



Y10 SOCIOLOGY - CURRICULUM PLANNING SEQUENCE

Subject	Year	Term	Big Ideas	Topics	Subject Learning Checklist
Sociology	Year 10	Term 1 - 35hrs	Sociological theories and methods	Sociological theories and concepts	socialisation and social change Power, authority and social control Functionalism Feminism Marxism Interactionism
				Research methods	Practical and ethical issues Questionnaires Interviews Observations Primary and secondary data including official statistics Longitudinal studies and case studies Sampling methods Research process including data analysis
			Family and households (29 hrs)	Role & Functions of the Family	Parsons' Functionalist perspective on primary socialisation and the stabilisation of adult personalities. Murdock's Functionalist perspective on the universal family functions: sexual, reproductive, economic and educational. Zaretsky's Marxist perspective on the family and its changing nature. Delphy and Leonard's Feminist perspective on the family.
				Family diversity	The Rapoport's 5 family types Family diversity and the different family forms in the UK and in a Global context.
				Power in the family and conjugal roles	The Feminist idea of Oakley and the traditional family. The division of power in the family and decision-making. The division of power in the family and the domestic division of labour. Feminist, Marxist and Functionalist comparisons of issues that impact on conjugal role relationships: leisure, childcare, decision-making.
				Social Change and changing	Wilmott and Young's functionalist perspective on the changing family, the symmetrical family and the concept of stratified diffusion. Contemporary family related issues, the quality of parenting, the relationships between teenagers and adults, care of the disabled/elderly and arranged marriage
		Education (29) hours	Social Change and Divorce	Changes in the pattern of divorce in Britain since 1945 The reasons for the rise in divorce in Britain since 1945. The consequences of divorce for family members and structures	
			Role & Functions of Education	Durkheim on the transmission of norms and values and fostering social cohesion. Parsons on achieved status and schools as meritocratic Bowles and Gintis on the correspondence principle on the relationship between education and capitalism. Feminist perspective and the hidden curriculum and the reproduction of patriarchy.	
			Inequality and Differences in Educational Achievement	Factors affecting achievement – external factors: Halsey on class-based inequalities Factors affecting achievement – external factors: social class and cultural deprivation. Factors affecting achievement – internal factors (processes within schools): setting, streaming, MA teaching. Factors affecting achievement – internal factors (processes within schools): Labelling, SFP and the work of Ball on teacher expectations and Willis on the creation of counter school cultures. Factors affecting achievement – external factors: racism in society, family structures. Factors affecting achievement – internal factors (processes within schools): formation of subcultures, ethnocentric curriculum. Factors affecting achievement – gender: external factors including the decline in manufacturing jobs, sexism and patriarchy and processes within schools: feminisation of education, teachers' expectations.	
			Social Policy and Types of School	Types of schools including primary and secondary. Alternative forms of educational provision: home schooling and de-schooling. Private vs State	
			Social Policy and	Marketisation and Ball on parental choice and competition between schools. Recent education policies Marketisation and types of school	
			Crime and deviance (15 hours)	The Social Construction	Definitions of crime and deviance. Explanations of crime and deviance as social constructs: how they vary over time and place.
Measuring Crime	The different ways in which crime is measured including data sources of crime: victim surveys, self-report studies and official statistics. The 'dark figure' of crime (unreported and unrecorded crime) The pattern and trends in crime figures using relevant statistical data Comparisons of a variety of sociological perspectives on the use of data on crime (functionalist, feminist and Marxist)				
Social Control	Formal and Informal social control including unwritten rules and sanctions. Heidensohn's study from a feminist perspective on gender, control and conformity. Different perspectives on social control including Marxist, Feminist and Functionalist				
Theories of Crime	Merton's functionalist perspective on crime and deviance. Becker's Labelling theory as a cause of crime Marxist explanations of crime Feminist explanations of crime including Carlen's study on women, crime and poverty. Albert Cohen's study on crime and subcultures				
Patterns of Crime	The relationship between social class and crime The relationship between ethnicity and crime				