

Do Now (5 min)

Do you think all modern sociologists use the same perspective to view society?

If yes, explain why.

If no, explain why.



Three Theoretical Perspectives: The Three Lenses of Sociology

3-15-11

Agenda

1. Do Now (5 min)
2. Objectives (3 min)
3. Three Perspectives on School (5 min)
4. Major Theoretical Perspectives Overview (5 min)
5. Functionalist Perspective (10 min)
6. Conflict Perspective (7 min)
7. Interactionist Perspective (7 min)
8. Levels of Analysis (8 min)
9. Applying the Three Sociological Perspectives (15 min.)
10. Current Research in Sociology: Hip Hop (15 min.)
11. Closing (5 min)
12. Exit Slip (5 min)
13. Participation Grades (5 min)

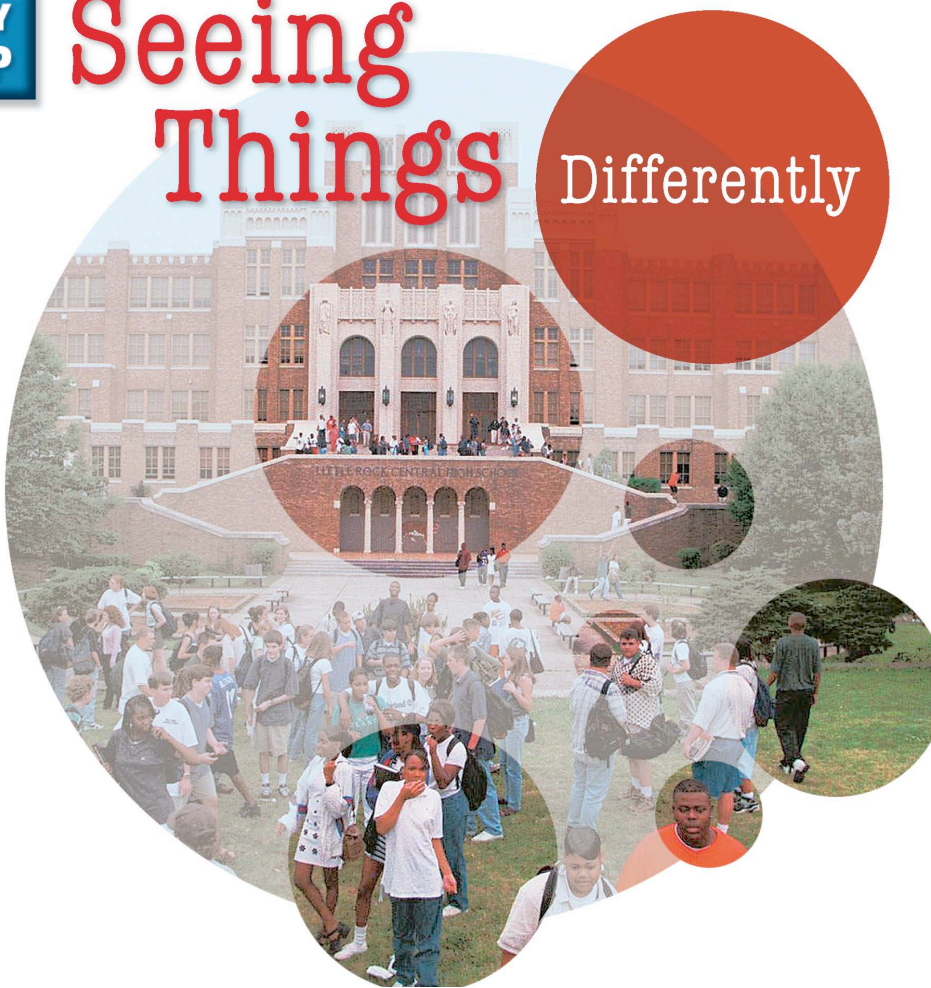
Objectives (3 min)

- Content (The objectives you'll master today)
- **SWBAT:**
 1. *Explain the major difference between the three sociological perspectives*
 2. *Explain how the three different theoretical perspectives differ in their level of analysis*
 3. *Identify which perspective is being used in a news article*
- Language (How you will master the objectives)
- **By:**
 1. *taking notes on the PowerPoint presentation*
 2. *taking notes on the PowerPoint presentation*
 3. *Applying notes from class*

Three Perspectives on School (5 min)

**SOCIOLOGY
CLOSE UP**


Seeing
Things
Differently



p. 15 *Sociology Holt McDougal*
(2010)


**How do sociologists
view what goes on in
your school?**

Click on the image to play the Interactive.

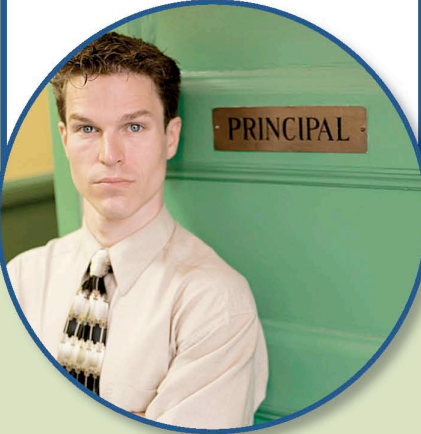
INTERACTIVE 

Sociological Perspectives on School


Functionalist Perspective
School integrates individuals into society by transmitting culture and values and promoting acceptable behavior.




Conflict Perspective
School has established patterns of authority that reflect and underscore power relationships and conflict in society.



Interactionist Perspective
Social interaction among groups in school influences the way groups and individuals behave.



Interactive Feature

 thinkcentral.com

Major Theoretical Perspectives Overview (5 min)

Content (The objectives you'll master today)

SWBAT:

1. *Explain how the three different theoretical perspectives differ in their level of analysis*

Language (How you will master the objectives)

By:

1. *taking notes on the PowerPoint presentation*

Sociologists use **theories** to describe the relationships among different elements of society.

theory: (a perspective on social phenomenon)

In sociology there are three major **theories/perspectives**

1. Functionalist Perspective
2. Conflict Perspective
3. Interactionist Perspective

Functionalist Perspective (10 min)

SWBAT:

1. *Explain the major difference between the three sociological perspectives by taking notes on the PowerPoint presentation*

Functionalist Perspective: (View of society as a machine that has many parts that work together to produce a stable social system)

-The functionalist perspective focuses on order and stability

- **Function**
 - A positive consequence of an element of society
- **Dysfunction**
 - A negative consequence of an element of society
 - Ex: crime
- **Manifest function**
 - The intended and recognized consequence of an element of society
 - Ex: Cars are for transportation
- **Latent function**
 - Unintended and unrecognized consequence of an element of society
 - Ex: Cars provide people with social status

SWBAT:

1. *Explain the major difference between the three sociological perspectives by taking notes on the PowerPoint presentation*

Conflict Perspective (7 min)

- **Conflict perspective**

- conflict perspective focuses on **power relations**: (the amount of power different groups have)
- Focuses on elements that create competition and change
- Competition results from scarce resources

- **Feminist perspective**

- A version of the conflict perspective that focuses on power relations based on gender (being male/female)

SWBAT:

1. *Explain the major difference between the three sociological perspectives by taking notes on the PowerPoint presentation*

Interactionist Perspective (7 min)

- **Interactionist perspective (Symbolic Interaction Perspective)**
 - Focuses on the interaction of individuals with each other and to symbols
 - focuses on how individuals interact with one people and symbols in everyday life
- **Symbol:**
(Anything that represents something else)

Reading Check

Summarize

What are the three sociological perspectives and on what does each perspective focus?

Answer: *functionalist—how the set of interrelated parts of society work together to produce a stable social system; conflict—the forces in society that promote competition and change; interactionist—the interactions of individuals in society*

Levels of Analysis (8 min)

SWBAT:

1. *Explain how the three different theoretical perspectives differ in their level of analysis by taking notes on the PowerPoint presentation*

- Sociologists use two levels of analysis:

- **1. Macrosociology**

- The study of large-scale systems or societies as a whole
- The study of long-term problems

- **2. Microsociology**

- The study of small-group settings
- The study of everyday interactions among group members

- Sociologists also think about the entire world...this is called...

- **Globalization**

- The study of a world-wide system of interactions, groups, social phenomenon
- A process of creating a world-wide system of interactions, larger than any one society

Check For Understanding

Contrast

What is the difference between macrosociology and microsociology?

Answer: *Macrosociology looks at large-scale systems or society as a whole; microsociology looks at small-group settings and the everyday face-to-face interactions among group members*

Applying the Three Sociological Perspectives (15 min.)

SWBAT

- 3. Identify which perspective is being used in a news article by applying notes from class*

Article Time!!!

Here's the idea:

Read one of the articles, and determine which theoretical perspective is being used to describe the social phenomena in your article.

Viola!...you just completed the objective!

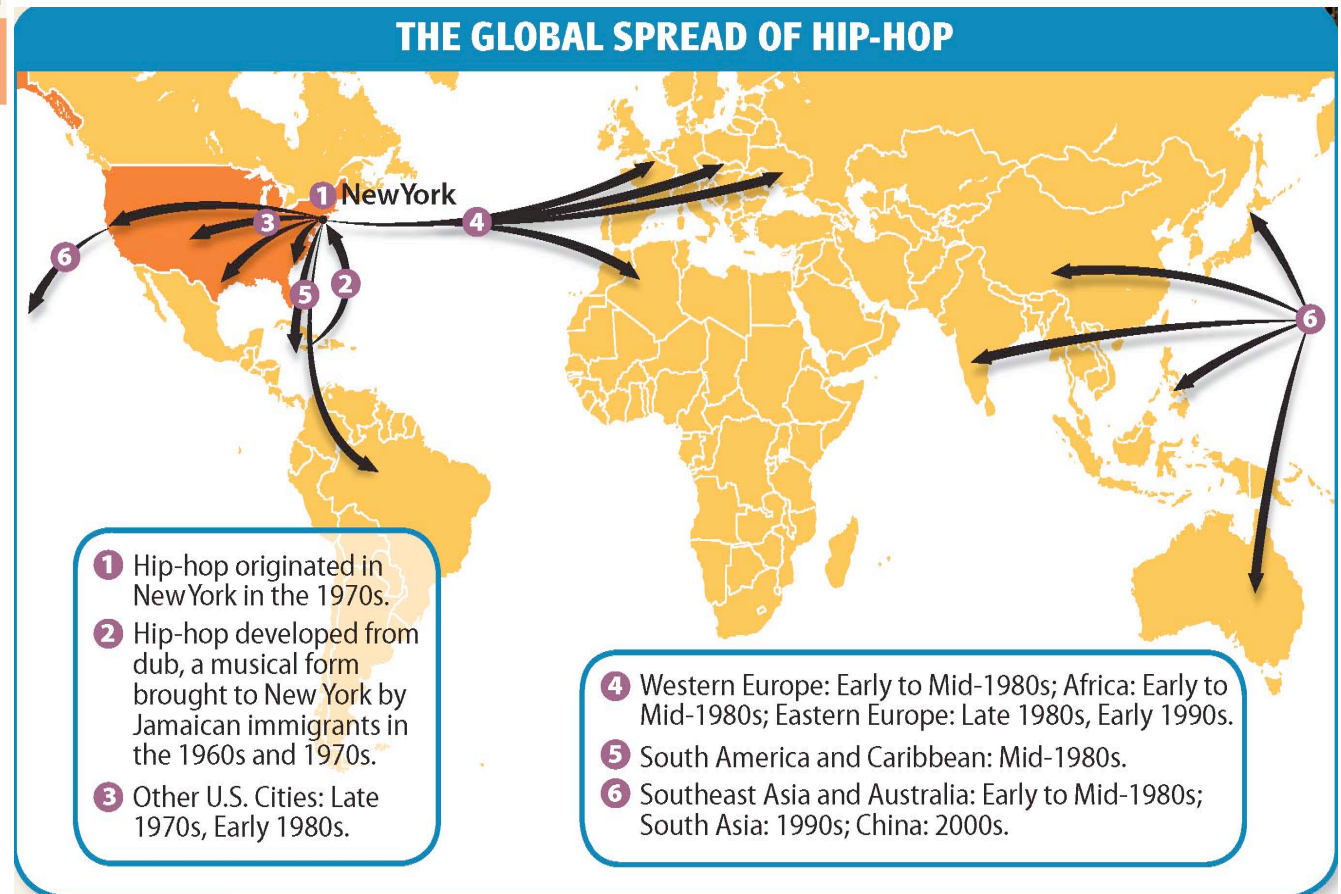
Current Research in Sociology: Hip Hop (15 min.)

The Spread of Hip-Hop

- Global interactions are a new topic of study for sociologists.
- Studying hip-hop music shows us that there are global-wide interactions.

- Hip-hop began as an American youth movement.
- Hip-hop has spread to all points of the globe and is seen in movies, sports, and fashion.
- Big business has spread aspects of the hip-hop lifestyle,
- People who listen to hip-hop see it as a way to rebel against or mainstream values.
- Often, local youths have put own spin on the music.
- Some consider hip-hop to be the sound of the world's streets.

All together now, lets read **p. 19** in *Sociology, HoltMcDougal (2010)*



Thinking Critically

- Why do some sociologists consider hip-hop a global youth movement?
- Many studies of cultural spread suggest that American culture often overpowers local culture. Why does the spread of hip-hop not fit this description?

Closing/**HW** (5 min)

Did you master the following objectives?

- Content (What you will learn today)
- **SWBAT:**
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Exit Slip (5 min)

- On a separate sheet of paper, write your **NAME, DATE, and BLOCK at the top.**
1. What is the difference between the conflict and Interactionist perspective?
 2. What is the difference between macrosociology and microsociology?
 3. Why is hip-hop considered a global youth movement?

Participation Grades (5 min)

- Each day **YOU** will decide the grade you deserve...Though, I reserve the right to change these.
- Your 5-point daily participation grade is based on CLA's core-values:
 - CLA Students are S.M.A.R.T.
 - S = Self-Controlled
 - M = Motivated
 - A = Accountable
 - R = Respectful
 - T = Timely
 - One point for each core-value
 - (5 points possible each day)
- What do you deserve today?