

Sociology - Vision



SOCIOLOGY

»» Vision for Curriculum

The curriculum within the Social Science Department sets out to develop the intellectual, emotional, social and spiritual identity of every learner so that they are able to play a vital role both within school and also the wider community.

The curriculum within the department aims to create:

- Successful learners who demonstrate a passion for learning and a desire to become academic scholars
- Compassionate learners who display empathy and also care and concern for those around them
- Responsible learners who actively contribute across the school and within the wider community

The Social Science curriculum is strategically designed around three key areas; knowledge, talents and gifts which collectively provide the foundations to secure progress over time.



Sociology - Road Map

Key Stage 5 Overview

Year 12

Year 12		
Advent term	<p>Paper One – Education</p> <p>External factors affecting achievement of different social class/ethnicities External factors (material and cultural deprivation and cultural capital)</p> <p>External factors affecting gender differences in achievement Impact of feminism, boys underachievement</p>	<p>Paper Two – Families and Households. (February Half Term) Paper One/Three – Theory and Methods</p> <p>Different sociological views of the role of the family. Functionalist, feminist, Marxist, New Right and postmodernist, on the role of the family and its relationship to wider social structures such as the economy.</p> <p>An understanding of the trends in contemporary family and household structures. Different sociological explanations for the reasons and significance of these trends.</p> <p>The sociology of personal life, and the diversity of contemporary family and household structures. The significance of individual choice in personal relationships and the significance of relationships beyond the traditional family structures.</p>
	<p>Internal factors creating differences in achievement (class, gender and ethnicity) Labelling, setting/streaming, subcultures, institutional racism</p> <p>Factors creating gender differences in subject choice</p>	<p>Gender roles, domestic labour and power relationships within the family in contemporary society. Different sociological arguments and evidence on this, including an understanding of the extent of changes and also diversity of experiences.</p> <p>The nature of childhood, and changes in the status of children in the family and society. Different sociological views on the nature and experience of childhood across the CAGE, culture and time.</p>
Lent term	<p>Different Sociological views on the role of education. Functionalist, Marxist on the role of education</p>	<p>Demographic trends in the United Kingdom since 1900: birth rates, death rates, family size, life expectancy, ageing population, and migration and globalisation. Sociological debates about the nature, causes and significance of these changes.</p> <p>Demographic trends in the United Kingdom since 1900: birth rates, death rates, family size, life expectancy, ageing population, and migration and globalisation. How these changes impact on family and households, and also wider society, including concepts such as net migration, infant mortality rate and fertility rate.</p>
	<p>Different Sociological views on the role of education. Feminism, New Right on the role of education</p> <p>Development of educational policies. Education policies 1944 Tripartite system and 1965 comprehensive system</p>	<p>PAPER 1/3 Sociological Research methods. Primary methods, eg questionnaires, interviews, observations and experiments. Secondary research methods, eg documents and official statistics. Methods in Context exam skills</p>
Pentecost term	<p>Development of educational policies. Effects of marketisation policies on CAGE. Privatisation of education. Globalisation and education and PISA testing.</p> <p>Methods in Context Exam Skills Development</p>	<p>PAPER 1/3 Sociological Theory and debates. Functionalism (including New Right), Marxism and Feminism.</p>
Pentecost term	<p>PPE Preparation and PPE Examination</p> <p>PAPER 2: Beliefs in Society Theoretical perspectives on the role of religion in society</p>	<p>PPE Preparation and PPE Examination</p> <p>PAPER 2: Beliefs in Society Theoretical perspectives on the role of religion in society</p>



Sociology - Road Map

Key Stage 5 Overview

Year 13

	Paper 3 – Crime and Deviance with Theory and Methods	Paper 2 – Beliefs in Society
Advent term	<p>Theories of crime and deviance. Functionalism (strain theory and subcultural theories), Marxist and Neo-Marxist theories. Labelling theory, realist theories (left and right realism).</p> <p>Application of theories to Class and Ethnicity differences in Crime Rates</p> <p>Gender differences in crime rates</p>	<p>The relationship between social change and social stability, and religious beliefs, practices and organisations.</p> <p>Sociological views on religion as a conservative force and, as a force for social change, for stability or conflict.</p> <p>Religious organisations, including cults, sects, denominations, churches and New Age movements, and their relationship to religious and spiritual belief and practice.</p> <p>Characteristics of different types of religious organisation.</p> <p>Explanations for growth or decline of different forms of religious organisation.</p> <p>The impact of social change on religious belief, practices and organisations.</p>
Advent term	<p>Crime Control and Prevention Crime Prevention</p> <p>Social Distribution of Crime Methods to measure crime and deviance.</p> <p>Crime Control and Prevention Punishment and victims of crime</p> <p>Globalisation and crime in contemporary society; the media and crime; green crime; human rights and state crimes. Globalisation and crime in contemporary society, The media and crime, Green crime and State crime.</p>	<p>The relationship between different social groups and religious/spiritual organisations and movements, beliefs and practices.</p> <p>Patterns of religiosity among different social groups, such as social class, ethnicity, gender and age.</p>
Lent term	<p>PPE Preparation and PPE Examination</p> <p>Sociological Theory and Debates Sociology and science debate. Positivism and Interpretivism</p>	<p>PPE Preparation and PPE Examination</p> <p>The significance of religion and religiosity in the contemporary world, including the nature and extent of secularisation in a global context, and globalisation and the spread of religions. Competing explanations and evidence for secularisation in terms of belief, practice and organisations.</p> <p>Global context of debate including fundamentalism and the growth of religion.</p>
Lent term	<p>Sociological Theory and Debates Social Action Theory. Modernity and postmodernism. Value Freedom and Value Laden.</p> <p>Sociological Research and Theory informing policy development</p>	<p>The significance of religion and religiosity in the contemporary world, including the nature and extent of secularisation in a global context, and globalisation and the spread of religions. Competing explanations and evidence for secularisation in terms of belief, practice and organisations.</p> <p>Global context of debate including fundamentalism and the growth of religion.</p> <p>Ideology, science and religion, including both Christian and non-Christian religious traditions. Science as belief system and ideological influences.</p>
Pentecost term	<p>Examination period.</p>	<p>Examination period.</p>
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