

Sociology 0150  
Notes from 02.09.06  
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Societies change over time- evolutionary process

- progress
- CRITICAL!
- trying to make sense of difference between societies they came across- very racist
- kind of contrasts with his whole approach of empirical evidence as imperative

Modes of Scientific Explanation: (4types)

1. Causal-
  - temporal asymmetry
  - consistency/determinism (necessary v. sufficient determinants)
    - i. taking rabbit's foot to an exam, not studying, and doing well...here, the rabbit's foot is a SUFFICIENT determinant
    - ii. taking rabbit's foot to an exam, studying hard, and doing well, but then once forgetting the rabbit's foot and not doing well...here, the rabbit's foot is a NECCESARY determinant
    - iii. it is both NECCESARY and SUFFICIENT to study for sociology exam but it *may be* NECCESARY to bring rabbit's foot for some people, but alone, it is NOT SUFFICIENT
    - iv. doing well on exam is NECCESARY but not SUFFICIENT to doing well in the class and participating in class is NECCESARY but not SUFFICIENT to doing well in the class...Both are NECESSARY and together SUFFICIENT
  - cause comes **before** effect
  - proximity- has to be *believable chain of events*
2. Structural- describe and explain social order and change and interconnections
  - Logics of institutions and the interconnections (kinship, labor, sexuality, affect)
3. Functional- "logic" and "institutions" are dictated by system of institution needs for the functions they fulfill
  - Public school example: the public schools exist for the FUNCTION of socializing and educating youth.
  - Limits potential for change
  - Explains means by reference to ends= tautology
  - Personified/anthropomorphic- societies don't have needs!
    - i. Something abstract represented as a person
    - ii. Attributing personhood to nonhuman things
    - iii. Thinking of society in metaphorical terms  
(2 types solidarity- organic and mechanical)

- iv. Durkheim critiques functionalism BUT he still uses it...he argues that causal arguments are necessary
- v. Marx functional argument p. 57
- vi. paradigmatic- perfectly expresses logic; typical of approach

#### 4. Intentional-

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#### Division of Labor

##### Big Idea:

- collective consciousness
- solidarity (mechanical v. organic)
- social cohesion
- specialization
- 2 types of societies:
  - traditional (preindustrial)- criminal law, mechanical solidarity, similarities, punitive/responsive (?)
  - industrial (modern)- civil law → responsive/restitutive law, organic solidarity, specialization → cooperation with other people because of interdependence (each organ can only do IT's job and they are interdependent on one another)

##### What does he really mean by solidarity?

- p. 133 (proposition) crime goes against that thing that we agree on
- talks about law because you can't measure solidarity
  
- comparing and contrasting past and present