

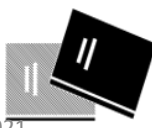






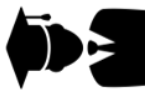
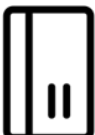

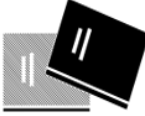

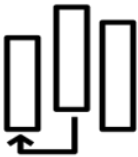
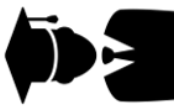






WHAT DOES INDEPENDENT STUDY LOOK LIKE IN SOCIOLOGY?

AFTER THE LESSON LESSON – 30 MINS	REVIEW YOUR NOTES <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Highlight key terms and thinkers.• Identify the main points of the lesson.• Identify any evaluation points 	CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify the terms you can't define.• Identify concepts you don't know. 	CHECK YOUR TEXTBOOK <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use your textbook and the website to look at what you don't get to see if that clarifies it. 	ADD TO YOUR KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Don't have to complete it all, just elements covered in the lesson that day. 	POST IT NOTE REMINDERS <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make a note of the parts you are not sure on to remind you to ask your teacher in the next lesson. 		
AFTER THE LEARNING PHASE – 60 MINS	REVIEW YOUR NOTES <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compare to the spec to see if you have any gaps in your notes. 	FILL IN ANY GAPS YOU HAVE. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use your textbook and the website to fill in any gaps that you have in your notes. 	ADD TO YOUR KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make sure that your knowledge organiser is completed. 	CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Complete the quiz & consolidation activity in the ISB's to check your understanding of the topic 	ASK FOR HELP <ul style="list-style-type: none">• See your teacher for help with anything you are not sure on or don't understand. 	SUMMARISE THE PHASE <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summarise the topic on to a trigger sheet. E.g. Flash Card, Cornell sheet, Spiderweb 	
AT THE END OF THE UNIT – 90 MINS	REVIEW YOUR NOTES <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compare to the spec to see if you have any gaps in your notes. 	FILL IN ANY GAPS YOU HAVE. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fill in any gaps you have in your ISB.• Fill in any gaps in your notes. 	APPLY TO AN EXAM QUESTION <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plan out the exam style questions in your ISB. Put in as much detail as you can.• Complete chain of reasoning conversations 	PRIORITISE THE PHASES <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use your prioritisation matrix to organise the topics according to your level of confidence in each learning phase. 	ASK FOR HELP <ul style="list-style-type: none">• See your teacher for help with anything you are not sure on or don't understand. 		
OTHER TIPS	 SENECA Complete an hour of Seneca each week focusing on the topics you struggle with most.		 Keep going back to topics, redo activities and KO's to see what you can remember		 Make links and cross reference between topics. Sociology is not linear		 Be aware of what is happening in the world

How to use this booklet:

Each section of this booklet contains:

- **Topic overview sheet**
 - What you need to know
 - Key Terms
 - Key Thinkers
 - Links to Resources
- **Knowledge Organiser**
 - Completed to help ensure notes are full.
- **Notes Prioritisation and Check**
 - Key questions to use to check your notes are complete and to prioritise your knowledge.
- **Quick Question Quiz**
 - 10 questions to check your understanding
- **Consolidation Activity**
 - To bring together your learning and ensure your understanding.





When completing the booklet you will need 3 different colours.






- ☐ Completed without any notes
- ☐ Completed with notes
- ☐ Asked for help from Teacher

You must complete the Notes and Quick Question task. The Consolidation activity is there as an extension.

This will help you to see where there are gaps in your knowledge and areas that you need to focus on for your study.

Topic	Date Checked	Note Taking Prioritisation	Quick Questions	Consolidation Task	4 and 6 Markers	10 Marker with Item	30 Marker	Targets	Feedback
Introduction Sociology								Complete this section More detail required Use different colours Check the indicated parts See me for help	
Functionalism								Complete this section More detail required Use different colours Check the indicated parts See me for help	
Marxism								Complete this section More detail required Use different colours Check the indicated parts See me for help	
Feminisms								Complete this section More detail required Use different colours Check the indicated parts See me for help	
Interactionism								Complete this section More detail required Use different colours Check the indicated parts See me for help	
Postmodernism								Complete this section More detail required Use different colours Check the indicated parts See me for help	

	Section Complete
	Check this task
	Task Incomplete – Please finish
	Task not started – Please complete

	ISB is up to date and complete well.
	ISB is mostly complete which a few tasks to check
	ISB is generally complete with some tasks incomplete
	A number of tasks are incomplete or not started
	Far too much is incomplete or not started.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- ☐ Key terminology in sociology.
- ☐ What the study of sociology entails.
- ☐ The social groups sociologists are interested in.
- ☐ Outline the main sociological perspectives and thinkers.

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Sociology
- Social Sciences
- Social Issues
- Norms
- Values
- Socialisation
- Class
- Age
- Ethnicity
- Gender
- Disability
- Sexuality
- Sociological Imagination
- Functionalism
- Marxism
- Feminisms
- Interactionism
- Postmodernism

KEY THINKERS

- Comte
- Durkheim
- Marx
- Weber
- Oakley
- Firestone

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend Book 1: 5 - 12
- Browne Book 1: 3 – 22
- Browne Book 2: 367- 370
- Hodder Book 1: 2 - 7

**WEBSITES****Revise Sociology****Sociology Support****VIDEO CLIPS****Crash course Sociology****1-2-1 Tutoring****Scott Muller**

are a group of
focus on society and
as well as how the
that society function
y include sociology,
politics.

are the structures
influence how
ured and manage.
mily, Media,
the Government.

Imagination means the
s socially and how
influence each
sociological
erson must be able to
e situation and think
e point of view.

goals that society
d be aiming for in
sidered a success.

written rules of
a society. The rules
ference between
as well as rude and

ans the process of
ms and values of
ens in 2 stages:
tion occurs n the
n the primary care

alises n reinforces
ation through social
as education and

Definition of Sociology.

The systematic study of
society, the groups with
in and its institutions

Social Groups

C	Class
A	Age
D	Disability
G	Gender
E	Ethnicity
S	Sexuality



A Level Sociology 2021

Outline

Functionalism	Structural co that the insti to maintain s believe that Organic And
Marxism	A structural c society is in c believe that through vari knowledge.
Feminism	A set of struc society as a look at ways oppressed/c institutions a achieved.
Interactionism	A micro set o individual inf interactions Interactionis Ethnometho Symbolic inte
Postmodernism	A broad app diverse and people have they shape t needs.

Who is Auguste Comte

August Comte is the f
sociology its name a
the study of society.

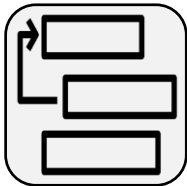
Independent Study Task 1



NOTE TAKING TASK

To ensure that your notes are complete and cover all the necessary content, you need to make sure that you are answering each of the questions below.

What is Sociology?	History of sociology	Sociological Interests
<p>Define the following terms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social Sciences• Sociology• Society• Social Institutions• Social Structures• Norms• Values• Sociological Imagination	Who is Augustus Comte and why is he important to sociology?	What is a social problem – give examples?
	What changes in society led to the development of sociology?	What is a sociological problem – give examples?
	How did Sociology develop as an academic discipline?	Why are sociologists interested in these topics?



PRIORITISATION

Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it	Need some help	Fairly confident	I got this!
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Independent Study Task 1



KNOWLEDGE CHECK QUESTIONS.

Complete the following questions firstly without your notes and then check using your notes.

Define and give an example of a social norm.

Who is August Comte?

What are the conflict perspectives?

What is meant by the term sociological perspective?

What is meant by socialisation?

What does CADGES stand for?

Define the term sociology.

What are the four main types of feminism?

Define and give an example of a social value.

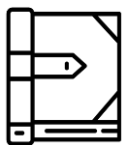
Define and give an example of a social institution.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- ☐ The key principals of functionalism
- ☐ The key thinkers associated with functionalism.
- ☐ The internal and external evaluation of functionalism

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Organic Analogy
- Structural Approach
- Consensus
- Social Order
- Socialisation
- Social Control
- Value Consensus
- Functions
- Manifest Function
- Latent Function
- Goal Attainment
- Adaption
- Integration
- Latency
- Social Change
- Status Quo
- Shared Culture

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend Book 2: 203 - 206
- Browne Book 2: 307 - 375
- Collins Book 2: 111 - 113
- Hodder Book 2: 9 - 12

**WEBSITES**

**Hectic Teacher's
Sociology Site**



Tutor2U



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CliffNotes

KEY THINKERS

- Durkheim
- Merton
- Parsons

**VIDEO CLIPS**

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Independent Study Task 1

Functionalism

A consensus theory is one which believes that the institutions of society are working together to maintain social cohesion and stability.

A structural theory is one which looks at how the social institutions influence the running of society and individuals' behaviours.

Value Consensus means that a majority of society agree with the goals that society sets to show success.

Anomie means a feeling of normlessness where a person doesn't know what it means to be normal within society.

What are Social Facts and who is the key thinker?

Durkheim
Social facts are things such as institutions, norms and values which exist external to the individual and constrain the individual.

Durkheim's Ideas of Society

1 Society shapes the individual
It is a top down theory where the institutions of society influence the behaviour of the individual.

2 Social solidarity socialisation and anomie. Social solidarity and cohesion is achieved and maintained through socialisation process and learning of norms and values. Without this society can fall into anomie (Normlessness)



Talcott Parsons

Society acts in a similar way to the human body through the way that social institutions interact in the same way as human organs.

Three similarities between society and biological organisms.

1 **System:** Society and humans are systems of interconnected and inter-dependent parts which function for the good of the whole.

2 **System needs:** Organisms like the human body have needs that need to be met and so does society. Social institutions have evolved to meet society's needs.

3 **Functions:** Just as the organs of the body function for the good of the whole so do social institutions, which have evolved functions which benefit society as a whole.

Two means of maintaining value consensus and social order

1 Formal Social Control – Official groups who enforce societies laws, such as CJS and the Police.

2 Informal Social Control – Other social groups such as family and peers who keep us in line through punishment and ostracization.

The Four Basic needs of society

G Goal Attainment (Political Function) – Societies set goals and decisions about how power and economic resources are allocated.

A Adaptation (Economic Function) – every society has to provide for the needs of its members in order of the society survive.

I Integration (Social Harmony) – specialist institutions develop to reduce conflict in society. For example education and media create sense of belonging.

L Latency: The unstated consequences of actions – there are 2 types of latency: Pattern Maintenance: Maintaining value consensus through socialisation and Tension Management. Opportunities to release tension in a safe way.

Internal Criticisms of Functionalism



Key Thinker
Robert K. Merton

Three Main Criticisms of Parson's Assumptions

1 **Indispensability** – not all social institutions are functionally indispensable and that there are functional alternatives. For example the family are not the only institution that can perform primary socialisation.

2 **Functional Unity** – Not all social institutions are a tightly linked as Parsons suggests. Some institutions are quite far removed from each other. For example the rules of banking and Education.

3 **Universal Functionalism** – Not all the institutions of society perform a positive function for society, instead for some people they are dysfunctional. For example domestic abuse makes the family dysfunctional for its members.

A Manifest Function is the intended function of a social institution.

An example of a manifest function is the rain dance performed by the Hopi Indians with the intention of making it rain.

A Latent Function is the unintended function of a social institution.

An example of a latent function is also shown by the Hopi Indians, the rain dance also helps to maintain social solidarity

Logical Criticisms

- The theory is teleological – a thing exists because of its function or effect.
- Contradictory – how can something be both functional and dysfunctional
- Unscientific – impossible to falsify or verify the theory.

Conflict Perspective

- Unable to explain conflict and change in society.
- It is a conservative ideology that tries to maintain the status quo.
- Legitimises the position of the powerful.

Action Perspective

- Wrong (1961) – Functionalism is deterministic
- Functionalism reifies society – treating it as a distinct 'thing'

Postmodern Perspective

- Unable to explain diversity and instability in society.
- Functionalism is outdated due to being a meta-narrative.

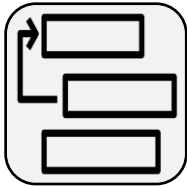
Independent Study Task 1



NOTE TAKING TASK

To ensure that your notes are complete and cover all the necessary content, you need to make sure that you are answering each of the questions below.

Durkheim	Parsons	Evaluation
What is meant by a consensus structural approach?	How does society mirror the human body?	What are Merton's three criticisms of Parsons?
How does society shape the individual according to Durkheim?	What are the four basic needs of society?	What are the logical criticisms of functionalism?
What is meant by Anomie?		How might conflict/critical theorists criticise functionalism?
What are social facts?	What are the ways that society maintains the value consensus and social order?	How would action theories and postmodernism criticise functionalism?



PRIORITISATION

Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it	Need some help	Fairly confident	I got this!
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WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

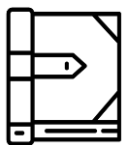
- ❑ The key principals of Marxism & Neo-Marxism
- ❑ The key thinkers associated with Marxism & Neo-Marxism
- ❑ The internal and external evaluation of Marxism & Neo-Marxism

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Superstructure
- Historical Materialism
- Social Class
- Economic Base
- Capitalism
- Class Consciousness
- Alienation
- Revolution
- Communism
- Exploitation
- Oppression
- Economic Determinism
- Ideology
- Reductionism
- Means of Production
- Relations of Production
- Humanistic Neo-Marxism
- Structural Neo-Marxism
- Hegemonic
- Counter-Hegemony
- Coercion
- Consent
- Economic determinism
- Dual Consciousness

KEY THINKERS

- Althusser
- Gramsci
- Marx
- Engels

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend Book 2: 209 - 214
- Browne Book 2: 375 - 382
- Collins Book 2: 114 - 117
- Hodder Book 2: 12 - 15

**WEBSITES**

Hectic Teacher's Sociology Site



Revise Sociology: Marxism



Tutor2U Sociology: Marxism



Revise Sociology: Neo Marxism



Tutor2U Sociology: Neo Marxism

**VIDEO CLIPS**

Tutor2U

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Audiopedia

a theory that
is in conflict
groups. In the case of
it is between social

the owners of the
n and the ruling

the workers who are
duction and are
bourgeoise.

the process whereby
to feel foreign to
her own **labor**.

usiness means the
ariat a led to
sion by the
al and that if they
become the

ges of society
ding to Marx

the communism
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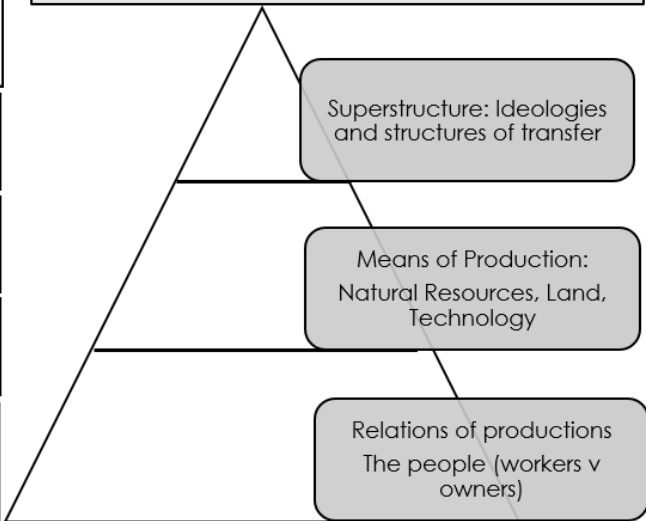
Landowners V

- Bourgeoisie V

rnment Owners

assless Society

Marxist Structure of a Capitalist society.



The features of Capitalist Society .


1	The proletariat are legally free and separated from the means of production
2	Competition between capitalists lead to the means of production becoming concentrated.
3	The proletariat do not receive the value of their goods that their labour produces, but only the cost of subsistence.


The features of Communist Society .

1	Collective ownership of the means of production and abolish of production for profit.
2	Stateless and Classless society -
3	Reclaiming control over the workers labour and products they create (end alienation)

Evaluation of Marxism

Over Simplified	<p>Marx focuses solely on class divisions within society, suggesting that inequality can be caused by class divisions independently of class structures. Feminists suggest that there is more inequality between genders than between classes.</p> <p>The two class system is also over simplistic – Marx suggested that there are 7 different classes in society.</p>
Economic Determinism	<p>Marx's whole system is based on economic factors, suggesting that economic factors are the sole cause of social change, from inequality to social change.</p> <p>Weber argues that Marxism completely ignores cultural ideas in social change – e.g. Calvinism's role in capitalism.</p>
Lack of Revolution	<p>The biggest criticism of Marxism is that the revolution Marx said would cause the development to a classless society has yet to occur and Marx was very vague on what that would eventually lead to this revolution.</p> <p>Marx also suggested that revolution would only occur in advanced capitalist societies and yet it has occurred in backward countries (Russia and Cuba) that were not Marxist revolutions.</p>
Out of date	<p>Capitalism has become less exploitative than it was in the industrial revolution. Keynesian Economics, government oversight of businesses and the welfare states.</p> <p>A number of social institutions have become more democratic from the bourgeoisie – e.g. the media have been taken over by the elite.</p>

Humanistic Neo-Marxism	
	Gramsci's concept of hegemony means the dominance in society of the ruling class ideology and the acceptance of and consent to by the rest society.
	Voluntarism means that the working class choose to accept the ruling class ideology.
Ruling Class dominance is maintained by....	
1	Coercion – the use of the army, police and other government agencies to force other classes to accept ruling class ideology.
2	Consent – uses ideas and values to persuade the other classes that ruling class ideology is legitimate.
Reasons why Ruling Class hegemony is never complete	
1	Ruling class are the minority – to maintain their rule they must create a power bloc (alliances) with other groups such as the middle class.
2	Dual consciousness – Working class can see through the dominant ideology to a certain extent. They are influenced by the bourgeoisie ideas but also by their material conditions.
	Organic Intellectuals are class conscious workers who organise themselves into a revolutionary political party who will help to create the counter hegemony

Structural Neo-Marxism	
	State Apparatus
1	Repressive State Apparatus: Armies of Men: Police, CJS, military. Coercion
2	Ideological State Apparatus: Media, education, family etc manipulation
3 Levels of Structural Determinism	
1	Economic Level – All activities which produce something to meet a need. Dominates capitalism.
2	Political Level – All forms of organisation including the RSA's which coerce workers into the false class consciousness.
3	Ideological Level – The ways people see themselves and the world. Including ISA's which socialise and manipulate people into FCC
	Relative Autonomy means partial autonomy from the economic level. This means that the political and ideological levels are more than a reflection of the economic level but there is in fact 2 way causality. Economic level dominates in capitalism but the political and ideological functions a indispensable as well.
Requirements for socialism to come about	
	Counter Hegemony created by the working class to over thrown the cultural hegemony of the ruling class.

Humanistic Neo-Marxism	Evaluation of Neo-Marxism
	Under - emphasizing the role of coercive political and economic forces in holding back the formation of a counter-hegemonic bloc – for example workers may be unable to form revolutionary vanguards because of the threat of state-violence.
Structural Neo-Marxism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replaces economic determinism is replaced by a more complex system. Discourages political activism by suggesting that individuals can do little to change society. Ignores examples of working class struggles changing society. Thompson – Althusser is elitist and suggests people follow communist party blindly.

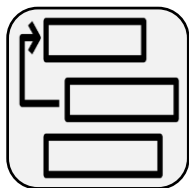
Independent Study Task 2



NOTE TAKING TASK

To ensure that your notes are complete and cover all the necessary content, you need to make sure that you are answering each of the questions below.

Overview	Marxism	Neo Marxism
What is meant by a structural conflict theory?	What is the superstructure?	How does Humanistic Neo Marxism differ from Traditional Marxism?
	What are the two elements of the economic base and what do they mean?	According to Gramsci how does the ruling class maintain their dominance?
What are the 5 stages of society according to Marx?	How do the ruling class maintain their power in capitalist society?	Why is ruling class hegemony never complete?
		What are the criticisms of hegemonic Neo-Marxism?
What are the features of a capitalist society?	What does Marx mean by a False Class consciousness?	How does structural Neo Marxism differ from traditional Marxism?
	What is needed to create a truly equal society?	What does Althusser mean by Structural Determinism?
What are the features of Communist society?	What are the criticisms of Marxism?	What are the criticisms of Structural Neo-Marxism?



PRIORITISATION

Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it	Need some help	Fairly confident	I got this!
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Independent Study Task 2



KNOWLEDGE CHECK QUESTIONS.

Complete the following questions firstly without your notes and then check using your notes.

What is meant by the term alienation?

What are the three successive forms of society?

Identify 2 criticisms of Marxism

What is meant by false consciousness?

What is historical materialism?

What is the superstructure?

In what two ways does Marxism differ from Functionalism?

What is the economic base?

Which two countries can be used as examples of having Marxist revolutions?

What terms does Marx use for the Ruling Class?

Independent Study Task 2



KNOWLEDGE CHECK QUESTIONS.

Complete the following questions firstly without your notes and then check using your notes.

What does Gramsci mean by hegemony?

What are the three levels of determinism?

Identify 2 ways in which neo Marxism differs from traditional Marxism.

What are the two types of state apparatus according to Althusser?

Give two criticisms of structural neo-Marxism.

What are organic intellectuals?

According to humanistic neo-Marxism what is required for socialism to occur?

What is meant by dual consciousness?

Give two criticisms of humanistic neo-Marxism.

Outline one of the ways that the ruling class dominance is maintained according to humanistic neo-Marxism.

Independent Study Task 2



CONSOLIDATION TASK

For each of the statements, determine if you agree or not with it (it is a forced choice) and explain why.

Statement	Agree / Disagree	Why
Capitalism is the root cause of social problems.		
Equality is only possible through revolution		
The working class are ignorant of their exploitation.		
Neo-Marxism improves on traditional Marxist theory.		
Marxism is too simplistic to be useful.		

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- ☐ The key principals feminism in general
- ☐ Outline the key principals of the main forms of feminism;
 - ☐ Liberal, Radical, Marxist and Intersectional
- ☐ The internal and external evaluation of the different types of feminism

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Feminisms
- Radical
- Liberal
- Marxist
- Intersectional
- Malestream
- Patriarchy
- Dual Burden
- Triple Shift
- Oppression
- Sex
- Gender
- Political Lesbianism
- Seperatism
- Conciousness-Raising
- Duel Systems

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend Book 2: 217 - 222
- Browne Book 2: 389 - 395
- Collins Book 2: 123 - 133
- Hodder Book 2: 16 - 18

**WEBSITES**

Hectic Teacher's
Sociology Site



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KEY THINKERS

- Althusser
- Gramsci
- Marx
- Engels

	Feminism in general means the belief in the social, economic, and political equality of the sexes.
	Malestream means viewing social phenomena mainstream and usual, from the point of view of the man, without regard to gender.
	Patriarchy means male dominance over women.
Three Waves of Feminism	
	Early 1900's Suffragettes striving for women's votes. Emmeline Pankhurst
2	1960's "Private made Political" – Gloria Steinem Binging women's issues into the public sphere such as abortion, contraception and domestic violence.
3	1990's #HeforShe, #Metoo Focus on issues such as gender representations in the media and sexual harassment.

6 Structures of Patriarchy - Walby	
1	The state: govt run by men so policies and laws tend to favour men's interests.
2	Violence: Men are able to use their physicality to intimidate women.
3	Domestic Labour: Women still complete the majority of domestic labour even though there is no reason for this.
4	Paid Work: Women earn less than men and they are overwhelmingly in low paid and part time work.
5	Sexuality: The difference in how men and women's sexuality is perceived. Women are Sluts, men are players.
6	Culture: portrayal of women in culture and the media is often in a sexual way or in a way that reinforces women's lower status.
General Features of Feminism	
1	There are inequalities between men and women based on power and status.
2	Inequalities create conflict between men and women.
3	Gender roles and inequalities are generally socially constructed.
4	The importance of the concept of patriarchy: A system of social structures and practices which men dominate, oppress and exploit women.

Type	Outline	Thinkers	Evaluation
Liberal Feminism	Believes that equality should be brought about through education and policy changes. They try to change the system from within.	Anne Oakley Sue Sharpe	Overly Optimistic about the amount of progress that has been made. Deals with the effects of patriarchy not the causes.
Radical Feminism	Believe equality can only be achieved through gender separation and political lesbianism. Change is brought about through protest and violence.	Germaine Greer	Gives other forms of feminism a bad reputation. In this theory gender equality is never full achieved.
Marxist Feminism	Believe that capitalism is the cause of women's oppression and that this oppression helps to reinforce capitalism. This is done in three ways: Women as reserve work force Creation of the next gen of workers. Cushioning Effect – Zaretsky	Michèle Bartlett	Revolution is required for equality and it hasn't happened yet. Patriarchy exists in non-capitalist societies. It is men not capitalism that benefit from women's oppression.
Intersectional Feminism	Believes that other feminisms create a false universality of women's oppression, based on the experiences of western, middle class white women. Different groups of women will experience oppression differently and each of these experiences needs to be	Judith Butler	Focuses on the minutia of oppression which lessens the impact and power in feminism as a whole.
Dual systems Feminism	Combines the ideas of the radical and Marxist feminists, and suggests that women are oppressed by two different systems: Capitalism and Patriarchy	Heidi Hartman Sylvia Walby	Patriarchy is not at system in the same way as capitalism instead it is a descriptive term for practices such as male violence and control of women's labour.

Independent Study Task 3



NOTE TAKING TASK

To ensure that your notes are complete and cover all the necessary content, you need to make sure that you are answering each of the questions below.

Overview	Types of Feminism	Evaluation
What do feminists mean by the following terms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patriarchy Malestream Sociology 	How do Liberal feminists believe patriarchy and gender inequality should be over come?	What are the criticisms of the liberal feminist view of patriarchy and society today?
When were the three waves of Feminism and what were their foci for equality?	What are the three requirements that need to be met in order for patriarchy to be overcome according to Radical Feminists?	What ways are the radical feminists criticised for their views?
	According to the Marxists feminists what is the cause of patriarchy and how should it be overcome?	What ways are the Marxists feminist criticised for their views?
What are the general features of feminist ideology?	Which two feminist theories are combined to form Dual systems feminism and how does this see oppression form being overcome?	What are the criticisms of dual systems feminism as a theory?
	What are the beliefs of intersectional feminism and how do they believe that patriarchy can be overcome?	Why are intersectional feminists criticised for being too small in their thinking?
What are the 6 structures of patriarchy according to Walby?		



PRIORITISATION

Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it	Need some help	Fairly confident	I got this!
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Independent Study Task 3



KNOWLEDGE CHECK QUESTIONS.

Complete the following questions firstly without your notes and then check using your notes.

What is meant by
malestream sociology?

What is the difference
between sex and gender?

What is meant by the term
patriarchy?

What is political
lesbianism?

Which form of feminism
suggests education and
legal reforms are
necessary for equality?

What is intersectional
feminism also known as?

Which two concepts do
dual systems feminists see
as interconnected in the
oppression of women?

According to radical
feminists how will equality
be achieved?

Name 3 ways in which the
oppression of women aids
capitalism.

Give two criticisms of
feminist views of society.

Independent Study Task 3

CONSOLIDATION:



Read through the extract and answer the questions that follow.

Reclaiming the F Word (2010)

Source: Haralambous and Holborn (2013)

In their book "Reclaiming the F Word" Catherine Redfern and Kirsten Aune (2010) Argue that while there has been some progress on the demands of the Second wave feminists from the 1970's, there is still much for the third wave to feminist to achieve before women are fully liberated. They suggest seven areas in which contemporary feminists need to campaign for improvements.

1. Liberated Bodies

In the poorer global South, over 500,00 women die each year in pregnancy and childbirth. The lack of health care provision in some places means that women are suffering from rising HIV. Furthermore, there is a very strong pressure on women to conform to beauty ideals promoted in the media.

2. Sexual Freedom and Choice

Cultural practices and inequalities in power continue to limit women's sexual freedom. Furthermore, sexual double standards in which female promiscuity is condemned much more than male promiscuity continue. They also believe that there continues to be significant discrimination against LGBTQ+ people.

3. An end to violence against women

Redfern and Aune provide ample evidence that violence against women continues to be commonplace. In the UK, Home Office estimates suggest that 21% of girls experience some form of sexual abuse as children, while 23% of adult women are sexually assaulted in their lifetime. About one in 20 women, according to the Home Office figures, are likely to be raped in the UK during their lives.

4. Equality at work and at home

While there have been gains for women in the workplace, women are still significantly disadvantaged both in the UK and elsewhere. They argue that women still experience a glass ceiling, finding it hard to be promoted to the top positions in any sphere. As evidence, they quote an example showing that only about one in 11 of the directors of the UK's top companies are women. There are also still significant differences in the amounts of unpaid housework and caring done by men and women.

5. Politics and Religion transformed.

Women are underrepresented in parliaments and in senior political positions in nearly all countries. As of October 2019, the global participation rate of **women** in national-level parliaments is 24.5%. In 2013, women accounted for 8% of all national leaders and 2% of all presidential posts. Redfern and Aune also highlight the lack of power women have in many religions.

6. Popular culture free from sexism

Redfern and Aune identify many ways in which popular culture can be seen as sexist: they report that in 2008, of the 64 band members in the indie chart top 30 only four were women. They discuss "the highlight sexist content of song lyrics" citing Robin Thicke's blurred lines as an extreme example of misogyny and sexualisation.

7. Feminism reclaimed (Redfern and Aune, 2010)

Redfern and Aune finally demand that feminism is reclaimed. They argue that using the "F-Word" (feminism) should no longer be taboo and any negative connotations it has taken on for young women should be challenged and rejected.

QUESTIONS

1. Which of the different types of feminism would be most closely aligned with each of Redfern and Aune's demands? Explain your answer.
2. Rank each of the demands in order of what you think is the most important / urgent to the least important / urgent and explain your reasoning.
3. Redfern and Aune's study was published in 2010, to what extent do you think the issues they have raised are still relevant today?

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

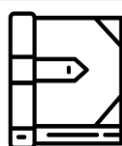
- ❑ The key principals Social Action Theory, Symbolic Interactionism, Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology
- ❑ The key thinkers associated with Social Action Theory, Symbolic Interactionism, Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology
- ❑ The internal and external evaluation of Social Action Theory, Symbolic Interactionism, Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Instrumental Action
- Value Rational Action
- Traditional Action
- Affectual Action
- Subjectivity
- Cause
- Meaning
- Micro approach
- Interaction
- Protestant Ethic
- Individualistic
- Verstehen
- Symbols
- Instinct
- Roles
- Labelling Theory
- Looking Glass Self
- Dramaturgical
- Impression Management
- Front Stage & Back Stage
- Role Distance
- Phenomenon
- Meaning
- Typification
- Common Sense
- Indexicality
- Reflexivity
- Intersubjective

KEY THINKERS

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| • Mead | • Husserl |
| • Blumer | • Schutz |
| • Thomas | • Berger & |
| • Cooley | Luckmann |
| • Lemert | • Garfinkle |
| • Goffman | • Parsons |
| • Reynolds | • Craib |
| • Weber | |

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend Book 2: 217 - 222
- Browne Book 2: 389 - 395
- Collins Book 2: 123 - 133
- Hodder Book 2: 16 - 18

**WEBSITES**

**Hectic
Teacher's
Sociology
Site**



**Revise
Sociology**



Tutor2U



**History
Learning Site**

**VIDEO CLIPS**

Tutor2U




**Esher
Sociology –
Pt1**



**Esher
Sociology –
Pt2**



Stephen Joel





5 Features of Social Action		Key Thinker		Max Weber	
1	Social structures are created by individuals. Not a separate entity above them.			Micro Approach means that the sociologists are looking at the individuals in society and how they shape the world around them	
2	Voluntarism, free will and choice of people to do things and form their own identities rather than being dictated by social institutions.				
3	Micro Approach, focus on individual or small groups rather than large scale trends.				
4	Behaviours is driven by beliefs, meanings and feelings people give to the situation they are in, or the way they see things.				
5	The use of interpretivist methodology in order to uncover the meanings and definitions individuals give to their behaviour.				

4 Types of Action	
1	Instrumental Rational Action: Social actors works out the most efficient way to achieve a goal. E.g. the most efficient way to make profit is to pay low wages.
2	Value Rational Action: Action towards a goal that seen as desirable for its own sake. E.G. Believing in God and completing rituals in order to reach salvation.
3	Traditional Action: Routine, customary or habitual actions that are done without thought or choice; more like "we have always don this"
4	Affectual Action: Action that expresses emotion. Weber saw this as important in religious and political movements with charismatic leaders who attract followers based on emotional appeal. E.g. weeping with grief or violence caused by anger.

Evaluation of Weber	
Alfred Schutz	Weber's view of action is to individualistic and doesn't explained shared nature of meanings. For example a student raising their hand in class, THEY mean they have a question or answer, but Weber doesn't explain how the teacher and other students also know what is meant by this gesture.
Application	It is difficult to apply these ideas as meaning can be misinterpreted or reinterpreted by different individuals. E.g. The Trobriand Islanders exchange gifts called 'Kula' with neighbouring islands. This could be seen as either a traditional action as it has been done for generations or it could be seen as an instrumental rational action because it cements
Verstehen	It is never possible to truly put yourself into the shoes of another person, therefore we cannot really know or understand their motives.

Summary of Social Action Theory	
Weber believed that in order to fully understand society you need to use a combination of both structural and action approaches.	
Example: The Protestant Work Ethic	
Structural cause: Protestant reformation, introduced an new belief system – Calvinism. This changed peoples worldview and therefore their behaviour.	
Subjective Meaning: work took on a religious meaning, glorifying God through labour and aestheticism. Making them the first modern capitalists.	

2 levels of sociological explanation	
1	Cause: explaining the structural factors that shape peoples behaviour.
2	Meaning: Understanding the subjective meanings that individuals attach to their actions.

Key Thinkers	
	G.H. Mead
	Herbert Blumer
	Charles Cooley
	Erving Goffman
Symbol Versus Instinct	
	Instinct means responding to stimulus in an automatic, pre-programmed way.
	Symbol means the words, objects, expressions and gestures that an individual attaches meaning to. For example: the shaking of a fist can mean many things.
	Interpretive Phase means the process between experiencing the stimulus and reacting to it, where the situation is interpreted in order to choose the appropriate response.

Taking on the role of the other	
Thinker: GH Mead	
	Taking on the role of others means putting oneself in the place of the other person and seeing ourselves as they see us.
	How do we take on the role of the other? Through the process of social interaction. Firstly as young children through imitative play where we start to see ourselves as our significant others see us. Then we start to see ourselves as the wider community do – Generalised Other
Key Principals of Symbolic Interactionism	
Thinker: Herbert Blumer	
1	Our actions are based on the meanings we give to the situations, events and people.
2	These meanings are based on the interactions we have experienced and are not fixed but are negotiable and fluid to some extent.
3	The meanings we give to situations are the result of interpretive procedures we use such as taking on the role of others.

Labelling Theory	
Definition of the situation	W I Thomas – the definition of something is its label therefore people label situations, events and people which can have real world consequences. For example a teacher labels a student as troublesome and will therefore act differently towards that student.
Looking Glass Self	Cooley – the way that we develop our self-concept. "I am not who I think I am. I am not who you think I am, I am who I think you think I am." Self Fulfilling Prophecy – we become what others see us as.
Career	Becker and Lemerl – the process of labelling, from identification, to the label being attached, acceptance or rejection of the label by the labelled, to the creation of a master status. Each stage has its own set of problems and issues.


Dramaturgical Model	
Thinker: Goffman	
Presentation of self	Front Stage Self – The act we put on for other people. The front stage is where we spend most of our lives. Back Stage – The private place where we can truly be ourselves and prepare to return to the front stage.
Impression Management	The use of language, gestures, body language and props to help us pass for the type of person that we want the audience to see. This process requires us to constantly read the audiences responses to us and adjust our performance accordingly.
Roles	There is a gap between who we really are and the roles we play - 'role distance'. Roles are loosely scripted by society so we have the freedom to choose how we play them.

Evaluation				
1	2	3	4	5
Ethnomethodology argues that although it is correct to focus on interactions, Symbolic Interactionism fails to explain who the actors create the meanings.	Not all action is meaningful, especially Weber's idea of traditional actions which may hold little meaning for the actor.	Fails to explain the origin of labels or the consistent patterns that we see in peoples behaviour.	It is more a loose group of descriptive concepts than an explanatory theory.	Dramaturgical analogy has its limitation as everyone plays both roles of actor and audience and interactions are often improvised and unrehearsed.

Independent Study Task 4

Phenomenology & Ethnomethodology

Phenomenology	
 <p>Edmund Husserl: The world only makes sense because we impose meaning and order on it. We construct mental categories to classify and file information that we experience through our senses. Therefore the world as we know it is a product of the individual mind.</p>	
 <p>Alfred Schutz: developed Husserl's ideas and applied it to the social world. He states that the categories and concepts we use to construct our mental categories are not unique to ourselves but we in fact share these with other people which is how we are able to live in community and social groups.</p>	
<p>Typifications means... The shared categories that that help us to organise the experiences and world around us. Typifications help to stabilise and clarify meanings by ensuring that we are all speaking the same language and agree on the meaning of things.</p>	
<p>Life World means... the stock of shared typifications or what many consider common sense knowledge. It includes common assumptions about the way things are and what certain situations mean.</p>	
<p>Recipe Knowledge means... the ability to interpret a situation, action or motivation without really thinking about it. For example we know that a red light means stop and this knowledge means that we are able to drive safely.</p>	
<p>Natural Attitude means... the belief that society is a real objective thing that exists outside of use. However Schutz suggests that this is a false belief as it merely demonstrates how people have the same shared meanings which allow us to cooperate and achieve mutual goals.</p>	
<p>EVALUATION: Berger and Luckman Agree that it is right to focus on the common sense knowledge they disagree with the idea that reality is an inter-subjective reality but instead that once the shared meanings have been created, society becomes an external reality that reflects back on us. For example Religion starts as a set of ideas but becomes powerful structures of society which can constrain us.</p>	

Ethnomethodology	
 <p>Harold Garfinkel – is interested in how social order is maintained. Unlike interactionists who are interested in the effects of the meanings; he is interested in how people construct the common sense knowledge and the rules and processes we use to produce the meanings in the first place.</p>	
<p>Social order is created from.... The members of society creating and applying common sense knowledge to their everyday lives.</p>	<p>Ethnomethodology studies.... The process of creating the meanings by which we make sense of the world and the rules and methods used to create the meanings.</p>
<p>Indexicality means.. Nothing has a fixed meaning; everything is dependent on context.</p>	<p>Reflexivity means the use of common sense knowledge to interpret everyday situations to construct a sense of meaning and order.</p>
Breaching Experiments	
<p>What are they</p> <p>Garfinkel got his students to either act as lodgers in their own home (overly polite, avoiding getting personal) or the haggled over the price of groceries at the checkout of a supermarket.</p>	<p>What is their purpose?</p> <p>Experiments which aim to disrupt peoples sense of order and challenge their reflexivity by undermining assumptions about a situation.</p>
	<p>What did Garfinkel conclude?</p> <p>By challenging the taken for granted assumptions he was able to show that the orderliness of everyday situations is not fixed but an accomplishment of those who took part. Social order is "participant produced"</p>
<p>EVALUATION: Carib Findings of the breaching experiments were trivial as Ethnomethodologists spend a lot of time uncovering "taken for granted rules" which are of no surprise to anyone. EM denies the existence of wider society suggesting instead that it is a "shared Fiction" but functionalists would argue that norms and values are not fiction but a social fact. Marxists would argue that the "shred common sense knowledge" is in fact the ruling class ideology and the order that it creates serves the interests of capitalism not the individual.</p>	

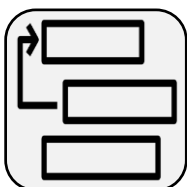
Independent Study Task 4



NOTE TAKING TASK

To ensure that your notes are complete and cover all the necessary content, you need to make sure that you are answering each of the questions below.

Social Action Theory	Symbolic Interactionism	Phenomenology & Ethnomethodology
What are the five features of social action theories?	What is the difference between a symbol and instinct?	How does Husserl suggest people make sense of the world around them?
What is meant by Verstehen?	What are the three features of Symbolic Interactionism according to Blumer?	How did Schultz develop Husserl's explanation?
	What does GH Mead mean by taking on the role of others?	What is meant by a Typifications and the life world?
What are the two levels of sociological explanation and how does this differ from structural approaches?	What is labelling theory according to WI Thomas and how does this impact behaviour?	What is ethnomethodology?
What are the four types of action which provide the meanings behind social behaviour?	What does Cooley mean by the looking glass self?	How is social order created and maintained according to Garfinkle and what is indexicality and reflexivity?
What are the criticisms of Social Action Theory?	What are the three parts of Goffman's Dramaturgical model?	Outline the breaching experiments carried out by Garfinkle and their findings?
	What are the criticisms of symbolic Interactionism?	What are the criticisms of phenomenology and Ethnomethodology?



PRIORITISATION

Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it	Need some help	Fairly confident	I got this!
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Independent Study Task 4



KNOWLEDGE CHECK QUESTIONS.

Complete the following questions firstly without your notes and then check using your notes.

Which sociologist is associated with the social action theory?

What is meant by the term Verstehen?

What are the 4 Interactionist theories?

What are the 4 types of action identified by Weber?

According to Mead, what is a symbol?

What are the two key concepts of dramaturgology?

Where does our concept of self come from according to Cooley?

What is meant by the term typifications?

What type of experiment did Garfinkle use to test for Indexicality?

What type of research methods would social action theorists utilise?

Independent Study Task 4



CONSOLIDATION TASK

Complete the Summary clock for Roles and Processes, Subcultures and Pupil Identities. You choose the section labels and fill in the appropriate information.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- ☐ The key principals Modernity, Late Modernity and Postmodernism
- ☐ The key thinkers associated with Modernity, Late Modernity and Postmodernism
- ☐ The evaluation of Modernity, Late Modernity and Postmodernism

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Modernity
- Postmodernism
- Globalisation
- Late-Modernity
- Meta- Narratives
- Flexible Accumulation
- Hyper-Reality
- Risk
- Enlightenment Project
- Ascribed Status
- Simulacra
- Reflexivity
- Individualism
- Disembedding

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend Book 2: 235 - 240
- Browne Book 2: 396 – 403
- Collins Book 2: 134 - 142
- Hodder Book 2: 21 - 24

**WEBSITES**

**Hectic Teacher's
Sociology Site**



Revise Sociology



Tutor2U

**VIDEO CLIPS**

Tutor2U: Modernity



Tutor2U: Postmodernism



Esner Sociology



Stephen Joel

KEY THINKERS

- Lash & Urry
- Beck
- Ohmae
- Foucault
- Lyotard
- Baudrillard
- Philo & Miller

4 Characteristics of a Modern Society.		Late Modernity		Postmodernism	
1	Nation State – The key political unit of modern society. A geographical area ruled by a powerful central state.	Giddens: Key Features of Late Modernity Disembedding – we no longer need face to face contact in order to interact. There is a break down of geographical borders thus making interaction more impersonal. Reflexivity – we are continually re-evaluating our ideas and theories, nothing is fixed or permanent and everything is up to challenge.		Postmodernism is characterised by instability and fragmentation within a global village where image and reality are indistinguishable. We are defined by what we consume. It is a completely new era of society and new theory	
2	Capitalism – Private ownership of the means of production and the use of wage labourers.				
3	Rationality – Science and technology are the dominate way of thinking. The move away from religious explanations.				
4	Individualism – greater personal freedom and the break from tradition and ascribed status. Although structural inequalities still remain.				
Globalisation means... the increased interconnectedness of people across national boundaries.		Ulrich Beck: Risk Society Manufactured Risk: The risks that we face today have been created by human activity rather than by nature. Individualisation: we are no longer governed by tradition in terms of how we act, instead we think for ourselves and reflect on the possible consequences of our actions. Risk Consciousness: we have become much more aware of risks to ourselves then we ever used to be and work to avoid and minimise them.		Meta Narrative means... the big picture, a singular truth which explains the world around us. Lyotard and language Games Knowledge is not about truth it is a but a way of seeing the world. This is preferable as it allows marginalised groups to be heard.	
4 Changes of Globalisation		Evaluation		Relativist Position means... All views are true for the people who hold them. No one has a monopoly on the truth. Baudrillard and Simulacra Society is no longer based on production of goods but on buying and selling of knowledge which bares no relation to reality. He calls the signs that stand for nothing Simulacra. He also talks about hyper-reality where there is a blurring of reality and image. For example reality TV which is partially scripted so bears no relation to actual reality.	
1	Technological Changes – New technologies have created a time-space compression but also created greater risk such as global warming.	Evaluation		Enlightenment Project	
2	Economic Changes – economic activity now takes place on a global scale and includes the electronic economy. Money never sleeps.				
3	Political Changes – globalisation has undermined the power of the nation state. We now live in a borderless world – Ohmae. TNC have more power than government.				
4	Changes in culture and identity – we live in a global culture created by mass media that has led to the westernisation of the world.				
		Best and Kellner		Postmodernism is a pessimistic about the entitlements project, suggesting that their view of objective knowledge is impossible and nothing can be done to change or improve society.	
		Philo and Miller		Weak theory as it explains how society is but fails to explain how they came about.	
		It ignores power and inequality		Overlooks the role of poverty in restricting opportunities.	
		Overlooks the role of poverty in restricting opportunities.		Wrong to assume people cannot differentiate between reality and image.	

Independent Study Task 5



NOTE TAKING TASK

To ensure that your notes are complete and cover all the necessary content, you need to make sure that you are answering each of the questions below.

Modernity	Late Modernity	Post Modernity
What are the four characteristics of Modern Society?	What are the two features of Late modern society according to Giddens?	What are the characteristics of a Postmodern society?
Why do sociologists not contest the view we are in a modern society?	In what ways has modernity continued in late modern society? And what has changed?	What does Baudrillard mean by hyper reality and Simulacra?
	What does Beck Mean by living in a Risk society and people becoming risk conscious?	What does Lyotard mean by language games?
What is globalisation and the four changes in society linked to it?	What are the arguments for and against society having moved to Late modern stage?	What is meant by the breakdown of metanarratives and holding a relativist position?
		What are the arguments for and against society having moved to a postmodern state?



PRIORITISATION

Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it	Need some help	Fairly confident	I got this!
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Independent Study Task 5



KNOWLEDGE CHECK QUESTIONS.

Complete the following questions firstly without your notes and then check using your notes.

What is meant by Simulacra?

Name three Postmodernist thinkers.

What are the 4 interrelated changes that have occurred to create globalised world?

What are the four elements of a modern state?

What is meant by hyper-reality?

How does Philo and Miller criticise postmodernism?

What does Beck mean by Risk society?

According to Giddens what are the two features of modernity?

What is meant by risk consciousness?

How does Hirst criticise theories of late modernity?

Independent Study Task 5

CONSOLIDATION TASK



Colour in the opinion web to show how far you agree with each of statements. Start in the middle and work outwards. The more of the web you colour in the more you agree. Remember to explain your points.

