

Unit 1 Lesson 2: The History of Sociology

Vocabulary

Key Term	Definition in your own words
Sociology	
Industrial Revolution	
Social integration	
Social evolution	
Survival of the fittest	
Subjective meanings	
Class conflict	
Sociological perspective	
Sociological imagination	
Societal evolution	

Questions

Question	Your Response
What is sociology, and why is it considered a social science?	
Explain how the Industrial Revolution contributed to the birth of sociology as a studied science.	
Have you ever experienced a significant change in your life, such as moving to a new place or starting a new school? How did this change affect your social interactions and behavior?	

Unit 1 Lesson 3: Sociology's Major Theories

Vocabulary

Key Term	Definition in your own words
Functionalist perspective	
Social structures	
Institutions	
Conflict theory	
Power dynamics	
Bourgeoisie & Proletariat	
Symbolic interactionism	
Symbols	
Social relations	

Questions

Question	Your Response
Which of the three major theories—functionalist perspective, conflict theory, or symbolic interactionism—do you find most convincing in explaining social behavior? Why?	
As you continue to learn about sociology, how do you see these theories playing a role in your personal life and society as a whole?	

Unit 1 Lesson 4: Sociology as a Science

Vocabulary

Key Term	Definition in your own words
Social science	
Scientific method	
Research question	
Literature review	
Hypothesis	
Dependent variable & Independent variable	
Null hypothesis	
Alternative hypothesis	
Methods of Data Collection	

Questions

Question	Your Response
How does sociology utilize the scientific method differently compared to physical sciences?	
In what ways do sociology, psychology, and anthropology intersect and diverge in their study of human behavior and societies?	
Why is it important for sociologists to carefully design their research methods, and what are the potential consequences of neglecting ethical considerations?	

How can the findings from sociological research impact our understanding of social issues and contribute to societal change?	
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Unit 1 Lesson 5: Evaluating Experiments

Vocabulary

Key Term	Definition in your own words
Ethics	
Validity	
Reliability	
Bias	
Informed Consent	
Confidentiality	
Qualitative Research	
Quantitative Research	

Questions

Question	Your Response
What are the key components that contribute to the institutionalization of science, and why are they important?	
Why is it important for sociological research to be both valid and reliable, and how do these concepts differ?	
How can bias affect research findings, and what strategies can	

sociologists use to minimize bias in their studies?	
What are the main differences between qualitative and quantitative research methods, and when might each be more appropriate?	