

**Strand 1: History**

Concepts	Skills Processes
Sociology-Scientific Field (SD 1.1) Sociological Perspective vs. Other Social Sciences (SD 1.2) Sociological Theories (SD1.4)	Evidence from Multiple Sources (INQ 9-12.8) Methods of Sociological Research (SD 1.3)

**Strand Understandings:**

- Comparing and contrasting the sociological perspective allows one to determine ways sociology differs from and is similar to other social sciences.
- Evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of major methods of sociological research usually leads to using the best methods for particular types of research.

**Essential/Guiding Questions:**

- When and why was the science of sociology created? (F)
- What are the three perspectives and how do they differ? (F)
- How are the three perspectives used? (C)
- What is the sociological perspective? (F/C)
- How do sociologists determine the best research methods? (C)

**CT Social Studies Framework**

- The values, beliefs, lifestyles, and experiences around people, as well as historic events, help mold people into unique individuals with varied outlooks on life.
- Time often changes human interaction and behavior.

**Unit Enduring Understandings:**

- Using tools such as the three perspectives often help one evaluate or examine the reason society functions the way it does.
- Humans usually become functional members of society through biological nature and socialization as roles change throughout life.

**Overarching Essential Questions:**

- How does using the three perspectives give insight into perspectives, relationships, individuals, society, and social institutions?
- How do the factors of socialization shape humans in positive and negative ways?

**Strand 2: Civics**

Concepts	Skills Processes
Social Institutions and Cultural Change (SD 2.4)	Refine Claims and Counterclaims (INQ 9-12.9)

**Strand Understandings:**

- The assessment of how social institutions and cultures change and evolve offers insight into socialization, structures of social institutions, and components of culture.

**Essential/Guiding Questions:**

- What are the factors of socialization? (F)
- What are the components of culture and how do they impact perceptions? (C)
- How does socialization shape personalities? (C)
- What effects does culture have on human's behavior and interactions? (C)

**Unit Focus:**

Perspectives and Relationships: The Individual in Society

**Concept Lens:**

Theories, Perspectives, Social Institutions

**Strand 3: Economics**

Concepts	Skills Processes
Social Institutions Responding to Social Needs (SD2.3)	Causes of Local, Regional, and Global Problems (INQ 9-12.15)

**Strand Understandings:**

- Social institutions usually respond to social needs.

**Essential/Guiding Questions:**

- How are social statuses and roles both dynamic and static? (F/C)
- How do social institutions respond to social needs? (F/C)
- What are social needs? (F/C)
- Who or what determines social needs? (C)

**Strand 4: Geography**

Concepts	Skills Processes
Components of Culture (SD 2.1) Culture Influences Individuals (SD2.2)	Make Decisions and Take Action (9-12.16-17)

**Strand Understandings:**

- A culture's values, norms, and mores can change over time.
- Analyzing how culture influences individuals offers insight into values, norms, mores, attitudes, and prejudices.

**Essential/Guiding Questions:**

- How do values, norms, and mores shift and change over time and across cultures?(C/P)
- What role does ethnocentrism play in forming racial attitudes and prejudices? (C)

11/27/17

**Strand 1: History**

Concepts	Skills Processes
Common Patterns of Social Inequality (SD 4.1) Responses to Inequality (SD 4.4)	Questions Reflect Issue (INQ 9-12.1)

**Strand Understandings:**

- Understanding common patterns of social inequality allows one to examine power and privilege in society.

**Essential/Guiding Questions:**

- What causes inequality in society? (F/C)
- What role do gender, age, race, and social status play in inequality and equality? (C/P)

**CT Social Studies Framework**

- The values, beliefs, lifestyles, and experiences around us, as well as historic events, help mold people into unique individuals with varied outlooks on life.
- Time often changes human interaction and behavior.

**Unit Enduring Understandings:**

- Unequal access to scarce resources and social rewards usually leads to social stratification
- Many factors influence position in social structure including gender, age, racial background, socioeconomic status and health.
- Even though society tries to limit deviance and crime, they grow out of society.

**Overarching Essential Questions:**

- How and why does society divide or stratify its people?
- How and why do minority groups face prejudice in society?
- Why do people deviate from the norms of society?

**Strand 2: Civics**

Concepts	Skills Processes
Process of Socialization (SD 3.1) Effects of Social Inequality (SD 4.2)	Engaging Source Work (INQ 9-12.4)

**Strand Understandings:**

- Analyzing the effects of social inequality on groups and individuals allows the sociologist to examine wealth, power, prestige, and conflict in society.

**Essential/Guiding Questions:**

- How do wealth, power and prestige perpetuate inequality in society? (C)
- What groups are most affected by social inequality? (F)
- What conflicts can emerge from inequality? (C)
- What role does collective behavior play in how people interact with one another? (C)

**Unit Focus:**  
Diversity, Human Rights, and Social Justice  
**Concept Lens:**  
Stratifications, Inequality, Deviance

**Strand 3: Economics**

Concepts	Skills Processes
Relationship Between Institutions and Social Inequality (SD 4.3)	Causes of Problems (ING 9-12.15)

**Strand Understandings:**

- Social institutions can help or hinder inequality.

**Essential/Guiding Questions:**

- How is power distributed through social institutions? (F)
- What are ways in which groups challenge inequality? (F/C)

**Strand 4: Geography**

Concepts	Skills Processes
Social Construction of Self (SD 3.2) Impact of Life Chances (SD 3.3)	Taking Action Out of School (INQ 9-12.16-17)

**Strand Understandings:**

- The social construction of groups often impacts the life chances of individuals.

**Essential/Guiding Questions:**

- What are ways social policy can respond to inequality? (F)
- How realistic are the possibilities of social mobility? (C)
- What role does deviance play in life chances? (F/C)
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11/27/17