

Year 13 Topics

In year 13 we teach the following topics over the course of the year. Each topic draws on prior learning from previous years and builds on understanding from the Year 12 programme of study. Each topic develops and deepens the Core knowledge that will underpin all areas of the curriculum at KS5 and onward into undergraduate courses.

Topic	Declarative Knowledge (To know....)	Key Tier 3 Vocabulary	Procedural Knowledge (To know how to....)
Beliefs in Society	Defining and measuring belief.	Substantive, exclusivist, functional, inclusivist, constructionist, attendance, affiliation, practice, <i>Brierley</i>	AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sociological theories, concepts and evidence • sociological research methods AO2: Apply sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods to a range of issues AO3: Analyse and evaluate sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • present arguments • make judgements • draw conclusions
	Functionalist view of the role of religion.	Biological analogy, value consensus, secondary socialisation, social integration, social solidarity, sacred, profane, totem, collective conscience, cognitive capacity, prevents anomie, conservative force, civil religion, vicarious religion, C.A.G.E, <i>Durkheim, Parsons, Malinowski, Bellah, Davie</i>	
	Marxist view of the role of religion.	Capitalism, bourgeoisie, proletariat, exploitation, ISA, ruling class ideology, false class consciousness, social construction, omnipotent, omnipresent, infallible, opium, dulls the pain of oppression, alienation, insidious form of mind control, justifies inequality, conservative force, C.A.G.E, <i>Marx, Althusser</i>	
	Feminist view of the role of religion.	Patriarchy, monotheistic, infallible, domination, inequality, oppression, conservative force, scripture, organisation, religious laws/customs, religiosity, liberal, radical, Marxist, Muslim feminist, differential socialisation, C.A.G.E, <i>El Sadawi, Malala Yousafzai</i>	
	Religion can be a force for social change.	Functionalist, Marxist, Feminist, conservative force, Protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism, predestination, ascetic lifestyle, dual character, resistance, protest, hegemony, Liberation Theology, fundamentalism, C.A.G.E, <i>Engels, Maduro, Gramsci, Weber, Billings</i>	

Ideology; science versus religion.	Ideology, theocratic stage, heresy, positivist stage, rationalism, objective, value free, disenchantment, Postmodernism, metanarrative, truth, facts, falsification, knowledge is cumulative, guesswork, testing, subjective, NOMA, relativist, fundamentalism, C.A.G.E, <i>Comte, Weber, Malinowski, Gellner, Bilton, Popper, Kuhn, Dawkins, Lynch, Hawking, Gould, Giddens</i>	
NRMs and NAMs, including fundamentalism.	Church, bureaucratic, conservative, open membership, intolerant, denomination, sect, radical, charismatic leader, cult, world rejecting, world accommodating, world affirming, marginality, theodicy of disprivilege, relative deprivation, secularisation, globalisation, postmodernism, social change, protest, resacrilisation, spiritual shopping, spiritually deprived, spiritual vacuum, second generation, sectarian cycle, C.A.G.E, literal interpretation, infallible, monopoly of truth, conservative, activism, project identities, resistant identities, western fundamentalism, third world fundamentalism, clash of civilisations, <i>Troeltsch, Niebuhr, Wallis, Weber, Barker, Stark & Bainbridge, Heelas, Glock & Stark, Bellah, Cohn, Bauman, Baudrillard, Wilson, Kendal project, Giddens, Bauman, Castells, Bruce, Huntingdon, Davie</i>	
Patterns in religiosity; class, age, gender and ethnicity.	Belief, practice, theodicy of disprivilege, NRMs, cult, sect, fundamentalism, NAMs, Functionalist, Marxist, Feminist, passive, obedient, socialisation, religious identity, cultural defence, gendered division of labour, home centred, jugglers, career women, spirituality, moral decline, rationalisation, believe without belong, feminisation of the church, cultural amnesia, second generation, postmodernism, globalisation, decline in metanarratives, disillusioned, civil religion, vicarious religion, hybrid identity, fundamentalism, <i>Weber, Glock & Stark, Woodhead, Brierley, Barker</i>	
Arguments in favour of secularisation.	Census, Exclusivist, inclusivist, disappearance thesis, differentiation thesis, religious thinking, religious practice, religious power, disenchantment, rationalisation, Enlightenment, desacrilisation of consciousness,	

		industrialisation, vicarious religion, morality, postmodernism, decline in metanarratives, fragmentation of belief, cultural amnesia, secularisation from within, disneyfication, C.A.G.E, globalisation and postmodernism, <i>Wilson, Woodhead & Heelas, Weber, Bruce, Comte, Dawkins, Lyotard, Herberg, Lyon</i>	
	Arguments against secularisation.	Census, Kendal project, resacrilisation, spiritual revolution, postmodernity, globalisation, hybrid identities, spiritual shopping, spiritual marketplace, believe without belonging, privatisation of belief and practice, disembed, televangelism, religious consumerism, re-enchantment, religious decline/renewal/revival, existential security, fundamentalism, C.A.G.E, globalisation and postmodernism, <i>Heelas & Woodhead, Davie, Warner, Hervieu-Leger, Lyon, Stark & Bainbridge, Norris & Inglehart</i>	
Crime & Deviance	Introduction to C&D Non-sociological explanations of crime and deviance; physiological and psychological theories.	Genetics, atavistic, chemical imbalances, chromosomal abnormalities, socialisation, maternal deprivation, impulsive, personality types, <i>Lombroso, Moir & Jessel, Bowlby, Eysenck</i>	AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sociological theories, concepts and evidence • sociological research methods AO2: Apply sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods to a range of issues AO3: Analyse and evaluate sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • present arguments • make judgements • draw conclusions
	Functionalist explanations of crime and deviance; strain theory.	Structural theory, inevitable, necessary, pluralistic, value consensus, society of saints, progress, social cohesion, safety valve, warning device, American dream, cultural goals, legitimate institutionalised means, strain theory, anomie, conformity, innovation, ritualism, retreatism, rebellion, financial, individual response, Control theory, social bonds, C.A.G.E, <i>Cohen, Merton, Hirschi</i>	

	Subcultural explanations of crime and deviance.	Structural, Functionalism, value consensus, collective response, non-utilitarian, motiveless, anti-social, glory crimes, cultural goals, cultural deprivation, material deprivation, educational failure, opportunities blocked, fatalistic attitude, immediate gratification, status frustration, reject, replace, reverse, conflict subculture, criminal subculture, retreatist subculture, focal concerns, underclass, socialisation, drift, free will, subterranean values, techniques of neutralisation, Ecology theory, Environmental theory, cultural transmission theory, tipping, OCR, C.A.G.E, <i>Cohen, Cloward & Ohlin, Miller, Murray, Matza, Park & Burgess</i>	
	Traditional Marxist and Neo-Marxist explanations of crime and deviance.	Capitalism, bourgeoisie, proletariat, ruling class ideology, ISA, RSA, exploitation, inequality, false class consciousness, inevitable, criminogenic, competition, consumerism, selfish, greed, underestimated, under-policed, under-punished, street crime, white-collar crime, OCR, corporate crime, state crime, green crime, selective law enforcement, tax evasion v tax avoidance, mystification, concealment, free will, New Criminology, critical criminology, moral panic, C.A.G.E, <i>Marx, Althusser, Snider, Chambliss, Box, Taylor & Walton & Young, Hall, Tombs</i>	
	Left and Right Realist approaches to the causes of crime, crime control and victimology.	Marxism, capitalism, inequality, marginalisation, relative deprivation, cultural inclusion v economic exclusion, subculture, social and community crime prevention, democratic policing, discrimination, living wage, critical victimology, powerless, repeat victimisation, secondary victimisation, bio-social causes, cultural, socialisation, rational choice, situational crime prevention, pre-emptive, target hardening, environmental crime prevention, zero-tolerance policing, broken windows theory, tipping, positivist victimology, victim proneness, victim precipitation, victim blaming, secondary victimisation, displaces crime, C.A.G.E, <i>Young & Lea, Murray, Clarke, Felson, Wilson & Kelling</i>	

Social Action theory and crime and deviance.	<p>Labelling theory, social construct, moral entrepreneurs, differential enforcement, master status, self- fulfilling prophecy, primary deviance, social reaction, secondary deviance, Becker, negotiation of justice, typification, police are the gatekeepers of the CJS, disintegrative shaming, reintegrative shaming, <i>Lemert, Young, Chambliss, Cicourel, Braithwaite</i></p>	
Relationship between the media and crime.	<p>News media, fictional media, social media, social construction, distort, exaggerate, sensationalise, misrepresent, age fallacy, victimisation, fear, dramatic fallacy, copycat, desensitisation, video nasties, folk devils, moral panics, moral entrepreneurs, self-fulfilling prophecy, deviancy amplification spiral, disproportionate sentencing, cybercrime, street crime, white-collar crime, state crime, <i>Felson, Bandura. Cohen</i></p>	
Official crime statistics, Class, Age, Gender, Ethnicity and patterns of criminal behaviour.	<p>Stop and search, arrest rates, custodial sentencing, social construction, police as gatekeepers, canteen culture, institutional racism, MacPherson Report, over policed and under protected, negotiation of justice, labelling, cuffing, dark figure of crime, OCR, BCS, victim surveys, self-report studies, fear of crime, chivalry thesis, differential socialisation, patriarchal control, control theory, gender deal, class deal, liberation theory, hegemonic masculinity, subordinated masculinity, <i>Chapman, Becker, Cicourel, Holdaway, Phillips & Browning, Hood, Waddington, Pollock, Campbell, Box, Heidensohn, Parsons, Smart, Hirschi, Carlen, Adler, Messerschmidt, Merton, Cohen, Marxism, Neo-Marxism, Labelling theory</i></p>	
Globalisation and crime	<p>New opportunities, new types, cybercrime, terrorism, trafficking, global criminal economy, transnational organised crime, glocal, McMafia, inequality, Marxism, global risk society, green criminology, ecocentric view, anthropocentric view, primary green crime, secondary green crime, human rights, techniques of neutralisation, conceal and legitimate, Interpol, <i>Castells, Held, Hobbs, Gleeny, Taylor, Beck, South, White, McLaughlin, Schwendinger, Matza</i></p>	
Criminal justice system; punishment,	<p>Left realism, right realism, SCP, target hardening, ECP, broken windows theory, zero tolerance policing, social and community crime prevention,</p>	

	official crime statistics and C.A.G.E links to crime.	punishment, deter, rehabilitate, incapacitate, retribution, sovereign power, disciplinary power, Panopticon, self-surveillance, recidivism, transcarceration, community-based control, liquid surveillance, positivist victimology, victim blaming, critical victimology, <i>Young & Lea, Murray, Foucault, Bauman, Miers</i>	
Topic	Declarative Knowledge (To know....)	Key vocabulary	Procedural Knowledge (To know how to....)
Sociological theory and research methodology	Functionalist view of society. Link to Family & Households, Education, Belief, Crime & Deviance, Research Methods.	Macro, structural, value consensus, biological analogy, AGIL schema, positivist methods, interdependent, interconnected, social order, social solidarity, collective conscience, functional prerequisites, primary socialisation, secondary socialisation, integration, regulation, predictable, deterministic, social control, progress is gradual, structural differentiation, functional indispensability, functional alternatives, latent functions, manifest functions, unfalsifiability, non-empirical, <i>Durkheim, Parsons, Merton</i>	AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sociological theories, concepts and evidence • sociological research methods AO2: Apply sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods to a range of issues
	Different Marxist views of society. Link to Family & Households, Education, Belief, Crime & Deviance, Research Methods.	Traditional Marxism, Neo-Marxism, macro, structural conflict, positivist methods, capitalism, unequal, exploitation, bourgeoisie, proletariat, ruling class ideology, ISA, RSA, infrastructure, superstructure, reproduce and legitimate, false class consciousness, class in itself to class for itself, revolution, alienation, economic determinism, dual consciousness, hegemony, Postmodernist Marxism, globalisation, flexible accumulation, passive puppets, <i>Marx, Althusser, Gramsci, Weber, Marcuse, Frankfurt School, Harvey</i>	AO3: Analyse and evaluate sociological theories, concepts, evidence and research methods in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • present arguments • make judgements • draw conclusions
	Feminist view of society.	Patriarchy, gender, malestream, subordination, structural, macro, conflict, quantitative and qualitative methods, verstehen, oppression, Liberal, gender socialisation, attitudes, legislation, policy, Marxist, capitalism, reserve army of labour, gender script, Radical, political lesbianism,	

	<p>Link to Family & Households, Education, Belief, Crime & Deviance, Research Methods.</p>	<p>separatism, difference feminism, black feminism, ethnocentrism, postmodernist feminism, <i>Oakley, Barrett, Firestone, El Sadaawi</i></p>	
	<p>Social Action theories of society, including Structuration theory.</p> <p>Link to Family & Households, Education, Belief, Crime & Deviance, Research Methods.</p>	<p>Interpretivist research methods, verstehen, qualitative, voluntaristic, free will, micro, social construction, symbolic interactionism, meanings, interpretation, take the role of the other, significant other, generalised other, self, looking-glass self, labelling, definition of the situation, self-fulfilling prophecy, dramaturgical analogy, impression management, phenomenologist, typifications, ethnomethodologist, reflexivity, breaching experiment, <i>Mead, Blumer, Cooley, Goffman, Schultz, Garfinkel, Giddens</i></p>	
	<p>Postmodernism.</p> <p>Link to Family & Households, Education, Belief, Crime & Deviance, Research Methods.</p>	<p>Globalisation, internet, pick and mix, choice, freedom, diversity, pace, change, hybrid, Enlightenment, metanarrative, progress, post-Fordist economy, borderless, identity, consumption, commodity, isolated, death of the social, simulacra, hyperreality, Late Modernity, High Modernity, structuration theory, disembedding, reflexivity, risk society, Postmodernist Marxist, Slair, Ohmae, Lash & Urry, <i>Lyotard, Baudrillard, Giddens, Beck, Jameson</i></p>	
	<p>Can and should Sociology be a science, including the value freedom debate.</p> <p>Link to Family & Households,</p>	<p>Positivist, quantitative, desirable, reputation, natural sciences, logic, progress, patterned, predictable, objective, value free, systematic, hypothesis, controlled, reliable, laws, truth, official statistics, Interpretivism, conscious and unconscious mind, choice, freedom, meanings, autonomy, looking glass self, dramaturgical analogy, internal meanings, subjectivity, extraneous variables, qualitative, verstehen, Postmodernism, metanarrative, Feminism, malestream, falsification,</p>	

	Education, Belief, Crime & Deviance, Research Methods.	paradigm, micro, macro, rival perspectives, pre-paradigmatic, Realism, variables, value laden, committed sociologists, spiritless technician, underdog, exploited, <i>Durkheim, Popper, Kuhn, Oakley, Goffman, Becker, Urry, Feminist, Marxist, Weber</i>	
	The relationship between Sociology and social policy. Link to Family & Households, Education, Belief, Crime & Deviance, Research Methods.	Social problem, sociological problem, sociological theory, sociological method, electoral popularity, pressure groups, Functionalism, progress, harmony, social integration, piece-meal approach, Social Democratic, redistribution, Marxism, ideological legitimisation, revolution, exploitation, false class consciousness, social control, Feminism, patriarchy, malestream, New Right, Right Realism, nanny state, dependency ratio, underclass, Left Realism	
	Research methodology; primary and secondary. Link to Family & Households, Education, Belief, Crime & Deviance, Research Methods.	Practical, ethical, reliable, valid, representative, positivist, interpretivist, value free, objective, value-laden, observation, interviews, questionnaires, sampling, experiments, public documents, private documents (Refer to Y12)	

