

Sociology Curriculum Overview - Year 13

	Unit	Details
Autumn One	Beliefs in Society	<p>We begin by defining what religion is and introduce the types of religious organisations including sects, cults and new religious movements. We then move on to look at sociological theories of religion; functionalism, feminism and Marxism. These theories all see religion as a conservative force. We follow this with ideas of religion as a force for social change. We discuss whether secularisation has occurred, or whether rather, new forms of religion are emerging. We also look at religion in a global context, including fundamentalism. We then analyse religion in a postmodern society, and analyse religiosity amongst different social groups. We finish by looking at arguments around whether ideology and science are belief systems.</p>
Autumn Two		
Spring One	Crime and Deviance	<p>What is a deviant / criminal? How are people and acts labelled as such? What part does the media have to play in this process? How might crime be functional and why might some individuals feel strain to commit crime? According to Marxism, why does crime exist and why are some social groups more represented in crime statistics? How do right and left realists explain crime and what do they think the solutions are? Why do crime statistics seem to imply that women rarely commit crime and why are men over-represented? What impact does ethnicity have on rates of offending and victimisation? What impact has globalisation had on new crimes such as green crime and human rights and state crime?</p>
Spring Two		
Summer One	Theory and Methods & Final exams	<p>We revisit research methods from Year 12 and gain a deeper understanding as to whether sociology is a science. Should sociologists be objective or subjective? We will develop our understanding of key theories in Sociology; Functionalism, Marxism, Feminism, Social Action, modernity and postmodernity. We finish the course looking at the link between sociology and social policy.</p>
Summer Two		