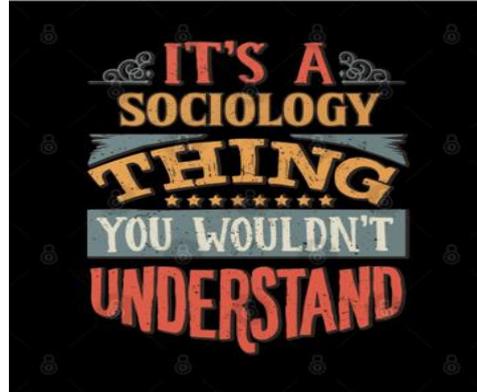
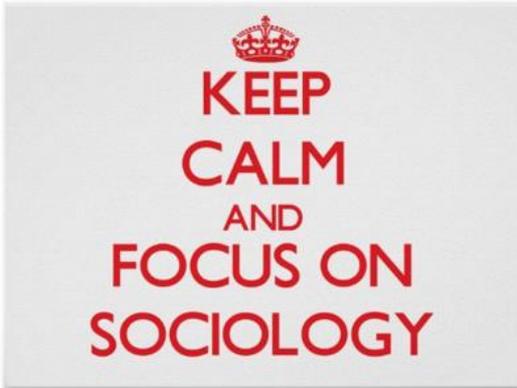


A-Level Sociology

The study of people, their behaviour and the society we live in.



This is a two-year course. You will complete three exams at the end of Year 13. Paper 1 (Socialisation, Culture and Identity) & Paper 2 (Understanding Social Inequalities) are covered in Year 12. Paper 3 (Debates in Contemporary Society) is covered in Year 13. This booklet will give you an insight into the different topics you will cover over the next two years. Please complete and bring with you in September. Any questions please feel free to email me.

Enjoy studying and researching! Miss Hall 😊

Name.....

Page number:

2. What is Sociology?
3. Main sociological theories
5. Cultures around the world
6. Socialisation and identity
7. Youth subcultures
8. Social inequalities in society
9. What is globalisation and the digital world?
11. Crime and deviance
13. Reading/documentary list

What is sociology?

Watch the following video clip:

What is Sociology? <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YnCJU6PaCio>

Make notes on what you understand about Sociology. Find the definitions for the following key sociological terms:

Primary socialisation	
Secondary socialisation	
Norms	
Values	
Beliefs	
Culture	
Social class	
Gender	
Ethnicity	

Cultures around the world

In sociology we will study different types of cultures. These are:

Global culture

High culture

Popular culture

Consumer culture

Can you research and give a definition for each?

How do cultures vary across the world? Choose a different culture to British culture and compare the two. Complete the table below with the information you find on each culture?

British culture	Another culture:
Food: fish and chips	Food:
Music: pop music	Music:
Language: English	Language:
Dress:	Dress
Main religion:	Main religion
Typical mannerisms:	Typical mannerisms:
Sports/activities:	Sports/activities:

Research into what a subculture is. Give examples:

-
-
-

How are we socialised?

Sociologists believe there are lots of key groups (institutions) that socialise us throughout our lives and then keep us under control. Mind map as many as you can think of:



What makes up our identity?

Identity is how we see ourselves and how others see us. Mind map as many factors that you think can influence your identity:



Why might your identity change over time?

Youth subcultures

In your paper 1, you will study how and why subcultures and gangs are formed amongst youths in society today.

Give three reasons why you think someone may join a subculture/gang?

1)

2)

3)

Who do you think is more likely to join a subculture/gang? Why?

Watch the following video on youth subcultures:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XVh-ganGTLY>

Can you explain what each of these subcultures believed, describe how they dressed and why they formed:

Skinheads	
Punks	
Mods	
Teddy boys	

Social inequality

Different sociologists believe we have inequality in society for different reasons. The four factors we look at are:

- Social class inequality
- Age inequality
- Gender inequality
- Ethnicity inequality

Research into these factors. Mind map different ways in which these factors may cause someone to be treated unequally in society today:



Can you give a reason as to why someone might say inequality is a good thing?

Can you give a reason why someone might say inequality is a bad thing?

Globalisation and the Digital World



Sociologists say that globalisation is an ongoing process that makes the world more connected. Through things such as the development of internet and the ability to now cross borders much easier, it has made changes in the economic, cultural, social, and political spheres of societies.

Can you list any brands that are global across the world? E.g. Coca Cola

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

Research into the positive and negative effects of globalisation.

Why might globalisation be seen as a positive thing across the world?

Why might globalisation be seen as a negative thing for some areas of the world?

How might globalisation cause exploitation across the world? Can you give three examples?

Globalisation and the Digital World

Digital communication is becoming increasingly more popular. Many of us use digital communication and forms of social networking every day. Mind map as many forms of digital communication that you can think of e.g. Facebook



Why might social networking and digital communication have a positive and negative impact on our lives? Complete the table below:

	Positive impact	Negative impact
On relationships		
On creating an identity		
On social inequality		

Crime and Deviance

Who do you think commits the most crime in society? Why?

What causes someone to commit a crime? Research into this and mind map as many reasons as possible. Can you make links to key sociological theories also? E.g. what do Marxists say the reasons are as to why people might commit crime? What might a feminist say?



Research into criminal Myra Hindley. Why was she known as the 'most hated woman in Britain'? What crimes did she commit and why was this so shocking at the time? <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NQ8eKB5fJRk>

Crime and Deviance



Research into the death of Stephen Lawrence. Who was he? Why was this death so shocking? What did it tell us about the criminal justice system? How did it change the way the criminal justice system worked? <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CYLhPISYp2s>

How can crime be prevented? Give three ways in which you think this could happen.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

Now research into crime prevention strategies. Make a list of strategies that different governments/theories believe could help prevent crime and explain why they may be seen as successful strategies.

-
-
-
-
-
-

Documentaries, films and interesting TV programmes:

Black Mirror

This is a tricky one to explain. Each episode is completely different. It analyses society and the impact of existing or potential technologies in creepy ways. It raises a host of sociological questions and some say it offers a scary insight into society's future. A good episode to start is *Nosedive (Series 3, Episode 1)*.

Girls Incarcerated

Exactly what the title infers; a documentary series following young women in prison in America. Perfect for *Gender and Crime*.

I, Daniel Blake

This is an excellent film which shows the inequality between social classes and how people who are disadvantaged may suffer in society. Excellent links to social classes, the underclass, social inequality, poverty and work.

Love, Simon

Excellent links to sexuality and identity and gender equality. Also shows how digital communication can be used to help someone shape their identity in society today and build relationships.

Wonder

A film that looks at a young boy with facial disfigurements trying to live a normal life in an American school. It is a film that will get you to consider identity, disability and equality. Very useful for disability and identity and links to social inequality.

Stacey Dooley investigates: Locked up with Lifers

Stacey Dooley looks into a women's prison in America and what crimes these women have committed to be imprisoned for the rest of their lives. An interesting watch and very fitting for *Gender and Crime*.

The Great British School Swap

Set in Birmingham where children from two very different schools swap places. Shows the cultural divide in society and how norms and values differ between different social groups in society. A must watch!

Poor kids: Life on the Breadline

You can get this on YouTube. Excellent documentary that shows what life is like for the 3.5 million children currently living in poverty in the UK. Very fitting for social inequality- particularly for the age topic.

Books and studies for Paper 1 (feel free to research any of these!)

Culture:

Mead (1935) Comparing tribal cultures

Bourdieu (1984) Cultural capital

McLuhan (1984) Global village

Nayak (2003) White wannabes

Socialisation and social control:

Parsons (1955) The role of the family in primary socialisation

Oakley (1981) Gender role socialisation in the family

Lees (1983, 1997) Peer pressure and teenage girls

Bowles and Gintis (1976) Schooling and the hidden curriculum

Mulvey (1975) The 'male gaze'

Young (2007) The 'bulimic society'

Modood (1997) The importance of religion to young Asians

Waddington (1999) 'Canteen culture'

Identity:

Ghumann (1999) Asian identity and family

Gilroy (1993) The 'Black Atlantic' identity

Francis & Archer (2005) British Chinese families

Back (1996) Neighbourhood nationalism

Hewitt (2005) White British identity

Anderson (1983) 'Nation' as an 'imagined community'

Kumar (2003) English identity

Oakley (1981) Gender role socialisation in the family

Mac an Ghail (1984) Macho lads

Jackson (2006) Lads and ladettes

Mackintosh & Moonie (2004) Invisibility and social closure in the upper class.

Fox (2004) The English class system

McIntosh (1996) The homosexual role

Plummer (1996) The homosexual career

Postman (1982) The disappearance of childhood

Hockey & James (1993) The infantilisation of the elderly

Shakespeare (1996) Disability and identity

Murugami (2009) Disability and identity

Nayak (2003) White wannabes (hybridity)

Youth subcultures- How and why they are formed:

Parsons (1942) Youth as a transitional stage

Eisenstadt (1956) Youth as integration and as a safety valve

Hall & Jefferson (1976) CCCS studies on spectacular youth subcultures and youth as resistance

McRobbie & Garber (1976) Bedroom culture & girl subcultures
Thornton (1995) Subcultural capital
Maffesoli (1996) Neo-tribes
Clarke (1976) Skinheads & resistance
Hebdige (1979) Punks and bricolage
McRobbie (1994) 'Ragga girls'
Reddington (2003) Female punks
Hollands (1995) Males & females in Newcastle
Hebdige (1976) Rastafarians
Johal (1998) Hyperethnicity
Cashmore (1997) Rap and hybridity
Vale & Juno (1989) Modern primitives

Why young people participate in youth subcultures:

Hall & Jefferson (1976) CCCS studies on spectacular youth subcultures and youth as resistance
Muncie (1999) Moral panics about girl gangs
Lea and Young (1993) Intra-racial crime
Cohen (1955) Status frustration
Miller (1958) Focal concerns
Murray (1984) The underclass and criminality
Lea and Young (1993) Relative deprivation, marginalization, subculture
Cicourel (1968) Police and the negotiation of justice
Decker & Van Winkle (1996) The 'pull' of gangs.
Harding (2014) Gangs as a game of high stakes (street casino)
Willis (1972) Anti-school subcultures
McDonald & Marsh (2005) Anti-school subcultures on Teeside
Bachelor (2000) Girl gangs
Archer & Yamashita (2003) Hyperheterosexuality & anti school subcultures
Blackman (1998) New Wave girls
Nightingale (1993) Black males and the paradox of inclusion
Alexander (1996) The Art of being black, and (2000) The Asian Gang
Mac an Ghail (1998) Young, gifted and black
Sewell (1997) Black males in school
Strand & Winston (2008) Differing responses to education within ethnic subcultures.
Cohen (1973) Folk devils & moral panics
Fawbert (2008) Hoodies as a moral panic

Sociology Review Magazine: This is an excellent source of concise, up to date sociological research.

Podcasts:

The Sociology Show, OCR Sociology