

The background is a dark blue gradient with a subtle pattern of white dots. On the left side, there are several overlapping circular elements. A prominent one is a large circular scale with tick marks and numbers ranging from 140 to 260. Other circles are partially visible, some with dashed lines and arrows, suggesting a complex, interconnected system or data visualization.

# KEY FIGURES IN EARLY SOCIOLOGY

- Can you remember any names of sociologists from when we did the textbook scavenger hunt, or just in general?

# TASK

(USE PAGES 14-22 FOR HELP)

**Summarize the contributions made to the development of sociology.**

- Choose ONLY three.
- At least one from each column.
- Provide:
  - A. Name and dates (birth / death)
  - B. Key Ideas (for key ideas help - look in textbook for words such as: analyzed, argued, believed, concerned, concluded, described, developed, emphasized, envisioned, examined, explored, justified, observed, realized, recognized, referred, stressed)
  - C. Opposition to Beliefs (Those opposed, explanation why)
  - D. Contributions to (Influences on) Society

# KEY FIGURES

Early Thinkers

Auguste Comte

Harriet Martineau

Herbert Spencer

Emile Durkheim

Differing Views of the Status Quo

Karl Marx

Max Weber

Georg Simmel

# EARLY THINKERS

- Auguste Comte
- 1798–1857
- Key idea: Social Statics (forces for social order and stability) and social dynamics (forces for conflict and change)
- Key idea: Positivism—a belief the world can be explained by scientific inquiry (science over religion)
- Opposed? Vaughan, Sjoberg, Reynolds, Harding, Collins etc because they felt he overemphasised the “natural science model” and focused on experiences of a privileged few to the exclusion of race, gender, ethnicity and age
- Contributions? “Father” of sociology

# VIDEO

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OhVamhT4Q3s>

# HARRIET MARTINEAU

- 1802-1876
- Key idea: Advocated racial and gender equality
- Key idea: Idea that societal progress could be brought about by the spread of democracy and the growth of industrial capitalism



# VIDEO

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wg9FWxpZeJ8>



# HERBERT SPENCER

- 1820-1903
- Key idea: Evolutionary perspective on social order and social change
- Key idea: Societies develop through a process of struggle (for existence) and fitness (for survival) or survival of the fittest or Social Darwinism-The belief that those special of animals best adapted to their environment survive and prosper, whereas those poorly adapted die out.
- Against social reform
- Opposed? “serious flaws” biology and society are not equivalent, we can work at and change society. Ideas justified class, racial-ethnic and gender inequalities. Also served as rationalization for some people’s assertion of race superiority, and neglect of various marginalized groups.

# VIDEO

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XF9rU1TwFRA>

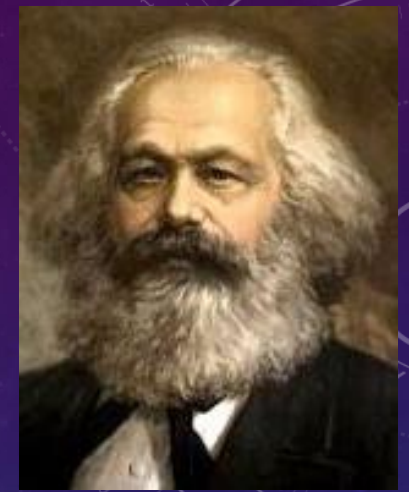
# EMILE DURKHEIM

- 1858-1917
- Key Idea: **Societies are built of social facts. Social facts are patterned ways of acting, thinking and feeling that exist outside any one individual.**
- Key idea: People are a product of their social environment
- Key idea: preindustrial societies were held together by strong traditions and shared moral beliefs, industrialized societies are held together by interdependence on one another
- Key idea: Anomie-the idea that social control becomes ineffective as a result of the loss of shared values and a sense of purpose in society
- Opposed? An overemphasis on structure results in neglect of personal “agency” (beliefs and free will)
- Contribution? “The crucial figure in the development of sociology as an academic discipline

# VIDEO

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IZfGGF-YYzY>

# DIFFERING VIEWS OF THE STATUS QUO



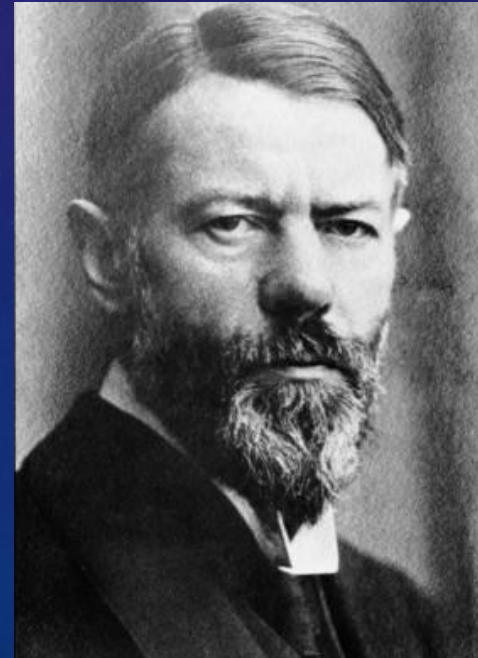
- Karl Marx
- 1818-1883
- Believed class conflict is necessary in order to produce social change. Conflict between capitalist class “The man” or bourgeoisie, and the working class “the people”
- Concluded that capitalist economic system was responsible for overwhelming poverty. Capitalist class controls and exploits the “masses” resulting in “powerlessness”
- Opposed? Too much focus on class relations (does not include gender or ethnicity)
- Marx is noted as the most profound sociological thinkers

# VIDEO

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gR3igiwaeyc>

# MAX WEBER

- 1864-1920
- Key idea: **Society should be value free**
- Key idea: Research should be conducted in a scientific manner and should exclude personal values, interests or bias
- Key idea: Specialized division of labour is detrimental to human vitality and freedom
- Key contribution: Social imagination (“empathy”)



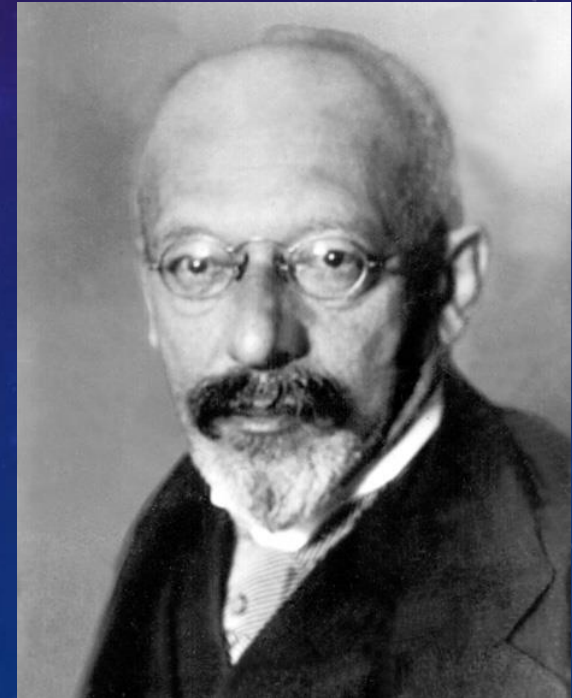
# VIDEO

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=69VF7mT4nRU>



# GEORG SIMMEL

- 1858-1918
- Key idea: Society is a web of patterned interactions. Sociology's main purpose should be to examine social interactions within groups
- Key idea: Class conflict became more pronounced in modern industrial societies
- **Key contribution: Developed formal sociology**



# VIDEO

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZnZR2-klvHI>

# DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIOLOGY IN NORTH AMERICA

## PAGE 21 - 22

- Question set

# ANSWERS

- a. When did the idea of sociology come to Canada?
- **Early 1900s**
- b. Where was the first department of sociology established in the US?
- **University of Chicago**
- c. Due to being unable to make progress in the field of academic sociology, many women left for employment in an emerging field. What was the result?
- **Beginning of a dual system of sex segregated labour - sociology became male dominated and social work became female dominated.**
- d. Identify one of the best known American woman sociologists, and what she was known for.
- **Jane Adams; founded Hull House (settlement house in an impoverished area of Chicago)**

- e. What did W.E.B. (William Edward Burghardt) Du Bois research?
- **Philadelphia's African American community - strengths and weaknesses of wrestling with overwhelming social problems.**
- f. When and where was the first sociology department in Canada founded?
- **1925 at McGill University in Montreal**
- g. What did the U. of T. sociology focus on? Who laid the groundwork for this perspective?
- **How issues of political and economic history affected Canadian society. Harold A. Innis and S.D. Clark.**

- h. Name an important Canadian sociological event for each year: 1964 and 1965.
- **1964: publication of first Canadian Sociological journal - Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology**
- **1965: establishment of the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association**
- i. What does the term “Canadianization” of sociology in Canada mean?
- **Universities pressured to hire Canadian trained sociologists**
- j. What kind of sociology was developed in Canada during the 1970s (what did it focus on)?
- **Focused on Canadian issues such as regionalism, ethnic relations, multiculturalism, national identity, as well as issues common to all societies created by social class race and ethnicity, or gender.**