**Lecture 1A**

1. **Sociology: Scientific study of society and human behavior.**
2. **Sociological Perspective: Seeing human behavior in broader social context.**
3. **Importance of group.**
4. **Groups, in turn, influenced by society.**
5. **Smallest group: Dyad.**
6. **Society largest group possible. Consists of people who share culture and**

**territory.**

1. **Sociological Imagination: Awareness of relationship between individual and society**
2. **Personal trouble: Individuals character and limited areas of social life aware of.**
3. **Public issue: Deal with society and some element within it.**
4. **Must develop critical thinking skills in making link between private and public.**
5. **Social Location: Group memberships based on location in society and history. Corners of society we stand on.**

**a. Jobs.**

**b. Education.**

**c. Gender.**

**d. Race and ethnicity.**

1. **Emergence of Sociology.**

**a. Industrial Revolution (mid-1750s).**

**b. Political upheavals in U.S. and France.**

**c. Success of natural sciences.**

1. **European Founders.**

**a. Auguste Comte: Founder of Socioloogy.**

**1. Coined term.**

**2. Positivism.**

**b. Herbert Spencer: Social Darwinian.**

**1. Society evolves much like a living organism does.**

**2. Opposed to social interventions which interfered with societal evolution.**

**3. Contributor to Functionalist Perspective.**

**c. Karl Marx: Sociology of Anger.**

**1. Engine of human history class conflict.**

**2. Bourgeoisie v.s. Proletariat.**

**3. Contributor to Conflict Perspective.**

**d. Emile Durkheim: Scientific Breakthrough.**

**1. Concerned with establishing sociology as separate academic discipline.**

**2. Focused on social integration—degree people are tied to groups.**

**3. Breakthrough occurred with painstaking statistical study on suicide.**

**4. Contributor to Functionalist Perspective.**

**e. Harriet Martineau: First Practicing Sociologist.**

**1. Translated Comte’s *Cour de Philosophie* into English.**

**2. Published first *bonafide* piece of sociological research *(Society in America).***

**3. Victim of sexism of time. Women not taken seriously as academicians.**

**f. Max Weber: Sociology of Disenchantment.**

**1. Disagreed with Marx. Religious forces most influential in shaping society.**

**2. Major work: *Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism.***

**3. Contributor to Conflict and Symbolic Interactionist perspectives.**

1. **U.S. Founders.**

**a. Sociology arrived to U.S. during late-nineteenth century.**

**1. Yale University: First course taught there in 1876.**

**2. Chicago University: Established first sociology department (1890).**

**b. Three phases.**

**1. Social Reform Stage: U.S. society in need of reform.**

**2. Behavioral Revolution: Abstract theories and statistical modeling.**

**3. From Parsonian Functionalism to Public Sociology.**

**c. Major Contributors**

**1. Jane Addams: Only sociologist to win Nobel Peace Prize (1931). Applied**

**sociologist who stressed social reform. Co-founder of NAACP and ACLU.**

**2. W.E.B. Dubois: First Black to earn PHD from Harvard. From 1896-1914,**

**published one new book each year. Focused on race and ethnic relations in**

**U.S. Was a victim of racism. Stressed need for talented tenth or intellectual**

**Black elite. Opposed B.T. Washington’s stress on vocational education.**

**3. Talcott Parsons and C.W. Mills: Major contributors to second phase.**

**a. Parsons: Objective, abstract models. Sought to emulate rigor of natural**

**sciences. Systems approach in analyses. Functionalist-leaning.**

**b. C.W. Mills: Rejected stress on abstract theory and quantification. Conflict**

**Theorist who urged sociology back to earlier reformist tradition. Feared**

**control exercised by power elite in modern U.S. society.**