

Curriculum Scope & Sequence

Subject/Grade Level: SOCIAL STUDIES / GRADE 11-12

Course: Sociology

Unit	Duration	NJCCCS / Common Core	Transfer Goal(s)	Enduring Understandings	Essential Questions
<i>Introduction to Sociology</i>	2 weeks	NJCCCS: 6.1/12 6.2/12 6.3/12	<p><i>Students will be able to <u>independently</u> use their learning to...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain and apply sociological ideas, theories, and modes of inquiry in the examination of persistent issues and social problems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sociology is the study of the development, structure and functioning of human society. The main theoretical approaches to sociology impact the analysis of various issues in society. Scientific and sociological research methods can be utilized to evaluate society and culture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the sociological approach? How do the main theoretical perspectives in sociology differ in their focus? How does a societal perspective affect norms, beliefs, and values?
<i>The Nature of Culture</i>	4 weeks	NJCCCS: 6.1/12 6.2/12 6.3/12	<p><i>Students will be able to <u>independently</u> use their learning to...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare and analyze societal patterns for preserving and transmitting culture while adapting to environmental or social change. Analyze proposed solutions to current issues from the perspectives of diverse cultural groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elements of culture vary according to the societal norms. Cultures differ according the norms, values, and beliefs within a society. Certain cultural universals exist in all societies and can serve to link different groups and cultures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the basic components of culture and how is culture learned? What effect does culture have on human behavior and interactions? How does culture unite and/or divide? How do cultural universals influence the study of sociology? How are norms, folklore, and talks established and enforced? Why do subcultures emerge within a population?

<i>Agents of Socialization</i>	4 weeks	NJCCCS: 6.1/12 6.2/12 6.3/12	<p><i>Students will be able to <u>independently</u> use their learning to...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the ways family, religion, gender, ethnicity, nationality, socioeconomic status, and other group and cultural influences contribute to the development of a sense of self. Articulate personal connections to social/cultural systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The socialization process is achieved through multiple agents through the course of one's life. Family, religion, gender, ethnicity, nationality, socioeconomic status, and other group and cultural influences contribute to the development of a sense of self. Interaction is the basis for social relationships and statuses. Social inequality exists in every society and culture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the agents of socialization? What are the major components of social structure and how do they affect human interactions? How do rules and norms affect the forming of roles and groups? Why do social inequalities exist in every society? How much of our human characteristics come from nature and how much comes from nurture? How has the role of marginalized groups changed within society over time?
<i>Race & Ethnicity</i>	4 weeks	NJCCCS: 6.1/12 6.2/12 6.3/12	<p><i>Students will be able to <u>independently</u> use their learning to...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify causes of prejudice and demonstrate ways in which legal protections prevent and reduce discrimination. Analyze ways countries and organizations respond to conflicts between forces of unity and forces of diversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stratification is the division of society into classes that have unequal amounts of wealth, power, and prestige. There have been persistent issues throughout history involving the rights, roles, and status of the individual in relation to the general welfare. There are a wide variety of impacts that stereotyping, conformity, acts of altruism, and other behaviors have on individuals and groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the difference between race and ethnicity? How does an individual's status in society influence their values, beliefs, and/or behavior? What has been the growth pattern of racial and ethnic groups and how does the societal response respect or deny rights and liberties? What social conditions lead to social inequality and what are the problems caused by it? What are the possible consequences of discrimination on social stability in a society?

<p><i>Deviance and Social Control</i></p>	<p>3 weeks</p>	<p>NJCCCS: 6.1/12 6.2/12 6.3/12</p>	<p><i>Students will be able to <u>independently</u> use their learning to...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the role of perceptions, attitudes, values, and beliefs in the development of deviant behaviors. • Compare elements, proceedings and decisions related to the criminal justice system and describe alternatives for maintaining order and preventing deviance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deviance can be used to define norms and values. • While against the basic ideas of social control, conflict and crime build stronger societies and generate a stronger sense of norms and values. • Citizenship includes the exercise of personal responsibility and active participation in a democracy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does society define deviance? • What effects can deviant behavior have on a society's stability? • Can any society function completely and justly without crime and conflict? • Can deviance create a stronger society?
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