



Humanities Department – Curriculum Map Sociology

Curriculum Intent

At Broadwater School, the curriculum is more than just the lessons. Our aim is to provide a broad, balanced and rigorous curriculum that enables students to develop knowledge and skills that prepare them for the future. Most importantly, the curriculum hopes to cultivate a life-long enthusiasm for all humanities subjects.

In **sociology**, we seek to understand the structure of society and its impact on our lives. Our curriculum intends...

- To engage students in sociological theories and encourage debate of current sociological issues.
- For students to develop important skills in analysis and evaluation, to be able to draw connections between different sociological issues, and make substantiated conclusions.

Big Ideas

Society	Understanding how society is constructed and the ways we differ. Exploring the ways society has changed and shifted.
Deviant	Any form of behaviour that does not conform with dominant norms ranging from behaviours that are simply disapproved of to criminal action.
Inequality	Understanding why some groups of people are treated differently based on a characteristic they possess.

National Curriculum

National Curriculum - sociology key stage 4

GCSE AQA Sociology:

AQA Sociology GCSE 8192

- The sociology of the family and education
- The sociology of crime and social inequality

Disciplinary knowledge

National Curriculum 2016 - draw on information and evidence from different sources and demonstrate the ability to synthesise them

National Curriculum 2016 - analyse and evaluate different research methods used in sociological investigations and assess, critically, the appropriateness of their use

National Curriculum 2016 - analyse and evaluate information and evidence presented in different written, visual and numerical forms

National Curriculum 2016 - apply their understanding to explore and debate the current sociological issues outlined in each of the topic areas above

National Curriculum 2016 - use sociological theories and evidence to compare and contrast social issues, construct reasoned arguments and debates, make substantiated judgement and to draw conclusions

Careers

Prospects - Careers in Sociology

 Advice worker Archivist Charity officer Civil Service Community development worker Education Equality, diversity and inclusion officer Family support worker Human resources International aid worker Journalist Mediator Police officer Probation officer Social researcher Special educational needs coordinator Youth worker 	 Charities Counselling organisations Law firms Local and national government NHS Police Service Universities Social and market research organisations
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Key Stage 4

Year 10

Term	Big Idea	Disciplinary focus	Substantive knowledge
Autumn	Society Inequality		 <u>Sociological approach</u> Conflict vs consensus Sociologists: Durkheim, Marx, Weber Theories about society: Functionalism, Marxism, Interactionism, Feminism, New Right <u>Social structures</u> Social structures, processes, issues Sociological debate Quality and quantity Culture and nature Sex and gender Race and ethnicity Facts and values
Spring	Society Inequality		Research methods - Research design - Scientific method - Practical and ethical problems - Primary and secondary sources - Surveys, sampling, questionnaires, interviews Families - - Function of families - Family forms - Conjugal role relationships - Changing relationships - Divorce
Summer	Society Inequality		Families - Continued Education - Roles and functions of education - Education and capitalism - Educational achievement - Processes within schools

Year 11

Term	Big Idea	Disciplinary focus	Substantive knowledge
Autumn	Society Deviant Inequality		Crime - Social construction of crime and deviance - Social control - Criminal and deviant behaviour - Data on crime Social stratification - Functionalist theory of stratification - Socio-economic class - Life chances - Poverty as a social issue - Power and authority - Power relationships
Spring Summer			Revision of:-Sociological approach-Social structures-Research methods-Families-Education-Crime-Social stratification