

Unit 1: Introduction to Sociology

Content Area: **Social Studies**
Course(s): **Sociology**
Time Period: **Semester 1 & 2**
Length: **2 weeks**
Status: **Published**

Standards

SOC.6.3	Active Citizenship in the 21st Century
	Global interconnections create complex spatial patterns at multiple scales that continue to change over time.
	Civics, Government, and Human Rights: Participation and Deliberation
	Civic participation and deliberation are essential characteristics of productive citizenship.
	Civics, Government, and Human Rights: Human and Civil Rights

Enduring Understandings

Sociology is a science: Sociologist work with Data.

Students will understand that culture influences the daily lives of people.

- Students will determine, through media literacy skills and lateral, close reading strategies when evaluating primary and secondary resources the following: 1. context of the text; 2. reason for the text; 3. type of source the text is; 4. the point of view of the author of the text 5. the intended audience for the text 6. evaluate the stance of the text
- Students will use Historical Thinking Skills to evaluate sources and ideas. Comparison, Contextualization, Continuity and Change over Time, Periodization, Synthesis, Claims, Point of View, Intended Audience, and Purpose.
- Students will observe, note, and draw conclusions with the understanding that there are multiple perspectives. Multiple perspectives is the foundation to understanding the why and how of history. Documents, primary sources, historical readings will be evaluated.

Essential Questions

How do we define Sociology and understand the basic components of the Sociological perspectives?

In what ways do social forces affect our everyday lives?

How and why do we Label people?

What terms and or labels that other people use to describe do we embrace and why?

Knowledge and Skills

Students will know that there are basic components of Sociological perspectives

They have to provide examples of the ways social forces affect our everyday lives

Sociologists use data to identify fundamental societal issues so that they may be addressed.

Sociologists use data to help assess changing norms within a society

Focus on identity, inclusion, tolerance, equity, unconscious bias, individualism, culture

Transfer Goals

Students will be able to independently recognize that society uses various forms of control to maintain its safety and security.

Students will be able to independently develop the understanding that identity is shaped by multiple outside forces that conjoin to make a person's identity.

Resources

Sociology in Our World 6th edition: textbook

Additional Resources from WH databases, and articles connected to the content, including primary readings, historiography, and secondary sources.

The Society Pages: Sociology Toolbox

https://thesocietypages.org/toolbox/teaching_sociology/

American Sociology Association

<https://www.asanet.org/teaching-learning/resources-high-school-sociology>

Teaching High School Sociology

<http://teachinghighschoolsociology.blogspot.com/#sthash.DaKVtkUb.dpbs>

Revise Sociology

<https://revisesociology.com/good-sociology-sites/>

Sociology Central:

<http://www.sociology.org.uk/rload.htm>

Video Resources:

<http://sociologythroughdocumentaryfilm.pbworks.com/w/page/17194965/FrontPage>

<https://freedomtoteach.collins.co.uk/influential-inspirational-films-sociology-students/>

Additional Online Resources:

<https://www.albert.io/>

<https://newsela.com/>

<https://guides.jstor.org/sociology>

Assessments

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mKgdwpriGuRcVHIVCJUdBek7lih12Q0ckKSTC4TMUXs/edit>

Modifications

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ODqaPP69YkcFiyG72fit8XsUIe3K1VSG7nxuc4CpCec/edit>