2023-2024 HS Sociology Pacing Guide
AT-A-GLANCE

Curriculum Standards and Benchmarks
Quarter 1: August 10 - October 11, 2023

SS.912.S.1.1: SS.912.S.1.2: SS.912.S.1.3: SS.912.S.1.5: SS.912.S.1.9: SS.912.S.2.1: SS.912.S.2.2: SS.912.S.2.3: SS.912.S.2.4: SS.912.S.2.5: SS.912.S.2.6: SS.912.S.2.7: SS.912.S.2.8: SS.912.S.4.4: SS.912.S.4.5: SS.912.S.4.6: SS.912.S.4.10: SS.912.S.5.3: SS.912.S.5.4: SS.912.S.5.5: SS.912.S.5.6: SS.912.S.6.6: SS.912.S.7.1: SS.912.S.7.2:	Discuss the development of the field of sociology as a social science. Identify early leading theorists within social science. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Auguste Comte, Emile Durkheim, Herbert Spencer, Max Weber, C. Wright Mills, and Karl Marx. Compare sociology with other social science disciplines. Evaluate various types of sociologic research methods. Develop a working definition of sociology that has personal application. Define the key components of a culture, such as knowledge, language and communication, customs, values, norms, and physical objects. Explain the differences between a culture and a society. Recognize the influences of genetic inheritance and culture on human behavior. Give examples of subcultures and describe what makes them unique. Compare social norms among various subcultures. Identify the factors that promote cultural diversity within the United States. Explain how various practices of the culture create differences within group behavior. Compare and contrast different types of societies, such as hunting and gathering, agrarian, industrial, and post-industrial. Discuss the social norms of at least two groups to which the student belongs. Analyze what can occur when the rules of behavior are broken and analyze the possible consequences for unacceptable behavior. Identify the various types of norms (folkways, mores, laws, and taboos) and explain why these rules of behavior are considered important to society. Distinguish the degree of assimilation that ethnic, cultural, and social groups achieve with the United States culture. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, forced vs. voluntary assimilations, association with different groups, interaction within a cultural community, adaptation within families due to education. Discuss how societies recognize rites of passage. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Baptism or other religious ceremonies, school prom, graduation, marriage, and retirement. Investigate stereotypes of the various United States subcultures, such as "American Indian," "American cowboys," teenagers," "Americans," "gangs," and "hippies," from a world perspective. Define ethnocentrism and explain how it can be beneficial or destructive to a culture. Identify the factors that influence change in social norms over time. Describe how the role of the mass media has changed over time and project what changes might occur in the future. Identify characteristics of a "social" problem, as opposed to an "individual" problem. Describe how social problems have changed over time. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, juvenile delinquency, crime, poverty, and discrimination.
Quarter 2: October 12 - December 22, 2023	
SS.912.S.3.1: SS.912.S.3.2: SS.912.S.4.1: SS.912.S.4.3: SS.912.S.4.7: SS.912.S.4.8: SS.912.S.4.12: SS.912.S.4.13:	Describe how social status affects social order. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, upper class, middle class, lower class, professional, blue collar, and unemployed." Explain how roles and role expectations can lead to role conflict. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, gender roles, age, racial and ethnic groups within different societies Describe how individuals are affected by the different social groups to which they belong. Examine the ways that groups function, such as roles, interactions and leadership. Discuss the concept of deviance and how society discourages deviant behavior using social control.

SS.912.S.5.8: SS.912.S.5.10: SS.912.S.5.12: SS.912.S.6.1: SS.912.S.6.7: SS.912.S.6.8: SS.912.S.6.10: SS.912.S.7.3: SS.912.S.7.4: SS.912.S.7.5: SS.912.S.7.6:	Explain how students are members of primary and secondary groups and how those group memberships influence students' behavior. Determine the cultural patterns of behavior within such social groups as rural/urban or rich/poor. Investigate and compare the ideas about citizenship and cultural participation of social groups from the past with those of the present community. Analyze the primary and secondary groups common to different age groups in society. Identify both rights and responsibilities the individual has to primary and secondary groups. Explain how roles and role expectations can lead to role conflict. Describe how and why societies change over time. Distinguish major differences between social movements and collective behavior with examples from history and the contemporary world. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, the March on Washington (1963) vs. 1960s race riots. Investigate the consequences in society as result of changes. Propose a plan to improve a social structure, and design the means needed to implement the change. Explain how patterns of behavior are found with certain social problems. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, juvenile offenses, such as gang membership, crime, sexual behavior, and teen pregnancy, are found in the histories of adult criminals. Discuss the implications of social problems for society. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, drug addiction, child abuse, school dropout rates, and unemployment. Examine how individual and group responses are often associated with social problems. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, "But everyone else is doing it" and "If I ignore it, it will go away." Evaluate possible solutions to resolving social problems and the consequences that might result from those solutions.

Standards taught throughout the semester-long course

SS.912.S.1.4: SS.912.S.1.6: SS.912.S.1.7: SS.912.S.1.8: SS.912.S.2.9: SS.912.S.2.10: SS.912.S.2.11: SS.912.S.2.12: SS.912.S.3.3: SS.912.S.4.2: SS.912.S.4.9: SS.912.S.4.11: SS.912.S.5.1: SS.912.S.5.2: SS.912.S.5.7: SS.912.S.5.9: SS.912.S.5.11: SS.912.S.6.2: SS.912.S.6.3: SS.912.S.6.4: SS.912.S.6.5: SS.912.S.6.9: SS.912.S.6.11: SS.912.S.6.12: SS.912.S.8.1: SS.912.S.8.2: SS.912.S.8.3: SS.912.S.8.4: SS.912.S.8.5: SS.912.S.8.6:	Examine changing points of view of social issues, such as poverty, crime and discrimination. Distinguish fact from opinion in data sources to analyze various points of view about a social issue. Determine cause-and-effect relationship issues among events as they relate to sociology. Identify, evaluate and use appropriate reference materials and technology to interpret information about cultural life in the United States and other world cultures, both in the past and today. Prepare original written and oral reports and presentations on specific events, people or historical eras. Identify both rights and responsibilities the individual has to the group. Demonstrate democratic approaches to managing disagreements and resolving conflicts within a culture. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, persuasion, compromise, debate, and negotiation." Compare and contrast ideas about citizenship and cultural participation from the past with those of the present community. Examine and analyze various points of view relating to historical and current events. Identify major characteristics of social groups familiar to the students. Discuss how formal organizations influence behavior of their members. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, churches, synagogues, and mosques, political parties, and fraternal organizations." Discuss how humans interact in a variety of social settings. Identify basic social institutions and explain their impact on individuals, groups and organizations within society and how they transmit the values of society. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, familial, religious, educational, economic, and political institutions. Discuss the concept of political power and factors that influence political power. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, social class, racial and ethnic group memberships, cultural group, gender, and age. Use various resources to interpret information about cultural life in the United States and other world cultures, both in the past and today. Conduct research and analysis on an issue associated with social structure or social institutions. Demonstrate democratic approaches to managing disagreements and solving conflicts within a social institution. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, persuasion, compromise, debate, and negotiation." Examine various social influences that can lead to immediate and long-term changes. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, natural and man-made disasters, spatial movement of people, technology, urbanization, industrialization, immigration, war, challenge to authority, laws, diffusion of cultural traits, discrimination, discoveries and inventions, and scientific exploration.

SS.912.S.8.7: SS.912.S.8.8: SS.912.S.8.9: SS.912.S.8.10:	Describe how collective behavior can influence and change society. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, a rise in crime leading to community curfews, organized protests leading to governmental change in policy. Examine how technological innovations and scientific discoveries have influenced major social institutions. Discuss how social interactions and culture could be affected in the future due to innovations in science and technological change. Trace the development of the use of a specific type of technology in the community. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, access to computers at school and home, and cellular phones. Cite examples of the use of technology in social research. Evaluate a current issue that has resulted from scientific discoveries and/or technological innovations. Describe traditions, roles, and expectations necessary for a community to continue. Describe how collective behavior (working in groups) can influence and change society. Use historical and contemporary examples to define collective behavior. Discuss theories that attempt to explain collective behavior. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, contagion theory and convergence theory." Define a social issue to be analyzed. Examine factors that could lead to the breakdown and disruption of an existing community. Discuss the impact of leaders of different social movements. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Gandhi, Hitler, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Susan B. Anthony. Define propaganda and discuss the methods of propaganda and discuss the methods of propaganda used to influence social behavior. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, news media and advertisements. Discuss both the benefits and social costs of collective behavior in society. Identify a community social problem and discuss appropriate actions to address the problem. Investigate how incorrect communications, such as rumors or gossip, can influence group behavior. Clarifications: Examples may include, but are not limited to, Orson Welles "The War of the Worlds" radio broadcast, and rumors in the mass media, on the internet, or in the community.