

Renaissance High School Sociology Summer Packet

Directions: You will watch seven ten-minute videos on YouTube called Crash Course Sociology. While you watch each video, you will answer the questions below for each video. Please subscribe to the page because we will use it several times during the school year. Due first day of school.



What Is Sociology?: Crash Course #1

- 1) Sociology is the scientific study of _____ and _____
- 2) The social sciences include disciplines like _____ and _____
- 3) while they all have different focuses and perspectives, they're all trying to understand the social world objectively through _____ and _____ observation
- 4) sociology is looking for _____, _____ and events.
- 5) Sociology looks at all aspects of _____ and at all scales, from two people talking to differences between nations
- 6) the Sociological perspective, means two things. One, it means seeing the _____ in the particular. And two it means seeing the _____ in the familiar.
- 7) Seeing the general in the particular is a way of saying that sociology tries to understand _____ by placing it in its wider social context.
- 8) To see the strange in the familiar is to approach the everyday world as though you were seeing it for the _____ and as if you were from another world.
- 9) Common sense has to just get us through the world, but sociology has to know what's _____
- 10) Your _____ is a way of classifying yourself by race, social class, gender, sexual orientation, religion, et cetera.
- 11) A persons _____ and _____ will be influenced by their social location.
- 12) social location also impacts what you learn and what you're taught about _____.
- 13) social location also affects what others have _____ and are _____ about you.
- 14) If a social group is _____ it means that it occupies a position outside the centers of power.
- 15) Marginalized groups are often _____, _____, _____, or _____ minorities and marginalized groups tend to have a clearer view of how power operates.
- 16) sociology is all about understanding _____ and society is where we all live so we'd like it to work as well as possible.

Major Sociological Paradigms: Crash Course Sociology #2

- 1) A paradigm is basically a model for how you think about things - a set of _____ and _____ that frames your perspective on a certain topic.
- 2) But the important thing to understand is that either answer requires you to make some _____ about the social world.
- 3) In other words, sociology is concerned with both the _____ and the _____.
- 4) Because it could help explain how large social structures are _____ and _____.
- 5) Which originated with a French sociologist named _____.
- 6) And social functions come in two types: _____ and _____ functions.
- 7) The first conflict theory in sociology was the theory of _____ conflict, advanced by _____.

Sociology & Scientific Method: Crash Course Sociology #3

- 1) First laid out by _____ - yes, the same _____ that we introduced as the founder of sociology a couple episodes ago.
- 2) And the point labelled "50th" is an important one because it's the _____.
- 3) Another type of evidence that sociologists use is _____ - or information that's not in numerical form.
- 4) In the late 1920s, Austrian sociologist _____ went to a telephone factory known as the Hawthorne Works in Cicero, Illinois.
- 5) But yet another problem with _____ sociology is not that all social facts can be applied to all people, in all time periods.
- 6) _____ are the ideas a person has about what's good, and the attitudes they hold about how the world works.

Sociology Research Methods: Crash Course Sociology #4

1. The key to deciding on a question is defining the concepts that you're studying, and making sure that both you and your _____ agree on what those concepts mean
2. So you have to define your concepts, which becomes even more important when you get to the next part of the research process: stating a _____ - a statement of a possible relationship between two variables
3. A _____ is just something that can take on many different values - it varies
4. Before you can assign a value to a variable, you have to _____ it
5. you can operationalize a variable that you want to use to understand relationships, by defining it as "_____."
6. What value and variable takes on is called its _____
7. For your measurement to be _____, you have to be _____ in how you measure the variable.
8. In order for your measurement to be _____, it has to actually measure something that directly _____ the concept that you're trying to study.
9. Once you know how you want to measure your variables, your hypothesis will be an _____
10. _____ is what happens when two variables move together
11. There are four main ways that sociologists collect data: experiments, surveys, participant observations, and existing resources.

Émile Durkheim on Suicide & Society: Crash Course Sociology

#5

1. With it, we could understand its _____ and _____ functioning, we could diagnose how it was changing,
2. _____ include everything from political systems, to beliefs about right and wrong, to suicide rates, to holiday celebrations, and architectural styles.
3. Durkheim's answer to the question of social cohesion is what he called the common or _____.
4. And that's what _____ is for Durkheim: something that impedes the normal functioning of society.
5. But Durkheim showed how these personal feelings were not purely personal, and that they were influenced by the _____ of society.
6. _____ is composed of social facts, and bound together by common consciousness.

Karl Marx & Conflict Theory: Crash Course Sociology #6

1. Our _____ have all kinds of needs we have to meet in order to survive, and they're needs that we're not really adapted to meet.
2. In this "primitive communism," as Marx called it, people were strongly bound by _____, but socially very equal.
3. But he felt that they were _____ to the production and control of resources.
4. But they also include _____ or _____ technologies, like the idea of the assembly line and mass production
5. And when Marx looked at industrial capitalism taking shape around him, he saw two main classes: the _____ class (or proletariat) and the _____ (or the bourgeoisie).
6. And this leads to one of the big problems with capitalism: _____.
7. So the relations of production that created _____ became precisely the things that caused crisis.

Dubois & Race Conflict: Crash Course Sociology #7

1. At this time, race was considered a _____ construct.
2. This quote reveals a really critical underlying thread in much of Du Bois' work: the idea of _____-consciousness.
3. He concluded that much of the dysfunction within Black communities came from _____ access to things like education and more lucrative jobs.
4. _____ refers to the process through which social, political, and economic forces influence how a society defines racial categories and how those racial categories, in turn, end up shaping those forces.
5. It used _____ as one of its most powerful tools, publishing the records of thousands of lynchings over a 30 year period and it used lawsuits targeting voter disenfranchisement and school segregation in decade long court battles,
6. Instead, he says _____ racism, the kind that's entrenched in political and legal structures, still holds back the progress of racial minorities.
7. In the feminist movement of the 1960s and 70s, one of its key issues was the _____ of women from the workforce.