

Peoples Democratic Republic Of Algeria
Ministry Of Higher Education And Scientific Research
Mohamed khaider University -Biskra
Faculty of Human And Social Sciences
Department Of Social Sciences

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English Lessons

Semester:02

Lesson 01 the biography of Ibn Khaldun



Abd al-Rahman ibn Muhammad, known as Ibn Khaldun, was born in 732 AH in Tunis .Ibn Khaldun is considered the founder and father of sociology and history. He continued his studies in Fez, and studied the Qur'an, Arabic literature, philosophy, mathematics, and many Islamic studies such as the traditions of the Prophet Muhammad, dialectical theology, and Islamic law .

The most important works of Ibn Khaldun :

*The book (Al-Ibar and the Diwan of the Beginning and the News in the Days of the Arabs and the Persians and the Berbers and Those Who Were Contemporaries of the Great Sultan), which is one of his most famous books, and this book includes seven volumes, and the introduction known as the Introduction of Ibn Khaldun is located in the first volume of it, and constitutes about a third of the book, and includes Ibn Khaldun's views on geography, urbanism, astronomy, and the conditions of people and their natures.

* The book of the desire of the pioneers in mentioning the kings of Bani al-Wad.

*The book of the news of the Tatar state (the history of the Mongols from the book of Al-Ibar), which was published by Dar Al-Farabi in Beirut.

*The book of Ibn Khaldun and his message to the judges: the remover of blame from the rulers of mankind, which was published by Dar Al-Watan in Riyadh.

Lesson 02 the biography of Auguste Comte.



The French philosopher Auguste Comte, known as the father of sociology, was born in Montpellier, France, on January 19, 1798. His father was Count Louis Comte, a tax official, and his mother was Rosalie Bouyer, both of whom had a pure royal Catholic affiliation before the French Revolution, after which Auguste Comte changed his directions by rejecting Roman Catholic spirituality.

His most significant contributions to sociology include the following:

He was the first to develop the concept of sociology, formulating the idea that sociology is the science of society or human behavior. He invented social physics as a type of new science, dividing it into two main parts: social statics, which deals with the forces that hold society together, and social dynamics, which refers to the factors causing social change. He established positive philosophy, which included six volumes outlining the laws of society and their operational frameworks, similar to the physical world. He created the book "The Course in Positive Philosophy" necessary for reorganizing society and published it in 1822. He identified three methods for discovering the fixed laws of the natural and social world: observation, experimentation, and comparison. He is famous for formulating the law of the three stages: theological, metaphysical, and positive. He distinguished between social statistics and social dynamics, rephrasing these concepts as social structure and social change. He developed structural functionalism. He integrated theory and practice. He unified all studies of humankind, and his social plan was exemplary in the 19th century.

Lesson 03 the biography of Albion Small.



Albion Small was born in Buckfield in 1854 AD Colby College, and taught history and political economy. Albion began his interest in sociology at an early age, as moral standards in his family played a major and influential role in his life, which helped him see sociology as a moral science. Then he studied advanced economics and history at Hopkins University and obtained his doctorate in 1889

His most prominent contributions to sociology were the following:

He was appointed president of Colby College in 1889 AD. He enrolled in a sociology course instead of a moral philosophy course, which is considered one of the first 3 sociology courses in the United States. He published a book entitled Introduction to Sociology in 1890, which includes German social thinkers and philosophers. He founded the Department of Sociology in the United States in 1892 at the University of Chicago.

Lesson 04 the biography of Emil Durkheim



Emil Durkheim was born in Lorraine, France in 1858, joined the Higher Teachers' School in Paris, and then was appointed at the University of Bordeaux in 1887 in the Philosophy Department and has several publications. He also taught moral education, and then taught the first course in sociology at a French university, and was later appointed as a professor at the Sorbonne in Paris, where he remained in that position until his death.

His most important works:

He authored many books, including: Division of Labor in Society in 1893. Rules of Sociological Method in 1895. Suicide in 1897. The Elementary Forms of Religious Life in 1912. He distinguished society with its own entity by clarifying the difference between sociology, philosophy, economics, psychology, and other social sciences. He studied social facts, group characteristics, and individuals. He discussed the characteristics of collective existence through religion, urban structures, legal systems, and moral values. He founded the Department of Sociology in 1895 at the University of Bordeaux and the *Année Sociologique*.

Lesson 05 the biography of Herbert Spencer.



British sociologist and philosopher Herbert Spencer (born April 27, 1820 AD in Derby, England) is one of the most prominent advocates of the theory of evolution and natural selection as applied to human society, social class and individual. The Most Important Social Philosopher.

His most prominent contributions to sociology are as follows :

He is known as the father of classical evolutionists and is the most outstanding in social development because he established the theory of social development. In 1848 he was appointed editor of The Economist. He has written many books on sociology and many other topics, such as: Social Statistics in 1850 AD. Sociological Studies, AD 1873. Principles of Sociology in 1880 AD. Moral Principles of 1891. Comprehensive Philosophy in 1896 AD. Biological principles

Lesson 06 the biography of Maximilian veber.



Sociologist and political economist Max Weber was born in Erfurt, Germany on April 21, 1864. He studied at the University of Heidelberg in Berlin and obtained his doctorate, becoming one of the most important sociologists in history. His father was an ambitious liberal in the National Liberal Party and moved the family from Elwater to Berlin and became a member of it ,

His most prominent contributions to sociology are as follows :

Authored the Protestant Ethic, a treatise that linked Protestantism to capitalism. Introduced the concept of the iron cage in sociology for the first time in 1905, which addressed the technological and economic relationships that developed and grew out of the capitalist system in society. Discussed social class as an important concept in sociology, representing a person's position in society relative to others based on ownership of the means of production and money, and that a person's status is linked to their education, profession, political affiliations, and other factors. Founded the Department of Sociology at Ludwig Maximilian University in Munich (1919).

Lesson 07 the biography of Saint-Simon.



The social philosopher Comte Saint-Simon was born in 1760 and had a significant impact on modern social thought in the early 19th century, focusing on industrial and positivist socialist developments, sociology, political economy, and the philosophy of history.

He did not have any long works, but short articles and booklets, from the students who were influenced by his ideas, the scholar Auguste Comte.

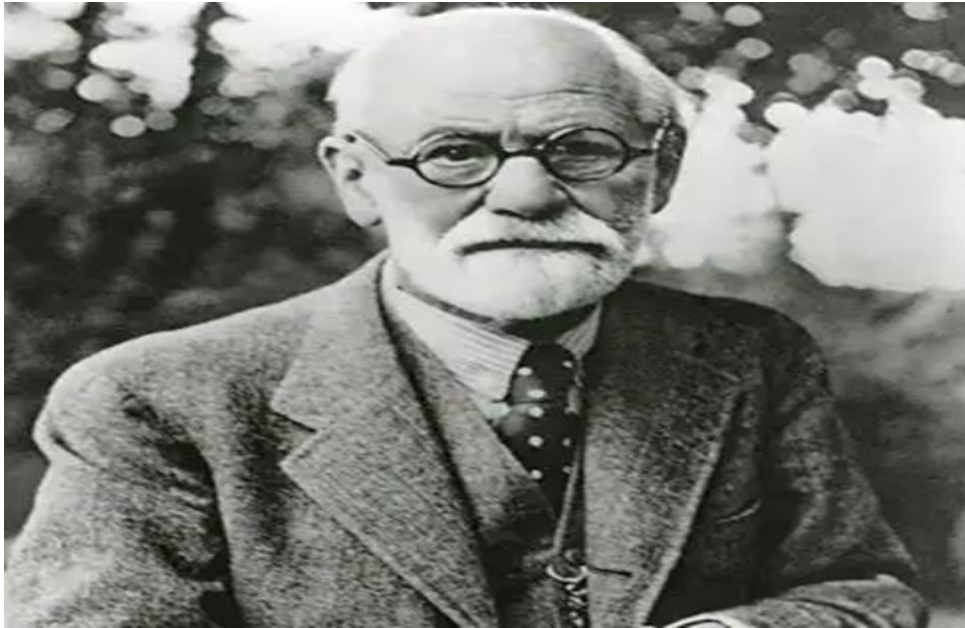
His most notable contributions to sociology include:

His most famous work is " article on Anthropology." Published in 1813, it demonstrates a clear shift in focus from the physical sciences to the social sciences. In this work, Saint-Simon demonstrates a greater interest in moral and political ideas.

In 1819, Saint-Simon launched the journal "Le Regulator," where he worked with Thierry and Comte. Its overarching goal was to turn society upside down by critiquing current management.

He is considered the first to identify the revolutionary effects of industrialization on traditional institutions and morality. He founded the positivist organism school, which spoke of Marxism, utilitarianism and other social sciences, as well as of the contemporary function in anthropology and sociology.

Lesson 08 the biography of Sigmund Freud.



The Austrian scientist Sigmund Freud lived between 1856 and 1939. Sigmund Freud was able to advance an entire branch of psychology, psychoanalysis, which is still used today in various ways and methods in psychotherapy. Freud's work included important theories in other areas of psychology such as the ego, the id, psychosexual development, and the instincts related to death.

Freud's most important contributions to psychology

- *Psychoanalysis.
- *Id, ego, and the self.
- *Consciousness and the unconscious.
- *Oedipus complex.
- *Life and death instincts.
- *Repression.

Lesson 09 the biography of B.F. Skinner



The period during which B.F. Skinner lived

The world-renowned B.F. Skinner lived between 1904 and 1990. B.F. Skinner is known as a psychologist who developed the theory of operant conditioning. He drew inspiration for his work from the work of the psychologists Pavlov and Watson. His experiments demonstrated that reinforcement and punishment can be used to either increase or decrease the frequency of a behavior. This scientist's name stands out particularly when discussing the behavioral school of thought, which suggests that any human behavior can be understood by understanding the fundamentals of conditioning processes.

B.F. Skinner's most important contributions to psychology

- * Behaviorism in psychology.
- * Operant conditioning.

Lesson 10 the biography of Carl Jung.



The period of Carl Jung's life

Swiss scientist Carl Jung lived between 1875 and 1961. Karl Young began his career in psychology in the footsteps of Sigmund Freud, one of his close friends, and came up with important ideas in Freudian psychoanalytic science. Later in his life, Jung and Freud disagreed over the impact of sex on the development of human psychology, ending the relationship between the two worlds and emphasizing the importance of Jung's thought in analyzing the collective unconscious of human beings. He has a medical degree .

Carl Jung's major contributions to psychology

*The collective subconscious .

*Psychoanalysis.