

SOCIOLOGY

**BE IN THE FIRST GROUP OF ONLY BC STUDENTS TO STUDY THIS SUBJECT
AT GCSE! YOU ARE THE FUTURE!**



EVER WONDER WHY?...

- **WHY DO WE HAVE SUCH A GAP BETWEEN RICH AND POOR PEOPLE?**
- **WHY DOES RACISM EXIST?**
- **WHY DO SOME PEOPLE HAVE MORE POWER THAN OTHERS?**
- **WHY IS FAMILY SO IMPORTANT?**
- **WHY DOES CRIME EXIST?**
- **WHY IS EDUCATION SO IMPORTANT?**

SOCIOLOGY CAN HELP TO EXPLAIN SOME OF THIS...

TO UNDERSTAND WHY, WE ALSO NEED TO UNDERSTAND HOW...

IN GCSE SOCIOLOGY WE LOOK AT HOW THE SOCIETY WE LIVE IN IS STRUCTURED.

WE LOOK AT DIFFERENT IDEAS ABOUT THE WAY IT SHOULD WORK

WE LOOK AT HOW YOUR SOCIAL CLASS, ETHNICITY AND GENDER CAN AFFECT YOUR EXPERIENCES IN SOCIETY. FOR EXAMPLE:

IN THE FAMILY

IN EDUCATION

IN CRIME/THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

WEALTH/POWER

GENDER



**Can boys play
With dolls?**



**Should girls be pretty and
stay quiet?**



Can girls be mechanics?



Can boys wear make up?

CLASS



WHAT DOES LOWER
CLASS/WORKING
CLASS/MIDDLE
CLASS/UPPER CLASS
MEAN?



Is it possible to change from working class to middle class or upper class?



ETHNICITY



If a black girl is more likely to have A' Levels than a white girl then why?...



Why is the black man more likely than the white man to be seen as a criminal?



IS THERE A TYPICAL BRITISH FAMILY TODAY?

WHY ARE THERE
DIFFERENT TYPES
OF FAMILIES?



Does living in a
family benefit men
more than women?



WHAT ABOUT TEENAGE MUMS?



WHY DO SOME PUPILS DO BETTER AT SCHOOL THAN OTHERS?



- What role do teachers play?
- Is racism/sexism a problem?
- Does being poor affect your education?
- Does it matter what is taught at school?

CRIME & DEVIANCE

Who is a typical Criminal?

Gender?

Age?

Ethnicity?



Social Class? Wealth?

Family structure/background?

Clothing?

Where do they live? E.g. an Urban or Rural area?

Task:

Build up a picture of a typical criminal.

Be stereotypical, be honest about what this stereotype looks like.

CRIME & DEVIANCE

Who is the typical criminal?

1. First of all, they are a **HE**
 - Statistics from 2014 show that less women (88,441) than men (373,686) re-offend. (www.gov.uk: Women and the criminal justice system statistics 2015)
 - For those that do offend, sentencing rates are very different with shorter lengths of time for women than men. For example, women receiving between 4 and 10 years was 243 compared with men 6,662. This is highly disproportionate but there is also a difference between the types of crime different genders commit. Men are more likely than men to commit, be arrested and sentenced for violent crimes and sexual assaults than women. (www.gov.uk: Women and the criminal justice system statistics 2015)
2. **He is young**
 - Young people are more likely to take risks (adolescence) that may lead to criminal acts
 - Young people are more likely to be the victims of crime
3. **He is a young, BAME man who is more likely to be poor and live in an urban area**
 - BAME means Black And Minority Ethnic (not white)

According to Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System 2014 (www.gov.uk):

 - In general, Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups appear to be over-represented at most stages
 - The risk of being a victim of crime was significantly higher for BAME groups, compared with the White ethnic group
 - In 2013/14, compared with the White ethnic group, stops and searches were more likely to be carried out on the Black (four and a half times more likely), Mixed (twice as likely) and Asian (one and a half as likely) ethnic groups
 - Relative to the population, the rates of prosecution and sentencing for the Black ethnic group were three times higher than for the White group, while for the mixed group they were twice as high, mirroring arrests. (A similar pattern could be seen for custodial remand during Crown Court trials.)

The list goes on. Our task as Sociologists and Criminologists is to understand why. Is racism a problem?

We look at how society is structured. For example, why and how do some people have more (wealth, opportunities etc.) than others, is this linked to crime? Who has power, can this lead to the disadvantage of others? Can this power be abused? How does this link to crime?

What labels and assumptions do people have and make? How does this affect patterns of crime such as stop and search, prison rates and sentencing?

Do rich white women also commit crimes? Where are they in the key statistics? Why aren't they as visible?

Task:

Compare your stereotypical criminal to the facts.

How similar/dissimilar are they?

Try to think of some explanations for this? Why? How?

INEQUALITY - RACISM AND THE EFFECTS OF IT

UK ARTIST DAVE DESCRIBES HIS OWN EXPERIENCES AND UNDERSTANDING OF BEING BLACK IN THE UK. HE IS CLEAR THAT DIFFERENT BLACK PEOPLE MAY SEE THINGS DIFFERENTLY BUT THERE ARE LOTS OF THINGS THAT HE SAYS THAT HAVE A LOT OF SUPPORT BECAUSE THEY HELP EXPLAIN RACISM IN SOME WAY AND HIGHLIGHT WHAT IT IS LIKE TO SUFFER RACISM AND SOCIAL INEQUALITY IN TODAY'S SOCIETY.

<https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=dave+black+brits+performance&adlt=strict&view=detail&mid=B9F2C42CA5F1C0BF80E8B9F2C42CA5F1C0BF80E8&&form=VRDGAR&ru=%2FVIDEOS%2FSEARCH%3FQ%3DDAVE%2520BLACK%2520BRITS%2520PERFORMANCE%26QS%3DN%26FORM%3DQBVR%26SP%3D-1%26PQ%3DDAVE%2520BLACK%2520BRITS%2520PERFORMANCE%26SC%3D1-28%26SK%3D%26CID%3D17B94F9507C44BC6A44C583059EC0F77>



TASKS :

- 1. IDENTIFY TWO EXAMPLES OF RACISM AND/OR THE EFFECTS OF THIS FROM DAVE'S SONG**
- 2. IS IT IMPORTANT TO LEARN ABOUT HISTORY TO UNDERSTAND RACISM TODAY? EXPLAIN**

“ The least racist is still racist”

“Equality is a right, it doesn't deserve credit”

GRENFELL TOWER

THE RESIDENTS OF THE TOWER WERE PREDOMINANTLY PEOPLE ON LOW INCOMES, LIVING IN HOUSING COUNCIL HOUSING AND FROM ETHNIC MINORITIES. THE TOWER SAT IN ONE OF THE RICHEST AREAS OF LONDON AND THE WORLD. THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON & CHELSEA.

WATCH THIS: [HTTPS://WWW.YOUTUBE.COM/WATCH?V=ZTUAMRCHCZQ](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZTUAMRCHCZQ)

WHAT DOES THIS TELL US ABOUT SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND WHY COULD THIS BE A INTERESTING CASE STUDY FOR SOCIOLOGISTS?

DO YOU THINK THE CLADDING ON THE OUTSIDE THAT CAUGHT FIRE WOULD BE THERE IF IT WAS LIVED IN BY RICH PEOPLE?

The official death toll for the Grenfell Tower is 79 people



KEY INFO...

- 100% EXAM, NO COURSEWORK
- THERE ARE 2 EXAMS, BOTH ARE 1 HOUR 45 MINUTES
- YOU MUST BE 'SECURE' IN ENGLISH AND MATHS
- YOU WILL WRITE ESSAYS
- THERE IS LOTS OF OPPORTUNITY FOR DISCUSSION
- IT'S HARD WORK BUT FUN!
- IF YOU WANT TO UNDERSTAND MORE ABOUT THE WAY SOCIETY WORKS, THIS IS THE SUBJECT FOR YOU!

WHAT IS STUDYING SOCIOLOGY LIKE?

“YOU LEARN ABOUT CRIME AND DEVIANCE (MY FAVOURITE PART SO FAR) WHICH INVOLVES REASONS WHY PEOPLE COMMIT CRIME, DIFFERENT TYPES OF CRIME AND HOW IT’S MEASURED/RECORDED. YOU ALSO LEARN ABOUT EDUCATION AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, FOR EXAMPLE, WHAT TYPES OF PEOPLE ARE MORE LIKELY TO DO WELL IN SCHOOL AND WHO IS MORE LIKELY TO FAIL, BUT MORE IMPORTANTLY, WHY THIS HAPPENS. IS THE EDUCATION SYSTEM FAIR? I LIKE HOW MUCH SOCIOLOGY MAKES YOU THINK AND REALISE DIFFERENT THINGS. IT’S INTERESTING BECAUSE IT GIVES YOU AN EXPLANATION TO WHY THINGS HAPPEN AND DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES OF WHY IT MIGHT HAPPEN. IF I COULD HAVE BEEN TOLD SOMETHING BEFORE I CHOSE THE SUBJECT, IT WOULD BE THAT IT’S QUITE A LOT OF WORK, BUT IT IS NOT TOO DIFFICULT AND THE TEACHER (MISS MARRIOTT) IS ALWAYS THERE TO HELP”

SHANNON

“IN SOCIOLOGY, WE LEARN ABOUT DIFFERENT ISSUES IN SOCIETY FOR EXAMPLE RACISM, SEXISM, AND CLASSISM AND SEE WHAT ROLE THEY PLAY IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM, CRIMINAL SYSTEM, AND WIDER SOCIETY. MY FAVOURITE THING ABOUT THE SUBJECT IS THAT IT IS APPLICABLE TO THE REAL WORLD AND THAT YOU GET TO FORM YOUR OWN VIEWS ON CERTAIN ISSUES. SOCIOLOGY WILL HELP ME WITH MY FUTURE DEGREE OF SOCIAL WORK AS SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES ARE A BIG PART OF THE COURSE”

ESTERA

HOW WILL SOCIOLOGY HELP MY CAREER?

SOCIOLOGY IS HELPFUL FOR A CAREER IN:

- LAW
- JOURNALISM
- SOCIAL WORK
- CHILDCARE
- YOUTH AND COMMUNITY WORK
- HEALTH CARE
- TRAVEL AND TOURISM



CAREERS WHERE SOCIOLOGY IS RELEVANT...

COUNSELLING, COMMUNITY WORK, NURSING, MEDICINE, PHYSIOTHERAPY, PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, SALES MARKETING, OCCUPATIONAL ADMINISTRATION, SALES MARKETING, OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, SOCIAL RESEARCH, ADVERTISING, JOURNALISM, POLICE FORCE, TEACHING, MARKET RESEARCH, OPINION POLLING, LEGAL WORK, WELFARE WORK, INFORMATION MANAGEMENT, MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY, STATISTICAL RESEARCH, MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY, STATISTICAL RESEARCH, PUBLIC RELATIONS, TOURISM, PRISON WORK, CIVIL SERVICE, POLICY MAKING, TOWN PLANNING, CRIMINOLOGY,