on death and dying. Examines sociopsychological and structural factors supporting the beliefs and practices associated with the institution of death, both historically and in contemporary society. Inequality and the Media. Analyzes how media reflects and shapes inequalities in society with emphasis on race, class, gender, and sexual orientation. Content is based on research findings derived from studies of contemporary society and media. Examines sociological perspectives on sexuality, sexual identity, and associated attitudes and beliefs. Emphasis is given to processes through which these concepts and our understandings of them are socially constructed. Exploration of various theories of criminal behavior; emphasis on a critical study of the criminal justice system and efforts to reform the penal system. The Criminal Justice System. A sociological introduction to the justice system. Focuses on analysis of police work, court activities, and correction within the context of American social organization and societal definitions of crime and justice. Race and Ethnic Relations. Racial and ethnic groups are examined in terms of their history, transformation over time, and the contemporary conditions and issues they face. Emphasis is on prejudice as well as systemic racism. Fossil evidence for human evolution, racial variation, and relationship between biology and behavior. Introduction to the history, methods, and current directions of cultural anthropology. Focus on living cultures across the world, encompassing the whole range of human activities. Consideration of identity, economy, politics, kinship, meaning, language, and inequality. Comprehensive introduction to the field of archaeology. Course investigates the methods and theories used by archaeologists to understand culture change through time, and the reconstruction of the past through material culture analysis. The Craft of Anthropology. Orientation to the anthropological discipline. Focus on disciplinary ethics and building anthropological reading, writing, and research skills. Investigation of topics not covered in regularly scheduled courses. Systematic analysis of major sociological theories viewed from the historical perspective and in terms of current research. Examination of the processes by which deviance is defined in society, and the methods of social control attempted. Provides a critical understanding of society from the perspective of those defined as outsiders-criminals, addicts, etc. Nature, extent, and causal explanation of forms of juvenile delinquency. The nature of juvenile courts, the correctional systems, and prevention programs. The structure and functioning of large-scale, bureaucratic organizations, including studies of industrial organizations, prisons, hospitals, and government. Logic of social research, elements of research design, and problems of measurement, with emphasis on survey research methodology and data analysis. This course explains the issues and problems associated with death in American society. Topics such as changing attitudes, grief, funeral practices, life after death, the dying patient, and widowhood are presented from a variety of perspectives. Builds on basic knowledge in sociology to provide a detailed example of an emerging social problem, i. Explores the ways social phenomena become social problems. Examines the causes and

consequences of hate crime. Police Culture and Socialization. Examines the institution of policing in the United States. Builds on basic sociological concepts to provide a sociological and historical perspective on the formal and informal structures and processes in the American system of policing. Provides a basic but detailed knowledge of the tenets of sociological social psychology, with an emphasis on symbolic interaction. Focuses on how individual identity is formed through a social process. Punishment and Social Control. Builds on basic sociological concepts to provide detailed knowledge about the use of prisons and incarceration among other forms of punishment and surveillance in contemporary society. Provides a macroscopic view of political and social change in the Third World and specific knowledge of Third World development for issues related to population, food, debt, health, education, environment, and human rights. Sociology of Rural Life. Social aspects of rural living. Characteristics of rural population, social structure, and institutional arrangements: Builds on basic sociological principles and concepts, and focuses on issues of social structure and process that are at the intersection of gender crime, and crime control. Development and practice of law as part of social systems; theoretical treatments of the relationship between law and social order; emphasis on issues of class, race, and gender. Sociology of Work and Work Places. Explores the significance of work and work relations in contemporary society. Emphasis is given to the analysis of employment settings including industrial organizations. Corporate and White Collar Crime. Examines law-breaking by respectable organizations and individuals engaged in professional economic activity. Studies sociocultural sources of such crime, consequences for victims, and public policy responses. Includes recent criminal cases, legal changes, and enforcement trends. Sociology of American Business. The changing role of business and the debate over its social responsibilities are the major issues of the course. Corporate structures, ownership, governance, power, policy, crime, philanthropy, and work life are examined. Analyzes organized criminal groups in relation to the social structure, culture, and social psychology of societies. A sociological understanding of terrorism, including its causes, relations to social context, and trends. Emphasis is placed on major terrorist groups, selected cases, explanatory theories and policies of containment and prevention. Introduction to the sociological study of victimization, which includes an examination of risks and frequencies, perceptions and fears, and the social and psychological impact of crime, accident and illness on individuals and their societies. Ethnographic analyses of the peoples, culture, history, and politics of Latin America, and its relation to the global processes. Consideration of popular cultures, political violence and impacts of colonialism, neocolonialism and globalization. Traditional and Changing Africa. Labor migration, urbanization, agricultural cooperatives, and other consequences of colonial rule are considered. Archaeology of European colonization and post-colonial material culture in North America since Course examines analytical techniques including documentary research, artifact analysis and field excavation while scrutinizing archeological interpretation and its connections to present constituencies. Symbolism, magic, ritual, shamanism, sorcery, and concepts of sin and salvation related to peasant and tribal cosmologies will be examined as causes of and remedies for suffering in traditional and modern contexts. Overview of the diverse environments, social organizations, and lives of people in prehispanic cultures; from early food foragers through the Olmec, Maya, Teotihuacan, Zapotec, and Aztec. Explores how we understand and apply the Mesoamerican past. Overview and evaluation of government-sponsored preservation and study of archaeological and historical resources in the U. May be repeated for a maximum of 6 credit hours. The distinctive craft of data gathering in cultural anthropology. Development of skills in field methods and participant observation. May be repeated for a maximum of six credit hours if different field schools. Practical experience with the recovery and scientific study of archaeological remains. Emphasizes site survey, excavation, and laboratory techniques. Anthropology of Health and Illness. Health and disease, diagnosis, and healing in cross-cultural perspective; analyses of social, cultural, political, and economic factors in modern and traditional medical systems. Analyzes and critiques anthropology as a discipline through humanistic and scientific approaches drawn from archaeological, biological, linguistic, and cultural perspectives. Examines social and intellectual history, principal theories, methods, practices, and ethical questions at an advanced undergraduate level. Women and Men in Society. Sociological study of gender stratification. Emphasis on social, structural, historical, cultural bases of gender relations. Structured around issues of theoretical debate and research interest concerning U.

**Chapter 2 : Sociology and Anthropology Degree Requirements | Hendrix College**

*Sociology and social anthropology are very closely related. This close-ness or proximity is more intensive in Great Britain. In the universities of England social anthropology is considered to be a branch of sociology. Evans-Pritchard, writing about the relations of these two disciplines, states.*

The first is an exploration of the role that literature plays in social life and individual experience, in particular social, cultural, and historical settings. Literary anthropology can be understood here as an exploration of different kinds of genre of expression, and how these genres can be said to have a historical specificity, a cultural evaluation, and a social institutionalism attached to them. The anthropologist might examine literature as the oral recounting and exchange of myth among 20th-century Amazonian hunter-gatherers, or the focus might be on the establishment of printed daily newspapers in Hungary and its links to the 19th-century rise of Hungarian nationalism. Secondly, literary anthropology is a study of the nature of anthropology itself as a discipline. What role does writing play in the processes of accruing anthropological knowledge? What is the history of the relationship between anthropology and particular kinds of writing? Should exponents be happy to proceed with this historical tradition or is it appropriate that anthropology now reimagine itself in terms of different kinds of expression—visual, audible, sensory—or different kinds of literary genre: In asking what kinds of expression it should adopt for getting to know its research subject and for disseminating the results of its research, anthropology is also considering the role of literary and other forms of expression to do work—to make sense—at particular historical, social-structural, political, and personal moments. Literary anthropology has thus been a focus of growing anthropological concern for the way in which it throws light on the entire complex of the human social condition, including the role of narrative in consciousness, the nature of creativity in social life, and the way in which anthropology might do justice to evidencing the subjectivity of experience. Albeit that anthropological texts purported, or at least aimed, at simply presenting a true and detached view of the world, they did not come from nowhere, and they did not give onto an unbiased reality: Was not anthropology part of its own local and national literary traditions? Opinion was divided, however, on the question of what recognition of the literariness intrinsic to anthropology should amount to. For others, talk of a moral and epistemological gap—of words being inadequate to experience and of Western words being a continuation of asymmetrical power relations laid down during contexts of colonialism—was an irresponsible affectation, leading to a dereliction of scientific duty to know and improve the human condition Gellner From symbolism to structuralism: Is not an experiencing of another culture equivalent to experiencing a literary text? Both are bodies of systematized data conveying information. To square with Genesis: Causal statements and shamanic ideas in Wayapi. The anthropologist as author. Anthropological writings are fictions—things fashioned and made—though not thereby unfactual. Postmodernism, reason and religion. Only rationalism takes truth seriously. New Literary History 5. Ethnography and literary criticism must surely be seen as indispensable to each other, mutually contributing to what is at base the same enterprise of cultural interpretation. The prose and the passion: Anthropology, literature, and the writing of E. The persuasive fictions of anthropology. The invention of culture. Users without a subscription are not able to see the full content on this page. Please subscribe or login. How to Subscribe Oxford Bibliographies Online is available by subscription and perpetual access to institutions. For more information or to contact an Oxford Sales Representative click here.

**Chapter 3 : Sociological criticism - Wikipedia**

*writing in anthropology and sociology (cont'd) Types of Assignments Sociology is an attempt to understand and explain the way that individuals and groups interact.*

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**Chapter 4 : Sociology - Wikipedia**

*Selected Bibliography Of Sociological And Anthropological Literature Relating To Modern And Traditional Medicine In Africa South Of The Sahara By James N Van Lwijk.*

Master of Arts in Southwest Studies M. Thesis Option Required core: Choose 12 credits from the following list: Elective may not be duplicated from core or other required course. Elective may not be duplicated from core or other required courses. It will focus on the sacred ecology, mythology, world view, ritual and dance complex of a number of diverse tribes within the American Southwest. Southwest Native American and practices will be placed within the larger historical and contemporary social, political, and cultural contexts. Method and Theory in Archaeology 3 ; Var The purpose, techniques, methods and theory of archaeology in the study of the human past and in the context of modern science. Permission of the instructor. People and Plants in Prehistory 3 ; Var The question of subsistence is central to every archaeological inquiry. The specialized field of paleoethnobotany allows us to infer dietary habits from charred plant remains recovered during archaeological excavations. The purpose of this course, therefore, is to familiarize students with field methods employed in the recovery of botanical remains samplings, flotation, capture, and drying and lab methods used to identify and interpret them. Special emphasis will be placed on identifying wild and domestic plants used by prehistoric peoples of northeastern New Mexico. Lithic Technology and Analysis 3 ; Var The purpose of this course is to familiarize students with the study of stone tools in archaeological contexts. We wish to learn from which materials these tools were made, the techniques that were employed to make them, and how they came to be discarded to become part of the archaeological record. We also wish to know from where the materials came and what properties caused them to be selected for the purpose of purposes for which they were chosen. Accordingly, the course is broken into four general areas: Archaeology of the Southwest 3 ; 2, 2 Var Study of prehistoric cultures before of the American Southwest. One course in introductory sociology or anthropology. ANTH or permission of instructor. Development and Socio-Cultural Change 3 ; Var This course concerns the nature and consequences of development and culture change. The focus is on contemporary issues and many ways in which anthropology is used outside its purely academic context: One course in introductory Sociology or Anthropology. Cross-listed as SOC Anthropology Goes to the Movies 3 ; Var The course will feature ethnographic films that explore cross-cultural themes about identities race-ethnicity, nationality, political organization, religion, gender, class, sexuality, and so on primarily through film and secondarily through ethnographic texts. Course readings, films, class lectures and discussions will examine the themes of cinematic visual and auditory manipulation of audience perceptions and interpretations, research and ethics and accountabilities, and the politics of ethnographic representation. You will learn about film in anthropology by viewing and discussing films that reflect various anthropological principles. Thinking about anthropology films will require talking and writing about the subject. Magic, Witchcraft and Healing 3 ; Var The origins, elements, forms, and symbolism of religion including a comparative survey of religious beliefs, myths, practices, and symbolism. Course focuses on religion in the context of culture with an emphasis on appreciating religious differences. Comparative Systems of Social Control 3 ; Fa This course is a sociological and anthropological analysis of social control and law in a variety of social and cultural contexts. Gender, Culture, and Society 3 ; Var This course provides a foundation for understanding gender as expressed within and influenced by society. Cross culturally men and women are perceived as different, often as opposites. Various theoretical perspectives are explored in order to understand why this perception of difference exists, how it translates into inequality and how it is learned. Forensic Anthropology and Osteology 4 ; 3, 2 Var Presentation and application of biological anthropology techniques in the identification of humans from skeletal remains. It explores the ways women have confronted these conditions as well as the possibilities and challenges of cross-border feminist coalitions. Border Issues 3 ; Var Socially and culturally, economically and demographically no international process has affected everyday life in the United States more than Mexican immigration. Communication and Culture 3 ; Fa Anthropological linguistics, focusing on investigations of the relationships between language and culture. Contemporary Indian

Issues 3 ; Var An examination of emerging social and cultural issues in American Indian society today. The Hispanic Southwest 3 ; Var The ethno-historical and socio-anthropological examination of Spanish-speaking people in the Southwest from their establishment to contemporary times. It is also a course for students who are interested in learning about the various ways in which anthropology is used outside the classroom. Cultural Resource Management 3 ; Var This course will provide the students with the foundations for conducting cultural resource management CRM. It addresses laws, regulations, agencies, and techniques needed for conducting CRM work and practical experience. One culture area course. The place of anthropology in the western tradition; issues examined by anthropologists from an array of theoretical perspectives; examples from ethnographic studies; application to public issues and policies, are means through which theory will be brought to bear on praxis. Thesis Writing 1 ; Var Instruct and facilitate students in empirical, historical, and theoretical research and in design, preparation, and completion of a thesis in anthropology. Ethnographic Research Methods 3 ; Var The course addresses methods of data collection, coding, and analysis for ethnographic field work in Anthropology. Techniques include naturalistic and participant observation, structured and unstructured interviewing, field note taking and management, and other related qualitative data gathering approaches, some of which may be used in the development of quantitative instruments and analysis. Of continuing concern is the interplay between theoretical perspectives and the influence of selected data collection methodologies. Thesis 1 6 VC ; Var Individual research and writing in preparation of a graduate thesis. Professional Paper 1 3 VC ; Var The professional Paper provides a unique opportunity for each student to bring together all of the course-work for the MA in Southwest studies Anthropology Concentration into a practical application of socio-cultural phenomenon. Social Stratification 3 ; Sp Differentiation, status, social mobility, class, and caste in selected societies. Religion and Culture 3 ; Var The origins, elements, forms, and symbolism of religion including a comparative survey of religious beliefs, myths, practices and symbolism. Criminology 3 ; Sp An overview of definitions and types of crime, and social theories of crime causation; special issues related to crime, crime control and crime prevention. Comparative Systems of Social Control 3 ; Var This course is a sociological and anthropological analysis of social control and law in a variety of social and cultural contexts. Applied Social Research and Data Analysis 4 ; 3, 2 Sp Instruction in application of techniques used in the analysis of quantitative and qualitative social science research data. Political Sociology 3 ; Var Sociological theory and research as applied to the study of political behavior, including such topics as the social bases of power class, occupation, religion, cultural values , decision-making, leadership and communications. SOC Introduction to Contemporary Sociological Theories 3 ; Sp Introduction to and analysis of contemporary sociological theories. Approaches to Dispute Resolution 3 ; Var This course provides a theoretical and practical understanding of dispute resolution processes in use in the private and public sectors. The course examines how and why dispute resolution processes function in particular environments, and critiques the strengths and weaknesses of each process. Introductory course in psychology or introductory course in sociology. Race and Ethnic Relations 3 ; Sp The basic processes operating in the present day interrelations of ethnic groups. Research Methods in Sociology and Anthropology 3 ; Var Research techniques in the study of social and cultural aspects of human existence, critical study, and application of methods. Advanced Classical Sociological Theories 3 ; Fa This course will explore the origins and development of sociological theory through the examination of original source materials. The course is an advanced exploration of classical sociological theory designed specifically for graduate students. The student will gain an understanding of the important theoretical constructs that have shaped sociology and our understanding of society. In addition, the student will emerge with the ability to apply these theoretical constructs to both past and current social phenomena and problems. Contemporary Sociological Theories 3 ; Sp Detailed study of recent social theories with critical analysis and comparison. Field Experience 1 6 VC ; Var A field placement in a local institution or agency providing opportunity for observation and limited exposure to the use of professional techniques under staff supervision.

**Chapter 5 : Department Overview - Sociology and Anthropology - College of Arts and Sciences - Lewis & Clark**

*Sociology. Sociology is the study of social life and the social causes and consequences of human behavior. In the words of C. Wright Mills, sociology looks for the "public issues" that underlie "private troubles."*

A literature review is an account of published research by accredited scholars and researchers. In your review you will show the relevance of previously published research to your topic and explain how your research fits in to the larger field of study. You are not trying to list all the material published. You are trying to identify relevant information, and synthesize and evaluate it according to the guiding concepts of your research question. Organize your literature review by theme not by author. Synthesize ideas into a coherent summary of what is and is not known. Formulate questions for further research. What is the Purpose of a Literature Review? A literature review has several purposes: Ultimately, however, the main purpose of a literature review is to describe and evaluate a specific area of research as it relates to your thesis. What type of literature review am I conducting? Am I interested in theory, methods, policy, etc.? What types of publications i. How good are my information seeking skills? Is my topic narrow enough to exclude irrelevant and time-consuming tangents? Have I critically analyzed the literature I review? Have I noted exceptions and contradictions? Will the reader find my literature review relevant, informative, and comprehensible? Choose a topic of interest. Tentatively formulate a research question. Research your topic in the library and find sources that relate directly to your topic. Theoretical articles and research studies are both acceptable. Read your articles and focus upon the reviews, theory sections, findings, discussions, and conclusions. Look for the main themes, theoretical concepts, hypotheses, and finds as they relate to your topic. Steps for Writing Your Literature Review: Write a one-paragraph introduction that addresses the reasons why you chose this topic of interest. Explain what your literature has discovered and theorized about the topic. When writing your review, do not simply summarize each article separately: Include the main idea of each article and the secondary ideas that relate to your topic, while excluding tangents and unrelated ideas. Be sure to relate the ideas to your research question. Wording The survey designer must develop clear, unambiguous, and simple questions. Are the words in the question and is the meaning of the question simple and clear? Avoid overly complex and unfamiliar words; avoid jargon. Consider the characteristics of your sample and ask whether respondents will fully understand the questions. Could the question have an alternative meaning to some respondents? Some members of particular ethnic groups or occupational groups use words differently from conventional use. Word questions so that respondents are not likely to give false information to make themselves look more socially desirable or prestigious. AIDS cannot be prevented through safe sex practices? Do you like San Diego and San Francisco? Check for bias in your questions. Do you agree with Chief Justice? If welfare is bankrupting the state, do you think the state should eliminate the program? Should the questions be posed directly or indirectly? Do you know people who have tried marijuana? Then it is easier to ask the respondent. Doing Sociological Research I. How is sociology scientific? Observe some aspect of the universe Theorize: Invent a theory that is consistent with what you have observed Hypothesize: Use the theory to make predictions Test: Test those predictions by experiments or further observation Modify: Modify your theory in light of the results Repeat: Repeat steps 3, 4, and 5 until your theory and evidence are consistent Sociological research is empirical because it is based on the scientific study of observed evidence-what we can see, what we can sense- mediated by the use of scientific instruments and scientific methods. Sociological research is based on empirical observation The observation must be accurate and precise Measures are developed to record observations accurately Observations must be measured repeatedly and variations must be recorded Recorded measures are classified into variables- the building blocks of research Empirical Research: Think of science not as a body of knowledge but as an activity that seeks to find answers. Scientific activity relies upon observable evidence that can be humanly discerned. Evidence must be systematically recoded an intelligibly presented in order to be considered scientific. Science depends upon a logical and rational system of rules for thinking and using language; precision in recording and clarity in presentation are important. What do Sociologists Study? Are There Social Laws? Human beings are a part of nature, and they can be subject to

regularities that can be isolated, understood, and predicted. Social patterns exist in all human societies, cultures, and social groups. How are causal relationships defined? X causes Y But because human behavior is unpredictable, sociologists use correlation to explain the relationships among variables. A change in the IV must precede a change in the DV. High correlation between the IV and the DV. Competing variables must be shown to have little influence on the DV. What do we find? We make generalizations about individuals and groups based on recognizable patterns. Common ways of generalizing include using numerical values such as mean, median, and mode. What is the difference between a generalization and a stereotype?

**Chapter 6 : Literary Anthropology - Anthropology - Oxford Bibliographies**

*Writing in Sociology and Anthropology Part of the process of obtaining an undergraduate degree in a particular discipline is becoming enculturated into the academic environment- the way these disciplines privilege some beliefs and values, establish methods and habits of research and patterns of thinking, and are influenced by particular theorists.*

SOC , , , and The following courses satisfy the Global Cultural Diversity Requirement: The following courses, when scheduled as W courses, count toward the Writing Requirement: SOC , , , , and Fulfills Domestic Cultural Diversity Requirement. Emphasis is placed on conducting trend analysis and examining the relationships between social, economic, and demographic trends, by utilization of census statistics. Fulfills Global Cultural Diversity Requirement. A review of the history, the range, and the goals of human services together with a survey of various strategies and approaches to human problems. Includes a community service component. Emphasis is placed upon media portrayals as well as such variables as health, housing, socioeconomic status, personal adjustment, retirement, and social participation. Utilizes sociological, social psychological, and anthropological frames of reference in analysis and description of aging and its relationship to the individual and society. Addresses implications and consequences of having rebuilt the American military following the Vietnam War with an all-volunteer force, including the demographic transformations, the military as employee recruiter, the planned reliance upon reserve forces, the impact on civilian-military relations, and the impact of fighting protracted wars with a volunteer force. Examines how law is utilized to address social problems, settle disputes, and exert power over others. Specific attention is given to the legal social control of race, class, and gender. Addresses how law permeates all facets of life from personal identity to the development of domestic institutions to the governing of international relations. SOC or junior or senior standing. Prominence is given to the debates and contrasting perspectives that characterize the field of medical sociology. Topics include the social environmental and occupational factors in health and illness, the development of the health professions, ethical issues in medicine, healthcare reform, and the conundrum of managed care. Sophomore standing or higher. SOC is recommended but not required. Sample topics include sociology of education, environmental sociology, art and society, sociology of childhood, and media and culture. May be repeated for credit with consent of department when topics are different. Topics include observational and qualitative methods, survey and interview structured and unstructured techniques, using data from records and archives, and data analysis. Students learn about the application of the research process and skills in all phases of assessing a social policy and developing a social program, including needs assessment, implementation analysis, and evaluation of policy or program effectiveness. In addition, a portion of the course covers the process of grant writing in the non-profit arena. The class completes either a community assessment or a program evaluation and prepares a grant application for a local non-profit human service organization. Students complete an original field work project in a public setting. Additionally, students learn to compile and analyze quantitative data through a statistical software package. Different methodological skills considered include field work, survey design, experiments, content analysis, use of secondary data analysis and existing statistics, and qualitative interviews. Explores comparisons between when and why groups immigrate as well as their various successes and failures. Facilitates an increased understanding of cultural identity by providing a forum to discuss and better understand cultural differences; investigates the mechanisms and consequences of prejudice, oppression, and discrimination on American minority groups; and explores personal beliefs about human differences. Explores theoretical developments by both classical and contemporary sociologists who created and continue to create theoretical pathways to more fully understand the workings of society at both the macro- and micro-level. Spanning approximately years of social thought, the course examines the ways in which social theorists triedâ€”and continue to striveâ€”to make sense of unsettling developing phenomena such as political revolutions, the industrial revolution, rapid urbanization, social movements, and globalization. As the basis for the course, students arrange an internship. These experiences are supplemented by academic readings, a regularly scheduled seminar, and the keeping of a detailed field journal. May be repeated once for credit with consent of instructor when projects are different.

Through a program of readings and tutorials, the student has the opportunity to pursue these interests and topics in greater depth than is usually possible in a regular course.

**Chapter 7 : Department of Sociology, Anthropology, & Criminal Justice - NMHU**

*Anthropology/Sociology gives students an opportunity to explore people and the societies in which they live. Graduates find success in graduate programs as well in applied settings such as archaeological research, human services, social welfare, corrections and law enforcement, forestry and natural resources, community health, government agencies, higher education, and nonprofit organizations.*

Citations and Bibliographies Generally speaking, the thesis statement is the single most important component of the argumentative essay. Without one, your paper lacks a point of view and sense of direction, and because of this, does not have a rationale or purpose for existing. Another way to think about this is to consider your thesis as the centralizing focus of the paper. The thesis brings coherence to the various lines of reasoning introduced throughout the text. Once you have a clear sense of purpose and direction, you are well poised to begin crafting your essay according to the conventions of your respective discipline. Planning an Argumentative Paper Do you have a clear and concise thesis purpose statement? Have you established a coherent focus and sense of direction? Have you thought about the most appropriate structural organization and chronological sequencing of your ideas? Writing an Argumentative Essay in Sociology or Anthropology One of the most common mistakes of undergraduate essays in disciplines like sociology and anthropology is to adopt a narrative style that seems to imply that all matters within the chosen topic area are well established and agreed upon. As we pointed out in the first section, writing within a disciplinary perspective is like joining in a pre-existing conversation with a community of researchers. As we listen to these researchers we become aware of several things. As a student, you are expected to learn what the scholars in your discipline are speaking about and as you read and listen you will become more and more familiar with the vocabulary of this new sub-culture. You too will begin to speak the language of sociology or anthropology. You will see that not only is there a common style, an acknowledgment of a shared tradition, but that there are current trends in the way people think. In order to be accepted into the group and to serve out your apprenticeship, you will have to learn to adhere to the common styles, traditions, and be aware of the current trends. Then when you write, instead of writing a descriptive narrative, you will be able to articulate and sustain an argument by drawing upon a relevant body of theory and literature to support the position you have taken. At the most basic level, for instance, both sociology and anthropology seek to examine and understand human interaction and social processes as socio-cultural constructs rather than products of biologically determined phenomenon. Historically, sociologists have tended to focus on interpersonal dynamics and processes of social change in modern industrialized nation-states, while anthropologists, sharing similar epistemic concerns, have typically devoted their attention to traditional non-industrialized societies. In more recent years, however, the line separating these disciplines has blurred considerably, though important differences in regard to theoretical ambitions, methodological approaches and relevant foundational canon nevertheless continue to distinguish the two areas of study. So, what is a sociological theoretical perspective or appropriate research methodology? If you recall from your sociological theory class, theoretical perspectives are interpretive frameworks which allow researchers to make certain assumptions about the world in order to facilitate social analysis. If sociologists are able to agree upon anything, it is that social analysis requires a plan "interpretive framework - to help begin making sense of the immense complexity that is characteristic of our social world. Researchers never conduct their work with a mental blank slate. Within sociology, three major traditions dominate the discipline: Each of these is associated with key founding figures and countless numbers of subsequent disciples and acolytes, including for instance, Emile Durkheim Functionalism , Karl Marx Conflict Theory , and George Herbert Mead Symbolic Interactionism , to name only a few examples. Although most undergraduate essays are based on a secondary analysis of the literature, this does not preclude the student writer from engaging in a discussion on the principles and rationale used to obtain and examine "data. There are also important differences that distinguish the two disciplines as well, particularly as one looks back to the early development of the discipline of anthropology. Although some anthropology departments continue on with this four- field approach, it is not uncommon today to see many departments focus exclusively on one of

these fields. More recently, and influenced by current trends in social theory, other theoretical perspectives – namely feminism and post-structuralism – have contributed to redefining the anthropological imagination. In terms of methodology, anthropology is well known for a commitment to first-hand, empirical research. The goal for anthropology students writing essays, just as it is for those in sociology, is to be able to engage with this disciplinary tradition and offer new insight going forward. When writing an essay from a disciplinary-based perspective, it is important to consider your audience. In most cases, it will consist of your professor, a graduate teaching assistant, or perhaps a peer; each will have varying degrees of socialization into the discipline. With this in mind, particularly at the senior undergraduate level, it is crucial to be able to go on and connect your chosen topic and formulated thesis with an appropriate theoretical perspective or perspectives grounded in the tradition of your respective discipline. Likewise, you should also discuss the methodology deployed in your study or that of those you are examining if you are undergoing a secondary analysis of the existing literature. Theory and methodology reflect the lenses and techniques researchers draw upon in order to go about uncovering and making sense of what they study. Good research makes this clear and allows conclusions drawn to be considered as outcomes of reasoned inquiry rather than speculative opinion. Applying Theory and Methodology in Your Essay: Are you able to identify what theoretical perspectives and methodological approaches is or are pertinent to your examination? Do you discuss how such research strategies impact your chosen topic of interest? Can you explain and justify the assumptions, limitations, alternatives, and presumably, advantages to your choice of theory and methodology? University of Toronto Press, *The Rebirth of Anthropological Theory*. Writing, Collaborative Planning and Classroom Inquiry. Writing and Reading Across the Disciplines.

**Chapter 8 : Sociology < West Virginia University**

*Sociology and Anthropology are closely related disciplines that seek to understand the social and cultural forces that influence human behavior. Sociologists are keenly interested in social relations and structures, especially the intersection of race/ethnicity, social class, gender, and sexual preference.*

Drafting a Research Proposal Drafting a Research Proposal A research proposal informs the reader your advisor about the scope and scale of the issue or idea that you wish to explore in your project. Your proposal should include the following sections: A research problem is distinct from a topic in that it is more specific and orients research toward an analysis or solution. Research questions have to be complex. If you already know the answer to the question, or if it can be obtained through a few simple inquiries, it is not an adequate research problem. It should be a puzzle, a mystery that you want to solve. It should also require you to look at multiple sources. In introducing your problem in a research proposal, you should provide a succinct statement which will help you to remain focused on the issue that you are addressing and how the information you will be discussing is related to that issue. In a proposal, that section provides a brief overview of the larger issues and ideas of your topic, and how this specific research problem relates to these larger issues. Whatever you choose to highlight, the reader should be convinced that your research will contribute to our understanding of broader social, historical or cultural issues. Yet it is helpful to consider any current research as part of a scholarly conversation. The literature review section of your proposal is an opportunity to begin that conversation by reviewing the research to date, indicating what aspects of it your project will build upon and the ways that your proposed research differs from what has already been done. You should be able to identify themes that emerge from the existing research as well as its shortcomings. In this section, you should also clarify the theoretical orientation of your project and identify specific sources from which you will draw. That, in fact, may become a useful point for you to discuss in the conclusion to your work. But having some sense of the result you expect will help keep your work focused on the relevant issues and will keep you alert to information which may lead to conclusions other than what you expected. Keep in mind that this is an initial proposal for your research. You have not fully worked out the argument you intend to present. The objectives you are presenting in the proposal are based on your initial research into the problem. Experienced researchers understand that the objectives of their problem get refined as their work progresses. This will include a discussion of research methods. In this section, it is important to be clear about how each step, or how each specific method you will employ, will help you get at the problem that guides the research. In other words, if you say you will be doing focus groups, provide a rationale. Why is a focus group a better way to collect data for your research than a few in-depth interviews? You should include a timetable for your research in this section. This is not set in stone, but can be helpful as your work progresses. You should restate the gist of the problem, its relationship to larger issues, the information you will use to address this issue and what you anticipate you will discover.

Chapter 9 : Literature, Writing, and Anthropology – Cultural Anthropology

*The Anthropology and Sociology Department offers majors in anthropology, medical sociology, and sociology. Students may not double major in Medical Sociology and Sociology. Regardless of major, students may minor in human services.*

In assembling these texts, we have been surprised by the affiliations that form across the fiction, ethnography, and criticism. Although the structure of our website requires us to separate the fiction from the anthropology, there is no way to easily demarcate where fiction ends and anthropology begins. Conventionally, we have relied on truth as the fundamental distinguishing factor between fiction and other genres. Fiction was thought to be invented, while the social sciences, journalism, and memoir presented accounts of ostensibly real people, places, and events. Looking at the intersection of literature, writing, and anthropology today, clearly this simple binary is eroding. Though anthropologists have an ethical obligation to present an accurate account of the communities in which they work, truth can be slippery. Are anthropologists simply forcing other people and their own lived experiences into preexisting trope-molds, rendering them if not quite untrue rather useless? Does the truth even matter if it is useless to the communities that are studied and represented? All of the work here, fictional and otherwise, is concerned with clarifying, exploding, magnifying, or subverting different kinds of truths. Anthropology has turned to literary conventions in order to further clarify the position of the author and to encourage multivocal authorship, surface vulnerability, reveal silences in standard discourses, and expose the seams in both anthropological and ethnographic practice. Likewise, fiction writers increasingly borrow from nonfiction writing genres, including the sciences and the social sciences, which results in a destabilization and reworking of the truths conveyed in those genres. As this collection makes clear, fiction and truth begin to bleed into one another as authors explore ways to expand truth and to tell better stories. A brief historical account of the relationship between literature and anthropology can demonstrate the ways in which these questions started to gain traction. By amplifying the crisis of cultural representation that was brought to the fore by postcolonial literary theory and the politics of racial and sexual difference, these anthropologists sought to redefine both the poetics and the politics of ethnography. Nevertheless, memory of previous discursive forms remains, resulting in intercultural exchanges that are structured like parody. Anthropology that Breaks Your Heart. Lochlann Jain draw our attention to the importance of different epistemic and ontic approaches that find their creative center in locations like critical ecology and queer theory. Finally, Elizabeth Enslin, who is a writer of creative nonfiction and poetry, embodies the way that anthropological knowledge can be put to work outside the academy. Featured Stories and Interviews: Fiction This Curated Collection also features short stories and interviews by five fiction authors. These stories demonstrate the similarities between the worlds of literary anthropology and fiction: Our selections also highlight the ways that the unique tools of fiction such as absurdity, exaggeration, patterned structure, the manipulation of time, and the examination of impossible possibilities can help us see ourselves more clearly. Some of the stories collected here include canny plays on anthropological concepts: Stoller is a recognized pioneer in the field of literary ethnography, and the lecture offers a window into his ethical commitment to write ethnography that matters, as well as the structural obstacles that can limit the creation of such work. We are grateful to all of our contributors for sharing their work as part of this collection. We also want to thank Craig Campbell, convener of the Sensorium Seminar Series, for his help in arranging the inclusion of the Paul Stoller lecture. University of California Press. Clifford, James, and George E. The Poetics and Politics of Ethnography. Toward an Interpretive Theory of Culture.