

- (1) Max Weber (1864-1920)
 - (1.1) Verstehen
 - (1.1.1) Understanding/insight
 - (1.1.2) Understanding in context
 - (1.1.3) Subjective meaning
 - (1.2) Ideal types
 - (1.2.1) Construct or prototype to measure society
- (2) Peter Berger (1929-)
 - (2.1) Phenomenological perspective:
 - (2.1.1) Social reality construction
 - (2.1.2) How "knowledge" become "reality"
- (3) George Herbert Mead (1863-1931)
 - (3.1) Mind, Self, and Social Self 1934
 - (3.1.1) Personalities develop through linguistic communication and other social processes
- (4) Erving Goffman (1922-1982)
 - (4.1) The Presentation of Self in Everyday Live (1959)
 - (4.2) Social Life as a Dramatic play
- (5) Symbolic Interaction Review
 - (5.1) Max Weber (1864-1920)
 - (5.1.1) Understanding from the point of view of the people in it
 - (5.2) Peter Berger (1929-)
 - (5.2.1) Reality is socially constructed (Relativism)
 - (5.3) George Herbert Mead (1863-1931)
 - (5.3.1) Personalities develop through social experience
 - (5.4) Erving Goffman (1922-1982)
 - (5.4.1) Dramaturgical analysis
- (6) Social Investigation
 - (6.1) Britta Solan
- (7) Sociological Research
 - (7.1) Scientific method: *systematic, organized steps that ensures maximum objectivity and consistency in researching a problem*
- (8) Evaluating information
 - (8.1) Common sense or scientific fact
 - (8.2) Surveys, studies, statistics, et cetera
 - (8.3) Accurate, exaggerated or biased
- (9) Three Ways to do Sociology
 - (9.1) Scientific (Positivist) Sociology
 - (9.1.1) Limitation
 - (9.1.1.1) Human behavior hard to calculate
 - (9.1.1.2) The Hawthorn effect

2011-09-07

- (9.1.1.3) Social Change
- (9.1.1.4) Illusiveness of Value-free
- (9.2) Interpretive Sociology
 - (9.2.1) Weber - Verstehen
- (9.3) Critical Sociology
 - (9.3.1) Focus: Need for social change
- (10) Gender Effects on Research
 - (10.1) Androcentricity
 - (10.2) Overgeneralization
 - (10.3) Gender blindness
 - (10.4) Double standard
 - (10.5) Interferences
- (11) Scientific method
 - (11.1) Independent variable
 - (11.1.1) Causes, influences or predicts change
 - (11.2) Dependant variable
 - (11.2.1) That which changes
- (12) Scientific Method
 - (12.1) Validity
 - (12.1.1) measuring what one intends to measure
 - (12.2) Reliability
 - (12.2.1) consistent results
 - (12.3) Correlation
 - (12.3.1) Does not determine causation
- (13)