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**Chapter 1 – Introduction: Faculty Lesson Plan**

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| **Step 1** | **Before Class:**   * Review the **Gamification Overview** document to familiarize yourself with the 7 activities the students are completing to earn bonus content. * Review the **Chapter 1: Student Worksheet** * Select a **SY Blog** to discuss in class. * Review thetranscript of the **Chapter 1 PowerPoint Audio Lecture** and prepare mini-lectures to fill in the gaps or introduce new content. |
| **Step 2** | **During Class:**  Use the **Flipped Classroom Activities** to engage your students. Suggestions include:   * Use the **Points to Ponder** and/or **Class Survey Questions** from the **Student Worksheet** as a lecture launcher for discussion. * Use the module **Discussion Questions** for discussion. * Watch and discuss one or more of the suggested short videos. * Engage the class with a discussion about the **SY Blog**. * Use your own activities. * Intersperse multiple mini-lectures to maintain a healthy balance of lecture material and activities.   A list of learning objectives, discussion questions, and video suggestions are below. |
| **Step 3** | **Optional:**   * **Classroom Assessment Techniques** (**CATs**). * **Practice Quiz**   An optional third step is to have students complete a CAT and/or a Practice Quiz. Ideas for the CATs are below. The Practice Quiz is not for a grade but instead to access their knowledge of the chapter material. These steps will give you an opportunity to see what concepts need further review. A list of Practice Quiz questions and answers are at the end of this document. Of course, you can also use your own practice quiz questions. |

**Chapter Modules, Learning Objectives and Discussion Questions**

**Module 1:**

**Understanding Your Social World**

* Sociology: In the Beginning
* Sociological Theory: The Basics
* Sociological Theory: Relevant Today
* Weber: A Different Perspective
* Contemporary Theories: New Approaches

**Learning Objectives**

1.1.1: Compare Comte’s meaning of studying society with the methods of studying natural science.

1.1.2: Compare and contrast the three sociological theories or views of society.

1.1.3: Apply the three main sociological theories to a contemporary social issue.

1.1.4: Define verstehen, and compare and contrast how Weber’s perspective differs from the three main sociological theories.

1.1.5: Summarize the feminist, queer, and postmodern theories

**Video**: “Social Theories Overview” — Sydney Brown, 2013,4:09

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XfKQ-ozKktM>

* **Discussion Questions - 1.1.1 The Cost of Higher Education**

Consider how to apply each sociological theory to the topic of the cost of higher education. The names of the theories, the level of analysis, and the view from the castle are provided. Conflict: (macro and the vineyard)

Functionalist: (macro and the village)

Symbolic Interaction: (micro and the meadow)

**Module 2:**

**Unfolding Characteristics of Social Structures**

* Unfolding Characteristics of Social Structures
* Practicing Sociologists during Times of Change
* Social Structures: Real Life Applications

**Learning Objectives**

1.2.1: Explain characteristics of social structures.

1.2.2: Describe how Martineau, Addams, Du Bois, and Merton recognized social structures in their research, writings, or practice of sociology.

1.2.3: Identify social structures within a contemporary social issue.

**Video**: “Learn about Black History with W.E.B Du Bois” — *Educational Videos for Students*, 2016, 3:50 — <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hpPkQ9rTBo4>

* **Discussion Questions – 1.2.1 Social Structures**

Write the definition of social structures. Discuss how the Industrial Revolution significantly changed two social structures in Western Europe and/or America.

**Module 3:**

**A Better Understanding**

* The Human Side of Our Sweet Addiction
* Social Inequality: Poor Families Aren’t Allowed a Dad

**Learning Objective**

1.3.1: Identify the role of sociology in understanding social problems.

1.3.2: Describe the social problems associated with a social inequality.

**Video:** “What is Fairtrade?” — *Fairtrade Canada*, 2016, 3:56

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PLKTGWH398Q>

* **Discussion Questions - 1.3.1 Fair Trade**

Can you think of other industries that have social problem associated with them like the Cocoa industry? How could they benefit from Fair Trade practices? Are there any downsides to Fair Trade practices?

* **More Than a Theory Discussion Questions**

Functionalist Theory: Can you think of examples of how social policy has been used to correct a social problem?

Conflict Theory: How are social policies kept in place that harm groups of people, and how are the lack of social policies to protect groups of people left unaddressed?

Symbolic Interactionism Theory: If you were to interview children, adolescents, and adults who work in harsh conditions within the cocoa farms, what specific questions would you want to ask them about their workplace environment?

**Module 4:**

**The Link between Personal Troubles and Public Issues**

* United We Stand, Divided We Fall: The Importance of Social Bonds Suicide
* Suicide in Greek Society

**Learning Objective**

1.4.1: Explain the relationship between the sociological imagination and Durkheim’s anomie.

1.4.2:Apply the sociological imagination to Durkheim’s research on suicide.

**Video:** “Sociological Imagination” — *Sociology Live!,* 2015, 5:58 — <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BINK6r1Wy78>

* **Discussion Questions - 1.4.1 Anomie and the Great Recession**

How did people you know react to the Great Recession of 2008? Can their reactions be explained by anomie?

**Module 5:**

**Globalization through the Lens of Sociology**

* It’s a Small World After All.
* Sociology on the Job.

**Learning Objective**

1.5.1: Evaluate the consequence of globalization in the context of social change.

1.5.2: Explain how sociology can be applied to social change.

**Video:** “How to Become a Pop Culture Icon” *Complex Hustle*, 2017, 1:57 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4YpnkDTUAUE>

* **Discussion Questions – 1.5.1 Globalization**

Starbucks is just one example of globalization in the 21st century. McDonald’s is another example. Can you think of other businesses or products that can illustrate globalization?

**Class Survey Questions**

**Title:** Sociological Imagination

**Overview:** This is a two-question survey regarding student views on personal troubles and public issues. The goal is to get students to begin thinking critically about the sociological imagination.

1. In your opinion which of the following is the greatest personal trouble facing individuals and families in the U.S. today?

☐ unemployment

☐ drug addiction

☐ teen pregnancy

☐ domestic violence

☐ gun control

1. In your opinion which of the following is the greatest public issue facing American society today?

☐ unemployment

☐ drug addiction

☐ teen pregnancy

☐ domestic violence

☐ gun control

**Title:** Technology Survey

**Overview:** This is a two-question survey regarding student views on whether the increase of individual use of technology has an impact on society. The goal is to get students to begin thinking critically about sociology, and how it relates to their lives.

1. How much combined time do you spend watching TV, being online, and on your phone each day?

☐ less than 2 hours

☐ 2-4 hours

☐ 5-7 hours

☐ 8-10 hours

☐ more than 10 hours

1. The average American spends 10+ hours watching television, being online, and on their phone. Consider whether this amount of time impacts the American society. I believe this amount of time predominantly has a \_\_\_\_ on society.

☐ positive affect

☐ negative affect

☐ neutral or no affect

☐ Not Sure

**Classroom Assessment Techniques (CATs)**

These CATs are helpful in assessing students’ knowledge and understanding of the chapter content. Using pieces of paper, have the students write their response to one of the following techniques. Collect and use their responses as the basis for class discussion.

* 1. **Muddiest Point**: A Muddiest Point is a quick monitoring technique. It involves asking students to take a few minutes to write down the most difficult, confusing or “muddiest” terms, concepts, or parts of chapter 3 that they encountered.
  2. ***Minute Paper***: Ask students to write a brief response to the following questions:
* What was the most important thing you learned during this chapter or class?
* What important question remains unanswered?
  1. **Directed Paraphrasing:** Ask students to write a laypersons’ "translation" of something they learned in the chapter. Ask them to write their explanation as if they are explaining the key term, concept, or theory to a friend who does not have a sociology background.

**Chapter 1 Practice Quiz and Answers**

**SociologicalYOU** also provides a test bank with objective and subjective questions to construct an exam covering the content in this chapter. Contact [Support@SociologicalYOU.com](mailto:Support@SociologicalYOU.com) to request access to the test bank.

**Module 1**

1. True or False: The disciplines of sociology and biology are similar in that both utilize systematic and scientific methods of research.
2. Which of the following is a micro theory of sociology?

a. conflict

b. functionalist

c. symbolic interaction

1. The \_\_\_ theory applies to the study of the working poor and the systemic disadvantages and difficulties of getting ahead in life.

a. conflict

b. functionalist

c. symbolic interaction

4. Feminist and queer theory are most similar to which of the following theories?

a. conflict

b. functionalist

c. symbolic interaction

**Module 2**

1. True or False: The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is a social structure.
2. True or False: Social structures are stable and do not change over time.
3. Which of the following sociologists did not have formal training in sociology and won a Nobel Peace Prize?

a. Harriet Martineau

b. Jane Addams

c. W. E. B. Du Bois

d. Robert Merton

1. Which of the following sociologists expanded upon Max Weber’s writing on bureaucracies and social structures.

a. Harriet Martineau

b. Jane Addams

c. W. E. B. Du Bois

d. Robert Merton

**Module 3**

1. True or False: Social Problems are the societal caused conditions that harm segments of society.
2. Sociology can help us understand social problems in all of the following ways except \_\_\_\_\_.

a. measuring the objective conditions

b. evaluating the social context

c. identifying potential solutions

d. predicting future concerns

1. Children in the cocoa industry are often smuggled, abused and forced to work for the economic gain of another. This is an example of \_\_\_.

a. subjective concern

b. human trafficking

c. dysfunction

d. globalization

1. The U.S. welfare system speaks to the unequal distribution of power, property and prestige in American society. This is an example of \_\_\_.

a. a latent function

b. anomie

c. social inequality

d. a manifest function

**Module 4**

1. According to the research of C. Wright Mills, \_\_\_ refers to matters experienced at the

individual level.

a. public issues

b. anomie

c. personal troubles

d. social facts

1. \_\_\_ can be used to explain the breakdown of individual and community social bonds that occurred with the Greek economic crises.

a. Rationalization of society

b. Social problems

c. Anomie

d. Subjective concerns

1. The research of \_\_\_ is useful in illustrating that the suicide rates in Greece are not simply personal troubles, but also larger public issues.

a. C. Wright Mills

b. Emile Durkheim

c. Max Weber

d. Robert Merton

**Module 5**

1. True or False: Applied Sociology involves intentional and formally sanctioned functions of social institutions and society.
2. The process of \_\_\_ has been occurring for thousands of years, occurs worldwide, and is driven by business, trade and technology.

a. social change

b. social inequality

c. human trafficking

d. globalization

1. Criminology, family counseling, workplace relations and community organizing are all examples of careers, which may involve \_\_\_.
2. objective concerns
3. applied sociology
4. personal troubles
5. Dysfunction

**Module 1**

1. True (LO 1.1.1)

2. C (LO 1.1.2)

3. A (LO 1.1.3)

4. A (LO 1.1.5)

**Module 2**

1. False (LO 1.2.1)

2. False (LO 1.2.1)

3. B (LO 1.2.2)

**Module 3**

1. True (Social Structures: Real Life Applications)

2. D (Social Structures: Real Life Applications)

3. B (LO 1.3.1)

4. C (LO 1.3.2)

**Module 4**

1. C (A Greek Tragedy: The Link between Personal Troubles and Public Issues)

2. C (LO 1.4.1)

3. B (LO 1.4.2)

**Module 5**

1. False (LO 1.5.2)

2. D (LO 1.5.1)

3. B (LO 1.5.2 1)