Sociology 12

Foundational Outcomes

NOVA SCOTIA
NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE

2020–2021

Sociology 12 Foundational Outcomes

Social studies encompass a broad range of disciplines including history, geography, civics, economics, law and sociology. While each discipline follows its own methodologies, all social studies courses aim to help learners develop problem-solving skills, think critically about issues and effectively communicate their findings. To support learners in social studies courses for the 2020-2021 school year, foundational outcomes were selected with an emphasis on relationships and interrelationships, governance, and active citizenship. More broadly, outcomes were selected that would provide opportunities for learners to engage in social studies thinking concepts including significance, perspective, cause and consequence, continuity and change, and patterns and trends. Teachers should exercise professional judgement in relation to the suggested foundational outcomes in order to ensure that learning opportunities are responsive to the needs of their learners.

Students have the opportunity to take Sociology 12 as either an open or an academic course. The specific curriculum outcomes (SCOs) for Sociology 12 as an open course are printed in roman (plain) type. The SCOs for Sociology 12 as an academic course include those printed in roman type (Sociology 12 Open) as well as those printed in italics (for Sociology 12 Academic only).

Unit 1: Sociology: A Social Science

1.1 describe the discipline of sociology as a social science through the examination of selected social issues

- Define social science.
- Define sociology.
- Describe the ways in which sociologists examine the world.

1.2 demonstrate an understanding of major sociological perspectives

- Explore multiple theoretical perspectives and viewpoints used in sociological analyzes (e.g., functionalism, conflict, symbolic interactionism, feminism, post-modern).
- Recognize examples of major perspectives.

1.3 analyze a variety of appropriate sociological research methods

- Describe common sociological research methods.
- Assess the strengths and weaknesses of each method studied.
- Select the research methods most appropriate to given scenarios.

1.4 design and conduct a sociological research project, independently or collaboratively, using methods appropriate to sociology

- Identify stages in the research process.
- Formulate an appropriate research question.
- Construct an appropriate research plan.
- Implement their research plan.
- Communicate the results of their research.
- Evaluate their research process.

Unit 2: Culture: A Shared Human Experience

2.1 demonstrate an understanding of the concept of culture

- Describe various elements of culture (e.g., symbols, language, norms, and values).
- Investigate various theoretical perspectives and viewpoints that attempt to explain culture (e.g., structural functionalism, conflict, symbolic interactionism, feminism and post-modern) as well as cultural materialism and sociobiology.
- Apply these theoretical perspectives to given cultural scenarios.
- Evaluate influences that shape their cultural identity.

2.2 analyze factors related to cultural variation

- Examine factors that contribute to cultural variation.
- Investigate the role of ethnocentrism, cultural relativism, and dominant culture in cultural variation.

2.3 analyze factors related to cultural uniformity

- Examine factors that contribute to cultural uniformity.
- Investigate the role of popular culture in fostering cultural uniformity.
- Examine the concepts of "dominant culture" and "multiculturalism" within the context of Canadian Society.

2.4 investigate the process of cultural change

- Analyze factors that contribute to the process of cultural change.
- Describe the role of cultural lag and cultural diffusion in the process of cultural change.
- Assess society's response to the process of cultural change.

Unit 3: Socialization: The Shaping of Human Behaviour

3.1 explain the process of socialization

- Define socialization.
- Identify various agents of socialization (e.g., media, family, peers, education, religion, work) and describe their role in the socialization process.

3.2 investigate the relationship between socialization and the development of individual personality

- Examine the roles of nature and nurture in the socialization process.
- Analyze major theories of personality development (e.g., Freud's Psychosexual Theory, Erikson's Psychosocial Development, Cooley and Mead's Symbolic Interactionist theories).
- Identify connections between society and the development of self-image and personality.

3.3 investigate the relationship between socialization and the process of human learning

- Evaluate various theories of human learning (e.g., Piaget's Cognitive Development Theory, Erikson`s Psychological Development, Kohlberg's Moral Development Theory, and Gilligan's Theory on Gender and Moral Development.)
- Assess how human learning and socialization influence each other.

3.4 investigate a social issue that serves as a good example of socialization and related concepts

- *Examine the relationship between the process of socialization and the issue.*
- *Assess the relationship between personality development and the issue.*
- *Analyze the relationship between human learning and the issue.*

Unit 4: Social Organization: Living Together as Humans

4.1 describe the role of groups in the organization of human societies

- Identify different types of groups.
- Describe ways in which groups shape human behaviour.
- Investigate the role of groups in the evolution of human societies.

4.2 examine the role of social stratification in the organization of human societies, in relation to gender, race, and socio-economic status

- Define social stratification and its related concepts (i.e., status and role).
- Apply appropriate theories to the concept of social stratification.
- Investigate examples of the relationship between stratification, power, and inequality.

4.3 examine the role of social institutions in the organization of human societies

- Describe the characteristics of a social institution.
- Apply appropriate theories to the concept of social institutions.
- Analyze examples of social institutions, including the family.
- Evaluate the contribution of social institutions to social organization.

4.4 investigate a social issue that serves as a good example of social organization and related concepts

- *Assess the influence of groups on the issue.*
- *Examine aspects of social stratification relevant to the issue.*
- *Investigate the role(s) of relevant social institutions to the issue.*

Unit 5: Social Control: Deviant and Conformist Behaviour

5.1 analyze ways in which societies exercise social control to achieve conformity

- Apply appropriate theories to the concept of conformity.
- Distinguish between formal and informal methods of social control.
- Assess the effectiveness of various methods of social control.
- Investigate the evolution and effectiveness of the modern corrections system.

5.2 investigate deviance as a form of social behaviour

- Define the concept of deviance.
- Compare how diverse cultures define, and respond to, deviance.
- Apply appropriate theories to the concept of deviance.
- Evaluate the positive and negative implications of deviant behaviour in a society.

5.3 investigate the issue of crime as an example of deviant behaviour

- Distinguish between legal and sociological approaches to the study of crime.

- Outline the sociological framework for the classification of crime.
- Describe the social factors that contribute to the occurrence of crime.
- Apply the sociological analysis of crime to current examples of criminal behaviour in Canadian society.