

SOCIOL 710

Social Theory from Marx to Parsons

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Fall 2022. Reuben-Cooke, 331.

Mondays, 12:00pm–2:30pm.

Say what you mean. Bear witness. Iterate.

John M. Ford, “[De Vermis](#)”.

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This graduate-level course is an intensive introduction to some main themes in social theory. It is the first of a two-part sequence required of first year Ph.D students in the sociology department. It is not a general introduction to the history of social or political thought. For the purposes of the course, “social theory” means theory that has been influential within the discipline of sociology. Even if you may not see much of this work directly “used” in current work, a good understanding of it is necessary for graduate students hoping to have any sort of informed understanding of how people in the discipline think, and why they think that way. Indirectly, we will also try to self-consciously develop habits of reading, thinking, and discussion that are intellectually productive rather than sterile, generative rather than merely “critical”, and on the whole scholarly rather than stupid.

EXPECTATIONS

This is a graduate seminar. I take it for granted that you have a basic interest in the material, an enthusiastic attitude toward participation, and a respectful attitude to your peers. I expect you to attend each meeting, do the required reading thoroughly and in advance, and participate actively in class. Participating actively means contributing to class discussion, something that involves both speaking and listening. You should also be reading beyond the course requirements as much as possible.

The main purpose of the first year graduate sequence is to teach you some core things about the field that are required for you to do good work, but which you do not already know. This has some implications that might not be immediately obvious. First, I am not making you read this stuff in order to waste your time, or to evangelize its content to you as if it were all revealed truth, or to haze you in some weird fashion. Second, your role in the class is to try to learn things you don't already know and not, for example, to try to impress me, your peers, or yourself with how clever you are. Third, this point also applies to my role as the instructor. Fourth, the people in the room—including me—are not your competitors or enemies; they are your interlocutors. Academic disciplines are just highly-structured, long-running conversations. This is where you start learning what the conversation topics are, what the standards of evaluation look like, and where you begin thinking about making your own contributions. So please, trust the process. Everything will go better if you do.

REQUIREMENTS

In addition to reading, attendance, and participation, two other kinds of work are required:

1. Except for the first week, each week you will write a brief (up to two pages) memo and send it to me in PDF format via the class Dropbox folder. It is due by 3pm the day before class. This is a hard deadline. Your memo should discuss a topic, a problem, or questions arising from the week's reading. The memos are writing and thinking exercises. I do not expect a polished short essay. However, I do expect them to engage with the readings in a clear and intelligent way. Use them to develop ideas informally, and raise issues that seem to you worth discussing in class or pursuing further in your own writing. I will read them each week and sometimes give you written feedback, in addition to using them to help focus class discussion. You are required to share your memos with everyone else in the class. (Putting them in the class Dropbox folder will accomplish this.)

The memos are not summaries of or your notes on the readings. A summary is unnecessary because you can assume we have all read the material. Meanwhile,

you should be taking reading notes separately. Nor are memos the place to express your gut reaction to what you read. Neither I nor, I regret to say, anyone else is interested in whether you “liked” or “disliked” any reading or author in some general sense. While such reactions are inevitable, they should galvanize your memos by prompting you to reflect on and analytically detail your reactions. They do not constitute an interesting response in and of themselves.

2. A final paper is required. It should be fifteen to twenty pages in length and address an interesting *substantive* question of your choice, discussing at least two possible explanations for it, using the perspectives developed in the seminar. Exegetical or purely conceptual papers—e.g., papers wholly devoted to questions internal to some theory—will not be accepted. You should work on your paper throughout the semester. I encourage you to discuss the topic with me ahead of time.

A WORD ABOUT THE APPROACH

As is standard practice in our field, the department requires its graduate students complete a two-semester survey course in social (or “sociological”) theory. Theory within sociology is in a strange position. In principle, the core ideas of a discipline—its theories—are what hold it together intellectually. Disciplines are not *subjects* or *topics*. An intellectual discipline is a *way of thinking about and investigating* a possibly quite varied set of subjects and topics. But there are no longer any theorists in sociology. There are theories and theory courses, people who teach theory, and theory journals. Inside research papers there are theory sections. Inside the American Sociological Association there is a Theory Section, too. There are career returns to being thought of as the sort of clever person who can do good theory. Indeed, you cannot get published in a top-flight journal without convincing the reviewers that you have made a theoretical contribution. It’s true that there are people in the field who started out as theorists, and who still think of themselves primarily as such, but they are old. Since the late 1980s there has been no *occupational* position of “theorist” within American sociology. No-one gets a job as a theorist.¹

As a consequence, many people are not sure what, from a disciplinary point of view, theory in sociology is supposed to be any more, or how it should be done, or what if anything distinguishes it from intellectual history, or philosophy, or normative political theory, or humanities-style “Theory”, or applied mathematics, or some sort of

¹For more on this, see Lamont (2004) and also Healy (2007). Crudely, the sort of people who once would have thought of themselves—and hoped to be hired—*primarily* as theorists now typically think of themselves as sociologists of culture instead, or (much less often) as disciplinary historians of ideas.

conspiracy against first-year graduate students. And yet, a presumed acquaintance with a particular stream of thought—beginning perhaps with Smith or Marx, proceeding through the late 19th and early 20th centuries, pausing to throw stones at the beached and rotting carcass of Functionalism, and ending with one of several more recent thinkers in an attitude of reverence or contempt, according to taste—is very nearly the only material you can rely on being shared by everyone across the field, along with a statistics sequence up to the generalized linear model and a proseminar outlining how to submit a paper to the ASA Meetings.

As the course unfolds, we will examine the reasons for this odd state of affairs. We shall also take advantage of it in order to sharpen our sense of how sociologists think about and come up with explanations for the phenomena they study. One of the advantages of reading the material we do—even when it may seem desperately out-of-fashion or hopelessly inadequate—is that it allows us to see, in a fairly clear way, the distinctive (bad) habits of mind and (terrible) explanatory moves that still very much characterize the theories sociologists are temperamentally inclined to produce.

In deference to our professional duty, we follow much of the standard “theory stream” this semester. [In the Spring](#) you will move to a survey of contemporary work in the sequel to this course. Inevitably, a great deal will get left out, both now and next semester. Some of what is omitted might be covered in the theory sections of other courses offered by the department. The rest will be covered in the extracurricular reading that you will be doing in your spare time.

READINGS

All required readings will be available either via a link in the syllabus or through the course Dropbox. Recommended readings are where you might go next if you want to pursue a topic a little further. I encourage you to buy and read as many of the required and recommended books as you can. These books—even the quite obscure ones—are generally available for purchase new or used online.

If you do not have a strong background in social theory coming in to the class, it is worth reading one or more of the following books:

- Barry Barnes. 1995. *The Elements of Social Theory*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Craig Calhoun, ed. 2007. *Sociology in America: A history*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Thomas J. Fararo. 1989. *The Meaning of General Theoretical Sociology*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Johan Heilbron. 1995. *The Rise of Social Theory*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
- Susan James. 1984. *The Content of Social Explanation*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

If you *do* have a strong background in social theory coming into the class, you are probably overestimating how strong it really is, so start reading anyway.

SCHEDULE

1. TURN YOUR KEY, SIR

Required

- Claude Lévi-Strauss. 2011. *Tristes Tropiques*. New York: Penguin. Chapter 38, “A Little Glass of Rum”.
- Krishan Kumar. 1991. *Prophecy and Progress: The sociology of industrial and post-industrial society*. London: Penguin. Chapters 1–3.
- Geoffrey Hawthorn. 1987. *Enlightenment and Despair: A history of social theory*. Second edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, Introduction, Chapters 1–2.
- Justin E.H. Smith. 2015. *Nature, Human Nature, & Human Difference: Race in Early Modern Philosophy*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. Pp. 1–69, 207–268.

Recommended

- Ronald L. Meek. 1976. *Social Science and the Ignoble Savage*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Margaret Gilbert. 1992. *On Social Facts*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Leonid Rozenblit and Frank Keil. 2010. “The misunderstood limits of folk science: an illusion of explanatory depth.” *Cognitive Science* 26 (5): 521–562. https://doi.org/10.1207/s15516709cog2605_1.

2. SMITH, MARX, AND MODERNITY

- Adam Smith. 2000. *The Wealth of Nations*. New York: Modern Library. Excerpts.
- Marshall Berman. 1983. *All That is Solid Melts into Air: The Experience of Modernity*. London: Verso, pp.15–130.
- Karl Marx. 1992. *Early Writings*. London: Penguin, excerpts from the “Economic and Philosophical Manuscripts”.
- Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels “[Manifesto of the Communist Party](#)”.
- E.P. Thompson. 1967. “Time, Work-Discipline and Industrial Capitalism.” *Past & Present* 38:56–97. <https://doi.org/10.1093/past/38.1.56>.
- Terrell Carver. 2010. “Marx and the Politics of Sarcasm.” *Socialism and Democracy* 24 (3): 102–118. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08854300.2010.513608>.

Recommended

- Maurice Dobb. 1973. *Theories of Value and Distribution Since Adam Smith*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Emma Rothschild. 2001. *Economic Sentiments*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- Jonathan Sperber. 2014. *Karl Marx: A Nineteenth Century Life*. New York: Liverlight.
- Allen Wood. 2004. *Karl Marx*. Second edition. New York: Routledge.

3. MARX'S POLITICAL ECONOMY

Required

Robert C. Tucker, ed. 1978. *The Marx–Engels Reader*. New York: W.W. Norton.

Read the following selections:

- Preface to *A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy* (pp. 3–6). [[LINK](#)]
- “Wage Labor and Capital” (pp. 203–217).

Karl Marx. 1990. *Capital*. Vol. One. Translated by Ben Fowkes. London: Penguin. Excerpts.

Robert Paul Wolff. 1988. *Moneybags Must Be So Lucky: On the literary structure of Capital*. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press.

Recommended

Allen Wood. 2004. *Karl Marx*. Second edition. New York: Routledge.

Duncan Foley. 1986. *Understanding Capital: Marx's Economic Theory*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

G.A. Cohen. 2000. *Karl Marx's Theory of History: A Defence*. Expanded edition. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Adam Przeworski. 1985. *Capitalism and Social Democracy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Frank Parkin. 1979. *Marxism and Class Theory: A Bourgeois Critique*. New York: Columbia University Press.

4. WEBER ON ACTION AND INTERPRETATION

Required

Max Weber. 1978. *Economy and Society*. Berkeley: University of California Press. Pp. 3–56, 518–589.

Max Weber. 2001. *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*. London: Routledge.

Max Weber. 2020. *Charisma and Disenchantment: The Vocation Lectures*. Translated by Damion Searls. New York: NYRB Classics.

Recommended

Reinhard Bendix. 1977. *Max Weber: An Intellectual Portrait*. Berkeley: California.

Stephen Kalberg. 1996. “On the Neglect of Weber's Protestant Ethic as a Theoretical Treatise: Demarcating the Parameters of Postwar American Sociological Theory.” *Sociological Theory* 14 (1): 49–70. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/202152>.

David Beetham. 1974. *Max Weber and the theory of modern politics*. London: Allen & Unwin.

5. WEBER ON CLASS, RATIONALIZATION AND BUREAUCRACY

Required

- Max Weber. 1978. *Economy and Society*. Berkeley: University of California Press. Pp. 212–254, 302–307, 926–939, 956–963, 973–975, 980–989, 990–994, 1111–1125.
- Michael Mann. 1986. *The Sources of Social Power, volume I: A history of power from the beginning to A.D. 1760*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, Pp 1–104.

Recommended

- Randall Collins. 1980. “Weber’s Last theory of Capitalism: A Systematization.” *Classical Theory, Social Prerequisites of Markets and Capitalism*, *American Sociological Review* 45:925–40. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2094910>.
- Charles Camic, Philip S. Gorski, and David M. Trubek, eds. 2005. *Max Weber’s ‘Economy and Society’: A Critical Companion*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Wolfgang Mommsen. 1989. “The Antinomical Structure of Max Weber’s Political Thought.” In *The Political and Social Theory of Max Weber*, 24–43. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- “The History of the Piano”, in W.G. Runciman, ed. 1978. *Weber: Selections in translation*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Max Weber. 1995. *General Economic History*. New Brunswick: Transaction.

6. DURKHEIM AND THE DIVISION OF LABOR

Required

- Émile Durkheim. 1984. *The Division of Labor in Society*. Translated by W.D. Halls. New York: Free Press.
- Émile Durkheim. 2007. *On Suicide*. Alexander Riley, editor; Robin Buss, translator. New York: Penguin. Excerpts.
- John Levi Martin. 2000. “What Do Animals Do All Day? The Division of Labor, Class Bodies, and Totemic Thinking in the Popular Imagination.” *Poetics* 27:195–231. <http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0304422X9900025X>.

Recommended

- Steven Lukes. 1992. *Émile Durkheim: His life and work*. London: Penguin.
- Anthony Giddens, ed. 1972. *Émile Durkheim: Selected Writings*. New York: Cambridge University Press, Pp. 1–50.
- Susan Stedman Jones. 2001. *Durkheim Reconsidered*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Warren Schmaus. 2004. *Rethinking Durkheim and His Tradition*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

7. DURKHEIM ON SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND MORAL ORDER

Required

- Mary Douglas. 2002. *Purity and Danger: An Analysis of Concepts of Pollution and Taboo*. New York: Routledge.
- Émile Durkheim. 1997. *The Elementary forms of Religious Life*. Karen Fields, Translator. Free Press. Excerpts.
- Karen E. Fields and Barbara J. Fields. 2017. *Racecraft: The Soul of Inequality in American Life*. New York: Verso.

Recommended

- Peter Bearman. 1997. "Generalized Exchange." *American Journal of Sociology* 102:1383–1415.
- Mary Douglas. 1996. *Natural Symbols*. New York: Routledge.
- Marcel Mauss. 2000. *The Gift: The form and reason for exchange in archaic societies*. New York: Norton.
- Albert Bergesen. 2004. "Durkheim's Theory of the Mental Categories: A review of the evidence." *Annual Review of Sociology* 30:395–408. <http://arjournals.annualreviews.org/doi/pdf/10.1146/annurev.soc.30.012703.110549>.

8. SIMMEL'S FORMAL SOCIOLOGY

Required

Donald Levine, ed. 1972. *Georg Simmel on Individuality and Social Forms*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press. Read the following selections:

- "How is Society Possible?" and "The Problem of Sociology" (Pp. 6–35).
- "Conflict" (Pp.70–95).
- "Group Expansion and the Development of Individuality" (Pp. 251–293).
- "The Stranger", "Fashion", "The Metropolis and Mental Life" (Pp. 143–149, 294–339.)

Georg Simmel. [1907]1978. *The Philosophy of Money*. Boston: Routledge & Kegan, excerpts.

Ronald L. Breiger. 1974. "The Duality of Persons and Groups." *Social Forces* 53:181–190. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2576011>.

Recommended

David Frisby. 1984. *Georg Simmel*. London: Routledge.

9. AMERICAN INDIVIDUALS, SOCIETY, AND SOCIAL REFORM

Required

- Jane Addams. 1905. "Problems of Municipal Administration." *American Journal of Sociology* 10 (4): 425–444. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/i328576>.
- Charlotte Perkins Gilman. 1997. *Women and Economics: A Study of the Economic Relation Between Men and Women as a Factor in Social Evolution*. New York: Dover Books, excerpts.
- George Herbert Mead. 1981. *Selected Writings: George Herbert Mead*. Edited by A.J. Reck. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, excerpts.
- W.E.B. Du Bois. 1994. *The Souls of Black Folk*. New York: Dover, excerpts.
- W.E.B. Du Bois. 1997. *Black Reconstruction in America, 1860–1880*. New York: Free Press, excerpts.

Recommended

- Mary Jo Deegan. 1988. *Jane Addams and the Men of the Chicago School*. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Publishers.
- Aldon Morris. 2007. "Sociology of Race and W.E.B. Du Bois: The Path Not Taken" in Calhoun 2007, 503–534.
- Craig Calhoun, ed. 2007. *Sociology in America: A history*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

10. SOCIETY IN TURMOIL

Required

- Karl Polanyi. 1980. *The Great Transformation: The Political and Economic Origins of Our Time*. Cambridge: Beacon Press, Chapters 4–6, 11, 21.
- Joseph Schumpeter. 1950. *Capitalism, Socialism, and Democracy*. New York: Harper / Row, Chapters 7, 11–12.

Recommended

- Jonathan Levy. 2012. *Freaks of Fortune: The Emerging World of Capitalism in America*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- Tim Rogan. 2017. *The Moral Economists*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Amy Dru Stanley. 1999. *From Bondage to Contract*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

11. SOCIETY IN BALANCE

Required

- Talcott Parsons. 1968. *The Structure of Social Action Volume I: Marshall, Pareto, Durkheim*. Second. New York: Free Press, Part I.
- Talcott Parsons and Edward A. Shils. 1951. "Values, Motives and Systems of Action." In *Toward a General Theory of Action*, edited by Talcott Parsons and Edward A. Shils, 53–79. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- Robert K. Merton. 1968. *Social Theory and Social Structure*. Enlarged Edition. Glencoe: Free Press. Pp. 39-117, 175-213.

Recommended

- Barry Barnes. 1995. *The Elements of Social Theory*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, Chapter 2, "Functionalism".
- N.J. Demerath and Richard A. Peterson, eds. 1967. *System, Change and Conflict*. New York: Free Press.
- Jon Elster. 1983. *Explaining Technical Change*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Chapter 2, "Functional Explanation".
- David Lockwood. 1964. "Social Integration and System Integration." In *Explorations in Social Change*, edited by G.K. Zollschan and W. Hirsch, 249–267. London: Routledge.

11. METHODS AND ATTITUDES

Required

- Jeffrey Alexander. 1987. "The Centrality of the Classics." In *Social Theory Today*, edited by Anthony Giddens and Jonathan Turner, 11–57. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Gabriel Abend. 2008. "The Meaning of 'Theory'." *Sociological Theory* 26:173–199.
- Stanley Lieberson and Freda B. Lynn. 2002. "Barking up the Wrong Branch: Scientific Alternatives to the Current Model of Sociological Science." *Annual Review of Sociology* 28:1–19. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3069232.pdf>.
- Kieran Healy. 2017. "Fuck Nuance." *Sociological Theory* 35:118–127.

Recommended

- R. W. Connell. 1997. "Why Is Classical Theory Classical?" *American Journal of Sociology* 102:1511–1557. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2782710>.
- Randall Collins. 1997. "A Sociological Guilt Trip: Comment on Connell." *American Journal of Sociology* 102:1558–1564. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2782711>.

REMAINDER

Catch-up, byways, and matters arising.

References

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- Addams, Jane. 1905. "Problems of Municipal Administration." *American Journal of Sociology* 10 (4): 425–444. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/1328576>.
- Alexander, Jeffrey. 1987. "The Centrality of the Classics." In *Social Theory Today*, edited by Anthony Giddens and Jonathan Turner, 11–57. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Barnes, Barry. 1995. *The Elements of Social Theory*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Bearman, Peter. 1997. "Generalized Exchange." *American Journal of Sociology* 102:1383–1415.
- Beetham, David. 1974. *Max Weber and the theory of modern politics*. London: Allen & Unwin.
- Bendix, Reinhard. 1977. *Max Weber: An Intellectual Portrait*. Berkeley: California.
- Bergesen, Albert. 2004. "Durkheim's Theory of the Mental Categories: A review of the evidence." *Annual Review of Sociology* 30:395–408. <http://arjournals.annualreviews.org/doi/pdf/10.1146/annurev.soc.30.012703.110549>.
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- Bois, W.E.B. Du. 1994. *The Souls of Black Folk*. New York: Dover.
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- Breiger, Ronald L. 1974. "The Duality of Persons and Groups." *Social Forces* 53:181–190. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2576011>.
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- Camic, Charles, Philip S. Gorski, and David M. Trubek, eds. 2005. *Max Weber's 'Economy and Society': A Critical Companion*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
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- Gilman, Charlotte Perkins. 1997. *Women and Economics: A Study of the Economic Relation Between Men and Women as a Factor in Social Evolution*. New York: Dover Books.
- Hawthorn, Geoffrey. 1987. *Enlightenment and Despair: A history of social theory*. Second edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Healy, Kieran. 2007. "Sociology." In *A Companion to Contemporary Political Philosophy*, Second edition, edited by Robert E. Goodin, Philip Pettit, and Thomas Pogge, 1:88–117. Malden, MA: Blackwell.
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- Lamont, Michèle. 2004. "The Theory Section and Theory Satellites." *Perspectives* 27, no. 1 (January): 1, 10, 14, 16.
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- Levine, Donald, ed. 1972. *Georg Simmel on Individuality and Social Forms*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.
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- Lockwood, David. 1964. "Social Integration and System Integration." In *Explorations in Social Change*, edited by G.K. Zollschan and W. Hirsch, 249–267. London: Routledge.
- Lukes, Steven. 1992. *Émile Durkheim: His life and work*. London: Penguin.

- Mann, Michael. 1986. *The Sources of Social Power, volume I: A history of power from the beginning to A.D. 1760*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Martin, John Levi. 2000. "What Do Animals Do All Day? The Division of Labor, Class Bodies, and Totemic Thinking in the Popular Imagination." *Poetics* 27:195–231. <http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0304422X9900025X>.
- Marx, Karl. 1990. *Capital*. Vol. One. Translated by Ben Fowkes. London: Penguin.
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- Mauss, Marcel. 2000. *The Gift: The form and reason for exchange in archaic societies*. New York: Norton.
- Mead, George Herbert. 1981. *Selected Writings: George Herbert Mead*. Edited by A.J. Reck. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Meek, Ronald L. 1976. *Social Science and the Ignoble Savage*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Merton, Robert K. 1968. *Social Theory and Social Structure*. Enlarged Edition. Glencoe: Free Press.
- Mommsen, Wolfgang. 1989. "The Antinomial Structure of Max Weber's Political Thought." In *The Political and Social Theory of Max Weber*, 24–43. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Morris, Aldon. 2007. "Sociology of Race and W.E.B. Du Bois: The Path Not Taken." In Calhoun 2007, 503–534.
- Parkin, Frank. 1979. *Marxism and Class Theory: A Bourgeois Critique*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Parsons, Talcott. 1968. *The Structure of Social Action Volume I: Marshall, Pareto, Durkheim*. Second. New York: Free Press.
- Parsons, Talcott, and Edward A. Shils. 1951. "Values, Motives and Systems of Action." In *Toward a General Theory of Action*, edited by Talcott Parsons and Edward A. Shils, 53–79. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- Polanyi, Karl. 1980. *The Great Transformation: The Political and Economic Origins of Our Time*. Cambridge: Beacon Press.
- Przeworski, Adam. 1985. *Capitalism and Social Democracy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Rogan, Tim. 2017. *The Moral Economists*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Rothschild, Emma. 2001. *Economic Sentiments*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- Rozenblit, Leonid, and Frank Keil. 2010. "The misunderstood limits of folk science: an illusion of explanatory depth." *Cognitive Science* 26 (5): 521–562. https://doi.org/10.1207/s15516709cog2605_1.
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- Schumpeter, Joseph. 1950. *Capitalism, Socialism, and Democracy*. New York: Harper / Row.
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