SOCCI 1310: Correspondence

Course Sample
Welcome to
SOCI 1310
Introduction to Sociology

New to the course? Click the Syllabus link at left and review its content. Then, click the Course Content link and begin progressing through the course content.

Returning to the course? Click the Course Content link and resume where you left off.
Lesson One

Lesson 1

Reading Outlines and Summaries

Outline: Chapter 1

B. What is Sociology?
   2. The Sociological Perspective
      • Seeing and understanding the connections between individuals and their broader social contexts
      • C. Wright Mills, “sociological imagination”—our individual condition depends on larger forces in society
   4. Sociology and Common Sense
      • Common-sense wisdom, especially in a diverse society, makes contradictory claims.
   6. Sociology as a Discipline
      • Social sciences: research-based disciplines that gather and evaluate evidence in order to study human society.

D. Sociology’s Historical and Social Context
   2. The Rise of Modernity
      • A shift from a rural, agricultural economy to an urban industrial economy was accompanied by a shift from reliance on religion to explain natural and social worlds to an emphasis on reason and science; this created the conditions needed for the emergence of sociology as a discipline.
   4. Cultural Revolution: Science and the Enlightenment
      • Enlightenment: eighteenth-century intellectual movement that embraced concepts of individual freedom and rights and the calculated logic of the natural sciences
      • Conflict between social order and social change
   8. Economic and Social Revolution: Industrial Capitalism and Urbanization
      • Industrialization linked to the rise of capitalism, consumerism, and urbanization; dramatically changed how people lived
      • Early industrial capitalism was highly productive but also created great inequalities and growing social problems, inspiring calls for reform.

F. Foundations of Sociological Thought
   2. Defining the Terrain of Sociology: Comte and Spencer
      b. Auguste Comte: Stability and Change
         • Positivism: belief that accurate knowledge must be based on the scientific method
         • Social dynamics: How and why do societies change? Social statics: What is the basis of social stability at a specific historic moment?
      d. Herbert Spencer: Society as a Social Organism
         • Social Darwinism: idea that the evolution of society should be allowed to take place without government interference
Assignment One

Assignment - In progress

Add attachment(s), then choose the appropriate button at the bottom.

Title: Assignment 1
Due: Dec 31, 2017 5:00 pm
Status: Not Started
Grade Scale: Points (max 25.0)
Modified by instructor: Sep 12, 2013 10:51 am

Instructions

This assignment is worth 25 points (6.25% of your final grade).

Your task for this assignment is to answer each of the following in detail and using your own words. Do not use definitions or examples from the text.

1. Discuss Mills’s “sociological imagination” and give two examples. (4 points)
2. Discuss each of the following types of social research and include an example of each: experiments, surveys, participant observation, historical data. (8 points)
3. Name and discuss the basic concepts in each of the three umbrella theories. (6 points)
4. Name and discuss two symbolic components of culture that, to you, are the most important. Why? (5 points)
5. How does ethnocentrism differ from cultural relativism? (2 points)