

# Saint Patrick High School

## Sociology Curriculum Guide

<b>Department:</b>	Social Studies	<b>Grade and Level:</b>	Junior/Senior
<b>Class:</b>	Sociology	<b>Term (Semester or Year):</b>	Semester

<b>Required Text:</b>	• <i>Sociology</i> by John J. Macionis
<b>Additional Resources (i.e. texts, materials, apps, etc.):</b>	<u>iPad Apps</u> Drop Box <u>Other</u> Assorted selected readings

### Course Description

This is a one-semester course introducing the basic elements of the study of sociology. The course details the introduction of sociology as a science, the terminology and history of the discipline, the concept of the sociological perspective, the main sociological approaches, and the application of the sociological perspective across a wide range of human interaction. The study of sociology encourages us to see beyond the biases of our own perspectives, and ultimately better understand ourselves and others. This empathy for all human cultures is essential in our quest for social justice.

### Academic Standards Addressed (CCSS or equivalent):

18.A.5

*Compare ways in which social systems are affected by political, environmental, economic and technological changes.*

18.B.5

*Use methods of social science inquiry (pose questions, collect and analyze data, make and support conclusions with evidence, report findings) to study the development and functions of social systems and report conclusions to a larger audience.*

18.C.5

Analyze how social scientists' interpretations of societies, cultures and institutions change over time.

### Unit Themes (Table of Contents)

<b>Theme 1:</b>	The Sociological Perspective
<b>Theme 2:</b>	Sociological Investigation
<b>Theme 3:</b>	Culture
<b>Theme 4:</b>	Society
<b>Theme 5:</b>	Socialization
<b>Theme 6:</b>	Social Interaction in everyday Life
<b>Theme 7:</b>	Sexuality in Society
<b>Theme 8:</b>	Deviance

### Agreed Upon Assessments

Forms of assessments may include but are not limited to....

- Quizzes
- Chapter and unit tests
- Homework assignments
- Class discussions

<b>Unit:</b>	The Sociological Perspective	<b>Duration</b> :	Two weeks
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## Essential Questions:

- What is the sociological perspective?
- Why is a global perspective important?
- How can we apply the sociological perspective?
- What are the origins of sociology?
- What are the major sociological theories?

## Affirmation Statements:

Students will be able to...:

- Remember the definitions of the key terms including the sociological perspective and sociology's major theoretical approaches.
- Understand the sociological perspective and how it differs from what we think of as "common sense." What is the importance of a global perspective?
- Apply sociology's theoretical approaches to specific social patterns, such as sports. What are the benefits of sociological thinking to your personal life and your career?
- Analyze sociology in terms of when, where, and why the discipline was developed.
- Evaluate everyday assumptions and common stereotypes, using sociological evidence.

## Common Assessments:

- Section quizzes
- Daily discussions
- Unit test

<b>Unit:</b>	Sociological Investigation	<b>Duration:</b>	Two weeks
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## Essential Questions:

- What are the basics of sociological investigation?
- What are three ways to do sociology?
- How does gender affect sociological research?
- What ethics are involved in sociological research?
- What are the standard methods of sociological research?

## Affirmation Statements:

Students will be able to...:

Remember specific definitions, including the three ways to do sociology and all the methods of sociological research.

Understand that sociologists choose among research methods according to the questions they wish to answer as well as the resources available to support the research.

Apply sociology's guidelines for carrying out ethical research to all of the real-life examples of sociological investigation presented in the unit.

Analyze why researchers decide to use a particular research method or sometimes combine methods to answer their research questions.

Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of a researcher's methodology when reading about any sociological study

Create the ability to critically assess all the information that you encounter every day by gaining a thorough understanding of the logic of research.

### **Common Assessments:**

Section quizzes

Daily discussions

Unit test

<b>Unit:</b>	Culture	<b>Duration:</b>	Two weeks
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### **Essential Questions:**

What is culture?

What are the elements of culture?

What is the meaning of and what are the advantages of cultural diversity?

What are the main theories of culture?

How does culture relate to human freedom?

### **Affirmation Statements:**

Students will be able to...:

Remember the definitions of the key terms presented in the unit.

Understand the historical process through which human beings came to live within a symbolic world we call "culture."

Apply sociology's macro-level theoretical approaches to culture in order to better understand our way of life.

Analyze popular television programming and films to see how they reflect the key values of U.S. culture.

Evaluate cultural differences, informed by an understanding of two important sociological concepts: ethnocentrism and cultural relativism.

Create a broader vision of American culture by studying cultural diversity, including popular culture as well as subcultural and countercultural patterns.

**Common Assessments:**

- Section quizzes
- Daily discussions
- Unit test

<b>Unit:</b>	Society	<b>Duration:</b>	Two weeks
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**Essential Questions:**

- How does Gerhard Lenski see the connection between technology and society?
- What are Karl Marx’s theories on society and conflict?
- What connections does Max Weber make between rationalization and society?
- What functions does Emile Durkheim see in society?
- What critical analysis can be made between the four sociologists discussed in this unit?

**Affirmation Statements:**

- Students will be able to...:
- Remember the key definitions and terms of the unit.
- Understand Gerhard Lenski’s process of sociocultural evolution and the various types of societies that have existed throughout human history.
- Apply the ideas of Marx, Weber, and Durkheim to familiar issues including the information revolution.
- Analyze how our postindustrial society differs from societies based on other types of productive technology.
- Evaluate modern society based on the observations of Marx, Weber, and Durkheim.
- Create a critical awareness of the benefits and drawbacks of modern society and how to live more effectively in our modern world.

**Common Assessments:**

- Section quizzes
- Daily discussions
- Unit test

<b>Unit:</b>	Socialization	<b>Duration:</b>	Two weeks
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### **Essential Questions:**

How is social experience the key to our humanity?

What does science know about the socialization of humans and other primates?

What are the basic concepts of human behavior as expressed by Freud, Piaget, Kohlberg, Gilligan, Mead, and Erikson?

What societal structures are agents of socialization and what are their effects?

How does socialization change throughout the course of a life?

What are total institutions and what effects do they intend and achieve?

### **Affirmation Statements:**

Students will be able to...:

Remember the definitions of the key terms of the unit.

Understand the nature-nurture debate about human development.

Apply the sociological perspective to see how society defines behavior at various stages of the life course.

Analyze the contributions of the family, schooling, the peer group, and the mass media to personality development.

Evaluate the contributions of six important thinkers (Freud, Piaget, Kohlberg, Gilligan, Mead, and Erikson) to our understanding of the socialization process.

Create a complex appreciation for the fact that our personalities are not fixed at birth but develop and change as we interact with others.

### **Common Assessments:**

- Section quizzes
- Daily discussions
- Unit test

<b>Unit:</b>	Social Interaction in Everyday Life	<b>Duration:</b>	Two weeks
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### Essential Questions:

How do status and role affect our everyday living in our social structure?  
 How is reality constructed through our interactions and experiences?  
 What is the theory of dramaturgical analysis?  
 How do emotions, language, and humor apply in everyday interactions?

### Affirmation Statements:

Students will be able to...:

Remember the definitions of the key terms presented in the unit.  
 Understand how everyday interaction is based on various statuses and roles.  
 Apply the process of the social construction of reality to issues including emotions, gender, and humor.  
 Analyze everyday social action using dramaturgical analysis.  
 Evaluate the importance of culture, class, and gender in the social construction of reality.  
 Create a deeper ability to “read” patterns and meaning in countless situations we experience every day.

### Common Assessments:

- Section quizzes
- Daily discussions
- Unit test

<b>Unit:</b>	Sexuality and Society	<b>Duration:</b>	Two weeks
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### Essential Questions:

What are the basic concepts of human sexuality?  
 What attitudes about sexuality are particularly prevalent in the United States?  
 What factors decide sexual orientation, and what is the spectrum of sexual orientation?  
 Why are certain sexual issues controversial?  
 How does the sociological perspective apply to theories of sexuality?

## **Affirmation Statements:**

Students will be able to...

Remember the definitions of the key terms in the unit.

Understand how sexuality involves biology but is also a creation of our society.

Apply sociology's major theoretical approaches to the topic of sexuality.

Analyze why humans are the only living species that recognizes the incest taboo.

Evaluate various controversial issues such as teen pregnancy, pornography, prostitution, and "hooking up" on campus.

Create a more critical and complex appreciation for the many connections between sexuality and society.

## **Common Assessments:**

Section quizzes

Daily discussions

Unit test

<b>Unit:</b>	Deviance	<b>Duration:</b>	Two weeks
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## **Essential Questions:**

What is deviance?

What are the structural-functional theories of the functions of deviance?

How does the symbolic-interaction approach to sociology label deviance?

How do social-conflict theorists approach deviance and inequality?

What role do race and gender play in social deviance?

What is the sociological perspective on crime?

In what ways does the American criminal justice system interact with social deviation?

## **Affirmation Statements:**

Students will be able to...:

Remember the definitions to the key terms presented in the unit.

Understand deviance as not the action of bad people but part of the way that society is organized.

Apply sociology's major theoretical approaches to deviance.



Analyze the operation of major parts of the criminal justice system.  
Evaluate the importance and limitation of official criminal justice statistics provided by the FBI.  
Create the ability to move beyond common-sense ideas about right and wrong.

## **Appendix**

### **CCSS Resources**

Common Core Website: <http://www.corestandards.org/read-the-standards/>

Common Core App:

### **Essential Questions**

Essential Questions help structure and plan an academic unit. For information regarding developing Essential Questions, please refer to the file shared with you on Google Drive.

### **Affirmation Verbage (Action Words)**

Examples of Action Verbs:

Discuss, recall, state, measure, identify, collect, create, hypothesize, analyze, identify, define, describe