

# Year 9 Sociology – Term 3 Culture and Identity

## Key Terms

**Social construction:** an idea that has been created and accepted by the people in a society.

**Socialisation:** the process of learning to behave in a way that is acceptable to society.

**Social class:** the division of a society based on social and economic status.

**Social mobility:** the movement of individuals, families, or groups through a system of social hierarchy or stratification.

**Patriarchy:** a system of society or government in which men hold the power and women are largely excluded from it.

**Capitalism:** owners control the means of production and derive their income from it.

**Meritocracy:** The idea that society is equal and every individual has the same chance to achieve wealth, success or status

**Hybrid identity:** The process of having more than one identity.

## Statistics on culture and identity within the UK

Only 35% of British people say they are proud to be British



14.4 million people in the UK live in poverty



15% of the UK population come from an ethnic minority background.



11 million people in the UK have some form of disability



1.8 million adults in the UK are LGBTQIA+



Women in the UK earn 14.3% less on average than men.



## Bourdieu Social Class

- In society there is cultural capital, cultural capital is the values tastes and attitudes that are dominant and valued in society. Bourdieu argues that the dominant culture in society is the middle class culture, not working class.



## Willis Social Class

- Working class boys created subcultures within schools He saw the subculture was based upon the rejection of school values (usually middle class) and they only wanted to start manual labour jobs and drop out of school when they could. However, this ensured they remain working class.



## Connell Gender

- Hegemonic masculinity is the main way that men dominate over women in society. 'Masculine traits' such as being tough or competitive are valued over 'feminine traits' such as being kind



## Barnes Disability

- Society has a negative view of people with disabilities, this comes from the media. Barnes suggests stereotypes in the media of disability:
  - Dependent on others.
  - Unable to contribute to society.
  - Non-sexual and have no sex life.
  - Unable to express/speak for themselves.
  - Less than human.
  - Monsters or wicked people.
  - Made fun of or pitied.



## Gillborn Ethnicity

- Gillborn developed the idea of institutional racism. He argues that society is unequal in favour of white people over ethnic minorities. Different social institutions such as education, healthcare and welfare will discriminate against minority groups in different ways.

# Year 9 Sociology – Term 3 Check

## Comprehension Questions

1. How many people in the UK belong to an ethnic minority group?
2. Give 3 examples of stereotypes of people with disabilities
3. Outline Bourdieu's theory of cultural capital
4. Outline Connell's theory of Hegemonic Masculinity.
5. Outline Gillborn's theory of Institutional Racism
6. Define the term Meritocracy
7. Define the term Patriarchy

## Research Task

Create a research poster on the Black Lives Matter Movement.

How did it begin?

What are the aims of the movement?

How does it aim to make society more equal?

How does it link to Paul Gillborn's idea of institutional racism?

## Creative Task

Draw a poster encouraging tolerance and acceptance of people with different identities.

You should include:

How different groups may be discriminated against

Some suggestions of how to stop discrimination

Ethnicity

Gender

Social Class

Sexuality

Disability

## Exam Practice Question

Have a go at these exam practice questions. Make sure to give it to your teacher so they can mark it for you.

*Identify and describe one ways in which people with Disabilities may be discriminated against*

*[3 Marks]*

*Identify and describe one way in which Feminists may see society as Patriarchal*

*[3 Marks]*