

SOCIOLOGY

CURRICULUM MAP



Our subject vision:

Develop students' understanding of the world around them in order for them to interpret it as it was, is and will be and their place within it through sociological knowledge, theories and concepts

<p>Aspiration</p>	<p>Social awareness in 21st Century Britain is under the microscope like never before, be it through the BLM movement, media highlighting of the gender pay gap or perceptions of crime rates. In Sociology we aim to equip our students to become active and informed citizens with knowledge of theoretical reasons for social differences which they may apply to their everyday lives.</p> <p>Knowledge: In sociology we study a variety of aspects of society including, Families, Education, Crime and Deviance and Social Stratification at GCSE. And Families and Households, Education, Theory and Methods, Methods in Context, Crime and Deviance and Beliefs in Society at A Level. We then apply sociological perspectives to these aspects such as Functionalism, Marxism, Feminism, New Right and Interactionism in order to explain their behaviour and purpose. As well as understanding the strengths and weaknesses of methods used in sociological research.</p> <p>Skills: Students will learn to investigate facts and make deductions, develop opinions and new ideas on social issues and to analyse and better understand the social world.</p> <p>Understanding: At the end of student's study of Sociology they will be equipped to understand and hold informed debate of differing views on social issues. Demonstrating their knowledge and skills verbally through discussion and presentation, and through writing, with creativity and in sophisticated detail.</p>
<p>Opportunity</p>	<p>Within the classroom: In the classroom students will discover a variety of, sometimes surprising, realities of how the world around them works. Such as the gap in attainment at GCSE between working class and middle class students and the disproportionate representation of ethnic minorities in crime statistics. Students will then study theories offering explanations of these social phenomena.</p> <p>Beyond the classroom:</p>
<p>Integrity</p>	<p>Knowledge: Students of Sociology become informed about the many inequalities within British Society, explanations of their origin and proposed solutions to these inequalities. Sociology gives students a full picture of the diversity of modern Britain.</p> <p>Skills: Students are given means and opportunity to express themselves and explore complex ideas both verbally and creating written arguments. Students encounter differing perspectives of many aspects of British Society. Students have opportunities to research and greater inform themselves of differing perspectives as well as working both independently and in groups.</p> <p>Understanding: Students demonstrate as active and informed citizens through increasing ability to apply knowledge of differing perspectives of social issues to their work.</p>

Key Assessment Objectives:

GCSE

- AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods.
- AO2: Apply knowledge and understanding of sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods.
- AO3: Analyse and evaluate sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods in order to construct arguments, make judgements and draw conclusions.

A Level

- AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of:
 - sociological theories, concepts and evidence
 - sociological research methods
- AO2: Apply sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods to a range of issues
- AO3: Analyse and evaluate sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods in order to:
 - present arguments
 - make judgements
 - draw conclusions.

How this document works:

This Curriculum Map will show you everything we do in Sociology. It shows the learning journey from year 10 to year 11 and beyond.

At each point it will show you what is covered and how it will be assessed. Click on each topic and it will automatically take you to an explanation of why we learn it.

If you have any further questions, contact Mr Axon: maxon@fitzharrys.oxon.sch.uk



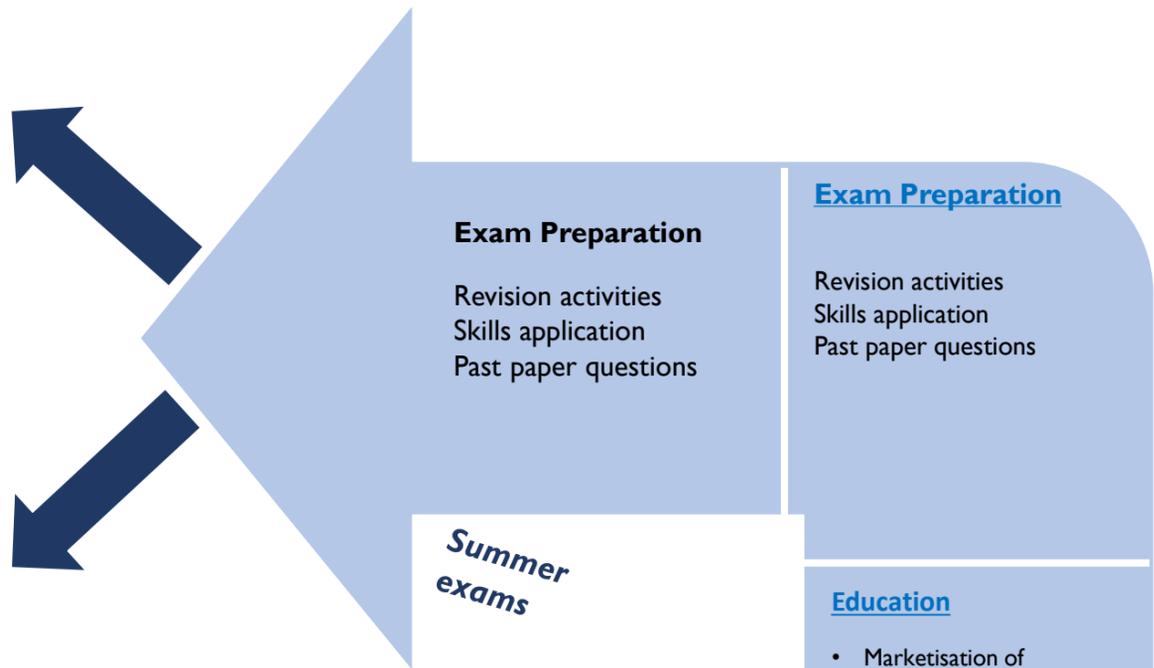
SUBJECT CURRICULUM MAP: KS4

Further study

AQA Sociology 7192 at JMF6
And then...
A degree in Sociology,
Criminology, Psychology,
Business Studies, History ...

Career pathways

Police and probation services.
Local and central government.
Social and market research.
Charitable, counselling and
voluntary organisations.
Public relations, journalism and
communications.
Media and marketing.



Paper 1 Families & Education

Exam Preparation

Revision activities
Skills application
Past paper questions

Revision activities
Skills application
Past paper questions

Education

- Marketisation of Education
- New Labour
- Academies, free schools and selection by ability
- Attainment and internal & external factors
- Subject choice & gender
- Gender & attainment
- Ethnicity & attainment

Mock exams

Year 11

Social Stratification

- why social class matters
- gender ethnicity & inequality
- wealth distribution
- poverty
- the welfare state
- power and inequality

Families

- Families
- Alternatives to families
- Life course
- Families, households, ethnicity & Social Class
- Diversity
- Global family structures
- Functionalism & Families

Families

- Marxism & Families
- Feminism & Families
- Symmetrical Families
- Power in partnerships
- Parent child relationships
- Changing family structures
- Fertility
- Patters of marriage & divorce

Education

- Role of education
- Socialisation
- Historical changes in the education system
- Contemporary educations system
- State & Independent schools
- Vocational education

Mock exams

Paper 2
Crime and Deviance & Social Stratification

Social Stratification

- Marxist & functionalist views,
- Weber,
- Measuring social class
- life chances
- studying social class
- social mobility,

Crime and Deviance

- Strain theory
- Measuring crime and deviance
- Media and crime and deviance
- Prison system and punishment
- Gender and crime and deviance
- Ethnicity and crime and deviance

Crime and Deviance

- Defining crime and deviance
- Functionalist views on crime and deviance
- Marxist views on crime and deviance
- Interactionist view on crime and deviance

Sociological research methods

Ethical Issues & Debates
Famous Examples of Sociological Research
Research Methods (Primary Data Collection)
Types of Data & Data Analysis
Primary & Secondary Sources
Sampling Methods & Strategies

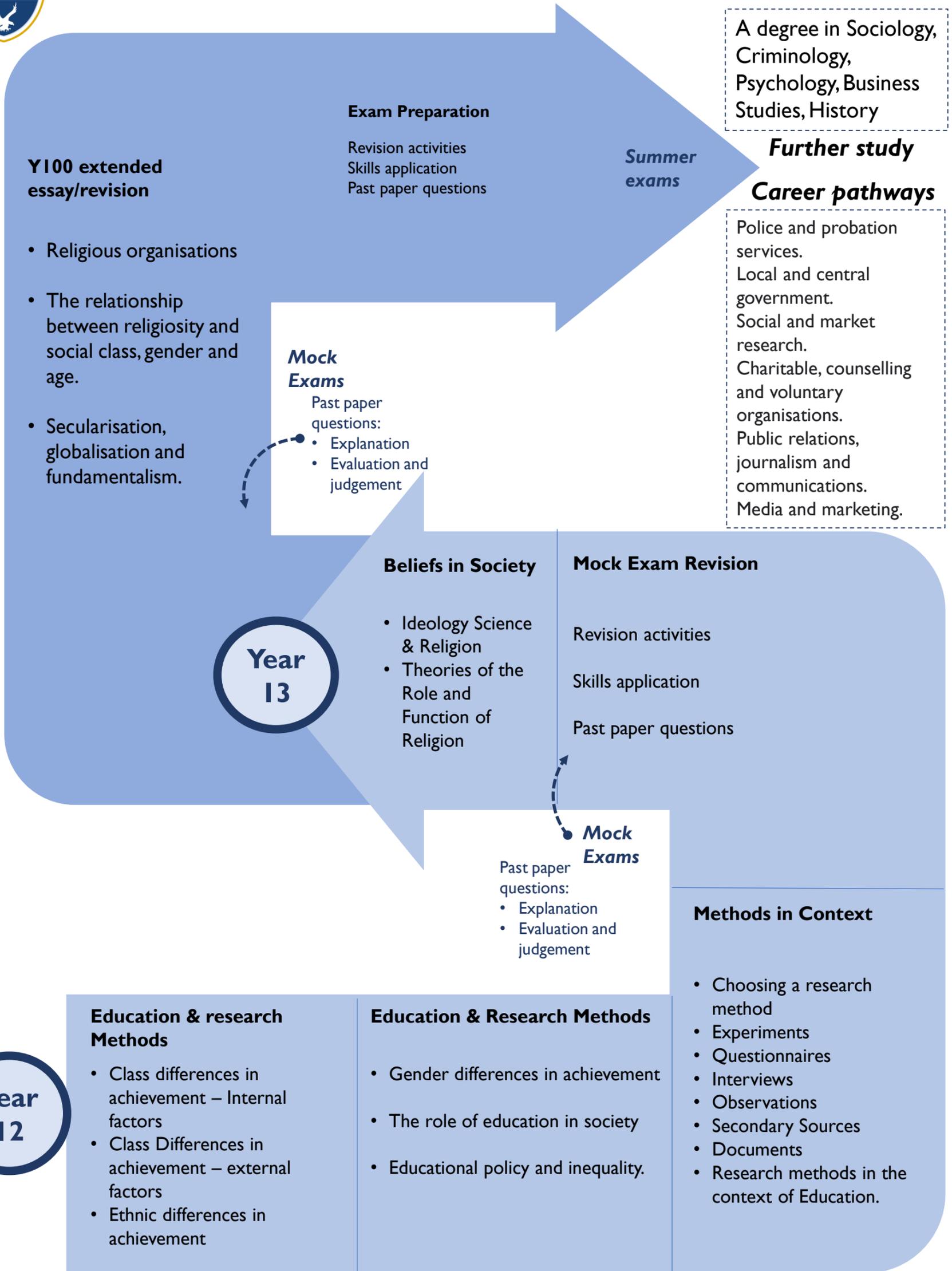
The Sociological Approach

What is sociology?
Key concepts in sociology.
Marxism
Feminism
Functionalism
Consensus vs Conflict

Year 10



SUBJECT CURRICULUM MAP: KS5





Year
II

Exam Preparation

Why this?

- Revision activities
- Skills application
- Past paper questions

Why now?

Students will prepare for their final assessments to ensure they are familiar with the style of questions they will be faced with, to practice exam skills in order to approach the questions confidently, and apply appropriate and accurate knowledge across the paper.

Education

Why this?

- Role of education
- Socialisation
- Historical changes in the education system
- Contemporary education system
- State & Independent schools
- Vocational education
- Marketisation of Education
- New Labour
- Academies, free schools and selection by ability
- Attainment and internal & external factors
- Subject choice & gender
- Gender & attainment
- Ethnicity & attainment

Why now?

As with the previous modules, students will apply the skills and knowledge of sociological research methods and theories to the education system. Over the course of the module students apply earlier studied perspectives to the purpose of the education system as well as explanations of patterns in attainment amongst social groups.

Families

- Families
- Alternatives to families
- Life course
- Families, households, ethnicity & Social Class
- Diversity
- Global family structures
- Functionalism & Families
- Marxism & Families
- Feminism & Families
- Symmetrical Families
- Power in partnerships
- Parent child relationships
- Changing family structures
- Fertility
- Patterns of marriage & divorce

Why now?

In this module students build upon the skills gained in the preceding modules and apply them to the study of the ever-changing family unit. Issues and opinions such as adoption by gay couples, marriage being the best form of relationship for partnerships and parenting and single parenthood often stir strong opinions and are hotly debated by politicians and the media. This module gives students a greater understanding of the diversity of modern Britain.



Year
10

Social Stratification

Why this?

- Marxist & functionalist views,
- Weber,
- Measuring social class
- life chances
- studying social class
- social mobility
- why social class matters
- gender ethnicity & inequality
- wealth distribution
- poverty
- the welfare state
- power and inequality

Why now?

In studying sociology students will discover the influence and affects of social hierarchys on society as a whole. In order to apply these concepts to societies apparatus students must first study layers of inequality in society.

Crime and Deviance

Why this?

- Defining crime and deviance
- Functionalist views on crime and deviance
- Marxist views on crime and deviance
- Interactionist view on crime and deviance
 - Strain theory
- Measuring crime and deviance
- Media and crime and deviance
- Prison system and punishment
- Gender and crime and deviance
- Ethnicity and crime and deviance

Why now?

Students will apply the knowledge and skills gained over the previous two modules to gain and understanding of the different explanations and theories for why crime and deviant behaviours exist, The role of the media in inflating crime as well as why certain groups are more likely to victims or perpetrators of crime.

Methodology

Why this?

Ethical Issues & Debates
Famous Examples of Sociological Research
Research Methods (Primary Data Collection)
Types of Data & Data Analysis
Primary & Secondary Sources
Sampling Methods & Strategies

Why now?

As students progress to study the apparatus of society they will need to understand how sociologist have researched these apparatus and drawn conclusions on them. This allows them not to only to critique the theories and conclusions themselves but also the methods by which they were reached.

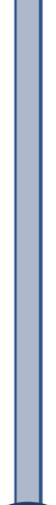
Introduction to Sociology

Why this?

What is sociology?
Key concepts in sociology.
Marxism
Feminism
Functionalism
Consensus vs Conflict

Why now?

Students will come to course with little to no knowledge of Sociology, it is important therefore at the beginning to introduce them to key aspects of the discipline and major sociological perspectives, through which they will later analyse society.



Year 13

Year 12

Exam Preparation

Why this?

- Revision activities
- Skills application
- Past paper questions

Why now?

Students will prepare for their final assessments to ensure they are familiar with the style of questions they will be faced with, to practice exam skills in order to approach the questions confidently, and apply appropriate and accurate knowledge across the paper.

Beliefs in Society

Why this?

- Ideology Science & Religion
- Theories of the Role and Function of Religion
- Religious organisations
- The relationship between religiosity and social class, gender and age.
- Secularisation, globalisation and fundamentalism.

Why now?

In this module students investigate differing perspectives of the function of religion and beliefs system and how religiosity has changed in Britain since the 18th Century. Students will study aspects of the major 6 world religions as well as New Age movements, sects, and cults.

Mock Exam Preparation

Why this?

- Revision activities
- Skills application
- Past paper questions

Why now?

Students will prepare for their final assessments to ensure they are familiar with the style of questions they will be faced with, to practice exam skills in order to approach the questions confidently, and apply appropriate and accurate knowledge across the paper.

Methods in Context

Why this?

- Choosing a research method
- Experiments
- Questionnaires
- Interviews
- Observations
- Secondary Sources
- Documents
- Research methods in the context of Education.

Why now?

In order to gain a greater understanding of how sociologists conduct their studies we study the advantages and disadvantages of different types of research methods. These are applied to the knowledge students have gained from their education module through the examination of educational research studies. This knowledge will also be applied in year 13 at John Mason school in the study of Crime and Deviance.

Education & Research Methods

Why this?

- Class differences in achievement – Internal factors
- Class Differences in achievement – external factors
- Ethnic differences in achievement
- Gender differences in achievement
- The role of education in society
- Educational policy and inequality

Why now?

Students may come to the course with either a GCSE in Sociology or no knowledge of the subject. In the first term, sociological perspectives are taught by our partners at John Mason School. These perspectives are applied to the context of education at Fitzharrys. In addition to applying these perspectives, as the module is taught, the research methods used in encountered studies are discussed.