SO344-15 Sociology of Knowledge, Science and Intellectuals

21/22

Department

Sociology

Level

Undergraduate Level 3

Module leader

Steve Fuller

Credit value

15

Module duration

10 weeks

Assessment

100% coursework

Study location

University of Warwick main campus, Coventry

Description

Introductory description

Reduced version of a module (from 2 to 1 term) regularly given since 2005.

Module web page

Module aims

This module aims to have students understand the role of authoritative knowledge in society: How do people decide what to believe and, more crucially, what is worth having beliefs about? How do these decisions interact with other concerns about how people allocate time and resources? These questions, while always important, have taken on an added significance as more specialised forms of knowledge, or 'expertise', have come to influence public policymaking in areas of health, security, welfare and education. In the classical sociological tradition, these issues have been associated mainly with religion and political ideology. More recent work has focused on organized inquiry, or 'science', and the ideally knowledgeable citizen, or 'intellectual'. Existing between these two forms of knowledge is the 'expert', who often occupies a quasi-political or quasi-juridical role. All of these forms of knowledge are offshoots of the history of philosophy, which in the past few

years

has been itself subject to a major systematic sociological treatment. We shall examine all of these matters from a comparative (i.e. historically informed, cross-cultural) perspective.

Outline syllabus

This is an indicative module outline only to give an indication of the sort of topics that may be covered. Actual sessions held may differ.

Week 1— Is it rational to have an unconditional faith in science: How can science be a public good if very few people practice it or know much about it?

Week 2 -- Are the natural and social sciences fundamentally different?

Week 3 -- How does an understanding of the history of science contribute to an understanding of contemporary science?

Week 4 -- To what extent can a philosophy be judged by the sociological conditions responsible for its emergence and maintenance?

Week 5 -- What can we learn about the nature of science from the study of non-Western cultures?

Week 6-- Does the transition from academic to intellectual inevitably involve `dumbing down' or is something added in the process?

Week 7 -- There is a popular image of the intellectual as always championing unpopular

causes — sometimes even being 'an enemy of the people'. Is the image justified?

Week 8 -- How do the issues raised by Kuhn's and Popper's theories of science illustrate the differences and similarities between being a scientist and being an intellectual? Week 9 -- Is rule by experts inevitable in liberal societies?

Week 10 — Are science and technology taking us to 'Humanity 2.0'? Should we embrace or combat this propsect?

Learning outcomes

By the end of the module, students should be able to:

- -- Students will demonstrate in essay form an understanding of the role of knowledge as a source of authority in society
- -- Students will demonstrate in essay form an understanding of the similarities and differences of science and religion as sources of authoritiative knowledge.
- -- Students will demonstrate -- either essay or exam an understanding of the role and prospects of the public intellectual as a producer and disseminator of social knowledge.
- -- Students will demonstrate either essay or exam the extent to which science and technology have transformed our understanding of what it means to be a human being.

Indicative reading list

Adams, Hazard. (ed.) (1971). Critical Theory since Plato. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Baudrillard, Jean (1983). Simulations. New York: Semiotexte.

Bazerman, Charles (1987). Shaping Written Knowledge. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press. Bell, Daniel (1973), The Coming of Post-Industrial Society. New York: Harper & Row.

(1982). 'The Return of the Sacred: The Argument about the Future of Religion,' in G.

Almond, M. Chodorow, and R. Pearce (eds.), Progress and Its Discontents Berkeley: University of California Press, pp. 501-523.

Ben-David, Joseph (1984/1971). The Scientist's Role in Society. 2nd edn. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

and Collins, Randall (1966). 'Social factors in the origin of a new science: The

case of psychology'; American Sociological Review 31: 451-465

Beniger, J. The Control Revolution. Cambridge MA: Harvard University Press.

Biagioli, Mario, ed. The Science Studies Reader (London: Routledge, 1999).

Brooke, John Hedley. (1991). Science and Religion. Cambridge UK: Cambridge University Press.

Brush, Stephen (1975). 'Should the History of Science Be Rated X?' Science 183: 1164-1183.

Butterfield, Herbert. (1955). Man on His Past: The Study of the History of Historical Scholarship.

Cambridge UK: Cambridge University Press.

Campbell, Donald and Stanley, Julian. (1966). Experimental and Quasi-Experimental Designs for Research. Chicago: Rand McNally.

Ceccarelli, Leah (1995). 'A Rhetoric of Interdisciplinary Scientific Discourse: Textual Criticism of Dobzhansky's Genetics and the Origins of Species'. Social Epistemology 9: 91-112.

Chubin, Daryl and Hackett, Edward (1990). Peerless Science. Albany: SUNY Press.

Cohen, H. Floris. (1994). The Scientific Revolution: A Historiographical Inquiry. Chicago: University

of Chicago Press.

Collier, James. (1997). Scientific and Technical Communication: Theory, Practice and Policy. Walnut Creek CA: Sage.

Collins, Harry. (1985). Changing Order. London: Sage.

. (1991). Artificial Experts. Cambridge MA: MIT Press.

and Pinch, Trevor (1993). The Golem: What Everyone Should Know about Science.

Cambridge UK: Cambridge University Press.

Collins, Randall (1998). The Sociology of Philosophies, Cambridge MA: Harvard University Press.

Cozzens, Susan. (1985). 'Comparing the Sciences: Citation Context Analysis of Papers from

Neuropharmacology and the Sociology of Science'. Social Studies of Science 15:127-153.

Crabbs, Jack. (1984). The Writing of History in 19th Century Egypt. Detroit: Wayne University Press.

Crowther, J. G. (1968). Science in Modern Society. New York: Schocken Books.

Delanty, Gerard. (1997). Social Science. Milton Keynes UK: Open University Press.

De Mey, Marc (1982). The Cognitive Paradigm. Dordrecht: Kluwer.

Dorn, Harold. (1991). The Geography of Science. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.

Drahos, Peter. (1995). 'Information Feudalism in the Information Society'. The Information Society 11:209-222

Drucker, Peter. (1993). Post-Capitalist Society. New York: Harpercollins

Duhem, Pierre. (1913) Le Systeme du Monde. Paris: Hermann.

Durant, John; Evans, Geoffrey; Thomas, Geoffrey (1989) 'The Public Understanding of Science'. Nature 340: 11-14.

Eisenstein, Elizabeth. (1979). The Printing Press as an Agent of Change, 2 vols. Cambridge UK: Cambridge University Press..

Elster, Jon. (1984). Sour Grapes. Cambridge UK: Cambridge University Press.

Febvre, Lucien, and Martin, H.-1. (1971/1958). L'apparition du livre. Paris: Albin Michel.

Feyerabend, Paul. (1975). Against Method. London: New Left Books.

. (1979). Science in a Free Society. London: New Left Books.

Fukuyama, Francis. (1992). The End of History and the Last Man. New York: Free Press. Fuller, Steve. (1988). Social Epistemology. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

(1993a/1989). Philosophy of Science and Its Discontents. 2nd edn. New York: Guilford Press.

(1993b) Philosophy, Rhetoric and the End of Knowledge: The Coming of Science &

Technology Studies. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press.

(2000a). The Governance of Science. Milton Keynes: Open University Press.

(2000b). Thomas Kuhn: A Philosophical History for Our Times. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

(2003). Kuhn vs. Popper. Cambridge UK: Icon.

(2005). The Intellectual. Cambridge UK: Icon.

(2011). Humanity 2.0. London: Palgrave.

Gellner, Ernest. (1988). Plough, Sword, Book. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Gerschenkron, Alexander. (1962). Economic Backwardness in Historical Perspective. Cambridge MA: Harvard University Press.

Gilbert Nigel and Mulkay, Michael. (1984). Opening Pandora's Box. Cambridge UK: Cambridge University Press.

Gjertsen, Derek. (1989). Science and Philosophy: Past and Present. Harmondsworth UK: Penguin.

Gong, Gerritt. (1984) The Standard of 'Civilization' in International Society Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Goodman, David and Russell, Collin (1991) The Rise of Scientific Europe, 1500-1800. Milton Keynes: Open University Press.

Goodson, Ivor. (1988). The Making of Curriculum. London: Falmer Press.

Gould, Stephen Jay. (1989). Wonderful Life. Harmondsworth UK: Penguin

Graff, Harvey (1987). The Legacies of Literacy. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

Graham, Loren (1982). Between Science and Values. Columbia University Press.

Grant, Edward (1977) Physical Science in the Middle Ages Cambridge UK: Cambridge University Press

Gross, Alan and Keith, William (eds.) (1996) Rhetorical Hermeneutics: Invention and

Interpretation in the Age of Science. Albany: State University of New York Press.

Hacking, Ian (ed.) (1982). Scientific Revolutions. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Halsey, A. H. (1992). The Decline of Donnish Dominion, 2nd edn. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Harding, Sandra. (1991). Whose Science? Whose Knowledge? Ithaca: Cornell University Press.

. (ed.) (1993). The Racial Economy of the Science. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

Hedges, Larry. (1987). 'How Hard is Hard Science, How Soft is Soft Science?' American Psychologist 42: 443-455.

Hempel, Carl. (1965). Aspects of Scientific Explanation. New York: Harper & Row.

Hess, David (1993). Science in the New Age. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press.

(1995). Science & Tecchnology in a Multicultural World. New York: Columbia University Press.

Hess, David (1997). Science Studies: An Advanced Introduction (New York University Press Hollis, Martin and Lukes, Steven (eds.) (1982). Rationality and Relativism. Cambridge MA: MIT Press.

Holmes, Brian and McLean, Martin. (1990). The Curriculum: A Comparative Perspective. London: Routledge.

Hooker, Clifford. (1987). A Realistic Theory of Science Albany: State University of New York Press.

Horgan, John (1996). The End of Science. Reading MA: Addison & Wellesley

Huff, Toby. (1993) The Rise of Early Modern Science: Islam, China and the West. Cambridge UK: Cambridge University Press.

Hull, David. (1988). Science as a Process. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Humphrey, George (1951) Thinking London: Methuen.

Inkster, Ian (1991) Science and Technology in History: An Approach to Industrial Development

London: Macmillan.

Johnson, Jeffrey (1990). The Kaiser's Chemists: Science and Modernization in Imperial Germany. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.

Journet, Debra (1995). 'Synthesizing Disciplinary Narratives: George Gaylord Simpson's Tempo and Mode in Evolution.' Social Epistemology 9: 113-150.

Katz, R.L. (1986). 'Measurement and Cross-National Comparisons of the Information Work Force' The Information Society 4: 231-278.

Keddie, Nikki (1968). An Islamic Response to Imperialism: Political and Religious Writings of Sayyid ad-Din 'al-Afghani'. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Keller, Evelyn Fox. (1985). Reflections on Science and Gender. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Kitcher, Philip. (1993). The Advancement of Science. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Kleinman, Daniel (1995). Politics on the Endless Frontier: Postwar Research Policy in the United States. Durham NC: Duke University Press.

Knorr-Cetina, Karin (1981). The Manufacture of Knowledge Oxford: Pergamon Press.

Kuhn, Thomas. (1970/1962) The Structure of Scientific Revolutions, 2nd edn. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

. (1977). The Essential Tension. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Lakatos, Imre and Musgrave, Alan (eds.) (1970). Criticism and the Growth of Knowledge.

Cambridge UK: Cambridge University Press.

Laqueur, Walter. and Mosse, George. (eds.) (1967) Education and Social Structure in the 20th Century New York: Harper & Row.

Latour, Bruno (1987). Science in Action. Cambridge MA: Harvard University Press.

and Woolgar, Steve. (1986/1979) Laboratory Life: The Construction of Scientific

Facts. 2nd edn. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Laudan, Larry. (1977). Progress and Its Problems. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Leach, Joan. (1996). Healing and the Word: Sophistical Rhetoric and Hippocratic Medicine in Classical Antiquity. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pittsburgh.

LeGoff, Jacques. (1993). Intellectuals in the Middle Ages. Oxford: Blackwell.

Leplin. Jarrett. (ed). (1984). Scientific Realism. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Lewenstein, Bruce (ed.) (1992) When Science Meets the Public Washington DC: American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Lewis, Bernard. (1982). The Muslim Discovery of Europe. New York: Random House.

Lindley, David. (1993). The End of Physics. New York: Basic Books.

MacIntyre, Alasdair (1970). 'Is Understanding Religion Compatible with Believing?' in B. Wilson (ed.), Rationality (Oxford: Blackwell), 62-77.

MacKenzie, Donald (1995). Knowing Machines. Cambridge MA: MIT Press.

MacKenzie, D.and Waciman, J., eds. Social Shaping of Technology. Open University Press.

Malinowski, Bronislaw (1954). Magic, Science and Religion. Garden City NY: Doubleday.

Manicas, Peter (1986). A History & Philosophy of the Social Sciences. Oxford: Blackwell.

Mannheim, Karl. (1936/1929). Ideology and Utopia. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul

Marks, John (1984). Science and the Making of the Modern World. London: Heinemann

Mason, Stephen. A History of the Sciences. London: Macmillan.

Matthews, J. Rosser (1995) The Quest for Medical Certainty. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

McCloskey, M. (1983) 'Intuitive Physics'. Scientific American 4:122-130.

McGuire, J.E. and Rattansi, P.M. (1966), 'Newton and the Pipes of Pan'. Notes and Records of the Royal Society 21: 109-130.

Merton, Robert. (1970/1938). Science and Technology in Seventeenth Century England. New York: Harper & Row.

(1973). The Sociology of Science. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Midgley, Mary. (1992). Science as Salvation. London: Routledge.

Mirowski, Philip (1989). More Heat than Light. Cambridge UK: Cambridge University Press.

Montgomery, Scott (1995). The Scientific Voice New York: Guilford Press.

Morris-Suzuki, Tessa (1994). The Technological Transformation of Japan. Cambridge UK: Cambridge University Press.

Mulkay, Michael (1990). Sociology of Science. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

Needham, Joseph. (1971). The Grand Titration: Science and Society in East and West. London: Allen & Unwin.

Parfit, Derek. (1984). Reasons and Persons. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Peters, D. and Ceci, S. (1982). 'Peer-Review Practices of Psychological Journals: The Fate of Published Articles Submitted Again'. Behavior and Brain Sciences 5: 187-225.

Pinch, Trevor (1990). 'The Sociology of the Scientific Community,' In R. Olby, G. Cantor, J. Christie,

M. Hodge (eds.), Companion to the History of Modern Science London: Routledge. (pp. 87-99.)

Popper, Karl. (1959/1934). The Logic of Scientific Discovery. New York: Harper & Row.

. (1972). Obiective Knowledge. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Price, Colin. (1993). Time, Discounting and Value. Oxford: Blackwell.

Price, Derek De So!la (1970) 'Citation Measures of Hard Science, Soft Science, Technology and Nonscience', in C. Nelson and D. Pollock (eds.), Communication among Scientists and Engineers. Lexington MA: Heath & Co. (pp. 3-22)

- . (1978). 'Toward a Model for Science Indicators', in Y. Elkana et al. (eds.), Toward a Metric of Science: The Advent of Science Indicators New York: Wiley-Interscience (pp. 69-96).
- . (1986/1963). Little Science, Big Science...and Beyond. 2nd edn. New York: Columbia University Press.

Proctor, Robert (1991). Value-Free Science? The Purity and Power of Knowledge. Cambridge MA: Harvard University Press.

Pyenson, Lewis. (1993a). 'Prerogatives of European Intellect: Historians of Science and the Promotion of Western Civilization', History of Science 31 (1993): 289-315

. (1993b). 'The Ideology of Western Rationality: History of Science and the European Civilizing Mission', Science and Education 2: 329-343.

Rahman, Fazlur (1982). Islam and Modernity. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Rahmena, A. (ed.) (1994). Pioneers of Islamic Revival. London: Zed Books.

Raj, Kapil. (1988). 'Images of knowledge, social organization, and attitudes in an Indian physics department.' Science in Context 2:317-389.

Ralston, David. (1990). Importing the European army: The introduction of European military

techniques and institutions into the extra-European world, 1600-1914 Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Ravetz, Jerome. (1971). Scientific Knowledge and Its Social Problems. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Rawls, John (1971). A Theory of Justice. Cambridge MA: Harvard University Press.

Rescher, Nicholas (1984). The Limits of Science. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Ringer, Fritz (1979). Education and Society in Modern Europe. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

Said, Edward. (1978). Orientalism. New York: Random House.

Sardar, Ziauddin. (1989). Explorations in Islamic Science. London: Mansell.

Schumpeter, Jospeh (1945/1942). Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy. 2nd edn. New York: Harper & Row.

Shadish, William and Fuller, Steve (eds.) (1993). The Social Psychology of Science. New York:

Guilford Press.

Shahidullah, Shahid (1991). Capacity-Building in Science and Technology in the Third World. Boulder CO: Westview Press.

Shapin, Steve. and Schaffer, Simon. (1985). Leviathan and the Air-Pump. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Sivin, Nathan. (1982). 'Why the Scientific Revolution Did Not Take Place in China -- or Didn't It?' Chinese Science 5: 45-66.

Small, Henry. (1975). 'A Citation Model for Scientific Specialties'. Proceedings of the American Society for Information Science 12: 34-35.

Sorel', Tom. (1991). Scientism. London: Routledge.

Stebbing, L. Susan. (1937). Philosophy and the Physicists. New York: Dover.

Sternberg, Robert (1990). Metaphors of Mind. Cambridge UK: Cambridge University Press.

Taylor, Charles A. (1996). Defining Science. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press.

The information Society (1995). 'Special Issue: Electronic Journals and Scholarly Publishing'. 11: 237-344.

Turner, Stephen (2003). Liberal Democracy 3.0, London: Sage.

Turner, Stephen and Daryl Chubin (1976). 'Another Appraisal of Ortega, the Coles, and Science Policy: the Ecclesiastes Hypothesis', Social Science Information 15: 657-662.

Wallerstein, Immanuel. (1991). Unthinking Social Science: The Limits of Nineteenth Century Paradigms. Oxford: Blackwell.

Weatherford, Jack. (1988). Indian Givers. New York: Crown Publishers.

Weber, Max (1958). 'Science as a Vocation'. In H. Gerth and C. W. Mills (eds.), From Max Weber.

Oxford: Oxford University Press (pp. 129-156).

Weber, Max (1965). The Sociology of Religion. Boston: Beacon Press.

Weinberg, Steven (1992). Dreams of a Final Theory. New York: Pantheon Books.

Winner, Langdon. (1977). Autonomous Technology. Cambridge MA: MIT Press.

Wittgenstein, Ludwig (1952). Philosophical Investigations. Oxford: Blackwell.

Wolpert, Lewis. (1992). The Unnatural Nature of Science. London: Faber & Faber.

Wouters, Paul (1994). 'The Citation Culture: How the Citation Came Out of the Bag and Why It Is Hard to Return It'. Paper delivered at the annual meeting of the Society for Social Studies of Science, New Orleans.

Yeo, Richard (1993). Defining Science. Cambridge UK: Cambridge University Press.

Zeldin, Theodore. (1967). 'Higher education in France: 1848-1940', in Laqueur & Mosse (eds.), pp. 53-80.

Interdisciplinary

Students read texts in history, philosophy and sociology of science -- as well as journalistic accounts and policy reports related to contemporary developments in science and technology.

Subject specific skills

knowledge and critical understanding of the well-established principles of their area(s) of study, and of the way in which those principles have developed

ability to apply underlying concepts and principles outside the context in which they were first studied

knowledge of the main methods of enquiry in the subject(s) relevant to the named award, and ability to evaluate critically the appropriateness of different approaches to solving problems in the field of study

an understanding of the limits of their knowledge, and how this influences analyses and interpretations based on that knowledge.

use a range of established techniques to initiate and undertake critical analysis of information, and to propose solutions to problems arising from that analysis

a systematic understanding of key aspects of their field of study, including acquisition of coherent and detailed knowledge, at least some of which is at, or informed by, the forefront of defined aspects of a discipline

Transferable skills

the ability to manage their own learning, and to make use of scholarly reviews and primary sources (for example, refereed research articles and/or original materials appropriate to the discipline).

apply the methods and techniques that they have learned to review, consolidate, extend and apply their knowledge and understanding, and to initiate and carry out projects

critically evaluate arguments, assumptions, abstract concepts and data (that may be incomplete), to make judgements, and to frame appropriate questions to achieve a solution - or identify a range of solutions - to a problem

an ability to deploy accurately established techniques of analysis and enquiry within a discipline conceptual understanding that enables the student:

- to devise and sustain arguments, and/or to solve problems, using ideas and techniques, some of which are at the forefront of a discipline
- to describe and comment upon particular aspects of current research, or equivalent advanced scholarship, in the discipline an appreciation of the uncertainty, ambiguity and limits of knowledge

Study

Study time

Type Required

Lectures 9 sessions of 1 hour (6%)
Seminars 9 sessions of 1 hour (6%)

Private study 132 hours (88%)

Total 150 hours

Private study description

Student will read materials and consult with the instructor by e-mail or in person about matters of content and assignments that arise.

Costs

No further costs have been identified for this module.

Assessment

You must pass all assessment components to pass the module.

Students can register for this module without taking any assessment.

Assessment group A1

Weighting Study time

Assessed Essay 100%

Discuss the senses in which science and technology have made humanity more distinctive as a species. Do you believe that science and technology will redeem humanity in the future – or will they be the source of our collective downfall? Explain your answer, which may involve adopting a 'middle' position to the question.

Feedback on assessment

There will be a formative essay due in mid-term on which written feedback will be provided within 20 working days.

Availability

Courses

This module is Core optional for:

Year 3 of ULAA-ML33 Undergraduate Law and Sociology

This module is Optional for:

- USOA-L301 BA in Sociology
 - Year 3 of L301 Sociology
 - Year 3 of L301 Sociology
 - Year 3 of L301 Sociology
 - Year 3 of L303 Sociology with Specialism in Gender Studies
- Year 4 of USOA-L306 BA in Sociology (with Intercalated Year)
- UHIA-VL16 Undergraduate History and Sociology (with Year Abroad and a term in Venice)
 - Year 3 of VL16 History and Sociology (with Year Abroad and a term in Venice)
 - Year 4 of VL16 History and Sociology (with Year Abroad and a term in Venice)
- Year 3 of UHIA-VL15 Undergraduate History and Sociology (with a term in Venice)
- Year 3 of USOA-L314 Undergraduate Sociology and Criminology

This module is Unusual option for:

- UPHA-V7ML Undergraduate Philosophy, Politics and Economics
 - Year 3 of V7ML Philosophy, Politics and Economics (Tripartite)
 - Year 3 of V7ML Philosophy, Politics and Economics (Tripartite)
 - Year 3 of V7ML Philosophy, Politics and Economics (Tripartite)

This module is Option list A for:

- ULAA-ML34 BA in Law and Sociology (Qualifying Degree)
 - Year 3 of ML34 Law and Sociology (Qualifying Degree)
 - Year 4 of ML34 Law and Sociology (Qualifying Degree)
- Year 5 of ULAA-ML35 BA in Law and Sociology (Qualifying Degree) (with Intercalated year)
- ULAA-ML33 Undergraduate Law and Sociology
 - Year 2 of ML33 Law and Sociology
 - Year 4 of ML33 Law and Sociology

This module is Option list B for:

- USOA-L301 BA in Sociology
 - Year 3 of L305 Sociology with Specialism in Cultural Studies
 - Year 3 of L304 Sociology with Specialism in Research Methods
- Year 3 of UPOA-ML13 Undergraduate Politics and Sociology
- Year 4 of UPOA-ML14 Undergraduate Politics and Sociology (with Intercalated year)

This module is Option list C for:

- Year 3 of UHIA-VL13 Undergraduate History and Sociology
- Year 4 of UHIA-VL14 Undergraduate History and Sociology (with Year Abroad)

This module is Option list G for:

- UPHA-V7ML Undergraduate Philosophy, Politics and Economics
 - Year 2 of V7ML Philosophy, Politics and Economics (Tripartite)
 - Year 2 of V7ML Philosophy, Politics and Economics (Tripartite)
 - Year 2 of V7ML Philosophy, Politics and Economics (Tripartite)