

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
SPRING 2014 UNDERGRADUATE COURSE DESCRIPTIONS
 February 5, 2014

- Please see the Spring 2014 Undergraduate Course Descriptions Supplement for a list of all changes made after the Spring 2014 *Online Schedule of Classes* first appeared.
- Students are strongly advised to read the last 2 pages of this handout on “Important Information and Tips for Sociology Enrollment.” It will answer many questions about how the Sociology Department handles enrollment in its undergraduate courses, both on TeleBEARS and once classes begin.
- Sociology 101, 102, 121, 166, 167, 180C, 185, 189G, 190s, H190A and Independent Study courses (98, 197, 198, 199): Please be sure to read the special notations listed above each of these courses for deadlines and instructions for enrolling. More detailed information and forms can be found on:
<http://sociology.berkeley.edu/special-enrollment-procedures-seminars-other-sociology-courses>
- Enrollment limits are provided to give you an idea of the approximate size of each class and are tentative and subject to change at any time. These limits are based on seating capacity and/or funding available for GSIs or Readers.

Sociology 1	Jill Bakehorn	Enrollment Limit: 320
MWF 2-3	2050 Valley LSB	

NOTE: Students who have taken Soc 3, 3A or 3AC will not earn credit for Soc 1.

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY: This class will cover some of the fundamental theories, concepts, and methodologies of sociology. You will learn what it means to have a sociological imagination. Once you complete this course, you will have the basic tools you will need to further your sociological training and to evaluate and analyze the social world. Questions we will explore in the course: What is the sociological perspective? What unique insights do sociological theories provide? How do sociologists study the social world? How can a sociological perspective help people make sense of their own lives? How can sociology be used as a tool to improve our world? Sociologists approach any study of the social world with the understanding that human behavior is not simply the outcome of individual free will. We are powerfully shaped by the social and historical context in which we live. Further, sociologists study social structures, institutions, division of power and resources, and social relations as outcomes of human action, not simply as natural or inevitable. Because these arrangements are created and sustained by us, they can be changed by us. Sociology provides a unique framework for understanding the social world. Thus, in this class we will not only study sociological concepts and theories, we will be looking at specific, real-world applications of sociology.

Sociology 3AC	Brian Powers	Enrollment Limit: 195
MW 4-5:30	4 LeConte	

NOTE: Meets American Cultures requirement. Students who have taken Soc 1, 3, or 3A will not earn credit for Soc 3AC.

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY: Sociology 3AC offers a general introduction to sociology---the study of the social institutions, organizations and social relations that shape our lives and life chances. Beginning with an examination of core sociological ideas on how societies are organized and the inherent strengths and problems within different social arrangements, the class then explores these sociological principles through concrete studies of class, race, gender and sexual inequality. The class concludes by asking what broader social changes might be necessary to reduce the harmful effects of inequality on human development and social integration.

Sociology 5	Chris Sullivan	Enrollment Limit: 240
TTH 3:30-5	10 Evans	

EVALUATION OF EVIDENCE: This class 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 first hand 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 102 (Formerly 101B)	Michael Burawoy	Enrollment Limit: 200
--	------------------------	-----------------------

TTH 2-3:30PM	4 LeConte
---------------------	-----------

Note: Restricted to students who have completed SOC 101 or 101A with a C- or better by the end of Fall 2013. Students should add to the course directly and enroll in a discussion section no later than the end of Phase II, January 12th. Anyone who is not eligible for the course because they have not completed Soc101 will be dropped.

SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY II: This is the continuation of the two semester course in living theory with its focus on the division of labor. This semester we undertake a critique of the theories of last semester: Durkheim against Marx and Engels, Weber against Lenin, Foucault against Gramsci, and Beauvoir against Fanon. Requirement to do Sociology 102 is last semester's Sociology 101.

Sociology 105	Chris Sullivan	Enrollment Limit: 25
----------------------	-----------------------	----------------------

W 2-5PM	475 Barrows
----------------	--------------------

RESEARCH DESIGN AND SOCIOLOGICAL METHODS: Problems of research design, measurement, and data collection, processing, and analysis will be considered. Attention will be given to both qualitative and quantitative studies.

Sociology 106	Leo Goodman	Enrollment Limit: 15
----------------------	--------------------	----------------------

T 4-6	475 Barrows
--------------	-------------

QUANTITATIVE SOCIOLOGICAL METHODS: In this course we will cover various topics in quantitative sociological research methods, particularly the statistical reasoning and methods used in the analysis of social data. Recommended for undergraduate students who may be considering the possibility of going on either to (a) graduate work in sociology and/or related fields, or (b) other work leading toward a career in sociology and/or related fields. For additional information, phone 642-5988 or 843-6013.

Sociology 110	Linus Huang	Enrollment Limit: 130
----------------------	--------------------	-----------------------

MWF 2-3	2040 Valley LSB
----------------	-----------------

ORGANIZATIONS AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS: *Searching for Organizational Rationality, in theory and practice.* The calamities of NASA, the effectiveness of the university, the success of startups, the mortgage foreclosure crisis and the near collapse of the financial system, the diffusion of popular culture, the challenges of the education and the health care systems, the ambiguous successes of national security strategies, and the distribution of advancement opportunities to the genders and the races all reflect social processes we explore in sociological studies of organizations and the real, emerging or potential rationality in their formal frameworks and working assumptions. We look at how organizational sociology offers insights into the principles shaping systems and networks of cooperation in numerous

areas from carrying through complex work, maintaining social relations, exercising power, and constructing opportunities for diversion and pleasure. Scholarly and critical debates about the basis, degree, and qualities of the rationality found in real world organizations, the dilemmas and challenges they face, and the strategies they deploy to thrive and survive are at the center of this course. Alongside readings from theories, classical and contemporary studies, and illustrative videos, course members will develop and apply concepts and techniques of organizational analysis through the stages of a guided, in-depth, semester-long field-study of the work and survival strategies of an organization of their choice (e.g., a workplace, business, non-profit, social movement, administrative office, student group). Collaborative work is encouraged; classroom time is available for reporting on research, solving analytical puzzles, and linking data to course themes and scholarship.

Sociology 111AC	Mary Kelsey	Enrollment Limit: 130
------------------------	--------------------	-----------------------

TTH 5-6:30	245 Li Ka Shing	
-------------------	-----------------	--

SOCIOLOGY OF THE FAMILY: This course will examine major elements in the complex relationship between families and larger social forces. Rather than assuming a universal model of the family (sometimes seen as the “building block” of society) we will look at families as diverse social entities that are supported or constrained by economic factors, gender ideologies, racial inequality, sexual norms and cultural changes—including those brought through immigration. Once we understand how forces of social inequality play out within families in general, we can better understand the dynamics within individual families. With insights into social and institutional influences on American families, we can better imagine a variety of political, economic and cultural reforms that would truly support families in their diverse forms.

Sociology C112	Cihan Tugal	Enrollment Limit: 40
-----------------------	--------------------	----------------------

TTH 9:30-11	122 Barrows	
--------------------	--------------------	--

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION: What is the significance of religion in the modern context? How does religion play into the sustenance of and challenges against domination? This course will explore these questions by particular focus on the Christian and Islamic traditions, though we will touch on other religions as well. We will also bring up other classical and contemporary issues discussed by scholars: What is religion? How do we understand and analyze it? What are the major world religions? Why have they become so prominent? Is religion on the decline or is it coming back? Is secularism a form of religion? The course is divided into three parts. First, we cover the major perspectives in the sociology of religion and build up to the secularization thesis and its critics. We then move on to discuss the relationship between religion and democratization. In the final section, we discuss the links between religion, charity, and philanthropy.

Sociology 115B	Zita Cabello Barrueto	Enrollment Limit: 25
-----------------------	------------------------------	----------------------

MW 4-5:30	103 Wheeler	
------------------	--------------------	--

BIOLOGY, GENETICS AND SOCIETY: The course will provide an overview of the intersections of biology, genetics and society in an examination of the past, present, and possible future effects of such intersections. In particular, the course addresses contemporary controversies, such as the search for the gay gene and the biology of human behavior, the biology of superiority, and the nature-nurture debate, in order to provide students a critical insight into biology’s profound role in shaping our modern way of life.

Sociology C115	Laura Nathan	Enrollment Limit: 90
-----------------------	---------------------	----------------------

TTH 12:30-2	105 North Gate	
--------------------	-----------------------	--

SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH AND MEDICINE : Examination of the social, cultural, and structural contributions to health, illness, and health care. Specific topics to be addressed include: 1) correlates of health (e.g., sex, race, etc.), health disparities, and factors impacting access to care; 2) the U.S. health care system and attempts to reform it, with special attention to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; 3) organization of health care delivery systems and associated patient outcomes in comparative

perspective; 4) social meanings and experiences of illness; and 5) providers and patients—the impact of culture, roles, and relationships.

Sociology 120	Neil Fligstein	Enrollment Limit: 140
TTH 2-3:30	101 Morgan	

ECONOMY & SOCIETY: Economic sociology is concerned with all aspects of material life including the organization of production and consumption, households, labor markets, and firms. In the past 25 years, sociologists have critiqued the discipline of economics from the point of view of observing that all forms of economic transactions are embedded in social relations. Culture, politics, networks, and social structure are the bits out of which all market relationships are formed. Markets cannot function without governments, law, common understandings, networks, and the invention of cultural tools to structure transactions and trust. Changes in labor and product markets in the past 35 years in the U.S. have generally worked in two fundamental but contradictory directions. First, capital has generally trumped the power of labor resulting in more income and wealth inequality and less stable working conditions for most people. But at the same time, these changes have created new products, new forms of communication, and pushed forward worldwide economic growth. The class begins by considering how scholars have used these sociological perspectives to understand how capitalist societies are organized, how product and labor markets work, and how these have changed over time. We apply these understandings to contemporary America and how to think about economic globalization. The class intensively studies the current financial crisis as a case study in the limits of economics and propose a more sociological way to make sense of what has happened.

Sociology 121	Szonja Ivester	Enrollment Limit: 250
M 6-9	155 Dwinelle	

Note: As with most of our upper division courses, this course in particular has a very strict instructor drop policy. You will be dropped in the first 2 weeks if you do not attend.

INNOVATION & ENTREPRENEURSHIP: The basic premise of this class is that sociology has a great deal to offer not only to the theoretical understanding of innovation and entrepreneurship, but also to entrepreneurship as a practical enterprise. This perspective, while popular in the early twentieth century, has gotten steadily lost in the entrepreneurial fervor of the 1980's as the study of entrepreneurship was passed almost exclusively into the hands of people in and around the business-school community. The objective of this class is to (re-)incorporate critical social analysis into the field. Throughout the semester, we will explore various ways in which the social sciences have provided fresh new insights into entrepreneurial behavior by placing innovation in its broader social, cultural, and cross-national contexts. Additionally, we will also look at entrepreneurship from the perspective of a much wider range of actors (classes, genders, racial and ethnic groups) than is typically done by the business community. By the end of the semester, you should have a firm grasp of what entrepreneurs do (the usual purview of modern business schools), as well as the causes of entrepreneurship and its cumulative effects.

Sociology 127 (Formerly 172)	Tiffany Page	Enrollment Limit: 130
MWF 10-11	160 Kroeber	

NOTE: Students who completed Soc 172 in a past semester will not earn credit for 127.

DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBALIZATION: In this course we will consider the various debates over development and globalization from post-WWII to the present, how the global economy and relationships between and within nations have changed during this period, the actors involved in shaping the nature of this change, and the social, economic and environmental outcomes of the prevailing way of conceiving of and structuring development and globalization. We will begin by examining the geopolitical context out of which the ideas of development and underdevelopment emerged, and how the concept was constructed.

We will compare and contrast the different ways that Modernization theory, Dependency theory and World Systems theory explain this idea of underdevelopment, and how they argue it can be overcome. We will consider various explanations for the relative success of the East Asian NICs, as well as later what led up to the Asian Financial Crisis, and how it impacted Asia and the rest of the world. We will learn about how neoliberal policies came to be implemented throughout the world, the social, economic and environmental impacts of these policies, and how neoliberalism has reinvented itself in response to critiques of it. Throughout the course, we will examine the impact development theory has had on rural areas—from modernization theory to neoliberalism—and by extension its impact on urban areas. And, finally we will examine the issues and debates between countries over the question of governance of the global economy. In the process of discussing these various topics related to development and globalization, we will look at in-depth case studies of countries from throughout the world.

Sociology 130AC

Joanna Reed

Enrollment Limit: 130

MWF 2-3

160 Kroeber

SOCIAL INEQUALITIES – AMERICAN CULTURES: This course explores the causes and consequences of inequality in the U.S. We will begin by discussing concepts and theories scholars use to understand and measure different forms of inequality and explain its persistence. We will then turn to the main mechanisms and institutions important in structuring inequality in the U.S., including education, labor markets, welfare policy and family structure, residential segregation and neighborhoods, health and the environment and the criminal justice system. Within each topic area, we will pay special attention to the significance of race and ethnicity, social class and gender. This course satisfies the American Cultures requirement.

Sociology 131AC

Andy Barlow

Enrollment Limit: 65

TTH 5-6:30

166 Barrows

RACE & ETHNIC RELATIONS_US: We live in an era where a majority of Americans believe that societal racism has ended, and that racial inequities are largely due to specific ethnic groups' cultural deficiencies. Yet, rapidly growing inequality and cuts in social supports have created a crisis in many minority communities. Many forms of social action, demonstrating the power of social resilience, have arisen in the face of this crisis. The purpose of this course is to provide students with the sociological theories, methods and data that allow the conceptualization of the new terrain of racism and anti-racism, and the efforts to achieve social justice in the United States today. The course revolves around several questions:

- What are the dynamics of race and ethnicity in the United States today?
- How does racism intersect with other social dynamics of inclusion, domination and subordination in the making of U.S. society?
- What are continuities and discontinuities between American racism in the past and racism today?
- How has globalization altered the dynamics of race and racism in American society?
- What strategies have people adopted in the face of intensified racism and inequality?
- What are realistic strategies for social justice in this era?

Sociology 135

Jill Bakehorn

Enrollment Limit: 150

TTH 12:30-2

100 GPB

SEXUAL CULTURES: In this course we will be drawing upon social construction theory to examine the creation, reproduction, and stratification of sexualities and sexual cultures in particular social, cultural, historical, and political contexts. The course will begin with an examination of sociological theories of sexuality: › How do sociologists approach the study of sexuality? › What does it mean to say that sexualities are constructed? › How have sexualities been constructed over time? › How does sexual practice become sexual identity? We will move on to study the ways in which we organize various types

of cultures around sexuality. ▶ How is sexuality represented in mass media? ▶ What types of subcultures form in relation to sexuality? ▶ How are sexual norms constituted and negotiated in everyday lives?

▶ How is sexuality organized when situated as work? Sexuality will be explored in relationship to other social locations such as gender, race, class, and ethnicity. The differential effects of sexuality and sexual politics along these lines will be discussed and highlighted throughout all of the applied topics. We will unpack terms like heterosexual, gay, lesbian, bisexual, queer, transgender, asexual, polyamorous, and others.

Sociology 136	Joanna Reed	Enrollment Limit: 130
MWF 12-1	2040 Valley LSB	

URBAN SOCIOLOGY: This course is an introduction to urban sociology. The first part of the course will examine the history of urbanization, theories about how cities are socially and spatially organized, and the relationships between them. In the second part of the course, we will examine urban experiences and lifestyles. The third part of the course focuses on problems commonly thought of as “urban”—persistent poverty, housing, neighborhoods and residential segregation, crime and gangs and governance.

Sociology 140	Margaret Weir	Enrollment Limit: 65
TTH 9:30-11	166 Barrows	

POLITICS AND SOCIAL CHANGE: This course focuses on the intersection between politics and society. We will examine different forms of political engagement including social movements, voting, and political parties. We will consider how the changing organization of civil society and new technologies, including the internet and social media, influence political engagement. Among the questions we will ask are: How does the organization of the political system affect whose voices get heard? How do different groups mobilize to become effective in politics? How do great inequalities of wealth affect patterns of political mobilization and the prospects for social change? The course will draw on material from the United States, Europe, and the developing world.

Sociology 145L	Laura Enriquez	Enrollment Limit: 50
TTH 11-12:30	B5 Hearst Annex	

SOCIAL CHANGE IN LATIN AMERICA: The purpose of this course is to introduce students to the origins and nature of social change in contemporary Latin America, with a special emphasis on Central America and Venezuela. A socio-historical approach will be used to analyze the region’s development, which will lay the groundwork for understanding the emergence in recent decades of movements promoting social change. We will examine the socioeconomic and geopolitical aspects of conflicts in these countries, the actors involved in these processes, and the dilemmas that have arisen where social movements have succeeded in gaining power and initiating a process of social transformation.

Sociology 150	Brian Powers	Enrollment Limit: 130
MWF 11-12	100 GPB	

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.

Sociology 152	Leora Lawton	Enrollment Limit: 65
MWF 12-1	166 Barrows	

DEVIANCE AND SOCIAL CONTROL: This course presents the development of theory about deviance and social control, using it to develop a framework for understanding elite deviance and its impact on our society. Students will become versed in the theories of deviance –functionalism, differential association, social disorganization, anomie, conflict theory, labeling, control and others – and apply these theories to understanding past and current events in US society and elsewhere. The first part of the course will cover the theory and the deviance of the common people – those without social capital – and their behaviors regarding crime and other forms of deviant morality. The second part turns to understanding how those with social capital define deviance and use it to control society and further their own advantage at the expense of others. The deviance of these elites – individual, organizational, corporate, political and governmental -- will be portrayed through discussions of recent scandals and fraudulent behaviors, to the War on (some) Drugs and its logical extension – the phenomenon of mass imprisonment.

Sociology 165	Darren Noy	Enrollment Limit: 130
F 2-5	159 Mulford	

SOCIAL NETWORKS: This class explores basic sociological concepts of social networks and quantitative social network analysis. It applies these constructs to a selection of social orders: family, friends, work, school, politics, and online society. In each of these orders, we will ask how do power and resources flow, how is trust created, and how do different network architectures lead to different outcomes? The course will involve a team project focused on practical application of social network theory and analysis. Assignments will focus on creating effective professional presentations.

Sociology 166	Linus Huang	Enrollment Limit: 130
MWF 12-1	101 Morgan	

Note: As with most of our upper division courses, this course in particular has a very strict instructor drop policy. You will be dropped in the first 2 weeks if you do not attend.

SOCIETY AND TECHNOLOGY: The rise and widespread diffusion of information and communications technologies (ICT’s) have led many to declare ours an “information society”. We will examine how ICT’s have transformed various aspects of our society, including how we work, how we produce and consume goods, and how we form communities. In parallel to this, we will investigate what forms of inequality are characteristic of the information society and weigh this against popular notions of the democratizing potential of ICT’s. Our broad objective will be to understand ICT’s as embedded within social and institutional processes—i.e. sociologically—rather than as prescribing a technologically determined path for society, be that path utopian or dystopian.

Sociology 167	Linus Huang	Enrollment Limit: 300
W 5:00-8:00	2050 Valley LSB	

Note: As with most of our upper division courses, this course in particular has a very strict instructor drop policy. You will be dropped in the first 2 weeks if you do not attend.

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.

Sociology 169F	Jill Bakehorn	Enrollment Limit: 130
MWF 10-11	10 Evans	(3 Units)

CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES OF FOOD: This course will provide a broad overview of food as culture. Food has more meaning than mere sustenance. Food itself is a social construction; how and what is defined as suitable to eat is socially constructed. What is acceptable as food in one culture can be taboo in another. Food reflects a culture’s values and is a way one culture asserts their superiority over another. How food is prepared and consumed is imbued with cultural, gender, religious, ethnic, and class meanings. We will begin the course by examining some foundational writings on the cultural implications and explanations of food: • How and why we consume what we do • How food is used to create social distinctions • The implications of a global food world We will use these foundations to explore how food is imbued with gender, race, class, ethnic, and sexual meanings and can form the basis for the constitution and recreation of identities. Food is also connected to political ideologies including the state, feminism, the slow food movement, organic food, and even punk culture. We eat food to nourish our bodies, which can be a source of a great deal of pleasure, but it can also be a source of anxiety. How does our body image impact our relationship to food? What about disease caused by what we consume? What role does food preparation and cooking play in turning food from raw materials into culture? We will move on to examine how industrially-produced white bread in the U.S. demonstrates the complex social and political meanings and uses of food. Food is intimately connected to place, so what happens in a globalized world? How is identity maintained? How is authenticity constructed? We will end the course by examining how food is portrayed in popular culture in ways that reflect all of the major themes of the course.

Sociology 180C	Szonja Ivester	Enrollment Limit: 130
T 5:30-8:30	10 Evans	

Note: As with most of our upper division courses, this course in particular has a very strict instructor drop policy. You will be dropped in the first 2 weeks if you do not attend.

COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES ON U.S. & EUROPEAN SOCIETIES: CULTURE:
Is America different from other developed nations? Attempts to answer this question are frequently lumped together under the concept of “American exceptionalism.” Scholars use this term when describing various characteristics – such as individualism, egalitarianism, and religious fervor – that distinguish the United States from its European forebears. The notion of exceptionalism is, of course, not only a descriptive term. It is also an ideology. After all, many versions of the exceptionalism thesis suggest that America is empowered with a special role in world affairs due to its resources, national character, and (even) divine providence. Implied by this view is that America is not only different from the rest of the world but is, in fact, superior. In this class we will critically evaluate a number of versions of American exceptionalism by comparing the United States to its European peers in the domain of culture.

Sociology 183	Tom Gold	Enrollment Limit: 130
TTH 12:30-2	50 Birge	

CONTEMPORARY CHINESE SOCIETY: China’s three-plus decades of economic reforms have had an enormous impact both within the country and worldwide. This course will explore important aspects of this: social, political, cultural, and environmental, as well as economic. We will start off by grounding our understanding of contemporary China with a review of important elements of Chinese history, including its relation to the outside world, and how this has influenced the mindset of its communist leaders and the goals they have set for the nation. The course draws on many subfields of sociology, but the main theme

will be globalization: how China's growth has been shaped by and is shaping global society. Grades will be based on a mid-term and final exam, short paper, active participation in discussion, and attendance.

Sociology 189G	Szonja Ivester	Enrollment Limit: 195
TTH 9:30-11	101 Morgan	(3 Units)

Note: As with most of our upper division courses, this course in particular has a very strict instructor drop policy. You will be dropped in the first 2 weeks if you do not attend.

THE GLOBAL ELITE: F. Scott Fitzgerald once remarked that the elite are different from you and me. This is especially true for the new global super-elite. No longer restricted by the boundaries of traditional nation states, this century's rich and famous are making their mark felt on our globally connected society in a singularly potent way. Who are these people? In what ways are they different from the rest of us? How did they become so powerful? Are there connections and interactions among them? And how do they shape our global economic policy, culture, and intellectual life? These are some of the questions that we will explore during the semester. Along the way, we will familiarize ourselves with both traditional and new elite theories, examine contemporary empirical evidence on the rise of the new global plutocracy, and think about the long-term implications of this phenomenon for inequality, culture, and society.

Sociology 190 Seminars: Instructions

Enrollment in Sociology 190 seminars is done manually in order to ensure placement for those who are graduating seniors in the Sociology major and those considered high priority in needing to fulfill this major requirement. However we are usually able to accommodate most students in the major. THE PROCEDURES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- 1) Review the course descriptions for the 190 seminars and identify the courses you are interested in.
- 2) Complete the Sociology 190 Enrollment Form online at:

http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/190seminar_SP14

** Be sure to submit form by or before DECEMBER 6, 2013. You can submit this form BEFORE adding to the wait-list. Please note: enrollment forms will continue to be reviewed on a rolling basis until the end of Phase II.

- 3) Students are recommended to list at least their top 3 preferences on the enrollment form. We will do our best to add students to their top choice, but cannot guarantee this. You may take more than one seminar only after all other students are added AND if space permits. Additional seminars count for electives in the major.
- 4) We will admit up to ~75% of the available space in each seminar, prior to classes beginning. Priority is given to declared sociology majors who have not satisfied the seminar requirement – graduating seniors first, then seniors graduating the next semester, etc. After these students are accommodated, other students will be considered by the instructor, if there is space, once the class starts meeting. Students will get an email informing them of their seminar placement in January.
- 5) During Phase II, add your name to the wait-list on Tele-BEARS for the seminar you were admitted to and/or are interested in taking. You will be officially added into the course from the wait-list before it meets on the first week of school. **In order to retain your placement, you must attend the seminar**

class during the first 2 weeks of instruction or you will be dropped from the course.

6) After the first class meeting, the remaining seats (~5 seats) available in each seminar will be filled with students who are attending the class, and meet the priority groups listed above in item #5.

Sociology 190.001	Neil Fligstein	Enrollment Limit: 25
------------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------

TH 4-6	402 Barrows
---------------	--------------------

FINANCIALIZATION AND GLOBALIZATION: It is difficult to escape the impression that we live in a world dominated by finance. Financial news dominates the business press. The management of American corporations, large and small, is driven by Wall Street criteria. As consumers, we are now expected to have sufficient financial literacy to manage our health care, our retirements, and our household expenditures. The recent financial crisis has demonstrated how financial machinations have superseded any other productive activity in the U.S. economy. This course explores how the financial sector of the economy, the financialization of corporations, and the financialization of everyday life in the past 30 years has evolved. We also consider how finance has gone global and how it now dominates life in Western Europe and Asia and is at least part of what we mean when we use the term globalization. This class is run as a seminar and students are expected to read, present, and produce a research paper over the course of the semester.

Sociology 190.002	Heather Haveman	Enrollment Limit: 25
------------------------------	------------------------	----------------------

T 4-6	402 Barrows
--------------	-------------

THE SOCIOLOGY OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP: All around us, the media are discussing the “new economy,” the second “dot-com” era, and, more generally, the culture of entrepreneurial capitalism that pervades our society. Advice and how-to courses on entrepreneurship abound, but more critical perspectives are often lacking. This course is an introduction to the social-scientific view of entrepreneurship, with a special, but not exclusive, focus on how sociologists analyze this phenomenon. Its goals are (1) to familiarize you with major perspectives on entrepreneurial activity and (2) to develop your skills in applying insights from these perspectives to empirical case studies, as well as practical issues affecting for-profit and non-profit startups. This course will be run as a seminar. Therefore, students are expected to read the assigned materials closely. Beyond doing the readings, you will present on a subset of them to your peers, write several brief critical evaluations of other readings, write an original research paper, and present your paper’s findings to your peers.

Sociology 190.003	Mara Loveman	Enrollment Limit: 25
------------------------------	---------------------	----------------------

W 12-2	140 Barrows
---------------	-------------

NATIONS AND NATIONALISM: Nationalism exerted a profound influence on the development of modern states and societies. What will be the fate of national allegiances and nationalist conflicts in our increasingly globalized world? This course will familiarize students with predominant approaches to the social scientific study of nationhood and nationalism. Course reading and discussions will cover foundational theoretical approaches and their critics, pivotal debates over concepts and definitions, and important recent research on some of the most vexing questions in this field. Readings will be interdisciplinary, drawing from sociology, history, political science and anthropology, and will include case material from around the world (including the United States, Canada, France, Germany, Brazil, Mexico, Cuba, Iraq, Rwanda, Russia, Great Britain and Japan, among others). The assigned reading will provide a glimpse into the diversity of theoretical perspectives, empirical concerns and methodological

strategies that drive contemporary social scientific research on nationalism.

**Sociology
190.004**

Elise Herrala

Enrollment Limit: 25

T 10-12

50 Barrows

REPRODUCING DIFFERENCE: THE SOCIOLOGY OF CONSUMPTION, LIFESTYLE AND TASTE: Why do we buy what we do? And what do our purchases say about us? Consumption encompasses more than an autonomous, isolated act of swiping a credit card to make a purchase. Rather, it is a central part of life that shapes identity, social status and social relations and impacts how social categories such as gender, class, race and sexuality are experienced. While consumption is the practical acquisition of goods and services, it also serves as a marker for one's social standing. Likewise, social position can dictate consumption habits. And together, consumption and social position shape what we call "lifestyle." As economists argue, consumer behavior is supposedly based on the agentic actor, free in both will and economic spirit. For the consumers of a democratic capitalist state, however, the power bestowed upon a "sovereign consumer" is inflated, obscuring the level of social control, creating an illusion of consumer choice as democracy. In this course we will examine how consumption, lifestyle and taste come together to operate as a site of class difference and social reproduction.

**Sociology
190.005**

Edwin Lin

Enrollment Limit: 25

M 10-12

80 Barrows

MIGRATION IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH: When we think of international migration, the most common images that come to mind are examples of south-to-north migration (e.g. Muslims in Europe, Mexicans in the United States, Asians in the Bay Area). Yet 73 million immigrants travel from one developing country to another, making migration in the global south over one-third of all migration in the world and only 1 million migrants fewer than those who travel from a developing country to a developed country. This senior seminar investigates this understudied, yet powerful phenomenon, addressing key issues such as the 'problem' of refugees and forced migration, the impact of remittances on development, and the effect of migrant labor on sending and receiving countries. This seminar will also guide you in writing an original research paper and giving an oral presentation of your paper to the class. Weekly readings consist of 2-3 empirical articles, reports, and/or case studies.

**Sociology
190.006**

Nick Adams

Enrollment Limit: 25

W 10-12

80 Barrows

THEORIZING THE SECURITY STATE: In this senior seminar, advanced undergraduates will review the theory and history of the state's security functions from the onset of capitalism into the present day. We will start by reading authors like Max Weber, Norbert Elias, Barrington Moore, Michael Mann, Gary Marx, Michel Foucault, and Charles Tilly. Once we've developed a theoretical framework for understanding the history of the security state, we will collectively research and review more recent literatures and histories of specific state security apparatus – military, police, and intelligence – to develop a critical understanding of their current functions, legitimating rationales, and trajectories. Students should have a grasp of classical and contemporary sociological theory – ideally from the Soc_101/102 sequence – and be prepared to work openly and collaboratively in small groups working toward a common goal. Students will be graded on reflection papers, seminar participation, and contribution to an online wiki by which we will formalize theoretical debates and the findings of our literature review.

**Sociology
190.007**

Felipe Dias

Enrollment Limit: 25

W 2-4

186 Barrows

RACE IN BRAZIL: INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL POLICY: Scholars have long used the Brazilian racial paradigm and its main tenet, the idea of “racial democracy,” as a contrast to the more exclusionary character of racial divisions in the United States. Brazil has also been used in undergraduate courses on race and ethnicity as evidence that race is a socially constructed concept, whereby different meanings are attached to physical characteristics in different contexts and historical periods. In this seminar, we will rely on social scientific perspectives to investigate relevant topics in sociology, such as the social construction of race, how race is embedded in social institutions, racial boundaries, stratification and inequality, and social policy. The seminar will be divided in three parts. In Part I of the course, we will investigate *how* and *why* the ideal of race in Brazil developed as it did. Here we will investigate the links between slavery, nation-state formation, and the historical construction of race in Brazil. On Part II, we will move on to issues related to racial stratification and mobility. In order to understand racial stratification and inequality, however, we need to develop an appropriate analytic background on how race is conceptualized in Brazil. Once we deal with the analytic and conceptual issues raised in the literature, we will evaluate the causes of racial inequality in Brazil, in particular in the labor market. Students will learn and evaluate the theoretical and methodological tools that scholars have used to measure racial discrimination in the labor market in Brazil. In Part III of the course, we will examine past and present attempts in social policy to address the issue of racial inequality. Special consideration will be given to a recent shift in social policy in Brazil, namely, the implementation of race-based Affirmative Action policies in higher education and in the work place.

Sociology H190B.001	Vicki Bonnell	Enrollment Limit: 15
T 12-2 PM	129 Barrows	
Sociology H190A.002	Mary Kelsey	Enrollment Limit: 15
T 12-2 PM	180 Barrows	

Note: Only students who have taken Sociology H190A are eligible to enroll in Sociology H190B.

SENIOR HONORS THESIS SEMINAR: This is the second semester of a two-semester sequence in which each student will complete a senior honors thesis. During the semester students will research and write an honors thesis, based on the prospectus prepared in H190A.

Sociology 98, 197, 198, 199 - DE-Cal and Independent Study courses

Deadline to submit DE-Cal course proposal for Spring 2014– November 1, 2013

Deadline to submit Independent study applications for Spring 2014_ February 5, 2014

Sociology 197: Field Study

Sociology 198: Group Study

Sociology 199: Independent Study

Independent Study is specialized study between 1 and 4 units arranged by a student or group of students in conjunction with a faculty member or current visiting lecturer in studying a particular area of interest. Students must have completed at least 60 units, have a GPA of 2.0 or above and should come prepared with some idea of areas of interest in which they would like to pursue further study. Students may also earn units in Field Studies via a job, internship or volunteer position they currently hold by writing about this experience and its relevance to the field of sociology. Unit value of a particular Independent Study course is arranged with the faculty sponsor. The workload determination should take into consideration the following formula: 1 unit = 3 hours of work per week over the 15 week semester (including meetings with the faculty member, research, etc.). All Independent Study courses must be taken Pass/No Pass, and a maximum of 16 units of Independent Study may be counted toward the requirements of a Bachelor's degree. A list of faculty and their areas of specialization and research interests is available for reference. Application requires faculty sponsorship and approval of the Department Chair, which can take up to TWO WEEKS. Once the Chair's approval is received, the student will be given a course control number

in order to add the course via Tele-BEARS. Contact Rebecca Chavez (rebeccaisme@berkeley.edu) for the application.

Important Information and Tips for Sociology Enrollment

Enrolling for Sociology Courses on TeleBEARS:

- **Phase I:** All upper division sociology courses are **open only to officially declared sociology majors**. **Phase II:** Most courses will have some space open to undeclared and outside majors on a first-come, first-served basis in Phase II only, depending on space availability and demand from sociology majors. **Students who are prepared to declare the sociology major should do so as soon as possible**, to gain priority for sociology courses.
- In Phase II, we reserve a small number of seats in most of our upper division sociology courses for **Social Welfare, American Studies and ISF majors** who rely heavily on sociology courses for completion of their major requirements.
- Soc 1 and Soc 5 have large blocks of seats reserved for sophomores and juniors who need these courses to declare the sociology major. Enrollment in Soc 3 and 3AC is first-come, first-serve and is a course that should not be taken by intended sociology majors.
- If you are a declared sociology major, you can simply enroll in sociology courses on TeleBEARS either in Phase I and/or Phase II. **Some courses may fill up entirely with sociology majors in Phase I or the early part of Phase II**, particularly smaller courses (less than 100 spaces). Thus it is advisable to make those courses a Phase I priority. We do not reserve space for sociology majors during the Adjustment Period, but they are usually given priority off the waitlist as space opens up.
- Most courses have just a lecture course to enroll in. Some courses have **required discussion sections**. If so, students must first enroll in a section before they can enroll in the lecture during pre-enrollment. Students will not be added into the lecture from waitlist status unless they are enrolled in an open discussion section.
- There are **special enrollment procedures, involving deadlines and online forms or paperwork** to be submitted, for Sociology 101, 102, 190, H190B, and all independent studies (98, 197, 198 and 199). The deadline to submit DE-Cal course proposals is Friday, November 1, 2013. The deadline to submit applications for Spring 2014 Independent Studies is Wednesday, February 5, 2014. Go to: <http://sociology.berkeley.edu/special-enrollment-procedures-seminars-other-sociology-courses>
- Students should check the General Catalog to be sure they have met the prerequisites for a sociology course and are prepared to succeed in it. In upper division sociology courses the prerequisite is usually Soc 1, 3, 3AC, or the consent of instructor. **TeleBEARS does not have the capability to check for prerequisites** and will still allow students to enroll, even if the prerequisite course is not listed on their transcript. Most courses are taught with the assumption students have completed the necessary course preparation, and students may have troubles with assignments without it.

Sociology Waitlists and Enrollment Changes Once the Semester Begins:

- **Attendance at all class meetings, including discussion sections, is required during the first 2 weeks in all sociology courses. Instructors will drop students for nonattendance.** There is generally about a 20% drop rate in most upper division sociology courses, and a higher rate in lower division sociology courses. Students who cannot attend class because of a conflict should write a note to the instructor or GSI explaining why they missed class and that they intend to take it. **Students should never assume they have been dropped from a course**, and should always check on TeleBEARS to make sure they have or haven't been dropped from a course after the second week.
- **Waitlists in all upper division sociology courses do not open until Phase II.** Nobody, including declared sociology majors, can get on a sociology course waitlist during Phase I, except in Soc 101, 102 and the 190 seminars.
- **Students who are unable to enroll in a sociology course** should add themselves to the TeleBEARS waitlist in Phase II or the Adjustment Period. Subsequent admission to a course is almost always off the TeleBEARS waitlist only. An instructor cannot add a student to the course in any other way. The University requires that students show intent to take a course by enrolling or adding themselves to the TeleBEARS waitlist. We generally do not use Course Entry Codes to add students to sociology courses.
- All sociology waitlists, except in Soc 3 and 3AC, are manual waitlists. This means that **students are added selectively, rather than in numerical order, based on pre-established priorities** (i.e. priority majors and/or class level). Students are generally added off the waitlist at the end of Phase II, if space is available, and once the semester begins, after enrolled students start to drop.
- **Once classes begin, the instructor and/or GSI decide which students to add off the waitlist.** Instructors do not make these decisions prior to the start of the semester. In most cases they use established departmental priorities: 1) Sociology majors; 2) Social Welfare, American Studies and Interdisciplinary Studies Field Majors; then 3) Other majors and undeclared students; and 4) Concurrent Enrollment students. Further priority is usually given within each of these categories by class level--seniors first, then juniors, etc. and even further by the order those groups of students are listed on the waitlist. Instructors will give priority to students attending class.
- **If there is a discussion section, admittance to the lecture depends on getting into an open section.** Students should attend as many sections as possible to find one with space and put themselves on the course wait list on TeleBears. Students not already enrolled in the lecture will be added off the TeleBEARS waitlist once they are admitted to an open section.
- **All students should check their class schedule frequently** on TeleBEARS or BearFACTS, especially during the first 5 weeks of the semester and by the add/drop deadline at the end of the fifth week and the deadline to change grading option (10th week.). **Students are responsible for ensuring their schedule is accurate.** Changes due to instructor drops or adds off waitlists can occur without notification through the fifth week of the semester.