

Introduction to Sociology PowerPoint Presentation

OVERVIEW

Read through the PowerPoint presentation. Look for areas where you can incorporate and encourage discussion. This is a brief introduction to sociology.

OBJECTIVES

Students will be able to describe what sociology is in their own words, and identify topics within this field of study.

STANDARDS

State Goal 18: Understand social systems, with an emphasis on the United States.

ACTIVITIES

- Use a LCD Projector to display the “Intro to Sociology” PowerPoint Presentation.
- All students must copy these notes onto notebook paper to keep in their binders.
- Encourage discussion where you feel it is appropriate.

RESOURCES/MATERIALS NEEDED

- LCD Projector.
- “Intro to Sociology” PowerPoint presentation.

WRAP UP/ASSESSMENT

After PowerPoint presentation, students write a definition of sociology in their own words. This must be turned in before students leave class.

Sociology

Introduction

Sociology is

- The scientific study of human group behavior.
 - Uses evidence.
 - Look at how groups, societies and social conditions shape the way people act.
 - While personality is important, it also matters what environment you're in, etc.

How sociology differs from conventional wisdom

- Conventional wisdom: common sense beliefs about the world's truths and what's going on in the world.
- Sometimes conventional wisdom & sociology agree, but also contradict one another.

How sociology differs from conventional wisdom

- Conventional wisdom requires simple belief.
- Sociology requires evidence.

How sociology differs from psychology

- Look at different aspects of human behavior.
- Psychology usually looks at forces internal to the individual & how they affect behavior.
- Sociology looks at external forces to the individual & how they affect behavior.

Sociologists assume that behavior is influenced by people's

- social,
- political,
- occupational,
- and intellectual groupings

Sociology's subject matter can be identified as a study of people:

- Where they collect
- How they socialize and organize
- Whom they include in and exclude from their groups

- What they do to their environment
- When they confront formulas for control, such as politics, law, finance, religion, education, and social pressures
- Why they change

What sociologists study

- Culture
- Socialization
- Stratification (social inequality, income)
- Race & gender (stereotypes)
- Deviance & crime
- Family
- Religion