

Sociology Year 11 Knowledge overview

	Autumn Term (Cycle 1)	Spring Term (Cycle 2)	Summer Term (Cycle 3)
Students will know and remember...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What crime and deviance is. ● What social order and social control are ● How interactionism can explain crime and deviance. ● The main sources of statistical data on crime ● The relationship between social class and crime ● The relationship between gender and crime. ● The relationship between ethnicity and crime. ● The role mass media plays in the in the process of deviancy amplification ● Marx ● Durkheim ● Weber. 	<p>Social stratification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What is social stratification ● How social class is measured ● what life chances are ● what social mobility is ● What gender, ethnicity and age is. ● How youth is linked to inequality ● How wealth and income are distributed in the UK ● How we explain poverty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What the welfare state is ● What power is. ● Research methods ● Feminism ● Functionalism ● Marxism 	Revision

So that they can...

Understand and apply the key concepts of Marxism, Functionalism and Feminism in relation to crime and deviance

Explain the patterns in statistics surrounding crime in relation to gender, social class, and ethnicity.

Analyse the role that the media plays in the portrayal of crime.

Define Marxism, functionalism and feminism and be able to describe their key ideas.

Understand and explain that social inequality refers to unequal distribution of resources and opportunities.

Explain that life chances refer to people's chances of having positive or negative outcomes over their life - influenced by factors such as class, gender, and ethnicity.

Talk about social mobility as people's movement between society's strata.

Explain and analyse the functionalist, Marxist, and feminist views on poverty.

Revision of year 10 and 11 curriculum.

And they will demonstrate an ability in...

Presenting data

- Analysis
- Research techniques
- Discussion skills

● **Presenting Data - Quantitative and Qualitative**

- Analysis
- Evaluation
- Interpretation
- Application of knowledge