

Sociology

Adopted 2016

Foundations and Research

SSSocFR1. Explain the origins of sociology, the sociological perspective, and how sociology relates to the other social sciences. SSS0CFR1

- a. Explain sociology, sociological perspective, and the sociological imagination. SSS0CFR1.A
- b. Describe the origins of sociology as a social science and the significance of its historical framework. SSS0CFR1.B
- c. Explain the relationship of sociology to the other social sciences. SSS0CFR1.C
- d. Identify careers where sociological knowledge is applicable. SSS0CFR1.D

SSSocFR2. Explain the research methodologies used in sociology. SSS0CFR2

- a. Identify the major research methods used in sociology. SSS0CFR2.A
- b. Explain how various methods are used to conduct research in sociology. SSS0CFR2.B
- c. Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the methods of sociological research. SSS0CFR2.C
- d. Explain the importance and influence of ethics in guiding research and data collection in sociology. SSS0CFR2.D

SSSocFR3. Explain the major theoretical perspectives in sociology. SSS0CFR3

- a. Explain and apply the theoretical perspectives of Structural Functionalism, Symbolic Interaction, and Conflict Theory. SSS0CFR3.A
- b. Compare and evaluate the theoretical perspectives of Structural Functionalism, Symbolic Interaction, and Conflict Theory. SSS0CFR3.B

Culture and Social Structure

SSSocC1. Explain the development and importance of culture. SSS0CC1

- a. Describe how culture is a social construction. SSS0CC1.A
- b. Identify the basic elements of culture. SSS0CC1.B
- c. Explain the importance of culture as an organizing tool in society. SSS0CC1.C
- d. Describe the components of culture to include language, symbols, norms, and values; also include material and non-material culture. SSS0CC1.D

SSSocC2. Evaluate how cultures evolve over time. SSS0CC2

- a. Explain cultural change and diversity include ethnocentrism, cultural relativism, folk culture, pop culture, counterculture, subculture, and culture shock. SSS0CC2.A
- b. Analyze the impact of globalization on U.S. and other world cultures. SSS0CC2.B

SSSocC3. Analyze social structure and interaction within society. SSS0CC3

- a. Explain the components of social structure, include: status, role and social institutions. SSS0CC3.A
- b. Describe and compare various types of societies. SSS0CC3.B
- c. Categorize groups within a society by comparing primary and secondary groups, in and out groups, reference groups, and social networks. SSS0CC3.C
- d. Analyze the components, varieties, and functions of group dynamics, include: such factors as group size, leadership and authority, and such processes as bystander effect and groupthink. SSS0CC3.D
- e. Analyze the strengths and weaknesses of formal organizations and bureaucracies. SSS0CC3.E

Socialization and Social Control

SSSocSC1. Explain the process of socialization. SSS0CSC1

- a. Identify and describe the roles and responsibilities of an individual in society. SSS0CSC1.A
- b. Analyze the individual development theories of Cooley and Mead. SSS0CSC1.B
- c. Identify and compare the stages of socialization, include: childhood, adolescence, adulthood, and death/dying. SSS0CSC1.C
- d. Evaluate the agents of socialization including family, peers, education, media, and religion. SSS0CSC1.D
- e. Analyze gender, race/ethnicity, and socio-economic status as contributing factors to individual socialization. SSS0CSC1.E

SSSocSC2. Analyze deviance in society. SSS0CSC2

- a. Explain the socially constructed nature of deviance. SSS0CSC2.A
- b. Explain the relationship of social control and power in society. SSS0CSC2.B
- c. Analyze the causes of deviant behavior. SSS0CSC2.C
- d. Explain the impact of deviance on society. SSS0CSC2.D

SSSocSC3. Analyze the impact of social control on deviance in society. SSS0CSC3

- a. Explain theories of social control, include: control and labeling theories. [SSSOCSC3.A](#)
 - b. Explain conformity in relationship to deviance and social control. [SSSOCSC3.B](#)
 - c. Describe adaptation, cooperation, accommodation, and competition in the context of social control. [SSSOCSC3.C](#)
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SSSocSC4. Analyze the function of social institutions as agents of social control across differing societies and times. [SSSOCSC4](#)

- a. Analyze the function of social institutions in society, include: family, education, religion, economy, government/politics, health care, and media. [SSSOCSC4.A](#)
 - b. Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of various social institutions. [SSSOCSC4.B](#)
 - c. Evaluate other possible social institutions such as sports. [SSSOCSC4.C](#)
 - d. Analyze the functions and inequalities of the criminal justice system in relationship to a society's construct of crime and punishment. [SSSOCSC4.D](#)
 - e. Explain the role of total institutions. [SSSOCSC4.E](#)
 - f. Analyze the re-socialization process. [SSSOCSC4.F](#)
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Social Inequities and Change

SSSocIC1. Analyze forms of social inequality. [SSSOCIC1](#)

- a. Explain how unequal distribution of power and resources affects the life chances of individuals in that society. [SSSOCIC1.A](#)
 - b. Analyze the sources and effects of stratification on the basis of social class, race and ethnicity, gender, age, and emotional, mental, and physical disabilities. [SSSOCIC1.B](#)
 - c. Analyze the sources of global stratification and inequality. [SSSOCIC1.C](#)
 - d. Evaluate the impact of global stratification and inequality on global relations. [SSSOCIC1.D](#)
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SSSocIC2. Analyze social change processes in a society. [SSSOCIC2](#)

- a. Describe the various forms of collective behavior as factors of social change. [SSSOCIC2.A](#)
- b. Explain the impact of globalization on social change. [SSSOCIC2.B](#)
- c. Evaluate the impact of technology on social change. [SSSOCIC2.C](#)
- d. Analyze the impact of demographic changes and changes in settlement patterns on a society. [SSSOCIC2.D](#)