

Introduction to Sociology.

"Sociology is the study of human societies"

If you ever wondered why crimes occur and why some people live in poverty while others have plenty (are rich) or even why humans do the most mundane things, then you are thinking like a sociologist.

Since sociology teaches us that seemingly natural events or actions may really have social causes. So instead of trying to understand the human behavior by studying the individual, sociologists look at the wider context of the historical events and the social processes that channel individual behaviors.

Let's break that idea down and set another example: Have you ever thought about how the world works? I'm not talking about chemical reactions or biology. I mean the world of people, for example. Have you ever wondered why we go to college and why we raise our hand in class but not at the dinner table? Why some people like Chaabi music and some people, other people, like Rai music and some like them both?

Thanks to sociology, we can answer that since it is the study of society and human behavior. So what has this to do with our taste in music?

Well, society is a group of people who share a culture and a territory. From this, we can say that your taste in music, for example, is influenced by anything from what you were exposed to as a kid, to what your friends like, to what neighborhood you grew up in, and even what school you went to ...etc. Which means that sociology tries to understand the social behavior by placing it in a wider social context?

The individual choice may have been influenced by : your class, neighborhood, race, gender, age, social location...etc

What is sociology?

Sociology is one of six social sciences (Other social sciences) anthropology, psychology, economics, political science, history.

[] It is the study of human societies and social behavior in a scientific manner.

[] Sociology is the study of groups and group interaction and societies and social interaction.

Social interaction: how people relate to one another and influence one another's behavior.

Social phenomena: observable facts or events in human societies.

A group: any collection of at least two people who interact with some frequency and who share some sense of aligned identity.

A society: is a group of people who live in a defined geographic area who interact and share a common culture.

Sociologist: study small groups and individual interactions from the micro level and the trends among and better between large groups and societies on the macro level.

Culture: refers to the group's shared practices, values, and beliefs.

Sociological imagination: according to (C.Wright Millis) an awareness of the relationship between one's behavior and experience and the wider culture that shaped a person's choices and perceptions.