



Sociology Curriculum Overview 2020 - 2021

Department Name:	Sociology
Head of Department:	Mrs R Brattle
Subject Teachers:	Miss A Fletcher Mr J Richardson
Accommodation and Resources:	Teaching is delivered in 3 classrooms located within the social sciences department. Each room has the resources required to deliver the subject content including textbooks, displays, student workbooks and supporting materials.
What will students learn in each year?	
Year 9	Term 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none">The sociological approach: What is sociology? What are social structures, processes and issues? What key concepts do sociologists use? What does the term 'socialisation' mean? Introducing key sociologists: Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber. Consensus and conflict theories.
	Term 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Culture & Identity: What is culture and what are the different types of culture? What is socialisation and what are the roles of the agencies of socialisation? Who am I? Is identity socially constructed or socially caused? The relationship of identity to age, disability, ethnicity, gender, nationality, sexuality and social class in contemporary society.
	Term 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Health: What is health? What are the models of health? The unequal social distribution of health chances in the UK by social class, gender, ethnicity and region. Inequalities in the provision of, and access to, health care in contemporary society.
	Term 4: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Work, poverty and welfare: The nature, existence and persistence of poverty in contemporary society. The distribution of poverty, wealth and income between different social groups. Responses and solutions to poverty by the state and by private, voluntary and



	informal welfare providers in contemporary society. The significance of work and worklessness for people's lives and life chances.
	Term 5: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Development: Development, underdevelopment and global inequality. What is globalisation? Development in relation to aid and trade, the environment, and war and conflict. Employment, education, health, demographic change and gender as aspects of development.
	Term 6: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media: The new media and their significance for and understanding of the role of the media in contemporary society. The media, globalisation and popular culture. The processes of selection and presentation of the news. Media representations of age, social class, ethnicity, gender, sexuality and disability.
	Exam Board: AQA Qualification: GCSE Sociology
Year 10	Term 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime and Deviance: What is the difference between crime and deviance? Data on crime: official statistics. Data on crime: victim surveys and self-report studies. Research Methods part 2: Qualitative and quantitative research. Primary and secondary sources. Facts and values. Interpretation of data.
	Term 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime and Deviance: Social construction of crime. Sociological explanations for crime and deviance. Theories of crime: functionalists, Marxists, interactionists and feminists. Social stratification: What is social stratification? The functionalist perspective. Socio-economic class. Marx on class. Weber on class.
	Term 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime and deviance: Informal social control. Formal social control. Factors affecting criminal and deviant behaviour: social class; gender; ethnicity; age. Social stratification: Life chances. The affluent worker. Poverty. Relative deprivation.
	Term 4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime and Deviance: Debates on crime: treatment of young offenders. Debates on crime: prison system, rehabilitation and punishment. Social stratification: The underclass. Globalisation and poverty. The welfare state.



	<p>Term 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime and Deviance: Debates on crime: violent crime and sentencing. Debates on crime: the media. • Social stratification: Weber on power. Political power. Power relationships.
	<p>Term 6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime and Deviance: Methods in context; assessment; exam practice. • Social stratification: Patriarchy. Methods in context; assessment; exam practice.
Year 12	<p>Exam Board: AQA Qualification: A-level Sociology</p>
	<p>Term 1:</p> <p><u>Introduction</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is Sociology? Culture, norms, values, socialisation, status and role; human behaviour; structural and social action views of society; consensus and conflict view of society; traditional, modern and postmodern society; patterns of inequality. <p><u>Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class differences in achievement – external factors: the pattern of class differences in educational achievement; cultural deprivation, material deprivation and cultural capital. • Class differences in achievement – internal factors: labelling, the self-fulfilling prophecy, streaming, pupil identities and subcultures. <p><u>Families and Households</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Couples: gender roles in the domestic division of labour; power relationships between couples (decision-making, control of resources, domestic violence); changes over time; sociological views. • Childhood: childhood as a social construct; modern notions of childhood; views on the position of children today; views on the future of childhood.
	<p>Term 2:</p> <p><u>Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnic differences in achievement: patterns of ethnic differences in achievement; the role of external factors (cultural deprivation, material deprivation, racism in wider society); the role of internal factors (labelling, pupil subcultures, the curriculum, institutional racism, selection and segregation). • Gender differences in achievement: patterns of



	<p>gender differences in educational achievement; gender differences in subject choice; the effect of school experiences in shaping gender identities.</p> <p><i>Families and Households</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theories of the family: functionalist, Marxist, feminist and personal life perspectives on the family.
	<p>Term 3:</p> <p><i>Education</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of education in society: functionalist, neo-liberal, New Right and Marxist views of the role of education. <p><i>Families and Households</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demography: main population trends in the UK since 1900; population changes, including birth and death rates, family size, life expectancy, the ageing population, migration and globalisation. Changing family patterns: main changes in partnerships, including marriage, divorce, cohabitation and civil partnerships, childbearing and childrearing, and family diversity.
	<p>Term 4:</p> <p><i>Education</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational policy and inequality: the tripartite system, comprehensivisation, marketisation, privatisation, and globalisation, gender and ethnicity. <p><i>Families and Households</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family diversity: sociological views; modernist and postmodernist approaches to family diversity. Families and social policy: how social policies affect families; sociological perspectives on social policy
	<p>Term 5:</p> <p><i>Research Methods</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choosing a research method; Education: the research context; experiments <p><i>Crime and Deviance</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functionalist, strain and subcultural theories: functionalist perspective and the functions of crime; the concept of strain and its role in explaining deviance; differences between different strain and subcultural theories. Interactionism and labelling theory: understanding why interactionists regard crime and deviance, official statistics on crime, suicide, and mental illness, as socially constructed; labelling and labelling theory.
	<p>Term 6:</p>



	<p><u>Research Methods</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionnaires; interviews; participant observation; secondary sources. <p><u>Crime and Deviance</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class, power and crime: Marxism and crime in a capitalist society; Marxist and neo-Marxist approaches; white-collar and corporate crime.
<p>Year 13</p>	<p>Exam Board: AQA Qualification: A-level Sociology</p>
	<p>Term 1:</p> <p><u>The Media</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new media: definitions of new media; growth and diversification of media; use and control of the new media. • Ownership and control: sociological views on the ownership and control of the media; patterns of ownership. <p><u>Crime and Deviance</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realist theories: right and left realist approaches; political context; strengths and limitations. • Gender, crime and justice: gender differences in recorded patterns of offending; debates about the treatment of men and women in the criminal justice system; women and crime; men and crime. • Ethnicity, crime and justice: patterns of ethnicity and criminalisation; sources of data; the criminal justice process and ethnicity; sociological explanations; ethnicity, racism and victimisation.
	<p>Term 2:</p> <p><u>The Media</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Globalisation and popular culture: different types of culture; the significance of global culture. • What makes the news? social construction of news, including new social media; the influence of other groups on the content of the news. <p><u>Crime and Deviance</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime and the media: patterns of media representations of crime compared with official statistics; media as a cause of crime; media as a cause of the fear of crime; moral panics; new information media and crime and social control. • Globalisation, green crime, human rights and state crime: the relationship between globalisation and crime; types of green crime; sociological explanations of environmental harm; the relationship between state crimes and human rights.



	<p>Term 3:</p> <p><u>The Media</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Media representations of social groups: age; social class; ethnicity; gender; sexuality; disability; changes over time.• The effects of the media on audiences: sociological explanations; methodological issues when researching media effects. <p><u>Crime and Deviance</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Control, punishment and victims: crime prevention and control strategies; punishment and surveillance; sentencing; victimisation.
	<p>Term 4:</p> <p><u>Theory and Methods</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Quantitative research methods• Qualitative research methods• Sociology and science• Objectivity and values in sociology• Functionalism <p><u>Revision</u></p>
	<p>Term 5:</p> <p><u>Theory and Methods</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Marxism• Feminist theories• Action theories• Globalisation, modernity and postmodernity• Sociology and social policy <p><u>Revision</u></p>