

Charles Horton Cooley And The Origins Of U S

Updating Charles H. Cooley Contemporary Perspectives on a Sociological Classic Routledge

"Waverly Duck and Anne Rawls propose in this book that when "tacit" racism becomes institutionalized in the expectations of ordinary interaction-in what the authors call "Interaction Orders of Race"--it creates vast amounts of largely invisible and unconscious inequality. Because of this, interactions can produce race inequality whether the people involved are aware of it or not. The resulting divisions and exclusions divide the nation, providing fertile ground for political manipulation around issues associated with race (e.g. welfare, health care and government as the guarantor of equality). The growth of tacit and overt racism that followed the election of Barack Obama, the first African American President, ushered in a level of intolerance that most Americans thought they had left behind in the distant past. It has been a nationwide display of how overlooking tacit racism and supporting the fiction of a "color-blind" society damages not only the least advantaged but threatens the majority; it encourages the expression of overt forms of racism that deprives society of the contributions of minorities, and it threatens democratic public spaces. As such, the authors argue, tacit racism is a clear and present danger to the survival of our nation, the public civility it depends on, the autonomy of its sciences, and its democratic

institutions as a whole"--

Roadside Notes on Human Nature, Society, and Letters

Social Organization

Self and Society

The Color of Love

Charles Horton Cooley and the Social Self in American Thought

Introductory Sociology

This text presents a collection of Charles Horton Cooley's work, a contribution to the history of ideas - especially to the origin of modern sociological theory - but also to the late-1990s public debate on civil society, community, and democracy.

This classic text has set a standard for American sociology. Cooley provides analysis without empiricism, applying psychological insight to his study of the individual and collective self. First published in 1909, this work attempts to motivate man and society to be more responsible to each other. "The style of his book is clear and attractive, the text abounding in happy quotation."--Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science

THE LIFE AND SOCIAL THEORY OF CHARLES HORTON COOLEY.

Two Major Works

Charles Horton Cooley and the Idea of Social Self in American Thought

Charles Horton Cooley's General Sociological Orientation

Transcendentalism and Sociology

Social Organization; a Study of the Larger Mind

American Sociological Theory: A Critical History discusses the history of American sociological theory by providing a selective and critical account of ten writers largely involved in the subject. Chapters 1 to 10 of this book are devoted to the contributions and investigations of ten acclaimed sociological theorists— William Graham Sumner, Lester Frank Ward, Charles Horton Cooley, Edward Alsworth Ross, Florian Znaniecki, Robert Morrison Maclver, Pitirim A. Sorokin, George A. Lundberg, Talcott Parsons, and Robert K. Merton. The sociological label, legacy of Spencer, normative taboo, American references, and the "Holy Trinity" (Marx, Durkheim, and Weber) are also elaborated in this text. This publication is a good reference for students and researchers conducting work on general sociological theory.

Life and the Student (1927), with a new introduction by Jonathan B. Imber, is a compilation of reflections, commentaries, and letters from other scholars that Charles

Horton Cooley, accumulated throughout his life. The book includes personal passages on various topics within the realms of reading and writing, thinking, art, science, sociology, academia, religion, and human nature. There is no formal structure to the book, except the literary sense that organizes these thoughts and observations about life. It is impossible to categorize these widely ranging commentaries. They include discussions of the automobile, the impressionable nature of young people, the claim that the question of racial superiority is still unresolved, his belief that eugenists are inconsistent in their views, and more. Cooley's work sought to emphasize the connection between society and the individual. He believed that the two could only be understood in relationship to each other. While researching the effects of social responses and social participation, he created the concept of the "looking-glass self," which is the theory that a person's sense of self grows out of interpersonal interactions and the perceptions of others. Cooley also showed that social life and the relationship between groups and communities stems from mental

phenomena.

Life and the Student

Symbolic Interactionism (RLE Social Theory)

The Study of Sociology

An Appreciation

A Critical History

Human Nature and the Social Order

This work remains a pioneer sociological treatise on American culture. By understanding the individual not as the product of society but as its mirror image, Cooley concludes that the social order cannot be imposed from outside human nature but that it arises from the self. Cooley stimulated pedagogical inquiry into the dynamics of society with the publication of Human Nature and the Social Order in 1902. Human Nature and the Social Order is something more than an admirable ethical treatise. It is also a classic work on the process of social communication as the "very stuff" of which the self is made.

Offers information on American sociologist Charles Horton Cooley (1864-1929), presented as part of the McMaster University Archive for the History of Economic Thought. Provides access to works by Cooley.

The Theory of Transportation

Charles Horton Cooley: His Life and Social Theory, Etc

The Emotions in the Classics of Sociology

Charles Horton Cooley's theory of personality

Social Theories of Charles Horton Cooley; a Preliminary Study

Updating Charles H. Cooley

This book explores the contemporary relevance of Charles H. Cooley's thought, bringing together scholars from the US, Europe and Australia to reflect on Cooley's theory and legacy. Offering an up-to-date analysis of Cooley's reception in the history of the social sciences, an examination of epistemological and methodological advances on his work, critical assessments and novel articulations of his major ideas, and a consideration of new directions in scholarship that draws on Cooley's thought, *Updating Charles H. Cooley* will appeal to sociologists with interests in social theory, interactionism, the history of sociology, social psychology, and the sociology of emotions.

Charles Horton Cooley was one of the fundamental American intellectuals of the early twentieth century, primarily due to his social theories that involved the connection between individuals and society. This thesis demonstrates this connection with the influence of the Social Gospel movement as a basis

for Cooley's evolving social organization theories that remained important for the next generation of sociologists. The last stage of this thesis examines the transition away from the Social Gospel influence through Cooley's organic social process, while Cooley retained parallels with the Social Gospel.

Genesis, Varieties and Criticism

On Self and Social Organization

The Case of Charles Horton Cooley

The Two Major Works of Charles H. Cooley

A Study in Social Theory

The Color Of Love reveals the power of racial hierarchies to infiltrate our most intimate relationships. Delving far deeper than previous sociologists have into the black Brazilian experience, Elizabeth Hordge-Freeman examines the relationship between racialization and the emotional life of a family. Based on interviews and a sixteen-month ethnography of ten working-class Brazilian families, this provocative work sheds light on how families simultaneously

resist and reproduce racial hierarchies. Examining race and gender, Hordge-Freeman illustrates the privileges of whiteness by revealing how those with “blacker” features often experience material and emotional hardships. From parental ties, to sibling interactions, to extended family and romantic relationships, the chapters chart new territory by revealing the connection between proximity to whiteness and the distribution of affection within families. Hordge-Freeman also explores how black Brazilian families, particularly mothers, rely on diverse strategies that reproduce, negotiate, and resist racism. She frames efforts to modify racial features as sometimes reflecting internalized racism, and at other times as responding to material and emotional considerations. Contextualizing their strategies within broader narratives of the African diaspora, she examines how Salvador’s inhabitants perceive the history of the slave trade itself in a city that is referred to as the “blackest” in Brazil. She argues that racial hierarchies may orchestrate family relationships in

ways that reflect and reproduce racial inequality, but black Brazilian families actively negotiate these hierarchies to assert their citizenship and humanity. Symbolic interactionism is of major importance in contemporary sociology. In this study, three authorities in the field collaborate to define symbolic interactionism and to describe, and present criticism of, the interactionist perspective. The contributions of G.H. Mead, J. Dewey, C.H. Cooley, W.I. Thomas and other theorists to the interactionist viewpoint on human behaviour and social life are examined. There is a systematic discussion of the diverse schools of thought within the field, including H.G. Blumer's Chicago School, M.H. Kuhn's Iowa School, E. Goffman's dramaturgical approach and H. Garfinkel's ethnomethodology. Criticisms of symbolic interactionism by both adherents and opponents to the perspective are selected and assessed. Throughout the book, the authors survey the social and intellectual sources of significant ideas, thereby incorporating a reflexive, sociology-of-

sociology orientation.

Social Organization. Human Nature and the Social Order

Contemporary Perspectives on a Sociological Classic

Charles Horton Cooley and the Social Gospel Influence

An Analysis of the Influence of Charles Horton Cooley's

Concept of the Primary Group Upon American Sociology

Imagining Social Reality

The Process of Social Change

A theory about what it means to be an individual within contemporary American society.

The Emotions in the Classics of Sociology stands as an innovative sociological research that introduces the study of emotions through a detailed examination of the theories and concepts of the classical authors of discipline. Sociology plays a crucial role emphasizing how much emotional expressions affect social dynamics, thus focusing on the ways in which subjects show (or decide to show) a specific emotional behaviour based on the social and historical context in which they act. This book focuses the attention on the individual emotions that are theorized and studied as forms of communication between subjects as well as magnifying glasses to understand the processes of change in the

communities. This volume, therefore, guides the readers through an in-depth overview of the main turning points in the social theory of the classical authors of sociology highlighting the constant interaction between emotional, social and cultural elements. Thus, demonstrating how the attention of the emotional way of acting of the single subject was already present in the classics of the discipline. The book is suitable for an audience of undergraduate, postgraduate students and researchers in sociology, sociology of emotions, sociology of culture, social theory and other related fields.

A Study of the Larger Mind

American Sociological Theory

Tacit Racism

By Edward C. Jandy. With an Introduction by Willard Waller

Dilemmas Of American Self

Charles Horton Cooley, 1864-1929

This book is a survey of Symbolic Interaction. In thirteen short chapters, it traces the history, the social philosophical roots, the founders, “movers and shakers” and evolution of the theory. Symbolic Interactionism: The Basics takes the reader along the exciting, but tortuous journey of the theory and explores both the meta-theoretical and mini-theoretical roots and branches of the theory. Symbolic interactionism or sociological social psychology traces its roots to the works of United States sociologists George Hebert Mead, Charles Horton Cooley, and

Herbert Blumer, and a Canadian sociologist, Erving Goffman; Other influences are Harold Garfinkel's Ethnomethodology and Austrian-American Alfred Schutz's study of Phenomenology. Symbolic Interactionism: Basics explores the philosophical sources of symbolic interactionism, including pragmatism, social behaviorism, and neo-Hegelianism. The intellectual origins of symbolic interactions can be attributed to the works of William James, George Simmel, John Dewey, Max Weber, and George Herbert Mead. Mead is believed to be the founder of the theory, although he did not publish any academic work on the paradigm. The book highlights the works of the intellectual heirs of symbolic interactionism— Herbert Blumer, Mead's former student, who was instrumental in publishing the lectures his former professor posthumously with the title Symbolic Interactionism, Erving Goffman and Robert Park.

Social Process

The Two Major Works of Charles Horton Cooley

Racial Features, Stigma and Socialization in Black Brazilian Families

Symbolic Interactionism: The Basics

Sociological Theory and Social Research

Introductory Sociology [by] Charles Horton Cooley, Robert Cooley Angell and Lowell Julliard Carr