

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
Fall 2018 GRADUATE COURSE DESCRIPTIONS
April 10, 2018

IMPORTANT: Be sure to read the information in the Fall 2018 *Schedule of Classes* regarding how to enroll via CALCentral.

GRADUATE STUDENTS FROM OTHER DEPARTMENTS: There may be a limited number of seats available for non-Sociology **graduate** students after sociology graduate students have been accommodated; check with instructor. You may enroll in these courses during Phase I or Phase II with consent of the course's instructor. Place yourself on the wait list and have the instructor email Rebecca Chavez at rebeccisme@berkeley.edu to place you in.

UNDERGRADUATES: For all courses you must check with the instructor before or at the first class meeting to determine if there is space after Sociology graduate students are accommodated. If space is available, have the instructor let Rebecca Chavez know via email rebeccisme@berkeley.edu that it is okay to let you in. From there she will enroll you.

Sociology 201A	Michael Burawoy
M 4-7	402 Barrows
<i>Note: This course is required of, and open only to, 1st year graduate students in social & demog</i>	
CLASSICAL SOCIAL THEORY: This course introduces students to Marx, Durkheim and Weber through the lens of the division of labor. Requirements include weekly memos and a short final paper. Only open to first year sociology graduate students.	
Sociology 273E/Law 208.6	Cal Morrill / Armando Lara-Millan
T 2-5	JSP Seminar Room 2240 Piedmont
PARTICIPANT OBSERVATION: This course focuses on the practice of ethnography, specifically participant observation, supplemented by various types of qualitative interviewing and the collection of artifacts in the field. Included in the course will be discussions of strategies for recording field data (especially fieldnotes and visual evidence), rationales for participant observation, a brief history of different styles of sociological and anthropological ethnography, strategies for designing and conducting credible fieldwork, and instruction in analyzing and writing up qualitative field evidence. A core assignment for the course is conducting an original field study. Students can either develop a new field study in the context of the course (with consultation of the instructors) or continue a field study begun prior to the course as long as they will be able to engage in significant fieldwork during the semester. Note: This course is room shared with JSP/Law 208.6 and will meet for three hours per session in the Selznick Seminar Room at 2240 Piedmont Avenue in the Law School. Due to the Law School academic calendar, the course will begin on Tuesday, August 21.	
Sociology 271B	Trond Petersen
M 9-12	402 Barrows
<i>Please note: This course has a lab that meets on Tuesday 10-12 in 402 Barrows</i>	
<i>Note: The course is restricted to graduate students in sociology or the graduate group in sociology and demography.</i>	

SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH METHODS: This is the first of two courses on data analysis designed for sociology Ph.D. students. This course serves as an introduction to statistics for sociological research primarily for sociology graduate students who do not have extensive experience with quantitative methods. Before beginning this course, students are expected to have some familiarity with basic statistical concepts, including populations and sampling, probability, measures of central tendency and variation, the normal distribution, and simple univariate tests of means and proportions. Principal activities include: 1. Explore the statistical concepts and methods that sociologists most commonly use to gather and analyze quantitative evidence. 2. Use Stata (a popular computer program) to put those skills into practice. 3. Apply the skills to sociological data to gain facility and confidence in the use of these methods.

Sociology 273C	Chris Muller
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TH 12-2	402 Barrows
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RESEARCH METHODS: METHODS FOR HISTORICAL SOCIAL SCIENCE: This course is a research practicum in historical social science. We will read texts on historical change, historical persistence, and synthesizing history and social science, but the main goal of the course will be to help you develop skills to find, digitize, and analyze historical data. We will pay special attention to integrating qualitative and quantitative evidence. You will be expected to produce a research paper at the end of the semester, so come prepared with a research question and data source. You will probably get more out of the course if you have taken the full quantitative methods sequence.

Sociology 280A / Law 208.8	Catherine Albiston
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TH 10-12:40pm	JSP Seminar Room 2240 Piedmont
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SOCIOLOGY OF LAW: This course is a general introduction to the sociology of law intended for graduate students in all disciplines. The sociology of law treats law as a social institution and examines how law relates to social structure, social inequality, and broad changes in society. Scholars in this field study how law constitutes the major categories of social life and structures social behavior, and examine law as it is embedded within social context as a social institution rather than as an authoritative text. This foundation seminar will cover classic and contemporary works that address law, rights and social change; law, inequality and power; the social construction of disputes and dispute resolution; organizations and law; the legal profession; and social movements and law.

Sociology 280H	Laura Enriquez
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T 12-2	402 Barrows
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DEVELOPMENT: This seminar will provide an overview of the variety of theoretical perspectives that have sought to explain the different levels of development characterizing the Global South and the Global North. Particular emphasis will be placed on understanding the relationship that exists between the international economy, the state, and national classes, and the manner in which it conditions the course of agricultural transformation, industrialization and democratization in the Global South. The role of women, and racial and ethnic minorities in the development process and the debates concerning it will also be addressed. We will also look at the impact of development on the environment. Finally, the varied attempts to implement a socialist model of development will be examined, especially with reference to their achievements and limitations in resolving the difficulties typically encountered in capitalist development in the

periphery.

Sociology 280J

Loic Wacquant

T 4-7

402 Barrows

URBAN SOCIOLOGY: METROPOLIS UNBOUND: This course scans theoretical approaches to the city (as *urbs* and *civitas*) and explores salient features of social structure, experience, and transformation in the American metropolis at century's turn in an effort to determine whether there exist or should exist an "urban sociology" and what this designation covers — in the twofold sense of comprise and hide. We first map out the space of theories of the structure, functioning and culture of cities and then examine *in seriatim* the impact of economic globalization and informational technologies on the material basis of urban life; the sifting and sorting of new waves of immigration and ethnic competition; the specificity of the ghetto as mechanism of sociospatial seclusion and the comparative politics of urban polarization from below; the myth and reality of suburbia and their conjoint dissolution under the press of exurbanization and gentrification; the tangled nexus of poverty, crime and violence in the "inner city"; the rise and ramifying implications of "gated communities"; and the role of the metropolis as cultural site and symbolic engine.

Sociology 280Q

Neil Fligstein

W 10-12

402 Barrows

ECONOMY & SOCIETY: Economic sociology is concerned with all aspects of material life. This includes the organization of production and consumption. Households, labor markets, firms, and product markets are legitimate objects of study. Not surprisingly, contemporary economic sociology is much more like a large umbrella for different topics using different theoretical perspectives. Scholars from several disciplines (political science, sociology, business studies) and different countries (mostly the U.S. and Western Europe) are working at the frontiers of the field. In the class, we will first consider some of the foundational works in classical and contemporary economic sociology. Then we will take up some of the most vibrant theoretical perspectives and their research programs. In particular, we will consider the theory and research programs generated by network analysis, political economy, institutional theory, the use of social conventions in markets, the related view that economics provides conventions by which markets become structured or "performed", the theme of markets and morality, and links between social movement and markets. The last part of the class focusses on how sociologists explain key historical aspects of contemporary capitalism. We consider the emergence of the "shareholder value" conception of the firm in the U.S. We then move on to readings on the recent literatures on financialization, income and wealth inequality, and attempts to understand the financial crisis of 2007-2009.

Sociology 280Y

Martin Sanchez-Jankowski

M 10-12

Anna Head Conference Room

GLOBALIZATION: PLEASE CONTACT INSTRUCTOR

Sociology 290

Irene Bloemraad

W 12-2

402 Barrows

IMMIGRATION AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: The literature on social movements rarely considers immigrants or mobilization around immigrant issues. Yet noncitizen immigrants are prototypical "challengers," usually shut out of the formal, institutionalized pathways to influencing political decision-making. The fact that noncitizens can be deported also means that not only do potential social movement participants face a particularly harsh form of coercion not usually theorized in social movements, but states also have an additional tool to demobilize contentious or challenger politics. This course will take standard concepts in the SM field — resources, political opportunity structures, social networks, organizations, framing, coercion, etc.

– and interrogate how studying immigrant movements alters how we should theorize, research and analyze contentious and collective political behavior.