

Lecture notes - The Emergence of Sociology as an Academic Discipline (Fill ins)

I. Social Thinking BEFORE Sociology became an Academic Discipline:

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ -  
Greece, Rome, China, Middle East
- B. Scientific Methodology - 1400's-1600's
  - 1. Copernicus, Galileo, Newton lead the academic world away from accepting \_\_\_\_\_ of the world and toward scientific methodology.
- C. Enlightenment+ thinking
  - 1. Thomas Hobbes "vs." John Locke debate  
\_\_\_\_\_ in 1600's England;
  - 2. Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau - (\_\_\_\_\_) in 1700's France;
  - 3. Adam Smith late 1700's \_\_\_\_\_ in England;
  - 4. Mary Wollstonecraft \_\_\_\_\_ in 1700's England/France.

II. Social upheaval changes the lives of the masses

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ - The Industrial Revolution & French and American Revolutions
  - 1. \_\_\_\_\_ upheaval - significant portions of the population have entirely new labor opportunities and limitations than generations before them had.
    - a) Opportunities for new economic \_\_\_\_\_
    - b) Failure of long standing economic institutions - \_\_\_\_\_ wealth
    - c) Development of a \_\_\_\_\_
    - d) Wide swings of \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2. \_\_\_\_\_ upheaval - masses of people were displaced. Many were moving to cities in search of work or leaving the farms for lack of work
    - a) Sub-par \_\_\_\_\_: low pay, long, exhausting hours; dangerous work, child labor, repetitive, stagnant "careers"
    - b) Sub-par \_\_\_\_\_: factory or tenement housing instead of ownership, cramped conditions, filth, disease, crime, vice.
  - 3. \_\_\_\_\_ upheaval - changes in the role of religious leadership

a) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_ explanations were being replaced. Authority of religious leadership was being replaced by secular leadership or scientific answers.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ upheaval

- a) Monarchies replaced
- b) Valued rights on individuals (inalienable rights)
- c) Democratic expectations
- d) Exploration and Imperialism force interactions with “new” cultures

Big Question: HOW did the factors above contribute to the need for social analysis, and eventually, the development of Sociology as an academic discipline?