



Sociology 12

Board/Authorized Approved Course

North Okanagan Shuswap	School District 83
Developed By: Erinn Milne	Date Developed: June 2019
School Name: Education Outreach Program	Principal's Name: Mr. Rob MacAulay
Superintendent Approval Date:	Superintendent Signature:
Board/Authority Approval Date:	Board/Authority Chair Signature:
Course: Sociology	Grade Level of Course: 12
Number of Course Credits: 4	Number of Hours of Instruction: 120

Board/Authority Prerequisite(s):

Not Applicable

Special Training, Facilities, or Equipment Required:

Computer as it is an on-line course.

Course Synopsis:

Sociology is the study of people, social life and society. The development of a sociological imagination will enable students to examine how society shapes human actions and beliefs, and how such actions and beliefs in turn shape society.

Goals and Rationale:

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- Develop an understanding of how social change can happen in society.
- Develop the knowledge on the effects of cities, population growth, and urban life on society.
- Develop an understanding of the benefits and effects of sports and entertainment on society
- Develop an understanding of the influence of religion, education, and other organizations on society.

Rationale:

Providing student choice is a key understanding of the new curriculum in BC. This choice needs to go beyond choosing projects or assignments within a course to include choosing entire courses that interest and intrigue students. Through providing a variety of elective courses, students will be able to explore subjects they are passionate about or just curious about. High school students often aren't sure what they want to do after high school. By offering a wide variety of introductory and exploratory courses, students get the opportunity to safely explore the possibilities before committing to a career plan. This course will allow students who are passionate about sociology to dig deeper into the field. It allows them to continue the exploration they may have started in Sociology 11.

Aboriginal Worldviews and Perspectives:

Declaration of First Peoples Principles of Learning:

- Learning is holistic, reflexive, reflective, experiential, and rational.
- Learning involves recognizing the consequences of one's actions.
- Learning is embedded in memory, history, and story.
- Learning involves patience and time.
- Learning requires exploration of one's identity.
- Learning involves recognizing that some knowledge is sacred and only shared with permission and/or certain situations.

Declaration of Aboriginal Worldviews and Perspectives:

- Sociology connects the learner to the stories of other communities and peoples.
- Sociology introduces the learner to the practical applications of the theories and concepts presented.

BIG IDEAS

Functions of family structures, religion and education are integral to a society.

Power and authority structures within a society are evident in the economic and political systems.

Mass media and collective behavior can influence societal expectations and norms.

Location and growth/decline of a population impacts a society and its culture.

Societies change over time.

Learning Standards

Curricular Competencies	Content
<p><i>Students are expected to be able to do the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Investigate the factors that have led to an increase in divorce.• Discuss how sports contribute to socialization into North American culture.• Examine the controversy over violence in the media and how individuals receive messages in the media.• Examine some trends in population growth and the effects that these may have on society and the environment.• Discuss how the culture of North America contributes to environmental problems.• Examine explanations for collective behavior in society.• Discuss how society has changed since the Industrial Revolution. <p>Research and Inquiry Application</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrate effective communication skills.• Apply First Peoples perspectives and knowledge, other ways of knowing, and local knowledge as sources of information.• Recognize and use critical-thinking skills.• Evaluate the reliability of a website and recognize those that are appropriate for use in anthropology.• Demonstrate appropriate professional behavior.	<p><i>Students are expected to know the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• different family arrangements around the world.<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ the different functions that families provide for individuals and society.◦ the patterns in mate selection for marriage.• different types of religious organizations.<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ what functions religion provides for individuals and society.• the relationship between education and social inequality.<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ the growth on online education.• the functions of education in society.• several recent trends in the economy.• the three types of authority.• the differences between totalitarianism, authoritarianism, and democracy.<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ several models of power to explain the political system.• the differences between capitalism and socialism.• how sports reinforce social inequality in society.• the functions that the mass media provide.<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ how the concentration of the media and gatekeeping activities influence what we are exposed to.• the basic concepts used in the study of population.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate respect for individual and cultural differences and recognize the importance of diversity in the workplace. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ several theories of population growth. • environmental racism and how it reinforces social inequality. • some of the factors that led to the development of cities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ urbanization and how it affects society, individuals, and the environment. ○ some of the effects that urban decline and sprawl have on society, cities, and individuals. • social change in society and what causes it. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ how theorists have explained social change. • the forms of collective behavior. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the different categories of social movements and how they change society. ○ why social movements develop and the stages that they go through. • the common characteristics of postmodern societies.
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