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**COURSE TOPIC:**

**SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY KEY CONCEPTS**

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1. **INTRODUCTION**

Sociology is the word that put a spotlight on the behavior of society members or is the scientific study of human social behavior, relationships, and institutions and examines social structures, processes, and interactions within societies. While Anthropology is the science of human beings. 1. The science of human beings and their ancestors through time and space and in relation to physical character, environment and social relations, and culture. 2. Theologically is dealing with the origin, nature, and destiny of human beings.

However, many, people, especially, in secular and religious organizations fail to clearly differentiate human behaviors in a given society within their respective community. As a result, some employees and managers in our community do not even know the distinctive roles of management and leadership in their organizations especially managing the individual behaviors.

This paper will therefore explore a clear management of human behavioral challenges within managements and leadership aspects in order to help managers and leadership in church organizations understand their management and leadership role in managing human behavior since organizational growth largely depend on human resource behavior. In specific, the paper will introduce and examine functions, key concepts and branches of sociology in relation to organization, evaluate their distinctions, relationships and applicability at different levels of church management in the organization as a whole, and analyze how the word sociology contribute to a success of the church organization and society as a whole. In addition, the paper will enumerate the efforts of ineffective management or leadership behavior to the growth of organization.

I have organized this paper into five main sections. The first and second sections are overview and concepts of sociology respectively. Third and fourth section cover possible history and levels of sociology. The last two sections are general discussion and conclusion.

In the overview of sociological concepts, we will be strictly looking at the meaning and functions of sociology of management in the organization and business context. Likewise, in the overview of leadership concepts, we will focus on the meaning of culture, socialization, social stratification, power and authority, deviance and conformity, and identity and self. In the discussion I will summarize what a manager and leaders or reader can learn from the meaning, definition, functions and the general structure sociology present in the first two sections. In the last section, I will conclude my experience and argument that the study of sociology is relevant to church management and as well as church administration is concern.

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* 1. **CONCEPTS OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY**

What are the main sociological and anthropology concepts? - The main sociological and anthropology concepts include structure, agency, stratification, society, class, culture, gender, and religion. Each sociological theory is centered on several key concepts, such as the Marxist theory and the concepts of class, capitalism, and labor.

What does “concept” mean in sociology? - In sociology, the term concept refers to an abstract idea corresponding to themes and realities in society. For example, the concept of social class is an abstract idea, but it refer to the material differences between the socioeconomic power and resources of different groups in society.

What are the Sociological and Anthropology concepts? – Sociological concepts are analytical tools used in sociological studies. In its broadest sense, sociology can be defined as the scientific study of society and social problems. Sociologists study social topics by connecting individual problems to public issues, adopting a perspective that is called the sociological imagination (Mills, 1959). When doing so, it is inevitable to use abstract ideas and themes which correspond to these problems and issues, which are defined as concepts. Sociologists study a huge variety of topics ranging from economy, culture, gender, and religion to media, globalization, social movements, and social change.

Regardless of its goal and methodology, any sociological study needs analytical tools to describe and understand social themes, issues, and events. For example, the concepts of social class and socioeconomic status are essential analytical tools to conduct a sociological study of the economy or social stratification. Similarly, it is not possible to sociologically study and discuss culture without using concepts, such as norms and values as analytical tools.

Key Concepts in Sociology – Since sociology is a very large area of study that includes multiple sub-disciplines and branches, listing all important sociological concepts is not possible in the scope of this paper. Still, a snapshot of some of the key sociological terms and concepts is given above for readers. Sanam Vaghefi PhD 2023 Sociological Concepts Definition & Examples, https://study.com

**2.0 OVERVIEW AND PERSPECTIVE OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY**

Sociology is the scientific study of human society that focuses on society, human social behavior, patterns of social relationships, social interaction, and aspects of culture

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Associated with every life. Regarded as a part of both the social science and humanities, sociology uses various methods of empirical investigation and critical analysis to develop a body of knowledge about social order and social change. Sociological subject matter ranges from micro-level analyses of individual interaction and agency to micro-level analyses of social systems and social structure. Applied sociological research may be applied directly to social policy and welfare of people, whereas theoretical approaches may focus on the understanding of social processes and phenomenological method.

Traditional focus of sociology include social stratification, mobility, religion, secularization, law, sexuality, gender, and deviance. Recent studies have added socio-technical aspects of the digital divide as a new focus. As all spheres of human activity are affected by the interplay between social structure and individual agency, sociology has gradually expanded its focus to other subjects and institutions, such as health and the institution of medicine; economy; military; punishment and systems of control; the internet; sociology of education; social capital; and the role of social activity in the development of scientific knowledge.

The range of social scientific methods has also expanded, as social researchers drew upon a variety of qualitative and quantitative techniques. The linguistic and cultural turns of the mid-20th century, especially, have led to increasingly interpretative, hermeneutic, and philosophical approaches towards the analysis of society. Conversely, the turn of the 21st century has seen the rise of new analytically, mathematically, and computationally rigorous techniques, such as agent-based modelling and social network analysis.

Social research has influence throughout various industries and sectors of life, such as among politicians, policy makers, and legislators; educators; planners; administrators; developers; business managers; social workers; non-governmental organizations; and non-profit organizations, as well as individuals interested in resolving social issues in general.

Sociology is the scientific study of human social behavior and interaction. It examines how people interact with each other and with social institutions, and how social factors influence behavior.

**What sociology studies? It’s all about:**

* Social Structure: How groups, organizations, and societies are structured
* Social Change – What causes social change and what holds society together

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* Social Relationships – How people interact with other
* Social Institutions- How people interact with social institutions
* Sociology’s Perspectives – Society is a system of interconnected parts that maintain stability
* Conflict Theory – Social life is groups competing for resources and power
* Symbolic Interactionism – How people interpret symbols and meanings through social interaction

Sociological Perspectives on New genetics: We are at the dawn of a genetic age. The Human Genome project, largest biological research enterprise in history, promises to have our entire genetic structure mapped by 2001. Our media report new scientific claims of genes associated with diseases, conditions, behaviors or personality traits so regularly that it seems that we are being provided with a gene-of-the-week. Scientists have identified or claimed genes for cystic fibrosis, Huntington Disease, Fragile X syndrome, breast cancer, Alzheimer’s disease, colon cancer, bipolar illness, obesity, homosexuality, alcoholism, ‘novelty seeking’, shyness, bed wetting, the list gets longer weekly. James Watson, so-discoverer of the double helix structure of DNA and founding father of the Human Genome Project has declared. “We used to think our fate was in the stars. Now we know, in our genes’ (cited in Horgan 1993). Peter Conrad and Jonathan Gabe.

**Sociology of Genetics**

We are also witnessing the dawn of the sociological study of the new genetics. While a few pioneers began work in the 1980s, the majority of sociological work has been published in the 1990s. Although sociological research on genetics is growing, the number of sociologists researching genetics is small compared, for example, with those who study problems like HIV/AIDS or stress and mental health. Here we touch briefly on the extent sociological work on genetics. Two caveats are in order:

(1) The work noted here is representative rather than comprehensive of sociological interest: and (2) given space limitations, in most cases we will only be able identify the work rather than discuss it fully or critically. On major focus has been to examine genetics counselling as a profession and the associated dilemmas of counsellor-client interaction. Bosk (1992) presented an ethnographic account of genetic counselling at work, emphasizing the perspective of the counsellors and focusing both on professional-client and professional-colleague relations. His data are grounded in the early days of the profession, when all the counsellors were physicians. Today, in the US at least, most genetic counselling is done by graduates or special genetic

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Counselling Masters’ programs. Bosk highlights some of the dilemmas of the genetic counselling position, especially the desire to be value-neutral and non-directive. Several other sociologists have studied genetic Counselling work, most often from the perspective of clients (Beeson 1997; Burke and Kolker 1993; Kolker and Burke 1994a, 1994b), frequently focusing directly on the dilemmas of prenatal diagnosis (e.g. Rothman 1986, 1996). Kenen has examined genetic counselling as a profession from its inception to its institutionalization (1992, 1994) has written a series of papers based on a 37-country survey of geneticists and counsellors, examining and comparing their perspectives on a range of bioethical issues. Peter Conrad and Jonathan Gabe.

**2.1 DEFINITION OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY**

Sociology is the study of human social interactions, relationships, and institutions. It also examines how social structures shape human behavior and consciousness. What sociologists analyze includes: **Personal lives** – How social factors impact romantic love, family conflict, and religious faith. **Communities** – How social factors impact crime, poverty, and prejudice. **Societies** – How social factors impact social stability, cause of radical change, and social movements.

However on the other hand anthropology is the science of human beings especially: the study of human beings and their ancestors through time and space and in relation to physical character, environmental and social relations, and culture. Theologically, anthropology is dealing with the origin, nature, and destiny of human beings.

The Origin of Anthropology dated back to the late 16th century, but it was not until the 19th century that it was applied to the academic discipline that now bears its name. In the United States, this field of study is typically divided into four distinct branches: physical (or biological) anthropology, archaeology, cultural (or social) anthropology, and linguistic anthropology.

Anthropology is from the New Latin word anthropologia (“the study of humanity”) and shares its ultimate root in Greek, *Anthropos* (“human being”), with a number of other words in English, such as anthropomorphize, philanthropy, and misanthrope. https//www.merriam-webster

**How and what Sociologists Study**

1. Surveys and questionnaires: Sociologists may create surveys or questionnaires to gather information about attitudes and behavior of people within a given community or society to ascertained the root cause of events.

2. Observations: Sociologists may observe people in their natural environment to understand movement and change of peoples’ behavior to arrive at a conclusion.

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3. Data Analysis: Sociologists may analyze current or historical data to understand how populations work and demonstration their relationship with others.

**Who coined the term sociology?**

Auguste Comte, a French social theorist, coined the term “sociology” in the 19th century. He derived the word from the Latin word socius and the Greek word logos.

**2.2 MEANING OF SOCIOLOGY**

Sociology is a field of study of the human behavior. Sociology – “Socius” (Latin) and “Logos” (Greek) meaning study of society. Coined by Auguste Comte in 1838 in his book, “The Course of Positive Philosophy, and he is the ‘Father of Sociology’” Sociology is the scientific study of human society that focuses on society, human social behavior, patterns of social relationships, social interaction, and aspects of culture associated with everyday life. Regarded as a part of both the social sciences and humanities, sociology uses various methods of empirical investigation and critical analysis to develop a body of knowledge about social order and social change. Rachel Brook and Robert Meadows (1967) <http://soc.sagepub.com>.

A link between sociology and Political Science both have direct link where they deals with peoples’ behaviors. Political Science is the scientific study of politics. It is a social science dealing with systems of governance and power, and the analysis of political thought, political behavior, and associated constitutions and laws. Social organism, including human (s), live collectively in interacting populations. This interaction is considered social whether they are aware of it or not, and whether the exchange is voluntary or not.

Origin

As a social science, contemporary political science started to take shape in the latter half of the 19th century and began to separate itself from political philosophy and history. Into the late 19th century, it was still uncommon for political science to be considered a distinct field from history. The term “political science” was not always distinguished from political philosophy, and the modern discipline has a clear set of antecedents including moral philosophy, political economy, political theology, history, and other fields concerned with normative determinations of what ought to be and with deducing the characteristics and function of the ideal state.

Generally, classical political philosophy is primarily defined by a concern for Hellenic and Enlightenment thought, political scientists are also marked by a great concern for “modernity”

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And the contemporary nation state, along with the study of classical thought, and as such share more terminology with sociologists (e.g., structure and agency).

**2.3 FUNCTIONS OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHHROPOLOGY**

Sociology focuses on analyzing and understanding social structures institutions, and patterns of behavior within contemporary societies, while anthropology examines the origins and development of human cultures across different societies, often with a focus on comparative analysis of diverse cultures, including their history, languages, and practices; both disciplines aim to provide critical insights into human behavior and social dynamics through research and analysis.

**KEY FUNCTIONS OF SOCIOLOGY:**

Examining social issues: Studying contemporary social problems like inequality, poverty, crime, social movements, and the impact of globalization.

**ANALYZING SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS:**

Investigating how institutions like family, education, religion, and the economy shape social behavior and interactions.

**UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL STRATIFICATION:**

Examining social hierarchies based on factors like class, race, gender, and caste.

**DEVELOPING SOCIAL THEORIES:**

Creating frameworks to explain social phenomena and predicts social trends.

**SOCIAL POLICY ANALYSIS:**

Providing insights to inform social policies and interventions to address social problems.

**KEY FUNCTIONS OF ANTHROPOLOGY:**

**COMPARATIVE CULTURAL ANALYSIS:**

Studying and comparing different cultures across time and space to understand human diversity

**ETHNOGRAPHIC RESEARCH:**

Conducting fieldwork in diverse communities to gather detailed data on cultural practices, beliefs, and social structures.

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**LINGUISTIC ANTHROPOLOGY:**

Analyzing language as a cultural tool to understanding social meanings and relationships.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY:**

Studying past human societies through material remains to reconstruct their history and cultural development.

**BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY:**

Examining human evolution and biological variation across populations

Anthropology studies history to answer questions about the future, studying historical civilizations to make predictions and gain perspective on what the future may hold. On the other hand, sociologists focus on contemporary issues, including the way societies currently interact with one another and why.

**SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY:**

They are both distinct areas of study, with separate and different ways of looking at the world. While sociology and anthropology have different emphases – one examines social structures, the other is much that they have in common. Both look at the “big picture,” are interested in the way society influences people’s lives, and strive to promote understanding. So how do they fit into daily life, and why should we study them? Let’s take a closer look at their similarities and differences.

Sociology is the study of social life and social causes and consequences of human behavior. In the words of C. Wright Mills, sociology differs from popular notions of human behavior in that it uses systematic, scientific methods of investigation and questions many of the common sense and taken-for-granted views of our social world.

Sociological thinking involves taking a closer look at our social world and recognizing that most often things are not necessarily what they seem. A sociologists understands unemployment, for example, not as the problem of one person who can’t find a job, but as the interaction of economic, political, and social forces that determine the number of jobs and who has access to them.

Anthropology is a broad, holistic study of human beings includes the subfields of archaeology, physical anthropology, and linguistic anthropology. Anthropologists study human beings from a

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Very broad and comparative perspective. We are interested in human experience around the world, past and present. Cultural anthropologists study cultures – from our own culture to those different from our own – by living in the culture and gaining the insider’s point of view.

**SOCIOLOGY VS ANTHROPOLOGY:**

**DIFFERENCES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES –** While anthropology and sociology are quite similar in ways, they also branch out to include concepts that are completely separate – yet still complementary. As you delve deeper into your research about the two, you may be particularly drawn to one. Let’s look at some of the differences between anthropology and sociology.

Anthropology has a much wider scope than sociology. Anthropology studies every facet of human societies, including their culture, biology, and history. In contrast, sociology focuses much more specifically on the social aspects of human behavior. The time period covered by each specialty differs as well. Anthropology studies history to answer questions about the future, studying historical civilizations to make predictions and gain perspective on what the future may hold. On the other hand, sociologists focus on contemporary issues, including the way societies currently interact with one another – and why.

Anthropologists and sociologists study human societies using a variety of techniques, including fieldwork, observation, and archival research. While sociologists use these methods as well, they also rely on quantitative measures; for example, surveys and other statistical analysis. There are also different levels of analysis within each specialty. Anthropology is honed in on human behavior at the individual level. Sociology focuses on the behavior of groups and their relations with current social structures.

## 2.4 CATEGORIES OF ANTHROPOLOGY

## Origin of humanity

The Bible teaches in the [book of Genesis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Genesis) the humans were created by God. Some Christians believe that this must have involved a miraculous creative act, while others are comfortable with the idea that [God worked through the evolutionary process](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theistic_evolution). Genesis also teaches that human beings, male and female, were created in the [image of God](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image_of_God). The exact meaning of this has been the subject of theological debate throughout church history.

There are two opposing views about how the soul originates in each human being. [Creationism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Creationism_(soul)) teaches that God creates a "fresh" soul within each human [embryo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embryo) at or some time shortly after [conception](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conception_(biology)). This is not to be confused with [creationism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Creationism) as a view of the origins of life and the universe. [Traducianism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Traducianism), by

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Contrast, teaches that the soul is [inherited](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heredity) from the individual's parents, along with his or her biological material.

## Human nature

Most Christian theology traditionally teaches that human nature originates holy but is corrupted by the fall. Part of the development of church doctrine has historically been concerned with discerning what role the human plays in "redemption" from that fall.

The debate about human nature between Augustine and [Pelagius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pelagius) had to do with the nature of sin and its relation to the state of the human. Pelagius believed that man's nature was inherently good and taught that all children are born "as a fresh creation of God and therefore good." For Pelagius freedom is a constitute part of human nature. Humanity's capacity to choose is inherited and therefore is untainted. Human are capable of following divine laws (such as the [Ten Commandments](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ten_Commandments)) and live morally. The inherited ability to choose is itself a grace of creation. Augustine believed that all humans are born into sin because each has inherited a sinful nature through Adam's [original sin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Original_sin). Without grace from God, humanity is incapable of choosing good and therefore of pursuing God. Salvation then becomes either a cooperation between human will and divine grace ([synergism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Synergism)) or an act of divine will apart from human agency ([monergism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monergism)). Pelagius's position was condemned at the [Council of Carthage (418)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Council_of_Carthage_(418)), the [Council of Ephesus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Council_of_Ephesus), and the [Second Council of Orange](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Council_of_Orange_(529)). However the councils did soften Augustine's position on [predestination](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Predestination).

During the Reformation, monergism had a resurgence through [John Calvin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Calvin)'s devolvement of the doctrine of [total depravity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Total_depravity). Within Protestant circles [a debate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Calvinist%E2%80%93Arminian_debate) happened between followers of John Calvin (Calvinists or [Reformed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reformed_Christianity) tradition) and followers of [Jacobus Arminius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacobus_Arminius) (Arminians) on the nature of grace in the process of salvation. Calvinists and Arminians’ follow Augustine in the doctrine of total depravity. However, Arminians hold that God restores humanity's free will concerning the ability to choose salvation whereas classic Calvinism holds to a strict monergism.

Synergism and its affirmation of the participation of human will in salvation is the classic Patristic position as well as the position of the [Roman Catholic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catholic_Church), [Eastern Orthodox Church](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Orthodox_Church), and many Arminian influenced [Protestant Churches](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protestantism). Monergism has become the position of most churches that are a part of the Reformed tradition.

## Death and afterlife

Christian anthropology has implications for beliefs about death and the [afterlife](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afterlife). The Christian church has traditionally taught that the soul of each individual separates from the body at death, to be reunited at the resurrection. This is closely related to the

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Doctrine of the immortality of the soul. For example, the [Westminster Confession of Faith](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Westminster_Confession_of_Faith) (chapter XXXII) states:

"The bodies of men, after death, return to dust, and see corruption: but their souls, which neither die nor sleep, having an immortal subsistence, immediately return to God who gave them"

### Intermediate state

The question then arises: where exactly does the disembodied soul "go" at death? Theologians refer to this subject as the [intermediate state](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intermediate_state_(Christianity)). The [Old Testament](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_Testament) speaks of a place called [*sheol*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sheol) where the spirits of the dead reside. In the [New Testament](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Testament), [*hades*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hades), the classical Greek realm of the dead, takes the place of *sheol*. In particular, Jesus teaches in Luke 16:19–31 ([Lazarus and Dives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rich_man_and_Lazarus)) that *hades* consists of two separate "sections", one for the righteous and one for the unrighteous. His teaching is consistent with [intertestamental](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intertestamental_period) Jewish thought on the subject.

Fully developed Christian theology goes a step further; on the basis of such texts as Luke 23:43 and Philippians 1:23, it has traditionally been taught that the souls of the dead are received immediately either into heaven or hell, where they will experience a foretaste of their eternal destiny prior to the resurrection. (Roman Catholicism teaches a third possible location, [Purgatory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Purgatory), though this is denied by Protestants and Eastern Orthodoxy.)

"The souls of the righteous, being then made perfect in holiness, are received into the highest heavens, where they behold the face of God, in light and glory, waiting for the full redemption of their bodies. And the souls of the wicked are cast into hell, where they remain in torments and utter darkness, reserved to the judgment of the great day." (*Westminster Confession*)

Some Christian groups that stress a monistic anthropology deny that the soul can exist consciously apart from the body. For example, the Seventh-day Adventist Church teaches that the intermediate state is an [unconscious](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unconsciousness) sleep; this teaching is informally known as "soul sleep".

### Final state

In Christian belief, both the righteous and the unrighteous will be resurrected at the [Last Judgment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Last_Judgment). The righteous will receive incorruptible, immortal bodies (1 Corinthians 15), while the unrighteous will be sent to the "[Lake of Fire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_of_Fire)" or "[Gehenna](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gehenna)". Traditionally, Christians have believed that hell will be a place of eternal physical and psychological punishment. In the last two centuries, [annihilationism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Annihilationism) and [universalism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universalism) have become more popular.

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1. **HISTORY OF SOCIOLOGY & ANTHROPOLOGY**

Sociology and Anthropology both emerged as academic disciplines during the 19th century, with Sociology primarily focused on understanding the social changes brought by the Industrial Revolution in Western societies, while Anthropology focused on studying “other” cultures, often non-Western societies, through fieldwork and comparative analysis; essentially, Sociology looked inwards at modern society while Anthropology looked outwards at different cultures across the globe.

**KEY POINTS IN THE HISTORY OF SOCIOLOGY:** Early contributors to the field included philosophers like Auguste Comte, who coined the term “sociology” and proposed a scientific approach to studying society, as well as Herbert Spencer, who applied evolutionary theory to social analysis.

Industrial Revolution impact: The major social changes brought about by industrialization, like urbanization, class inequality, and new forms of labor, greatly influenced the development of Sociology as scholars sought to understand these transformations. Key Figures; Sociologists like Emile Durkheim, Max Weber, and Karl Marx significantly shaped the field with their theories on social action, and social conflict, respectively.

**KEY POINTS IN THE HISTORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY:** Evolutionary Perspective; Early Anthropology was heavily influenced by evolutionary theory, with scholars like Edward Tylor and Lewis Henry Morgan attempting to create a universal evolutionary scheme for cultures, often ranking societies from “primitive” to “civilized”.

**KEY POINTS ABOUT THE HISTORY OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOOGY:** Origins in the Enlightenment; both sociology and anthropology drew inspiration from the Enlightenment era’s emphasis on reason, logic, and scientific inquiry, leading to a desire to study human society systematically. Auguste Comte and the “Father of Sociology”: French philosopher Auguste Comte is widely recognized as the “father of sociology” for coining the term “sociology” and proposing the concept of positivism, which advocated for the scientific methods to study society. Focus Industrial Society: Early sociologists like Karl Max, Max Weber, and Emile Durkheim primarily focused on analyzing the social transformations brought about by industrialization, urbanization, and capitalism.

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**ANTHROPOOGY’S COLONIAL CONTEXT:** Anthropology developed significantly in the context of European colonialism, with early anthropologists often studying “primitive” societies in colonized regions, leading to a focus on cultural comparison and evolutionism. Evolutionary Approaches; Early anthropologists like Lewis Henry Morgan and Edward Tylor believed in a linear progression of cultures, with “primitive” societies seen as earlier stages of human development. Shift to Cultural Relativism; in the 20th century, anthropology moved towards a more relativist perspective, emphasizing the importance of understanding cultures on their own terms, with figures like Franz Boas leading this shift.

**KEY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY:** Scale of Analysis; sociology generally focus on largely – scale social structures and institutions within a society, while anthropology often studies smaller, more localized communities and cultures. Research Methods; Wile both fields utilize diverse methods, sociologists may lean more towards quantitative data analysis, while anthropologists often rely heavily on participant observation and ethnographic field which largely revolved in the origin and sin of man. Primary Concern; Sociology tends to prioritize understanding social problems and social changes within contemporary societies, while anthropology may be more concerned with understanding cultural diversity across different societies, including historical and cross – cultural comparisons. Both subject area deals with both human behavior and human origin and nature. What are Sociology and Anthropology? They both distinct areas of study, with separate histories and different ways of looking at the world. Gustavus Adolphus College (2025). http://gustavus.edu. Department of Sociology and Anthropology, 800 West College Avenue Saint Peter, MN 56082.

* 1. **THEORETICAL TRADITIONS OF SOCIOOGY & ANTHROPOOGY**

In Sociology, prominent theoretical traditions include functionalism, conflict theory, symbolic interactionism, and sometimes utilitarianism, while anthropology leans heavily on perspectives like evolutionism, diffusionism, historical particularism, cultural materialism; both fields often incorporate feminist and post-structuralism approaches as well, analyzing social phenomena through the lens of power dynamics and deconstructing established structures.

Functionalism – Views society as a system where different parts (institutions) work together to maintain stability and equilibrium, often associated with Emile Durkheim.

Conflict Theory - Focus on power struggles between social groups, with emphasis on class conflict and the unequal distribution of resources, often linked to Karl Max.

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**Symbolic Interactionism** – Examines how individuals interpret and create meaning through their interactions with others, emphasizing the role of symbols and language in social life.

**Utilitarianism (or Rational Choice Theory)** – Assumes individuals act based on maximizing their own self-interest and making calculated decisions to achieve personal benefits.

**KEY POINTS ABOUT ANTHROPOLOGY THEORITICAL TRADITIONS:**

**Evolutionism -** Assumes cultures progress through distinct stages of development, from “primitive” to “Civilized”.

**Diffusionism –** Explains cultural traits as spreading from one society to another through contact and borrowing.

**Historical Particularism –** Emphasizes the unique history and context of each culture, rejecting the idea of universal evolutionary stages.

**Cultural Materialism** – Focuses on the material conditions of life (environment, technology) as the primary influence on cultural practices.

**Structuralism –** Analyzes cultural systems as sets of interconnected elements with underlying patterns and rules. https://gustavus.edu.

**3.2** **CENTRAL THEORETICAL PROBLEMS OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY**

Central theoretical problems in sociology and anthropology often revolve around understanding the relationship between individual agency and social structures, the nature of culture, the dynamics of power and inequality, social change, and the methods used to study human societies, with key questions including: how do individuals shape society and vice versa, how do cultures develop and adapt, why do power imbalances exist, and how can we best understand diverse societies through research; all while navigating issues of subjectivity, objectivity, and the potential for bias in research.

**KEY AREAS OF THEORETICAL DEBATE:**

**Agency vs Structure** – Agency, how do individuals actively shape their social world through choices and actions? Structure, how do social institutions and norms limit individual behavior and choices?

**Culture and Identity** – How is culture constructed, shared, and transmitted within a society? How do cultural differences shape individual and group identities?

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**Power and Inequality** – How are power dynamics established and maintained within societies? What are the causes and consequences of social inequalities based on factors like class, race, gender, and caste?

**Social Change** – What are the mechanisms driving social change and transformation? How do societies adapt to new conditions and challenges?

Epistemology and Methodology – How can researchers access and understand subjective experiences within differences within different cultures? What are the ethical considerations when studying other societies?

**3.3RESEARCH METHODOLOGY OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY**

In sociology and anthropology disciplines, research methodology primarily relies on qualitative methods like participant observation, ethnography, in-depth interviews, and case studies, allowing researchers to deeply understand cultural contexts and social dynamics through extended fieldwork and immersion within a community, often utilizing techniques like observations, interviews, and analysis of cultural artifacts; while quantitative methods like surveys can also be used to gather broader data on social patterns and trends.

**KEY COMPONETS OF RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY:**

**Fieldwork –** The cornerstone of anthropological and sociological research, involving extended immersion in a community to observe and interact with participants, gaining a nuanced understanding of their culture and social practices.

**Participant Observation** – A method where the researcher actively participates in the social setting while observing behaviors and interactions, aiming to understand the “insider perspective”.

**Ethnography** – A detailed of a culture or social group based on extensive fieldwork, often including participant observation, interviews, and analysis of cultural artifacts.

**Interviews** – Structured, semi-structured, or unstructured conversations with individuals to gather detailed information on their experiences, beliefs, and perspectives.

**Genealogy** – Tracing family lineages to understand social structures, power dynamics, and kinship patterns within a community.

**Case Studies** – Intensive analysis of a single case (individual, group, or event) to gain deep insights into a specific phenomenon.

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**Qualitative vs Quantitative Methods:**

**Qualitative Methods –** Focus on rich, detailed descriptions and interpretations of social phenomena, often using open-ended questions and subjective analysis.

**Quantitative Methods** – Rely on numerical data, statistical analysis, and structured surveys to identify patterns and trends across large populations.

**IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS IN SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY RESEARCH:**

**Ethical Considerations** – Researchers must prioritize informed consent, confidentiality, and minimizing potential harm to participants.

**Cultural Sensitivity –** Understanding and respecting the cultural norms and values of the community under study.

**Flexibility –** Recognizing and acknowledging the researcher’s own biases and how they may influence the research process.

**Some Examples of Research Topics in Sociology and Anthropology:**

1. Impact of globalization on local communities.

2. Gender roles and power dynamics in a specific society.

3. Ritual practices and their social significance.

4. Migration patterns and social integration

5. Political activism and social movements of people living in the said community.

**3.4 SUBFIELDS OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY**

Anthropology, Sociology, and political Science each have their own subfields. They are all human related subject that deals with human societies and human relations. They both interweaved with unique characteristics that helps to understand societal and cultural norms. As anthropology determines how people organize their physical and social worlds while sociology on the other hand focuses on people’s behavioral change to live in harmonious society.

**ANTHROPOLOGY**

**Cultural Anthropology** - Studies how people organize their physical and social worlds, and how these worlds shape them back.

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**Historical Anthropology –** Studies past civilizations to understand the present and predict the future. Therefore, presents accurate data for analysis of human changes and provides the proper research methodology. However, sociology on the other hand present organizations of social structure.

**SOCIOLOGY**

**Social Structure** – Studies how groups, organizations, institutions, and societies are structured, and how they interact with each other for peaceful co-existence.

**Social Change –** Studies how societies change over time, and the social causes and consequences of human behavior that helps the understanding of a particular community for redress.

**Methods used in engagement in anthropology and sociology**

**Anthropologists –** Use a variety of techniques, including fieldwork, observation, and archival research.

**Sociologists –** Use these methods, as well as quantitative measures, such as surveys and statistical narratives to arrive at a conclusion.

It has four main fields: biological anthropology, cultural anthropology, linguistic anthropology, and archaeology. Sociology systematically studies social behavior, human groups, and how social relationships influence people. Political science analyzes political systems, theories, and examines political behavior.

1. **SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY AND CHURCH ORGANIZATION**

Anthropology and Sociology have long served as core disciplines of the social sciences, and social scientific work on religion has been foundational for our current theorizations of culture, society, personhood, language, knowledge and economy. Promoting critical inquiry of what is regarded as ‘religion’, anthropologists and sociologists are attendant to the categories and politics of analysis, beginning from the everyday contexts of discourse and practices that make collective institutions and competing horizons of authority possible.

**4.1CHARACTERISTICS OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION**

While anthropology is rooted in the characteristics, environment and culture of humans and their ancestors, sociology is more focused on topics like social change and the social consequences of human behavior. Both sociology and anthropology are broad discipline. Anthropology and Sociology are two areas of study that are closely related.

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**4.2UNDERSTANDING ARCHEOLOGY ANTHROPOLOGY**

To understand where we are, and where we’re going, we must first understand where we’ve been. And that’s where archeology comes in. According to the American Anthropological Association, archeologists are squarely focused on analyzing the objects that people have made, ranging from tools and pottery to houses and trash pits. They can also look at plant, animal and human remains to learn what they ate and how they lived. Their area of study covers all of human history – from the earliest humans millions of years ago up to present day. When the Italian city of Pompeii was destroyed by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 A.D. it was buried in volcanic ash for hundreds of years. When the ruins were discover in 1748, it offered archeologists a window into how the people of Pompeii lived. For instance, according to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, they learned that the City had a series of one-way streets that it was a hub of fish sauce manufacturing and that many of its residents were gourmet cooks.

**4.3INTERPERSONAL FUNCTIONS OF SOCIOLOGY & ANTHROPOLOGY**

Sociology and Anthropology play crucial international functions by providing critical insights into cross-cultural comparisons, facilitating understanding of global social issues like migration, and conflict, informing development policies, and aiding in intercultural communication and collaboration across diverse societies, enabling better solutions to global challenges through a nuanced understanding of different cultures and social structures.

**KEY INTERNATIONAL FUNCTIONS OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY**

**Cross-cultural Analysis** – By studying different societies and cultures around the world, these disciplines enable comparisons, highlighting similarities and differences in social structures, norms, and behaviors, which helps to understand global trends and challenges better.

**Migration Studies** – Sociologists and anthropologists investigate the causes and consequences of migration, including factors driving migration, integration challenges faced by migrants, and the impact on receiving societies.

**Global Inequality Research** – Examining patterns of economic and social inequality across nations, including factors like poverty, access to healthcare, and education disparities, is a significant area of study.

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**Conflict Resolution** – Understanding the social and cultural dynamics contributing to conflict, including ethnic tensions and power imbalances, can help in designing effective strategies for conflict prevention and resolution.

**Development Policy Informing** – By providing insights into local social structures and cultural norms, these disciplines can inform development projects to ensure they are culturally sensitive and effective.

**Intercultural Communication** – Studying cultural differences in communication styles, values, and social etiquette helps to promote better understanding and collaboration between people from diverse backgrounds.

**Globalization Studies** – Examining the impacts of globalization on societies worldwide, including economic changes, cultural hybridization, and social movements, is a key area of research.

**Environmental Anthropology** – Investigating the relationship between human societies and their environment, including the impact of climate change on different communities.

**Human Rights Advocacy –** By documenting human rights abuses and highlighting social injustices, sociologists and anthropologists can contribute to advocacy efforts for human rights protection.

**EXAMPLES OF REAL- WORLD APPLICATIONS**

**Designing Healthcare Programs –** Anthropologists may study local health beliefs and practices to develop culturally appropriate healthcare interventions.

Peacebuilding Initiatives – Sociologists can analyze social dynamics in conflict zones to design effective peacebuilding strategies.

International Business Practices – Understanding cultural nuances through anthropological research can help businesses navigate cross-cultural interactions effectively. Educatly. (2024) https//wwweducat AI.

1. **GENERAL DISCUSSIONS**

I have examined the various concepts of Sociology and Anthropology presented in sections and their subsections above. In this section, I will summarize what I learnt from the two concepts focusing on how they resemble, differ and relate to each other. Also, I will highlight a contribution of this paper to both present and future theologians as well as interested readers in my

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Community and my church members and beyond. Finally, I will recommend what current and would-be theologians should do for success of their theological discourse and disciplines.

**5.1HOW SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY RESEMBLE THEOLOGICALLY**

In theological context, both sociology and anthropology as defined in subsection 2.2 and 3.2 are continuous processes. The processes are taking place in the group context, and making use of people to achieve good moral life and good behavior among societal objective or goal. They both situational, dynamic and integrated for peaceful coexistence. In addition, technology can be used, but cannot replace sociologists and anthropologists.

**5.2 HOW SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY DIFFER**

One of the most common questions one might ask is a distinction between sociology and anthropology. As you may observe in the subsections 3.1 and 3.3 above, sociology focuses more on the studies of human behaviors and partially on leading people to change of behavior, while anthropology focuses largely on integrating people into societies. The thing we are referring to, include activities, systems, processes, procedures, policies, analyzing and human societies, so the human resources we are talking about includes; sociologists and anthropologists which will lead people to good behavior and cultural norms of societies.

**5.3 THE ROLE OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY IN THE ORGANIZATION**

In view of the concepts and functions of Sociology and anthropology in the organization, as described in 4.0, I have learnt that probably because of the close relationship between sociology and anthropology, sociologists and anthropologists at various management levels in the business organization or an institutions are also managers at the same time and the same levels. This means, a manager in the organization has to carry out planning, organizing, and controlling functions while at the same time becomes a leader by performing leadership role and task must implement all concepts and functions tips in the discharge of his leadership roles. Such tasks include building sound and effective work teams, as well as inspiring and motivating members to perform their duties willingly in accordance of good societal behaviors.

In this case, we must say that sociology and anthropology must go together for a success of the organization, and that any lack of one is likely to impede the achievement of planned objectives of organizational goals. Sociology and anthropology are equally important and both “are needed to make teams and organizations successful, to decide which is more important, is like trying to decide whether the right or left wing is more important to an airplane’s flight”.

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**5.4 CONTRIBUTION OF THE PAPER**

The above subsections 5.2 and 5.3 highlighted the coherent relationship between sociology and anthropology. This relationship is critical to a success and survival of organizations and the human societies and the business environments. Understanding of this paper will generally help readers, especially those who are unfamiliar with this relationship of the concepts, to develop awareness creation at all levels of society.

In specific to my community and church, this paper, among other things, provides the necessary understanding and studies of the functional roles of sociology and anthropology to current and future mangers and leaders in organizations involved in business undertakings and community change for that matter, behavioral changes within societies.

I am strongly convinced to include that sociology and anthropology

1. **CONCLUSION**

In view of the discussions above, I am strongly convinced to include that sociology and anthropology, though equally important in today’s world of business and a peaceful and just societies are indeed two different words with different concepts. The followings are my own opinions behind my conclusion.

**. Sociology As Function of Management**

In today’s complex nature, sociology must take the center stage of our human organizations and institutions. Human behavior covers almost all aspects of business and organizational environment. It is all about managing people’s ego and leading people with their diverse behaviors. However, leading people is what the concept of leadership is all about. Therefore, it is sensible to conclude that sociology is not the same as anthropology, but rather, is a function of anthropology. It is probably the most critical function of organization because it is about people and people’s behavior within a given society, the most important and complicated assets of organization in the current world of business.

People appear to be calm and humble but are very complex to predict, because they, unlike other assets, have moods, stresses, emotions, different attitudes, ego challenges etc. Sometimes, they tend to change due to a number of factors including influences from other people such as co-workers, friends, families, and position drives. Therefore, a task of leading people is the most challenging task compare to managing things. Consequently, a leader or manager in the organization or an institutions must have special techniques and skills of sociology anthropology

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To enhance performance in leadership functions of management in a more effective and efficient manner.

**. Sociology and Anthropology are Inseparable**

In today’s growing competitive and complex business world and complex nature of our societies, effective and efficient management and a careful studying of sociology and anthropology now becomes a vital for the survival of business organizations being Church or Circular entities. That means, today’s manger or leader needs to efficiently manage things but people, and efficiently lead the people well.

However, in cognizance of the challenges facing managers in leading people today, and the fact that leadership is an essential part of effective management, organizations have realized the importance of managers at different levels to acquire not only technical skills but the full knowledge in the studies of sociology and anthropology for managing things but also leadership skills for an effective leading of people. Both skills are thus; sociological and anthropological skills are intended to give a leader or manager, who also a leader in his position, the ability to implement a plan, provide a direction and motivate a team of people (employees) towards the attainment of organizational objectives and goal.

Basing on the explanation above, it is obvious that sociology and anthropology are not the same aspects but linked and must go hand in hand to shape people’s and cultural of societies. It is a grave mistake for any leader or manager in the organization to separate the two in execution of organizational plan. As doing so, is likely to jeopardize the achievement of organizational goals and thus a survival of the organization itself for that matter a peaceful societies.

In addition to the conclusion, I would urge and coheres the current and prospective leaders and managers in various business organizations as well as interested readers to understand the followings:

* Even though sociology and anthropology are different fields or disciplines, managers and leaders who lack sociological and anthropological skills in the organization will not deliver effective and efficient management and are unlikely to achieve organizational objectives and goals.
* Not every leader or manager is a sociologist or anthropologist, but in business organization context, every manager or leader must be a sociologist or as an anthropologist, in major task is to plan, organize and coordinate, while as a leader, his

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major task is to build trust, inspire and motivate people towards good behavior.

* Investing in leadership and management skills for leaders is essential, but transforming row manager and leaders into sociologists and anthropologists in the organization does not happen overnight, it takes some time to materialize and improve, as managers needs to practice techniques and skills of leadership on a daily basis so is the practice of sociology and anthropology for peaceful societies.
* Sociology and Anthropology are complimentary indispensable to the success of business and organizational environments. Thus, understanding of the day-to-day roles of sociology and anthropology are related to each other, is to understand the broader picture of human behaviors in business environment and society for the success of the organization.
* Upon reading this paper, prospective managers and leaders will not be ready to be sociologists and anthropologists but rather appreciate the different roles and relationship of Sociology and Anthropology plays in shaping the human behavior and the price of peaceful societies.

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