

Kingsley Academy Sociology Department Curriculum:

Key Stage 4:

<u>Year 10</u>	<u>Autumn 1</u>	<u>Autumn 2</u>	<u>Spring 1</u>	<u>Spring 2</u>	<u>Summer 1</u>	<u>Summer 2</u>
	<p>Introduction to Sociology</p> <p>Sociology can help in providing solutions to the existing social problems in a society. It allows pupils to reflect on modern social issues and their complexities.</p>	<p>Family</p> <p>Students will develop their analytical, assimilation and communication skills by comparing and contrasting perspectives on a variety of family issues, constructing reasoned arguments, making substantiated judgements and drawing reasoned conclusions.</p>	<p>Family</p> <p>Students will develop their analytical, assimilation and communication skills by comparing and contrasting perspectives on a variety of family issues, constructing reasoned arguments, making substantiated judgements and drawing reasoned conclusions.</p>	<p>Education</p> <p>Throughout this topic they will gain knowledge on different theoretical perspectives on society, namely, Functionalism, Marxism, Feminism, The New Right and Interactionism.</p>	<p>Crime</p> <p>Social construction of crime - what is crime and what is deviance?</p>	<p>Crime</p> <p>Social construction of crime - what is crime and what is deviance?</p>

<u>Year 11</u>	<u>Autumn 1</u>	<u>Autumn 2</u>	<u>Spring 1</u>	<u>Spring 2</u>	<u>Summer 1</u>	<u>Summer 2</u>
	Social stratification What is social stratification? Different types of social stratification: slavery, caste, estates, class.	Social Stratification What is social stratification? Different types of social stratification: slavery, caste, estates, class.	Revision and Exam Skills	Revision and Exam Skills	Revision and Exam Skills	Revision and Exam Skills

Key Stage 5:

<u>Year 12</u>	<u>Autumn 1</u>	<u>Autumn 2</u>	<u>Spring 1</u>	<u>Spring 2</u>	<u>Summer 1</u>	<u>Summer 2</u>
	Introduction to Sociological terms Research Methods Perspectives: Marxism theory, history, major thinkers, application Functionalism theory, history, major thinkers, application	Education with Methods in Context The role and functions of the education system, including its relationship to the economy and to class structure	Sociological Perspectives Marxism theory, history, major thinkers, application Functionalism Feminism	Families Couples Domestic violence Childhood Changing family roles Diversity Demography Theories	Families Couples Domestic violence Childhood Changing family roles Diversity Demography Theories	Revision and mock exams

	<p>Feminism theory, history, major thinkers, application</p>	<p>differential educational achievement of social groups by social class, gender and ethnicity in contemporary society</p> <p>relationships and processes within schools, with particular reference to teacher/pupil relationships, pupil identities and subcultures, the hidden curriculum, and the organisation of teaching and learning</p> <p>the significance of educational policies, including policies of selection, marketisation and privatisation, and policies to achieve</p>		Policy	Policy	
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		greater equality of opportunity or outcome, for an understanding of the structure, role, impact and experience of and access to education; the impact of globalisation on educational policy.				
<u>Year 13</u>	<u>Autumn 1</u>	<u>Autumn 2</u>	<u>Spring 1</u>	<u>Spring 2</u>	<u>Summer 1</u>	<u>Summer 2</u>
	Crime and Deviance with theory and methods Crime, deviance, social order and social control the social distribution of	Topics in Sociology - Beliefs with Theory and Methods Ideology, science and religion, including both Christian and	Education with Methods in Context The role and functions of the education system, including its relationship to the	Revision and exam preparation	Revision and exam preparation	Revision and exam preparation

	<p>crime and deviance by ethnicity, gender and social class, including recent patterns and trends in crime</p> <p>globalisation and crime in contemporary society; the media and crime; green crime; human rights and state crimes</p> <p>crime control, surveillance, prevention and punishment, victims, and the role of the criminal justice system and other agencies</p>	<p>non-Christian religious traditions</p> <p>the relationship between social change and social stability, and religious beliefs, practices and organisations</p> <p>religious organisations, including cults, sects, denominations, churches and New Age movements, and their relationship to religious and spiritual belief and practice</p> <p>the relationship between different social groups and religious/spiritual organisations and movements, beliefs and practices</p>	<p>economy and to class structure</p> <p>differential educational achievement of social groups by social class, gender and ethnicity in contemporary society</p> <p>relationships and processes within schools, with particular reference to teacher/pupil relationships, pupil identities and subcultures, the hidden curriculum, and the organisation of teaching and learning</p> <p>the significance of educational policies, including policies of selection,</p>			
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		<p>the significance of religion and religiosity in the contemporary world, including the nature and extent of secularisation in a global context, and globalisation and the spread of religions.</p>	<p>marketisation and privatisation, and policies to achieve greater equality of opportunity or outcome, for an understanding of the structure, role, impact and experience of and access to education; the impact of globalisation on educational policy.</p>			
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