**Course Syllabus**

1. **General Information**

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| Course name | Introduction to Sociology |
| Programme  |  |
| Level of studies (BA, BSc, MA, MSc, long-cycle MA) | BA |
| Form of studies (full-time, part-time) | Full time |
| Discipline | Social Communication and Media  |
| Language of instruction | English  |

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| Course coordinator/person responsible | Małgorzata Sławek-Czochra, Dagmara Kottke |

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| Type of class *(use only the types mentioned below)* | Number of teaching hours | Semester | ECTS Points |
| lecture | 30 | I | 4 |
| tutorial |  |  |
| classes | 30 | I |
| laboratory classes |  |  |
| workshops |  |  |
| seminar |  |  |
| introductory seminar |  |  |
| foreign language classes |  |  |
| practical placement |  |  |
| field work |  |  |
| diploma laboratory |  |  |
| translation classes |  |  |
| study visit |  |  |

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| Course pre-requisites | Students are supposed to be familiar with World Intellectual history or History of Western Philosophy, and English for academic writing. |

1. **Course Objectives**

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| O1 - students acquire knowledge about key issues in contemporary sociology and the major theories of contemporary society |
| O2 – students learn basic skills in critical and creative reading of the set texts and be able to select relevant material cited by the authors selectively in your examination answers |
| O3 – students understand sociological debates surrounding the processes of globalization and be able to compare and criticise them |

1. **Course learning outcomes with reference to programme learning outcomes**

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| Symbol | Description of course learning outcome | Reference to programme learning outcome |
| KNOWLEDGE |
| K\_W01 | The graduate knows and understands: selected social phenomena, social structures, types of societies, institutions of social life, properties and mechanisms governing social processes, knows the typology of modern societies in the context of social, cultural and technological changes | At an advanced level selected facts, objects and phenomena as well as selected detailed issues in the field of social communication and media studies |
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| SKILLS |
| K\_U04 | A graduate is able to: describe in sociological language phenomena, processes and socio-cultural changes occurring in societies, which are of interest to journalists | Use the theoretical knowledge to describe selected social, political, economic, cultural and legal phenomena and processes of interest to journalism and social communication |
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| SOCIAL COMPETENCIES |
| K\_K02 | It should be but there is not in approved programs | Use the media as a source of information about social life and culture, and as a tool to influence social and cultural processes serving the common good and public interests |
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1. **Course Content**

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| The sociological approach1. Introduction to sociologyWhat is Sociology? In what respect sociology is different from other social disciplines? Is sociology a science or a commonsense? Sociological imagination. What are sociological problems? How the order of social life is possible? How do societies change? How are our lives as individuals shaped by the societies in which we live?2. Methodology of sociological researchTheory and methods. Ontological and epistemological assumptions. Objectivism and social constructivism in sociology. Quantitative and qualitative research designs in sociology. The founding fathers of sociology Marx, Durkheim, Max Weber, Chicago school, Parsons).Global inequalities 3. Class Social stratification, social strata, class, ‘ascribed’ and ‘achieved’ characteristics, social status, ‘objective’ and ‘subjective’ dimensions of class, different ways of measuring class positions (the Goldthorpe class schema), relationship between class inequality and race and gender, the global dimensions of class in relation to production and consumption, and transnational corporations (TNCs). Marx (class, mode of production, exploitation), Weber (class, status, party, Wright, Goldthrope, Bourdieu, Savage.4. Race Sociological definitions of race and ethnicity, racial discrimination historically and in the contemporary global world, old (biological) racism and new (cultural) racism, multiple racisms and institutional racism, racialisation; group closure; allocation of resources; conflict theory, social constructionism; differential racialisation; and ‘critical race theory’.5. EthnicityMigration, ‘new ethnicities’ and situational identity, ethnic inequality, globalisation of ethnicity, models of multi-ethnic societies in industrial nations, ethnic conflict, assimilation and integration, ethnicity and health, global differences in health, ‘mobilities research’.6. FamilyMarriage and divorce, ‘traditional’ family and an account of its conceptual history, forms of family, global families, gender and work in the family, family in current debates about values and culture.7. ReligionConceptual and operational definitions of religion, secularisation thesis, global landscape of religion, forms of religiosity, fundamentalism and evangelism.8. The life courseSocial and biological aspects of the life course, The life course as a social process, intersectionality, birth cohorts, generations, stages of the life course: childhood, adulthood and older age, age roles, social construction of age phases , nature of childhood, teenage and youth culture, social gerontology, social age, sociology of death and dying, ageing.9. Nation-states, nationalism, war and conflict10. Conflict and warfareTypes of human conflict, degenerate war, post-violence societies, genocide, terrorism and freedom movements.11. Money and markets, consumption and workNew economic sociology, social embeddedness, social conception of markets, resource dependence, sociology of money, trust, earmarking12. Consumption and workConspicuous consumption, consumerism, occupation economy, informal economy, social organisation of work, division of labour, economic interdependence13. Crime Deviance, equilibrium of deviance, sanctions, nonconformity , anomie, delinquency, labelling theory, master status, criminal careers, deviancy amplification, organised crime, piracy, restorative justice, role of prisons.14. Global health and medicineBiomedical model of health, public health policy, iatrogenesis, medicalisation, impairment and disability, individual model of disability, stigma.15. Digital media and new forms of sociationDigital revolution, ‘medium is the message’, new media, cybercrime, civil inattention, extension, netiquette, compulsion to proximity, virtual communities, virtual reality , new media imperialism, ‘internet galaxy’ |

1. **Didactic methods used and forms of assessment of learning outcomes**

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| Symbol | Didactic methods*(choose from the list)* | Forms of assessment*(choose from the list)* | Documentation type*(choose from the list)* |
| KNOWLEDGE |
| W\_01 | Lecture with multimedia presentation Conversation lecture Remote with Microsoft Office 365 Work with text Case study | Written examination | examination protocol (printout) |
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| SKILLS  |
| U\_04 | Lecture with multimedia presentation Conversation lecture Remote with Microsoft Office 365 Work with text Case study  | Written examination | examination protocol (printout) |
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| SOCIAL COMPETENCIES |
| K\_02 | Discussion PresentationCase study Team work | Observationessay / paper / take-home assignment(mid-term / end-term) test | examination protocol (printout) |
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e.g.: methods: Conversation lecture, traditional lecture, discussion, case study; forms: test, essay, presentation, writing assignment; doc: assessment sheet,

1. **Grading criteria, weighting factors**

**Poor mark (2)**: (W) The student has no basic knowledge: about selected social phenomena, social structures, types of societies, institutions of social life, social changes in the context of the role and meaning of communication in social life, about the properties and mechanisms governing social processes, does not know the typology modern societies in the context of social, cultural and technological changes, does not know the social conditions of social communication in small and large social groups, does not know the features and conditions of the functioning of various types of contemporary societies. The student has missed more than 4 teaching hours (2 meetings). (U) The graduate is not able to describe sociological language of phenomena, processes and socio-cultural changes occurring in societies that are of interest to journalists Exam and test result: less than 50%

**Satisfactory mark (3)**: (W) The student has selective knowledge: about selected social phenomena, social structures, types of societies, institutions of social life, social changes in the context of the role and meaning of communication in social life, about the properties and mechanisms governing social processes, and selectively knows the typology of contemporary societies in the context of social, cultural and technological changes, selectively knows the social conditions of social communication in small and large social groups, knows several features and conditions of the functioning of various types of contemporary societies. The student missed no more than 4 teaching hours (2 meetings).

(U) A graduate is able to selectively describe in sociological language phenomena, processes and socio-cultural changes occurring in societies, which are of interest to journalists. Exam and test results: from 50% to 70%.

**Good mark (4)**: (W) The student has well-established knowledge: about selected social phenomena, social structures, types of societies, institutions of social life, social changes in the context of the role and meaning of communication in social life, about the properties and mechanisms governing social processes, knows the typology of contemporary societies in the context of social, cultural and technological changes, knows almost all social conditions of social communication in small and large social groups, knows almost all the features and conditions of the functioning of various types of contemporary societies. The student missed no more than 2 teaching hours (1 meeting). (U) The graduate is able to correctly describe in sociological language phenomena, processes and socio-cultural changes occurring in societies, which are of interest to journalists. The result of the examination and test: in the range from 71% to 94%.

**Very good mark (5)**: (W) The student has full knowledge of selected social phenomena, social structures, types of societies, institutions of social life, social changes in the context of the role and meaning of communication in social life, about the properties and mechanisms governing social processes, knows the typology of contemporary of societies in the context of social, cultural and technological changes, knows all social conditions of social communication in small and large social groups, knows all the features and conditions of the functioning of various types of contemporary societies. The student missed no more than 2 teaching hours (1 meeting). (U) The graduate is able to exhaustively describe in sociological language phenomena, processes and socio-cultural changes taking place in societies, being in the field of journalists' interest. The result of the exam and test: in the range from 95% to 100%.

1. **Student workload**

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| Form of activity | Number of hours |
| Number of contact hours (with the teacher) | **60** |
| Number of hours of individual student work | **40** |

1. **Literature**

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| Basic literature |
| 1. Giddens, P.W. Sutton, Sociology, Cambridge: Polity Press, 2013.
 |
| Additional literature |
| Mills, C. Wright. 2000 [1959]. The Sociological Imagination. 40th ed. New York: Oxford University Press.Berger, Peter L. 1963. Invitation to Sociology: A Humanistic Perspective. New York: Anchor Books.Fox, K. (2005). Watching the English: The Hidden Rules of English Behaviour. Boston: Hodder & Stoughton Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckmann. The Social Construction of Reality: A Treatise its the Sociology of Knowledge (Garden City, New York: Anchor Books, 1966), pp. 51-55, 59-61. Cuff, E. C., Sharrock, W. W., & Francis, D. W. (1998). Perspectives in Sociology. Psychology Press. Part 1 (Marx, Pakulski, J., & Waters, M. (1996). The reshaping and dissolution of social class in advanced society. Theory & Society, 25(5), 667–691. Butler Т. The Debate over the Middle Classes // Social Change and the Middle Classes / Ed. T.Butler, M.Savage. L: UCL Press, 1995. P. 26-36.Bourdieu, Pierre. 1994. “Distinction: A social critique of the judgment of taste.” pp. 404-29 in David B. Grusky, 2001. 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Firth ‘Social mobility and personal satisfaction: evidence from ten countries’, British Journal of Sociology 50(1) 1999, pp.28−48. Saunders, P. Social class and stratification. London; New York Routledge, 1994. - 140 с. Saunders, P. Unequal but fair? A study of class barriers in Britain. (London: IEA Health and Welfare Unit, 1996) Scott, J. (2002). Social Class and Stratification in Late Modernity. Acta Sociologica, 45(1), 23–35. Sennett, R. The corrosion of character: the personal consequences of work in the new capitalism. London: W.W. Norton, 1998Breen, R. and J. Goldthorpe ‘Class inequality and meritocracy: a critique of Saunders and an alternative analysis’, British Journal of Sociology 50 1999, pp.1−27. Breen, R. (2001). A Weberian approach to class analysis. From Grusky, David B. “The contours of social stratification.” Pp. 3-51 in David B. Grusky, 2001. Social Stratification in Sociological Perspective. Westview Press. 2nd edition.Marx, Karl. 2008. “Classes in Capitalism and Pre-Capitalism”; “Ideology and Class”; pp. 91-103 in David B. Grusky, 2001. Social Stratification in Sociological Perspective. Westview Press. 2nd edition.Weber, Max. “Class, Status and Party”, “Status Groups and Classes.” pp. 132-145 in David B. Grusky, 2001. Social Stratification in Sociological Perspective. Westview Press. 2nd edition.Mosca, Gaetano. “The ruling class”, pp. 155-61 in David B. Grusky, 2001. Social Stratification in Sociological Perspective. Westview Press. 2nd edition.Mills, C. Wright. 1952. The Power Elite. Pp. 202-212 in in David B. Grusky, 2001. Social Stratification in Sociological Perspective. Westview Press. 2nd edition.Sørensen, Aage B. “The basic concepts of stratification research: Class, status, and power.” pp. 229-40 in David B. Grusky, 2001. Social Stratification in Sociological Perspective. Westview Press. 2nd edition.Cohen, R. and P. Kennedy Global sociology. (London: Palgrave, 2007) second edition, pp. 157-163.Muir, H. ‘Post-racial Britain and what lies beneath the surface’, The Guardian, 13 October 2013. Available at: [www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2013/oct/13/post-racial-britain-beneath-the-surface-bbc-inside-out](http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2013/oct/13/post-racial-britain-beneath-the-surface-bbc-inside-out) Back, L. New ethnicities, multiple racisms: young people and transcultural dialogue. (London: UCL Press, 1995)Macpherson, S.W. The Stephen Lawrence Inquiry. Cm 4262-I (London: HMSO, 1999) Obama, B. ‘America is not a post-racial society: In the wake of the Trayvon Martin tragedy, we should ask: am I wringing as much bias out of myself as I can?’, The Guardian, 19 July 2013. Available at: [www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2013/jul/19/america-not-post-racial-society-barack-obama](http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2013/jul/19/america-not-post-racial-society-barack-obama) Hicks, R. ‘From “classless society” to “post-racial society”: how the Left exchanged a noble ideal for an ignoble one’, The Telegraph, 19 February 2011. Available at: [http://my.telegraph.co.uk/philosopherkin/rogerhicks/466/from-%E2%80%9Cclassless-society%E2%80%9D-to-%E2%80%9Cpost-racial-society%E2%80%9D/](http://my.telegraph.co.uk/philosopherkin/rogerhicks/466/from-) Cox, O.C. Class, caste and race: a study in social dynamics. (New York: Monthly Review Press, 1959) Delgado, Richard and Stefancic, Jean, Critical Race Theory: An Introduction (July 15, 2010). New York University Press, 2011; Seattle University School of Law Research Paper No. 10-22. Available at SSRN: Delgado, R., & Stefancic, J. (1993). Critical Race Theory: An Annotated Bibliography. Virginia Law Review, 79(2), 461–516. Ian F. Haney-López, Social Construction of Race in Delgado R., Stefancic J. Critical race theory: An introduction. – NYU Press, 2012. Patricia Hill Collins and John Solomos Introduction: Situating Race and Ethnic Studies In The SAGE Handbook of Race and Ethnic Studies. (2010) (1 edition). Los Angeles, Calif.: SAGE Publications Ltd. Cohen, R. (2008). Global Diasporas: An Introduction (2 edition). Chapter 8. London: Routledge. BRUBAKER, R. (2002). Ethnicity without groups. Archives Européennes de Sociologie, 43(2), 163–189. Urry, J. Mobilities. (Cambridge: Polity, 2007)Collins, P. H., & Solomos, J. (2010). The SAGE Handbook of Race and Ethnic Studies. SAGE Mann, M. The dark side of democracy: explaining ethnic cleansing. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005 Horowitz, D. The deadly ethnic riot. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003) Chapter 13. Horowitz, D. Structure and Strategy in Ethnic Conflict, Washington, D.C., April 20–21, 1998. Gittins, D. The family in question: changing households in familiar ideologies.(Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1993)Friedan, B. The feminine mystique. (London: Victor Gollancz, 1963) Goode, W. World revolution in family patterns. (New York: Free Press, 1963)Therborn, G. Between sex and power. (London: Routledge, 2004) Office of National Statistics. Social trends 40. (London: HMSO, 2010) Morgan, P. Family policy: family changes. (London: CIVITAS, 2006) Dennis, N. and G. Erdos Families without fatherhood. (London: IEA Health and Welfare Unit, 1992) Blankenhorn, D. Fatherless America. (New York: Basic Books, 1995)Hobson, B. Making men into fathers: men, masculinities, and the social politics of fatherhood. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002)ALCOCK, P., & Crompton, R. (2009). Class and stratification. Journal of Social Policy, 38, 361-362. Shelton, B. Women, men and time: gender differences in paid work, housework, and leisure. (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1992) Hochschild, A. 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(2010). A life course perspective. Dimensions of human behavior: The changing life course, 3-38. Akintoye, S. Emergent African states: topics in twentieth century African history. (London: Longman, 1977).Anderson, B. Imagined communities: reflections on the origin and spread of nationalism. (London: Verso, [1983] 2006). Archer, R. Why is there no Labour Party in the United States? (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2010). Evans, P. et al. Bringing the state back in. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1985).Gellner, E. Nations and nationalism. (Oxford: Blackwell, 1983).Hobsbawm, E. The age of extremes: the short twentieth century, 1914−1991.(London: Michael Joseph, 1994). Lukes, S. Power: a radical view. (Basingstoke: Macmillan, 2004) second edition. McAdam, D. Comparative perspectives on social movements: political opportunities, mobilizing structures and cultural frameworks. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996). Mann, M. The sources of social power. Volume 2: The rise of classes and nation- states. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2012) second edition. Olson, M. The logic of collective action: public goods and the theory of groups. (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1974). Skocpol, T. Protecting soldiers and mothers: political origins of social policy in the United States. (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1995) . Smith, A. The ethnic origins of nations. (Oxford: Blackwell, 1986). Tilly, C. The formation of nation-states in Western Europe. (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1975). Chapters: 1,9 Weiss, L. The myth of the powerless state. (Cambridge: Polity, 1998). Barber, B. Fear’s empire: war, terrorism, and democracy. (London: W.W. Norton & Co., 2003). Bauman, Z. Modernity and the Holocaust. (Cambridge: Polity, 1991). Butler, J. Precarious life: the powers of mourning and violence. (London: Verso, 2006). Cohen, S. States of denial: knowing about atrocities and suffering. (Cambridge: Polity, 2001). Devji, F. Landscapes of the jihad: militancy, morality, modernity, crises in world politics. (London: C. Hurst & Co., 2005).Gellately, R. and B. Kiernan (eds) The spectre of genocide: mass murder in historical perspective. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003). Hayner, P. Unspeakable truths: transitional justice and the challenge of truth commissions. (London: Routledge, 2001). Kalyvas, S. N. The logic of violence in civil war. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006). Meierhenrich, J. Genocide: a reader. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2011).Smith, K. Genocide and the Europeans. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press,2010).Tilly, C. The politics of collective violence. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003). Weitz, E. D. A century of genocide: utopias of race and nation. (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2003).Wilkinson, I. Suffering: a sociological introduction. (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2005). 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Swedberg (eds) The sociology of economic life. (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 2001).Guttmann, R. Cybercash: the coming era of electronic money. (Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2004). Ingham, G. The nature of money: new directions in political economy. (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2002).Itoh, M. and C. Lapavitsas Political economy of money and finance. (Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 1998).Knorr-Cetina, K. and A. Preda (eds) The sociology of financial markets. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005). Konings, M. (ed.) The great credit crash. (London: Verso, 2010).Kurtzmann, J. The death of money: how the electronic economy has destabilized the world’s markets and created financial chaos. (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1993) .Lapavitsas, C. The social foundations of markets, money and credit. (London: Routledge, 2005). Lounsbury, M and P. Hirsch Markets on trial: the economic sociology of the US financial crisis. (Bingley: Emerald Group Publishing Ltd, 2011). Richard Swedberg The structure of confidence and the collapse of Lehman Brothers in Lounsbury, M and P. Hirsch Markets on trial: the economic sociology of the US financial crisis. (Bingley: Emerald Group Publishing Ltd, 2011).MacKenzie, D., F. Muniesa and L. Siu Do economists make markets? (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2007). Nee, V. and R. Swedberg (eds) The economic sociology of capitalism. (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2013). Pinch, T. and R. Swedberg (eds) Living in a material world: economic sociology meets science and technology studies. (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2008). Slater, D. and F. Tonkiss Market society: markets and modern social theory. (Cambridge: Polity, 2001).Smelser, N. and R. Swedberg (eds) The handbook of economic sociology. (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2005).Strange, S. Mad money: when markets outgrow governments. (Manchester: University of Manchester Press, 1998. Zelizer, V. The social meaning of money: pin money, paychecks, poor relief and other money. (New York: Basic Books, 1997).Bourdieu, P. Distinction: a social critique of taste. (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1968).Du Gay, P. (ed.) Production of culture, cultures of production. (London: Sage Productions, 1997).Couldry, N. Inside culture: art and class in the American home. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2000).Eagleton, T. The idea of culture. (Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell, 2000).Featherstone, M. and S. Lash (eds) Spaces of culture: city-nation-world. (London: Sage, 2005).Grint, K. The sociology of work. (Cambridge: Polity, 2005) third edition.Hakim, C. Key issues in women’s work: female diversity and the polarisation of women’s employment. (London: Routledge, 2004) second edition.Hannerz, U. Cultural complexity. (New York: Columbia University Press, 1992).Harvey, D. The condition of postmodernity. (Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell, 1991).Jackson, P. and M. Lowe et al. 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