

## Sociology – KS4 Curriculum Overview

Year	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
10	<p><b>Introduction to Sociology</b> What is sociology and what are norms and values?</p> <p><b>Sociological Theory</b> conflict versus consensus feminism, functionalism, interactionism and Marxism key sociological terms and concepts</p> <p><b>Family</b> Differing views of the functions of families. Parsons functionalist perspective on primary socialisation and the stabilisation of adult personalities.</p> <p><b>Education:</b> Different types of schools, key functions of the education system</p>	<p><b>Research Methods</b> identify, describe and explain various methods and methodological issues</p> <p><b>Sociological Theory</b> Sociological theories in contexts of family and education.</p> <p><b>Family</b> How family forms differ in the UK and within a global context. The work of the Rapoport on family diversity.</p> <p><b>Education:</b> the functionalist perspective of education including the views of Durkheim and Parsons. The relationship between education and capitalism.</p>	<p><b>Research Methods</b> identify, describe and explain various methods and methodological issues</p> <p><b>Sociological Theory</b> Sociological theories in contexts of family and education.</p> <p><b>Family</b> Changing relationships within families. How relationships within families have changed over time. The theory of the symmetrical family and the principle of stratified diffusion developed from the functionalist perspective of Willmott and Young.</p> <p><b>Education:</b> Factors affecting educational achievement e.g. gender, ethnicity and social class Revision of topics ready for mock exams.</p>	<p><b>Research Methods</b> identify, describe and explain various methods and methodological issues</p> <p><b>Sociological Theory</b> Sociological theories in contexts of family and education.</p> <p><b>Family</b> Different criticisms of families (isolation and unrealistic idealisation, loss of traditional functions, lack of contact with wider kinship networks, the status and role of women within families, marital breakdown, dysfunctional families). The work of Zaretsky and Delphy and Leonard</p> <p><b>Education:</b> reflection on mock. Processes within schools affecting education e.g setting, labelling &amp; teacher expectations</p>	<p><b>Research Methods</b> identify, describe and explain various methods and methodological issues</p> <p><b>Sociological Theory</b> Sociological theories in contexts of family and education.</p> <p><b>Family</b> Changes in the pattern of divorce in Britain since 1945 and the consequences of divorce for family members and structures.</p> <p><b>Education</b> revision of key topics and themes and exam skill practise</p>	<p><b>Crime and Deviance:</b> introduction to crime and deviance</p> <p><b>Social Stratification:</b> Introduction to social stratification</p> <p><b>Revision</b> of Year 10 topics. Exam skill practise.</p>

Year	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
11	<p><b>Crime and Deviance</b> The social construction of concepts of crime and deviance and explanations of crime and deviance. The work of Merton on the causes of crime from a functionalist perspective and Becker from an interactionist perspective.</p> <p><b>Social Stratification</b> What is social stratification? The functionalist perspective on social stratification and how to measure socio-economic class.</p> <p><b>Theory</b> Sociological theories in the context of crime and social stratification</p>	<p><b>Crime and Deviance</b> Formal and informal methods of social control. The work of Heidensohn on female conformity in male dominated patriarchal societies.</p> <p><b>Social Stratification</b> Marxist approach to class including Weber's views on class, how class can lead to different life chances and social mobility.</p> <p><b>Theory</b> Sociological theories in the context of crime and social stratification</p>	<p><b>Crime and Deviance</b> Factors affecting criminal and deviant behaviour and ways in which criminal and deviant behaviour have generated public debate. The work of Albert Cohen on delinquent subcultures and Carlen on women, crime and poverty.</p> <p><b>Social Stratification</b> What is poverty? How have Sociologists studied social class? Alternative explanations of poverty and the welfare state.</p> <p><b>Theory</b> Sociological theories in the context of crime and social stratification</p>	<p><b>Crime and Deviance</b> The usefulness of the main sources of data on crime, the collection of official data on crime, patterns and trends in crime figures and the 'dark figure'.</p> <p><b>Social Stratification</b> What is power and how is it exercised in the political process? Feminist views on power relationships.</p> <p><b>Theory</b> Sociological theories in the context of crime and social stratification</p>	Revision of all topics. Practice Papers.	Study Leave Summer Exams

## Sociology – KS5 Curriculum Overview

Year	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
12	<p><b>Introduction to Sociological theory:</b> consensus, conflict, structural and social action theories including functionalism, Marxism &amp; feminism</p> <p><b>Family</b> The relationship of the family to the social structure and social change, with particular reference to the economy and to state policies. Links of the family to theories including functionalism, Marxism and feminism.</p> <p><b>Education</b> The history of the education system in the UK. The role and purpose of education.</p>	<p><b>Family</b> The nature of childhood, and changes in the status of children in the family and society including the rights of children, and the changing relationship between child and parent over time</p> <p><b>Education</b> Educational policies including marketisation and privatisation of education.</p>	<p><b>Research Methods</b> Qualitative and quantitative research methods &amp; data handling</p> <p><b>Family</b> changing patterns of marriage, cohabitation, separation, divorce, childbearing and the life course, including the sociology of personal life, and the diversity of contemporary family and household structures</p> <p><b>Education</b> Sociological perspectives on the role of education. Class differences in educational achievement. External factors affecting achievement.</p>	<p><b>Research Methods</b> Qualitative and quantitative research methods &amp; data handling</p> <p><b>Family</b> Gender roles, domestic labour and power relationships within the family in contemporary society</p> <p><b>Education</b> Gender and ethnic differences in educational achievement. School organisation, school processes and the teaching and learning context. Internal factors affecting achievement.</p>	<p><b>Theory &amp; Methods</b> Sociology as a Science Values in Sociology,</p> <p><b>Family</b> demographic trends in the United Kingdom since 1900: birth rates, death rates, family size, life expectancy, ageing population, and migration and globalisation.</p> <p><b>Education methods in context:</b> Students must be able to apply sociological research methods to the study of education.</p>	<p>Revision of Year 12 topics before mock exams</p> <p><b>After Mock exams –</b> introduction to Crime and Deviance and Beliefs in Society</p>

Year	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
13	<p><b>Crime and Deviance:</b> crime, deviance, social order and social control</p> <p><b>Beliefs in Society</b> Defining religion and the functionalist perspective of beliefs in society.</p> <p><b>Theory of Sociology</b> Re-cap of theories and Methods. Social Action Theories. Post-Modernism</p>	<p><b>Crime and Deviance :</b> the social distribution of crime and deviance by ethnicity, gender and social class, including recent patterns and trends in crime</p> <p><b>Beliefs in Society</b> Theories (Marxism, feminism, post-modernism and Social Action theory) Science and religion.</p> <p><b>Theory of Sociology</b> Re-cap of theories and Methods Social Action Theories Value Freedom Post-Modernism, sociology as a science</p>	<p><b>Crime and Deviance:</b> globalisation and crime in contemporary society; the media and crime; green crime; human rights and state crimes</p> <p><b>Beliefs in Society</b> Religious Organisations (churches, denominations, sects and cults). Gender and Religion. Age and religion. Ethnicity and religion</p> <p><b>Theory of Sociology</b> Debates - the nature of science and the extent to which Sociology can be regarded as scientific debates about subjectivity, objectivity and value freedom the relationship between Sociology and social policy.</p> <p><b>Revision:</b> exam skill practise of paper 1, 2 &amp; 3 topics</p>	<p><b>Crime and Deviance:</b> crime control, surveillance, prevention and punishment, victims, and the role of the criminal justice system and other agencies.</p> <p><b>Beliefs in Society</b> Who is religious, secularisation and religion and globalisation.</p> <p><b>Revision:</b> exam skill practise of paper 1, 2 &amp; 3 topics</p>	<p><b>Revision</b> of all topics. Practice Papers.</p>	<p><b>Study Leave</b> Summer Exams</p>