



SOCIOLOGY

CURRICULUM OVERVIEW



Quality of Education
NOTTINGHAM ACADEMY

SOCIOLOGY CURRICULUM- LONG TERM PLAN

CURRICULUM INTENT

At Nottingham Academy, our Sociology curriculum for Sixth Form (Years 12 and 13) is designed to provide students with a deep understanding of the structures and dynamics of society. The course covers a range of topics including Education and Research Methods, Family and Households, Beliefs in Society, Crime and Deviance, and Sociological Theory and Methods.

Our curriculum aims to inspire students to think critically about the world around them, encouraging them to analyse and understand the social forces that shape human behaviour and society. Students will develop the ability to apply sociological theories and methods to real-life scenarios, enhancing their analytical and evaluative skills.

We emphasize the importance of research skills, enabling students to conduct sociological investigations and critically evaluate sociological studies. By studying topics such as Education, Family and Households, and Crime and Deviance, students will gain insights into key societal issues and the theoretical frameworks used to understand them.

Beliefs in Society and Sociological Theory and Methods will further equip students with the knowledge to understand and critique the role of beliefs and ideologies in shaping social life. This comprehensive understanding prepares students for further study and careers in sociology and related fields.

Adaptations for students with SEND needs include differentiated instruction and resources tailored to diverse learning requirements. We use visual aids, interactive activities, and technology to support understanding and engagement. Regular assessments and personalized feedback ensure all students know more, remember more, and do more. By focusing on these principles, we aim to ensure every student can excel and thrive in Sociology, gaining more knowledge, retaining it effectively, and applying it confidently.

Our ultimate goal is to inspire students to become informed, critical thinkers who can engage thoughtfully and responsibly with complex social issues, fostering a lifelong interest in sociology and its applications in the wider world.

KEY CONCEPTS

<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the role and functions of the education system in society. Analysing the impact of education on social class, gender, and ethnicity. 	<p>Family & Households</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studying the structure and dynamics of families and households. Exploring changes in family patterns and their social implications. 	<p>Research Methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning various quantitative and qualitative research methods. Evaluating the effectiveness and ethics of different sociological research designs. 	<p>Research Methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning various quantitative and qualitative research methods. Evaluating the effectiveness and ethics of different sociological research designs.
<p>Crime and Deviance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysing the causes and consequences of crime and deviance. Evaluating different theoretical perspectives on crime. 	<p>Sociological Theory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning major sociological theories and their applications. Critiquing and comparing different sociological perspectives. 	<p>Methods in Context</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applying research methods to the study of education. Understanding the context-specific challenges in sociological research. 	<p>Social Change and Stability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding factors that drive social change. Analysing the stability and continuity in social structures.

KEY CONCEPTS MAPPING

	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
Year 12	<p>Education & Methods in Context</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role and functions of the education system, including its relationship to the economy and to class structure. Differential educational achievement of social groups by social class, gender, and ethnicity in contemporary society. 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. Research methods applied to education. <p>Family & Households</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relationship of the family to the social structure and social change, with particular reference to the economy and to state policies. Changing patterns of marriage, cohabitation, separation, divorce, childbearing, and the life course. Gender roles, domestic labour, and power relationships within the family in contemporary society. <p>Research Methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative and qualitative methods of research; research design. Sources of data, including questionnaires, interviews, participant and non-participant observation, experiments, documents, and official statistics. The distinction between primary and secondary data, and between quantitative and qualitative data. Ethical considerations in sociological research. 	<p>Education & Methods in Context</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuation of topics from Term 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The significance of educational policies, including policies of selection, marketisation, and privatisation. The impact of globalisation on educational policy. <p>Family & Households</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuation of topics from Term 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demographic trends in the United Kingdom since 1900: birth rates, death rates, family size, life expectancy, ageing population, and migration and globalisation. <p>Research Methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuation of topics from Term 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethical considerations in sociological research. 	<p>Introduction to Year 13 Topics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation for Crime and Deviance and Beliefs in Society. Overview of key concepts and introduction to new topics.
Year 13	<p>Crime and Deviance with Sociological Theory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime, deviance, social order, and social control. The social distribution of crime and deviance by ethnicity, gender, and social class, including recent patterns and trends in crime. Globalisation and crime; the media and crime; green crime; human rights and state crimes. Crime control, surveillance, prevention and punishment, victims, and the role of the criminal justice system and other agencies. <p>Beliefs in Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ideology, science and religion, including both Christian and non-Christian religious traditions. The relationship between social change and social stability, and religious beliefs, practices, and organisations. Religious organisations, including cults, sects, denominations, churches and New Age movements, and their relationship to religious and spiritual belief and practice. 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>Sociological Theory & Methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major sociological theories: consensus theory, conflict theory, structural and social action theories. The concepts of modernity and post-modernity in relation to sociological theory. The nature of science and the extent to which Sociology can be regarded as scientific. The relationship between theory and methods. Positivism, interpretivism, and the nature of 'social facts'. Debates about subjectivity, objectivity, and value freedom. The relationship between Sociology and social policy. 	<p>Revision and Exam Preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focused review of key topics and preparation for final exams. Practice exams and assessments.

SOCIOLOGY KEY CONCEPTS

Education	Family & Households	Research Methods	Research Methods
Crime and Deviance	Sociological Theory	Methods in Context	Social Change and Stability

DISCIPLINARY LITERACY- KEYWORDS & TERMINOLOGY

	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
Year 12	<p>Education & Methods in Context:</p> <p>Education system, Social class, Gender, Ethnicity, Teacher/pupil relationships, Hidden curriculum, Subcultures, Marketisation, Privatisation, Selection policies</p> <p>Family & Households:</p> <p>Family structure, Marriage, Cohabitation, Divorce, Domestic labour, Power relationships, Birth rates, Death rates, Family size, Life expectancy</p> <p>Research Methods:</p> <p>Quantitative methods, Qualitative methods, Research design, Primary data, Secondary data, Questionnaires, Interviews, Observation, Experiments, Ethical considerations</p>	<p>Education & Methods in Context:</p> <p>Educational policies, Globalisation in education, Differential achievement, School processes, Marketisation, Privatisation, Selection, Social mobility, Education reform, Assessment methods</p> <p>Family & Households:</p> <p>Demographic trends, Migration, Globalisation, Family policies, Life course, Childbearing, Domestic roles, Household diversity, Ageing population, Gender roles</p> <p>Research Methods:</p> <p>Data collection, Sampling techniques, Validity, Reliability, Ethical issues, Field experiments, Longitudinal studies, Case studies, Content analysis, Triangulation</p>	<p>Introduction to Year 13 Topics:</p> <p>Crime, Deviance, Social order, Social control, Religion, Ideology, Belief systems, Secularisation, Globalisation, Sociological theories</p>
Year 13	<p>Crime and Deviance with Sociological Theory:</p> <p>Crime, Deviance, Social order, Social control, Crime distribution, Gender and crime, Ethnicity and crime, Globalisation, Media and crime, Green crime</p> <p>Beliefs in Society:</p> <p>Ideology, Religion, Social change, Social stability, Religious organisations, Cults, Sects, Denominations, Secularisation, Globalisation</p>	<p>Sociological Theory & Methods:</p> <p>Social theories, Consensus theory, Conflict theory, Modernity, Post-modernity, Positivism, Interpretivism, Social facts, Value freedom, Social policy</p>	<p>Revision and Exam Preparation:</p> <p>Exam techniques, Key concepts, Theoretical perspectives, Research methods, Sociological analysis, Essay writing, Critical evaluation, Data interpretation, Theory application, Topic integration</p>

ADAPTATIONS FOR SEND STUDENTS IN SOCIOLOGY LESSONS

GENERAL SOCIOLOGY SEND STRATEGIES

<p>READING SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education: Use guided reading sessions focused on key texts and articles. Provide summaries and glossaries for complex terminology. • Research Methods: Encourage the use of research journals and articles. Implement annotation strategies to help students identify key points. • Family & Households: Use diverse reading materials, including case studies and news articles. Promote discussion and analysis of different family structures. • Beliefs in Society: Integrate primary sources and religious texts. Use comparative reading strategies to explore different beliefs. • Crime and Deviance: Provide criminology texts and case studies. Use scaffolded reading approaches to build comprehension. • Sociological Theory: Offer simplified versions of key theoretical texts. Use graphic organizers to map out theoretical frameworks. • Methods in Context: Encourage reading of methodological studies. Provide structured reading guides to help students navigate complex texts. • Social Change and Stability: Use historical documents and comparative studies. Implement reading circles to promote discussion and critical thinking.
<p>EXAM PREPARATION</p> <p>Education & Methods in Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use past papers and practice questions to familiarize students with exam formats. Provide model answers and detailed feedback. • Implement timed practice sessions to build confidence. Use graphic organizers to help structure essay responses. <p>Crime and Deviance with Sociological Theory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create mind maps and summary sheets for key theories and concepts. Use visual aids to reinforce memory. • Offer one-on-one or small group revision sessions. Provide clear and concise revision notes.

SEND WITHIN SOCIOLOGY KEY CONCEPTS

<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy: Use visual aids and graphic organizers to illustrate key concepts. • Example: Create a flowchart that shows how different educational policies impact various social groups. For example, illustrate how marketisation policies can lead to increased competition among schools and the effects on student outcomes. 	<p>Family & Households</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy: Utilize case studies and relatable scenarios. • Example: Present a case study of a family and analyse how changes in employment or economic status affect family dynamics and relationships. For example, discuss the impact of a parent's job loss on the family's financial stability and emotional well-being. 	<p>Research Methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy: Offer step-by-step guides for conducting research. • Example: Provide a detailed guide on how to design and conduct a survey, including how to create a questionnaire, select a sample, and analyse the results. For example, students can conduct a survey on student attitudes toward school uniforms and present their findings. 	<p>Beliefs in Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy: Incorporate multimedia resources to explain different beliefs. • Example: Use videos and interactive websites to explore various religious practices and beliefs. For example, students can watch a documentary on religious rituals in different cultures and discuss how these rituals reflect the society's values and norms.
<p>Crime and Deviance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy: Create interactive activities to explore crime theories. • Example: Organize a role-playing activity where students act out different roles in a criminal justice system, such as police officers, judges, and criminals, to understand how various theories of crime explain criminal behaviour. For example, students can role-play a court case where they debate the causes of a specific crime using different criminological theories. 	<p>Sociological Theory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy: Simplify complex theories with clear summaries. • Example: Provide summary sheets for major sociological theories, such as functionalism, conflict theory, and symbolic interactionism, with key points and examples. For example, students can use a summary sheet to compare how functionalism and conflict theory explain the role of education in society. 	<p>Methods in Context</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy: Provide context-specific examples and case studies. • Example: Use a case study of a school implementing a new teaching method and analyse how different research methods can be used to evaluate its effectiveness. For example, students can design a study using surveys and interviews to assess the impact of the new method on student learning outcomes. 	<p>Social Change and Stability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy: Use timelines to show historical changes and continuities. • Example: Create a timeline that traces significant social changes over the past century, such as changes in family structures, gender roles, and technological advancements. For example, students can research and add key events to the timeline that illustrate how social norms and institutions have evolved.

LONG TERM PLAN- A CURRICULUM OVERVIEW

	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
Year 12	<p>Education & Methods in Context (2 lessons per week)</p> <p>Students will analyse the role and functions of the education system, exploring its relationship to the economy and class structure. They will evaluate educational policies and their impact on social groups, focusing on the differential educational achievement by social class, gender, and ethnicity. They will also examine relationships and processes within schools, such as teacher/pupil relationships, pupil identities and subcultures, and the hidden curriculum. Additionally, students will apply research methods to the study of education.</p> <p>Family & Households (2 lessons per week)</p> <p>Students will study the structure and dynamics of families and households, examining changing patterns of marriage, cohabitation, and divorce. They will explore gender roles and power relationships within the family, and how these elements relate to the social structure and social change, particularly in relation to the economy and state policies.</p> <p>Research Methods (1 lesson per week)</p> <p>Students will learn various quantitative and qualitative research methods, understanding their strengths and limitations. They will evaluate ethical considerations and apply research methods to sociological studies, examining sources of data such as questionnaires, interviews, and observations.</p>	<p>Education & Methods in Context (2 lessons per week).</p> <p>Students will continue to analyse the role and functions of the education system, focusing on educational policies such as selection, marketisation, and privatisation. They will evaluate the impact of globalisation on educational policy and its implications for different social groups.</p> <p>Family & Households (2 lessons per week)</p> <p>Students will continue to study the structure and dynamics of families and households, examining demographic trends in the UK since 1900. They will explore changes in birth rates, death rates, family size, life expectancy, and the impact of migration and globalisation on family structures.</p> <p>Research Methods (1 lesson per week)</p> <p>Students will continue to learn and apply various quantitative and qualitative research methods. They will deepen their understanding of research design, data collection methods, and ethical considerations in sociological research."</p>	<p>Introduction to Year 13 Topics (1 lesson per week)</p> <p>Students will be introduced to the topics of Crime and Deviance and Beliefs in Society, preparing them for advanced studies in Year 13. They will gain an overview of key concepts and begin exploring new areas of sociological inquiry.</p>
Year 13	<p>Crime and Deviance with Sociological Theory (2 lessons per week)</p> <p>Students will analyse the causes and consequences of crime and deviance, evaluating different theoretical perspectives. They will study the social distribution of crime by ethnicity, gender, and social class, as well as the impact of globalisation, media, green crime, and state crimes. Students will also examine crime control, surveillance, prevention, and punishment, along with the role of the criminal justice system.</p> <p>Beliefs in Society (2 lessons per week)</p> <p>Students will investigate different ideologies and religions, analysing their roles in society. They will explore the relationship between social change and religious beliefs, and examine various religious organisations such as cults, sects, and New Age movements. Students will also consider the significance of religion in the contemporary world, focusing on secularisation and globalisation.</p>	<p>Sociological Theory & Methods (2 lessons per week)</p> <p>Students will learn major sociological theories, comparing and critiquing different perspectives such as consensus and conflict theories. They will understand the concepts of modernity and post-modernity, and explore the nature of science in relation to sociology. Students will examine the relationship between theory and methods, and engage in debates about subjectivity, objectivity, and value freedom.</p>	<p>Revision and Exam Preparation (1 lesson per week)</p> <p>Students will engage in focused revision and exam preparation, reviewing key topics and practicing exam techniques to ensure they are well-prepared for their final assessments.</p>