IMPORTANT! This listing is subject to change. If anything changes, the listing will be amended accordingly and publicized on the sociology department website: http://sociology.berkeley.edu.

Continuing UC Berkeley students may register for summer session courses using Tele-BEARS beginning in early February. Outside students should register using the appropriate forms in the Berkeley Summer Session catalog. Enrollment is first-come, first-served, and the department is not allowed to give priority to any particular majors, including Sociology majors (except in Soc 190, which has a special enrollment process). If a course fills up, please put your name on the Tele-BEARS waiting list. There are inevitably students who drop the course, creating space for students on the waiting list. If the waiting list is large enough, there is a possibility that the class will be moved to a larger room. Please check with the Sociology Department for the status of such courses.

FIRST SIX-WEEK SESSION A (MAY 23 – JULY 1, 2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Instructor</th>
<th>Enrollment Limit</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sociology 130</td>
<td>John Kaiser</td>
<td>65</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCN: 55518</td>
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<tr>
<td>M-TH 2-4</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOCIAL INEQUALITIES: This course provides an overview and, paradoxically, a detailed examination of the sociology of inequality. First, we understand “inequality” as social structure in relation to concepts, such as “hierarchy,” “relations of domination and subordination,” “oppression,” “exploitation,” “socio-economic status (SES),” and “class.” We use theories and empirical data to understand contemporary American class structures and how these patterns have changed over time. Throughout the course, we put the American context into global perspective. We also take an intersectional approach by analyzing how race and gender, primarily, inflect structures of SES. We also cover mechanisms that create, reproduce, and exacerbate inequality, such as ideologies that normalize, naturalize, or rationalize it. Clusters of formal and informal social institutions are key sites of inequality, as well; therefore, we ground our analysis in institutions of care, education, medicine, incarceration, citizenship, politics, labor markets and neighborhoods. Finally, we try to understand how movements to reduce inequality fail or succeed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sociology 131AC</td>
<td>Andy Barlow</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCN: 55520</td>
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<tr>
<td>M-TH 10-12</td>
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<tr>
<td>RACE &amp; ETHNIC RELATIONS: PLEASE CONTACT INSTRUCTOR FOR DESCRIPTION</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sociology 160</td>
<td>Matt Rowe</td>
<td>65</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCN: 55526</td>
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<tr>
<td>M-R 12-2</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOCIOLOGY OF CULTURE: Culture is everywhere, in the signs and symbols we use to interpret the world, in the entertainment and media we consume, and in the way that our tastes and preferences are structured. Because it takes on so many meanings, culture is a challenging and fascinating topic in sociology. This class is an introduction to the various ways that sociologists have theorized about and studied culture. We will apply some of these perspectives to understanding select topics in contemporary American society. Students will learn:</td>
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<td>How culture reproduces social class;</td>
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<td>How fine art and popular media are produced;</td>
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<td>How authenticity is socially constructed;</td>
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How understandings of nature and food have changed over time;

How activists frame topics to persuade audiences; and

How meaning shifts when we cross cultural boundaries.

The course readings will include theoretical and empirical texts from sociology and related disciplines. Documentary films and other media will illustrate course themes. Evaluation will consist of quizzes, short papers, and in-class exams.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sociology 167</th>
<th>Edwin Lin</th>
<th>Enrollment Limit: 50</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CCN: 55528</td>
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<td>MW 5-9</td>
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<td>Barrows</td>
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<td>56</td>
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VIRTUAL COMMUNITIES/SOCIAL MEDIA: This course provides an overview of the social dynamics and phenomena of the internet. This course will provide students with an understanding of the fundamental cultural and social principles of the internet, from the perspective of social sciences and with a focus upon the relationship between technology and society. This course examines the ways in which society is changing due to the introduction and wide spread use of computers and computer network communication. We will explore the subjects social and economic change due to the internet – the internet in developing nations, new social networks and their impact on social lives, predation and cyber-bullying, online gaming and the social dynamics of virtual worlds, culture without a nation – the culture of the internet, censorship and control of information, publishing open to all, dating and romance online, exploiting new technology: cyber-warfare and virtual crime.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sociology 190</th>
<th>Edwin Ackerman</th>
<th>Enrollment Limit: 25</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CCN: See Dept</td>
<td></td>
<td>T/TH 12-3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barrows</td>
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<td>402</td>
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THE LEFT IN POWER: This course examines the complexities of Left parties in power. Organized around case studies spanning different regions of the world, the class will examine how these governments arose, how they maintained (or lost) power, and whether they brought about significant social change. In doing so, we will delve into key debates in political sociology: what is the relationship between social movements and the state? Can the Left be democratic and accomplish its goals? What is the role of parties? How does our understanding of political economy alter our analysis?

EIGHT-WEEK SESSION C (JUNE 20 - AUGUST 12, 2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sociology 1H</th>
<th>Kat Thomson</th>
<th>Enrollment Limit: 65</th>
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<tr>
<td>CCN:</td>
<td></td>
<td>T/WTH 12-2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moffitt</td>
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<td>102</td>
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NOTE: Students who have taken Soc 3, 3A or 3AC will not earn credit for Soc 1.

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY FOR PRE-HEALTH STUDENTS: This course surveys the major theories, concepts, and substantive areas of sociology in ways that are specifically designed to assist undergraduate students pursuing careers in medicine. The Association of American Medical Colleges has deemed sociology to be such an important lens for understanding health that 30% of the social & behavioral section of the MCAT is now derived from sociological materials. In this course, the readings, lectures, and assignments have been chosen with the needs of pre-med students in mind, consisting of units on social relationships, cultures, institutions, stratification, inequalities, demographics, and social change. It is open to all majors, and there are no prerequisites.
### Sociology 3AC
CCN: 55502
Enrollment Limit: 50

**Kristen Nelson**

**TWTH 12-2**  
56 Barrows

*Note: Meets American Cultures Requirements. Students who have taken Soc1, 3 or 3A will not earn credit for Soc 3AC.*

**PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY: AMERICAN CULTURES:** Why is there inequality? Why do members of some groups tend to enjoy a high quality of life, with access to many opportunities, while others struggle to get by? What leads to social change, and what blocks it? Sociology 3AC uses core sociological ideas to answer these questions. The class provides a general introduction to sociology, beginning with an exploration of classical theories of social cohesion, inequality and transformation. We will consider how much individual success comes from hard work and merit, and how much it is influenced by institutions and laws. We will also learn about the ways in which power can be exercised through race, gender, and sexuality. Throughout, we will consider how our readings relate to current events, and our own lives.

### Sociology 5
CCN: 55504
Enrollment Limit: 50

**James Lamb**

**TWTH 10-12**

*Note: This course has sections that you will need to register for.*

**EVALUATION OF EVIDENCE:** Provides a general overview of the ways in which sociologists collect information about social phenomena, and it provides an elementary introduction to both quantitative and qualitative analyses of such data. I have several goals for this course: 1) To spark your interest in sociology and to encourage you to see sociology as a research enterprise, as a process of learning about our social world. 2) To introduce you to the elements of research design and to the basic principles of data analysis so that you will have a good foundation for future learning. 3) To teach you how to read a research report with a critical eye, so that you can know how to tell how trustworthy its information is. 4) To have you learn firsthand about the problems of research by trying out several data collection methods on a small scale. 5) To show you that research is a personal, human activity involving both your brain and your emotions, combining brilliant insights with spectacular failures, and invoking both dramatic visions and inescapable practical limitations.

### Sociology 111AC
CCN: 55512
Enrollment Limit: 50

**Rebecca Klatch**

**TWTH 2-4**

**SOCIOLOGY OF THE FAMILY:** This course focuses on the interaction between family and society by considering the historical and social influences on family life and by examining how the family unit affects the social world. We begin by investigating what constitutes a family and historical changes in family life. The remainder of the course analyzes contemporary families in the U.S. Particular attention is paid to how gender, class, and race affect family structure and how these differences translate into the “lived reality” of family life. We then take up the topics of divorce and domestic violence and discuss policy issues that address these social issues. We conclude by considering the future of American families.

### Sociology C115
CCN: 55515
Enrollment Limit: 50

**Josh Seim**

**TBD**

**SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH & MEDICINE:** This course will detail the social significance of health and illness. We will start by considering how social structures, such as the interlocking systems of capitalism, white supremacy, and male domination, engender ill and injured bodies. We will then examine how social practices and institutions yield powerful but flexible concepts like “disease” and “disability.” After decoding the social origins of human health, we will then make sociological sense of medical labor and the therapist-patient interaction. Lastly, we will situate medicine and the public health state within a larger field of social power.

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SECOND SIX-WEEK SESSION D (JULY 5 – AUG 12, 2016)
ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS: There is a curiosity to organizations in today’s society: they are utterly ubiquitous, and yet our cultural repertoires for thinking about how they operate are rather limited. We often for instance think about organizations in terms of tropes like being weighed down by “red tape”—and/or assume that they are merely instruments to be used for good or for ill by individuals.

Part of the general mission of sociology as discipline is to provide an understanding of social action as being driven by more than just individual choice. In keeping with the theme, the subfield of organizational sociology provides a systematic understanding of organizational behavior as being driven by something beyond just the consciousness of individuals inside them.

This course will begin by exploring key theoretical perspectives that offer specifically sociological insights into how and why organizations do what they do. We will use these perspectives toward understanding case studies including the fast food industry, social movements, the Department of Homeland Security, the shareholder value corporation, and UC Berkeley itself.

SOCIETY OF RELIGION: This course will introduce students to sociological approaches to religion. We will start by trying to define and circumscribe what “religion” is, and then we will discuss classical theoretical perspectives (Weber, Durkheim, Freud, Parsons). We then move on to specific analytical topics (ritual and the sacred, religious experience, religious institutions) illustrated by way of contemporary empirical examples. In the second part of the course we will use the so-called “secularization debate” as a leitmotiv to organize and discuss a wider perspective on the role and function of religion in modern and contemporary societies, with a particular regard to such themes as the concept of “invisible” or “diffuse” religion, new religious movements, the decline of mainstream churches and denominations, the so-called “return of religion in the public sphere,” and theoretical and empirical perspectives on “post-secular societies.”

SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION: Public education is often viewed as a principle democratic institution, offering equal opportunity for success regardless of one's economic or cultural status. In practice, however, an individual's educational success tends to correspond to his or her class and racial background--a fact that seems to apply throughout the history of universal public education. In this course, we will consider the relationship between school institutions and social divisions of race, class, and gender, asking how and why a young person's status shapes their experiences and outcomes in school. Topics will range from political and policy debates to classroom level studies of peer culture and teacher interactions. This course challenges students to reflect on the nature of class inequality and imagine alternative education institutions that might better live up to the democratic ideals of public education.

POLITICS & SOCIAL CHANGE: Sociologists have always been inspired by the need to make sense of the world around them. This course provides students with an introduction to the field of political sociology through engagement with major contemporary developments. The course is structured around three major themes – the Global Economic Crisis, the “War on Terror,” and the Occupy Movement. In pursuing questions related to these contemporary developments, students will be introduced to a variety of concepts, theories and debates that are central to the field of political sociology, with a particular focus on the “state.”
Part I of the course introduces the case of the Global Economic Crisis that spread throughout the world in 2008. This provides the opportunity to engage with a long tradition of Marxist scholarship that seeks to understand the relationship between state and economy, which we then apply towards understanding the Global Economic Crisis. Part II of the course explores the case of the US’ “War on Terror” through the lens of Weberian inspired scholarship that focus on the means of state power (violence, bureaucracy, war-making, surveillance). Part III of the course introduces the case of the Occupy Movement as an entry point into scholarship on resistance and social movements, focusing both on how the economic and political developments discussed in the first two parts of the course have played a role in fueling the emergence of the movement, as well as how its tactics and strategies (disruption, civil disobedience and the physical occupation of public spaces) have been shaped by a long history of resistance in the US.

**SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY:** This course in sociological social psychology explores the relationship between society and the self. With the help of research and theory from a number of social psychological traditions, especially interpretive, constructionist, and symbolic interactionist perspectives, we identify features of society, including its institutions and symbolic systems that influence the thinking, action, and identity of individuals and groups. Readings, films, and guided research initiatives over the session shed light on the processes by which the external world affects the perceptions, beliefs, and actions of others. With a sociological focus, we examine the formation of personal identities within social categories of race, gender, sexuality, and social class. We revisit landmark episodes of collective behavior in history to better understand the social factors involved in communal violence and moral panics. We also explore the force of structural contexts and social situations in intimate activities like mothering, falling in love, and social withdrawal among educated youth in contemporary, high-tech societies. Journals and reflections. Short mid-term study of processes of identity; final course paper examining the structures and processes of identity-formation observable in a setting selected by the student with the approval of the instructor.

"Isms" -- The Political and Social Imagination of the Modern World: This course introduces six important “isms”, that is to say arguments about the nature of society, the state, and social transformation. The “isms” we will study are: Marxism, Anarchism, Syndicalism, Bolshevism, Liberalism, and Neo-liberalism.