
Emile Durkheim An Introduction To Four Major Works

Justice, Morality and Politics
 Emile Durkheim on the Family
 On Suicide
 Émile Durkheim on Morality and Society
 The Rules of Sociological Method
 The Division of Labor in Society
 A Study in Sociology
 And Selected Texts on Sociology and Its Method
 Emile Durkheim
 Emile Durkheim
 Emile Durkheim and the Reformation of Sociology
 Emile Durkheim
 A Critical Introduction
 Introduction to Sociology 2e
 A Study in Religious Sociology
 A Critical Introduction
 Suicide
 Durkheim and Modern Sociology
 The Elementary Forms of the Religious Life
 Durkheim
 A Guide to Theory and Practice
 Handbook of the Sociology of Death, Grief, and Bereavement
 The Elementary Forms of the Religious Life
 A Biography
 Sociologist of Modernity
 Emile Durkheim; Selections From His Work, With an Introduction and Commentaries by George Simpson
 Émile Durkheim and the Birth of the Gods
 Religion in the Modern World
 Sociologist and Moralist
 Socialism and Saint-Simon (Routledge Revivals)
 An Introduction to Four Major Works
 Émile Durkheim and the Collective Consciousness of Society
 An Introduction to Four Major Works
 Durkheim
 The Mana of Mass Society
 Emile Durkheim on Institutional Analysis
 Readings from Emile Durkheim
 Emile Durkheim
 Primitive Classification (Routledge Revivals)

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Justice, Morality and Politics SAGE
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This classic series provides students with concise and readable introductions to the work, life and influence of the great sociological thinkers.

Emile Durkheim on the Family John Wiley & Sons

Revised for the first time in over thirty years, this edition of Emile Durkheim's masterful work on the nature and scope of sociology is updated with a new introduction and improved translation by leading scholar Steven Lukes that puts Durkheim's work into context for the twenty-first century reader. The Rules of Sociological Method represents Emile

Durkheim's manifesto for sociology. He argues forcefully for the objective, scientific, and methodological underpinnings of sociology as a discipline and establishes guiding principles for future research. The substantial new introduction by leading Durkheim scholar Steven Lukes explains and sets into context Durkheim's arguments. Lukes examines the still-controversial debates about The Rules of Sociological Method's six chapters and explains their relevance to present-day sociology. The edition also includes Durkheim's subsequent thoughts on method in the form of articles, debates with scholars from other disciplines, and letters. The original translation has been revised and reworked in order to make Durkheim's arguments clearer and easier to read. This is an essential resource for students and scholars hoping to deepen their understanding of one of the

pioneering voices in modern sociology and twentieth-century social thought.

On Suicide Digireads.Com

A new appreciation of Durkheim, now into its fourth decade, has extended our grasp of his intellectual ambitions beyond standard academic boundaries. Contributions to this revival of interest in Durkheim, many secreted away in obscure periodicals, are well worth being recognized for their unqualified excellence in helping us to uncover the original Durkheimian intellectual project in all its interdisciplinary complexity. Besides classic Durkheimian subjects such as religion, social solidarity and suicide, these studies bring to light Durkheim's intellectual inquiry into political theory, comparative ethnology, social reconstruction, questions of civil society, and his articulation of an updated individualism in conversation with Marx,

Hegel, Spencer and others. Authors who have helped us attain this more rounded conception of the Durkheimian project include such well-known figures as Robert N. Bellah, Robert Alun Jones, Anthony Giddens, W. S. F. Pickering and Edward Tiryakian. More than matching these contributions are the surprising writings by authors from across the disciplines, including such contemporaries of Durkheim as historian Henri Berr and theologian Alfred Loisy, as well as modern-day writers who deserve to be much better known, such as philosopher, John Brooks III or historian John Bossy. Although this collection is overwhelmingly drawn from sources in English, two classic critical pieces by French contemporaries of Durkheim enhance the value of this anthology.

Émile Durkheim on Morality and Society
Routledge

The Birth of the Gods is dedicated to Durkheim's effort to understand the basis of social integration. Unlike most social scientists, then and now, Durkheim concluded that humans are naturally more individualistic than collectivistic, that the primal social unit for humans is the macro-level unit ('the horde'), rather than the family, and that social cohesion is easily disrupted by human self-interest. Hence, for Durkheim, one of the "gravest" problems facing sociology is how to mold these human proclivities to serve the collective good. The analysis of elementary religions, Durkheim believed, would allow social scientists to see the fundamental basis of solidarity in human societies, built around collective representations, totems marking sacred forces, and emotion-arousing rituals directed at these totems. The first half of the book traces the key influences and events that led Durkheim to embrace such novel generalizations. The second part makes a significant contribution to sociological theory with an analysis that essentially "tests" Durkheim's core assumptions using cladistic analysis, social network tools and theory, and data on humans closest living relatives—the great apes. Maryanski marshals hard data from primatology, paleontology, archaeology, genetics, and neuroscience that enlightens and, surprisingly, confirms many of Durkheim's speculations. These data show that integration among both humans and great apes is not so much group or kin oriented, per se, but orientation to a community standing outside each individual that includes a sense of self, but also encompassing a cognitive awareness of a "sense of community" or a connectedness that transcends sensory

reality and concrete social relations. This "community complex," as Maryanski terms it, is what Durkheim was beginning to see, although he did not have the data to buttress his arguments as Maryanski is able to do.

The Rules of Sociological Method
Routledge

This comprehensive volume ranges across the entire spectrum of contemporary sociological inquiry, as seen by Durkheim. It also includes secondary readings by social thinkers of today, connecting the classic writings of Durkheim to contemporary issues. Organizes Durkheim's writings thematically, in a comprehensive collection Includes selections from Durkheim's best-known writings as well as less widely-known texts that explore the themes of modern sociology Contains secondary readings by key contemporary social thinkers today Connects the classic writings of Durkheim to contemporary issues Includes a substantial editorial introduction by a leading Durkheim scholar

The Division of Labor in Society Literary Licensing, LLC

Émile Durkheim is often referred to as the father of sociology. Along with Karl Marx and Max Weber he was a principal architect of modern social science and whose contribution helped established it as an academic discipline. "The Division of Labor in Society," published in 1893, was his first major contribution to the field and arguably one his most important. In this work Durkheim discusses the construction of social order in modern societies, which he argues arises out of two essential forms of solidarity, mechanical and organic. Durkheim further examines how this social order has changed over time from more primitive societies to advanced industrial ones. Unlike Marx, Durkheim does not argue that class conflict is inherent to the modern Capitalistic society. The division of labor is an essential component to the practice of the modern capitalistic system due to the increased economic efficiency that can arise out of specialization; however Durkheim acknowledges that increased specialization does not serve all interests equally well. This important and foundational work is a must read for all students of sociology and economic philosophy.

A Study in Sociology Routledge

Proposes an original approach to religious diversity, from religious pluralism and inter-faith dialogue to new existential challenges.

And Selected Texts on Sociology and Its Method Simon and Schuster

The Handbook of the Sociology of Death,

Grief, and Bereavement sets issues of death and dying in a broad and holistic social context. Its three parts explore classical sociology, developments in sociological thought, and the ways that sociological insights can be useful across a broad spectrum of grief-related topics and concerns. Guidance is given in each chapter to help spur readers to examine other topics in thanatology through a sociological lens. Scholars, students, and professionals will come away from the handbook with a nuanced understanding of the social context –cultural differences, power relations, the role of social processes and institutions, and various other sociological factors – that shape grief experiences.

Émile Durkheim Rowman & Littlefield

Introduction to Sociology 2e adheres to the scope and sequence of a typical, one-semester introductory sociology course. It offers comprehensive coverage of core concepts, foundational scholars, and emerging theories, which are supported by a wealth of engaging learning materials. The textbook presents detailed section reviews with rich questions, discussions that help students apply their knowledge, and features that draw learners into the discipline in meaningful ways. The second edition retains the book's conceptual organization, aligning to most courses, and has been significantly updated to reflect the latest research and provide examples most relevant to today's students. In order to help instructors transition to the revised version, the 2e changes are described within the preface. The images in this textbook are grayscale. Authors include: Heather Griffiths, Nathan Keirns, Eric Strayer, Susan Cody-Rydzewski, Gail Scaramuzzo, Tommy Sadler, Sally Vyain, Jeff Bry, Faye Jones *Émile Durkheim* University of Chicago Press

Translated from French, this classic provides readers with an understanding of the impetus for suicide and its psychological impact on the victim, family, and society.

Émile Durkheim and the Reformation of Sociology CUP Archive

In this influential work, first published in English in 1963, Durkheim and Mauss claim that the individual mind is capable of classification and they seek the origin of the 'classificatory function' in society. On the basis of an intensive examination of forms and principles of symbolic classification reported from the Australian aborigines, the Zúñi and traditional China, they try to establish a formal correspondence between social and symbolic classification. From this they

argue that the mode of classification is determined by the form of society and that the notions of space, time, hierarchy, number, class and other such cognitive categories are products of society. Dr Needham's introduction assesses the validity of Durkheim and Mauss's argument, traces its continued influence in various disciplines, and indicates its analytical value for future researches in social anthropology.

Emile Durkheim Routledge

Durkheim's study of socialism, first published in English in 1959, is a document of exceptional intellectual interest and a genuine milestone in the history of sociological theory. It presents us with the sociological theories of a truly first-rate thinker and his extensive commentary upon another key figure in the history of sociological thought, Henri Saint-Simon. The core of this volume contains Durkheim's presentation of Saint-Simon's ideas, their sources and their development.

A Critical Introduction Library of Alexandria

We often invoke the "magic" of mass media to describe seductive advertising or charismatic politicians. In *The Mana of Mass Society*, William Mazzarella asks what happens to social theory if we take that idea seriously. How would it change our understanding of publicity, propaganda, love, and power? Mazzarella reconsiders the concept of "mana," which served in early anthropology as a troubled bridge between "primitive" ritual and the fascination of mass media. Thinking about mana, Mazzarella shows, means rethinking some of our most fundamental questions: What powers authority? What in us responds to it? Is the mana that animates an Aboriginal ritual the same as the mana that energizes a revolutionary crowd, a consumer public, or an art encounter? At the intersection of anthropology and critical theory, *The Mana of Mass Society* brings recent conversations around affect, sovereignty, and emergence into creative contact with classic debates on religion, charisma, ideology, and aesthetics.

Introduction to Sociology 2e SAGE

Professor Jones gives a succinct and critical analysis of the sociological theories and methodology of Emile Durkheim. He focuses on four of Durkheim's books -- *The Division Of Labour In Society* (1893), *The Rules Of Sociological Method* (1895) and *The Elementary Forms Of Religious Life* (1912). With an illuminating chapter

analysis of each work, this text is ideal for undergraduate and graduate students.

A Study in Religious Sociology CUP Archive

Emile Durkheim's 1897 *On Suicide* is widely recognized as one of the foundational classic texts of sociology. It is also one that shows the degree to which strong interpretative skills can often provide the bedrock for high-level analysis. Durkheim's aim was to analyse the nature of suicide in the context of society itself – examining it not just as an individual decision, but one in which different social factors played important roles. In order to do this, it was vital that he both define and classify suicide into subtypes – kinds of suicide with different causal factors at play. From his research, Durkheim identified four broad types of suicide: egoistic (from a sense of not-belonging), altruistic (from a sense that group goals far outweigh individual well-being), anomic (from lack of moral or social direction), and fatalistic (in response to excessive discipline or oppression). These definitions opened the way for Durkheim to pursue a close social analysis examining how each type related to different social contexts. While his study is in certain ways dated, it remains classic precisely because it helped define the methodology of sociology itself – in which interpretative skills remain central.

A Critical Introduction Simon and Schuster
Emile Durkheim's *On Suicide* (1897) was a groundbreaking book in the field of sociology. Traditionally, suicide was thought to be a matter of purely individual despair but Durkheim recognized that the phenomenon had a social dimension. He believed that if anything can explain how individuals relate to society, then it is suicide: Why does it happen? What goes wrong? Why do certain social, religious or racial groups have higher incidences of suicide than others? As Durkheim explored these questions he became convinced that abnormally high or low levels of social integration lead to an increased likelihood of suicide. *On Suicide* was the result of his extensive research. Divided into three parts - individual reasons for suicide, social forms of suicide and the relation of suicide to society as a whole - Durkheim's revelations have fascinated, challenged and informed readers for over a century.

Suicide Glencoe, Ill. : Free Press

The works of Emile Durkheim have had an

enormous influence on sociology. This book provides, first, a clearly written introduction to Durkheim's major works, looking at each of the major fields to which he contributed. Secondly, it examines the ways in which Durkheim has continued to provide inspiration in a variety of areas within sociology. It therefore focuses closely on live issues within the subject and shows the continuing relevance of Durkheim's work to issues of topical concern, such as the division of labour and class conflict, the state, race, education, law and deviance and religion. Thirdly, it provides an assessment of the interpretations of Durkheim as a 'radical' thinker, in contrast to the view of him as fundamentally conservative. It will provide a valuable introduction to students of one of sociology's founding fathers and will be of interest to those interested in sociology as a whole for its assessment of the contemporary relevance of Durkheim's thought for major issues.

Durkheim and Modern Sociology

Routledge

Ranging from Durkheim's original lecture in sociology to an excerpt from the work incomplete at his death, these selections illuminate his multiple approaches to the crucial concept of social solidarity and the study of institutions as diverse as the law, morality, and the family. Durkheim's focus on social solidarity convinced him that sociology must investigate the way that individual behavior itself is the product of social forces. As these writings make clear, Durkheim pursued his powerful model of sociology through many fields, eventually synthesizing both materialist and idealist viewpoints into his functionalist model of society.

Routledge

A critical introduction to the sociology and politics of Emile Durkheim.

The Elementary Forms of the Religious Life Cambridge University Press

Durkheim's work in this area is situated in its historical context, and comparisons are drawn to present-day sociology of the family and family issues. Emile Durkheim on the Family is fascinating reading for anyone with an interest in sociology of the family, social theory, family science, European intellectual history, women's studies, and legal history, as well as anyone generally interested in family studies or nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century European intellectual history."-- BOOK JACKET.

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