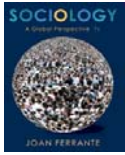


*Introduction to Sociology*



**I. Pedagogy: How we'll discuss the text in class**

**II. What is Sociology? Four Core Concepts**

**III. Using MicroCase to explore a sociological classic**



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*Introduction to Sociology*



**A text organized around "core concepts"**

- *What's being said? What's the argument? What's new?*
- *What viewpoint is being argued against?*
- *How can we use this idea to understand the social world better?*

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*Introduction to Sociology*

**Core Concepts 1-4**

1. *What society is composed of—and what sociologists mainly study*
2. *Why "things are not what they seem"*
3. *The relationship between "troubles" and "issues"*
4. *Connecting biography and history*

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### The Power of Social Facts

- **What are social facts? What characteristics do they have? What is this concept intended to convey about the individual and society?**
- **How does the chapter's discussion of love relate to this?**



Emile Durkheim

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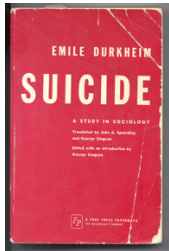
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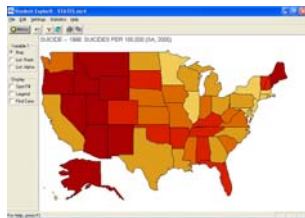
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### Using MicroCase to explore Durkheim's classic study of suicide



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### Suicide: A Study in Sociology (1897)

- **why and how Durkheim studied suicide**
- **three characteristics of suicide rates**
  - *stability*
  - *trend*
  - *systematic variation*



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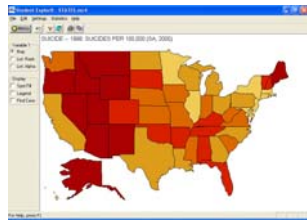
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*Introduction to Sociology*



We now turn to MicroCase to explore Durkheim's study and its relevance today

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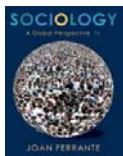
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*Introduction to Sociology*

- I. The Emergence of Sociology
- II. Three "Holy Trinity" of Sociology's Classical Theorists
- III. The Importance--and Implications--of a Global Perspective



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*Introduction to Sociology*

**Core Concepts 5 and 6**

**Sociology emerged in the nineteenth century in Europe. Why?**



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*Introduction to Sociology*



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*Introduction to Sociology*



**August Comte and the Emergence of Sociology**

- Invents the term “sociology” to describe a new kind of discipline
- Sees sociology as a *science*
- Lays out a “positivist” vision for the new discipline

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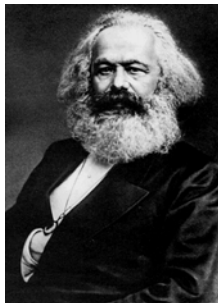
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*Introduction to Sociology*

**Karl Marx**

- a student of capitalism
- a powerful theory of social change based on class conflict
- inequality as the key feature of any society
- a society’s system of production shapes everything else



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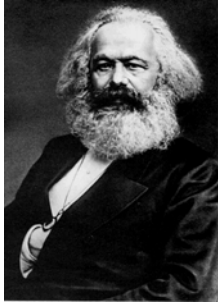
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*Introduction to Sociology*



**Discussion: How might Marx's ideas be used to guide the questions sociologists ask in the twenty-first century?**

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*Introduction to Sociology*

**Emile Durkheim**

- social solidarity is his major concern
- society and social facts are his focus
- *Suicide* is his classic demonstration of the potential of a distinctively *sociological* analysis



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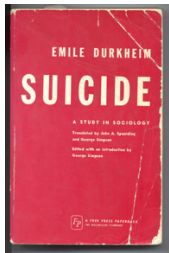
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*Introduction to Sociology*



- **Review: Why Durkheim chose to study suicide**
- **How he demonstrated that suicide rates are *social facts***
- **Key argument: suicide rates of groups and societies are a function of the level of their social integration and moral regulation**

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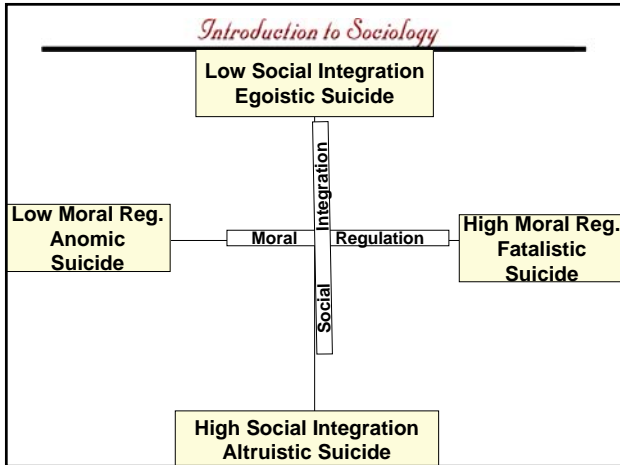
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*Introduction to Sociology*



See discussion board for  
(voluntary) ch. 1 online  
participation option based on  
this discussion of Suicide

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*Introduction to Sociology*

**Discussion: How might Durkheim's ideas be used to guide the questions sociologists ask in the twenty-first century?**



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*Introduction to Sociology*

**Max Weber**



- a broader, more complex view of what moves people to action
- a similar emphasis on inequality to Marx, but sees different systems of inequality coexisting at the same time
- more pessimistic than both Marx and Durkheim—“disenchantment” and society as an “iron cage”

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*Introduction to Sociology*



**Discussion: How might Weber’s ideas be used to guide the questions sociologists ask in the twenty-first century?**

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*Introduction to Sociology*



**Harriet Martineau: English translator of Comte; a keen “proto-sociological” observer**

**W.E.B. DuBois: arguably the first major piece of sociological research in the U.S., *The Philadelphia Negro* (1899)**

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**Core Concept 7**

- *No longer possible to ignore rest of the world—even for understanding our own society*
- *But the challenges of globalization for sociology go deeper than this*
- *John Urry, Sociology beyond Societies. Do societies still exist? Is a global society emerging?*

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