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| KS4 Year 10 Sociology Long Term Plan |
| Diagram  Description automatically generated | School Pedagogy:Launchpad Tuition has a child centred pedagogy. The school adopts an inclusive, transformative pedagogy as we believe that a child’s ‘capacity to learn can change and be changed for the better as a result of what happens and what people do in the present’ (*Hart et al. 2004, P166*). Learning is about shared communication between staff and pupils. Implementation of our curriculum intent is underpinned by Rosenshine’s 10 Principles of Instruction (*Rosenshine, 2012*). All learning sessions include the following elements; reference to curriculum intent, recap of knowledge and skills, assessment for learning and pupil voice.Subject Specific Pedagogy:Pupils are given the opportunity to discuss new ideas and concepts in class and staff put each topic into real life examples. Key words are introduced throughout the course and are explained using morphology. Many of these key words will be reinforced in different topics. Pupil’s will learn different sampling / research methods and will be able to produce their own research project. Different key thinkers will be studied and their ideas supported / challenged. |
| Subject Intent:Sociology encourages our students to reflect upon society and how they fit into the world around them. It allows them the opportunity to consider why people may behave in certain ways and the possible reasons behind this behaviour. Students will challenge misconceptions and learn to support any opinions with actual evidence. Instead of just passively accepting the way the world works, they will become active thinkers considering what needs to change. |

| Key Stage and Subject Long Term Plan | Topic/Learning Pathway | Key Vocabulary | Links to previous learning (Component Skills) | Links to wider curriculum |
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| Autumn 1 | What is sociology? How do we define what sociology is and what do sociologists study?How did sociology develop? (A brief history.)Looking at the world through the eyes of a sociologist.Why is Durkheim seen as a ‘founder’ of sociology and what were some of his important ideas?Durkheim and his world.Why is Marx seen as a ‘founder’ of sociology and what were some of his important ideas?Marx and his world.Why is Weber seen as a ‘founder' of sociology and what were some of his important ideas?Weber and his world.An introduction to Functionalism.Was Durkheim a functionalist?Who was Talcott Parsons and what was his contribution to sociology?Criticisms of Functionalism.An introduction to Marxism.Marxist sociology (explore examples).Historical attempts to create a society based on Marxist ideas.Criticisms of Marxism.An introduction to Interactionism.Labelling theory (explore examples of how labelling can affect the behaviour of students).Criticisms of Interactionism.An introduction to Feminism.What is patriarchy?Are men and women equal in Great Britain today?An introduction to the New Right.The culture of poverty.The underclass.Criticisms of the New Right. | CultureNormsRoleSocial constructSocietyAnomieCrime and devianceDivision of labourFunctionalismBourgeoisieCapitalismCommunismEconomyProletariatWealthWorking classAuthorityPowerSocial orderValue consensusMarxismFalse class consciousnessRuling class ideologyLabellingMaster statusGenderPatriarchyPolygamyCultureCulture of dependencyCulture of povertyIdentityNeo-liberalism and neo-conservatismUnderclass | MarxismFunctionalismMarxism | MathsBusinessEnglish LanguageScienceHistoryHealth and Social Childcare |
| Autumn 2 | What is a social structure?Different forms of social stratification.Race and ethnicity.What is a social process?Social control.Socialisation.Nature versus nurture.What is a social issue?Poverty as a social issue.Crime as a social issue.Media amplification and moral panics.What is a conflict perspective?What is a consensus perspective?‘Grand theories’ and ideas about progress.What is qualitative research?What is quantitative research? What is culture? (Refer back to lesson 1.)Nature v nurture (refer back to lesson 11).Feral children.Sociobiology.What is the difference between biological sex and gender?Culture and gender roles.Gender identity.Feminist perspectives on gender roles.What is race? (Link to lesson 10.)What is ethnicity?What are the key decisions to make before beginning a research project?Establishing appropriate aims.Formulating a hypothesis. | CasteEthnicityFeudal systemGenderSocial classSocial stratificationCultureMass mediaSanctionsSocial controlSocialisationValuesPovertyCrime Media amplificationMoral panicRelative deprivationConflictConsensusSociological debateCase studyOfficial statisticsReliabilityValidityCultureSocialisationCultureFeminismGenderDiscriminationEthnicityImmigrationRacismScapegoatStereotypeFunctionalismInteractionismValuesBiasEthicsHypothesisValidity | FunctionalismFeminism MarxismWhat is SociologyCultureFeminismCulture |  |
| Spring 1 | What is the scientific method? Why is peer review important?What is the importance of a pilot study (planning for success and avoiding problems)?What makes research ‘reliable’?What makes research ‘valid’?How do we assess the success or failure of sociological research?Choosing the right research tools.Grounded theory (link to previous lesson – alternative approaches).Avoiding bias.Using secondary sources appropriately.Keeping costs under control.What is the British Sociological Association Ethical Code (provide a summary of main points)?The principle of informed consent.The Nuremburg Code.The need for anonymity and confidentiality.The Data Protection Act (summary of key principles).What are primary sources?Different types of primary data.Reliability (refer back to lesson two).Validity (refer back to lesson 2).Representative population samples (introduce this idea – to be followed up and developed at a later point).Research using mixed methods (advantages).What are secondary sources?Different types of secondary source material.The need for critical review when using secondary sourcesWhat are surveys?Postal and online questionnaires.Telephone surveys.Opinion polls.Advantages and disadvantages of surveys.Why do sociologists use sample surveys (link to lesson 7)?What is a sampling frame?Different types of probability samples (known populations).Non-probability samples (unknown populations).What is a questionnaire (as a research tool)?When is a questionnaire an appropriate research tool?How to design a questionnaire.What are the advantages of questionnaires?What are the disadvantages of questionnaires?What is an interview (as a research tool)?Different types of interviews (structured, unstructured and semi-structured).Focus groups.The problem of interviewer bias.The advantages of interviews.The disadvantages of interviews.What is observation (as a research tool)?Different types of observation (participant and non-participant).What is an observation schedule?The advantages of observation.The disadvantages of observation. | Informed consentInteractionismReliabilityValidityBiasSecondary sourcesEthicsInformed consentConfidentialityCase studyInterviewLongitudinal studyMixed methodsObservationQuestionnaireRepresentative sampleTriangulationContent analysisOfficial statisticsSecondary sourcesSampleRepresentative dataQuota sampleRandom sampleRepresentativeSampling frameSnowball sampleSystematic sampleClosed questionConfidentialityInformed consentOpen questionsFocus groupInterviewUnstructured interviewsNon-participant observationObserver effectParticipant observation | HypothesisReliability ValiditySurveys |  |
| Spring 2 | What is quantitative data (key terms and ideas)?Presenting quantitative data.Looking for patterns and trends.What is a case study (as a research tool)?When is it appropriate to use a case study?What are the advantages of case studies?What are the disadvantages of case studies?What is a longitudinal study (as a research tool)?When is it appropriate to use a longitudinal study?What are the advantages of longitudinal studies?What are the disadvantages of longitudinal studies?What is ethnography (as a research tool)?When is it appropriate to use an ethnographic approach?What are the advantages of ethnography?What are the disadvantages of ethnography?What is an experiment (as a research tool)?Examples of famous (social science) experiments.Ethical problems associated with social science experiments.Small scale researchHow do sociologists define a family?What is a household?Different family structures.What are the different types of family found in the UK?The Rapoports' five types of family diversity (organisational, cultural, social class, life cycle and family life course).Criticisms of the Rapoports' work.How have changes in the law affected the family. Think about divorce, equal pay and same-sex marriage.Changing social values and attitudes.Changing gender roles.Benefits for lone parents.Employment opportunities.Longer life expectancy.Decline in religion.Immigration.What is a nuclear family?Is the nuclear family still important?The media and the nuclear family.The family life cycle.Why might people live in a lone person household?Communal living.The Kibbutz.House shares.Residential homes. | Quantitative dataCase studyLongitudinal studyRepresentative data/sampleSocial mobilityEthnographyEthicsAttitude surveyQuestionnaireInterviewCohabitationFamilyFamily diversityReconstituted (or blended) familyLone parent familyDivorceFamily diversityMarriageDivorceGender equalityGender rolesImmigrationLife expectancySame sex marriageLone parentsValues and attitudesNuclear familyMass mediaCommuneKibbutz | QuestionnaireBiasAnalysis |  |
| Summer 1 | How do families differ in other cultures?What is the Functionalist theory of the family?The ideas of Murdock.The ideas of Parsons.Primary socialisation.The stabilisation of adult personalities.Criticisms of the functionalist theory of the family.What is the Marxist theory of the family?Criticisms of the Marxist theory of the family.The ideas of Zaretsky.What is the Feminist theory of the family?The ideas of Delphy and Leonard.Criticisms of the Feminist theory of the family.How have relationships within families changed over time?Pre-industrial families (1600 to 1800).Industrialised families (post-1800).Contemporary families.Relationships between parents and children.Is marriage in decline?How important is marriage in contemporary British society?Why has the pattern of divorce changed since 1945?Legal changes.Changing social attitudes and values.Loss of traditional family functions (loosening of the ‘ties that bind’).Secularisation.What are the consequences of divorce?Consequences for parents and family members.Lone parent families.Consequences for children.What do functionalist sociologists say about divorce?What do Marxist sociologists say about divorce?What do feminist sociologists say about divorce?What are conjugal roles?What are traditional family roles?Oakley on the idea of the conventional family.Joint conjugal roles.The dual burden.What is the symmetrical family?The ideas of Young and Willmott.Suggested reasons for the rise of the symmetrical family.The principle of stratified diffusion.Criticisms of Young and Willmott. | CultureFunctionalismPrimary socialisationMarxismFeminismFamily relationshipsSymmetrical familyStratified diffusionPatriarchyArranged marriageCohabitationMonogamySame-sex marriageSerial monogamyDivorceSocial attitudesValuesSecularisationDivorceLone parent familyFunctionalismMarxismFeminismConjugal rolesDual burdenJoint conjugal rolesSegregated conjugal rolesTraditional family rolesSymmetrical familyStratified diffusion | CultureFunctionalismMarxismFeminismFunctionalismMarxismFeminism |  |
| Summer 2 | How have relationships within families changed over time?Power relationships and decision making within families.Changing status of women in society.Domestic violence.What do functionalist sociologists say about conjugal roles?Evaluating functionalist ideas.What do Marxist sociologists say about conjugal roles?Evaluating Marxist ideas.What do feminist sociologists say about conjugal roles?Evaluating feminist ideas.Small scale researchWhy do we have schools?Functionalism and education (Durkheim and Parsons).Social cohesion.Skills for employment.How do schools act as an agency of socialisation?Core values.Meritocracy.What is the relationship between education and capitalism?What do Marxist sociologists say about education?The correspondence principle (Bowles and Gintis).Criticisms of the Marxist view of education.Evaluating functionalist views of education.Evaluating Marxist views of education.Evaluating feminist views of education.Identifying various types of state school, including primary, secondary, comprehensive, academies and faith schools.Selective education.Private education.Identifying various alternative forms of education including:• de-schooling• home schooling• democratic schools, such as SummerhillArguments for and against private education.Comparing social costs, opportunities and outcomes. | Power relationshipsStatusConjugal rolesFunctionalismMarxismConjugal rolesFeminismQuestionnaireInterviewCompulsory state educationFunctionalismSocial cohesionSecondary socialisationValuesMeritocracyCapitalismCorrespondence principleMarxismFeminismFunctionalismMarxismSchoolState schoolSelectionPrivate schoolDe-schoolingHome schoolingState schoolPrivate school | Symmetrical familiesQuestionnaire BiasAnalysisPrimary socialisationMarxismFeminismFunctionalismMarxismMarxism |  |