

SOCIOLOGY MAJOR – B.A.

Summary

Code	Title	Credits
	Sociology B.A. Major Requirements	42
	Integrative Core Curriculum Requirements ¹	29-41
	Electives	37-49
Total Credits		120

¹ See Integrative Core Curriculum requirements, with information about the H&S CLA requirement. (<https://catalog.ithaca.edu/undergrad/schools/school-humanities-sciences/#integrativecorecurriculumicctext>)

Degree Requirements

Code	Title	Credits
CORE COURSES		
SOCI 1xxxx	Any 100-level sociology course	3
SOCI 20500	Sociological Inquiries	3
SOCI 31100	Sociological Theory	3
SOCI 35500	Quantitative Methods	3
SOCI 35600	Qualitative Methods	3
SOCIOLOGY ELECTIVES		
	Additional sociology courses meeting the following criteria:	27
	•Three courses (6 credits) at the 200-level	
	•Three courses (9 credits) at the 300-level (excluding SOCI 31100, SOCI 35500, and SOCI 35600)	
	•Three courses (9 credits) at the 400-level (at least 3 credits must be from SOCI 40100 to SOCI 44500) ¹	
	SOCI XXXXX One elective course (3 credits) at any level.	
Total Credits		42

¹ Only 3 credits of teaching assistant courses (SOCI 48000, SOCI 48100, SOCI 48200) or internships (SOCI 49800) may be applied toward the 400-level requirement.

Core Areas of Sociological Inquiry

Social Change

A core question in sociology concerns how societies change and develop. Sociologists study social transformations as they affect and are affected by individuals, institutions, and societies. They explore relationships among human agency and social structures, or institutions such as colonialism, capitalism, racism, families, and religions. Key considerations include how change is documented and assessed, as well as how change is mobilized through activism, community organizing, social movements and revolutions, development, and globalization. Courses in this area encourage students to use sociology as a tool for analyzing, envisioning, and engaging in social change.

Inequality

The understanding of inequality, its origins, and its effects on life chances is a core consideration in the discipline of sociology. Courses in this area examine the processes by which inequalities are created and maintained, focusing on interpersonal relations, institutionalized

practices, and linkages with global economic, political, and cultural relations. Courses also address issues of privilege and exploitation and how these processes are linked to social class, race, ethnicity, gender, sexualities, age, abilities, and other socially constructed divisions between people.

Social Institutions and Organizations

Institutions and organizations provide social arrangements that shape the operations of political, economic, health care, and religious systems as well as families and schools. Courses in this area examine issues of power and ideology that affect institutional and organizational practices, including bureaucratic structures, organizational cultures, authority systems, and the reciprocating relationships between individuals, organizations, and their environments. Students also explore the ways in which institutions and organizations help shape, and in turn are shaped by, the lives and decisions of their members.

Individuals, Culture, and Society

Culture provides a framework for creating meaning and influencing action. Sociological analysis of how these meanings are constructed and negotiated leads to interesting observations of how facts are created and the effects that taken-for-granted arrangements have on individual beliefs, collective actions, agency, and communal life. Courses in this area illuminate the cultural texture of social life at both the individual and collective levels.