Social Science Factors: basic terms & key concepts

The social sciences examine the interplay and impact of these factors.

reference sheet 1

Influence of GEOGRAPHY and impact of TECHNOLOGY affect the Four Worlds

Geography	Four Worlds			
	Politics	Economics	Social	Culture
a. climate	Governing Structure	Economic Structure	Social Structure	Religion & Belief Systems
b. physical features	a. type of government	 a. products / trade goods & services b. production means of production resources: natural, human, financial tools, equipment, labor c. types of labor, work, jobs merchants, artisans, craftsmen, guilds division of labor, specialization d. infrastructure irrigation, aqueducts roads, bridges, ports 	a. class	 a. origins b. teachings — shared values, moral authority c. texts d. practices, rites & rituals e. influence; role in society Other Aspects of Culture a. daily life b. customs c. language d. alphabet / writing system e. literature f. the arts — aesthetics visual art, crafts
a. discoveries b. inventions	 state-building (rise & fall) f. power: limits, transfer, balance legitimate authority role of govt / functions 	e. means of exchange	 rural v. urban nomadic v. sedentary Civil Society:* 	 performing arts: music, dance, theater/drama g. architecture
impact of technology:* infrastructure: e.g. * transportation - navigation * communication production weapons medicine, health beliefs, values legal process	g. rule of law vs. force / fear	f. standard measures length, weight, volume, distance Central Concepts: g. entrepreneurship h. incentives i. scarcity vs prosperity j. innovation & efficiency	g. civic duty / common good h. education (literacy level) i. equity & access j. advocates, watchdogs, movements, protests accountability transparency k. organizations, associations l. distribution of information; news; role of the media	h. identity (pride, bonds, loyalty) i. tolerance (harmony) j. respect for authority k. meaning, comfort, hope (esp. to face hardship, suffering) l. cultural blending, diffusion

^{*} Impact of technology across society is the central concept. Civil society is the central concept of the *social world*.

Four Worlds analytical frame developed by Professor Steven Lamy, USC School of International Relations

Social Science Factors: 4W chart of key concepts

reference sheet 2

These concepts are "factors" of the human condition – that when combined in different ways – produce different types of societies throughout history and around the world today. Some factors are basic to survival while others help establish more order and greater stability. Some of these factors are needed for a thriving, more humane existence. Societies have strengths or weaknesses across these factors. Absence or loss of certain factors can lead to the decline of a society.

Political Economic standardization infrastructure tvpe of government goods & services leadership → of measurements. legal system transportation tvpes of labor & work militarv money, trade fees → communication means of production security order → protection / defense → control – rule is imposed means of production means of exchange → legitimate authority – rule is accepted → land, natural resources → barter system → rule of law – "law & order" is enforced → labor managing the commons → coinage, money → capital—money, assets → common goods, public goods, enforcement / recourse public works projects prosperity entrepreneurship fairness / rights → from basic food & shelter to > creators of new business: redistribution ample & secure food & shelter inventors; innovators; risk takers Social Cultural aesthetics common identity daily life how people are civic duty beliefs organized → the arts, valuing pride, bonds, sense of belonging-> responsibility for the common good the arts civil society creativity or beauty all help to establish loyalty → willingness to sacrifice for the greater good → ethnic or religious, or nationalism either new or a heritage/ancestry advocates shared values education → belief systems meaning / comfort / hope watch dogs news & media → religion → ways to deal with hardships or suffering accountability tolerance respect for authority → of diversity → from fear / force → the opportunity to change transparency → of minorities → from love / worship class or status (mobility) → of roles & relationships → from trust / confidence