

# **Civil Engineering Technology Program Electives & General Education Electives**

## **Winter 2014 Registration**

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### **Important Dates**

<b>December 23</b>	GNED, COMM/ESL, BMAT/TMAT, HUMA 024/HESL 024 courses are open for students who are repeating (failed or withdrawn from these courses in a previous semester) Applied Tech students can go to SRS to change course sections
<b>January 6</b>	Classes begin
<b>January 10</b>	Last day to add a course
<b>January 17</b>	Last day to withdraw for refund
<b>March 21</b>	Last day to withdraw without academic penalty



# FAQs

## Where do I register?

You can register online on the Student Record System (SRS) [srs.humber.ca](http://srs.humber.ca). SRS enables students to register, withdraw, view timetables, access student records, and much more!

## When do I register?

To find out the date when you are to register for your courses and/or electives, visit [srs.humber.ca](http://srs.humber.ca) and click on “Full-Time Registration”

# FYI



## Registration Information

Based on your curriculum you have been pre-loaded into a timetable and will have to choose a General Education Elective from your module.

## How to Register into Courses Using SRS.HUMBER.CA

- After signing into the Student Record Service website ([srs.humber.ca](http://srs.humber.ca)) select the **Full-time Registration** option
- Click on the **Register Now** button during your registration window. In the Registration Work Area courses are listed based on your curriculum.
- Choose courses by **ADDING** or **SELECTING** them.
- Confirm your course selections by clicking **NEXT** and under **ACTIONS** click the **CONFIRM** link to finish the registration transaction.

**Fees:** Please note that your tuition fees should already be paid. All late fees or fee deferrals should have been arranged by this date. If fees are not paid in full, or if you did not receive an OSAP fee deferral, you will not be able to register into any classes. Late payment of fees will restrict your choice of courses, as some classes will be filled. You can pay your fees via SRS using Visa, MasterCard or Interac Online (debit for BMO, RBC, ScotiaBank, TD CanadaTrust).

**Pre-Requisites:** You will be unable to register into a course if you have not successfully completed the necessary pre-requisites course(s).

**Conflicts:** Please note that the system will allow you to register into courses with conflicting times. It is your responsibility to build a conflict free timetable.

**Academic Regulations:** As a student at Humber and a member of the academic community, your studies are governed by the Academic Regulations located at: <http://www.humber.ca/academic-regulations>.

**Academic Calendar:** Academic Calendar is located at: <http://www.humber.ca/academic-calendar>

## Architecture Elective Module Assignment Sheet

Program No.	Program Name	Semester	Civil Electives	General Education Module
0335	CIVIL ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	4	CIVL 000 01	C
0335	CIVIL ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	6	CIVL 000 02	

Your SRS registration window will indicate the Civil Electives and General Education Elective Module you are assigned.

### Civil Elective Options: CIVL 000 01

Course Name	Course Code	Credit	Day	Time
ONTARIO BUILDING CODE	ARC. 405 EL	3	Thursday	15:25 18:05
INTRO CALCULUS	CALC 103 G1	3	Tuesday	10:50 11:40
CONTRACT MGMT AND ADMIN	ARC. 608 01	3	Monday	10:50 13:30
	ARC. 608 02	3	Thursday	08:05 10:45
PRESENTATION SOFTWARE	ARC. 618 EL	3	Tuesday	12:40 15:20

### CIVL 000 02

Course Name	Course Code	Credit	Day	Time
ONTARIO BUILDING CODE	ARC. 405 EL	3	Thursday	15:25 18:05
CONTRACT MGMT AND ADMIN	ARC. 608 01	3	Monday	10:50 13:30
	ARC. 608 02	3	Thursday	08:05 10:45
PRESENTATION SOFTWARE	ARC. 616 E2	3	Friday	13:35 16:15
PRESENTATION SOFTWARE	ARC. 618 EL	3	Tuesday	12:40 15:20

### General Elective options:

#### Module C

Course Name	Course Code	Day	Time	Class
Understanding Movies	HUMA 038 C1	Tuesday	15:20 18:05	Class
Philosophy of Love and Sex	PHIL 025 C1	Tuesday	15:20 18:05	Class
Astronomy: Evolving Universe	SCIE 013 C1	Tuesday	15:20 18:05	Class
Introduction to Sociology	SOCI 002 C1	Tuesday	15:20 18:05	Class
World Religions	HUMA 035 C1	Tuesday	15:20 18:05	Class
Ethical Issues	PHIL 017 C1	Tuesday	15:20 18:05	Class
Justice, Equality & Rights	POLS 024 C1	Tuesday	15:20 18:05	Class
People, Money & Markets	ECON 004 C1	Tuesday	15:20 18:05	Class

# GENERAL EDUCATION (DIPLOMA) COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

## NORTH CAMPUS

### WINTER 2014

 - ALSO AVAILABLE THROUGH CONTINUING EDUCATION

 ALSO AVAILABLE ON-LINE

**NEW** - NEW COURSE

#### **ANTH 002: PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY**

How long have human beings, as we know them now, been on earth? How can evolution be 'just a theory' and also a fact? How are we different from and similar to our evolutionary 'cousins', the apes (i.e., gibbons, orangutans, gorillas, chimpanzees and bonobos)? Why can it be said that we are all Africans? Do human beings exist in different races? How far back can we trace a human presence in what is now Canada? How do forensic anthropologists do their work? These questions and more will be addressed in this introduction to physical anthropology. Anthropology attempts to study all aspects of human life for all times. Physical anthropology primarily looks at humans as the physical product of a particular evolutionary past. We will investigate that past, drawing upon diverse areas of study that include archaeology, paleoanthropology, biology, geology, and primatology.

#### **CULT 011: CONSPIRACY THEORY AND CRITICAL THINKING**

Conspiracy theories have been with us for hundreds of years. From the Freemasons, to the JFK assassination, to the moon landing, to the September 11th attacks, people have wondered if they are getting the real story, and whether there are shadowy forces behind the scenes controlling what happens in the world. In recent years, the Internet has provided new sources and methods through which these theories are distributed and discussed. This course will examine the context and history of some of the most well-known conspiracy theories, while providing critical thinking skills and logical tools to investigate and interrogate those theories. In addition, our current situation concerning digital media and social networking technologies will be examined to analyze how the mass media influence our understanding of the world around us, and how conspiracy theories are spread throughout society.

#### **CULT 120: INDIGENOUS PERSPECTIVES **NEW****

Intended for both indigenous (First Nations, Métis, Inuit and global indigenous peoples) and non-indigenous learners, this course introduces students to how indigenous peoples, on a global scale, are using film, media and music in numerous ways to express who they are, voice political concerns, strengthen culture, and create important dialogues between their communities and the world. Students will be given a foundational knowledge of indigenous issues in North America, be introduced to key artists, and review important works.

This course will investigate the following themes and topics: Contemporary storytelling; The "Imaginary Indian"; musical ties between black and First Nations peoples; Activism through media and music; Media Bias and the "insider voice"; Indigenous-owned media, and indigenous film culture.

## **ECON 004: PEOPLE, MONEY & MARKETS**

The financial markets have grown dramatically in the past two decades. The decisions of traders in London, Hong Kong, Toronto, and New York now affect the fate of entire nations and regions, the tax and spending policies of governments, the interest-rate regimes of central banks, and even the outcome of elections and the cost of one's mortgage. As such, the financial markets touch the lives of ordinary people. The same is true of the public services people receive, such as highways, bridges, parks, schools, unemployment insurance, and old age pensions. More and more people now rely on the financial markets to generate income to purchase houses and cars, as well as to finance their children's education and their own retirement. This course will begin by explaining what stocks, bonds, derivatives, and currencies are, and introduce alternative investments such as mutual and hedge funds, indexes and index investments. It will then describe the main players in these instruments and how they trade them. With this foundation, the course will then proceed to examine the impact those markets are having on our politics and everyday lives.

## **ECON 006: THE HISTORY OF MONEY**

The concept of money is a powerful one. Money forms the underpinning of the world's financial system and is the fuel that keeps the economic engine of society running. From the early coins of a primitive society in 600 BC to the electronic cash of today, money has evolved into an essential tool of the global economy. It serves much more than just its functional roles as a medium of exchange, a store of value and a unit of account.

Money also has deeper meaning – it has become a focal point of contemporary world culture and in many ways defines relationships among people. This course will cover the history of money from the early agrarian societies of barter to the electronic cash of the current global financial system. How did the concept of credit develop? The foundation of banks and the banking system and the failures of early loan sharking will be explored. What led to the creation of bonds and stocks as important extensions of money? Why do stock and real estate markets follow patterns of boom and bust? What does the future of money look like? How will the creation of electronic money and the globalization of currency and financial markets transform society?

## **HIST 017: HISTORY OF WAR**

No other human activity has had a greater impact on world history than war. By waging war, nations have risen to positions of global dominance; as victims of war, not only nations but also entire civilizations have been crippled, if not exterminated. Wars disrupt trade, destroy transportation and communications networks, and spread death and disease. Yet at the same time, wars have led to economic growth, transportation and communications revolutions, and advances in science and medicine. Not surprisingly, culture--novels and poems; film, theatre and music; philosophy and political theory--has had a love/hate relationship with this most brutal, most human of phenomenon. Surveying the history of warfare from Classical Antiquity to the Nuclear Age, this course will examine how and why wars have been waged; who has suffered or benefited from war, and why; and what the future holds for those who fight it, and those who suffer by it, as warfare enters the twenty-first century.

## **HUMA 028: POPULAR CULTURE: SHAPING HOW WE LIVE**

Frequently dismissed as fad or noise, popular culture is one of the most important socializing agents in our lives. This course will examine the media through which popular culture is transferred and created, the content of popular culture, the meanings of popular culture, and the effect it has on the individual

and society. Topics include the meaning of cultural texts such as movies, what the layout of a college campus means, sameness and predictability in music and television, how online social networking and YouTube have transformed our lives, the liberating and oppressive possibilities of *Girls Gone Wild*, and how ideas about race and gender are reproduced and maintained. In order to provide the student with tools to be able to critically examine such familiar cultural artifacts, the ideas of several theorists will be examined and applied, including Marx, Barthes, Zizek, and others.

### **HUMA 029: MUSICAL PIONEERS**

This course focuses on the life, time, and style of some of the major innovative figures from the 18th century to the present. The musicians covered include a mixture of Classical composers (Bach, Beethoven, Wagner, Stravinsky, Copland), Jazz musicians (Ellington, Armstrong, and others), and Popular/Rock musicians (from the Beatles to more recent significant groups/performers). The course will present pertinent biographical and musical information about these musicians with a view toward why and how they are considered pioneers.

Appropriate articles, videos, and recordings will supplement the course. From the rich diversity of musicians and musical styles, we will discuss their careers, evaluate their significance, and hear their music.

**Students in the Music Program CANNOT take this course.  
A music background is NOT necessary to take this course.**

### **HUMA 035: WORLD RELIGIONS: WESTERN AND EASTERN TRADITIONS**

This course examines various ways in which Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism and Buddhism have transformed over time and responded to new environments, circumstances, and challenges. In an effort to better understand these “living religious traditions,” this course will examine each religion’s founding narratives and figures, the histories of their religious traditions and their diversification, their theological doctrines, mystical traditions, rituals, concepts of life, death and time, and conceptions of the relationship between religion and ethical, social and political life. Students will also be required to understand, and encouraged to think through, some of the basic methodological and interpretive issues involved in the academic study of religion, especially those surrounding cultural diversity and evaluative judgment, as well as various non-religious based theories, from psychology to economics, as to why religions exist.

**Students who have taken PHIL 013 Religions of the World CANNOT take this course.**

### **HUMA 037: ART MATTERS: AN INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY OF ART**

From art shows to advertisements, from the great works of literature to television sit-coms, art has a hold on us. Yet while it has this pull on our imagination, our emotions and our wallets, when we are asked what art is or when we are challenged to explain this power art has over us, we are left speechless. This course provides an opportunity to explore these issues as we consider the relationship between art and emotion, reflect on the nature of beauty, consider the power of the imagination, attempt to solve the mystery of art theft and debate whether artworks should be censored. Through an introduction to the key issues in the philosophy of art, students will be challenged to consider just why art matters.

### **HUMA 038: UNDERSTANDING MOVIES: AN INTRODUCTION TO FILM STUDIES**

This course introduces students to the historical principles and technical elements of film analysis. Beginning with an overview of how film developed into the foremost art form of the last 100 years, the course will examine how films use images and narrative structures to communicate a wide array of human emotions, experiences and meaning. Students will learn to analyze how photography, mise-en-scène, movement, editing, sound, and acting work together to produce layers of meaning in a film.

They will also examine how different narrative forms, styles, and popular genres have developed both inside Hollywood and internationally. Special consideration be given to our experience of film as spectators and the different ways that movies have been produced, exhibited and enjoyed over the course of the last century. In addition, various theoretical perspectives will be addressed in order to assess the larger social and political implications of film for contemporary cultural experience.

**Diploma students in the Film and Television Production program are NOT eligible to take this course as a General Education Elective.**

### **HUMA 039: DIGITAL CULTURE**

The beginning of the 21st Century has seen a radical shift away from actual, physical processes to virtual, digital ones. This transition has had a major impact in the way we understand information, social relationships, entertainment, communication, time and space, and is transforming the way we experience the world, each other, and ourselves. This course explores the implications and meaning of the transition to a digital culture, employing a multi-disciplinary approach by providing philosophical, sociological, and historical tools with which you may investigate and critique the modern digital world. Some of the areas covered include communication, video games, social networking, viral information, music, simulation, cybermorality, sexuality, the cyborg body, and artificial intelligence.

### **HUMA 040: LAW AND SOCIETY**

What does the word “law” mean? The history of the Western legal system is intimately connected to the development of democracy itself, but laws were an important part of other non-democratic societies and this history has also shaped modern conceptions of law. The story of law begins with the earliest human societies when ancient rulers attempted to foster order by codifying what people were permitted to do along with measures to settle grievances. Religions, too, contributed to the development of law and the Ten Commandments remain today not only an example of early law but a formulation of law that still influences modern law. Other influences can be traced to Greece and Rome as well as to the medieval period when the elements of the English Common Law system were first developed. This course will examine this heritage of our laws and, further, students will learn how modern legal systems have come to understand law as not only a way of securing the rights of the individual, but also as a system for limiting the powers of governments.

### **HUMA 045: THE BODY: BEAUTY, SEX & CONSUMERISM**

What is a “normal” body? What makes a body beautiful or desirable? Newspapers, magazines, TV, movies, and the internet all saturate us with images of perfect bodies, sexy bodies, bodies that sell products—but how have these ideals changed over time? By using the body as text, this course attempts to get under history’s skin. Interdisciplinary in approach, we analyze how science, medicine, fashion, and commerce help to invent and cement our perceptions of the body. How are our basic assumptions about sex, gender, race, health, and disability challenged if the “naturalness” of the body

itself is questioned? How have technology and consumerism shaped and reshaped traditional notions of the female and male body? Together we will unpack how what we take for granted as “natural” or “common sense” is often not as instinctual, logical, or unbiased as we often credit it to be.

### **PHIL 017: ETHICAL ISSUES**

It seems like we live in a world with little concern for what is good and right and just. We read about people suffering, about hatred and hostility, about discrimination and inequities. In response, we throw up our hands and say: “What can we do? This is the way it is and the way it has always been. Might as well join the crowd!”

In this course we will examine broad ethical issues: why should we be concerned with doing what is good and becoming a good person? What is ethics? Is it possible to acquire moral expertise? Are all moral judgments equivalent, or simply matters of opinion? What are examples of contemporary Canadian moral dilemmas, and can reflection upon ethical theories resolve these dilemmas?

The course concludes by analyzing wider-reaching ethical issues of what constitutes justice and the possibility of constructing a global ethics.

### **PHIL 025: PHILOSOPHY OF LOVE AND SEX**

Love has the power to make us feel extraordinarily happy and utterly devastated. Why? What is love and why does it have this power over us? This course will explore these questions from the perspective of philosophy, which is itself a form of love, specifically, the love of wisdom. Course topics include the following: Can we define love and is there more than one type? Is love a feeling that we “fall into” or a rational choice we make for good or bad reasons? What are the sources of various beliefs about love: religion, myth, cultural tradition, science, personal experience, reasoned consideration? Must sex be related to love? Is sexual desire “natural”? What are the principles of sexual morality?

### **PHIL 029: VIOLENCE, ORDER AND JUSTICE: AN INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY**

What is justice? Is it everyone getting his or her fair share? Is justice everyone having equal opportunities for the good things in life? Or is justice only what we have all suspected at one time or another: the strongest and the wealthiest “one percent” making laws that the rest of us must obey? Since the time of the first democracies in ancient Greece, political philosophers have confronted these questions. They’ve looked at how rulers use the laws to benefit themselves, how societies use power and violence to maintain order, and how the goods of a society are distributed. And they ask: Is this society just? Can it be improved? Or is it so corrupt that only a complete revolution could restore justice?

This course examines the radical ideas of important historical political thinkers like Plato, Machiavelli and Marx as well as more recent arguments about whether the organization of power and wealth in our own society is just.

### **POLS 019: GLOBALIZATION**

The world we live in is growing smaller, even while the global population continues to rise. Advances in communications technology have, in effect, shrunk time and space and radically altered the way we communicate, conduct business, and gather information. The increase in cultural exchange brought on



by cross-border flows of religious traditions, art, and people is challenging conventional North-South and East-West divisions. The complex interdependency of nations is demonstrated dramatically whenever there are international economic or health crises. In short, for better or worse, the world is undergoing a process of what has come to be called “globalization.” In this course, we will look at the history of globalization and its cultural, economic, environmental, and political implications. We will also examine and discuss debates about the consequences of globalization.

### **POLS 024: JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND RIGHTS**

Since 1982, with the introduction of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, we have witnessed a dramatic acceleration in the moral evolution of Canadian society. Much of this change has been spearheaded by the Supreme Court, which has increasingly come to replace Parliament as the architect of our nation’s understanding and application of justice. What the court has essentially wrought through its rulings is a social and political order more respectful of individual rights, more concerned with the realization of equality, and more intent on improving the condition of traditionally marginalized groups. Focusing on the most important constitutional cases of the past twenty years, this course will examine the impact that the Supreme Court has exercised through its interpretation of the Charter and the constitution in general. The course will examine the court’s decisions on religious expression, hate speech, abortion, health care, union privileges, the rights of the criminally accused, anti-terrorism laws, pornography, and sexual orientation. An overriding question throughout the course will be: has the Supreme Court’s articulation of justice, equality, and rights served Canadian society well?

### **POLS 104: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICS**

Canadians are fortunate to live in a country where one may choose one’s degree of participation in government. Some become activists either in a political party or in support of causes; others seek elected office, work in campaigns or contribute money or time to parties or candidates. On the other end of the scale, people can choose to do little or nothing in politics and only suffer the mild consequence of being ignored by those in power. The choice is ours, but in either case a general understanding of political ideas, institutions, and issues is helpful, even essential.

An introduction to politics focuses on political theories about the best form of government, the limits placed on government, and the rights of the citizen and the state. Basic political institutions and how they function to resolve conflict in Canada and internationally are emphasized. Political ideologies such as liberalism, conservatism, socialism and fascism, and the governments they give rise to are emphasized. In the twenty-first century all the ideologies are changing under the force called globalization. Is democracy bound to emerge as economies change or is this hope far too simplistic? International development, international relations, and the causes/prevention of wars, and/or terrorism will also be examined.

**Police Foundation Students who have taken POLS 107 The Political Game CANNOT take this course.**

### **PSYC 001: PSYCHOLOGY: AN INTRODUCTION**

How many times in the course of a day do we wonder about human behaviour? We shake our heads and ask why the person in the car ahead of us cut us off. We try to explain why our boss blew up at a co-worker over an insignificant issue. We are challenged to explain the behaviour of those around us, and indeed, ourselves. Most often we do so using “common sense”, based on our limited experience, our socialization and our own biases. Psychology examines human

behaviour scientifically. This course will introduce the student to psychological theories and a variety of psychological research topics, including the biological bases of behaviour, learning and memory, psychopathology, social attitudes and behaviour. Students will be encouraged to be introspective and to apply what they learn to their personal behaviour in order to gain a better understanding of themselves and others.

**Students who have taken PSYC 008, PSYC 105 or are in the Early Childhood Education Program CANNOT take this course.**

### **SCIE 008: WATER: A LIFE OR DEATH ISSUE**

Water is essential for life, but the world's supply of clean fresh water is threatened by growing levels of pollution and rapidly increasing demands by individuals and industry. The UN reports that nearly one billion people lack access to clean drinking water and nearly four million people die each year from water-related diseases. In Ontario we live under the myth of water abundance but nearly one third of the municipalities with water systems reported water shortages over the past ten years and this number is increasing. Events such as the Walkerton tragedy bring home the importance of managing our local water resources carefully while knowledge of international water issues has become essential both defend national water interests and operate as a global citizen. This course brings together concepts from biology, geography, geology, ecology, public policy, history, and ethics. The course will provide a basis for understanding and exploring water through units such as: the water cycle, watersheds, groundwater, the Great Lakes, water use and abuse, and international water issues.

### **SCIE 013: ASTRONOMY: THE EVOLVING UNIVERSE**

What is going on in the heavens? Why is the moon changing phase? What causes the seasons? Why are calendars based on motions of objects in the heavens so complex? How did we come to make sense of the motions of our neighbours in the solar system? What is going on at each of these planets? How did they get formed? Our own sun is a star. What makes a star a star? How does our sun compare with other star? What is the life cycle of a star? Why is that life cycle important to us? Why do most stars gather in clumps called galaxies? How do galaxies organize themselves to make up the whole universe? Are we alone? Humans have been asking these questions from the beginning of conscious awareness.

### **SCIE 019: DANGEROUS EARTH**

Dangerous Earth is an introduction to natural hazards and the natural disasters that they cause. These hazards can occur virtually anywhere on the globe and when they impact humanity they have the potential to become a disaster. Even we here in seemingly peaceful Ontario should be aware of this fact. With our increasing global population, more people are under threat from natural hazards than ever before. In this age of technological innovation the lesson is that we cannot control nature – we can merely understand it. Dangerous Earth examines the science behind the hazards, as well as the human perspective facing these hazards.

This course begins with an overview of the structure of the Earth. From this introduction specific phenomenon such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides, floods and weather hazards are examined in detail. Disasters will be examined throughout the course to illustrate the nature of the hazards.

## **SCIE 021: THE ENVIRONMENT**

This course is an introduction to environmental studies. It focuses on important environmental ideas and events that have contributed to our current understanding of the environment. Most people are aware of issues such as global warming and toxic pollution, but remain unaware of the reasons and controlling factors that have brought these things about. From a theoretical perspective this course will examine the relationship between humans and the natural world in its various forms including culture, religion, politics, and economics. Students will engage with the readings and lecture materials in order to develop an understanding and critical awareness of the ideas that have contributed a better understanding of the environment and our relationship with it.

## **SCIE 024: DISCOVERING DINOSAURS**

Most of us have known something about dinosaurs from when we were young. It could have been dinosaur toys. Maybe it was being entertained by Barney on television. Perhaps it was being terribly scared by the Jurassic Park movies. They are definitely a component of popular culture. However, from the scientific perspective, there is an incredible amount that we don't know about them. Many basic things, such as their size, appearance, and their eventual demise, pose one of the most fascinating chapters of life on Earth. This course examines the current scientific research examining how and why they evolved and how they lived. The various families of dinosaurs will be explored. The origins of birds, who seem to be the only survivors of the dinosaur lineage, will also be presented.

## **SCIE 028: THE SCIENCE OF EVERYTHING**

Science has allowed us to gain insight into the complexity and fragility of our environment, map the evolution of human beings, unleash the power of the atom, and acquire the ability to manipulate life at the genetic level. Our scientific knowledge spans the immense scale of the universe, from the counter-intuitive subatomic world to the formation of stars and galaxies.

These are some of the topics we will cover in this introductory course, de-mystifying the concepts of Science, and understanding its many facets and consequences -- good and bad. We will explore the grand ideas that have shaped our history, still changing our lives moment-by-moment, and the possible futures opening before us.

This course is for students without a mathematics or science background.

## **SOCE 039: CITIZENSHIP, IMMIGRATION & DEMOCRACY**

Is Canada the world's greatest diversity hotel? Do foreigners fetch their cultural baggage to its biggest cities? Have you asked if Canadians give great importance to their citizenship? These are just a few of the issues we explore in our course. We shall fulfil one main goal through a focus on changing identities within Canada. We want to know why Canada places high values on human rights, whether clashes within and among cultures divide or unite the country, and consider how economic change around the world is linked to inequality among Canadians. All of these matters shall be examined in changing settings of Canadian immigration, opposing positions on citizenship, provincial battles over resources, identity crises, as well as, distinct societies.

## **SOCI 002: SOCIOLOGY – AN INTRODUCTION**

This course is designed to engage students in major sociological issues, debates, and theoretical perspectives, and to introduce key concepts and sociological research methods. Topics for analysis are wide in scope and are relevant to the everyday lived experiences of students. These include culture, class, 'race' and ethnicity, sex and gender, ability and disability, deviance, education, aging, religion, and health.

An introduction to these basic concepts, theoretical frameworks and social issues will enable students to understand how social structures and cultures shape personal experience, and, how we as individuals may influence those social structures. As opposed to relying on belief, opinion, or ideology, sociology as a discipline attempts to provide reasoned, well-informed, socially scientific explanations for both our individual and collective human behaviours.

**Students who have taken SOCI 001 Sociology of Everyday Life or SOCI 106 Sociology and Canadian Society cannot take this course.**

## **SOCI 005: SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP: PROFIT, PEOPLE AND THE PLANET**

Social Entrepreneurship is a new approach to finding solutions to social problems such as poverty, illness, illiteracy, environmental destruction, human rights abuses and corruption through citizen action. Recognizing the deep connections between economic activity, human populations, and global issues, social entrepreneurship attempts to incorporate the "three P's" – people, profit, and the planet – as it builds sustainable and transformational projects and institutions. This course introduces students to how social entrepreneurship first emerged and explores the vital role of social entrepreneurs and the qualities that make them successful.

Looking to make an impact? Using the principles of social entrepreneurship, students are introduced to different methods of addressing social problems and will learn to develop, design, and implement a social action project plan. This course will appeal to those who want to make a difference, address social needs, and have a desire to create sustainable social change through the principles of entrepreneurship.

## **SOCI 032: GENDER, POWER & SOCIETY**

"Boys will be boys", "you throw like a girl", "Man-up", "she's a 'girly-girl'", "he's a 'man's man'". These phrases are commonplace in our society, but what is the underlying discourse of such utterances? What value judgments, beliefs and ideologies do they contain? Being accepted as "a man" in this culture seems to require rejecting everything associated with "femininity". Consequently, female traits, and thereby girls and women, are devalued and denigrated. Human traits become sorted into rigid boxes of "feminine" and "masculine" and straying out of one's socially-designated box regularly invites gender policing and enforcement by society in the form of jokes, homophobia, bullying, and violence. We will examine and evaluate how genders are socially constructed, and how gender differences and gender inequality are connected. We will examine concepts and theories from sociology and gender studies to establish a framework with which to analyze gender inequality in various realms of our cultural environment including the internet, media, film, art, education, health, work and intimate relationships. Gender will not be examined in isolation, but in relation to other inseparable parts of one's identity such as 'race', culture, sexual diversity and socioeconomic status.

### **SOCI 036: ISSUES IN CRIME**

Crime is an ever-present facet of life in modern society. Crimes and criminals are presented to us on a daily basis through the media, television, films, videos and true-crime books. Some of us will be victims of property or personal crimes in our lifetimes. However, the reality of crime is rarely glimpsed by Canadian citizens. Many people fear crime in their own neighbourhoods but have no idea what the actual rate of various crimes is. The nature of crime is constantly changing, reflecting social and cultural transformations occurring in our society. Who commits crime and why? How do we explain criminal behaviours? Why are certain behaviours deemed to be 'criminal' and subject to legal intervention, while others are not? What defences are permitted to a charge of criminal conduct? What types of crime are committed in Canada and with what frequency? These are all questions that stimulate our curiosity and are important to our society and ourselves. In this course we will address these questions and many others while examining various types of crime, criminals, and the theories used to explain their behaviour.

### **SOCI 037: THE SOCIOLOGY OF FASHION**

"There is something about fashion that can make people very nervous."

Anna Wintour, editor Vogue, "The September Issue"

What is it about fashion that makes people nervous? Could it be the number of anxieties fashion engenders on a social as well as personal scale, or is it the exclusivity of the fashion world that works to reinforce social divisions that makes some people nervous?

From Ferraris to Fiat 500s to stiletto heels and miniskirts, fashion, in its multifaceted manifestations, alters, shapes, and constructs our very understanding of the self. This course surveys the role fashion plays in shaping identities, and meanings within the social context. The course assumes that fashion is not merely a capitalist invention, nor is it a superficial aspect of culture, but that fashion is integral to the formation of culture. The course engages students in debates about the meaning of fashion, its validity as scholarly research, and its breadth.

### **SOCI 038: SOCIOLOGY OF FOOD**

This course examines food as a site of complex personal, political and cultural meanings, a space filled with growing contradictions for the modern eater. "What should we have for dinner?" is a question that has never been more confusing. If we are what we eat and how we eat, then who are we? Shifts in our diet, in our social patterns around eating, and in the meaning of food in our culture are explored. Have we become an "eating disordered" society? Why is it that our obsession with healthy eating has not made us healthier? Has the proliferation of food choices in the modern market brought us more pleasure in eating, or more anxiety?

### **SOCI 040: SOCIOLOGY OF THE FAMILY**

No matter how it is structured, the family is the most basic social institution in all societies. The way it is formed, how it operates, and who is considered a member may be factors that differ from one society to another, but all societies expect some form of family to be responsible for regulating long term male/female relationships, reproduction, child development, and the treatment of aged relatives.

Some people speak of the family being 'under attack' today. That is an exaggeration. The family is changing now much as it has changed before to adapt to different situations. No one form is 'right' for

all times and all places. The main purpose of this course is to help students comprehend the processes of change and tradition, variety and sameness operating on families today, so that they may make informed choices in their 'family careers', and look at the families of other Canadians from a position of greater understanding and respect.

### **SOCI 042: CULTURE, TECHNOLOGY & IDENTITY**

In what ways do people's understanding of themselves change while technology changes? Should we look for new ways of doing business among each other? Why does the term, financial progress, have different meaning to a banker or oil executive in Calgary or to a waiter in Toronto or to a tea plantation worker in Kenya? These are some of the questions we shall explore by looking at arguments over matters such as globalization, popular and ritual culture, ecological activism, commercialization in childhood nutrition, media power, and cultural change. While examining these issues, we shall also focus on how changes to our identity are influenced by diversity within a global setting of economic uncertainty.

### **SOCI 046: SOCIOLOGY OF EMOTIONS**

This course will take key topics in the study of emotions and show the power of culture to shape these central life experiences. Feelings aren't as "natural" as we have been led to believe, but are produced by the cultural beliefs that surround us about what is appropriate to express and how emotions should be managed. The sociological perspective focuses on the variability cross-culturally and historically in the social experience of love, fear, anger, aggression, sadness, laughter, joy and happiness. Emotions will be analyzed as shaped by social class, gender, race, ethnicity and age and also as intertwined with power discourses (commercial, professional and political) that have an interest in producing or suppressing them.

### **SOCI 047: LEADERSHIP**

In the 21st century, great leadership will emerge in an environment of cynicism and rapid social change. Leaders must be willing to embrace uncertainty as they face pressing societal problems, technological revolution, and undiscovered opportunities. What is great leadership? What are the goals of leadership? How does context, including cultural values, influence the process of leadership? Whose interests should leadership serve? How are leaders and followers related? What are the ethical and social responsibilities of leadership?

This course will provide an introduction to the study of leadership theory and the various models of leadership that have developed both past and present. Particular emphasis will be put on the more current Reciprocal Leadership paradigm that emphasizes collaboration, character and empowerment.