

# 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.