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# SOCIOLOGISTS

COMTE MARX

DURKHEIM

PARSONS ELIAS

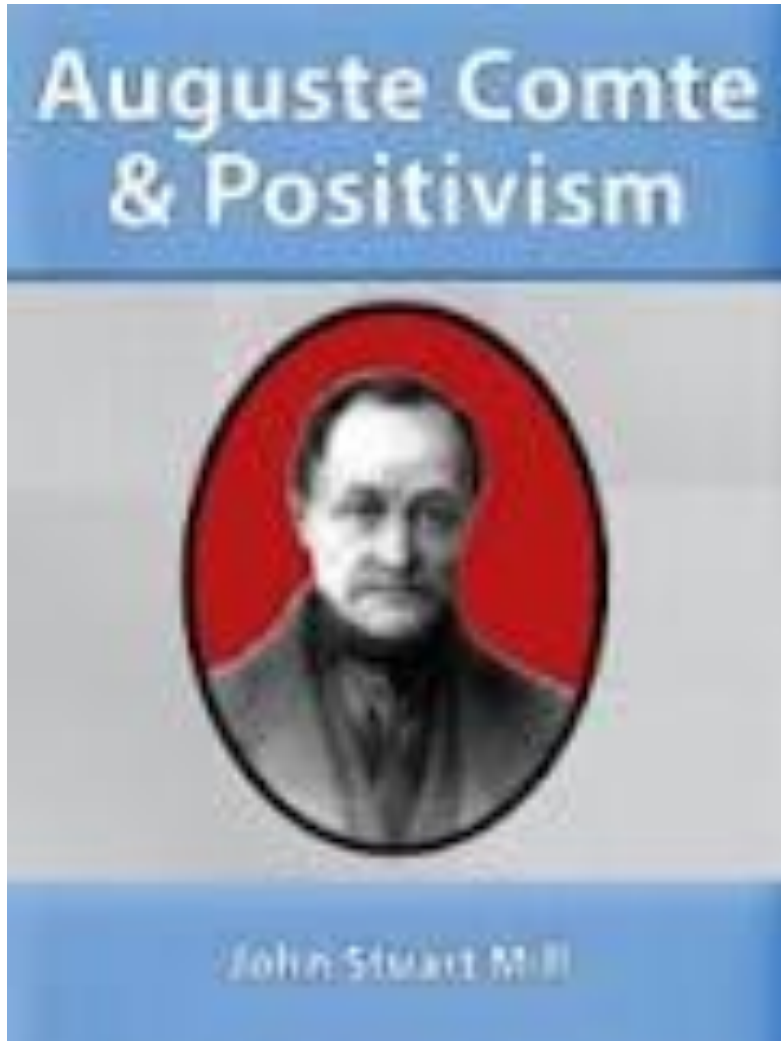
BERGER DOUGLAS

HABERMAS

WEBER SIMMEL

BOURDIEU

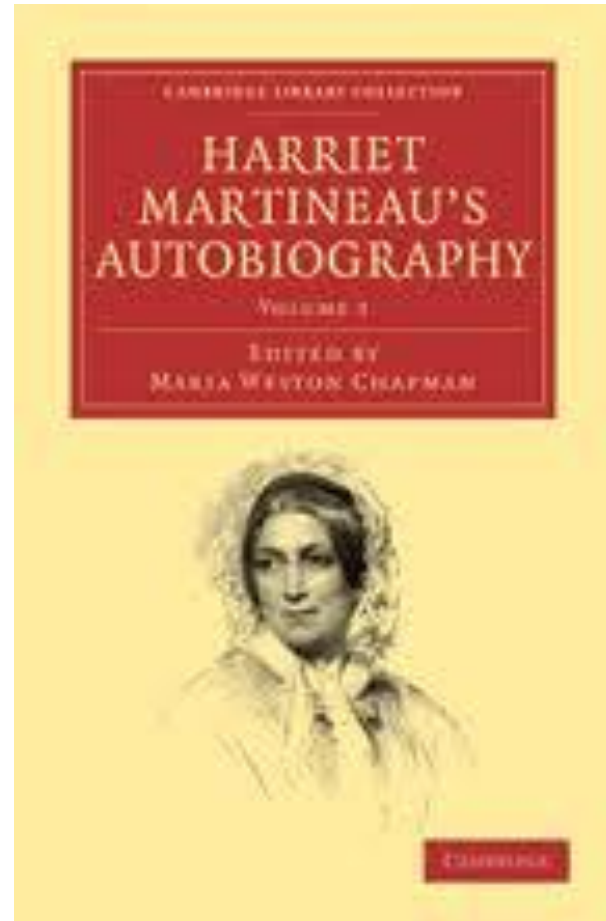
# AUGUST COMTE



# AUGUST COMTE

- “Father of Sociology”
  - French philosopher who focused on improvement in society
  - Positivism: the use of scientific observation in the study of social behavior
  - He also distinguished between **social statics** and **social dynamics**
    - **Social statics**- study of stability and order
    - **Social dynamics** – study of social change

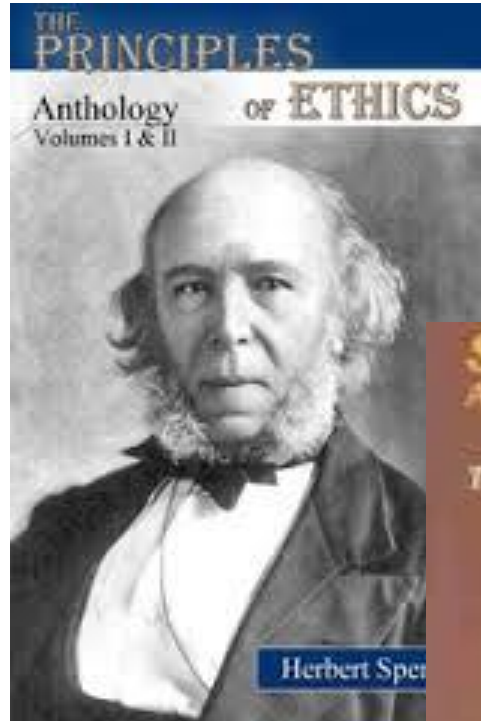
# HARRIET MARTINEAU



# HARRIET MARTINEAU

- A writer, best known for analyzing Comte's work.
- She was a feminist who saw a link between slavery and the oppression of women
- She emphasized Sociology as a science
- She wrote often about the inferior position of women in society, and helped inspire feminist theorists.

# HERBERT SPENCER

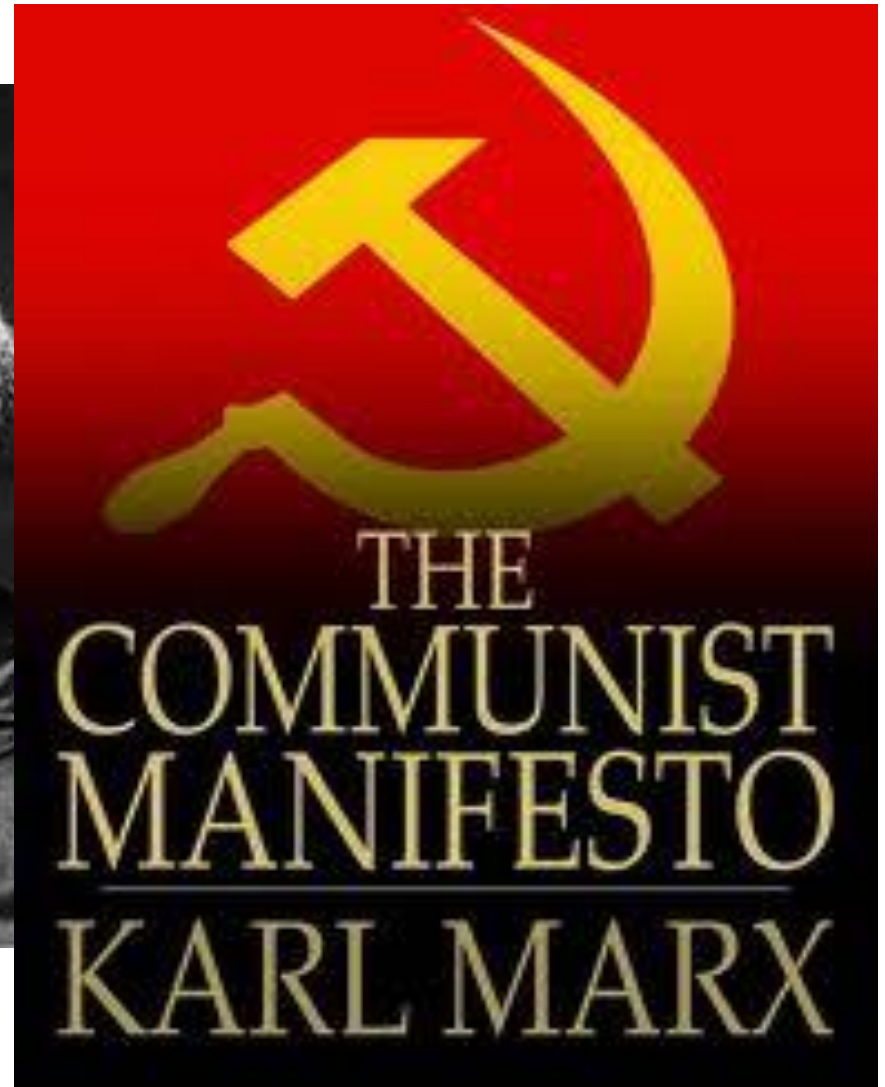
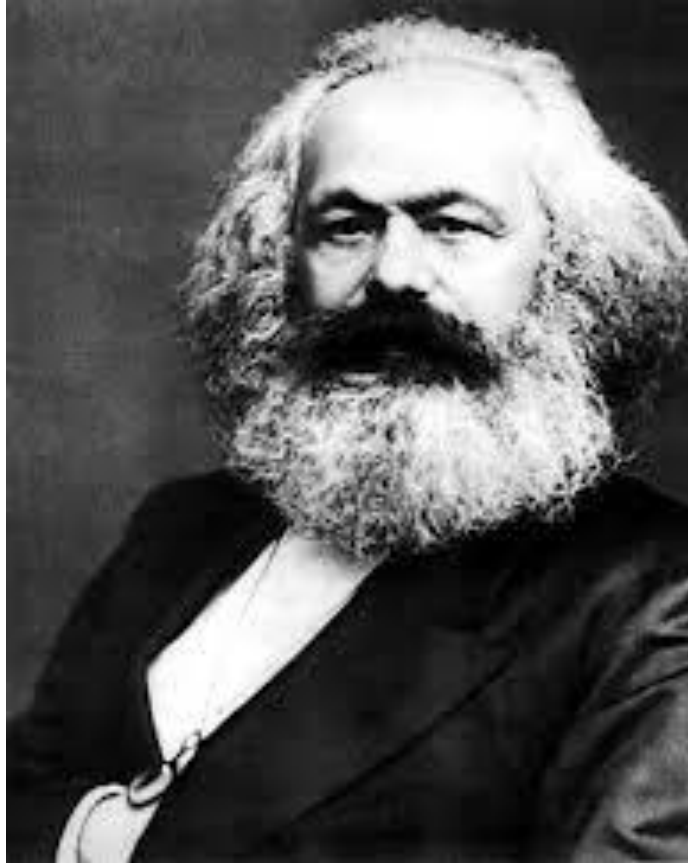


# HERBERT SPENCER

- He focused his work on explaining social stability by comparing parts of society to parts of the human body.
- Functional Theorist
- All parts of society (like a body) are composed of parts working together for survival and well-being.
- Focused on **Social Darwinism** and evolutionary social change.



# KARL MARX



# KARL MARX

- Father of Communism –wrote *The Communist Manifesto*
- Focused on class conflict (the haves and the have-nots)
  - Bourgeoisie – those that own the means of production
  - Proletariat – the working class (paid just enough to stay alive)

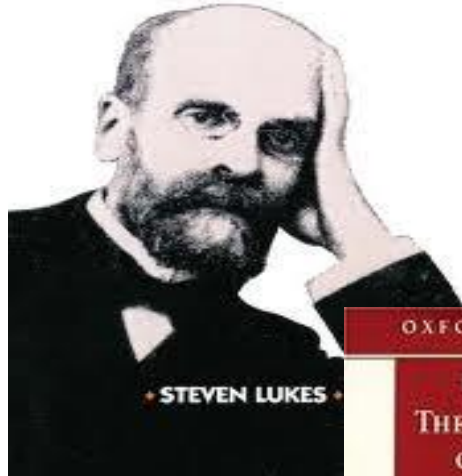
# K MARX (cont'd)

- A conflict theorist – believed that capitalism would fail, because like slaves overthrew their owners, that the working class would eventually overtake capitalists.
  - FOCUSED ON EXPLAINING THE IMPORTANCE OF CONFLICT IN SOCIAL CHANGE.

# EMILE DURKHEIM

## EMILE DURKHEIM

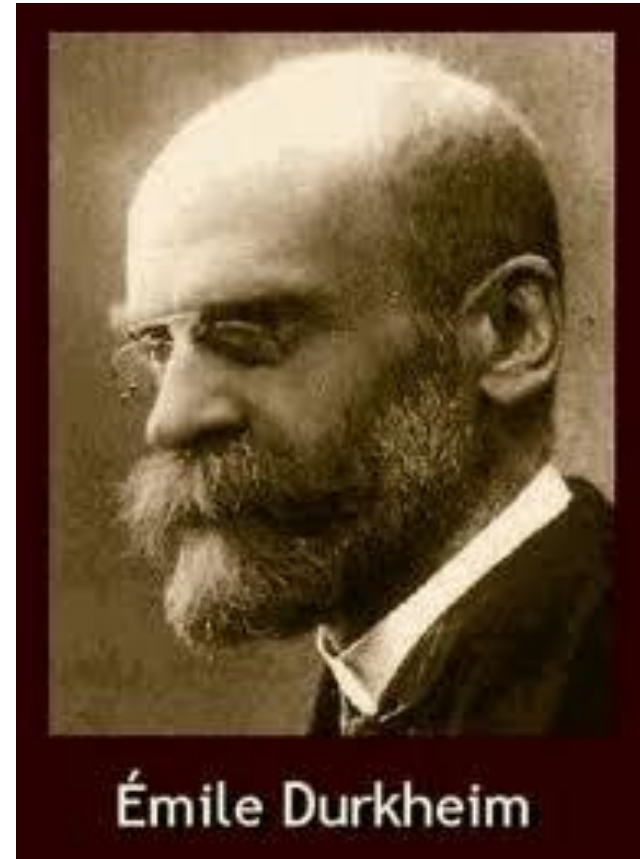
His Life and Work  
A Historical and Critical Study



OXFORD WORLD'S CLASSICS

ÉMILE DURKHEIM  
THE ELEMENTARY FORMS  
OF RELIGIOUS LIFE

A new translation by Carol Cosman



# EMILE DURKHEIM

- First sociologist to use statistical methods in research of human groups.
- He believed society exists because of a broad consensus – or agreement – among members of society.
- He thought human social behavior must be explained by social factors rather than psychological ones (ex. Suicide)

# MAX WEBER



# MAX WEBER

- He wrote about the nature of power, the nature of religions, and social classes.
- Human beings act on the basis of their own understanding of a situation. Therefore, sociologists must discover the personal meanings, values, beliefs and attitudes underlying human social behavior.
- ***Verstehen*** – Putting yourself in someone else's shoes... (to best understand personal intentions in people in groups)
- **Rationalization** – emphasizes the use of knowledge, reason and planning.

# JANE ADDAMS

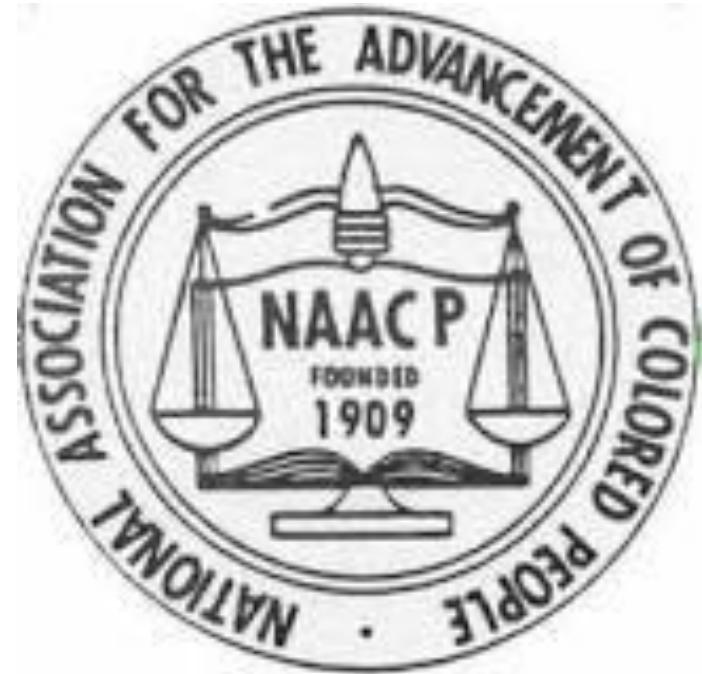
- More known as a social worker in the field of Sociology.
- Focused mostly on helping poor women and children – founded the Hull House in Chicago.
- She focused on the problems caused by the imbalance of power among social classes.
- She was active in the women's suffrage and peace movements.
- Won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1931-the only sociologist to do so...



# The Hull House & Jane Addams



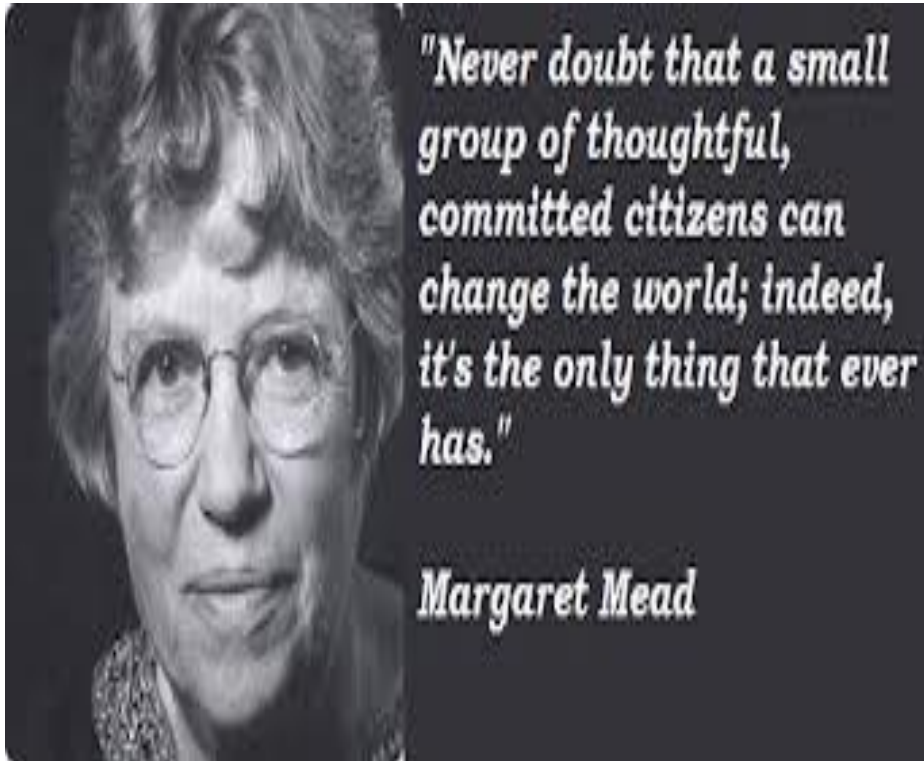
# W.E.B. DuBOIS



# W.E.B. DuBOIS

- African American educator and social activists
- He focused on racial discrimination, after witnessing it first hand as a student at Fisk University in Nashville, TN. This led to him deciding to attach the 'negro problem'.
- He analyzed the social structure of black communities.
- Founded the NAACP in 1909.
- Did work in Africa, and died in Ghana at age 95

# MARGARET MEAD



*"Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world; indeed, it's the only thing that ever has."*

*Margaret Mead*

- Anthropologist – studied people in cultures.
- Mead was a champion of broadened sexual mores within a context of traditional western religious life
- Her reports about the attitudes towards sex in South Pacific and Southeast Asian traditional cultures amply informed the 1960s sexual revolution.