



# Sociology

## Theories and Theorists

### Standards

SS 1, SS 2, SS 3, SS 4, SS 5

### Resources

Canvas, Savvas

### Competencies

#### I can

Defines sociology.

Relates specific events to the history of sociology.

Explains the basic principles of various theories of sociology.

Identifies theorists of sociology and the theories with which they are identified.

Apply different perspectives on the sociological imagination

### Vocab

**Content:** Sociology, Conflict theory, Functionalist theory, Interactionist theory, urbanization, manifest function, latent function, function, dysfunction, social darwinism, Social sciences, social interaction, social phenomena, sociological perspective, sociological imagination, Anthropology, psychology, social psychology, economics, political science, history, Verstehen, ideal type, theory, theoretical perspectives, symbol, symbolic interaction

**Academic:** recognizes, evaluates, analyzes, draws conclusions, investigates, connects, constructs/creates, justifies/defends claims



# Sociology

## Culture

### Standards

SS 1, SS 2, SS 3, SS 4, SS 5

### Resources

Canvas, Savvas

### Competencies

#### I can

- Defines culture and explains some of the universal functions of culture.
- Differentiates between material and non-material culture.
- Recognizes how sociologists distinguish between the terms culture and society.
- Explains the role language plays in creating and perpetuating culture.
- Identifies the characteristics and functions of symbols in society.
- Defines values and norms and explains the relationships between them.
- Contrasts and illustrates the concepts of folkway, more, and law.
- Differentiates and recognizes examples of subculture, microculture, and counterculture.
- Explains ways in which cultures are unified.
- Explains the factors that lead to cultural change.

#### Vocab

**Content:** culture, universals, material culture, non-material culture, verbal language, non-verbal language, symbols, norms, folkways, mores, sanctions, taboos, subculture, counterculture, microculture, values, demographics, ethnocentrism, relativism, agents of change, society, self-fulfillment, formal sanction, informal sanction, positive sanction, negative sanction, social control, ideology, social movement, diffusion, cultural lag, vested interests

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# Sociology

## Social Structure

### Standards

SS 1, SS 2, SS 3, SS 4, SS 5

### Resources

Canvas, Savvas

### Competencies

#### I can

Defines social structure.

Identifies and analyzes status, roles, role expectations, role performance, role strain, and role conflict of self and others

Analyzes the function of types of social interaction.

Identifies types of societies and compare/contrast

Discusses issues in group interaction.

Analyzes the function of groups within society.

Analyzes the impact of bureaucracies on society.

Discusses issues in bureaucracies.

Defines peter principle and red tape.

Evaluates the effect of bureaucracies on groups in society.

### Vocab

**Content:** social structure, status, role, ascribed status, achieved status, master status, reciprocal roles, role expectations,, role performance role set, role conflict, role strain, social institution, exchange, reciprocity, exchange theory, competition, conflict, cooperation, Accommodation, group, subsistence strategies, preindustrial society, hunting and gathering societies, pastoral societies, division of labor, horticultural society, agricultural society, barter, urbanization, post-industrail society, mechanical solidarity, organic solidarity, gemeinschaft, gesellschaft, aggregate, social category, dyad, triad, small group, formal group, informal group, primary group, secondary group, reference group, in-group, out-group, e-community, social network, leaders, instrumental leaders, expressive leaders, formal, organization, bureaucracy, rationality, voluntary association, iron law of oligarchy

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# Sociology Stratification

## Standards

SS 1, SS 2, SS 3, SS 4, SS 5

## Resources

Canvas, Savvas

## Competencies

### I can

- Define social stratification and social inequality.
- Distinguishes between systems of class stratification.
- Explains the components of social class.
- Defines socioeconomic status (SES).
- Explains different methods of classifications
- Defines and differentiates between types of social mobility.
- Evaluates the impact of social institutions on social mobility.
- Discusses the effects of poverty.
- Evaluates public and private responses to poverty.
- Defines life chances.

## Vocab

**Content:** social stratification, social inequality, caste system, social systems, components of social class: wealth, power, prestige, occupation, and status, types of social mobility: structural, horizontal, vertical, intergenerational, life chances, endogamy, exogamy, class system, bourgeoisie, proletariat, Socioeconomic status, reputational method, subjective method, objective method, poverty, life expectancy, transfer payments

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# Sociology

## Bias, Prejudice and Discrimination

### Standards

SS 1, SS 2, SS 3, SS 4, SS 5

### Resources

Canvas, Savvas

### Competencies

#### I can

Defines and differentiates race and ethnic group.

Distinguishes between prejudice and discrimination.

Distinguishes between racism and ethnocentrism.

Describes the most common patterns of minority group treatment by majority groups.

Explains the consequences of bias, prejudice, and discrimination as they relate to sex, race, and age.

Relates historical and contemporary examples of bias, prejudice, and discrimination as they relate to sex, race, and age.

Defines stereotypes and scapegoat.

Differentiates between majority/dominant and minority/subordinate.

### Vocab

**Content:** race, ethnic group, prejudice, bias, discrimination, racism, ethnocentrism, assimilation, pluralism, subjugation, population transfer, genocide, stereotype, scapegoat, ethnicity, minority group, legal discrimination, institutionalized discrimination, self-fulfilling prophecy, defacto segregation, segregation, de jure segregation, slavery, gender roles, gender identity, gender, patriarchy, sexism, women's movement, suffrage, wage gap, glass ceiling, second shift, Ageism, graying of America, baby-boom generation, dependency ratio, medicare, medicaid, managed care, alternative medicine

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# Sociology

## Socialization

### Standards

SS 1, SS 2, SS 3, SS 4, SS 5

### Resources

Canvas, Savvas

### Competencies

#### I can

Identifies the important agents of socialization.

Defines and provides examples of institutions as agents of socialization.

Describes the effects of gender, race, age, and ethnicity on socialization.

Describes how the role of the mass media has changed over time and project what changes might occur in the future.

#### Vocab

**Content:** agents of Socialization, Saphir Whorf Hypothesis, Isolationism, Nature v. Nurture, Theories of Personality, Values, norms, ethnocentrism/cultural relativism, environment & socialization.

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# Sociology

## Crime and Deviance

### Standards

SS 1, SS 2, SS 3, SS 4, SS 5

### Resources

Canvas, Savvas

### Competencies

#### I can

Differentiates between deviance and crime.

Explains various theories on deviance.

Gives examples that demonstrate how the definition of deviance is relative to time, place, situation, and social status.

Gives examples that demonstrate how deviance can be both functional and dysfunctional.

States the various types of crime and assesses their effects on society.

Interprets differences in crime and arrest rates by social categories of people (ethnicity, gender, socioeconomic status, age, etc.)

Compares crime rates in terms of race, class, and gender differences.

Assesses the effects of various policies and laws relating to social control.

### Vocab

**Content:** deviance, rehabilitation, deterrence, retribution, socioeconomic status (SES), discretion, recidivism, profiling, victims' rights Crime (white collar, violent organized, victimless, political)

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# Sociology

## Collective Behavior

### Standards

SS 1, SS 2, SS 3, SS 4, SS 5

### Resources

Canvas, Savvas

### Competencies

#### I can

Compares and contrasts the various types of collective behavior.

Describes the group dynamics involved in collective behavior.

Discusses the theories that have been developed to explain social movements.

Compares and contrasts the various types of social movements.

Investigates how incorrect communications, such as rumors or gossip, can influence group behavior.

Examines how technological and scientific discoveries have influenced major issues.

### Vocab

**Content:** Collective behavior (crowds, mass hysteria, panic, fads, fashions, riots, mobs, public opinion propaganda); group dynamics (roles, role conflict and strain, non-verbal communication)

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# Sociology Institutions

## Standards

SS 1, SS 2, SS 3, SS 4, SS 5

## Resources

Canvas, Savvas

## Competencies

### I can

Defines social institutions.

Identifies the major changes that have taken place in the American family.

Analyzes the function of the institution of education for individuals and groups.

Identifies types of education.

Discusses issues in education.

Analyzes the function of religion for individuals and groups.

Analyzes the impact of religion on society.

Discusses issues in religion.

Defines propaganda and discusses the methods of propaganda used to influence social behavior.

Evaluates a current issue that has resulted from scientific and/or technological innovations.

## Vocab

**Content:** social institutions, polygamy, bigamy, monogamy, Types of family units: nuclear, extended, empty nest, formal v. informal education, hidden curriculum, self-fulfilling prophecy, animism, theism, polytheism, ethics, Organization of religion: denomination, sect, cult

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