# Sociology Courses

## Spring 2013

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FACULTY

SUSAN A. OSTRANDER, Professor, Interim Chair
Ph.D., Sociology, Case Western Reserve University
Social Inequalities; Wealth, Poverty and Inequality; Gender; Nonprofits and Philanthropy; Civic Engagement; Community Organizing; Qualitative Sociology

PAULA AYMER, Associate Professor
Ph.D., Sociology, Northeastern University
Immigration; Labor Migration; Race and Ethnic Relations; Women and Work; Family; Religion

RYAN CENTNER, Assistant Professor
Ph.D., Sociology, University of California, Berkeley
Urban Sociology; Development; Globalization; Political Sociology; The Built Environment; Latin America, Southern Europe & the Middle East; Qualitative Methods; Contemporary Theory

PAWAN DHINGRA, Professor
Ph.D., Sociology, Cornell University
Immigration; Race and Ethnic Relations; Asian American Studies; Work and Entrepreneurship; Micro-sociology; Sociology of Culture

JAMES G. ENNIS, Associate Professor
Ph.D., Sociology, Harvard University
Social Networks; Theory; American Society; Quantitative Methods; Taste

PAUL JOSEPH, Professor
Ph.D., Sociology, University of California, Berkeley
Sociology of War and Peace; Political Sociology

HELEN MARROW, Assistant Professor
Ph.D., Sociology and Social Policy, Harvard University
Immigration; Race and Ethnic Relations; Social Inequalities and Social Policy; Health; Qualitative Research Methods

SARAH SOBIERAJ, Associate Professor
Ph.D., Sociology, SUNY Albany
Political Sociology; Mass Media; Civil Society and the Public Sphere; Sociology of Culture; Social Movements

ROSEMARY C.R. TAYLOR, Associate Professor
Ph.D., Sociology, University of California-Santa Barbara
Political Sociology; Social Policy; Comparative Study of Health and Disease
This semester, several Sociology courses offer the opportunity to learn outside the classroom. Students learn firsthand about communities by doing field research off campus. By integrating volunteer work with academic accomplishments, students gain valuable insight and experience outside the classroom. The courses listed below are available for the *Sociology Outside the Classroom* experience.

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For more information on this unique experience, please contact the instructor.
Course Descriptions
Spring 2013

Sociology 001: Introduction to Sociology
Pawan Dhingra
Time Block: E+, Monday & Wednesday, 10:30-11:45 AM

Basic concepts for the systematic study of human interaction and social structure. Social groups, categories, and modern complex social systems. Deviance, social change, and system maintenance. Values, norms, socialization, roles, stratification, and institutions. Sociological analysis of selected areas of social life, such as family, religion, large-scale organizations, minority relations, mass communications, and crime.

Sociology 020: Family & Intimate Relationships
Paula Aymer
Time Block: K+, Monday & Wednesday, 4:30-5:45 PM

This course examines various arrangements defined as family in the United States and cross culturally. Diverse family arrangements and the socioeconomic conditions that support them will be studied and compared with ideal type, nuclear family forms that still dominate images of family life in the United States. Concepts and accompanying relations of cohabitation, motherhood, fatherhood, marriage, and the pros and cons of various family forms for specific groups such as poor and immigrant families and gay partners will be studied. The class will examine family distress caused by divorce, death, and family violence.
Sociology 040: Media and Society  
**Staff**  
Time Block: K+, Monday & Wednesday, 4:30-5:45 PM

Social and economic organization of the mass media of communication. Effects on content. Themes of mass culture. Social composition of the audience. Effects of the media on the audience. Topics such as television, films, the press, books, magazines, and advertising.

Sociology 050: Globalization & Social Change  
**Paul Joseph**  
Time Block: E, Monday & Wednesday, 10:30-11:20 AM, **Mandatory Recitation** Friday in either the E or F block

This semester only the course will be co-taught by Professor Paul Joseph, Sociology, Tufts University, and Professor Anand Kumar, Centre for the Study of Social Systems, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. In addition to the issues raised below, the course will develop a more focused comparison of the ways that globalization has affected the United States and India.

This course reviews different theories of globalization and provides a general review of the progress and social problems associated with its development. Several important questions are explored including the following: Is globalization a form of modernization or the spread of capitalism? Is the interconnected world becoming more homogenous, heterogeneous, or some complex combination of each? Considering the history of exchange between different parts of the world, what is actually new about current globalization? Are there new patterns of inequality? Is poverty growing or easing? Is there such a thing as “world culture”? If so, is it a form of “Americanization” or a more democratic synthesis of elements from different parts of the world? What is the impact of globalization on gender and family structure? Along the way, we will explore both the concepts associated with globalization – homogenization, hybridization, fragmentation, marginalization, etc. – and a series of specific issues including the distribution of economic and political power, the role of multinational business, the movement of peoples, cultural flows (Hollywood versus “Bollywood”), the intersection of global and local, the “under side” of globalization (such as drug trafficking, the illicit trade in small arms, and the reemergence of forms of indentured labor), new forms of global media, and the structure of global cities. The course concludes with a consideration of different responses to globalization including cultural and economic nationalism, regionalism, models of reform of the global system (such as those presented at the World Social Forum), and the source of “political will” to enact those reforms.
Sociology 070: Immigration  
Paula Aymer  
Time Block: G+, Monday & Wednesday, 1:30-2:45 PM

The United States as a lens for understanding the movement of people across nation-state boundaries and their settlement in various receiving societies. Why people migrate across international borders; ability of the nation-state to control migration flows; assimilation and incorporation of foreign “outsiders” into American social life; ways that migrants build and sustain lives across international borders; and challenges to two traditional types of membership: race and ethnicity, and citizenship and national belonging.

Sociology 099: Internships in Sociology  
Faculty  
Time Block: Arranged

Sociology Outside the Classroom Opportunity

This course consists of a semester's work in an institutional setting which may be, for example, a government social welfare agency, hospital, or a community organization or action program of some type. Students may make their own arrangements for placement or may receive help from the department, but all placements must be approved by the instructor before the internship is begun. The course grade is based on an evaluation of the student’s work made by the supervisor under whom the work is performed in the field, on at least one substantial tutorial with the instructor, and on a term paper submitted and graded by the instructor.

Prerequisite: Permission of Instructor.
Sociology 102: Qualitative Research Methods
Ryan Centner
Time Block: Arranged, Mondays 4:30-7:00 PM

**Sociology Outside the Classroom Opportunity**

As you have taken your various Sociology courses, you probably have begun to develop some sociological questions of your own. This course is a chance to formulate those questions in a more focused way, and to begin to answer them by doing your own qualitative study. You will conduct in-depth interviews and do observations in a site you will choose on a topic of interest to you. You will gather and analyze qualitative data in systematic ways, and develop conclusions and relate them to research done by other sociologists. These skills will be valuable to you in the future in a wide range of academic study and careers.

**Prerequisite:** Two (2) sociology courses or permission of instructor.

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Sociology 103: Social Theory
James Ennis
Time Block: F+, Tuesday & Thursday, 12:00-1:15 PM

This course surveys the tradition of social theory from the pre-modern period to the present. It traces development from the classical tradition in sociology (Comte, Marx, Weber, Durkheim, Simmel, Mead) to contemporary applications and extensions. It explores the synergy and divergence of social theory and sociological theory; and between scientific (“positivistic”) and interpretive approaches. Some central substantive concerns include:

- Understanding the structure of society, including its basic elements, fundamental conflicts and contradictions among them, and processes that hold the whole together;
- Understanding the stages, process and/or direction of historical change, along with its underlying dynamic, if any;
- Understanding the fundamental nature of the human actor, the degree to which s/he is essentially social or solitary, and the extent to which human nature is intrinsic vs. constructed;
- Understanding the process of communication, interaction, and culture formation;
- Understanding how social structure limits and enables the production of knowledge, in both theoretical and everyday forms (i.e. the “sociology of knowledge”);

In addition, we will consider some strategic issues such as:
- Does theory improve over time, and if so, how?
- How can theory enrich particular empirical investigations, basic and applied?
- Which theories are most generally applicable, and which are more limited in their scope? Is generality a good thing or not?
- Which parts of the classical tradition remain relevant to rapidly changing modern social conditions, and which have been eclipsed?

At the end of this course, you’ll have a solid grounding in the main sources of sociological theory, methodology and topics. You will also have sampled the most important theoretical trends of recent decades, and explored the connections between the two. For seniors, this course provides an opportunity to integrate insights from the classes you have already taken. Sophomores and juniors can develop skills for later courses or independent studies.

**Prerequisite: Sociology 01 or 10.**

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**Sociology 111: Making Social Change Happen: Grassroots Activism and Community Organizing**

*Susan Ostrander*

**Time Block: I+, Monday and Wednesday, 3:00-4:15 PM**

Workers; racial-ethnic groups; women; gays and lesbians; environmental, health, and food activists; immigrants; low-income people; and many other groups in their struggles for social and economic justice have made social change happen by the methods of grassroots activism and community organizing. These methods build power from the bottom up to create solutions to a wide range of local and global problems. In this way of doing social change, previously marginalized and underrepresented people define and address their own issues on their own terms. Trained organizers help to identify and develop indigenous leaders, and build democratically run organizations that institutionalize permanent power for people who have lacked power. Organizing makes it possible for people to improve the conditions of their own lives. We will consider why and how people organize, the limits and possibilities of local and grassroots organizing, and how local and grassroots efforts can connect to larger macro-level social change and to politics. Course requirements include frequent short papers and in-class exercises that apply ideas from reading and class discussion. You will research a problem of your choice, and develop a step-by-step organizing plan to: (a) recruit a grassroots constituency to work on the problem, (b) develop grassroots leaders to lead your effort, (c) define the specific social change you want to achieve, and
(d) design a strategy to achieve that change. There will be several films and guest speakers as well as case examples of organizing campaigns.

**Prerequisite: Sophomore standing or above, Sociology 01 or one other sociology course.**

**Note: Cross-listed as PSJ 111.**

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**Sociology 113: Urban Sociology**  
**Ryan Centner**  
**Time Block: 6, Tuesday, 1:30-4:00 PM**

**Sociology Outside the Classroom Opportunity**

This course covers key phenomena and concepts of social life in cities, but brings these to contemporary life through a transnational comparison of cases that includes much about the US urban experience but also spans beyond that typical, insular focus. Instead, we explore urban structure, connections, and subjectivities only fully comprehensible through perspectives that exceed a domestic, parochial lens. By scrutinizing interrelated processes of industrialization, suburbanization, ghettoization, gentrification, and globalization, we broach topics such as redevelopment, local politics, landscape formation, violence, and rights of belonging in several cases around the world, from Boston to Dubai to São Paulo to Portland to Beijing to London.

**Note:** Students must be prepared to complete several small urban field assignments, off campus over the course of the semester.  
**Prerequisite: Sociology 01 or Architectural Studies major or Urban Studies minor.**

**Sociology 130: Wealth, Poverty and Inequality**  
**Staff**

**Time Block: L+, Tuesday & Thursday, 4:30-5:45 PM**

Socioeconomic class in U.S. with some global comparison. Intersections with race and gender. Social analysis of distribution of economic, social, political resources. Alternative visions and strategies for change. Opportunity for field placements in local community organizations.  
**Prerequisite: One other sociology course, comparable course, or permission of instructor. Note: Crosslisted as PJS 130.**
Sociology 149-01: Homelessness in America  
*Laurie Goldman*  
Time Block: G+, Monday & Wednesday, 1:30-2:45 PM

Social, economic, and political causes of homelessness in the United States and the social institutions involved in addressing them. Social construction of homelessness. Consideration of the multiple and diverse populations of people who are currently homeless. Analysis of housing problems and policies, poverty and welfare policies, mental health and substance abuse issues, and economic and employment concerns as they relate to homelessness. Volunteer work at shelters and organizations addressing homelessness required.  
**Note:** Crosslisted as UEP 181-01.

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Sociology 149-06: Sociology of Deviance  
*Katherine Vecitis*  
Time Block: G+, Monday & Wednesday, 1:30-2:45 PM

This course examines the social construction of deviance in the United States, the processes of acquiring a deviant identity and managing deviant stigma, and the social organization of deviant acts, lifestyles, relationships, and careers. The overall goal of this course is to introduce and explore the concept of deviance, the methods by which sociologists learn about it, its theoretical underpinnings, and its causes and consequences. We will ask ourselves, “What constitutes deviance? How can we define it? Why do we define it in this way? Who defines it? Why does it exist? What are the consequences of deviance?” It will be easy to fall into discussions of criminal behavior but remember this: the violation of law is only one type of deviance. While discussions of criminal behavior are certainly important and relevant, we cannot understand the violation of law without first, or simultaneously, understanding the violation of social norms. As such, we will focus more so on understanding the power of social norms in governing (or controlling) people and their behavior, beliefs, lifestyles, and identities.
Sociology 149-07: Sexuality and Society
Brett Nava-Coulter
Time Block: J+, Tuesday & Thursday, 3:00-4:15 PM

Sexuality is fundamental to the cultural, economic, political, and social organization of all societies. This course considers the social determinants of sexuality. It examines the theoretical and methodological approaches used in sociological studies of sexuality including analyses of sexual meanings and identities, practices and behaviors, power and politics, and morality and social control. Issues may include social identities and relationships in regard to public policy.

Sociology 149-09: Mental Health and Illness
Caitlin Slodden
Time Block: F+, Tuesday & Thursday, 12:00-1:15 PM

This class will explore the various social aspects of mental health and illness in American society, beginning with the ways in which mental illness has been conceptualized and treated throughout history. Course topics include the correlates of mental disorder (class, culture, marital status, etc), the experience of living with mental illness, the social response to mental illness, mental health systems, issues of medicalization and the role of the pharmaceutical industry, and the globalization of American Psychiatry.

Sociology 149-10: Work and Occupations
Caitlin Slodden
Time Block: D+, Tuesday & Thursday 10:30-11:45 AM

Work plays an integral part of our daily lives, but often people only consider it as an economic exchange for goods and/or services. This class will take seriously the notion that work is an important social institution that influences people’s life chances and shapes their identity. This class is intended to be an introduction to the intersection of work and various other social structures, paying particular attention to the relationship between work and inequality. Throughout the course, we will explore work and occupations with both a macro and a micro level of analysis, giving students the tools to understand major trends and shifts in the American economy since the Industrial Revolution.
Sociology 149-11: Crime, Justice and Media  
Katherine Vecitis  
Time Block: D+, Tuesday & Thursday, 10:30-11:45 AM

This course will examine the interrelationship between the mass media, crime and criminal justice. Some topics to be covered: media and the social construction of crime and criminal justice, crime and justice in the entertainment and news media, media effects on attitudes toward crime and justice, media as a cause of crime, media-based anti-crime efforts, news media and the courts, and the use of media technology in the judicial system and law enforcement. Throughout the semester, we will analyze the media’s relationship to criminological theories as well as to criminal justice policies and practices.

Sociology 181: Seminar: War, Peace, State & Society  
Paul Joseph  
Time Block: 10, Monday, 6:30-9:00 PM

An advanced seminar which explores the organization of war and peace as social processes. The first part of the course consists of close reading and discussion of important texts and case studies such as Michael Mann’s Dark Side of Democracy, Steven Pinker’s The Better Angels of our Nature, the effectiveness of nonviolent oppositional movements, the varied impacts of military bases, and the cultural impact of nuclear weapons. The second part involves guided research and student presentations into specific areas of interest including the role of gender in war and peace making, public opinion, Pentagon politics, cultural militarism, peace movements, the changing nature of war, whistle blowing, nonviolent alternatives, memory politics, military training, the role of women in the armed forces, media coverage including photojournalism, and the debate over the meaning of security, reconciliation and other forms of recovery from organized violence. Students are invited to explore other areas of interest. Comparisons between the U.S. and other countries on any of these topics are welcome. The course presumes prior introduction to the relevant topics and is limited to fifteen students. The three requirements are active participation, a class presentation, and a research paper.  
Prerequisites: SOC/PJS 120 or instructor’s permission. E-mail to paul.joseph@tufts.edu
Sociology 188-03: Seminar: Culture and Inequality  
*Pawan Dhingra*  
Time Block: 7, Wednesday, 1:30-4:00 PM

The kinds of music people prefer, the ways they dress, their discourses around "proper" feminine behavior, and the like help explain how groups create and challenge hierarchies between one another. Much of the social and economic inequality between groups takes place through the cultural realm. How groups are read culturally and how they interact with others is key to the social construction of group differences and hierarchies. This course examines how inequality is shaped by the symbolic boundaries groups draw between one another and the interpretations groups make of other groups. The course examines how everyday cultural practices and ideologies relate to individuals' structural and cultural surroundings, such as residential segregation, dominant stereotypes of minority groups, and the like. This course will focus on racial, gender, and sexuality hierarchies. The coursework will culminate in a research paper.  
**Note: Crosslisted as American Studies 180-04.**

Sociology 188-06: Seminar: Art and Artists: Sociological Perspectives  
*James Ennis*  
Time Block: J+, Tuesday & Thursday, 3:00-4:15 PM

This course examines social influences on the making, reception and development of art, including painting, music, dance, literature and other forms. Topics include: artists' roles, careers and identities; networks, markets and the art world; institutions such as museums, galleries and art schools; styles, genres, innovation and censorship. Historical comparisons and contrasts will be made with other cultural forms.
**Sociology 198: Independent Study**

*Faculty*

*Time Block: Arranged*

Open to properly qualified advanced students through consultation with a member of the faculty. Credit as arranged.

**Prerequisite:** Permission of instructor.

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**Sociology 199: Senior Honors Thesis**

*Faculty*

*Time Block: Arranged*

If you are a sociology major who has been on the dean’s list, you may be eligible to do an honors thesis in sociology. Please discuss this with your advisor, after you have read the section on “Thesis Honors” in the Tufts bulletin.

**NOTE:** Prerequisite: Permission of instructor.
# Tentative Course Offerings

## Fall 2013

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<td>Soc 149-08</td>
<td>Political Sociology</td>
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<td>Soc 110</td>
<td>Racial and Ethnic Minorities</td>
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<td>Soc 143</td>
<td>Sociology of Religion</td>
<td>Aymer</td>
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<td>Soc 180</td>
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<td>Soc 186</td>
<td>Seminar in International Health Policy</td>
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More courses to be announced. Likely courses to include Social Movements, Medical Sociology and more.

The Department of Sociology Website may be found at:

[http://ase.tufts.edu/sociology](http://ase.tufts.edu/sociology)
Sociology Major Requirements

Ten courses in the department (of which at least six must be taken at Tufts’ Medford/Somerville campus), including:
1 introductory overview of the discipline (Sociology 001),
1 course in quantitative methods (Sociology 101),
1 course in qualitative methods (Sociology 102),
1 course in sociological theory (Sociology 103),
and six (6) additional courses in sociology, including at least 1 seminar numbered 180 or above. At least two of the core courses (Sociology 1, 101, 102, 103) must be taken within the department.

The Sociology Major Checklist may be found here: http://ase.tufts.edu/sociology/documents/checklistMajor.pdf

Sociology Minor Requirements

Classes of 2013 and beyond must use this set of courses. Students are advised to declare the minor before junior year. No classes may be taken pass-fail.

- Soc 1 or Soc 10; and,
- Soc 101 or Soc 102; and,
- Soc 103; and,
- three elective courses.

Minor Declaration and Completion Forms can be accessed here: http://ase.tufts.edu/sociology/documents/minorConcentrationDeclarationAndChecklist.pdf
Sociology Clusters:

1. Media, Culture, & and Society
2. Social Inequalities & Social Change
3. Globalization, Transnationalism, & Immigration

Reasons to choose a cluster:

- Specialize in an area of interest within Sociology;
- See more connections among the courses you are taking for your major;
- Study an area in depth (and perhaps develop a related Senior Honors Thesis);
- Get to know other Sociology majors within your cluster;
- Build your resume for a future career within a particular specialization.

Three clusters are offered along with the existing general Sociology major. If you choose a cluster, four of your five Sociology electives must be drawn from the approved Cluster Lists below.

Whether you choose the general Sociology major or one of the clusters, you will:
- Take a total of 10 Sociology courses (six of which must be taken at Tufts Medford-Somerville campus); and,
- take 4 core courses (at least 2 of which must be taken in our department which include:
  - Soc. 01 - Introduction to Sociology;
  - Soc. 101 - Quantitative Methods;
  - Soc. 102 - Qualitative Methods in Action;
  - Soc. 103 - Social Theory;
  - 6 electives.

**To declare a cluster option, please fill out the form online, have your advisor sign it, and then turn it into Eaton 102B, http://ase.tufts.edu/sociology/documents/declarationOfCluster.pdf, presently, there is no transcript notation available for the cluster. We suggest you list your cluster on your resume after your Major, e.g. “Specialized in the study of Social Inequalities and Social Change.”**
The study of societies as spaces, in which shared meanings are constructed, circulated, and contested reaches back to Max Weber and Emile Durkheim. Today, cultural sociologists explore the ways in which meanings are established and transformed in settings ranging from restaurant kitchens to social movement organizations, but it is impossible to understand fully shared meanings in a contemporary context without studying the mass media and their increasingly prominent role in society. Some sociologists examine the way the media express and question shared meanings, while others focus on the media as tools of power that benefit some and disadvantage others. Still others look at the role of media in human interaction and community building.

While sociologists are profoundly interested in the structural and material conditions that shape social life (e.g., the economy, political policies, and level of education), we are equally aware that the ways in which people understand the world shape their behavior. In the study of race, for example, it is the elaborate system of meaning attached to people of different races that renders these differences so deeply consequential. What’s more, while each individual interprets the world and actively “makes meaning,” shared meanings (e.g., values, norms, symbols, and beliefs) serve both as glue that allows us to interact in meaningful ways and as critical sites of conflict. The Barbie doll, for example, is a toy of contention, precisely because of the diverging meanings that we attach to it. For some she represents nostalgia and wholesomeness, while for others she symbolizes a narrow conception of female beauty.

Sociology majors who take the cluster of courses grouped as Media, Culture, and Society will learn to question and reflect on the media and their content and become more than passive consumers of what they see and hear. How do the news media construct a story? What stories don’t they present, and why? To what extent is what we “know” from our exposure to the media inconsistent with what sociological research has found? How does media content affect our attitudes and behavior, and how do our attitudes and behavior influence media content?

Take four of the following courses:

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<th>Course Code</th>
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The study of inequalities and social change to address inequalities has historically been a core field of study in the discipline of Sociology. Nineteenth century social theorists Karl Marx, Max Weber, and Emile Durkheim, among others, developed foundational concepts and analytical frameworks that influence to this day the study of inequalities and social change. Current emphases are inequalities of race, ethnicity, and related issues of immigration, plus inequalities of socio-economic class, and gender. The United States and many other parts of the world presently face historic levels of inequality in wealth and income, education, and political and civic participation. These historic levels have wide-ranging effects on health, poverty, mobility, crime, family structure, work and unemployment, and urban and residential segregation.

Social change to address inequalities focuses on re-structuring societal institutions to distribute resources, power, and division of labor in more equitable ways. Social change may also incorporate cultural changes in social norms, values, and forms of patterned interactions between and among individuals and social groups consistent with greater amounts of social inequality. Methods of social change include social movements and other forms of social and political activism in local communities, nationally, and globally. Social change also includes advocacy and social reform activities carried out by nongovernmental nonprofit organizations, plus public (governmental) policy analysis and reform.

While it is likely that every Sociology course gives some attention to these important issues, the study of social inequalities – sometimes called social stratification – and the various kinds of social change to address inequalities are also themselves identifiable areas of study.

Take four of the following courses:
Sociology 10 American Society
Sociology 20 Families and Intimate Relationships
Sociology 30 Sex and Gender in Society
Sociology 50 Globalization and Social Change
Sociology 70 Immigration
Sociology 110 Racial and Ethnic Minorities
Sociology 111 Making Social Change Happen
Sociology 113 Urban Sociology
Sociology 130 Wealth, Poverty, and Inequality
Sociology 135 Social Movements
Sociology 141 Medical Sociology
Sociology 145 Social Policy in America
Sociology 149-02 Sociology of Taste
Sociology 149-05 Consumers & Consumerism
Sociology 149-08 Political Sociology
Sociology 184 Nonprofits, States, and Markets
Sociology 187 Immigrant Children
Sociology 188-02 Seminar: AIDS: Social Origins and Global Consequences
Sociology 188-03 Seminar: Culture and Inequality
Sociology 189 Seminar in Social Policy
Sociology 190 Seminar: Immigration: Public Opinion, Politics & Media
Sociology 198 Directed Research
Early social thinkers such as Karl Marx and Emile Durkheim recognized that national societies influence one another and that global connections and processes affect social upheaval, policy outcomes, and the movement of people from one place to another. Nearly a century ago, the Chicago School of Sociology illuminated immigrants’ experiences and in doing so contributed to our understanding of social cohesion and adaptation; today, this inquiry is more robust than ever.

While globalization, transnationalism, and immigration have long been important phenomena for sociologists, recent changes—including the worldwide break with Keynesian national economic management in the 1970s, the end of the Cold War in 1989, the terrorist attacks of 2001, and myriad technological advances—have transformed the global social landscape. Using diverse theories and methods, sociologists have expanded our understanding of globalization, transnationalism, and immigration and the many ways these multifaceted phenomena continue to reshape social conditions close to home and in distant locales.

The Globalization, Transnationalism, and Immigration cluster examines U.S. society in the context of its interaction with the rest of the world. Students will examine transnational connections that complement, interact with, and transform societies and the dynamics of human movement, settlement, and adaptation across and within national borders. Courses showcase factors that initiate and sustain migration flows; hybrid identities that emerge as people become transnational and locate themselves in new imagined or real communities; the internationalization of practices related to war, religion, finance, and health; and transformations of the nation-state.

Take four of the following courses:

Sociology 20  Family and Intimate Relationships
Sociology 50  Globalization and Social Change
Sociology 70  Immigration
Sociology 108  Epipemics
Sociology 113  Urban Sociology
Sociology 120  Sociology of War and Peace
Sociology 135  Social Movements
Sociology 143  Sociology of Religion
Sociology 180  Cities of the Global South
Sociology 181  Seminar on War, Peace, State, and Society
Sociology 183  Seminar: Transnational Communities
Sociology 186  Seminar in International Health Policy
Sociology 187  Seminar: Immigrant Children
Sociology 188-02 Seminar: AIDS: Social Origins and Global Consequences
Sociology 190  Seminar: Immigration: Public Opinion, Politics & Media
Sociology 198  Directed Research
Sociology 199  Senior Honors Thesis