AQA Advanced info and revision guidance.

You need to revise everything. Nothing is removed from the paper. We know what topics the bigger questions will be on but not the methods in context.

A reminder of paper structure

Paper 1

Education

4 mark, 6 mark, 10 mark with item, 30 marks with item,

Methods

10 mark methods and 20 mark methods in context.

Paper 3

Crime and Deviance

4 mark, 6 mark, 10 marks with item, 30 marks with item

Theory and methods

10 marks

20 marks these can be about research methods or about theories

Info about bigger questions

AQA advice 2022

30 mark Education will be on…….

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| The significance of educational policies, including policies of selection, marketisation and privatisation, and polices to achieve greater equality of opportunity or outcome, for an understanding of the structure, role, impact and experience of and access to education; the impact of globalisation on educational policy | The impact of educational policies of selection, marketisation and privatisation, such as the tripartite system and the post-1988 education system, in relation to educational standards and class differences of outcome; the globalisation of educational policy.**Ball, Whitty, David**The impact of educational policies aimed at achieving greater equality of opportunity or outcome, eg the comprehensive system, compensatory education policies, education action zones and tuition fees.**Douglas, Keddie, Ball**Education policies in relation to gender and ethnic differences and their impact, eg GIST, WISE and multicultural education.**Francis, Sewell, Mirza**Different sociological explanations of the impact of educational policies, eg in relation to parentocracy and differences in economic and cultural capital.**Gewirtz, Gillborn & Youdell, Bartlett** |

30 mark crime and deviance will be on…..

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| --- | --- |
| Crime, deviance, social order and social control | Functionalist explanations of crime, deviance, social order and social control, eg positive functions of crime, adaptations to strain, types of subculture, differential association.**Durkheim, Merton, A.K.Cohen, Cloward and Ohlin**Marxist and neo-Marxist explanations of crime, deviance, social order and social control, eg criminogenic capitalism, law making and critical criminology.**Marx, Chambliss, Snider, Taylor, Walton & Young**Labelling theory of crime, deviance, social order and social control, eg the social construction of crime, the effects of labelling and deviance amplification.**Becker, Cicourel, Lemert, S.Cohen, Braithwaite**Right realist explanations of crime, deviance, social order and social control, eg the causes of crime and solutions to crime.**Wilson, Murray, Wilson & Kelling, Felson**Left realist explanations of crime, deviance, social order and social control, eg relative deprivation, subcultures and marginalisation.**Young, Lea & Young** |

 20 mark paper 3 question will be on……

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| Consensus, conflict, structural and social action theories | The difference between consensus and conflict theories of society, including consensus theories such as functionalism, the New Right, and conflict theories, ie Marxism and feminism; the major variants of such theories, eg scientific and humanistic Marxism; liberal, radical, Marxist etc feminism.**Marx, Gramsci, Althusser, Durkheim, Parsons, Merton**The difference between structural theories such as functionalism and Marxism, and action theories; the main types of action theory, such as social action theory, symbolic interactionism and ethnomethodology.**Weber, Mead, Blumer, Becker, Goffman, Garfinkel** |

Booklets to focus on for longer questions

Education Booklet 6 Educational Policies and a very detailed powerpoint in resources section of firefly

Crime and deviance Booklet 1, 2, 3 & 6

20 mark methods in context (could be any combination so revise all methods stuff from L6)

20 mark theory use Upper 6 theory booklet, focus on consensus and conflict theories as described above.

The plan for our time left

Mock exam. I will create a paper 3 to try and reflect this advance information. There will be a 30 marker about theories and crime. There will be a 20 marker about conflict and consensus theories from the theories section. Please also revise methods as the 10 marker will be on methods.

Paper 1 – I will set you a timed essay on policies and education so you have had a practice. This will be a 45 minute exam.

In remaining lessons I will finish the theory booklet but we will whizz through what is left using the revision guide as these will only be 10 markers.

I will give you brief booklet notes on the rest of globalization and on the punishment topic, again we will whizz through these as these are only for 10 mark topic.

I will do a detailed booklet on right realist and left realist explanations of crime.

I will make sure we spend an afternoon on the paper 1 topic of policies as revision.

Revision day in the holidays Thursday 7th April

Some sample questions......

30markerseducationalpolicies

Until the 1980s, most education was provided by elected local education authorities, directed and funded by central government. However, the 1988 education Reform Act began the marketization of education, aimed at raising standards buying creasing parental choice and competition between schools. After 2010, there was a substantial move towards the privatisation of education through policies such as the growth of chains of academies run by private businesses. Some sociologists claims that the main impact of marketization and privatisation policies has not been to raise standards that to increase educational inequality.

Applying material from item C1 and your own knowledge, evaluate the claim that marketization and privatisation policies have increased educational inequality

30 markers crime and theories

Item B1 Some Marxist sociologists argue that crime and deviance are caused by the way in which the capitalist system encourages Greed and selfishness nurse amongst all members of society, thereby causing criminality in all social classes. They also argued that the law and criminal justice are biased against those from lower classes, ensuring that the actions of the rich I'm not defined as Criminal, where is the bones of the lower classes are often treated as Criminal.

Applying material from item B1 and your own knowledge, evaluate the usefulness of Marxist approaches in understanding crime and deviance.

Some functionalist sociologists argue that crime and deviance are caused by the inability of some people to gain the rewards of society, for example because of educational underachievement. Those members of society whose opportunities are blocked cannot achieve the goals of society by socially approved means.

Applying material from Item B2 and your knowledge, evaluate the usefulness of functionalist approaches in understanding crime and deviance.

Marxist theories regarding rime of an inbuilt feature of an unequal class divided capitalist society that emphasizes self-interest, Greed and personal gain. Laws reflecting Ruling Class interests, and I are selectively enforced against the working class. It is rare for the wealthy, the powerful and influential to find themselves the focus of prosecution and Punishment.

Applying material from item B3 and your own knowledge, evaluate the usefulness of Marxist approaches in understanding crime.

Item B7Some Marxist sociologists argue that capitalist Society is criminogenic, that is, crime is an inbuilt and natural outgrowth of the capitalist Society. Crime is a rational response to the competitiveness and inequality of life in capitalist Society, and the law reflects Ruling Class interests and ideology.

 Applying material from Item B7 and your own knowledge, Evaluate the usefulness of Marxist approaches to understanding the causes of crime.

Item B8Strain theories crime and deviance occur as a result of people not being able to achieve society's goals by legitimate means. For example, due to lack of education, the working class may innovate by stealing. Some sociologists also argue that some groups may lack illegitimate as well as legitimate opportunity structures.

Applying material from Item B8 and your own knowledge, Evaluate the usefulness of strain and subcultural theories to our understanding of crime and deviance.

Item B10Realist approaches view crime as a real and growing problems and not just a social construction. Right Realist argue that due to factors such as the inadequate socialisation of some people, crime, particularly in urban areas, is a serious problem that needs addressing. Left realists, while agreeing with governments need to be tough on crime, argue that social policy is should also be tough on the causes of crime.

Applying material from item B10 and your own knowledge, Evaluate the usefulness of Realist approaches to crime.

Rather than look for the initial causes of it the deviant act, as functionalists do, labelling theories ask how and why some groups and acts come to be labelled as Criminal or deviant while others do not. Coming from an interactionist perspective, they argue that what we mean by crime or deviance is the outcome of the same processes of social interaction -between police officer and suspect, for example -as any other social behaviour. Therefore to understand crime and deviance, we must grasp the meanings involved in the interaction. Applying material from item B13 and your own knowledge,

Evaluate the contribution of labelling Theory to our understanding of crime and deviance.

Item B14Some sociologists focus on the crimes of the powerful. Crimes committed in the interest of businesses and other large institutions can be far more harmful and costly than the street crimes that we tend to think of as real crime. Corporate crime can involve breaking criminal laws but may also include breaking other kinds of law. Some sociologists argue that corporate crime results from pressures to succeed, leading to employees pursuing business aims by illegitimate means. However, others claim that it is the product of capitalism.

 Applying material from item B14 and your own knowledge, evaluate sociological explanations of corporate crime.

Item B15Left realists see crime as a real problem, especially for the disadvantaged groups who are its victims. They see the causes of crime as located in the structure of late modern society, with its high levels of exclusion and insecurity. Their views on how to tackle the problem of crime have had some influence on official policy, particularly under New Labour governments. However critics claim that Left Realist focus too narrowly on inner city crime and ignore the crimes of the powerful. Applying material from item B15 and your own knowledge,

 Evaluate the contribution of left realism to our understanding of crime and deviance

Right realists see crime as the result of rational calculation on the part of individuals together with differences in biology and socialisation that predispose some individuals to offend. However, the main focus of right realism is on practical solutions that will prevent or reduce crime, such as target hardening, tougher policing and harsher punishments. However critics argue that right Realist strategies fail to tackle the real causes of crime, which they see a structural.

Applying material from item B20 and your own knowledge evaluate the usefulness of right Realist approaches to crime.

20 marker theories

Marxists see society as based on conflict between social classes. Those who own the means of production are able to exploit those who do not and are also able to impose their views on society. However, different Marxists have different views about the nature of capitalist society and about how social change occurs.

Applying material from Item B2 and your knowledge, evaluate the usefulness of Marxist approaches in understanding society.

Feminist see Society as based upon conflict between men and women. In patriarchal societies, men are able to dominate and exploit women and ensure that Society is run in the interests of men. However, different feminists have different views about the causes of male dominance and what should be done about it*.*

Applying material from item B3 and your own knowledge, evaluate the usefulness of feminist approaches in understanding Society.

**Item B6**

*Interpretivists argue that sociology is about investigating the meanings and motives of social actors, and so the aim of researches should be to obtain an empathetic, and subjective understanding of people's meanings. In the view of interpretivists, this can only be achieved by employing open ended qualitative research methods such as participant observation and unstructured interviews. These methods allow people to act naturally or respond fully and freely to the sociologists question, producing data that is high in validity. However, other sociologists argue that these methods produce biased data which is that the results of the research is subjective interpretation of events and responses.*

Applying material from item B6 and your own knowledge, Evaluate the interpretivist claim that qualitative research methods are the most appropriate ones for studying Society.

**Item B9**

*Marxist see class as a fundamental division in society, in which the proletariat are exploited by the capitalist owners of the means of production. The capitalist class maintain their dominance partly by force and partly by ideological control through the media, the education system and so on. However, Marxists predict that ultimately, the proletariat will overthrow capitalism by means of a revolution. For Marxists, social change is not the gradual evolutionary process seen by consensus theories. However, other sociologists argue that class is not the only basis for inequality and that revolutions have failed to occur in advanced capitalist societies.*

Applying material from item B9 and your own knowledge evaluate The contribution of different Marxist theorists to understanding Society.

**Item B11**

*Functionalism is a consensus theory. It sees society is based on a set of shared values and this value consensus is the basis for social order. It is also a systems theory. It emphasizes the way the social system shapes social institutions and behaviour patterns of individuals. Society is seen as a system with its own separate existence and needs. However, some critics claim that functionalism understates the extent of conflict in society. Others argue that functionalism is too deterministic, portraying individuals as simply the puppets of the social system.*

Applying material from item B11 and your own knowledge, Evaluate the claim that functionalism understates both the extent of conflict in society and the ability of social actors to create Society through into action.

**Item B12**

*All feminists argue that women occupy and subordinate position in society and all feminists wish to end the state of affairs. However, they differ about both the causes of the problem and it's solution. For example, liberal feminist argue that traditional attitudes and cultural stereotypes about women's abilities have kept them subordinated, but that changes in laws, policies and socialization patterns will gradually bring about gender equality. However, boats radical and Marxist feminist argue that women's oppression has deeper roots and requires more fundamental, revolutionary changes in order to end it.*

Applying material from item B12 and your own knowledge Evaluate the contribution of feminists to our understanding of society.

Action approaches reject the idea that we are simply puppets whose behaviour is determined by tightly scripted roles in post on us by Society. Instead, they start from the assumption that we create and shape Society through our choices and actions. For example, interactionist argue that we create the social world through our interaction with one another, based on the meanings we give to the situations. Similarly, ethnomethodologists argue that we use common sense knowledge to construct a set of shared meanings. However, critics argue that action approaches ignore the influence of wider social structures.

Applying material from item B13 and your own knowledge, Evaluate the contribution of action approach cheers to our understanding of social behaviour.

Functionalism is a structural theory that sees Society as being based on value consensus. Through institutions such as the family and the education system, individuals are socialised into the Shared norms and values. However, some functionalists acknowledge that conflict in society can occur and that's something such as poverty may be dysfunctional for some groups in society. Also, not everyone may share the same norms and values.

Applying material from item B17 and your own knowledge, evaluate the usefulness of functionalist approaches in understanding Society.

**Item B19**

Feminism is a conflict theory that sees Society as being divided by gender. Feminists argue but as a result of patriarchy, women are subordinated and oppressed by men. However, different feminist theories have different views on how gender inequality is caused and how women can be liberated from this oppression.

Applying material from item B19 and your own knowledge, Evaluate the usefulness of feminist approaches to our understanding of the role of women in society today.