



Topic	Learning Objectives	Key Vocabulary	Learning Sequence	Linked Learning	Home Learning
An introduction to social stratification	<p>Explain the terms social stratification social inequality.</p> <p>Identify different types of stratification.</p> <p>Describe and criticise, Davis and Moore's functionalist theory of stratification.</p>	<p>Wealth, income, slavery, caste, feudalism, functionally important roles.</p>	<p>Key words definitions.</p> <p>Spider diagram of people who have an ascribed status.</p> <p>GCSE Exam questions.</p>	<p>What comes next:</p> <p>Familiarise with the Marxist and Functionalist perspective on social class.</p> <p>Academic text:</p> <p>Davis K. and Moore W. "Some principles of stratification" 1945</p>	<p>Revise key terms</p> <p>Practice exam question</p>
Factors Affecting life chances	<p>Explain factors affecting life chances including gender, ethnicity, age, disability, sexuality and religion.</p>	<p>Glass ceiling, racism, ageism.</p>	<p>Key words definitions.</p> <p>Brainstorm ideas on how the government has tried to tackle discrimination.</p> <p>GCSE Exam questions.</p>	<p>What comes next:</p> <p>Prior knowledge recall on discrimination and how this affects gender/glass ceiling.</p>	<p>Revise key terms</p> <p>Practice exam question</p>
Studies of affluent workers, Wealth, income and poverty	<p>Describe the affluent worker study.</p> <p>Explain the terms wealth, income and poverty.</p> <p>Outline different ways of defining and measuring poverty.</p>	<p>Absolute poverty, relative poverty, social exclusion, subjective poverty, environmental poverty, relative deprivation, state standard, of poverty.</p>	<p>Key words definitions.</p> <p>GCSE Exam questions.</p>	<p>What comes next:</p> <p>Different explanation of poverty and sociological perspectives on poverty.</p>	<p>Revise key terms</p> <p>Practice exam question</p>



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Power and Authority	Describe the key ideas of Weber on power and authority. Outline Marxist and feminist approaches to power. Describe the key ideas of Walby on Patriarchy.	Authority, traditional authority, rational legal authority, monarchy, bureaucracy, double standard.	Key words definitions. Brainstorm on the difference between Weber and Marxist ideas. Paragraph on Walby and Patriarchy. GCSE Exam questions.	<i>What comes next:</i> The work of Walby on Patriarchy.	Revise key terms Practice exam question
Power and state	Describe the key ideas of Weber on power and authority. Outline Marxist and feminist approaches to power. Describe the key ideas of Walby on Patriarchy. Outline power relationships in everyday situations.	Democracy, dictatorship, censorship, propaganda, constituency, political party, member of parliament, first past the post, pluralism, pressure groups, direct action.	Key words definitions. Describe the role of both the state and the Pressure Groups. GCSE Exam questions.	<i>What comes next:</i> The role of the state and pressure groups.	Revise key terms Practice exam question
Assessment	End of topic test	All keywords taught in previous lessons.	Complete end of topic test.	<i>What comes next:</i> Education.	Revise key terms Practice exam question



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Research design	Understand the different stages of research design.	Ethical considerations Data protection. Sampling Interpretivism	Understand the key terminology. Describe the different stages of research process and show understanding of ethical considerations.	<i>What comes next</i> Qualitative and quantitative data.	Describe the 4 types of sampling with clear description of when they are best used.
Quantitative and qualitative research methods.	Understand different types of research methods.	Social survey Respondent Interviews Bias Reliability Trade union.	Understand the key terminology. Describe what a social survey, questionnaire, structured interview and longitudinal study involve. Understand the advantages and disadvantages of these research methods.	<i>What comes next</i> Secondary sources of data.	What is interview bias and how might this affect the results? What is the observer effect and how might this effect results?
Secondary sources of data.	Understand why sociologists use secondary sources of data.	Census Trends Unemployment Social construct Content analysis.	Understand the key terminology. Explain the use of advantages and disadvantages of official statistics. Explain the uses of the secondary data.	<i>What comes next</i> research method and family types.	Research crime rates and explain how valid they are.



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Different types of family types	Explain the term family, describe the different types of family in the UK and explain the work of Rapoport and Rapoport	Cultural diversity Ethnic groups Gender roles and child rearing Empty nest Social stigma	Understand the key terminology. Explain the research methods used by Rapoport and Rapoport. Explain how family type has changed over time.	What comes next: The reasons for this family diversity and organisational diversity.	Research global diversity in families and households.
The functions of the family	Understand the functions of the family. Understand the functionalist views of the family.	Ethnic diversity. Idealisation. Dysfunctional families. Kibbutzim.	Understand the key terminology. Identify and explain Parson's theoretical perspective on the family and what is the basic function of the family.	What comes next: How relevant is this theory in modern Britain.	Research how important family is in today's society and how this has changed in the last 50 years.
Feminist and other critical views on the family	Understand the feminist and Marxist view on the family.	Economic function Socialism Marriage Canalisation Egalitarian.	Understand the key terminology. Explain the Marxist and feminist approaches to the study of families. Explain the criticisms of these views and analyse how relevant they are in modern Britain.	What comes next: The similarities and differences between the work of Parsons and Delphy and Leonard. Academic text: Zaretsky E. Capitalism, the family and Personal Life, London, Pluto Press, 1976	Research a matriarchal society.



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Conjugal role relationships	Understand the difference between joint and segregated conjugal roles.	Instrumental role Expressive role Symmetrical family Double shift	Understand the key terminology. Explain the work of Young and Willmott on the symmetrical family. Describe how power is distributed in conjugal relationships.	What comes next: Changes in authority relationships between parents and children.	How does Oakley's view on the conventional family differ from that of Young and Willmott?
Changing relationships within families	Understand how there is a change in family relationship.	Geographical mobility. Principle stratified diffusion Arranged marriage.	Understand the key terminology. Explain Young and Wilmott's principle of stratified diffusion and outline contemporary family-related issues.	What comes next: Changes in households structures.	Research on Young and Willmott's symmetrical family and the principle of stratified diffusion.
Marriage and divorce.	Understand the changing patterns of marriage and divorce.	Monogamy Polyandry Secularisation Expectations.	Understand the key terminology. Describe different forms of marriage and how the patterns have changed over the last 50 years. Explain the reasons behind these changes.	What comes next: Assessment on Family.	Revise all aspects of family including the key thinkers using past exam papers.



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Introduction to crime and deviance. How crime is measured and statistics on crime.	Identify, describe and explain the difference between crime and deviance. Describe the main sources of data on crime	Dark Figures of crime Official crime statistics Recorded crime Reported crime Self-report study Victim survey	Pupils will understand the difference between crime and deviance: Crime is socially constructed dependent on the Time, Place, Social situation and culture. Victim surveys and self-report studies.	What comes next: Links with class and crime and research methods previously covered and dark figures of crime.	Research about CSEW, what does it do and what does it show about crime in England and Wales.
Theories of crime from functionalist, feminist and Marxist perspective.	Describe the functionalist perspective of crime and deviance. Describe the Marxist and the feminist perspectives on crime and deviance.	Collective conscience. White collar crime. Labelling.	Pupils will understand how functionalist explain crime. Why is crime necessary for society to function.	What comes next: Links with class, education and the work of Merton.	Research and explain why more working class people are in prison than middle-class people?
Crime and gender.	Describe and explains the patterns of crime and deviant behaviour of males and females. Describe key ideas of Heidenston on female conformity	Bedroom culture. Chivalry thesis Glass ceiling.	Understand differences between genders exist? Inaccurate statistics Different socialisation. Opportunities to commit crime. Social control.	What comes next: Differences between crime and ethnicity, crime and class and crime linked with education. Research methods. Academic text: Cohen A. Delinquent Boys, Glencoe, The free Press, 1955.	Research, How would Cohen's theory of status frustration explain: Why a substantial amount of crime occurs in gangs. Why so much crime occurs among working-class males.



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<p>Revision</p>	<p>To improve upon areas of weakness</p>	<p>Vocabulary will vary dependent upon identified by class teacher</p>	<p>Improve upon areas of weakness identified for the class.</p>	<p>Linked learning will vary dependent upon identified by class teacher</p>	<p>Homework will be tailored towards the weaknesses of the students in the class to further aid progress.</p>