

#### Fall 2016 Course Schedule

| TIN   | LOCATION   | DAYS   | INSTRUCTOR  | COURSE TITLE   | NO.                  |  |  |
|---|--|--|---|--|----------------------|--|--|
| 3:30-4:50 P   | Library 5722   | TTh  | Gary Fine   | First-Year Seminar   | 101-6                |  |  |
| by historians, and ho<br>imples, but the historic<br>plvement of our founde   | cted by the public and<br>se will be American exc<br>western about the inv   | ons are constru<br>cus for this cour<br>overed at North  | spose incoming students to the basic appr<br>n particular, we examine how reputation<br>come to be understood. Our primary focu-<br>sent. Given the controversy recently unco<br>the most significant genocide of native p  | This freshman seminar is designed to<br>to understanding historical memory<br>scandals (including contemporary on<br>range will be broad, covering 1700-p  | Sec. 20              |  |  |
| 2:00-3:20 P   | Harris L05   | MW   | Christine Percheski   | First-Year Seminar   | .01-6                |  |  |
|   |  |  |   | American Families After the Sexu<br>Revolution   | Sec.21               |  |  |
| We will discuss chang<br>eir relationships. We w  | romantic relationships.<br>uration and types of th   | iage and other<br>ners, and the a  | d why American families have changed<br>s writing-intensive course will be on marrie<br>partner, the characteristics of their partre<br>the individuals involved and for the broc   | families and family life, the focus of t<br>in the ways that people find a roman   |                      |  |  |
| 11:00-12:20 P   | Harris L04   | MW   | Karrie Snyder   | First-Year Seminar<br>Teens, Tweens and Adolescents  | <b>01-6</b><br>ec.22 |  |  |
| as tween, teenager, and the tween teenager, and the media shap  | ated with youth (such<br>'e will also think abou   | e stages associ<br>onger today.  W   | f young people today and how the experie<br>e will also spend time looking at how life<br>d why the road to adulthood is often lor  | status, gender, and race/ethnicity.<br>emerging adulthood) have evolved o  |                      |  |  |
| erational interactions  |  | -  | ow young people use social meald. Fin<br>tions (including Baby Boomers and Gener  | societal views of young people and<br>(Millennials) compare to earlier gene<br>home, in school, and in the workplace   |                      |  |  |
| erational interactions<br>1:00-1:50 P   |  | eration X) and v   |   | (Millennials) compare to earlier gene  | .10-0                |  |  |
| <b>1:00-1:50 P</b><br>s) that influence how w<br>ag and testing theorie<br>cations, etc.) as enablin<br>gination" to examine to<br>mindividual motives an   | ve will look at interger<br>Leverone Aud<br>beyond our awarenes<br>tic approach to buildii<br>dship networks, organi<br>your "sociological ima<br>e the results of strictly  | eration X) and w<br>MWF<br>ntrol (and ofter<br>into a systema<br>(families, frien<br>ciologist - to use<br>rst appear to b   | tions (including Baby Boomers and Gener<br>Craig Rawlings<br>there are forces at work beyond our con<br>turned this philosophical speculation in<br>structure and dynamics of social groups<br>is course, you will learn to think like a soci<br>ad behaviors, many of which may at firs<br>overview of the theories and methods use  | <ul> <li>(Millennials) compare to earlier gene<br/>home, in school, and in the workplace</li> <li>Intro to Sociology</li> <li>Sociology emerges from the hunch th<br/>think, feel, and act. Sociologists ha<br/>Sociological explanations center on the<br/>and constraining human behavior. In<br/>social nature of a number of issues</li> </ul>   |                      |  |  |
| <b>1:00-1:50 P</b><br>s) that influence how w<br>ag and testing theorie<br>cations, etc.) as enablin<br>gination" to examine to<br>mindividual motives an   | ve will look at interger<br>Leverone Aud<br>beyond our awarenes<br>tic approach to buildii<br>dship networks, organi<br>your "sociological ima<br>e the results of strictly  | eration X) and w<br>MWF<br>ntrol (and ofter<br>into a systema<br>(families, frien<br>ciologist - to use<br>rst appear to b   | tions (including Baby Boomers and Gener<br>Craig Rawlings<br>there are forces at work beyond our con<br>turned this philosophical speculation in<br>structure and dynamics of social groups<br>is course, you will learn to think like a soci<br>ad behaviors, many of which may at firs<br>overview of the theories and methods use  | (Millennials) compare to earlier gene<br>home, in school, and in the workplace<br>Intro to Sociology<br>Sociology emerges from the hunch th<br>think, feel, and act. Sociologists ha<br>Sociological explanations center on th<br>and constraining human behavior. In<br>social nature of a number of issues<br>personal choices. You will get a broad<br>of important phenomena, including g<br>Law & Society   | 206-0                |  |  |
| 1:00-1:50 P<br>s) that influence how w<br>ing and testing theories<br>ations, etc.) as enabling<br>gination" to examine the<br>individual motives and<br>lied across a wide rang<br>9:30-10:50 A<br>to day lives in countle<br>nce approach. As one<br>course will borrow fro<br>science, critical studies<br>ttention to internation<br>social change; as well | ve will look at interger<br>Leverone Aud<br>beyond our awareness<br>tic approach to buildii<br>dship networks, organi<br>your "sociological ima<br>e the results of strictly<br>and how these are app<br>Leverone Aud<br>ns. Law shapes our day<br>rdisciplinary social scie<br>yers." Accordingly, this<br>thropology, political so<br>intext (but with some c<br>al control; law's role in | eration X) and w<br>MWF<br>ntrol (and ofter<br>into a systema<br>(families, frien<br>ciologist - to use<br>rst appear to b<br>ed in sociology<br>TTh<br>rosecutes citize<br>to leave to law<br>s sociology, ar<br>he American co<br>le law and socio | tions (including Baby Boomers and Gener<br>Craig Rawlings<br>there are forces at work beyond our con<br>turned this philosophical speculation in<br>structure and dynamics of social groups<br>is course, you will learn to think like a soci<br>ad behaviors, many of which may at firs<br>overview of the theories and methods use<br>der, race, inequality, and education.   | <ul> <li>(Millennials) compare to earlier generation for the school, and in the workplace</li> <li>Intro to Sociology</li> <li>Sociology emerges from the hunch the think, feel, and act. Sociologists has Sociological explanations center on the and constraining human behavior. In social nature of a number of issues personal choices. You will get a broad of important phenomena, including generations are examines the connect the founders of the Law and Society several theoretical, disciplinary, and psychology) in order to explore the social wand global human rights efforts).</li> </ul> | Sec. 20              |  |  |
| 1:00-1:50 P<br>s) that influence how w<br>ing and testing theories<br>ations, etc.) as enabling<br>gination" to examine the<br>individual motives and<br>lied across a wide rang<br>9:30-10:50 A<br>to day lives in countle<br>nce approach. As one<br>course will borrow fro<br>science, critical studies<br>ttention to internation<br>social change; as well | ve will look at interger<br>Leverone Aud<br>beyond our awareness<br>tic approach to buildii<br>dship networks, organi<br>your "sociological ima<br>e the results of strictly<br>and how these are app<br>Leverone Aud<br>ns. Law shapes our day<br>rdisciplinary social scie<br>yers." Accordingly, this<br>thropology, political so<br>intext (but with some c<br>al control; law's role in | eration X) and w<br>MWF<br>ntrol (and ofter<br>into a systema<br>(families, frien<br>ciologist - to use<br>rst appear to b<br>ed in sociology<br>TTh<br>rosecutes citize<br>to leave to law<br>s sociology, ar<br>he American co<br>le law and socio | tions (including Baby Boomers and Gener<br>Craig Rawlings<br>there are forces at work beyond our con<br>turned this philosophical speculation in<br>structure and dynamics of social groups<br>is course, you will learn to think like a soci<br>ad behaviors, many of which may at firs<br>overview of the theories and methods use<br>der, race, inequality, and education.<br>Laura Beth Nielsen<br>hits, enables, legitimates, protects, and pro-<br>tions and relationships of law and society<br>ovement observed, "law is too important to<br>interdisciplinary perspectives (such as<br>ology of law and law's role primarily in the<br>the thematic topics to be discussed include | <ul> <li>(Millennials) compare to earlier generation for the school, and in the workplace</li> <li>Intro to Sociology</li> <li>Sociology emerges from the hunch the think, feel, and act. Sociologists has Sociological explanations center on the and constraining human behavior. In social nature of a number of issues personal choices. You will get a broad of important phenomena, including generations are examines the connect the founders of the Law and Society several theoretical, disciplinary, and psychology) in order to explore the social wand global human rights efforts).</li> </ul> | Sec. 20              |  |  |



#### Fall 2016 Course Schedule

| <b>NO.</b><br>208-0<br>Sec. 20 | COURSE TITLE<br>Race & Society<br>This class will explore the nature of race in an eff<br>in American society. Close attention will be paid a<br>nature of racial conflict and major efforts to comb   | to the relationship between race,   | <b>TTh</b><br>race is. It see  |  |  |
|--------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| <b>212-0</b><br>Sec. 20        | Environment & Society<br>Combined with Enviro Pol 212-0-1<br>Overview of the interactions between societies a<br>and oil spills, and possible solutions, and the roles   |   |  |  |  |
| <b>232-0</b><br>Sec. 20        | Sexuality & Society<br>Combined with Gender St 232-0-20<br>Examination of the role of sexuality in the cultur<br>sexual migration, LGBT social movements, and mo   | Aaron Norton  | <b>MW</b><br>ial organizati  | Fisk 217   | 2:00-3:20 PM<br>. Sex work, sex tourism,   |
| <b>301-0</b><br>Sec. 20        | The City: Urbanization & Urbanism<br>Learn different sociological theories about cities<br>physical ecology of cities, political economy of a<br>control, and planning for the future.   | -   |  | •  | •  |
| <b>302-0</b><br>Sec. 20        | <b>Sociology of Organizations</b><br>Most of our waking hours are spent participating<br>prisons. We generally begin our lives in hospitals<br>Northwestern - go Cats!), we also avoid others<br>common? How to they shape who we get to kno<br>begin to answer these questions using three main<br>approaches - that pull together the aspects of or<br>the quarter, you will be able to think analytically<br>enable you to think about how you might better s | s, and often end our days in nur<br>like plague (e.g. the DMV). But<br>w, how we get ahead or fall beh<br>n theoretical frameworks - somet<br>ganizations in coherent approac<br>about organizations from these | sing homes.<br>where do oi<br>ind? Why do<br>times referred<br>ches with diff<br>different and | While we want to join s<br>rganizations come from<br>organizations change o<br>d to as "rational," "natur<br>erent emphases and im | some organizations (e.g.<br>? What do they have in<br>r fail to change? We will<br>ral," and "open" systems<br>plications. By the end of |
| <b>306-0</b><br>Sec. 20        | Sociological Theory<br>This course seeks to provide a thorough unders<br>foundational for sociological analysis: Emile Dur<br>explore each thinker's major concepts, the larg<br>proposes to analyze the social world.   | kheim (1858-1917), Karl Marx (1   | 1818-1883), d  | and Max Weber (1864-1  | 920). Class sessions will  |
| <b>321-0</b><br>Sec. 20        | Numbers, Identity, and Modernity<br>Our world is awash in numbers. In this class we<br>the particular kinds of authority we grant to num<br>and sexuality, this class will examine what promp<br>they measure, how they inform our ethics, and ho  | bers. Using a range of examples<br>ts people to produce numbers, w  | including the<br>vhat causes t   | e SAT, college rankings, o<br>hem to spread, how the   | and statistics about race  |
| <b>325-0</b><br>Sec. 20        | <b>Global &amp; Local Inequalities</b><br>Sociology of Inequality: Inequalities in economic<br>race. Contemporary U.S. focus but also historical   | -   |  | <b>Locy 111</b><br>h, politics, social policy,   | 5:00-6:20 PM<br>the family, gender, and  |



#### Fall 2016 Course Schedule

| NO.                     | COURSE TITLE  | INSTRUCTOR   |   | LOCATION  | TIME   |  |
|-------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| NO.<br>327-0            | Youth & Society   | Karrie Snyder  | MW  | Swift 107   | 2:00-3:20 PM   |  |
| Sec. 20                 | The course will be a critical examination of ho<br>historical conceptions of childhood and add<br>institutions such as the economy, religion, ar<br>being children, kids, teens, and so forth in a po<br>children and teenagers and ask how these r<br>childhood itself has been viewed as a social pr<br>many social concerns (such as teen pregnan<br>children and young people need to be protect<br>for the course will be how adolescents make<br>changed over time - particularly over the last s   | w "childhood" and "adolescence" h<br>olescence have evolved and how<br>nd politics. We will also look at th<br>articular time and place. As a class,<br>representations have reflected and<br>roblem. Children and adolescents a<br>cy, suicide, and bullying). But also<br>ed (such as calls to end child labor<br>the transition to adulthood social | nave been defir<br>these definition<br>lives of child<br>we will also be<br>d shaped how<br>and their behav<br>many social p<br>and the "miss | ned in the U.S. We will con<br>ons have been shaped<br>Iren themselves and how<br>e very critical of cultural of<br>society views youth. We<br>vior have often been cons<br>problems arise because of<br>ing child" awareness mov | nsider how modern and<br>by societal forces and<br>r individuals experience<br>and media portrayals of<br>e will also look at how<br>idered to be the root of<br>of society's feeling that<br>vement). The final topic |  |
| <b>336-0</b><br>Sec. 20 | Climate Change, Policy, & Society<br>Combined w/EPC 336-0-1<br>Social scientists have long been interested in<br>intersects with social class. For example, early<br>and occupational outcomes later in life. Th<br>emphasis on gender and sexuality. We will<br>communities and practices reflect social class   | life exposure to cultural goods ass<br>is course considers the profound<br>explore the way that socioecon  | sociated with th<br>intersection be   | he elite classes is though<br>etween social class and   | t to influence education culture, with a special   |  |
| <b>345-0</b><br>Sec. 20 |   |  |   |   |  |  |
| <b>356-0</b><br>Sec. 20 | Sociology of Gender<br>Social Movements, Political Participatior<br>and Policy  | Ann Orloff<br>n,   | TTh   | Annenberg 101   | 3:30-4:50 PM   |  |
|                         | In this class, we will investigate how gender - as a set of relations, identities and cultural schemas shapes politics, including political participation and representation, the formation of social movements (e.g., the feminist and anti-ERA movements), and social policy, as well as how, in turn, political institutions and policy shape gender. We aim to understand gendered politics and policy from both "top down" and "bottom up" perspectives. And we will take advantage of the fact that we are in the middle of a Presidential election to examine gendered politics in the contemporary United States. |  |   |   |  |  |
| 276-0                   | Topics in Sociological Applysis   | Pohort Broup   | N/1\A/  | University 101  | 2.20 A.EO DM   |  |

### 376-0Topics in Sociological AnalysisRobert BraunMWUniversity 1013:30-4:50 PMSoc. 20Understanding Generatide

#### Sec.20 Understanding Genocide

In this course we will examine one of the most destructive, evil and perplexing phenomena haunting society: genocide - i.e., the on a large scale organized exclusion and killing of populations defined by race, ethnicity, nationality or religion. In the first section of this course students will be introduced to ideational, rational and psychological explanations of genocide. We will focus on theories at three different levels. First, we will look at how national and international processes such as modernization and political leadership cause genocide (macro level). Second, we will look at why individuals decide to participate in or condone mass killings (micro level). Third, we will look at what role subnational groups such as religious communities play (meso level). In the second part of this course, we will assess the validity of different explanations through the comparative study of three particular cases: the Holocaust, the Armenian Genocide and Rwanda. Students will explore a fourth case on their own. We will end the course with a discussion on foreign intervention. Upon completing the course, students will not only be acquainted with the main types of explanations offered for genocide, but they will also be able to evaluate the evidence supporting the various explanations.



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| NO.    | COURSE TITLE   | INSTRUCTOR  | DAYS  | LOCATION  | TIME  |
|--------|--|---|---|---|---|
| 376-0  | Topics in Sociological Analysis  | Wendy Espeland  | TTh   | Locy 214  | 11:00-12:20 PM  |
| Sec.21 | Politics of Scarcity   |   |   |   |   |
|        | Is scarcity ever natural? Or is it an inevitable by-pro-<br>society? What are the conditions that produce, dist<br>abundance? What are the cultural and historical<br>confronting scarcity? These are some of the questic<br>healthcare in countries and communities around the<br>world can learn from the developing world about co  | ribute, and mediate scarcity locally<br>effects of scarcity? When and to<br>ons that will animate this class as<br>e world. Topics include: the effects | v, nationa<br>whom is<br>we examin<br>of gender | ly and globally? How<br>scarcity invisible? W<br>ne scarcity in the distri<br>r, race, ethnicity on sco | does scarcity interact with<br>hich policies work best in<br>ibution of water, food and<br>arcity; what the developed |
| 376-0  | Topics in Sociological Analysis  | Albert Hunter   | TTh   | University 101  | 2:00-3:20 PM  |
| Sec.22 | Utopian Communities  |   |   | -   |   |
|        | Utopian thought has a long history in Western thought as different writers have attempted to define the ideal community from Plato's Republic through Thomas More 's first coining of "Utopia" (nowhere) as an ideal community in the Sixteenth century. Often Utopias were defined as counter critiques of existing social arrangements and at times people attempted to create and live in communities based on their ideals In this course we will explore fictional and real utopian communities in each of three broad historical periodspreindustrial, industrial, and post-industrial. We will use these cases as critical analyses of existing societies highlighting the social problems of their dayissues such as inequalities of wealth and power, individual versus collective priorities, family structure and socialization, sexual relations and gender roles, defining and dealing with deviants, and social control, education, work and leisure, among others. We will explore in detail the founding, the dynamics, and the fates of attempts to live in real utopian communities. We will conclude with a consideration of the role of utopian thought in contemporary society. |   |   |   |   |

**398-1**Senior Research SeminarAnthony ChenMParkes 2229:00-11:50 AMSec.20This is the first class in a two-class sequence leading to the completion of a senior thesis in sociology. In this quarter, you will identify and<br/>motivate a meaningful sociological research question; develop a research design and empirical strategy that will permit you to answer the<br/>question in a credible manner; write up a research proposal; and begin your data collection. You will also be connected with a faculty advisor in<br/>the Department of Sociology. Your faculty advisor will provide you with intellectual input throughout the thesis-writing process and serve as the

"first reader" of your thesis when it is complete.