

For this unit essay revision, I made a few changes to help the expansion of the essay. First, I made grammatical changes in areas that needed to be revised. I also took out wording that appeared to be unnecessary. I reviewed the addressed comments and switched for the essay's best interest. I went in-depth about the key concepts discussed in Comte's work. I reorganized the paragraphs so that the new ideas were shifted into the beginning of a section. I organized an introduction and added a thesis so the unit essay could be understood. Lastly, I added a reference list and made revisions to improve the APA format.

Sociology is the primary study of society, which includes social factors, social problems, and social structures. As we have learned in class, sociology continuously evolves; therefore, the study constantly changes. Taking knowledge from the class notes on Thursday, we were introduced to Auguste Comte. Comte's had several contributions, including his importance of sociological theory, and what made him unique from other theorists.

He was the one who introduced the term sociology. A few key concepts were presented to discuss his work, such as “social physics, social status, positivism, and methods of inquiry.” (Coser, 2003) Social status is the methods of inquiry and natural science used in sociology methods such as comparison, observation, and experimentation. Observation is the connection of two social facts that enhances scientific meaning. (Coser, 2003) Lastly, experimentation is when the “phenomenon is interfered with in a restricted manner.” (Coser, 2003)

These concepts are Comte also contributed to the term positivism. He was able to find its roots and connection to society. Comte wanted them to incorporate equated common beliefs from his contribution to sociology and positivism. From those contributions, Comte wished to enhance the community for the better and to add resources for those who lack education that is in poverty.

Martineau the contribution of the importance of examining political, religious, and social institutions. A few of the key concepts from her contribution were the “rise of capitalism, bills meant to extend, and abolishment of slavery.” (Coser, 2003) Martineau had a different approach to sociological theory. She had the concept of contributing to studying inequality. She wanted to understand why others thought oppression should be connected to society. From that idea, she knew society was divided by power and authority based on race. She took the community standards and used them towards her contribution to sociology.

Sociological theories are mostly the explanation that helps individuals understand the corrupt actions of one another. (Sternheimer, 2018) By having that contribution, the sociological theory allows us to see how and why society is perceived. Personal experiences are the way of declaring the sociological theory. For example, the black lives matter movement occurred in 2013. That is a social encounter and a social problem that is a personal experience for individuals in the oppressed community.

Oppression and racism is an influential segment on the mezo level. Mainly because, from the notes in class, mezo is made up of “medium-sized components of society, and groups of people, specific organizations or communities in society.” (Course PowerPoint) The black lives movement is a specific community and organization that involves the African American community. This dynamic of sociology would be included in the sociological study of race and ethnicity because it is a specific race group. A circle diagram also explained how micro, mezo, and macro function. The three levels have purposes: evaluating, critiquing, and declaring. From the prior knowledge of social work and its connection to the sociology perspective, that is how resources can understand which perspective is needed to assist the problem. Overall, sociological theory is what has explanations.

Sociological theory is different from other scientific theories because of the levels of analysis it examines. However, sociological theories explore society's micro, mezo, and macro levels. With sociological theory, you can study all aspects of human behavior and patterns. All of the other theories, such as functionalist theories, are mostly the analysis of macro. For example, functionalist theory studies the “importance of societal concerns that individuals may encounter in institutions.” (Course PowerPoint) Sociological theories examine society, and we can comprehend what and why. Sociological theories are also easier to follow because the study and

aspects can be generalized and broad. Sociological theory is also unique because of its ability to explain the reality of social factors. We know that when people commit certain crimes, it is because they choose to do those things. Occasionally there is why an explanation of why that individual committed the crime. Sociological can conclude and have interrelations with individual and societal concepts of acceptable behavior. This makes it easier to be adaptive to the theory because most scientific theories are based on a specific “time” and “generations.” (Course PowerPoint)The sociological theory is also about the consequences. For example, what is the punishment for the individual who committed the crime? How does the punishments impact him and even his family? Since deviance and corruption are not following a societal norm, there will be consequences to the behavior and their will explanations. It is not determined when someone will act deviant, but the sociological theory will evaluate and criticize that action of the individual. I believe that is because not every deviant act is a crime. Therefore, evaluation is needed, and there could be minor punishments. The theory is overall different because of the various strands of context that are added to the theory.

References

Auguste Comte [Powepoint slides].

Sternheimer [Powepoint slides].