



COLEGIO SAN AGUSTÍN
CICLO LECTIVO 2018

ÁREA: Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades

PROFESOR: Pedro Cuello

CURSO: 4º
DIVISIÓN: A y B

PROGRAMA Y PLANIFICACIÓN ANUAL DE “Sociología”

Aims

Sociology is a rigorous and reasoned study of human behaviour and social life. Moreover it is a discipline opened up to discussion and debate (epistemologically and methodologically). That's why we will deal with concerns linked to our social reality such as conflict, order, rules, institutions and others, from different points of view. The aim of Sociology will be to offer scientific answers to the questions human beings ask about themselves, to analyse social life and trigger thought among students so that they achieve a critical view of reality. Moreover, students will be able to support their own ideas and respect those of others since this is the basis of scientific, political and social debate.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

- Enhance the political education of the students so that they might exercise their citizenship, commitment to their social reality and human rights.
- Encourage the students to analyse different societies, their territories and cultures.
- Learn the main social theories from the 19th century on.
- Identify the different ideas which legitimize the present social order, acquire a critical view of the social reality.
- Understand the social development in its complexity.
- Analyse the present social and historical situation in Argentina and its social processes.
- Examine the social world from a critical point of view considering its complexity, multiple social groups with different values and interests.

Eje 1: Introduction to Sociology.

Key Words: Sociology – object of study and method of study – Interpretivism – Positivism – Popper – Kuhn – State of Nature – Social Contract – Civil Society – Individual and Society – Liberalism – Capitalism – General Will – Discourse y Legitimacy – Order and Conflict.

Objectives:

- Understand the Historical Context.
- Understand the different definitions for Sociology.
- Identify the main sociological problems.
- Understand how to use Sociology.
- Identify the differences and similarities with other Social Sciences.
- Understand the object and method of study of the Sociology.

Núcleo 1: Definition and main Sociological Problems.

- Sociology definition. Object and methods of study. Theories related to Sociology as a Science. Relationship between theories and the Scientific Method.
- Sociological Problems. Analysis of Sociology as a way of understanding reality. Differences and similarities between Sociology and other Social Sciences.

Núcleo 2: Political Philosophy and Society. The conflict

- Historical Context.
- Thomas Hobbes. The conflict and the individual. "Homo homini lupus", man is wolf to man. Authoritarian State. Human Nature and Human Rights. State of Nature and the prepolitical human being. Type of Social Order and Legitimacy. Institutions.
- John Locke. Private property and the prepolitical human being. Human Nature. State of Nature. Type of social order and Legitimacy. Institutions.
- Jean-Jacques Rousseau. La sociedad preexistente que forma al individuo. El estado de naturaleza para Rousseau. El hombre como animal político. Tipo de orden social que legitima.
- Jean-Jacques Rousseau. The Society is before the individual and shapes it. State of Nature. Human being as a political one. Type of order and Legitimacy.

Eje 2: The surge of Sociology as a Science.

Key Words: Modern Times – Industrial Revolution – Industrial Development – Order and Progress – Positivism – Structuralism – Subjectivism – Functionalism – Social Classes – Order and Conflict – Politicians and Scientists – Society – Social Bond – Class Struggles – Social Action – Ideal Type – Concomitant Variation – Social Fact.

Objectives:

- Understand the different sociological theories of the 19th Century.
- Understand the relationship between the historical context and Sociology.
- Identify the different social phenomena that are related with the surge of Sociology.
- Understand the main concepts of the sociological theories.
- Analyze nowadays society using the concepts studied.
- Compare theories with each other.
- Understand human being in a sociological way.

Núcleo 3: The beginnings of Sociology.

- Saint-Simon. Historical Context. The social order and the industrial development. Left santsimonians. Utopic Socialism.
- Comte. Positivism. Order and Progress. Steps of social development. Politicians and Scientist in the Social Order.

Núcleo 4: Marx and the Political Sociology. The conflict.

- The conflict in societies. Bourgeoisie and Proletariat. Social Classes, Means of Production, Production Relationships, Modes of Production. Commodity and Labour Power. Reserve army of Labour. Societies development. Material conditions and individual decisions. Capitalism. Structuralism.

Núcleo 5: Durkheim and the Scientific Sociology. Consensus and Social Bond.

- The social bond. Consensus inside society. Relationship between variables, concomitant variation. Social Fact. Suicide. Differences with Psychology. Capitalism and social bonds. Functionalism.

Núcleo 6: Weber and the Comprehensive Sociology. The Social Actor.

- Comprehensive Theory. The Social Actor and the Social Action. Subjectivism. Ideal Types. Social Action ideal types and Legitimacy ideal types. Capitalism and The Protestant Ethic. Bureaucracy. "Homo Economicus".

Eje 3: Sociology in the 20th Century.

Key Words: Social Systems – Structuralism – Structural-functionalism – Habitus – Field – Doxa – Structuration Theory – Structure – Agency.

Objectives:

- Understand the sociological theories of the 20th Century.
- Understand the relationship between the historical context and Sociology
- Understand the main concepts of the sociological theories.
- Analyze nowadays society using the concepts studied.
- Compare theories with each other.

Núcleo 7: Search for a unifying theory.

- Parsons. Social Systems general Theory. Types of Systems. Structuralism and Structural-functionalism.

Núcleo 8: Against the "Structure – Agency" dichotomy.

- Bourdieu. Habitus. Field, doxa, social class.
- Giddens. Structuration Theory.

Eje 4: Subject of Analysis.

Key Words: The key words are going to be related to the problem or subject chosen and the theoretical framework.

Objectives:

- Analyse a sociological problem with the concepts studied.
- Account for the concepts and theories used.
- Compare theories taking into account the sociological problem.

Núcleo 9: Analyzing a sociological problem taking into account the concepts and theories studied through the year.

The students will choose one sociological problema related to the following subjects:

- *Social Class*
- *Nowadays essays*
- *Feminism*
- *Media*
- *State*
- *Economy*
- *Law*
- *Religion*
- *Health*

METHODOLOGY

- Previous knowledge check up by the teacher.
- Debate.
- Explanation and note taking.
- Analysis and investigation guides.
- Group tasks.
- Backup of personal opinion.

EVALUATION.

- Correct use of sociological concepts.
- Task commitment.
- Class participation.
- Complete folder.
- Oral lessons.
- Written Tasks.
- Written Tests.
- In both, written tasks and tests, neatness, comprehension and correct development and justification of the answers will be taken into account.
- En los trabajos escritos se tendrá en cuenta la prolijidad, la comprensión de conceptos, la relación que se logre entre los mismos, la redacción de las respuestas y su justificación.

YEARLY PLAN:

- Núcleo 1, 2 and 3: First Term
- Núcleo 4, 5 and 6: Second Term.
- Núcleo 7, 8 and 9: Third Term.

Bibliography:

- O'Donnell, Gerard. "Mastering Sociology". Palgrave, 2002. Selección de títulos.
- Blundell, Jonathan. "Cambridge IGCSE Sociology. Coursebook". Cambridge University, 2014. Selección de títulos.
- Livesey, Chris. "Cambridge International AS and A level Sociology. Coursebook". Cambridge University, 2014. Selección de títulos.
- Branch of photocopies for the subject.
 - Articles upload at google Classroom.