



* A Level: Topic 1: The family *



SUBTOPICS

Sociological theories and policies relating to the family

Changing family patterns and diversity

Gender roles and power relationships

Childhood

Demographic trends

SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES AND POLICIES RELATING TO THE FAMILY

- Introductory concepts for the family, including nuclear family
- Functionalist view of the family
- Marxist view of the family
- Feminist view of the family (Liberal, radical, Marxist and intersectional)
- Postmodern views of the family
- Social policies relating to the family

THEORISTS (NOT EXHAUSTIVE)

- Durkheim (functionalism)
- Murdock (functionalism)
- Parsons (functionalism)
- Althusser (Marxism)
- Engels (Marxism)
- Zaretsky (Marxism)
- Sommerville (liberal feminism)
- Greer (radical feminism)
- Ansley (Marxist feminism)
- Nicholson (intersectional feminism)
- Giddens and Beck (postmodernism)
- Stacey (postmodernism)
- Supermarket of life (postmodernism)
- Smart (postmodernism - sociology of personal life)
- Policies (The divorce Reform Act, Maternity and Paternity Pay, The Civil Partnership Act, Sure Start, The Child Support Act)

CHANGING FAMILY PATTERNS AND DIVERSITY

- Family types including changes in popularity over time
- Reasons for and consequences of Changing family patterns including marriage, cohabitation, divorce and separation, childbearing and life course
- Sociological theories relating to changing family patterns
- Social policies that have increased family diversity

THEORISTS (NOT EXHAUSTIVE)

- Parsons
- Stacey
- Rappoport
- Chester
- Eversley
- Bonnerjea
- Young and Willmott
- Barrett and McIntosh
- Gittens
- Policies (Migration laws, Civil Partnership Act, Divorce reform Act, Sex Discrimination Act, Sure Start)

GENDER ROLES AND POWER RELATIONSHIPS

- Gender roles and the domestic division of labour
- Power relationships and the dark side of the family

THEORISTS (NOT EXHAUSTIVE)

- Young and Willmott (march of progress)
- Parsons (instrumental and expressive)
- Oakley (patriarchy in the family)
- Dobash and Dobash (dark side of the family)
- Murray (dysfunctional families)
- Giddens (postmodern families and intensity)
- Wilkinson (inequality and domestic violence)
- Ansley (women are takers of shit)
- Delphy and Leonard
- Edgell (dual burden and decision making)
- Duncombe and Marsden (triple shift)
- Gershuny (economically active mothers)
- Laurie and Gershuny
- Dunne
- Bott (conjugal roles)
- Sue Sharpe
- Pahl (allowance and pooling)
- Bott (declining family networks)
- Silver and Schor (commercialisation of housework)
- Warde (sex typing)

CHILDHOOD

- Historical changes in childhood
- Childhood as a social construction
- Childhood today
- The future of childhood

THEORISTS (NOT EXHAUSTIVE)

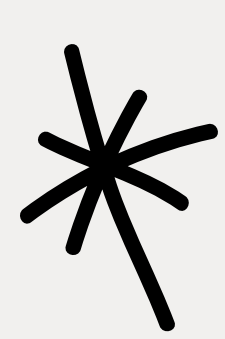
- Aries (social construction of childhood)
- Cunningham (social construction of childhood)
- Postman (disappearing childhood)
- Pilcher (childhood and separateness)
- March of progress (child centered families)
- Palmer (toxic childhood)
- Hockey and James (oppressive childhood)
- Phillips (helicopter parents)
- Mayall (new sociology of childhood)
- West (universal childhood)

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

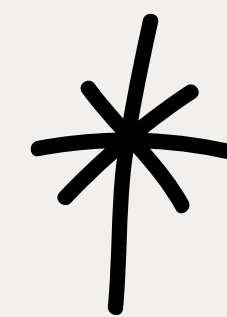
- Birth rates
- Death rates
- Family size
- Life expectancy
- Ageing population
- Migration
- Globalisation

THEORISTS (NOT EXHAUSTIVE)

- Wilkinson (genderquake)
- March of progress (child centered families)
- Sommerville (women and choice)
- McKeown (eating right)
- Brannen (beanpole families)
- Townsend (social construction of ageing)



A Level: Topic 2: Education



SUBTOPICS

Sociological theories relating to the role of education

Educational achievement

Relationships and processes within schools

Educational policies

SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES RELATING TO THE ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF EDUCATION

- Types of schools
- Functionalist view of education
- New Right view of education
- Marxist view of education
- Feminist view of education

THEORISTS (NOT EXHAUSTIVE)

- Durkheim (Functionalism)
- Parsons (Functionalism)
- Schultz (Functionalism)
- Davis and Moore (Functionalism)
- Chubb and Moe (New Right)
- Althusser (Marxist)
- Bowles and Gintis (Marxist)
- Willis (Marxist)
- Kelly (Feminist)

EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT

- Measuring educational achievement
- Class inequality in education
 - Evidence of patterns - statistics
 - Internal and external factors
 - Sociological viewpoints e.g functionalist, Marxist and feminist
- Gender inequality in education
 - Evidence of patterns - statistics inc subject choice
 - Internal and external factors
 - Sociological viewpoints e.g functionalist, Marxist and feminist
- Ethnic inequality in education
 - Evidence of patterns - statistics
 - Internal and external factors
 - Sociological viewpoints e.g functionalist, Marxist and feminist

CLASS

- Sugarman (Working class subculture)
- Becker (Middle class = ideal pupil)
- Ball (setting and streaming)
- Willis (Subculture)
- Dunne and Gazeley (labelling)
- Rist (labelling)
- Rosenthal and Jacobson (SFO)
- Lacey (subculture)
- Archer (Nike identities)
- Bernstein (language)
- Douglas (parental attitude)
- Tanner/Flaherty/Smith and Nobel (material deprivation)
- Howard/Wilkinson (housing and health)
- Bourdieu (Cultural capital)

GENDER

- Boaler (GIST/WISE)
- Mitsos and Browne (coursework)
- French (teacher attention)
- Weiner (challenging stereotypes in books)
- Slee (boys behaviour)
- Jackson (league tables and SFP)
- Sharpe (feminism)
- Oakley/Beck and Beck (changing ambitions)
- Archer (symbolic capitalism)
- Mitsos and Browne (decline of male jobs)
- Sewell (feminisation of education)
- Epstein/Willis/Francis (laddish subcultures)
- Osler (moral panic about boys)
- Norman/Byrne/Elwood (gender role socialisation)
- Kelly (gendered subject images)
- Lees/Paetchter/Mac and Ghail (sexual and gender identities)

ETHNICITY

- Bowker (language)
- Murray/Scrunton/Pryce/Hall/Driver and Ballard/Lupton (parental attitude and support)
- Arnot (attitudes and values)
- Flaherty (material deprivation)
- Rex/Noon (Racism)
- Raz (cultural deprivation)
- Breiter and Engelmann (language)
- Sewell (family structure)
- Gilbourn and Youdell (labelling)
- Osler (labelling and exclusions)
- Wright/Foster (setting and streaming)
- Archer (identity)
- Fullet (reject labels)
- Mirza (racist teachers)
- Coard (ethnocentric curriculum)

RELATIONSHIPS AND PROCESSES WITHIN SCHOOLS

- Teacher-pupil relationships (labelling)
- Hidden curriculum
- Pupil identity and subculture
- Organisation of teaching and learning (setting, streaming, mixed ability)

THEORISTS (NOT EXHAUSTIVE)

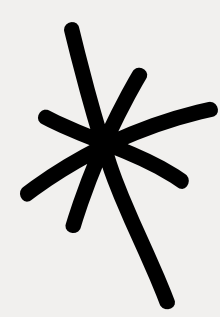
- Becker (Middle class = ideal pupil)
- Ball (setting and streaming)
- Willis (Subculture)
- Dunne and Gazeley (labelling)
- Rist (labelling)
- Rosenthal and Jacobson (SFO)
- Lacey (subculture)
- Archer (Nike identities)
- French (teacher attention)
- Epstein/Willis/Francis (laddish subcultures)
- Lees/Paetchter/Mac and Ghail (sexual and gender identities)
- Gilbourn and Youdell (labelling)
- Osler (labelling and exclusions)
- Wright/Foster (setting and streaming)
- Archer (identity)

EDUCATIONAL POLICIES

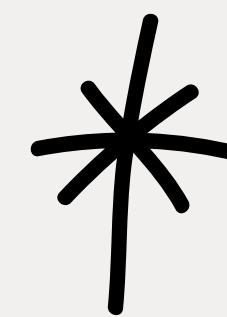
- History of educational policies
- Policies on selection/access
- Policies on marketisation
- Policies for equality of opportunity and outcomes
- Globalisation and educational policy

THEORISTS (NOT EXHAUSTIVE)

- Tough and Brooks (backdoor selection)
- Ball, Bowe and Gewirtz (parent choosers)
- Ball and Whitty (league tables and inequality)
- Bartlett (cream skim and silt shift)
- Leech and Campos (selection by mortgage)
- Whitty (inconsistent policies)
- Ball (fragmented centralisation)
- Ball and Youdell (privatisation)
- Ball (education and a commodity)
- Coard (ethnocentric curriculum)



A Level: Topic 3: Beliefs



SUBTOPICS

Theories of ideology, science and religion

Religion: A conservative force or vehicle for social change?

Religious organisations

Religion and social groups

Secularisation and religion in a global context

THEORIES OF IDEOLOGY, SCIENCE AND RELIGION

- Functionalist view of the role of religion
- Marxist view of the role of religion
- Feminist view of the role of religion (Liberal, radical, Marxist)
- Interactionist view of role of religion
- Postmodern views of the family
- Neo-Marxist views of the role of religion
- Theories of science- Popper and Kuhn

- THEORISTS (NOT EXHAUSTIVE)**
- Durkheim (functionalism)
 - Malinowski (functionalism)
 - Parsons (functionalism)
 - Bellah (neo-functionalism)
 - Althusser (Marxism)
 - Engels (Marxism)
 - Marx (Marxism)
 - Cooper (Marxism)
 - Davie (feminism)
 - Armstrong (feminism)
 - El Saadawi (feminism)
 - Abbott and Wallace (feminism)
 - Weber, Berger, Stark and Bainbridge (Interactionism)
 - Lyotard and Lyon (postmodernism)
 - Gramsci and Maduro (neo- Marxism)
 - Popper and Kuhn (Science)

RELIGION: A CONSERVATIVE FORCE OR VEHICLE FOR SOCIAL CHANGE?

- Functionalism: conservative force, inhibition of change, collective conscience, anomie
- Marxism: religion as ideology, legitimating social inequality, disguising exploitation et
- Weber: religion as a force for social change: the Protestant ethic
- Neo-Marxism: religion used by those opposing the ruling class, liberation theology, CRM
- Feminism: religious beliefs supporting patriarchy
- Fundamentalist beliefs: rejecting change by reverting to supposed traditional values and practices. Iranian Revolution and Taliban in Afghanistan

- THEORISTS (NOT EXHAUSTIVE)**
- Durkheim (functionalism)
 - Malinowski (functionalism)
 - Parsons (functionalism)
 - Bellah (neo-functionalism)
 - Althusser (Marxism)
 - Engels (Marxism)
 - Marx (Marxism)
 - Davie (feminism)
 - Armstrong (feminism)
 - El Saadawi (feminism)
 - Abbott and Wallace (feminism)
 - Lyotard and Lyon (postmodernism)
 - Gramsci and Maduro (neo- Marxism)
 - Weber (Calvinist protestantism)
 - Casanova
 - Kautsky
 - Marshall

RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS

- Typologies of religious organisations: churches, denominations, sects and cults, with examples of each
- New Religious Movements and typologies of NRMs e.g. world rejecting/accommodating/affirming; millenarian beliefs, with examples of each
- New Age movements and spirituality, with examples
- The relationship of these organisations to religious and spiritual belief and practice.

- THEORISTS (NOT EXHAUSTIVE)**
- Troeltsch
 - Weber
 - Niebuhr
 - Wilson
 - Simmel
 - Glock and Stark
 - Wallis
 - Becker
 - Bruce
 - Stark and Bainbridge

RELIGION AND SOCIAL GROUPS

- Reasons why people join NRMs, NAMS and other organisations
- Gender and religion
- Ethnicity and religion
- Age and religion
- Social class and religion

- THEORISTS (NOT EXHAUSTIVE)**
- Davie
 - Woodhead
 - Miller and Hoffman
 - De Beauvoir
 - Voas and Crockett
 - Lynch
 - Modood
 - Berthoud
 - Johal

SECULARISATION AND RELIGION IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT

- Secularisation: problems of definition and measurement
- Arguments and evidence for and against secularisation
- Globalisation and belief systems, including fundamentalism
- Postmodernity: end of meta-narratives, 'spiritual shopping'

- THEORISTS (NOT EXHAUSTIVE)**
- Martin
 - Greeley
 - Bruce
 - Brierley
 - Wilson
 - Weber
 - Stark and Bainbridge
 - Bellah
 - Davie



* A Level: Topic 4: Crime and deviance *



SUBTOPICS

Theories of crime and deviance

Social distribution of crime

Globalisation and crime

Crime: Control, prevention, punishment and victims

THEORIES OF CRIME AND DEVIANCE

- Crime and deviance
- Functionalist explanations, eg positive functions of crime, adaptations to strain, types of subculture, differential association.
- Marxist and neo-Marxist explanations, eg criminogenic capitalism, law making and critical criminology.
- Labelling theory of crime, deviance, social order and social control, eg the social construction of crime, the effects of labelling and deviance amplification.
- Right realist explanations, eg the causes of crime and solutions to crime.
- Left realist explanations, eg relative deprivation, subcultures and marginalisation
- Social order and social control

THEORISTS (NOT EXHAUSTIVE)

- Durkeim (Boundary maintenance)
- Davis (safety valve)
- Merton (Strain theory)
- Albert Cohen (Status frustration)
- Cloward and Ohlin (three subcultures)
- Becker (labelling)
- Cicourel (negotiation of justice)
- Lemert (Primary and secondary deviance/study of mental illness)
- Stanley Cohen (Folk devils and moral panics and deviance amplification)
- Taylor, Walton and Young (critical criminology)
- Sutherland (white collar crime/differential association)
- Murray (Right realism)
- Clarke (Rational choice theory)
- Lea and Young (relative deprivation)

SOCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF CRIME

- Ethnicity and crime
 - Recent patterns and trends
 - Sociological explanations for these e.g. ethnicity and criminality, racism and the criminal justice system, subcultures, political protest, locality, triple quandary, victimisation and police targeting.
- Gender and crime
 - Recent patterns and trends
 - Sociological explanations for these e.g. feminism, gender role socialisation, the chivalry thesis, sex role theory, social control, feminisation of poverty and liberation thesis.
- Social class and crime
 - Recent patterns and trends
 - Sociological explanations for these e.g. criminogenic capitalism, selective law enforcement, selective law creation, labelling, strain, social control theory and white collar crime

THEORISTS (NOT EXHAUSTIVE)

- Phillips and Bowling (Ethnicity and Criminal justice system)
- Lea and Young (link to ethnicity)
- Gilroy (the myth of black criminality)
- Hall et al (policing the crisis)
- Pollak (chivalry thesis)
- Heidenshohn (Patriarchal control)
- Carlen (Class and gender deals)
- Adler (liberation thesis)
- Masserschmidt (masculinity)
- Taylor, Walton and Young (critical criminology)
- Sutherland (white collar crime/differential association)

GLOBALISATION AND CRIME

- Globalisation and crime in contemporary society, eg new types of crime, transnational organised crime, global criminal organisations, global capitalism, crimes of the powerful and the impact of these.
- The media and crime, eg media representations of crime, media distortion of crime, media influence on crime, media as a cause of crime, media as a cause of fear of crime and moral panics.
- Green crime, eg definitions, types of green crime, victims of green crime and green criminology.
- state crimes eg definitions, types of state crime, explanations of state crime war, and human rights abuses

THEORISTS (NOT EXHAUSTIVE)

- Castells (forms of global crime)
- Held (definition of globalisation)
- Ian Taylor (globalisation, capitalism and crime)
- Hobbs and Dunningham (Global organisation)
- Surette (law of opposites)
- Hayward and Young (cultural criminologists)
- Stanley Cohen (Moral panics)
- Wall (categories of cyber crime)
- Mclaughlin (categories of state crime)
- Kramer and Michalowski (state corporate crime)
- Chambliss (definition of state crime)
- Cohen (Culture of denial)

CRIME: CONTROL, PREVENTION, PUNISHMENT AND VICTIMS

- Crime control and prevention e.g. situational, environmental, social and community. Links to left and right realist theories.
- Punishment e.g. purpose, perspectives, forms of punishment, effectiveness of prison.
- Surveillance and social control e.g. types, explanations, effectiveness.
- Patterns of victimisation and explanations for these, eg positivist and critical victimology. Impact of victimisation.
- The role of the criminal justice system and other agencies, eg the role of police, courts and prisons

THEORISTS (NOT EXHAUSTIVE)

- Clarke (Situational crime prevention)
- Felson (Port authority bus terminus example)
- Chaiken et al (displacement)
- Wilson and Kelling (broken window theory)
- Foucault (Birth of the prison)
- Feeley and Simon (technology of power)
- Mayby and Walklate (critical victimology)