

Sample 3: Lecture reflection [Scientific sociology: social facts]



Reading reflection

Q1	<p>In the first page of this reading, it introduces the readers to a bit of background about Emile Durkheim. He was alive through world war I but he lived it and sadly lost his son. This gives us a bit of understanding of what hardships and economic challenges he's not only seen but experienced firsthand, which establishes credibility. One of His biggest interests was social order and how it came to be. In the end, he summarized that society is made up of many different moving parts that work individually but at the end of the day, keep the world turning and functional. Not only is it made up of many parts, but it can sometimes "limit" the way humans think, feel, and act, no matter what their beliefs are sometimes.</p>
Q2	<p>(The constraint of social expectations) I find this particular section of this reading to be the most insightful because I can truly take a look at my personal life and relate it to the topic discussed. Durkheim makes a point and highlights the fact that the blueprints for being a daughter, student, and friend were already there long before some of us were born. Society creates a template for how to do certain things and if you go outside of that, most of the time it is seen as wrong or bad. He also brings up a good point that sometimes we think we are just naturally good at things like being a good daughter or friend but in the end, it is "socially inherited". In the end, we as people live in a society that influences who we are and how we act.</p>
YQ	<p>With all of these insightful pieces of research, it brings up the question of, what happens when society changes? Do people have to change with it? What I mean by this is similar to what I talked about above. People feel they are naturally good daughters based off of the blueprint society has left but what happens if that blueprint gets replaced with a new one? What happens if society changes what they believe is morally right or wrong and you remain stagnant instead of changing with it? Do you have to change and be influenced by society to be seen as a good daughter if the rules change? There are truly endless questions that are not only hard to answer but sometimes impossible if not given the right evidence.</p>
WC (-5)	406

Video reflection

1/3 of the video and time code	<p>In this segment of the lecture video, I gained some insight on social order and why Durkheim believes it to be the most important thing in society. Overall, Durkheim really focuses on how complex of a system society really is and how people work around it. Something that was weird to think about was the fact that society is sometimes not looked at or defined by individuals but by the features and characteristics it has. It is hard to wrap my mind around that based off of the fact that society is made up of individuals and would not be a thing without them but throughout life, it seems that society has since made up the individuals instead of the other way around. Towards the end of this segment of lecture, I honed in on the topic of social facts being “things” like values. Social facts or external “things” that can weigh or strain an individual and when hearing this, I gained a bit more perspective.</p> <p>8:35</p>
WC (-5)	166
2/3 of the video	<p>Leading into this segment of the lecture, social facts and problems get better defined. A big highlight in my mind is the fact that social problems are considered normal. To people living life, we think homelessness and crime are terrible but at the end of the day, it is normal for society as a whole when being looked at objectively. Not only do social problems get better explained but so do “social constraints” When looking over the slides, the segment of text that says “The rules of behavior are society’s rules”, really stands out as to what this whole lecture means to me. Throughout this lecture, we have focused on looking at society through an objective lens and not individually and this statement attests to that. Towards the end of this lecture, the traditional society gets better defined. In a traditional society, everyone has a collective conscience and goes along with rules even if they don’t believe it to be true. Along with that, humans follow regulated expectations and behaviors. At the end of the day, this segment really hones in on the fact that all humans follow society's rules.</p> <p>17.10</p>
WC (-5)	190
Rest of the video	<p>At the beginning of this segment, we get a better understanding of modern society and what it means. Some things that make up a</p>

	<p>modern society consist of many things like culture diversity, social mobility etc. Overall, modern society does not derive from a lot of collective conscience, and it is “less controlling”. When hearing that it is harder to gain collective conscience without shared experience, it gives you a lot of background as to what it is and how it started. Lastly, the topic that gave me the most perspective was the talk about suicide. I did not realize that people with higher social integration sometimes commit suicide. I thought people more involved in society would be a lesser factor but when given perspective as to why, I gained clarity. People who are heavily integrated and follow all the rules tend to take things harder when they fail or can't. This lecture as a whole gave me a lot of perspective and insight.</p>
WC (-5)	164
Total WC (-5):	926