



SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

SOCIAL SCIENCE?

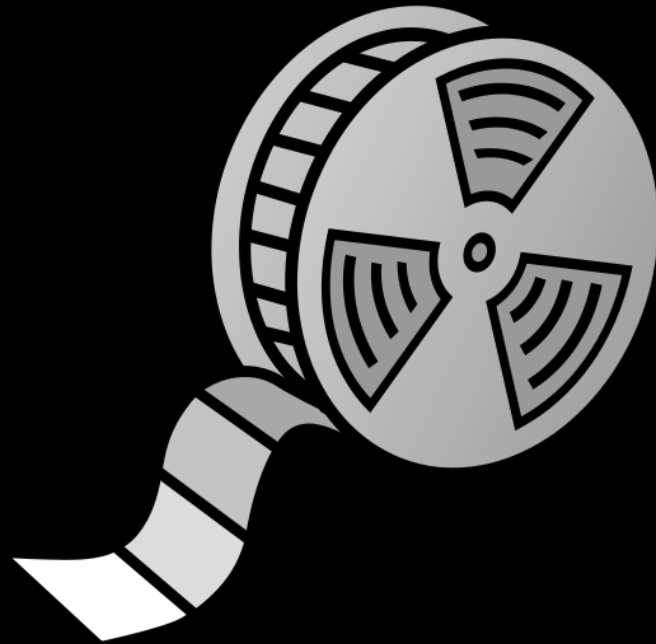
- What do you think the term social science means?

- What does sociology mean?



WATCH


- [Crash Course Sociology](#)



KEY CONCEPTS


- pg4-12

- Sociology is a social science (concerned with human aspects of the world; examples: history, geography, economics, political science) or a behavioral science (concerned with the study of human and animal behavior). The other two major behavioral sciences are anthropology (scientific study and analysis of human beings and humanity) and psychology (discipline which seeks to analyze the human mind / viewpoint and approaches to explaining human behavior).



Difference between psychology's approach to analyzing human behaviour as compared to sociology. Psychology tends to focus on factors in the life of an individual — some internal, others external—that shape human behaviour. Sociology, on the other hand, examines the broader social context of the behaviour.

- Sociology enables us to see how individual behaviour is largely shaped by the groups to which we belong, and by the society in which we live.
- Sociologists focus on the social environment in which the behaviour occurs, seeking explanations by analyzing why and under what circumstances the behaviour takes place.
- What is YOUR culture? What groups are you a part of?

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- Using existing sociological theories and methods of inquiry, sociologists would sort out probable answers from unlikely ones in their search for recurring patterns of social behaviour.
 - “Sociology is the systematic study of human society and social interaction.”

- Sociology is a systematic study because sociologists apply both theory (a set of logically interrelated statements that attempts to describe, explain, and occasionally predict social events) and research methods to the social behavior they are examining.
- Sociologists study human societies and their social interactions in order to develop theories of how human behaviour is shaped by group life and how, in turn, group life is affected by individuals.

TASK

- Make a list of what you consider to be the three most pressing “personal troubles” experienced by people in Canada
- I will list on the board. Think first!

CONSIDER

- If we reference our list of “personal issues” are we able to consider what kinds of “public issues” might be playing a role?



PERSONAL PROBLEM?

- Why do most people tend to view their problems as personal troubles?
- Who is responsible for solving personal troubles?

OR PART OF A LARGER PROBLEM?

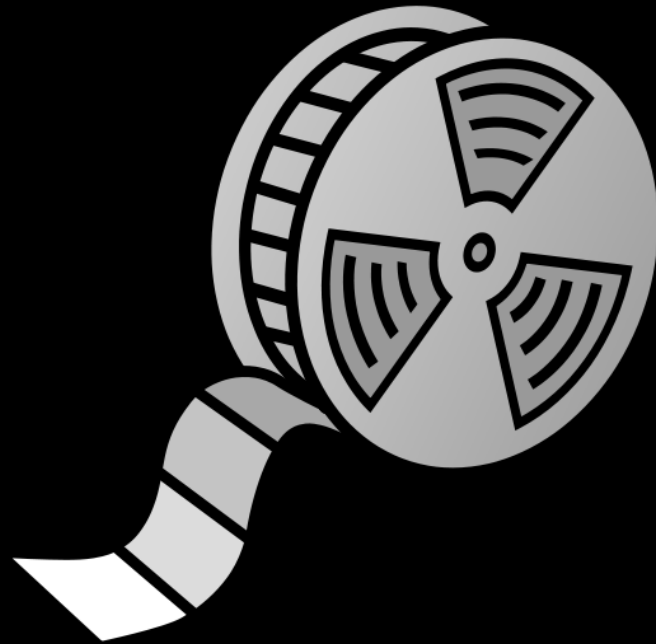
- How are public issues related to personal troubles?
- Who is responsible for solving public issues?

SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

- Why is it important that we develop a “personal” sociological imagination?
- (The sociological imagination helps us place seemingly personal troubles—such as unemployment—into a larger social context, where we can distinguish whether and how personal troubles may be related to public issues.)
- Can personal troubles be completely separated from public issues ? when ?

WATCH

- [Crash Course Sociology #3](#)



ASSIGNMENT

- Read and Respond-
- **Chapter 1 – The Sociological Perspective Putting Social Life into Perspective**
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