**Course/Subject:** Sociology  
**Topic:** Introduction to Sociology  
**Days:**  
**Grade Level:** 11,12

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**Key Learning**  
Sociology is the study of social behavior and interaction is a distinct field of study.

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**Unit Essential Question**  
What is Sociology?

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concept</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sociology compared/contrasted with other disciplines</td>
<td>History of Sociology</td>
<td>Current Theoretical Perspectives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Standards:**  
N/A  
N/A  
N/A

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**Lesson Essential Question**  
How does Sociology compare and contrast with other social sciences?  
How did the discipline of Sociology emerge?  
How do theoretical perspectives explain the nature of social life?

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**Vocabulary**  
Sociology, History, Psychology, Political Science, Economics, Anthropology, Sociological Imagination, Sociological Perspective  
Social Darwinism  
Function  
Verstehen  
Ideal type

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**Concept**  
Research Methods

**Standards:**  
N/A

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**Lesson Essential Question**  
What research methods do sociologists use to study social behavior?
**Vocabulary**
Hypothesis, historical method, content analysis, survey method, observation, case study, statistical analysis, correlations

**Additional Information/Resources:**
## Course/Subject: Sociology

### Topic: Culture and Social Structure

### Grade Level: 11, 12

#### Key Learning

- The Meaning of Culture
- Building Blocks of Social Structure

#### Unit Essential Question

What is culture and what are the components of culture?

#### Concept

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concept</th>
<th>Cultural Diversity</th>
<th>Cultural Adaptation</th>
<th>Social Structure</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standards:</td>
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#### Lesson Essential Question

- How are cultures similar and how are they different?
- How do cultures allow for adaptation?
- What are the common types of social interaction? Which interactions disrupt and which stabilize society?

#### Vocabulary

- Cultural universals, traits, material and non-material, culture, values, ethnocentrism, cultural relativism, subcultures
- Symbols, norms, mores, folkways, laws, technology, cultural traits, complexes and patterns
- Exchange, reciprocity, exchange theory, competition, conflict, cooperation, accommodation

#### Concept

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups in Society</th>
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<td>Standards:</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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</table>

#### Lesson Essential Question

- What are the major groups in society?
- What role do groups in society fill?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Vocabulary</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Formal and informal groups, primary group, secondary group, reference group, in-group, out-group, e-communities, social networks, instrumental leaders, expressive leaders.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Key Learning
From a sociological perspective, deviance is relative and is explainable.

### Unit Essential Question
What is deviance and why does it occur?

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sociologists look for explanations of deviance in social relations</td>
<td>Symbolic Interactionist Perspective</td>
<td>Functionalist Perspective</td>
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</table>

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<tr>
<th>Lesson Essential Question</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What is deviance?</td>
<td>How do symbolic interactionists explain deviance?</td>
<td>How do functionalists explain deviance?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Vocabulary
- Deviance, crime, stigma, social order, social control, negative sanction, positive sanction, degradation ceremony
- Differential association theory, control theory, labeling theory
- Cultural goals, institutionalized means, strain theory, illegitimate opportunity structures

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<tr>
<td>The Conflict Perspective</td>
<td>Reactions to Deviance</td>
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## Lesson Essential Question
How do conflict theorists explain deviance?

## Lesson Essential Question
What are common reactions to deviance in the United States?

## Vocabulary
- Criminal justice system, capitalist class, working class, marginal working class,

## Vocabulary
- Recidivism, capital punishment, hate crime, police discretion, medicalization of deviance

## Additional Information/Resources: