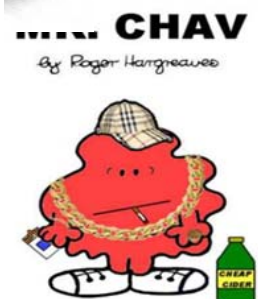
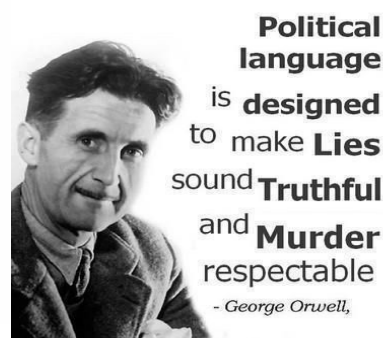
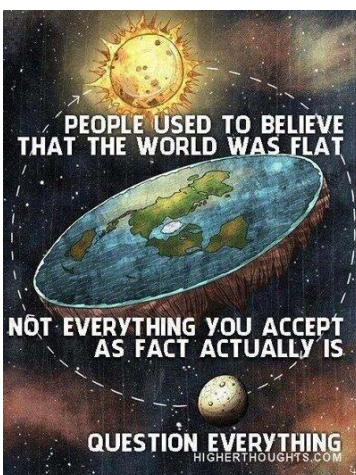
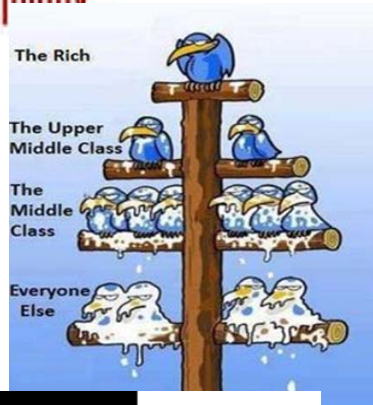
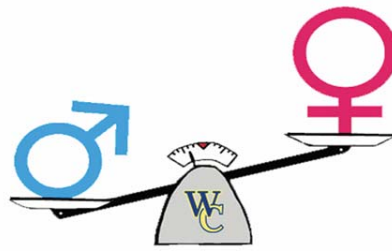


AQA SOCIOLOGY

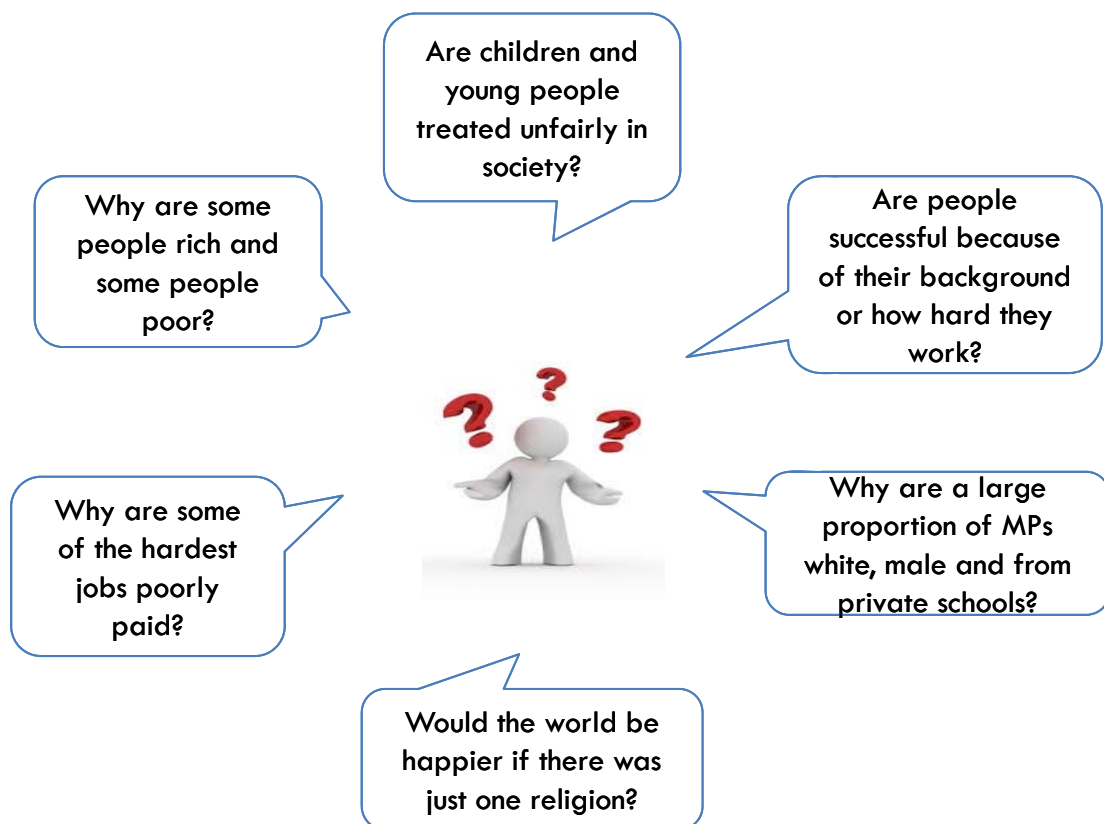


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Miss J Bailey

Sociology is...

1. The study of society, large groups of people and individuals.
2. It studies how and why people behave the way they do in society
3. Looks at how structures such as family and Government influence human behaviour
4. A social science which uses research to investigate and predict human behaviour to help governments improve the lives of its citizens
5. A critical and radical subject, it is about questioning why society is as it is. It is about digging under the surface, looking at what is really going on.



What kind of Sociologist will you be?



1. The defining characteristic of human behaviour is:

- A) Their gender/ sex
- B) Their social class
- C) Their Race
- D) Their integration into society
- E) Their culture

2. We have the freedom to choose our own behaviour

- A) Yes
- B) No
- C) Depends
- D) Doesn't matter
- E) What is freedom?

3. What are your views on the family....

- A) Family is oppressive to women and teaches us to conform to gender roles
- B) Family is a tool of the ruling class teaching us to obey authority
- C) Family is a vital part of socialisation that teaches us norms and values
- D) Family is what you make it, everyone has a different view on it
- E) Family – what is a family? You can't define it

4. When it comes to inequality

- A) Gender is the most serious issue!
- B) Money and power the rich exploit the poor!
- C) Inequality is normal part of society
- D) Inequality is a label that has different meanings to people
- E) You make your own reality up

5. When it comes to Crime

- A) The justice system is more lenient on women
- B) Criminal laws protect the rich and powerful
- C) Crime is good for society as it reminds us of the rules
- D) Crimes are actions labelled as wrong to influence our behaviour
- E) Crime – what is a crime? Can we really define what a crime is?

6. When it comes to religion

- A) Religion oppresses and controls women – telling us to cover up and be obedient
- B) Religion is a tool used by those with power to control us
- C) Religion is a useful institution which unites people who share a common set of beliefs
- D) Religion means different things to different people
- E) Religion is just another meta-narrative (big story) people use to explain reality

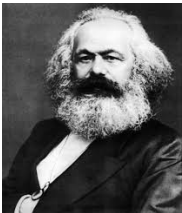
What kind of Sociologist will you be?

Mostly A – Our Feminist



You are most likely to turn into our Feminist Sue Sharpe. Feminism looks at how society is structured in a way that benefits men while oppressing women – this is known as patriarchy (male domination.). The theory is often a misunderstood as stereotypes and misconceptions about it exists. Many people do not realise that there are several types of feminism such as black, radical feminism and liberal.

Mostly B – Our Marxist



You are most likely to turn into Karl Marx. Marxism looks at how society is constructed is a way that produces class conflict with the rich having all the power and control whilst the poor are oppressed. Marx argues that the root cause of class inequality is down to capitalism as it encourages people to be greedy and materialistic. Just as capitalism replaced feudalism, Marx argues that capitalism will one day be replaced with communism

Mostly C- Our Functionalist



You are most likely to turn into Emile Durkheim. Functionalism is theory which argues that members of society are united together by a shared set of idea and beliefs called 'norms' (normal behaviour.) These norms are accepted by all members in society and are enforced by structures such as family and education. They see society like a human body – with all parts needed in order for it to 'function' and work effectively.

Mostly D- Our interactionist



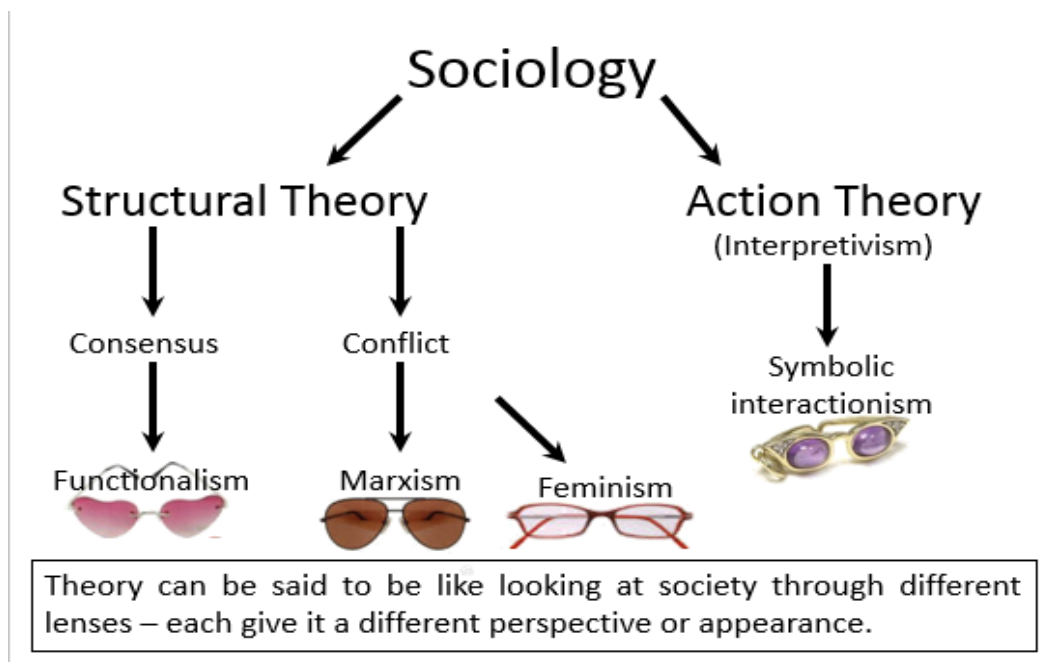
You are most likely to turn into Becker/ Mead. Interactionism looks at how people create meaning during social interactions, how they present and construct the self (or identity) as well as how they define situations. One of the perspectives key ideas is that people act the way they do because of how they define situations. Becker uses the example of nudity to illustrate how timing, place and audience can influence how people see an action or idea.

Mostly E – Our post-modernist

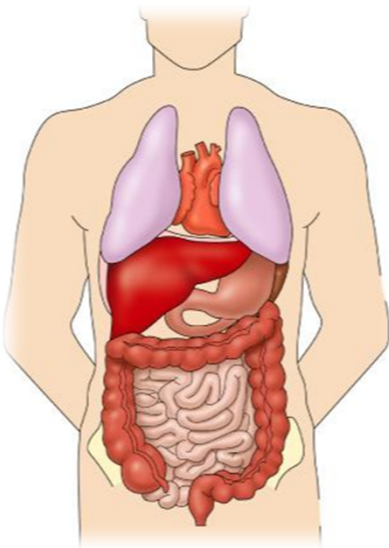


You are most likely to turn into Foucault. Post-modernism is a more recent Sociological theory which seeks to question and de-construct existing structures and understandings of reality. Post modernism rejects the idea that one theory such as functionalism, Utilitarianism, religion or even science can explain reality!

Theory is a big part of Sociology!



Task 1: Functional Functionalists...



1. Research Functionalism and produce a fact sheet, you must include the following key terms:

- Organic Analogy
- Value Consensus
- Social Solidarity

Do some further research on Functionalism and add:

- strengths of the theory
- weaknesses of the theory

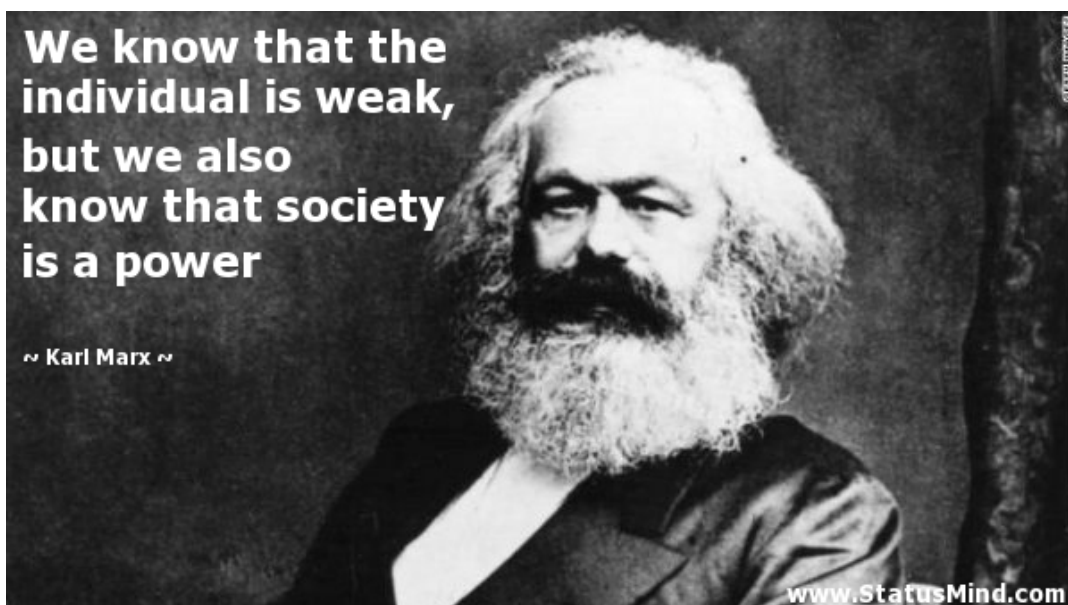
Task 2: Magnificent Marxists...

Watch YouTube clip:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vz3eOb6YI1s>



1. Define all key words on the video clip.
2. Research Marxism and produce a fact sheet outlining the difference between the bourgeoisie (ruling class) and the proletariat (working class).
3. Research examples of class inequality within the UK in contemporary Society.
4. Choose one of the examples and explain how a Marxist would interpret the situation
5. How would a functionalist counter this approach?



Task 3: Fiery Feminists...



There are masses of TEDtalks and articles about Feminism. Some really interesting topics and really inspiring people! Have a look!

Let me know if you find any really interesting ones!

1. Research Feminism and produce a fact sheet, you must include the 4 different types of Feminism:

- Liberal
- Radical
- Marxist
- Difference

everyday
sexism
project

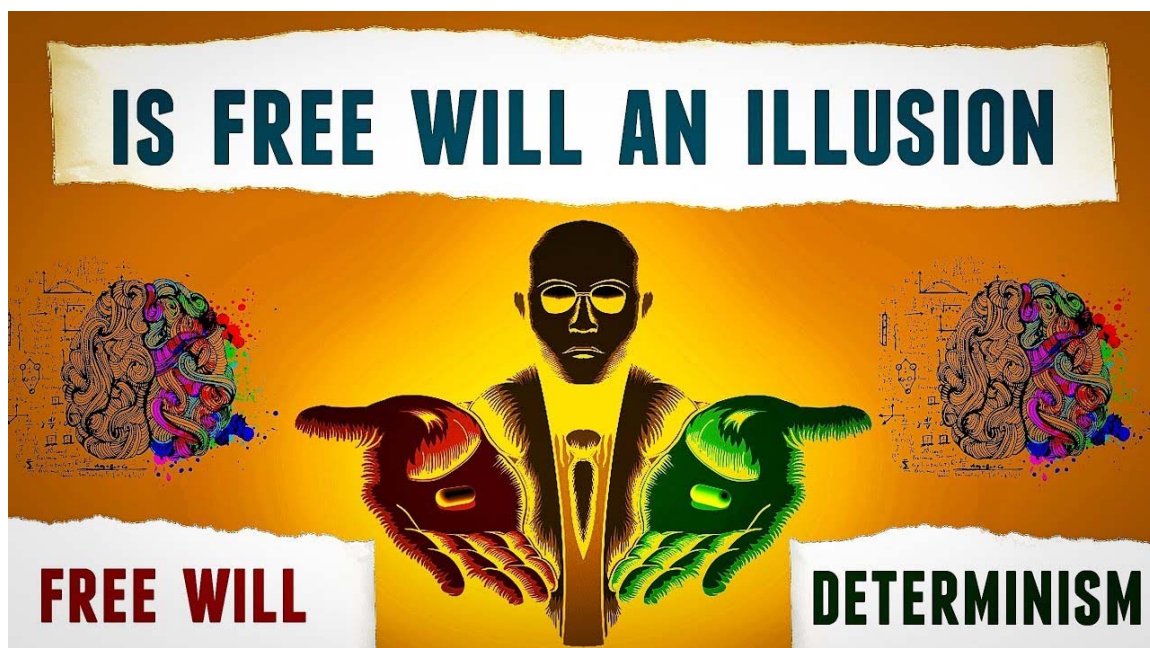
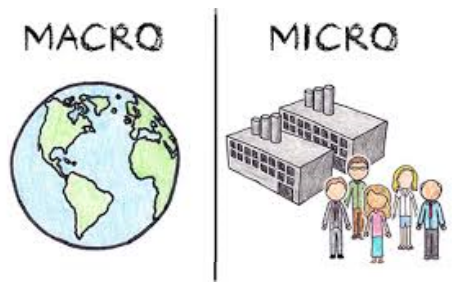
2. Research @ or #EverydaySexism

- What is the project?
- What examples do they give of modern sexism?
- Do you think sexism is still a problem today? Why?
- Do ALL women have the experience? Explain your answers!



Task 4: Autonomous Social Action Theorist...

1. Watch the following you tube video:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yJrnwOPC2f8> .How do Social Action theorists view society? In what way does this contrast with the other theorists?
2. Do you think we have free will within society? What perspective would Social Action Theorist take on this question?
3. How would one of the other perspectives respond to the idea of free will? Do you agree? Explain



Task 5: Passionate Post-modernists...

1. Watch the following YouTube video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QqsP0vQJJ44>

Produce a factsheet outlining what post-modernism is and what it says about society. You must include and define the term globalisation in it.

2. Find examples of ways in which globalisation have created post-modern changes in society. For example how has it impacted the media, crime, cultures.

5. Out of the 5 theories you have researched - Which Sociological theory do you most and least agree with and why? Explain your reasons in detail making sure you explain what it was about that particular theory.



There are a lot of key terms that you need to know. Lets start off with the basics:

Task 6: Define the following sociological key terms:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Norms | 7. Social differentiation |
| 2. Values | 8. Stratification |
| 3. Socialisation | 9. Status |
| 4. Society | 10. Subculture |
| 5. Culture | 11. Cultural diversity |
| 6. Identity | 12. Consensus |
| | 13. Conflict |

Now for each of the key terms add a picture and an example to go with them

Task 7:

As a sociology student you will also be expected to keep up to date with the news and current events – research a social issue that interests you!

E.g. **Education** (Why do some ethnic groups achieve much higher than others? Does teacher labelling have a negative effect on pupils achievement?)

Crime (why do men commit more crime? Or how are women treated within the criminal justice system? Or are the police institutionally racist?)

Media (Does the news always report the truth? Why do newspapers report certain stories and not others? What main factors impact newspapers choice of article? – are these true representations of what is going on in the world?)

Current Affairs – see slide 12

1. Explain what why that particular issue (what interests you about it?)
2. Create a media collage of articles on your issue and annotate them
3. Apply what the theories might say about the issue!
4. Any research or policy laws which deals with your issue? Name and explain them!

Task 8: watch some TV!

Sociology is everywhere, so you'll be able to see aspects of it in all forms of media. Try some of the following and try to keep it relevant to the topics taught in Sociology.

- School Swap documentary
- Stacey Dooley documentaries

(BBC iPlayer/YouTube)

- Reggie Yates documentaries
- Dispatches documentaries (4OD)
- Panorama documentaries (BBC iPlayer)

BBC iPlayer



YouTube

Useful Resources & Further Reading

To help you on your way...

It is also recommended that you take an active interest in the news and what is going on around you in the wider world as a lot of the concepts and ideas covered in lessons will relate to what is going on. The ability to be able to draw upon contemporary examples will also help illustrate your application and understanding skills which will be vital in order for you to achieve the higher grades in this subject.

Useful Websites:

- AQA New Specification – <http://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/sociology/as-and-a-level/sociology-7191-7192/introduction>
- S-Cool Revision Materials - <http://www.s-cool.co.uk/a-level/sociology>
- Every Day Sexism Project - <http://everydaysexism.com/index.php/about>
- Who Needs Feminism - <http://whoneedsfeminism.com/about.html>
- He for She Campaign - <http://www.heforshe.org/>
- <https://www.sociologystuff.com>
- Tedtalks

Current Affairs

Outline and explain the impact of government policies of social isolation (lockdown) during the Coronavirus pandemic on each of the following areas:

- *Domestic Violence*
- *Education*
- *The way domestic chores are shared in the household*
- *The experience of childhood*
- *The structure of families and households*

Look at current news articles for some ideas regarding the impact or the extent to which that particular area has been effected.

For each part explain the impact in detail; try to consider both positive and negative effects.