

Fall 2022

ANTH 027B. Digital Ethnography (M)

An exploration of the trajectory and expansive potential for "virtuality" in anthropology along with examples of how ethnographers have been more recently engaging and experimenting with digital tools to do research remotely. The goal of the course is twofold. First, for students to learn the skills of virtual and digital ethnographic inquiry through the design of an individual ethnographic research project to be conducted over the course of the semester of the class. The course will provide students with the practical and critical skills to design, conduct, analyze, and write about ethnographic research through a series of weekly assignments, readings, and in-class discussions. Students will experiment and practice with different virtual ethnographic methods, including research at digital archives, data-gathering and analysis on social media, and online participant observation. Each student will choose the topic and format of their final project. Second, to reflect on and critically assess the dynamic character of ethnographic inquiry. We will pay special attention to the various ways in which digital ethnographic methods proved crucial to address the challenges of doing ethnographic research under changing global pandemic conditions. Methods course.

ANTH 034C. Native American Cultures and Contemporary Music

This course introduces students to Native American and Indigenous peoples through contemporary music. Students will read anthropological and ethnomusicology texts, engage Native pop culture and news media, watch music videos and listen to selections of Native American and Indigenous contemporary music from across the Americas. A main goal of this course is to gain knowledge and appreciation of Indigenous peoples, their cultures, and the social and environmental justice issues facing them in contemporary society.

ANTH 037B. Anthropology of Law

This course introduces students to the anthropological study of law through the investigation of the relation of law to violence, capital, and justice. Rather than assuming that law is a well-defined set of formal rules that constitutes the opposite of violence, an equivalent of justice, or a sphere autonomous from capitalism, this course seeks to provide students with critical and analytical skills to interrogate the relation of law to each of these terms. Students enrolled in this class will be introduced to some of the major themes and debates in legal anthropology as well as to texts and topics that exemplify how the discipline's approach to legal systems has changed over time. Through a combination of readings in anthropology, law, and legal studies as well as documentary and film, this course will offer students the opportunity to investigate law (both comparatively and in the U.S.) as a complex social practice, social technology, and mode of knowledge that constitutes the worlds we inhabit in both expected and unexpected ways. This class is ideal for students broadly interested in questions of law and justice, as well as students interested in anthropological theory and ethnographic methods.

ANTH 072C. Memory, History, Nation

How do national communities remember-and forget? What roles do commemoration and amnesia play in constructing, maintaining, or challenging national and collective identities? This course considers memory and its pathologies as a central problematic for the nation-state. It reads theory and ethnography against each other to explore the politics and aesthetics of national memory across numerous sites and contexts, attentive to both the collectivities such commemorations inspire and their points of resistance or failure.

ANTH 122. Urban Ethnographies (M)

As key players in the global economy, cities are the focus of a rich body of literature that explores how urban life is shaped by the complex interplay between global, national, and local processes. How to best understand this interplay and how it shapes daily life in cities? How can we understand the inequalities that structure daily life in urban centers around the globe? How to analyze the different identities, spaces, and subjectivities that

are being constituted under changing economic, social, and political conditions? In this seminar, we read ethnographies from and about cities around the globe and analyze how scholars, particularly anthropologists, have studied cities, their cultures, and social groups. We pay attention to the forces (such as neoliberalism, modernism, nationalism, and globalization) and inequalities (such as class, race, and gender) that shape urban life. The texts we read explore current pressing issues such as poverty, violence, policing, gentrification, and homelessness. Alongside our investigation of city life, students also will have the opportunity to develop their skills in ethnographic research methods by closely analyzing how different authors accessed and wrote about cities as well as by conducting their own mini-ethnographies.

SOAN 020D. Music and Dance Cultures of the World (W) (MUSI 005A)

In this course we take an ethnomusicological approach to examine music and dance cultures from around the world. We will consider music and dance both in and as culture with attention to social, political, and historical contexts. Topics will include identity, race, ethnicity, gender, class, religion, memory, migration, globalization, tourism, and social and political movements. The course will provide an opportunity to develop critical listening and analytical skills to discuss sound and movement.

SOAN 020M. Race, Gender, Class, and Environment (ENVS 043, ENGL 089)

This course explores how ideologies and structures of race, gender, sexuality, and class are embedded in and help shape our perceptions of and actions in the "environment." Drawing on key social and cultural theories of environmental studies from anthropology, sociology, feminist analysis, and science and technology studies, we will examine some of the ways that differences in culture, power, and knowledge construct the conceptual frameworks and social policies undertaken in relation to the environment. The course draws on contemporary scholarship and social movement activism (including memoir and autobiography) from diverse national and international contexts. Topics addressed include, for example, ideas/theories of "nature," toxic exposure and public health, environmental perception and social difference, poverty and natural resource depletion, justice and sustainability, Indigenous environmentalisms, eco-imperialism, and disparate impacts of global climate change. The course offers students opportunities for community-based learning working in partnership with local organizations.

SOCI 001. Foundations: Self, Culture and Society

This course offers a foundational introduction to the discipline of sociology. Throughout the course, we will examine key theories and concepts sociologists use, reading authors like W.E.B. DuBois, Marx, Weber, Durkheim and Bourdieu. We will also explore some of the key issues sociology tackles, including race and racism, gender and sexism, class and inequality, and the role of states and other power structures in shaping these and other facets of our social world.

Required for SOAN majors and minors.

SOCI 020C.Global Colorism

"I don't see color." The common adage is an allusion to a society in which phenotype bares minimal weight on one's life chances. Scholars have long noted that the opposite is true—what we look like matters and greatly impacts our lives. Only coined in the 1980s, colorism, the preferential treatment of those with lighter skin and "desirable" features, has plagued communities of color for centuries. In this course, we will trace the origins of colorism considering global contexts for communities of color in general, and the African diaspora in particular. We will use emerging theories of colorism to examine the role of racism, colonialism, media, and capitalism in engendering and maintaining colorist ideals in contemporary society. We will engage academic and 'non-academic' texts to expose the variations of systemic colorism on a global scale often impacted by other demographic markers including gender, region, class, ethnicity, and culture.

SOCI 036E. Gender, Family and Work in East Asia

This course examines issues regarding gender, family, and work in contemporary East Asian societies from a sociological perspective. The major goals of this course include 1. understanding how family life and work interconnect and interfere with each other and the implications that this has for women and men; 2. gaining empirical knowledge about gender, work, and family in East Asia. By taking a sociological approach to learning about the family and work and by gaining knowledge about empirical trends and patterns in East Asia today, this course will give students the theoretical and empirical tools to understand how family life is linked to social structure; to economic, cultural, and historical events and transitions in non-western contexts.

SOCI 145. Sociology of Capitalism

This class will provide students with an in-depth examination of capitalism and its logics and the impact that it has on their everyday lives. The first part of the class will provide an overview of the main ways in which sociologists approach the study of capitalism, focusing particularly on Max Weber and Karl Marx's views of the origins of the capitalist system. After this, we will explore the inner logics of the capitalist system, learning not only how it works, but also tracing some of its main contradictions and why it regularly leads to economic and social crisis. The last part of the course will focus on the impact of capitalism on various aspects of our daily life, presently and in the future.

Spring 2023

ANTH 001. Foundations: Culture, Power and Meaning

This course offers students a foundation in the theories, methods, and history of the discipline of cultural anthropology. Anthropology is a comparative study of culture, practice, and human diversity. This course will introduce students to some of the discipline's key conceptual innovations, theoretical approaches, and past and present debates. Anthropologists study various societies to understand how meaning is constituted and circulated, how daily practices are structured by social norms and power systems, and how people resist, subvert, and transform inequalities and common modes of identification. Drawing on deep engagement with specific groups, communities, and processes, anthropology offers unique insights into pressing questions of our time, such as the effects of the global circulation of capital and people and how social structures, cultural-political ideologies, and everyday life interact. Topics to be covered include ritual and religion, kinship and family, gift and exchange, citizenship and nationalism, gender and sexuality, medicine and healing, media and circulation, and food and consumption. Students will gain familiarity with ethnography, anthropology's flagship genre. We will also explore the discipline's key field research methods and the ethical issues related to its goals to understand, interpret, and represent the lived experiences of people in diverse contexts. Required for SOAN majors and minors.

ANTH 002D. First-Year Seminar: Culture and Gender

The goal of this seminar is to dismantle commonplace assumptions about gender, sexuality, and sexual difference. It brings key texts in gender theory (Foucault, Butler, and others) into conversation with anthropological studies that respond to, problematize, or advance these theoretical claims. Our focus is the gendered body as the site of power and resistance, in contexts that range from past empires to present-day inequalities, and from technologies of reproduction to drag performances of femininity.

ANTH 034D. Indigenous Archaeology

This course offers students an introduction to Indigenous Archaeology, which is archaeology for, by, and with Indigenous peoples. Since the colonization of this country Native Americans and Indigenous people's connections to ancient archaeological sites have often been ignored by archaeologists. This course examines how archaeologists marginalized Native American and Indigenous peoples from the field of archaeology, and how tribes responded to make significant changes within the field of archaeology. Students will learn about Indigenous interpretations of and interconnections between the land, Native cultures, sacred places, and

archaeological sites. We will review various Indigenous archaeological and heritage projects and the methodological approaches used to explore the past through collaborations between Native Americans and archaeologists.

ANTH 042D. Political Anthropology

This course examines the anthropology of rights, justice, and the state. Its focus is citizenship: as both an ideal of formal equality and a lived practice of political belonging that reflects and reproduces social inequity. The first half investigates how citizenship intersects with forms of difference such as race, class, gender, sexuality, and ability. Ethnographic examples include debates about the legal recognition of gay marriage, spatial struggles over the right to the city, and disability activism and the biopolitics of citizenship. The second half examines how new forms of mobility of people, ideas, and capital challenge the nation-state as the site of political membership. What is the state's responsibility towards its "others": from transnational entrepreneurs to illegal migrant workers, and from political refugees to the detainees at Guantanamo Bay?

ANTH 049B. Comparative Perspectives on the Body

Explore how different societies regulate, discipline, and shape the human body. In the first part, we examine social theories and explore the strengths and limitations of different approaches to the study of the body. In the second part, we look at several ethnographic cases and compare diverse cultural practices that range from seemingly traditional practices (such as circumcision and foot binding) to what is currently fashionable (including weightlifting, dieting, aesthetic surgery, piercing, and tattooing). When comparing body modifications through time and space, we seek to understand their socio-economic contexts and relate them to broader cultural meanings and social inequalities. We also investigate how embodiment shapes personal and collective identities (especially gender identities) and vice versa.

SOCI 007B. Introduction to Race and Ethnicity in the United States

Today, most sociologists and anthropologists acknowledge that race is a social construct and not a biologically measurable and discrete category. Although race does not exist in any consistent physiological way, it remains a central aspect of personal and cultural identity, often standing in for the concept of culture or ethnicity and usually connoted by physically identifiable (or marked) difference. Race is also one of the most significant predictors of quality of life for groups and individuals in the United States. With this in mind, we will examine the concepts of race and its history in the United States. Paying particular attention to the legacy of white supremacy in the United States, we will explore the multiple ways that race and ethnicity function in this country.

SOCI 016B. Introduction to Research Methods in the Social Sciences (M)

This course is designed to provide an in-depth view of quantitative and qualitative research methods in the social sciences. Topics covered include (1) hypothesis formulation and theory construction (2) the measurement of sociological variables (3) data collection techniques – experimental, survey, and observational. At the end of the course, students should appreciate both the strengths and the limitations of sociological research techniques and will have a solid foundation for beginning to conduct research on their own.

SOCI 016E. Marriage and Family

The family is often considered the most fundamental social institution. It is within the family that early socialization and care-giving usually take place, shaping our ideas about the world. Yet we often find it difficult to see how a social institution as private as the family is shaped by historical and social forces. This course will give students the opportunity to learn about the diverse forms the family has taken over time and the social forces that have shaped them. This knowledge will be useful in examining ongoing debates about social policy and the place of the family in social life. By taking a sociological approach to learning about the family and by gaining knowledge about national family trends and patterns in the U.S., this course will give students the

theoretical and empirical tools to understand how family life is linked to social structure; to economic, cultural, and historical events and transitions; and to status characteristics like race, class, and gender.

SOCI 035E. Immigration, Race, and the Law

"What part of 'illegal' don't you understand?" is perhaps the most common phrase that immigration restrictionists offer as a way to support their opposition to undocumented migration while seemingly supporting the "rule of law." The phrase is usually an attempt to shut down debate around the issue of undocumented migration by appealing to the perceived infallibility of the law. As we will learn in this class, however, there is much that we don't understand when it comes to how the presence of certain groups of people in the country is rendered "illegal". We will also examine how the notion of illegality is a profoundly racialized one, with some people's citizenship commonly viewed as suspect, regardless of their legal status in the country. With the aid of theory and history, we will question the presumed neutrality and infallibility of the law and study the inherent exclusionary nature of citizenship under capitalism.

Fall 2023

ANTH 001. Foundations: Culture, Power and Meaning

This course offers students a foundation in the theories, methods, and history of the discipline of cultural anthropology. Anthropology is a comparative study of culture, practice, and human diversity. This course will introduce students to some of the discipline's key conceptual innovations, theoretical approaches, and past and present debates. Anthropologists study various societies to understand how meaning is constituted and circulated, how daily practices are structured by social norms and power systems, and how people resist, subvert, and transform inequalities and common modes of identification. Drawing on deep engagement with specific groups, communities, and processes, anthropology offers unique insights into pressing questions of our time, such as the effects of the global circulation of capital and people and how social structures, cultural-political ideologies, and everyday life interact. Topics to be covered include ritual and religion, kinship and family, gift and exchange, citizenship and nationalism, gender and sexuality, medicine and healing, media and circulation, and food and consumption. Students will gain familiarity with ethnography, anthropology's flagship genre. We will also explore the discipline's key field research methods and the ethical issues related to its goals to understand, interpret, and represent the lived experiences of people in diverse contexts. Required for SOAN majors and minors.

ANTH 039C. Food and Culture

Food, a daily necessity for human survival, is strongly shaped by social relationships and cultural meanings. Who makes our food, what we eat, how we eat, and with whom we eat all reflect and reproduce various social connections and inequalities. This class explores how food, its making, and its consumption have been analyzed by different scholars, particularly anthropologists. We will also look at how various societies define, manage, and regulate the preparation and consumption of food. The class consider questions such as: Why do we serve specific foods at certain occasions? What constitutes a proper meal? How does class, gender, race, and ethnicity shape the making and serving of certain foods? Why might a particular food be viewed a delicacy in one society, but be seen as disgusting and repulsive in another? How did food become a "problem" that has to be managed in many of our contemporary societies? Through our readings and discussions, we will seek a deeper understanding of edible matters, how we shape them and how they shape us.

ANTH 043E. Culture, Health, and Illness

People in all societies encounter and manage sickness. Yet, there are diverse and unique approaches to understanding and managing health and disease. The human experience of sickness entails a complex interplay between biological, socio-economic, and cultural factors. This course offers an introduction to

medical anthropology, and draws upon social, cultural, biological, and linguistic anthropology to better understand those factors which influence health and wellbeing (broadly defined), the experience and distribution of illness, the prevention and treatment of sickness, healing processes, the social relations of therapy management, and the cultural importance and use of pluralistic medical systems. Topics covered include how beliefs about health, disease and the body are constructed and transmitted, how healers are chosen and trained, social disparities in health and illness, and the importance of narrative and performance in the effectiveness of healing practices. Finally, we will consider the ways in which medical anthropology can shed light upon important contemporary medical and social concerns.

ANTH 122. Urban Ethnographies (M)

As key players in the global economy, cities are the focus of a rich body of literature that explores how urban life is shaped by the complex interplay between global, national, and local processes. How to best understand this interplay and how it shapes daily life in cities? How can we understand the inequalities that structure daily life in urban centers around the globe? How to analyze the different identities, spaces, and subjectivities that are being constituted under changing economic, social, and political conditions? In this seminar, we read ethnographies from and about cities around the globe and analyze how scholars, particularly anthropologists, have studied cities, their cultures, and social groups. We pay attention to the forces (such as neoliberalism, modernism, nationalism, and globalization) and inequalities (such as class, race, and gender) that shape urban life. The texts we read explore current pressing issues such as poverty, violence, policing, gentrification, and homelessness. Alongside our investigation of city life, students also will have the opportunity to develop their skills in ethnographic research methods by closely analyzing how different authors accessed and wrote about cities as well as by conducting their own mini-ethnographies.

SOCI 016B. Introduction to Research Methods in the Social Sciences (M)

This course is designed to provide an in-depth view of quantitative and qualitative research methods in the social sciences. Topics covered include (1) hypothesis formulation and theory construction (2) the measurement of sociological variables (3) data collection techniques – experimental, survey, and observational. At the end of the course, students should appreciate both the strengths and the limitations of sociological research techniques and will have a solid foundation for beginning to conduct research on their own.

SOCI 020D. Race in Latin America and the Caribbean

Is it the "one-drop rule," phenotype, or something else? Indeed, as a social construct, racial categories are created, codified, and contended based on their unique sociopolitical histories. This course will introduce you to the sociological study of race and ethnicity throughout the Americas-North, Central, and South. We will learn how white supremacy, The Transatlantic Slave Trade, and imperialism have shaped the sociohistoric construction of race over time and space and its implications for racial inequality in respective societies. Central to this course, is understanding comparative perspectives with how anti-Blackness and anti-indigeneity is constructed in Latin America, the Caribbean, and the United States. The course invites us to consider how the legacies of European domination persist, and to think critically about how to move forward.

SOCI 026D. Sociology of Gender

What is gender and how do we make sense of it? This course will offer students an overview of the various ways social scientists describe how societies think about and are built on gender and gender differences. This course has two aims. First, the course will introduce students to some of the main frameworks used to define and explain gender in sociology and social science research. Second, it will focus more specifically on how these frameworks and gender-based issues manifest in the world around us. This is an overview course meant to give students a broad introduction into different areas of theory and research in gender studies from a

sociological view-point. It focuses primarily on gender in the West with a specific emphasis on the United States although we will touch on theories and research beyond the U.S. context.

SOCI 048I. Race and Place: A Philadelphia Story

Using Philadelphia neighborhoods as our site of study, this course will analyze the relationship between race/ethnicity and spatial inequality, emphasizing the institutions, processes, and mechanisms that shape the lives of urban dwellers. We will survey major theoretical approaches and empirical investigations of racial and ethnic stratification in cities, their concomitant policy considerations, and the impact at the local level in Philadelphia. As part of The Tri-Co Philly Program, this course will engage scholars, practitioners, community members, and leaders as teachers, learners, and researchers alongside students in the course. Requires permission of the Instructor.

SOCI 138.DuBois and the 21st Century Color Line (BLST 138)

This course will generate an understanding of the sociology of W. E. B. DuBois and the role of insurgent theory. In it, we will uncover DuBois' role as a founder of American sociology and analyze the social and political factors that relegated DuBois to the margins of the sociological enterprise for over a century. Further, we will explore the significance of W.E.B. DuBois' contributions to projects of collective racial advancement and the intellectual climate of twentieth-century America; identify critical junctures in the scholar's life related to his evolving and some would argue increasingly radical worldview; highlight the importance of DuBois' sociological, philosophical, artistic, and educational contributions to the transformation of 20th century American society; and ruminate on what lessons the life and work of DuBois offer us in this contemporary moment.

Spring 2024

ANTH 003G. First-Year Seminar: Development and its Discontents

In this course, our goal will be to gain a new perspective on an often-unquestioned social "good": that of international economic development, including foreign aid to countries in the global south. This course will provide students with an introduction to the origin and evolution of ideas about development and will encourage them to examine major theories and approaches to development from classical modernization theories to world-systems theories. Students will gain insight into how ideas of development fit into larger global dynamics of power and politics and how, contrary to professed goals, the practices of international development have often perpetuated poverty and widened the gap between rich and poor. During the course, we will investigate these issues through an array of texts that address different audiences including a novel, academic books and journals, film, popular writings, and ethnographic monographs. Writing course.

ANTH 037C. Anti-Corruption Politics in Latin America & The Caribbean

Anti-corruption discourse has become one of the salient modes of articulating claims for justice and against political, financial, and corporate power in contemporary Latin America & the Caribbean. In fact, the mobilization of anti-corruption discourse in the region has become an undeniable force capable of toppling governments, sending corporate executives to prison, and bringing masses to the streets demanding change. What is the relation between today's "wars" against corruption and ongoing transformations of political and economic power in Latin America & the Caribbean? How has anti-corruption discourse reshaped imaginaries of political transformation and emancipatory politics in the region? Rather than assuming a singular definition of corruption, this course explores it as a powerful concept that is not simply or neutrally defined by law or morality - one with a complex history linked to colonialism and imperialism, as well as to changing ideas of democracy and justice. Through our readings and discussions, we will develop critical and analytical tools to interrogate the long-standing stereotype of Latin America as inherently "corrupt" and how this stereotype is mobilized in the present. We will advance this critical work through exploring concrete cases that show the significance of anti-corruption politics as a tool for accountability and change.

ANTH 049B. Comparative Perspectives on the Body

Explore how different societies regulate, discipline, and shape the human body. In the first part, we examine social theories and explore the strengths and limitations of different approaches to the study of the body. In the second part, we look at several ethnographic cases and compare diverse cultural practices that range from seemingly traditional practices (such as circumcision and foot binding) to what is currently fashionable (including weightlifting, dieting, aesthetic surgery, piercing, and tattooing). When comparing body modifications through time and space, we seek to understand their socio-economic contexts and relate them to broader cultural meanings and social inequalities. We also investigate how embodiment shapes personal and collective identities (especially gender identities) and vice versa.

ANTH 127. Cultures of Contemporary Finance

Finance, a set of practices and institutions traditionally associated with credit, banking, and stock market investments, has changed dramatically in the last 50 years. Many observers use terms such as "financialization", "global finance", or "financial risk" to conceptualize different aspects of the newness of contemporary finance. This seminar begins with three apparently simple questions: What is unique about finance in the present? How is it shaping individual lives and the social world we inhabit? How is it shaped by individual and collective practices? This course explores these questions through a set of texts that approach finance as a social and cultural - as opposed to exclusively economic - phenomenon. Through a combination of multidisciplinary approaches, the course will offer students a set of critical and analytical tools to understand the preeminent role of finance as a social force in the present. This seminar is designed both for students interested in economics and finance, as well as students broadly interested in understanding the transformations of capitalism and the socio-economic and political forces that shape daily life around the globe. The seminar invites the rigorous exploration of the myriad ways in which contemporary finance is transforming a wide array of social domains, from politics to justice and accountability, from our imaginative to our knowledge making practices.

SOCI 001. Foundations: Self, Culture and Society

This course offers a foundational introduction to the discipline of sociology. Throughout the course, we will examine key theories and concepts sociologists use, reading authors like W.E.B. DuBois, Marx, Weber, Durkheim, and Bourdieu. We will also explore some of the key issues sociology tackles, including race and racism, gender and sexism, class and inequality, and the role of states and other power structures in shaping these and other facets of our social world. Required for SOAN majors and minors.

SOCI 007B. Introduction to Race and Ethnicity in the United States

Today, most sociologists and anthropologists acknowledge that race is a social construct and not a biologically measurable and discrete category. Although race does not exist in any consistent physiological way, it remains a central aspect of personal and cultural identity, often standing in for the concept of culture or ethnicity and usually connoted by physically identifiable (or marked) difference. Race is also one of the most significant predictors of quality of life for groups and individuals in the United States. With this in mind, we will examine the concepts of race and its history in the United States. Paying particular attention to the legacy of white supremacy in the United States, we will explore the multiple ways that race and ethnicity function in this country.

SOCI 026E. Introduction to Social Statistics (M)

We frequently encounter statements or claims based on statistics, such as: women earn less than men, the American population is becoming more racially and ethnically diverse, or married people are healthier than unmarried people. On what information are these statements based? What kinds of evidence support or refute such claims? How can we assess their accuracy? This course will show students how to answer these

sorts of questions by interpreting and critically evaluating statistics commonly used in the analysis of social science data. Hands-on data analysis and interpretation are an important component of the course.

SOCI 030C. The Black Atlantic: Diasporic Perspectives and Resistance (BLST 030C)

Triumph, failure, defeat, and resistance vis a vis slavery, colonization, and emancipation, are central in shaping the vastness of Black experiences. In this course we bridge individual and historical processes. Our engagement with Black authors' historical fiction and empirical works invites us to consider the day-to-day negotiations of Black: struggles, joys, sorrows, and freedoms as both intimately personal and ideological endeavors. Our focus spans slavery in the US and Caribbean and colonization of sub-Saharan Africa, highlighting important connections and distinctions unique to locales and their relationality to white supremacy.

SOCI 036E. Gender, Family, and Work in East Asia

This course examines issues regarding gender, family, and work in contemporary East Asian societies from a sociological perspective. The major goals of this course include 1. understanding how family life and work interconnect and interfere with each other and the implications that this has for women and men; 2. gaining empirical knowledge about gender, work, and family in East Asia. By taking a sociological approach to learning about the family and work and by gaining knowledge about empirical trends and patterns in East Asia today, this course will give students the theoretical and empirical tools to understand how family life is linked to social structure; to economic, cultural, and historical events and transitions in non-western contexts.

SOCI 048K. Political Sociology: The Mafia and the State

This course will introduce students to the comparative study of criminal organizations across the globe. In it, we will explore the social, political, and economic conditions in which organized crime develops. Analyses will be focused on the organization of criminal networks, rules and codes, activities both in legitimate business and illegal markets, and their relationship to politics. This comparative approach will enable students to identify those factors facilitating the emergence, migration, and persistence of organized crime across nation states and global politics - emphasizing the mechanisms, processes, and institutions that structure and are structured by criminal organizations. We will survey the major theoretical approaches and empirical investigations of Mafias and like organizations in Italy, Russia, China, Japan, Central Asia, Central and South America, the United States, and locally in Philadelphia.