
FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLDS

Independent Study Book

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Introduction to Family

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- Definitions of the family.
- Different types of Family

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Kinship
- Family
- Household
- Nuclear Family
- Bean Pole Family
- Reconstituted Family
- Empty Nest Family
- Empty Shell Family
- Same Sex Family
- Single Parent Family
- Extended Family
- Chosen Family
- Adoption
- Surrogacy
- In vitro Fertilisation

WEBSITES



Lumen Learning



Revise Sociology



Revise Sociology:
Glossary

VIDEO CLIPS



Sanjay Srivastava

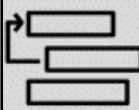


Crash Course
Sociology

**NOTE TAKING**

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.

Types of Family	Definitions of the Family
<p>Outline the different types of family listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kinship • Family • Household • Nuclear Family • Bean Pole Family • Reconstituted Family • Empty Nest Family • Empty Shell Family • Same Sex Family • Single Parent Family • Extended Family • Chosen Family 	<p>What are the different ways that family can be defined?</p>
	<p>What is the difference between a family and a household?</p>
	<p>What are the issue relating to defining family sociologically?</p>

**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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CONSOLIDATION TASK

Complete as much of the crossword as you can without notes and then fill in any gaps with your notes and research.

The crossword puzzle grid consists of the following numbered starting points:

- 1:** Down, 10 cells
- 2:** Across, 6 cells
- 3:** Down, 5 cells
- 4:** Down, 5 cells
- 5:** Down, 3 cells
- 6:** Across, 6 cells
- 7:** Down, 10 cells
- 8:** Across, 8 cells
- 9:** Across, 8 cells
- 10:** Across, 12 cells
- 11:** Across, 7 cells
- 12:** Across, 7 cells
- 13:** Across, 11 cells
- 14:** Down, 4 cells
- 15:** Down, 3 cells
- 16:** Across, 4 cells
- 17:** Across, 6 cells

ACROSS

2. People who are connected by Kinship, blood or legal ties.
6. When a child is legally tied to parents but not biologically.
8. People who live together but are not related.
9. Those family members include parents and siblings.
10. When adults bring children from a previous relationship but they may not live with them full time.
11. A family consisting of two generations.
12. A person legally responsible for a child but not a parent biologically or through adoption.
13. A marriage where the couple stays together for reasons other than love.
16. When you are not legally or biologically tied to someone but consider them family.
17. A family with multiple generations but not many people in each generation.

DOWN

1. When the children of a family have grown up and moved away.
3. Anyone over the age of 18 in the UK
4. A family where adults bring children from a previous relationship to live with them.
5. When the family only has one parent.
7. A couple who choose not to have children.
13. Family that includes aunts, uncles, cousins etc
14. A family with parents of the same gender.
15. Anyone under the age of 18 in the UK

Functionalist View of the Family

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- Definitions of Family and Household and universal nuclear family
- The functions of the family according to Murdock
- The Functions of the Family according to Parsons
- Evaluation of the functionalist view if the family.

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Family
- Household
- Universal Nuclear Family
- Sexual Function
- Reproduction
- Economic Support
- Socialisation
- Warm Bath Theory
- Structural Differentiation
- Stabilisation of Adult Personalities
- Best Fit Theory / Functional Fit Theory

KEY THINKERS

- Murdock
- Parsons

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend:189 – 191
- Browne: 270 - 277
- Collins: 225 - 233
- Hodder:177

WEBSITES



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VIDEO CLIPS



Esher Sociology



Joel Stephens



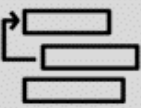
I love Socio



NOTE TAKING

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	Murdock	Parsons	New Right
What is the role of the family in society?	Outline Murdock's 1949 study into the family?	What is functional fit / Best fit theory and how does this differ from Murdock?	How does the New Right view the role of the Family in society?
	What are the four functions of the family according to Murdock?	What does Parson's mean by Structural Differentiation?	How is the new right view similar and different to the Functionalists?
	What are the criticisms of Murdock's view of the family?	What is meant by the Stabilisation of adult personalities?	What are the criticisms of the New Right view of the family?
		What are the criticisms of Parson's view of the family?	



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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CONSOLIDATION TASK

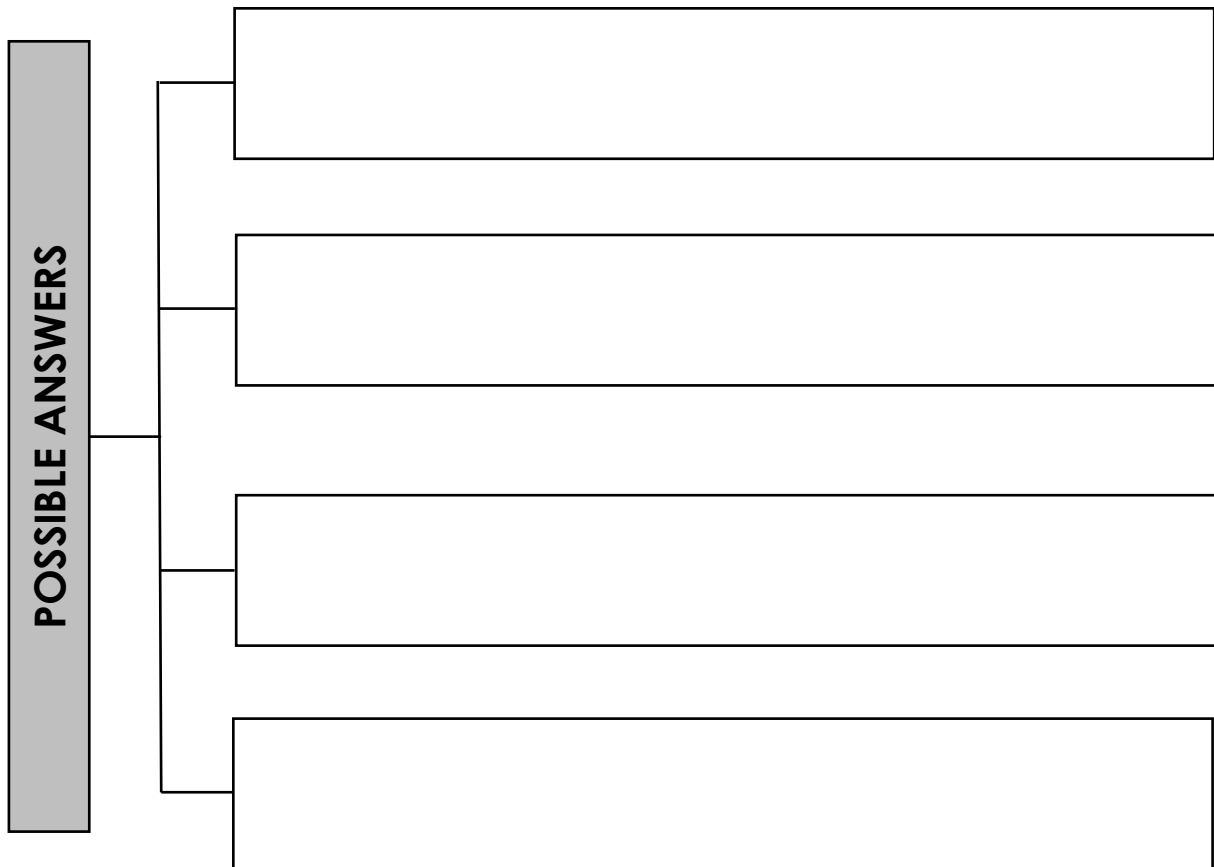
For each of the statements, determine how far you agree with it by colouring in the blocks (the more you colour in the more you agree) and explain why.

Statement	Level of Agreement	Why
It is the families main function to socialise the next generation into societies norms and values.	(Grid for Level of Agreement)	(Grid for Why)
Functionalist views of the family is not that useful anymore.	(Grid for Level of Agreement)	(Grid for Why)
The nuclear family is a universal institution found in all societies.	(Grid for Level of Agreement)	(Grid for Why)
The family acts as like a warm bath for its members, providing safety and a place to relax.	(Grid for Level of Agreement)	(Grid for Why)
The family is no longer needed to carry out the functions as set out by Murdock.	(Grid for Level of Agreement)	(Grid for Why)

10 Mark without Item Planner

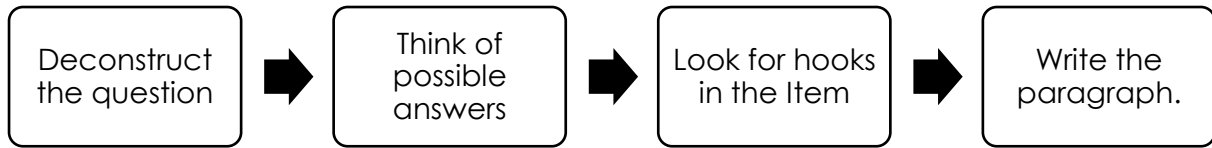
Outline and explain two functions of the family as described by Murdock.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process

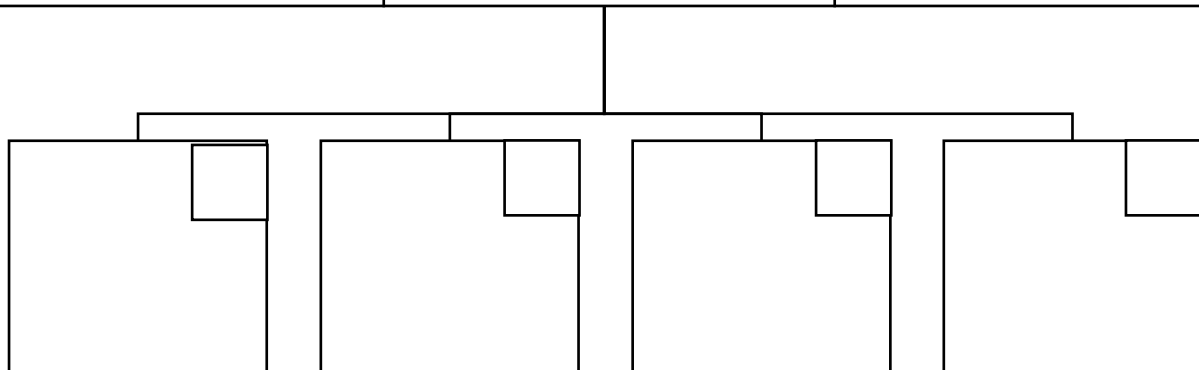


Item

Functionalist sociologies take a positive view of the nuclear family. They argue that the modern nuclear family evolved from earlier types of family as society evolved. In the past, people had rely on the family to meet many needs, for example, to care for them when they are sick or old, to lend financial support when needed and to teach the norms and values of society. However other sociologists would argue that the family no longer needs to meet these needs as other social institutions as part of modern society.

Applying material from the item analyse two criticisms of the functionalist theory of the family.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



Essay Practice

ITEM:

For functionalists, the family fulfils a number of important functions for individuals and for society, such as the socialisation of children and the stabilisation of adult personalities. However, some sociologists suggest that in today's society, these functions are being taken over by other institutions and the family is losing its importance. For example, nurseries and playgroups have an increasingly important role ins the socialisation of young children whose parents are working full-time. Also, family life is much less stable than it was in the past and this undermines the traditional functions of the family.

Applying material from the item and your own knowledge, evaluate the view that in today's society, the family is losing its functions.

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

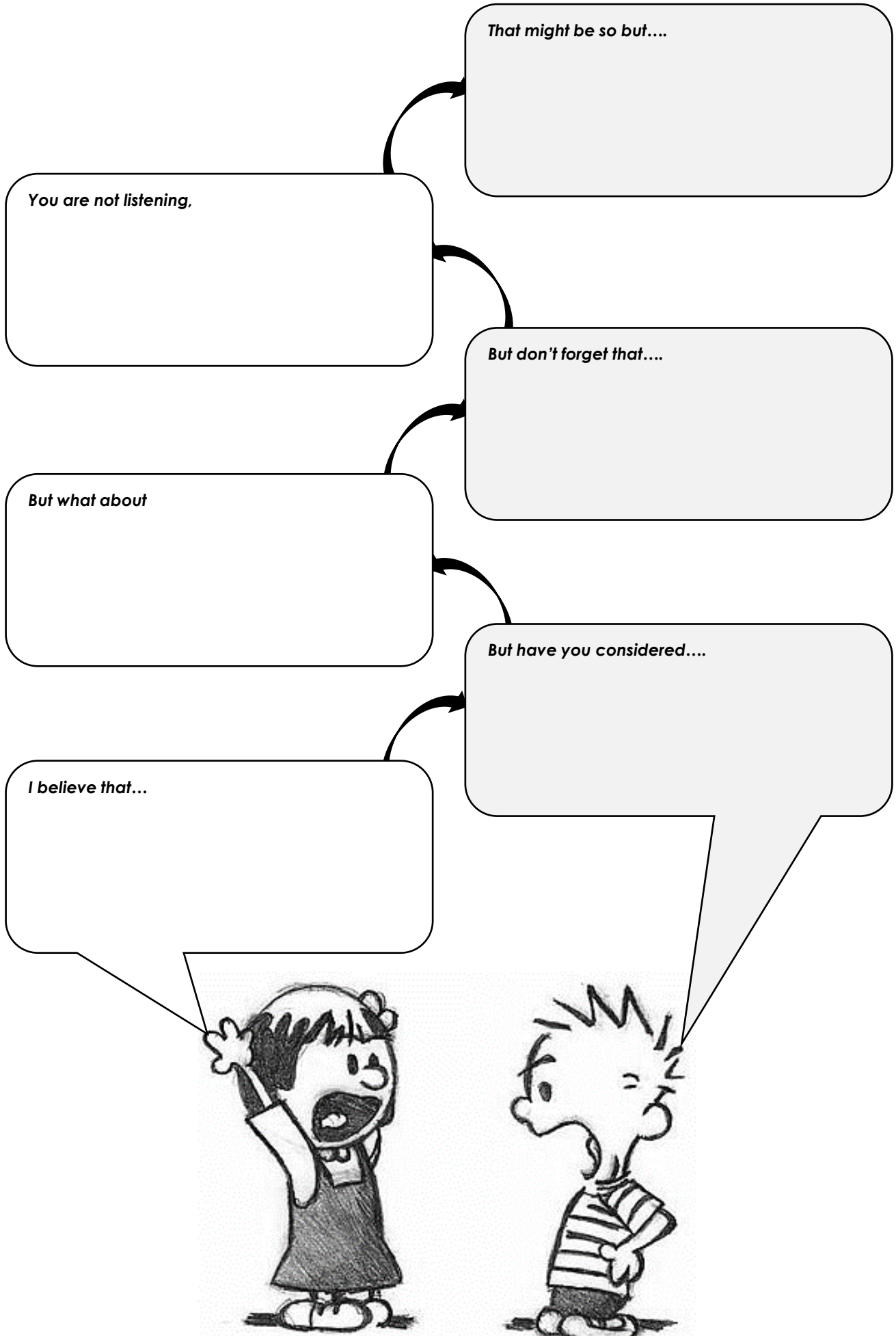
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Context

Background	
Definition	
Trend	

Content

		FOR	AGAINST
Sentence Starter			
	1		
	2		
	3		



Marxist View of the Family

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- ❑ Marxist views of the family.
- ❑ The ways that the family unit can support the capitalist society.
- ❑ Evaluation of the Marxist view of the family.

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Economic Base
- Superstructure
- Ideological State Apparatus
- Cushioning Effect
- Capitalism
- Reserve Workforce
- Inheritance of Wealth
- Socialisation
- Unit of Consumption.

KEY THINKERS

- Zaretsky
- Engels
- Althusser

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend: 191 - 193
- Browne: 277 - 278
- Collins: 234 - 235
- Hodder: 177 - 178

WEBSITES



Tutor2U:
Marxism



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VIDEO CLIPS



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The Teacher
Sociology



The Sociology
Guy



NOTE TAKING

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	Functions of the Family	Evaluation
<p>What is the role of the family in society?</p>	<p>What is the function of the family according to Engels and how does this help to maintain capitalism?</p>	<p>What are the strengths of Marxism compared to functionalist view?</p>
	<p>What is the function of the family according to Althusser and how does this help to maintain capitalism?</p>	
	<p>What are the two functions of the family according to Zaretsky and how do they help to maintain capitalism?</p>	<p>What are the criticisms of the Marxist view of the family?</p>
	<p>In what other ways does the family support capitalism and maintain ruling class power?</p>	



PRIORITISATION

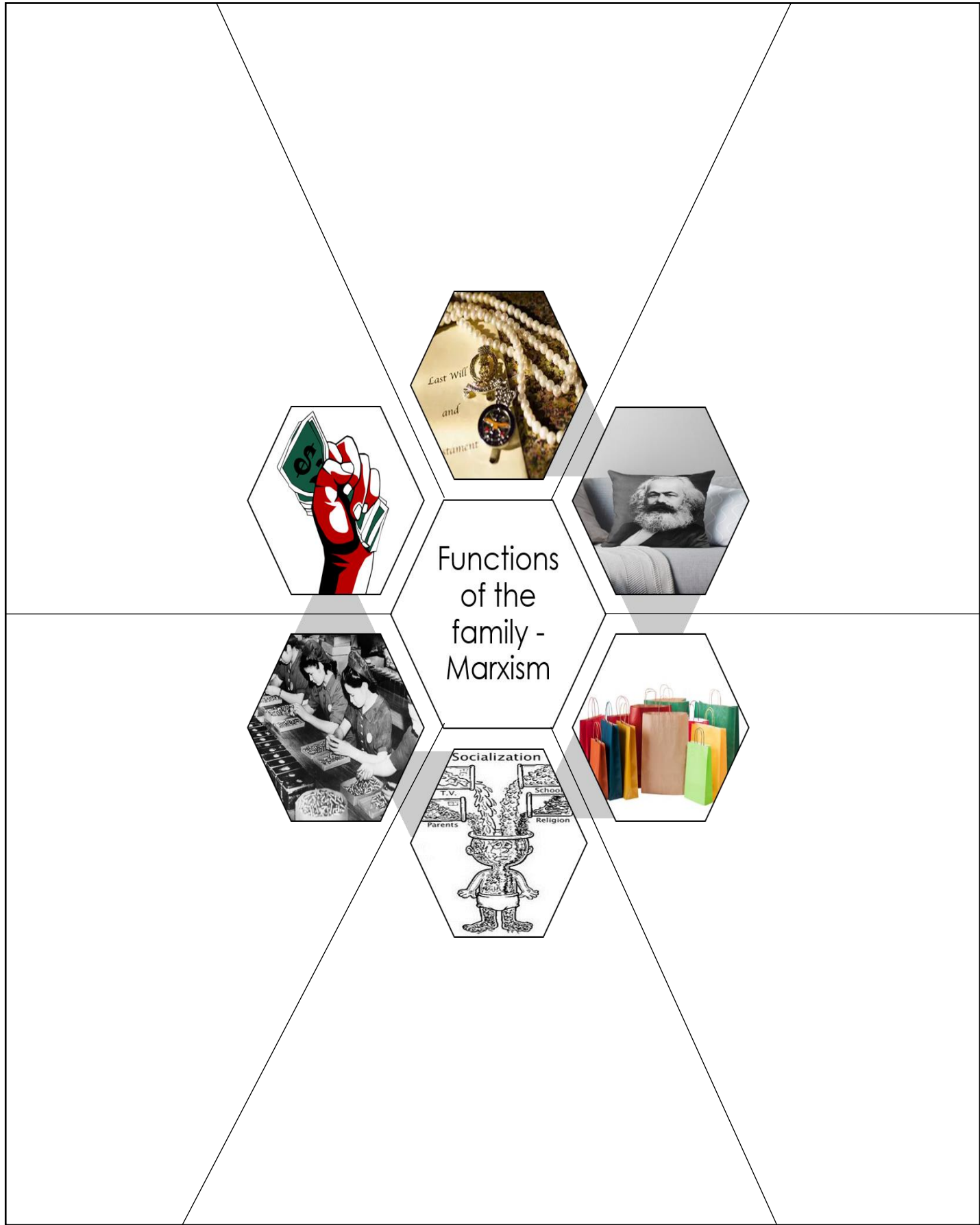
Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it	Need some help	Fairly confident	I got this!
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CONSOLIDATION TASK

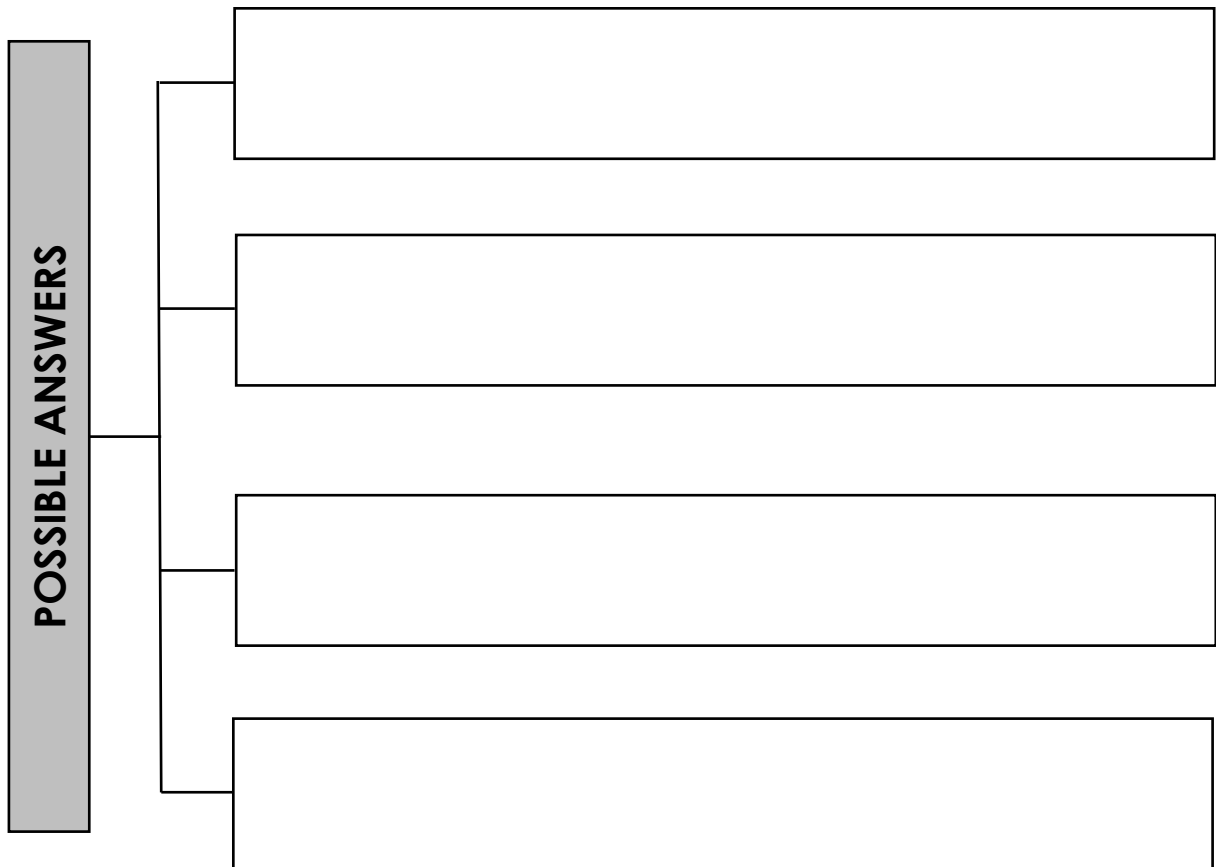
For each of the pictures below identify what the function of the family is according to Marxist thinkers. Describe what this means and who the key thinkers are.



10 Mark without Item Planner

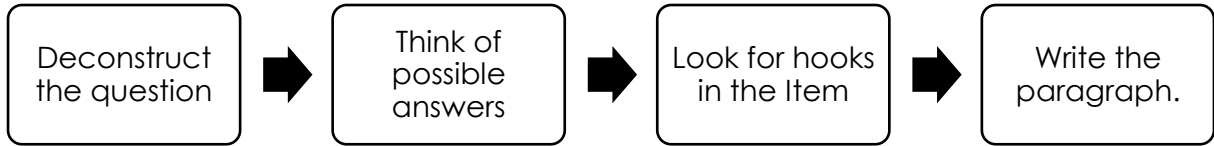
Outline and explain two criticisms of the Marxist view of society.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process

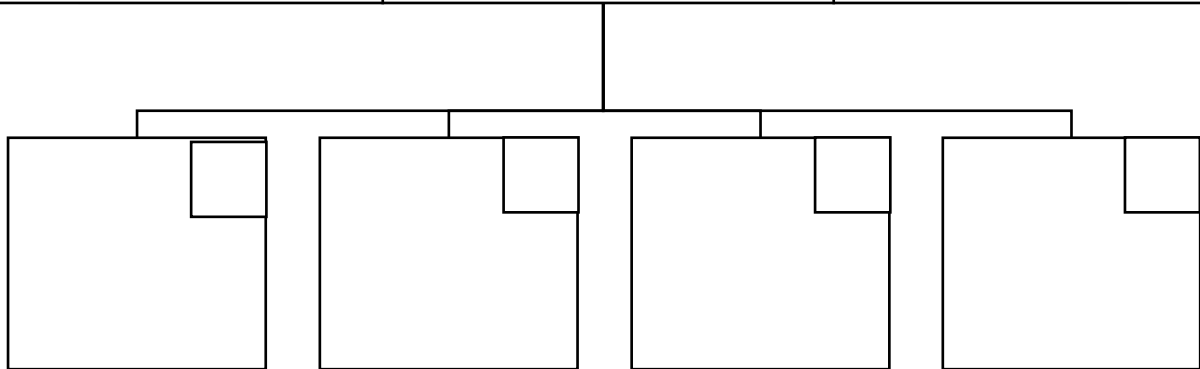


Item

Capitalist Society is based on a wealthy capitalist class exploiting the labour of the propertyless working class in order to extract a profit. However, to obtain the profit, capitalists must sell what has been produced and this requires people who are willing to buy it. For capitalism to continue, the proletariat must be persuaded to accept their exploitation. Capitalist also need to retain control of their wealth in order to maintain the privileged position.

Applying material from the item, analyse two functions that the family May perform for capitalism.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



Essay Practice

ITEM:

In the view of Marxist sociologists, all of society's institutions contribute to maintaining the capitalist system. These institutions include the family, which Marxists see as performing important functions for capitalism. For example, its role in socialising the young helps to ensure that capitalism is provided with the next generation of docile workers. However critics argue that the Marxist view of the family ignores issues such as family diversity as well as inequalities within the family.

Applying material from the item and your own knowledge, evaluate the usefulness of Marxist theory in the study of families and households.

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

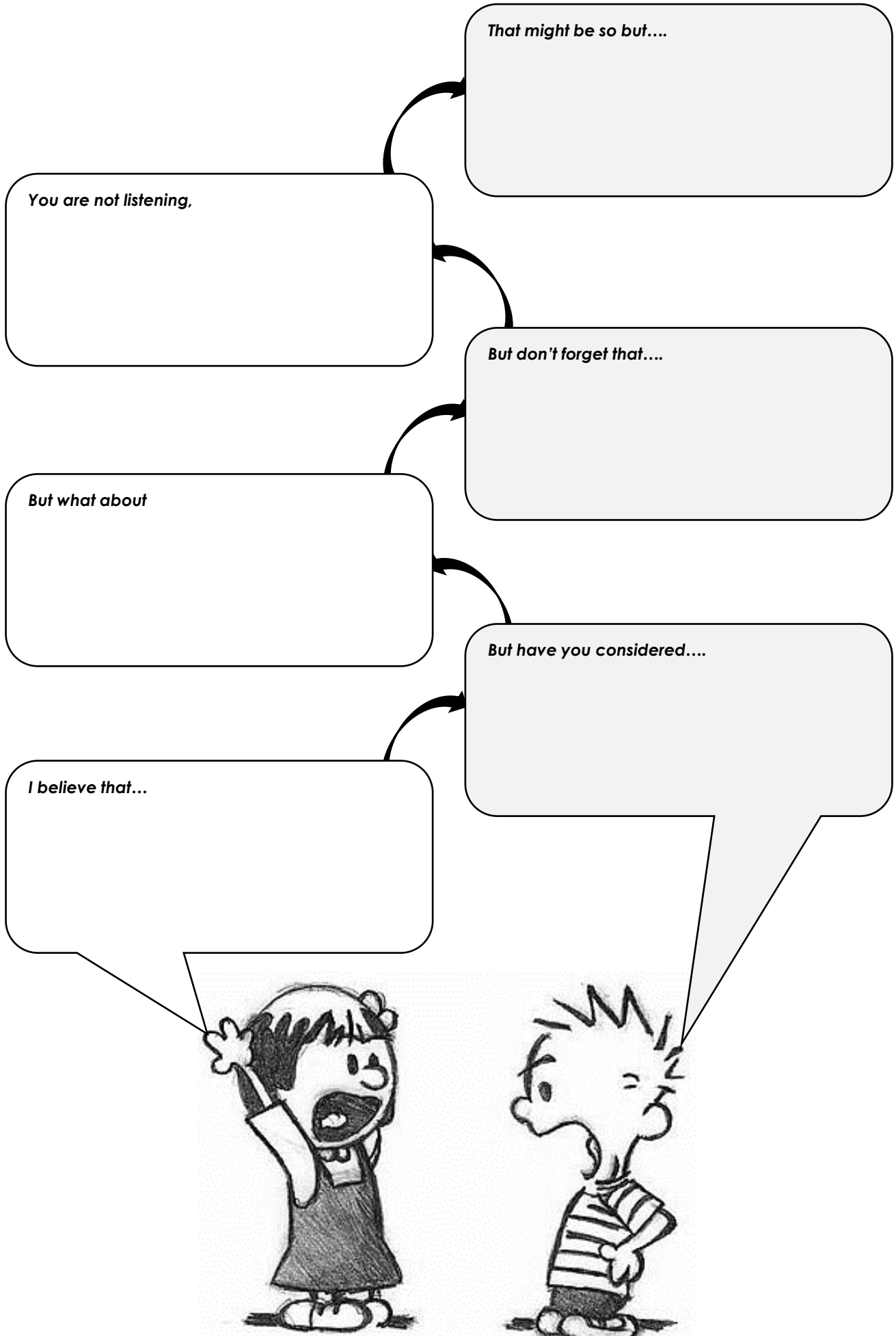
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Context

Background	
Definition	
Trend	

Content

		FOR	AGAINST
Sentence Starter			
1			
2			
3			



Feminist View of the Family

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- The ways that the family can be seen as a patriarchal institution.
- Different Feminist views on the family
- Evaluation of feminist views of the family.

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Feminism
- Liberal Feminism
- Marxist Feminism
- Radical Feminism
- Patriarchy
- Triple Shift
- Dual Burden
- Sandwich Generation
- Malestream Sociology
- March of progress

KEY THINKERS

- Jenny Somerville
- Fran Ansley
- Anne Oakley

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend: 193 - 194
- Browne: 278 - 281
- Collins: 235 - 240
- Hodder: 178 - 180

WEBSITES



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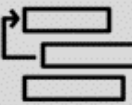
Sociology Ferret



NOTE TAKING

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	Views of the Family	Evaluation
What is the role of the family in society?	How do the Liberal Feminists view the modern family?	What are the criticisms of the feminist view of the family overall?
	How do the Radical Feminists view the modern family?	
	How do the Marxist Feminists view the modern family?	What are the criticisms of each of the branches of feminism and their views of the family?
	How do the Intersectional Feminists view the modern family?	




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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**CONSOLIDATION TASK**


Write a tweet from each of the key feminist thinkers about function of the family. Remember a tweet can only be 280 characters (including spaces) and should include 1 hashtag.



twitter  What's happening? @Liberal_Feminism ×

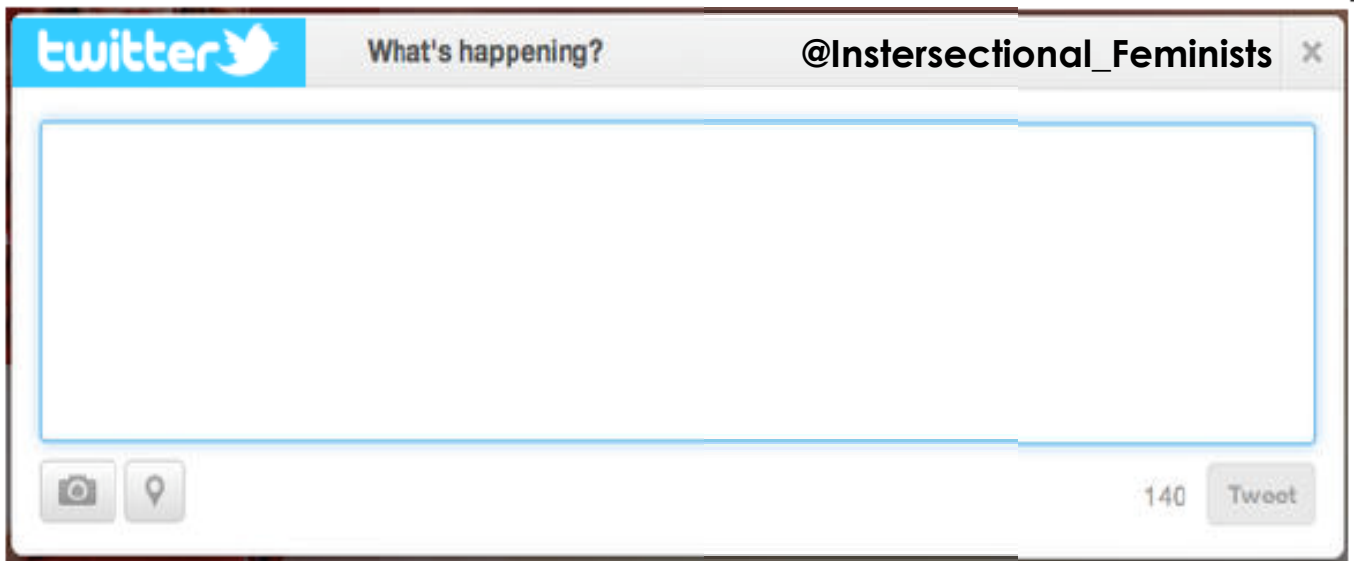
  140 Tweet

twitter  What's happening? @Radical_Feminists ×

  140 Tweet

twitter  What's happening? @Marxist_Feminists ×

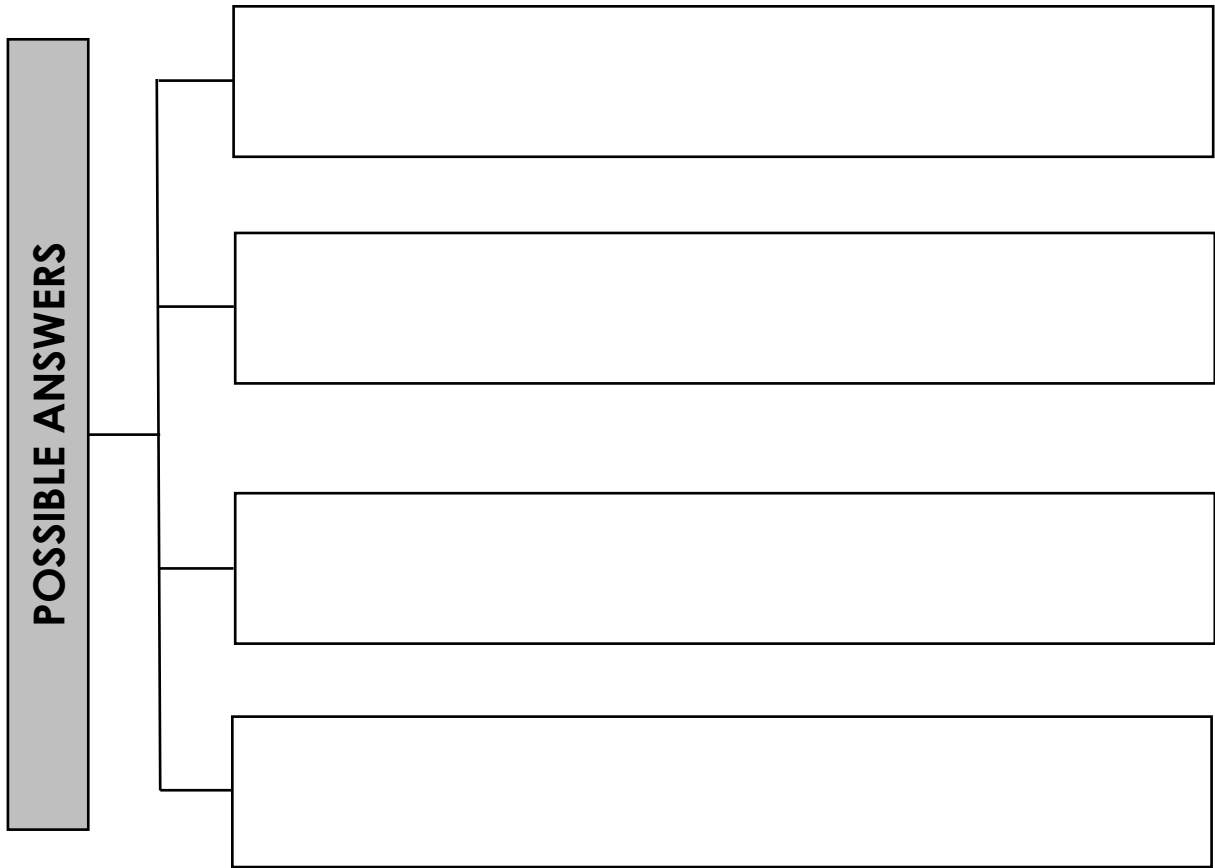
  140 Tweet



10 Mark without Item Planner

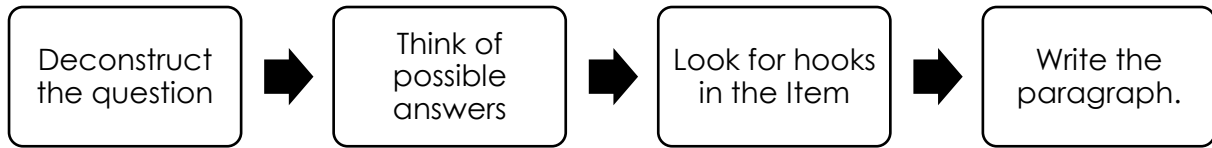
Outline and explain two ways that the family is considered patriarchal.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process

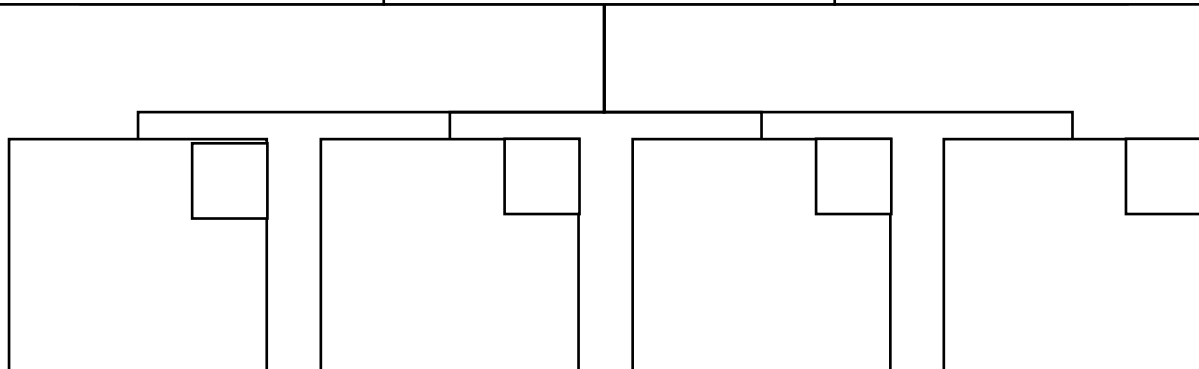


Item

In the last 50 years or so, there have been major changes in the position of women in society. For example, girls now outperform boys in education and more females than males go to university. Major changes in the Labour market and the economy, such as the expansion of the service sector, have benefited women. So to have equal rights laws and equal opportunities policies in many areas of society. These include sexuality, where they have been moved towards equality between heterosexual and lesbian women. Women now also have much greater access to reliable contraception.

Applying material from the item, analyse two ways in which changes in women's position in society in the last 50 years have affected family patterns.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



Essay Practice

ITEM:

There have been important changes in the position of men and women in couple roles and relationships in the last 50 years or so. For example, it is now the norm for married women to take paid work, although often this is part-time rather than full-time. There are also signs of a 'new man' who is more involved in housework and childcare. However, feminists argue that such changes have done little to change the family from a patriarchal institution based on male power and female subordination.

Applying material from the item and your own knowledge, evaluate the view that the family today remains a patriarchal institution.

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

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Context

Background	
Definition	
Trend	

Content

Sentence Starter	FOR	AGAINST
1		
2		
3		

You are not listening,

That might be so but....

But don't forget that....

But what about

But have you considered....

I believe that...

The illustration shows a girl on the left with a speech bubble containing the text "I believe that...". She is pointing upwards with her right hand. On the right, a boy is shown with a large speech bubble containing the text "But have you considered....". Above the boy's speech bubble are three rounded rectangular boxes, each containing a different response: "That might be so but....", "But don't forget that....", and "But what about". Above the girl's speech bubble is another rounded rectangular box containing the text "You are not listening,". Arrows indicate a flow of conversation from the girl to the boy's responses, and from the boy's responses back to the girl's initial statement.

Personal Life and Postmodernist View of the Family

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- ❑ The main beliefs of the personal life perspective and postmodernist approach.
- ❑ Evaluation of the personal life perspective and post modernist approach.
- ❑ The ways these approaches are different to the structural approaches

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Personal life
- Choice
- Blood ties
- Donor Children
- Fictive Kin
- Friends
- Pets
- Postmodernism
- Fragmentation
- Negotiated Family
- Needs based Family
- Pure Relationship
- Confluent Love

KEY THINKERS

- Carol Smart
- Petra Nordqvst
- Stacey
- Giddens
- Beck

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend: 194 – 196 / 228 - 222
- Browne: 281 – 282 / 289 - 292
- Collins: 280 - 281

WEBSITES



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Revise
Sociology –
Personal life
Perspective



Revise
Sociology –
Postmodernism

VIDEO CLIPS



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Sociology



The Sociology
Coach:
Postmodernism



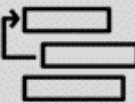
The Sociology
Guy:
Postmodernism



NOTE TAKING

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.

Personal Life Perspective	Postmodernism
What is the personal life perspectives definition of the family and how does it differ from the structural approaches?	What does Giddens mean by the Needs based family, confluent love and Pure Relationships?
What does the personal life perspective mean by other significant relationships that can hold the meaning of family?	What does Beck mean by negotiated family?
Outline the findings of the study completed by Carol Smart and Petra Nordqvist looking at donor conceived children.	Outline the findings Stacey's studying into postmodernist families in Silicon Valley (1998).
What are the criticisms of the Personal Life perspective of the family?	What are the criticisms of the Postmodernist perspective of the family?



PRIORITISATION


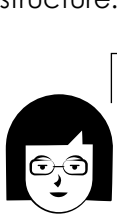



Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it	Need some help	Fairly confident	I got this!
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CONSOLIDATION TASK



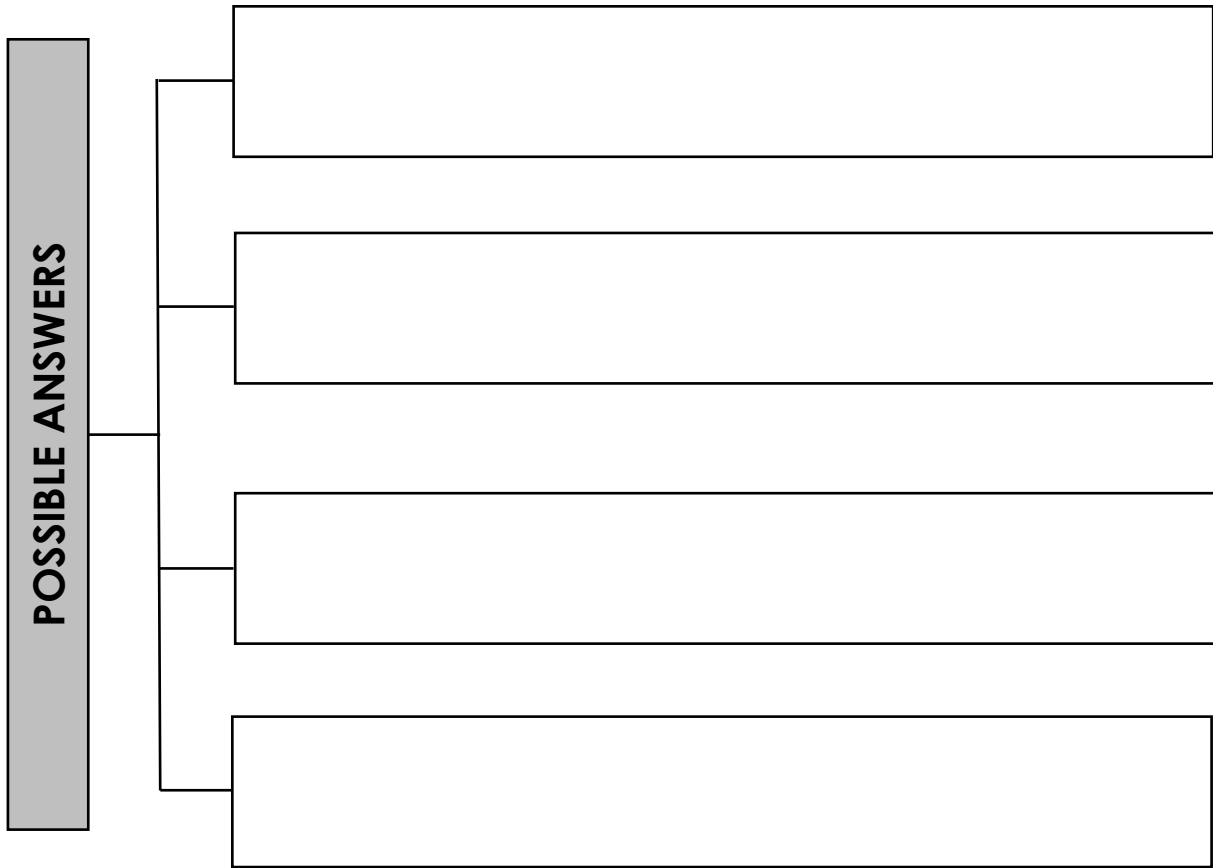
For each of the statements below decide if you agree or disagree with it and then write a response to either back it up or criticises it.

<p>The definition of family in modern society goes beyond blood and legal ties.</p> 	Grid area for response
<p>Traditional social structures have lost their influence over people's choices regarding their family structure.</p> 	Grid area for response
<p>The greater freedom in family structures and roles has benefited women in freeing them from oppression and exploitation.</p> 	Grid area for response
<p>The personal life perspective on the family is too broad to be useful.</p> 	Grid area for response
<p>The postmodernist theory of the family exaggerates the amount of choice people have regarding family structure and roles.</p> 	Grid area for response

10 Mark without Item Planner

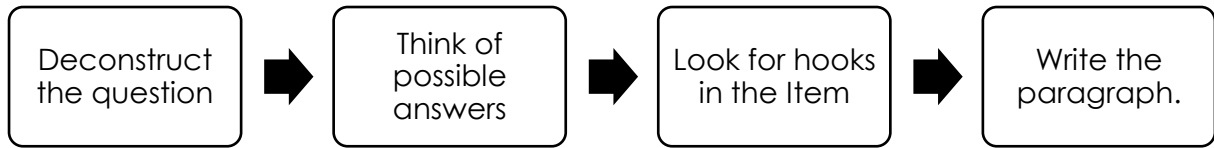
Outline and explain two significant relationships that could be considered family but defies the traditional definition.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process

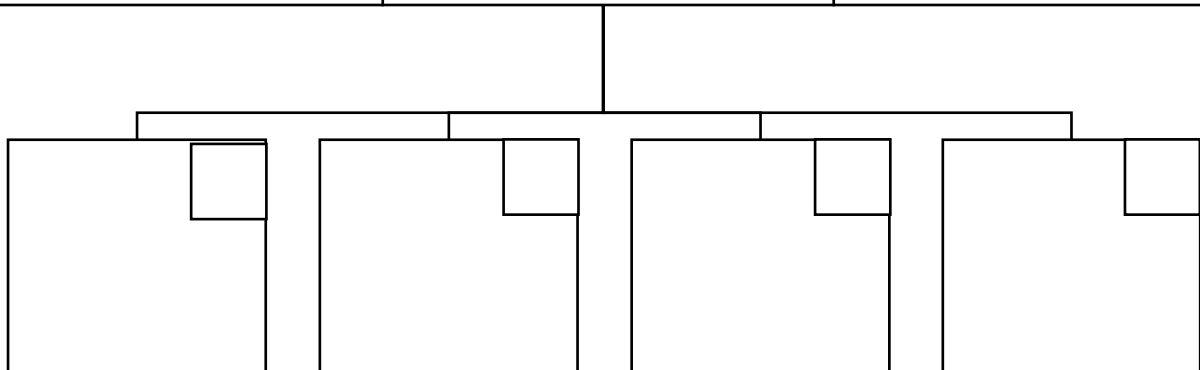


Item

According to the individualisation thesis, greater individual choice has transformed family and intimate relationships. Unlike in the past when individuals lives were governed by tradition, today both men and women are free to make their own choices about relationships, sexuality and so on, following their own self-interest. Class, gender and family structure no longer limit our are choices.

Applying material from the item, analyse two criticisms of the individualisation thesis.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



Essay Practice

ITEM:

Unlike the structural approaches the personal life perspective puts forward a more individualised idea of what the family entails. Smart argues that family has gone beyond blood and legal ties but now also includes chosen family and fictive kin. The postmodernists agree that both the structure and roles within the family are a product of choice and negotiation. People will create a family situation which works for them rather than being dictated to by tradition or custom.

Applying material from the item and your own knowledge, evaluate the contribution of the personal life perspective and postmodernism in understanding modern families.

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

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Context

Background	
Definition	
Trend	

Content

		FOR	AGAINST
Sentence Starter			
	1		
	2		
	3		

I believe that...

You are not listening,

That might be so but....

But don't forget that....

But what about

But have you considered....

The illustration shows a girl on the left with a speech bubble containing the text "I believe that...". She has her hand raised as if speaking. On the right, a boy is shown with a large speech bubble containing the text "But have you considered....". Above the boy's speech bubble are three rounded rectangular boxes, each containing a different response: "That might be so but....", "But don't forget that....", and "But what about". To the left of these boxes is another rounded rectangular box containing the text "You are not listening,". Arrows indicate a flow of conversation from the girl's initial statement to the boy's responses, and then to the girl's subsequent statements.

Family Diversity

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- ❑ Different types of family structure
- ❑ The 5 types of diversity according to the Rappaports.
- ❑ Perspectives views on family diversity.
- ❑ Causes and consequences of family diversity.

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Family
- Nuclear family
- Beanpole family
- Extended family
- Empty Nest Family
- Empty Shell family
- Reconstituted Family
- Childless Family
- Neo-Conventional Family
- Life Course Analysis
- Organisational Diversity
- Cultural Diversity
- Generational Diversity
- Social Class Diversity
- Patriarchal
- Tradition
- Secularisation

KEY THINKERS

- Rapoport & Rapoport
- Hareven
- Murdock
- Wilmott & young
- Chester
- Brannan
- Anderson
- Murray
- Stacy

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend:225 - 227
- Browne: 307 - 315
- Hodder:188 - 197

WEBSITES



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Nick Van
Campenhout



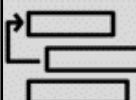
Ssociologyy AS



NOTE TAKING

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.

Types of Family Diversity: Rapoport & Rapoport	What are the causes of Family diversity?	How do the perspectives view family diversity?
What is cultural diversity?	How have changes in the law led to more family diversity?	How do functionalist view family diversity? (Parsons)
What is Life Course Analysis (Hareven)?		How do the New Right view family diversity? (Charles Murray)
What is organizational diversity?	What changes have there been in social attitudes that have led to greater family diversity?	What is the post modernist view of family diversity?
What is Generational Diversity?	In what way has the changing role of women and rise of feminism changed the family?	
	How has secularisation impacted family structures and roles?	What is the feminist view of family diversity? (Stacey)
What is social Class diversity?	How has globalization and migration led to greater family diversity?	
	How has greater affluence and material factors impacted family diversity?	What does Chester mean by the Neo-Conventional Family and how does this link to family diversity?



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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CONSOLIDATION TASK

What has been the main cause of family diversity in the UK?

Regardless of your objections

I respectfully disagree because...

That might be so but...

You are not listening,

But don't forget that....

But what about

But have you considered....

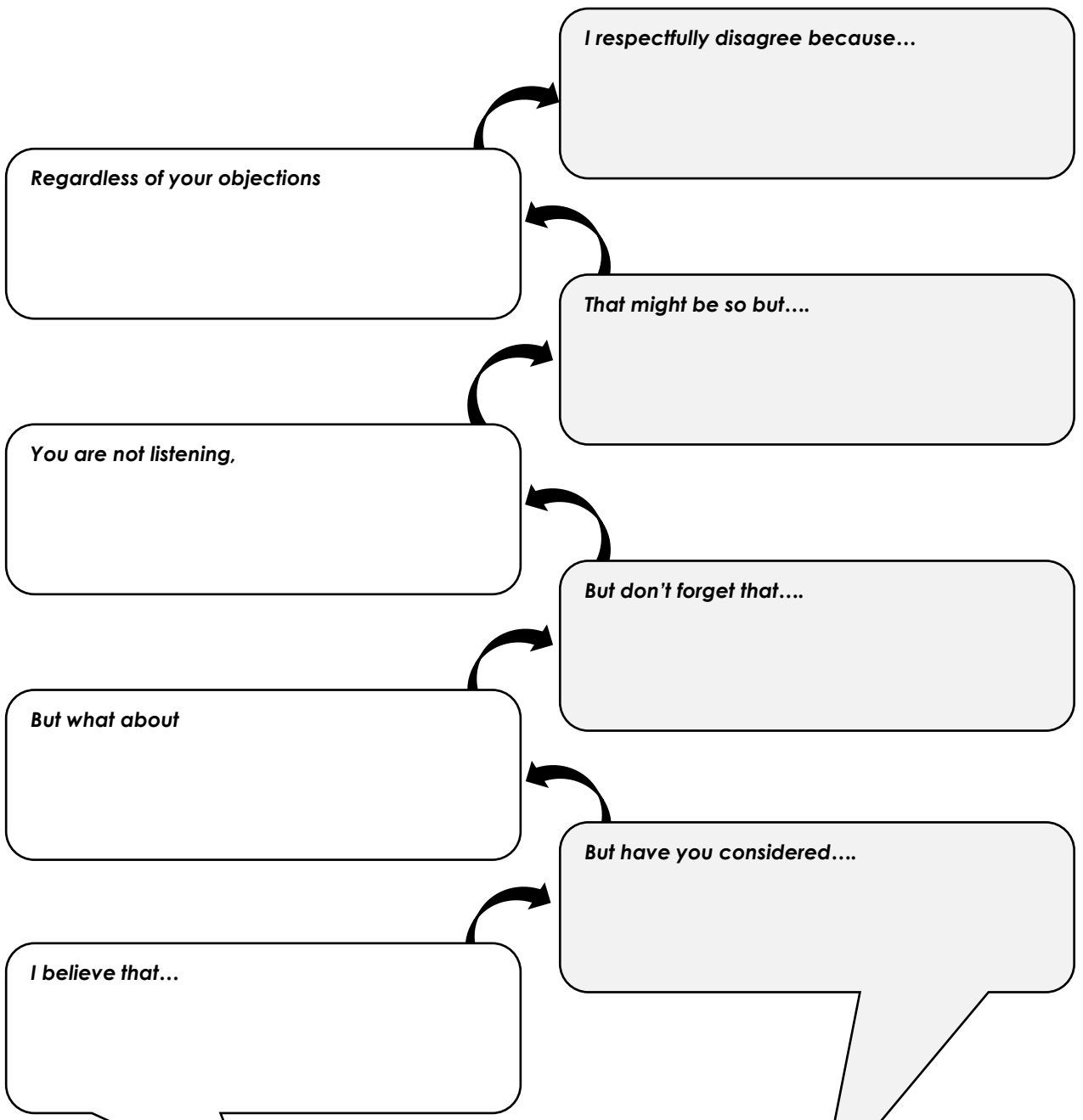
I believe that...





CONSOLIDATION TASK

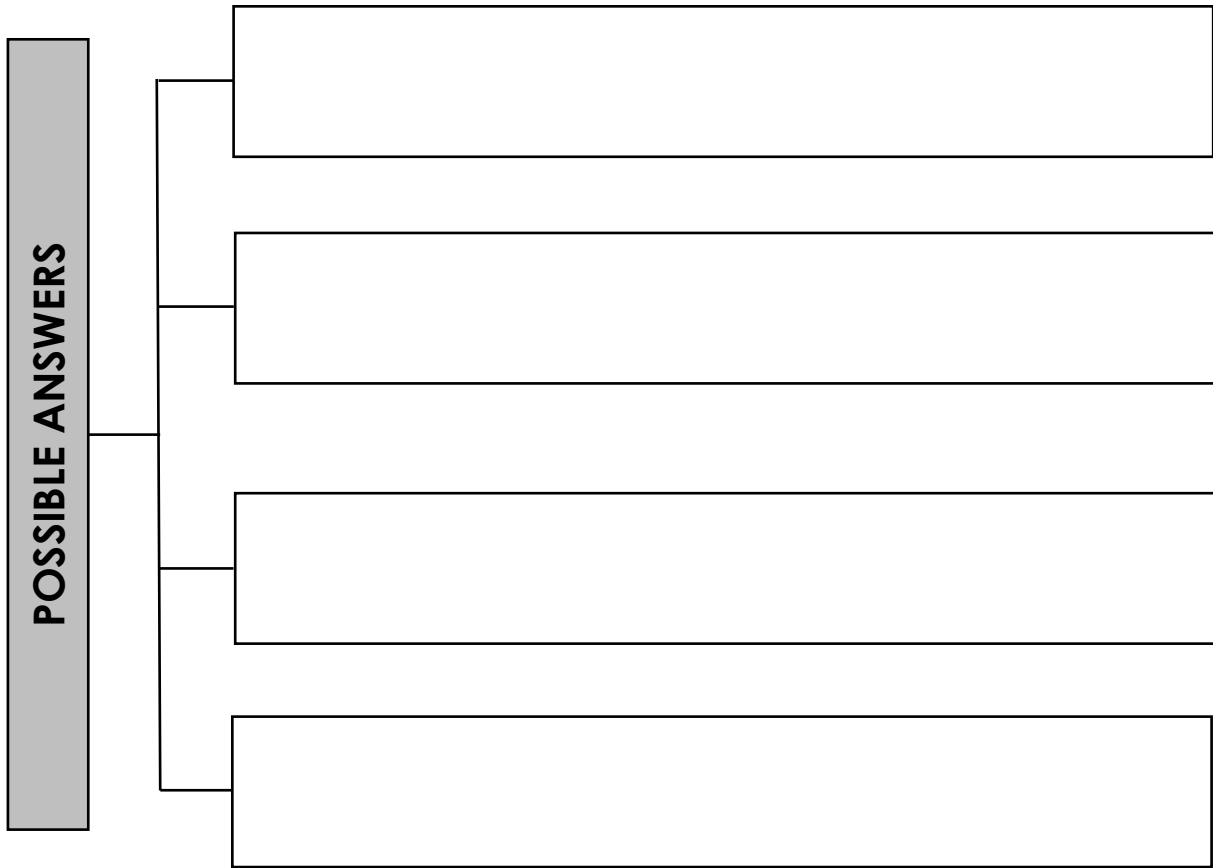
Discuss the view that the Rapoport's have over exaggerated the extent of family diversity.



10 Mark without Item Planner

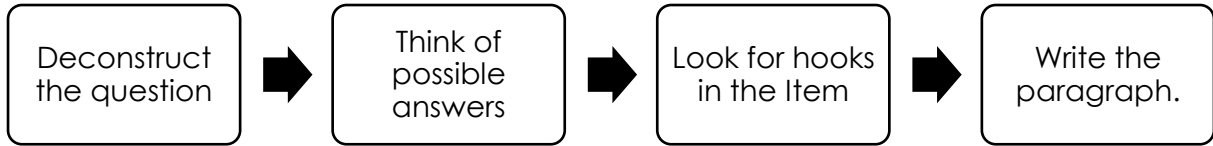
Outline and explain two impacts of the increase in family diversity.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process

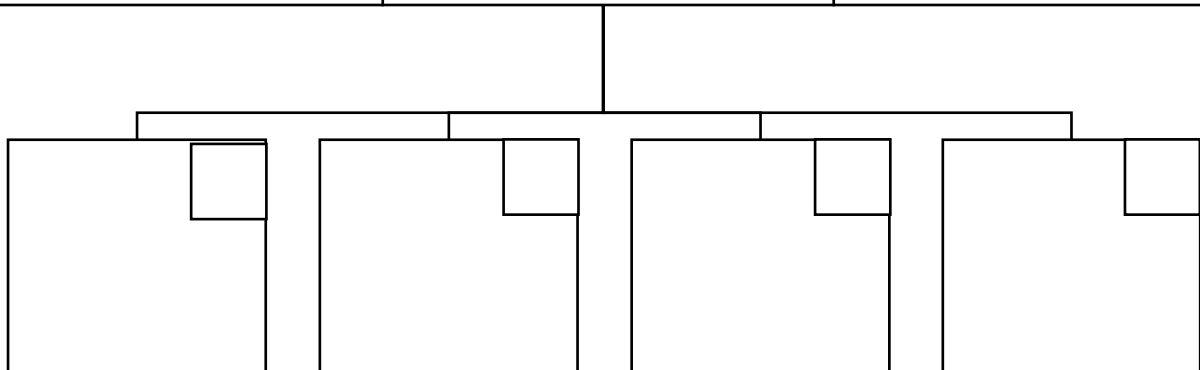


Item

Some Sociologists suggest that we do not really have family diversity in the UK today. Most families are still nuclear in form, despite various changes, and where people do live in different household structures, they mostly still want to live in a nuclear family eventually; till not stay in the same family form for their whole lives.

Applying material from the item, analyse two reasons why family diversity has been exaggerated.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



Essay Practice

ITEM:

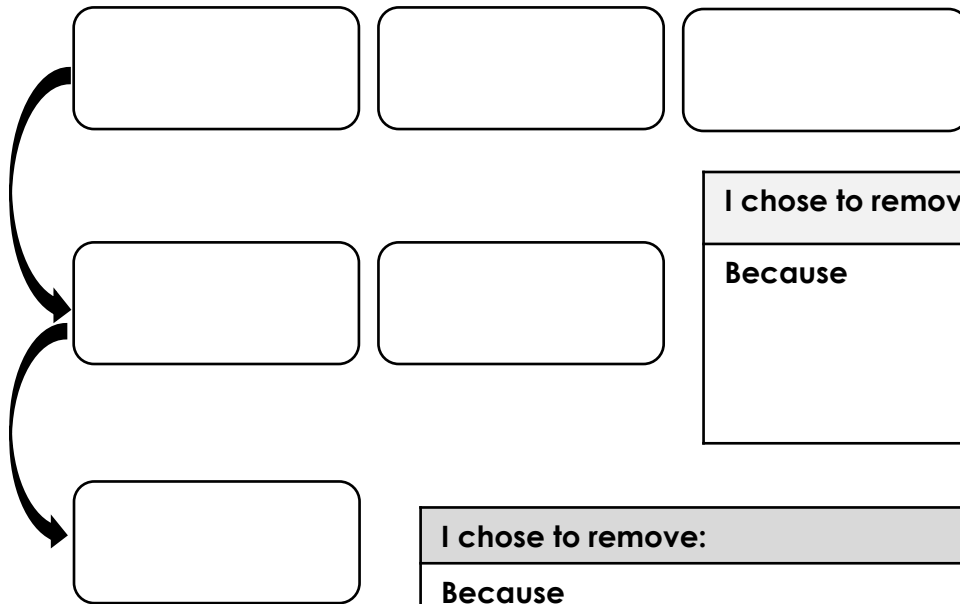
In the late 1980;s Rapoport and Rapoport completed their study on family diversity, identifying 5 ways that families have become more diverse. Sociologists used this as a starting point for identifying what has caused these changes. They have considered, social, economic and religious changes which have all impacted the family. However there are many that argue that the extent of family diversity suggested by the Rapapoorts has been exaggerated due to the continuing dominance of the nuclear family.

Applying material from the item and your knowledge, evaluate causes for the increase in family diversity.

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Context

Background	
Definition	
Trend	



Turn the Question Singular:

Your Answer:

Cohabitation, Marriage and Divorce

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- ❑ The trends in Marriage, cohabitation and divorce since 1900.
- ❑ The reasons to explain these trends.
- ❑ The impact these trends have had on the family and society.

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Marriage
- Cohabitation
- Divorce
- Annulment
- Abandonment
- Childless Couples
- Same Sex Couples
- Civil Partnership
- Secularisation
- Pure Relationship
- Martial Expectations
- Emancipation

KEY THINKERS

- Giddens
- ONS
- Hochschild
- Bernard
- Beck
- Mitchell and Goody

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend: 211 - 218
- Browne: 293 – 303
- Collins: 265 – 277

WEBSITES



The Sociology
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VIDEO CLIPS



Esher
Sociology



Revise Sociology



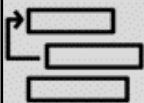
Ted-Ed: The
history of
Marriage



NOTE TAKING

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.

Cohabitation	Marriage	Divorce
What is meant by cohabitation and how is it different to a household?	What is the definition of marriage?	What are the 5 types of marital breakdown?
What is a Living Apart Together (LAT) Couple?	What is the difference between a forced marriage and an arranged marriage?	What are the conditions necessary to be granted an annulment?
What are the trends in cohabitation in the last 70 years?	What are the trends in marriage in the last 70 years?	What are the trends in divorce in the last 70 years?
What have been the main causes for the trends in cohabitation?	What have been the main causes for the trends in marriage?	What have been the main causes for the trends in divorce?
What have been the positive impacts of the trends in cohabitation?	What have been the positive impacts of the trends in marriage?	What have been the positive impacts of the trends in divorce?
What have been the negative impacts of the trends in cohabitation?	What have been the negative impacts of the trends in marriage?	What have been the negative impacts of the trends in divorce?



PRIORITISATION

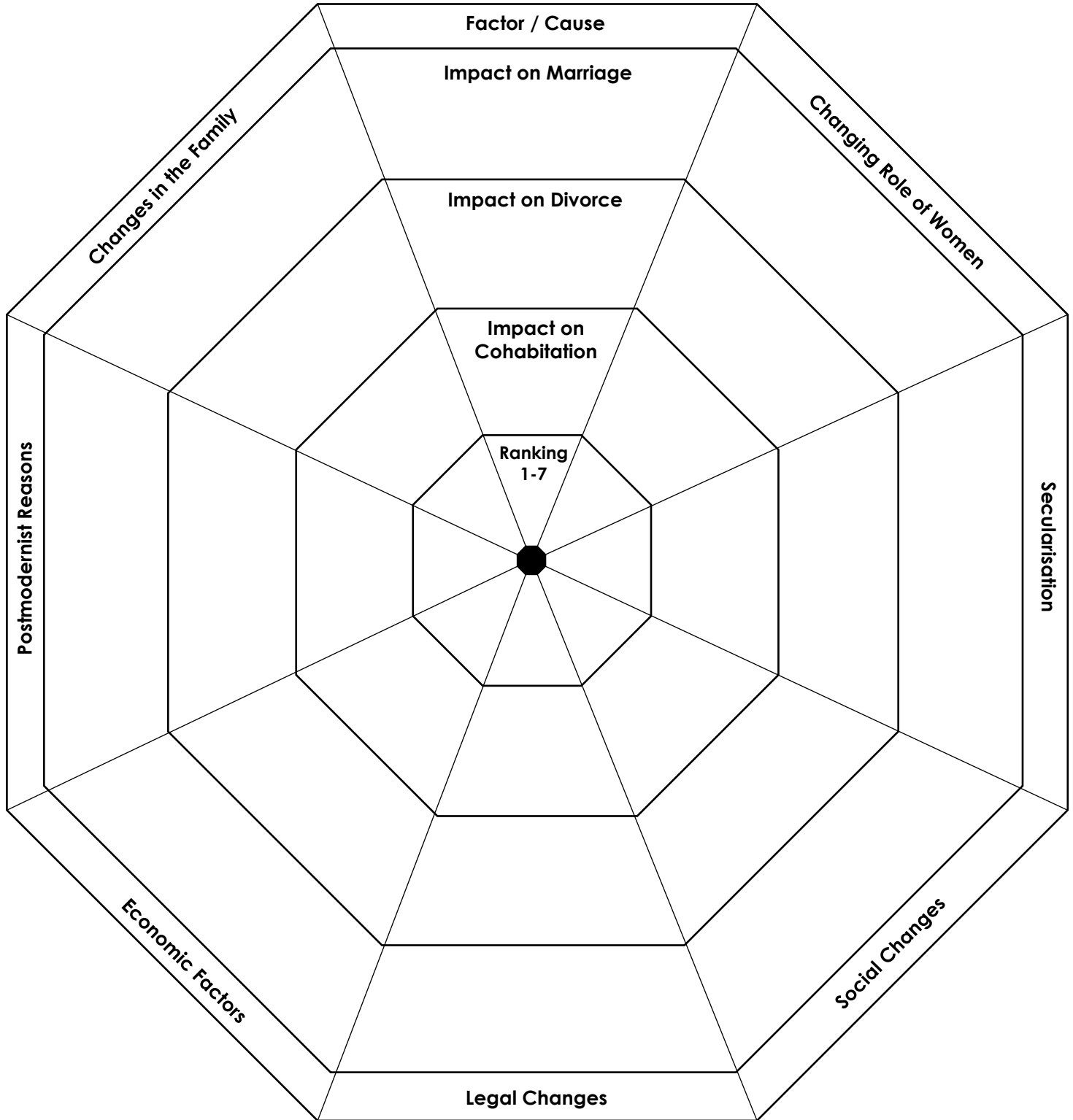
Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it	Need some help	Fairly confident	I got this!
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CONSOLIDATION TASK

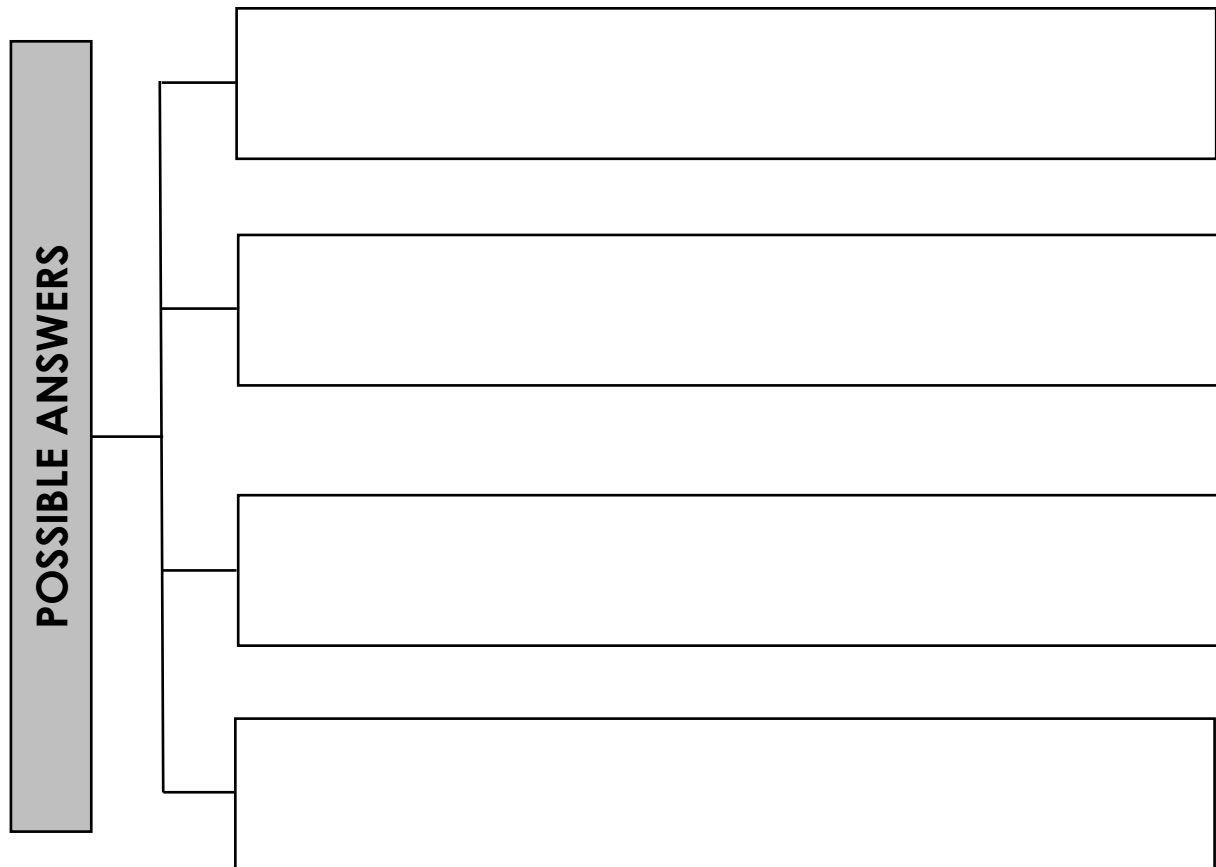
For each of the causes in the web explain how it has impacted the trends in marriage, cohabitation and divorce. Then rank them according to their levels of impact. 1 – least impact / 7 most impactful.



10 Mark without Item Planner

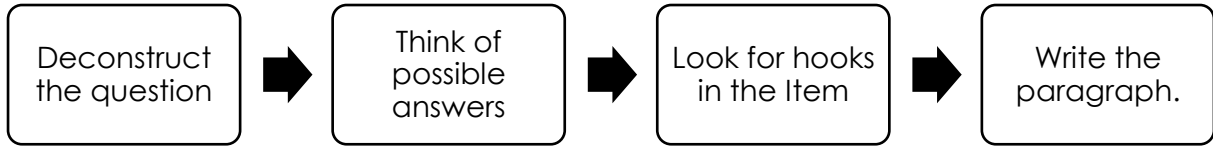
Outline and explain two reasons for the increase in cohabitation in the last 60 years.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process

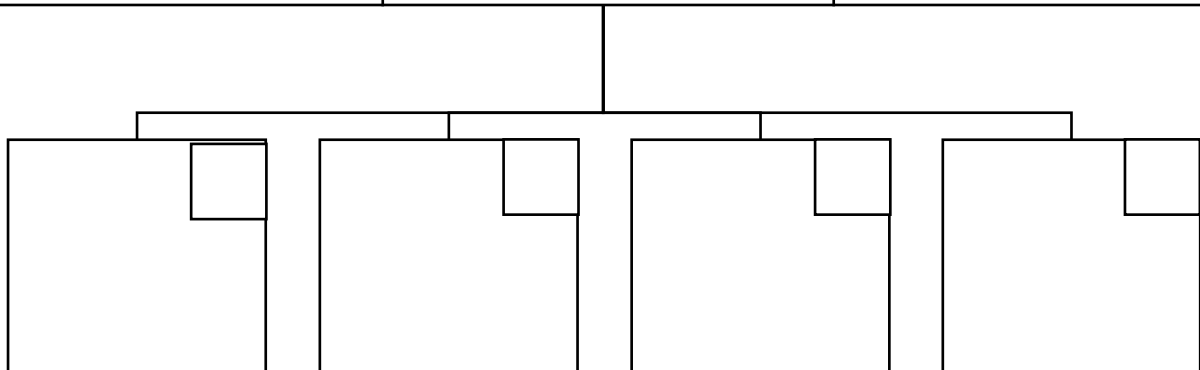


Item

Marriage as an institution in the UK remain strong, but there have been many changes. Most marriages are now civil ceremonies, and for many they are remarriages for at least one of the partners. The average age for those getting married has also risen. Changes in the law have recognised new forms of marriage such as same sex marriage

Applying material from the item, analyse two changes in patterns of marriage over the past 70 years.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



Essay Practice

ITEM:

Beaujouan and Ni Bhrolchain argued that cohabitation has become the new normal with most couples cohabiting before marriage as a test run to make sure the relationship will work. Those couples that cohabit are less likely to have divorced by their 5th wedding anniversary. The new right however argue that cohabitation is much less stable than marriage and puts any children at a disadvantage like those of divorced parents.

Applying material from the item and your own knowledge, evaluate the view that cohabitation and divorce has made the family less secure.

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

--

Context

Background	
Definition	
Trend	

Content

	FOR	AGAINST
Sentence Starter		
1		
2		
3		

You are not listening,

That might be so but....

But don't forget that....

But what about

But have you considered....

I believe that...

The illustration shows a girl on the left with her hand raised, speaking. A boy on the right is listening and responding with four different phrases. Each phrase is enclosed in a rounded rectangular box, and each box is connected to the boy's character by a curved arrow. Below each response box is a larger, empty rounded rectangular box for writing. The girl's speech bubble is a large, irregular shape pointing to her mouth.

Childbearing

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- ❑ Trends in birth rate, fertility and parenthood.
- ❑ Reasons for the changes in birth rate, fertility and parenthood.
- ❑ The impact of these trends on the family and society.

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Total fertility rate
- Child Bearing
- Birth Rate
- Infant Mortality Rate
- Lone Parenthood
- Contraception
- Abortion
- Secularisation
- Family Size
- Household Size
- Beanpole Family
- Sex Education

KEY THINKERS

- Murray
- Cashmore
- Ferri & Smith
- Allen & Crowe
- McCarthy

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend: 218 - 220
- Browne: 303 - 306
- Hodder: 206 - 207

WEBSITES



The Sociology
Teacher



Tutor2U

VIDEO CLIPS



Esher
Sociology



Stats Guru



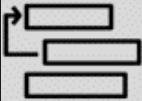
BEME News



NOTE TAKING

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.

Trends	Causes	Impacts
<p>Define the following terms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Fertility Rate • General Fertility Rate • Birth Rate • Average Family Size • Average Household Size <p>Outline what the trend in each of the above areas has been since 1900.</p>	<p>Outline how each of the following has impacted childbearing rates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contraception • Education • Role of Women • Infant Mortality Rate • Geographic Mobility • Changing Values • Economic Factors 	<p>What have been the positive impacts of the trends on society?</p> <p>What have been the negative impacts of the trends on society?</p>



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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CONSOLIDATION TASK

Imagine that you are going to conduct a study into Childbearing. Answer the questions below, explain each choice to build your study.

Which area of Childbearing are you going to focus on and why?		
Voluntary Childlessness	Fertility Rates	Impacts

Which research methods are you going to use and why

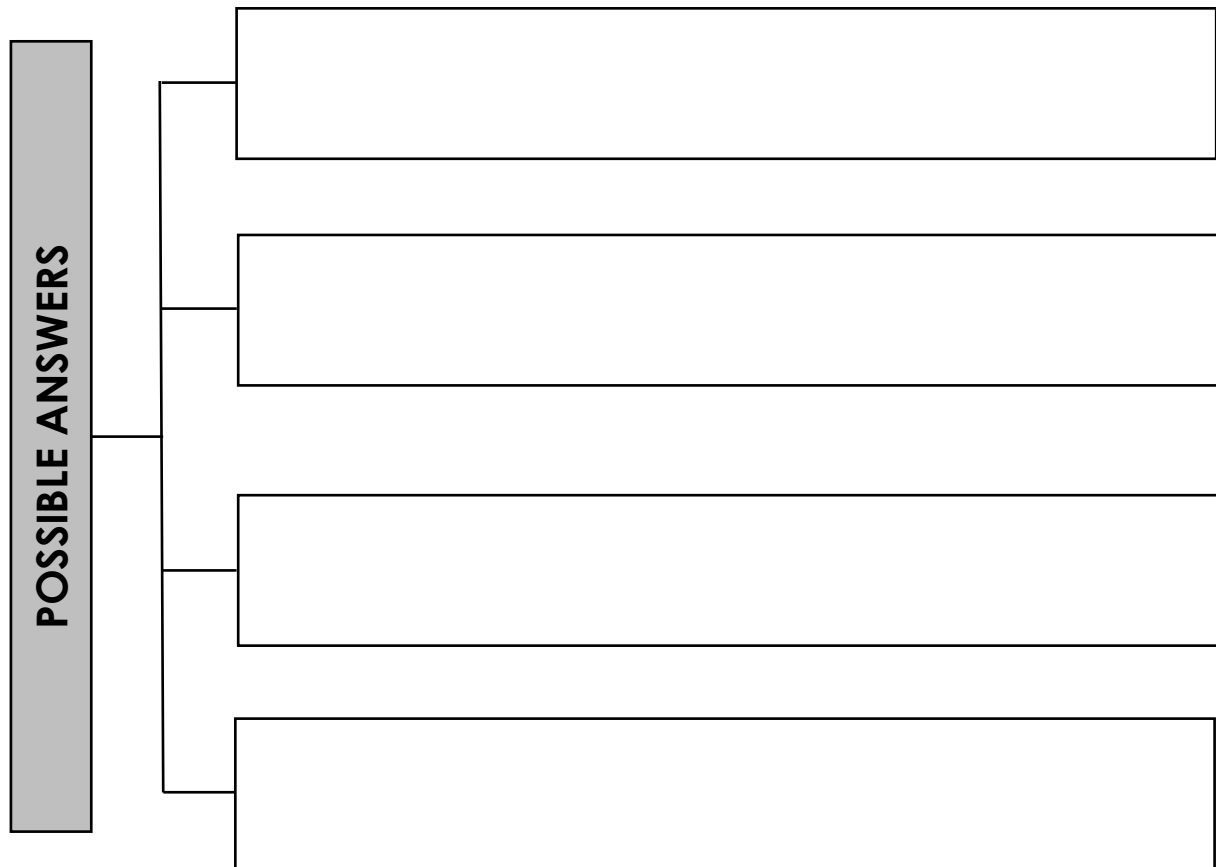
What is your Aim and Hypothesis	
Aim	Hypothesis

What Issues might you face in completing this study?		
Practical	Ethical	Theoretical

10 Mark without Item Planner

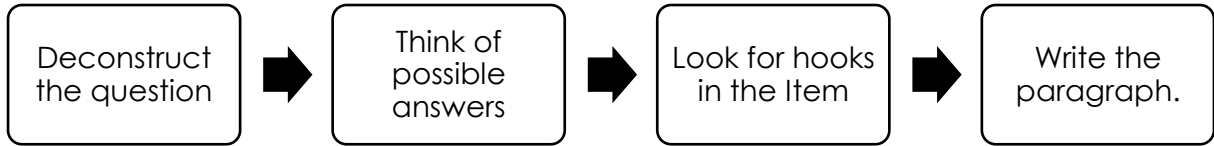
Outline and explain two factors which have led to the trends in fertility and childbearing.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process

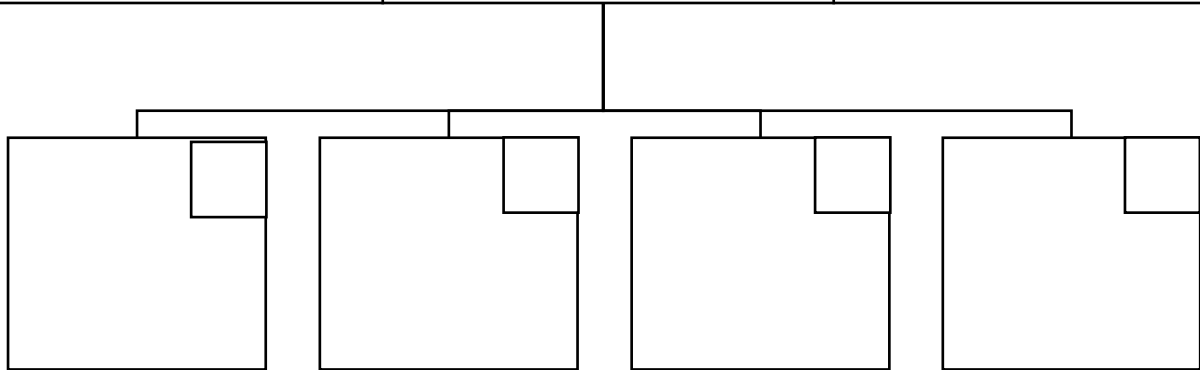


Item

Voluntary childlessness, also described by some as being childfree, is the voluntary choice not to have children. In most societies and for most of human history, choosing not to have children was both difficult and undesirable. The availability of reliable contraception along with support provided in old age by one's government rather than one's family has made childlessness an option for some people, though they may be looked down upon in certain communities.

Applying material from the item analyse two reasons why someone may choose to remain childless.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



Essay Practice

ITEM:

Although the UK's total fertility rate has increased since 2001, it is still at an all time low. There are many reasons why the fertility rate has dropped ranging from the availability of contraceptives to the changing role of women. The impact this has had on the society has been both positive and negative, with changes in the dependency ratio and working practices.

Applying material from the item and your own knowledge, evaluate the view that changes in childbearing have had a negative impact on society.

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

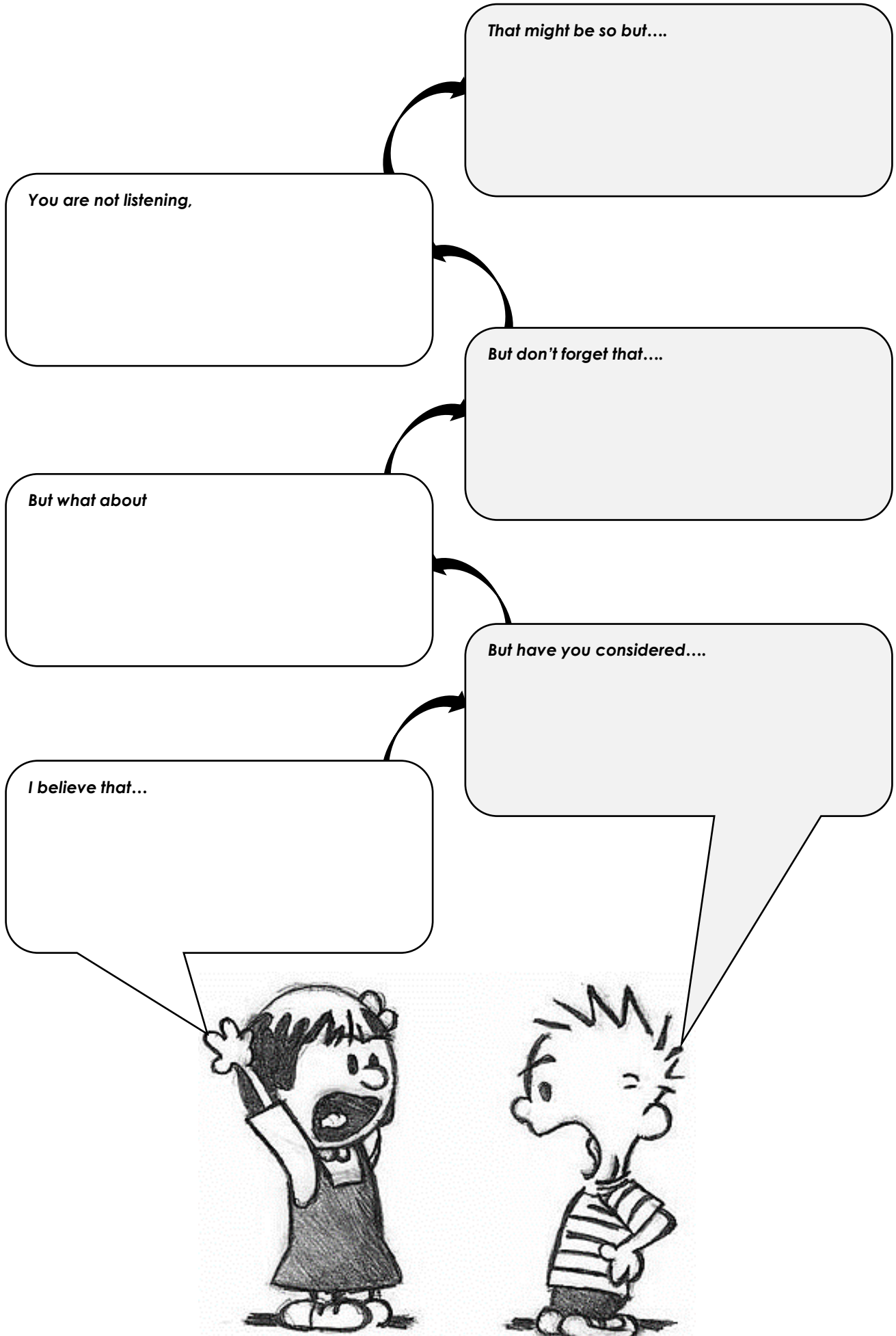
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Context

Background	
Definition	
Trend	

Content

Sentence Starter	FOR	AGAINST
1		
2		
3		



Domestic Division of Labour

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- The meaning of domestic Division of Labour
- The march of progress View of domestic Labour
- Reasons for the changes in domestic labour and decision making in the family.
- Arguments for and against the view that the amount of change has been exaggerated,

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Domestic Labour
- Decision Making
- Traditional roles
- Symmetrical family
- Neo Conventional Family.
- Instrumental Role
- Expressive Role
- Joint Conjugal Roles
- Separate Conjugal roles
- Allowance system
- Pay Gap
- Leisure Time
- Pooling
- Triple Shift

KEY THINKERS

- Parsons
- Wilmott & Young
- Bott
- Oakley
- Gershuny
- Sullivan
- British Social Attitude Survey
- Ferri & Smith
- Barrett & Macintosh
- Pahl & Volger

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend: 167 - 173
- Browne: 317 – 327
- Collins: 283 - 291
- Hodder: 200 - 206

WEBSITES



The Sociology Teacher



Revise Sociology

VIDEO CLIPS



Esher Sociology: Domestic Labour



Esher Sociology: Decision Making



Stephen Joel: Changing Roles



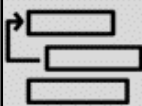
Tutor2U: Domestic Division of Labour



NOTE TAKING

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.

Domestic Division of Labour	Changing Roles	Decision Making
Outline the traditional views put forward by Parsons for the domestic Division of Labour.	Identify and explain the 5 main reasons for the changes in domestic labour.	Outline and explain the 3 main theories on monetary decision making (Mcintosh & Barrett, Kempson, Pahl & Volger)
Outline the march of progress view of the division of domestic labour as put forward by Wilmott and Young.	What are the patterns of domestic labour in same sex couples (Dunne)	
Outline Anne Oakley's study into housework (1974)	Outline the evidence for and against the changing roles theory.	Outline the theories of decision making put forward by Edgell, Laurie & Gurshunny, the feminists.



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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Women's domestic burden just got heavier with the coronavirus

Lucia Graves

Mon 16 Mar 2020 11.57 GMT

The bulk of household chores in heterosexual couples is already borne by women – a situation exacerbated by the huge dislocations of the pandemic

Juggling work and kids is always a challenge, but now with the coronavirus shutting down schools, Dusti Arab knows she's facing a reckoning. A mother of two living in the greater Portland, Oregon, area, Arab had just stopped working in an office and was looking forward to being able to focus on the small marketing agency she runs from her home when coronavirus hit. "This thing destroyed everything I had going on," she said. "Everything's a disaster here."

So far she has had to cancel a long-held vacation plan to Europe and figure out how to accommodate her kids on what she now expects will be a very extended spring break. "My kids go to two different schools and are in different districts, so I'm managing a lot, trying to make sure my family and extended family are prepared for this," she said.

Her husband, who typically works out of an office in downtown Portland, will also be working from home for at least the next two weeks, per company mandate – but that doesn't fix her problems. "He's great with helping with rides and getting the kids back and forth," she said, "but this is primarily going to fall on my shoulders."

Arab is one of millions of women who will find themselves needing to step up their roles at home as the coronavirus spreads. Study after study has shown that even as women have stepped forward in the workforce, in married heterosexual couples women still shoulder the bulk of household chores. (A Gallup poll from January found women were more than seven times as likely to care for their children on a daily basis as men in heterosexual married or cohabitating couples.) And 80% of single-parent families are headed by single mothers, according to 2019 US Census Bureau data.

That means when kids come home from school, sick or otherwise – as they are and will be around the country in the coming days and weeks – the answer to the question of who takes care of them is gendered.

"Women are typically the chief healthcare officer, the chief entertainment officer, the chief education officer in their homes," said Kristy Wallace, CEO of Ellevest Network, a group that supports women in the workplace. "In a time of crisis, a time where we don't have a clear playbook but we do have a lot of panic and anxiety – the weight of these roles is quite overwhelming."

Rachel Sklar, a single mother and gender advocate, sees the hardship posed by the pandemic two ways.

"There's the Covid-19 mental load – are we ready, what do we need, fear of what's going to happen – and then there is the mental load of the single parent in a one-income household after terrifying market drops and business grinding to a standstill," said Sklar, who founded TheLi.st, an online community of professional women, in an email.

Her daughter's father lives in Canada, she added, "So practically it's just been me doing the prepping, and the reading about the prepping, and the gaming out contingencies, weighing whether to go to gymnastics and swimming, conferring with my co-founder about how best to support our members (I run an online network of professional women), conferring with clients (I am also a consultant to early-stage startups) and pitching articles (I am also a writer!)."

Already total shutdowns have been announced in [23](#) states, as well as in large urban areas like Los Angeles, San Francisco and Washington DC. Experts expect daycare centers may soon also close en masse, and some already have.

Such headlines are especially bad news for mothers, who already do 2.6 times as much unpaid caregiving and domestic work as their heterosexual partners, according to a recent report from the United Nations. And in the face of a pandemic such dynamics will only be exacerbated, with the elderly – whose care is also primarily shouldered by women – needing more care than ever, and the sick proliferating.

Julie Kohler, a single mother in DC who works for Democracy Alliance and a fellow in residence at the National Women's Law Center, is reducing her work hours to care for her five-year-old son.

As his sole legal guardian, Kohler is fortunate to have a babysitter who helps out part-time. (She has decided she will continue to pay her babysitter's weekly salary regardless of whether she's able to come to work or not during the crisis.)

Juggling work and kids is always a challenge, but now with the coronavirus shutting But as a scholar of family social science, the upheaval has only served to highlight to her how inadequate individual responses are in face of a pandemic.

"We can try to do the right things individually but we really need government leadership at a time like this," Kohler said, ticking down a list of US policy solutions that would help support women caregivers like paid family leave, paid sick leave and other family-focused social programs she would like to see enacted.

On Saturday, the House passed a coronavirus relief package that would help assist working families by granting employees affected by the coronavirus crisis up to 12 weeks of paid leave should they need to go into quarantine, care for a quarantined family member, or look after a child whose school is closed, though the provision would apply only to employers with fewer than 500 employees. The bill is expected to be taken up by the Senate as early as Monday.

In a statement last week, Tina Tchen, the CEO of Time's Up, called providing paid sick leave "key to unlocking deeply entrenched gender, racial and economic disparities," noting that "the majority of our healthcare and public health workforce are women, who are on the frontlines of the fight to stop the spread of the coronavirus."

Antonina Mamzenko, a freelance photographer who works flexibly from home to accommodate the schedule of her home-educated son, said the crisis has created a ton of new work for her individually.

"I definitely found that everything coronavirus-related fell on me, from staying on top of news and learning about the symptoms, to having pep talks with my nine-year-old and explaining what all this means without making him too anxious, to reminding him to go wash his hands, to noting if any of us have symptoms, to making the decisions as to whether to stay home or go to classes and clubs, and manage work around all of that too," she said in an email.

"It's frustrating but I'm definitely used to it. It seems just so par for the course that I'm expected to be the one managing it all."



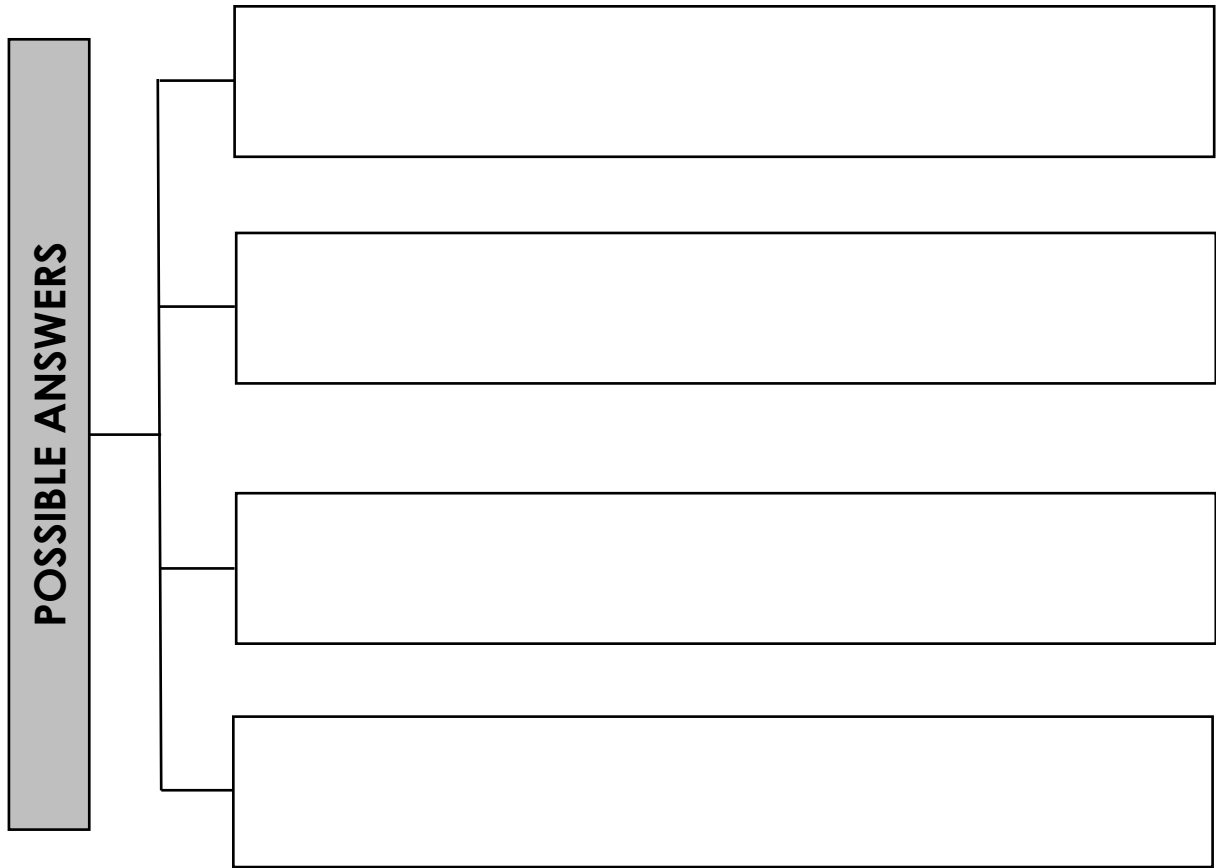
CONSOLIDATION TASK

1. What impact has the pandemic had on the domestic division of labour according to this article?
2. Why do you think this trend has occurred – use your sociological knowledge to back up your opinion.
3. Complete ALL of the analysis statements
 - I noticed.....
 - A question I have is.....
 - I wonder why.....
 - I began to think of.....
 - It seems like.....
 - I can't really understand.....
 - I'm not sure.....
 - I know the feeling.....
 - I loved the way.....
 - I realised.....
 - I was surprised.....
 - If I were.....
 - I discovered.....

10 Mark without Item Planner

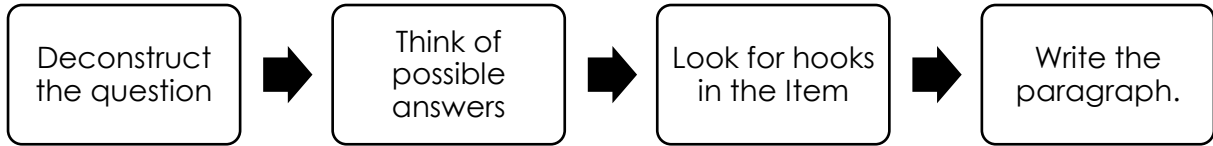
Outline and explain two ways in which relationships have become more equal.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process

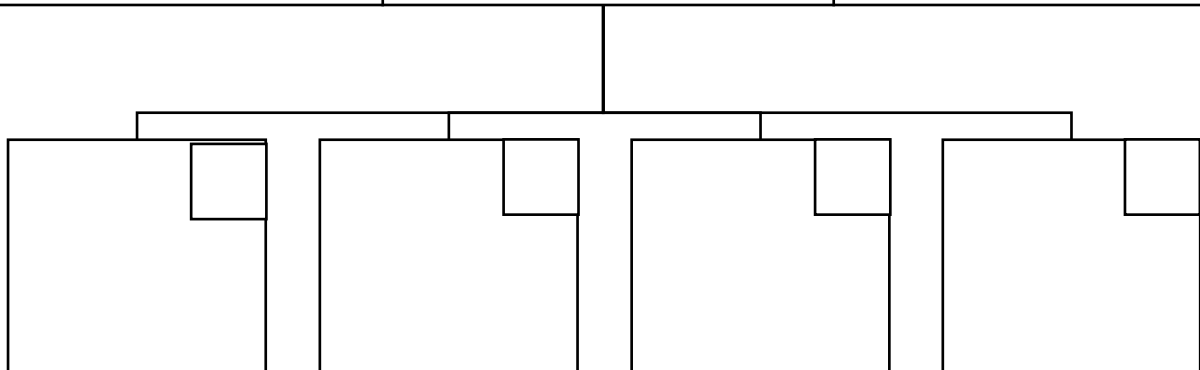


Item

The march of progress view argues that economic and social changes have lead to greater equality in the family and specifically in terms of domestic division of labour and child care. These changes have created a new type of family known as the symmetrical family where tasks are completed by those that available rather than determined by gender.

Applying material from the item analyse two ways in which the equality of domestic division of labour has been exaggerated.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



Essay Practice

ITEM:

Traditional domestic roles see the female of the household being responsible for the domestic labour and childcare. The trend since the 1950's has been towards a more equal household according to the march of progress view, with the growth of the symmetrical family and the commercialization of domestic labour. However, feminists would argue that this is not the case and women are still doing the majority of the domestic labour.

Applying material from the item and your own knowledge, evaluate the view that domestic division of labour has become more equal.

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

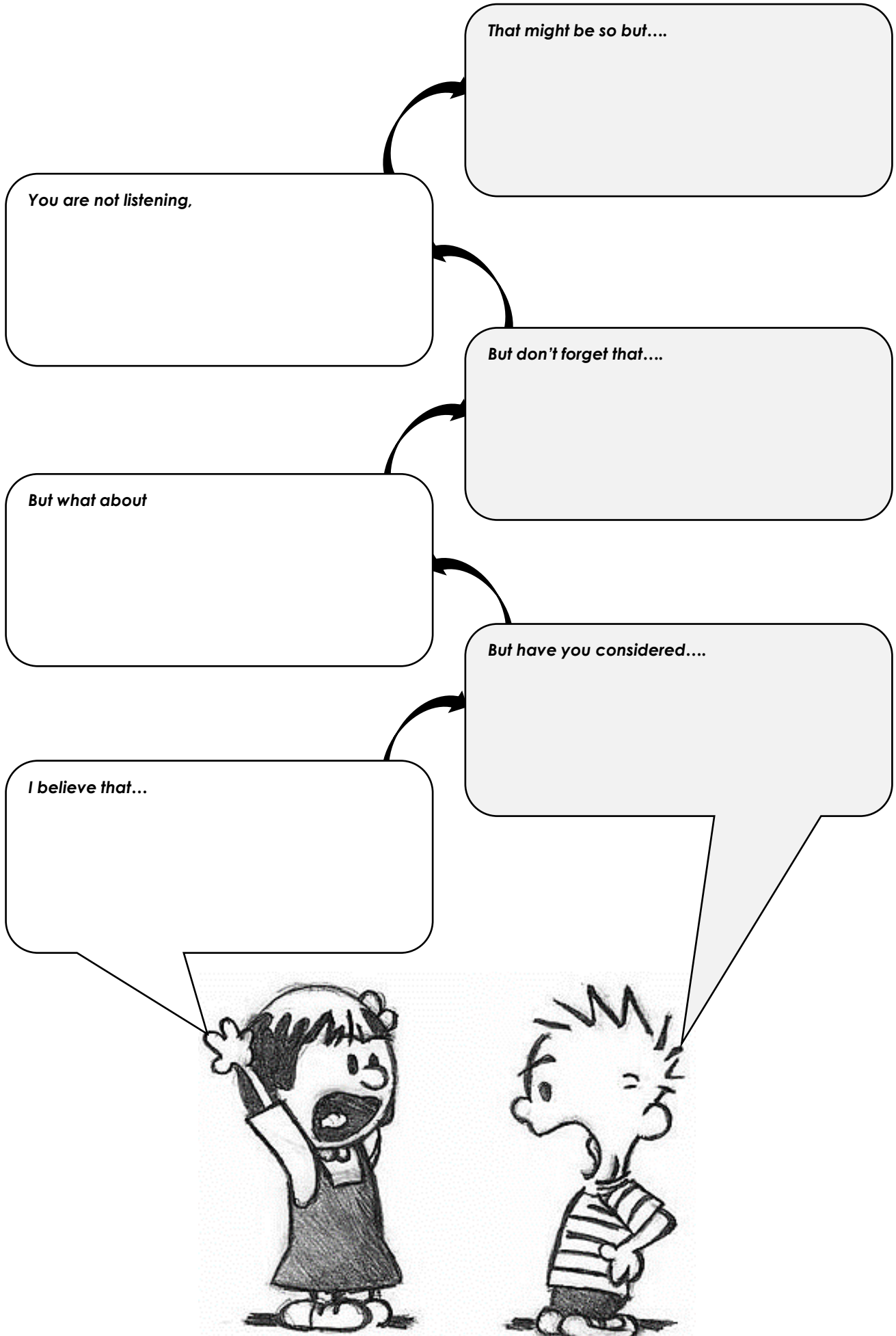
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Context

Background	
Definition	
Trend	

Content

	FOR	AGAINST
Sentence Starter		
1		
2		
3		



Domestic Abuse and Inequality in the Family

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- ❑ Different types of domestic abuse.
- ❑ Trends in domestic violence.
- ❑ Sociological explanations for domestic abuse.
- ❑ The impact of inequality in families for women.

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Domestic violence
- Abuse
- Psychological
- Emotional
- Physical
- Sexual
- Power
- Control
- Triple Shift
- Patriarchy
- Crisis of Masculinity
- Dark side of the family
- Official statistics
- Radical Feminists
- Materialistic Explanation

KEY THINKERS

- The Home Office
- Coleman
- Dobash & Dobash
- Walby & Allen
- Ansara & Hindin
- Dar
- Yearnshire
- Cheal
- Firestone
- Elliot
- Wilkinson & Pickett

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend: 167 - 173
- Browne: 317 – 327
- Collins: 283 - 291
- Hodder: 200 - 206

WEBSITES



Get Revising



The Sociology Teacher

VIDEO CLIPS



Esher Sociology



Stephen Joel



Domestic Abuse and Sociology



NOTE TAKING

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.

Types and Trends of Abuse	Sociological causes of domestic abuse	Impact of inequality on Women
What are the four types of abuse? Illustrate with examples of behaviour.	How do Radical Feminists Dobash and Dobash, explain domestic violence?	What impact does the family have on women's career and job prospects?
What are the trends in domestic violence in the UK?	How do The New Right explain domestic violence?	What is the impact of the triple shift on women according to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green (1996) • Bernard (1982) • Oakley (1974)
What are the issues with the statistics on domestic violence according to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheal • Dar • Logical 	How does Postmodernist, Giddens explain Domestic violence?	Outline the study and conclusions of Ann Oakley's 1974 study "The Sociology of Housework"
	How do Marxist feminists Ainsley and Wilson & Pickett explain domestic violence?	What are the criticisms of these views? (<i>Think back to changing roles</i>)
	What are the criticisms for each of the explanations mentioned above?	



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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CONSOLIDATION TASK



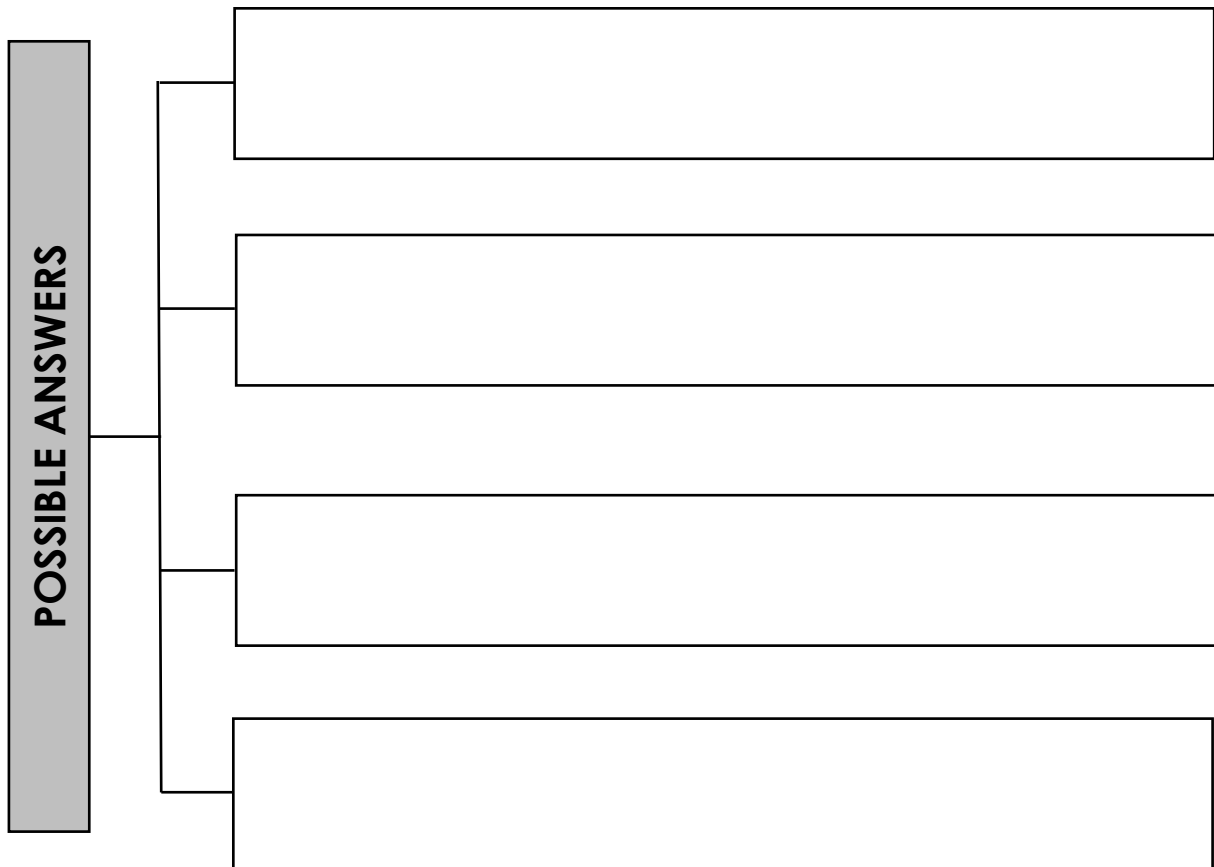
For each of the statements below decide if you agree or disagree with it and then write a response to either back it up or criticises it.

<p>Family life disadvantages women more than men.</p> 	
<p>Domestic abuse is evidence of patriarchy in society.</p> 	
<p>The statistics on domestic abuse are misleading and lack validity in terms of accuracy.</p> 	
<p>Domestic violence is caused by the emotional intensity and personal intimacy of family life</p> 	
<p>The new right view of domestic violence is an accurate representation and explanation.</p> 	

10 Mark without Item Planner

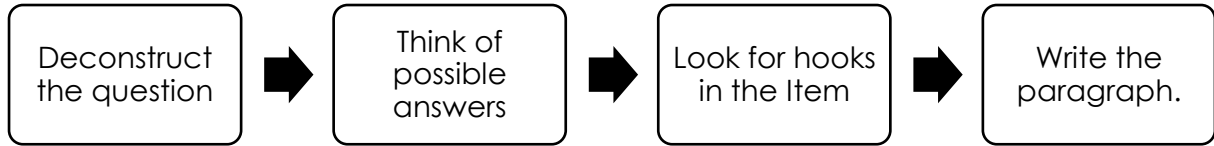
Outline and explain two ways that statistics on domestic violence are misleading.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process

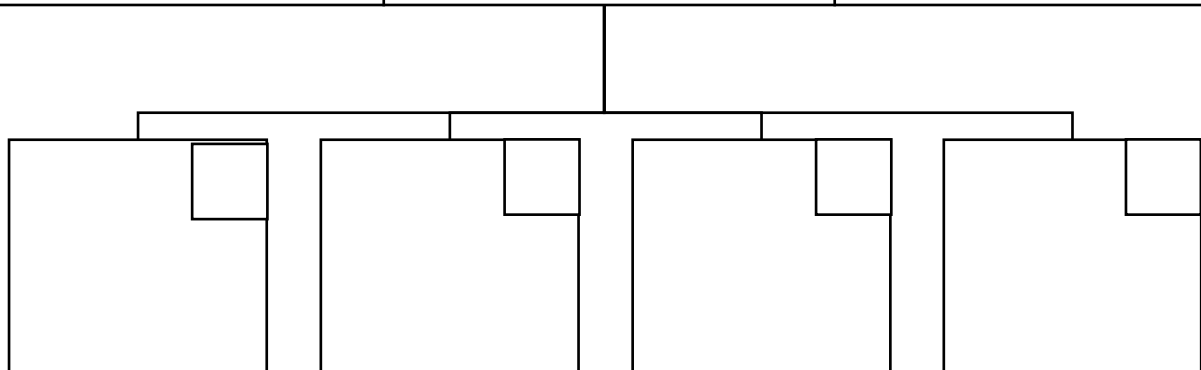


Item

There have been important changes in the position of men and women in couple roles and relationships in the last 50 years or so. For example, it is now the norm for married women to take paid work, although often this is part-time rather than full-time. There are also signs of a 'new man' who is more involved in housework and childcare. However, feminists argue that such changes have done little to change the family from a patriarchal institution based on male power and female subordination.

Applying material from the item analyse two ways in the family may negatively impact women.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



Essay Practice

ITEM:

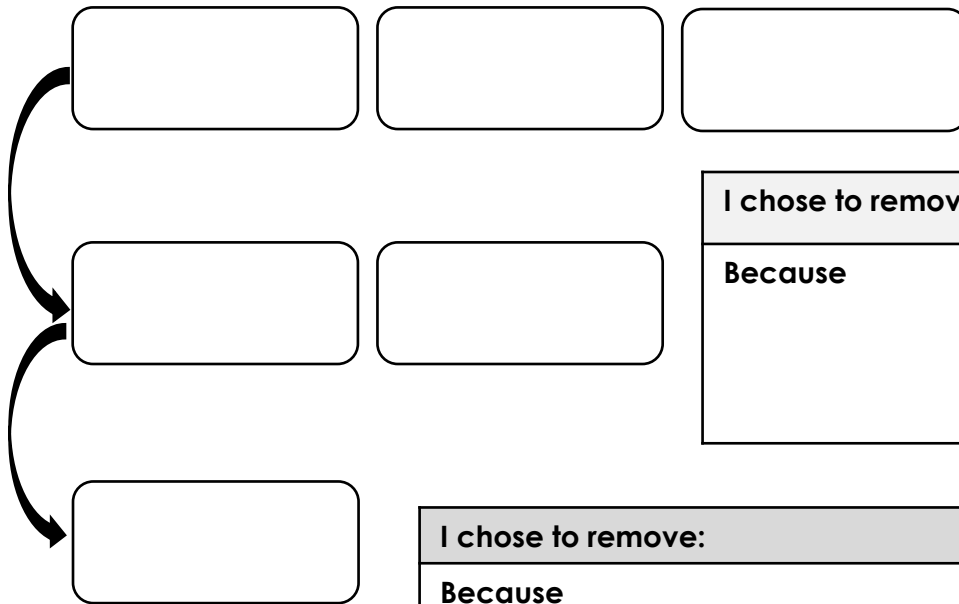
Domestic violence accounts for up to a quarter of all recorded violent crime. Victims are more likely to be female and offenders male: domestic violence is linked to gender roles in patriarchal Society. However, not all women are equally likely to suffer domestic violence. Victims - both male and female - are more likely to belong to disadvantaged social group and live under difficult circumstances.

Applying material from the Item and your knowledge, evaluate sociological explanations of domestic violence.

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Context

Background	
Definition	
Trend	



I chose to remove:
Because

I chose to remove:
Because

Turn the Question Singular:

Your Answer:

Social Policy and the Family

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- ❑ The timeline of social policies affecting the family in the last 100 years.
- ❑ The aims of the policies and their usefulness.
- ❑ How these policies have affected the family positively and negatively.
- ❑ Sociological perspectives on social policies.

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Social policy
- Legislation
- Functionalism
- New Right
- Feminism
- Marxism
- New Labour
- Coalition Government
- Conservatives
- Patriarchy
- Welfare Dependency
- Under Class
- Social Security
- One Child Policy
- Eugenics

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend: 235 - 240
- Browne: 282 - 288
- Collins: 242 - 250
- Hodder: 181 - 186

WEBSITES



Tutor2U



Revise Sociology



The Sociology Teacher

KEY THINKERS

- Murray
- Donzelot
- Land
- Leonard
- Silva & Smart
- Drew

VIDEO CLIPS



Esher Sociology:
Part 1



Esher Sociology:
Part 2



Stephen Joel:



Johannes Ahrenfelt



NOTE TAKING

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.

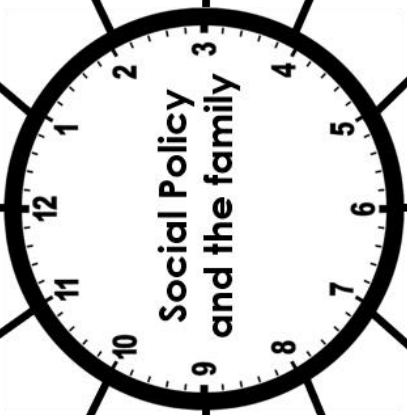
Introduction & Perspectives	Government Policies	Evaluation
What are the two different types of social policy aimed at the family?	Outline the following policies and how they have impacted the family: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beveridge Report (1942) • Divorce Reform Act (1969) • Legalisation of contraception (1967/69) • China's "one child" Policy 	What impact have each of the policies identified had on the family?
	What was the aim of the Conservative Government's (1979 – 1997) policies relating to the family and what policies did they introduce to achieve this aim?	
	What was the aim of New Labour (1997 - 2010) policies relating to the family and what policies did they introduce to achieve this aim?	Has the impact of each of these policies been positive or negative for the family?
What is the view of each of the following on the role of social policy in the family? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functionalists • New Right • Feminism • Marxism • Postmodernism 	What was the aim of the Coalition Government's (2010 – 2015) policies relating to the family and what policies did they introduce to achieve this aim?	How would each of the perspectives view the policies you have identified?
	What was the aim of the Conservative Government's (2015 - Present) policies relating to the family and what policies did they introduce to achieve this aim?	



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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New Right view of social policy

Policies pre 1980 that had significant impact on the family.

Aims of the conservative policies 1980 - 1990's

Examples of Conservative policies which impacted the family and how.

Marxist view of social policy

Aims of the New Labour policies 1997 - 2010

Feminist view of social policy

Examples of New Labour policies which impacted the family and how.

Functionalist view of social policy

Types of social policy with examples.

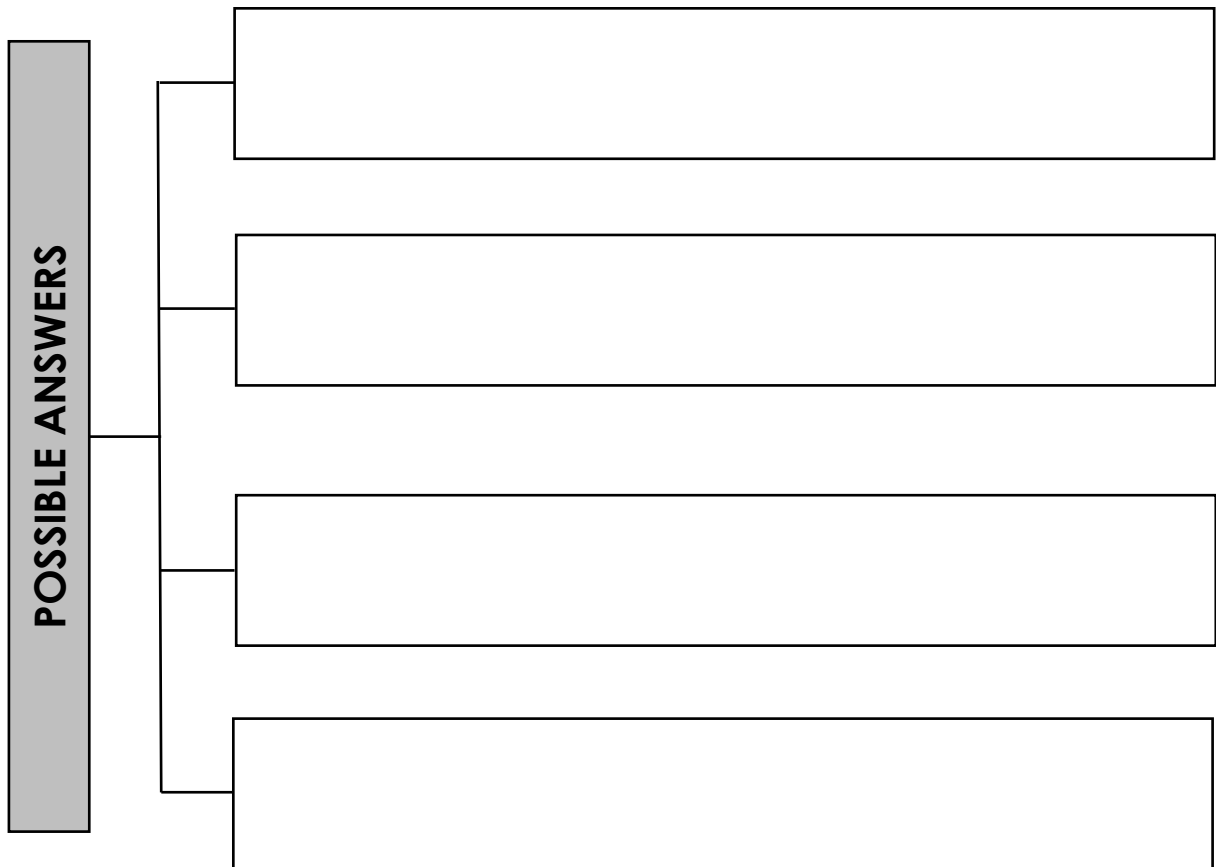
Examples of Coalition Government policies which impacted the family and how.

Aims of the Coalition governments policies post 2010

10 Mark without Item Planner

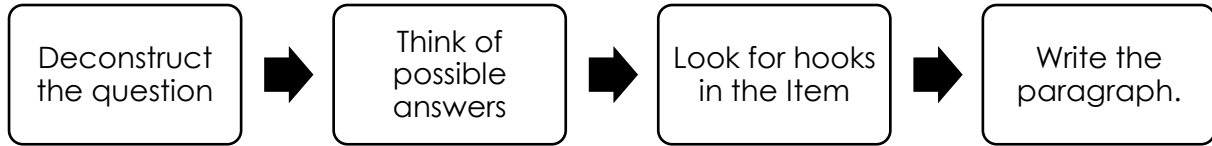
Outline and explain two ways in which social policies have shaped family life.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process

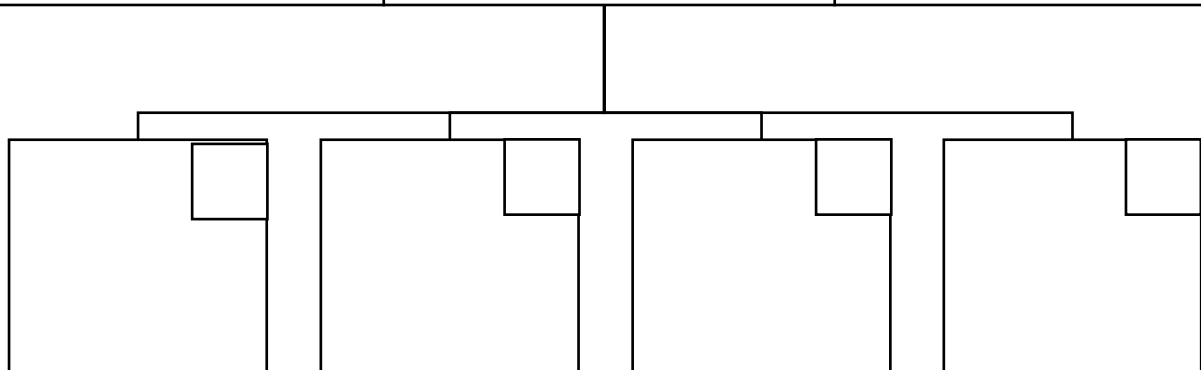


Item

Social policies have greatly shape family life over the past 40 years. For example, there have been policies to increase equality between men and women. Policies have had a number of intended and unintended effects on family structures as well as the roles and relationships in families.

Applying material from the item analyse two ways in which policies encourage the nuclear family.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



Essay Practice

ITEM:

According to feminist sociologists, the main function of laws and policies on family and households is to support the conventional heterosexual nuclear family and reproduce patriarchy. For example, policies concerning the care of children or the old often make the assumption that these are women's responsibility. Even policies seemingly designed to benefit women, such as paying child benefit to the mother, may have the effect of reinforcing their gender roles. By contrast, New Right thinkers argue that many policies offer 'perverse incentives' that actually undermine rather than support the conventional family.

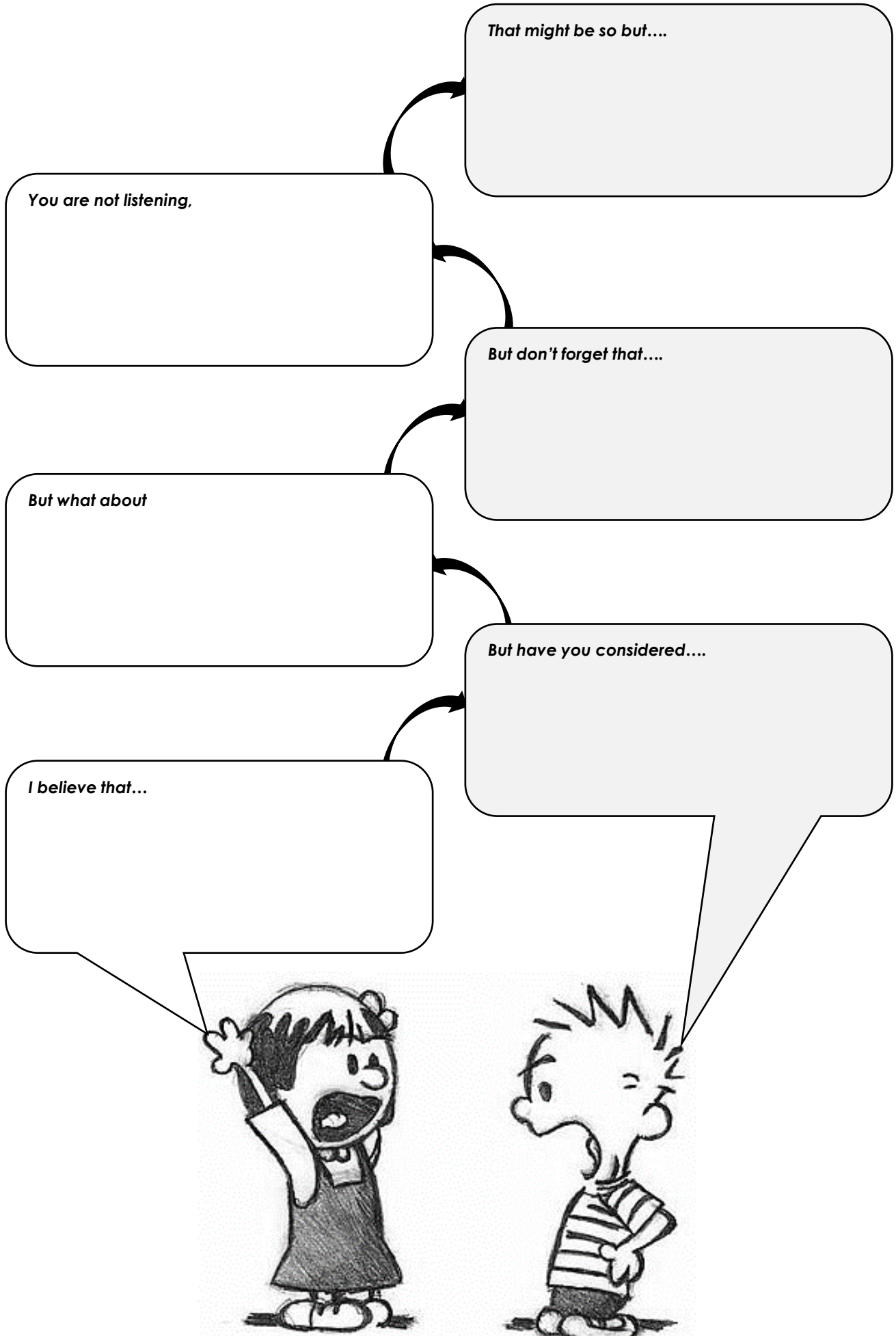
Applying material from the item and your own knowledge, evaluate the view that the main function of laws and policies on families and households is to reproduce patriarchy.

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

Context	
Background	
Definition	
Trend	

Content		
Sentence Starter	FOR	AGAINST
1		
2		
3		



The Social Construction of Childhood

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- How childhood could be considered a social construction.
- Historical differences in childhood
- Cross Cultural differences in childhood

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Child
- Adult
- Childhood
- Social Construction
- Historical Relativity
- Cultural Relativity
- Separateness
- Information Hierarchy
- Biological determination
- Dominate Framework
- Westernisation
- Globalisation
- Sensible Analytic

KEY THINKERS

- Aries
- Benedict
- Pilcher
- Punch
- Wagg
- Pollock
- James and Prout
- Milinowski
- Firth

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend:179- 181
- Browne: 334 - 336
- Collins: 292 – 296

WEBSITES



Tutor2U



Revise Sociology



The Sociology Teacher

VIDEO CLIPS



Esher Sociology



Stephen Joel



Chloe Murphy



NOTE TAKING

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.

It Is a Social Construction	It could be a social Construction	It is not a social construction
What does Benedict mean by childhood being culturally relative? Outline the studies and findings of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firth – Tikopia Tribe • Punch – Bolivia • Malinowski – Trobriand Island 	What is the sensible analytic approach to childhood?	What does Pilcher mean by separateness in terms of childhood?
What did Aries mean by childhood being historically relative.	What are the criticisms of the sensible analytic approach?	What are the criticisms of Pilcher's theory of separateness?
What are the criticisms of the cultural relativity and historical relativity arguments?		What is James and Prout's dominate framework theory?
		What are the criticisms of the dominate framework theory?



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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CONSOLIDATION TASK


Write a tweet from each of the key thinkers about the social construction of childhood. Remember a tweet can only be 280 characters (including spaces) and should include 1 hashtag.



twitter  What's happening? @Aries ✕

  140 Tweet



twitter  What's happening? @Pilcher ✕

  140 Tweet



twitter  What's happening? @Wagg ✕

  140 Tweet



twitter **What's happening?** @James&Prout ×

  140 Tweet

twitter **What's happening?** @sensibleanalytic ×

  140 Tweet

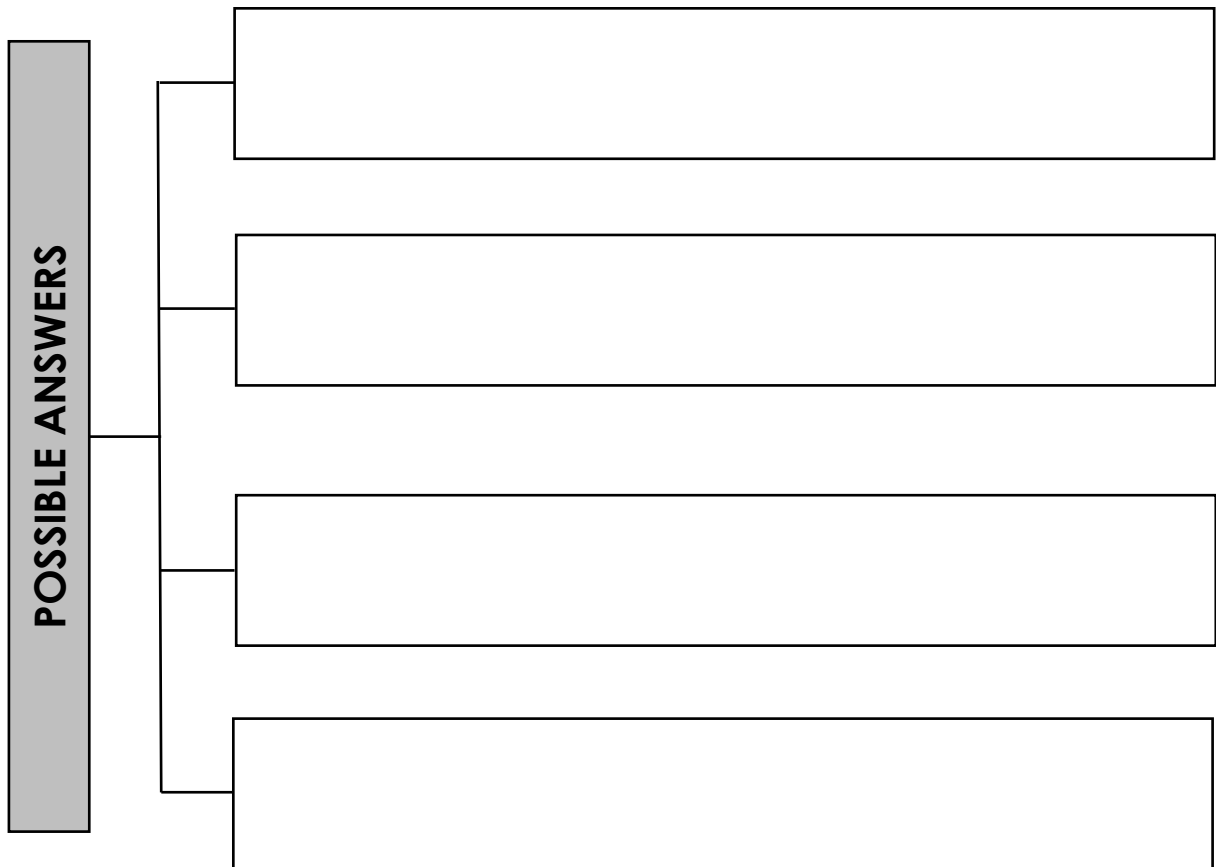
twitter **What's happening?** @Benedict ×

  140 Tweet

10 Mark without Item Planner

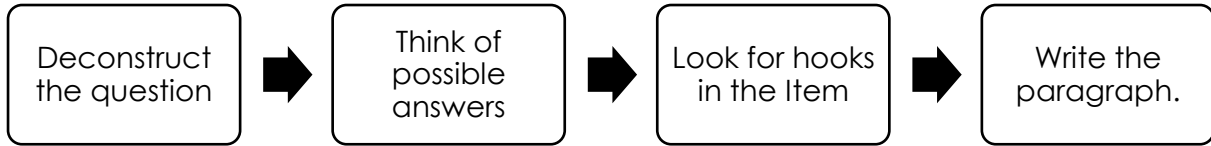
Outline and explain two ways childhood could be seen as a social construction.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process

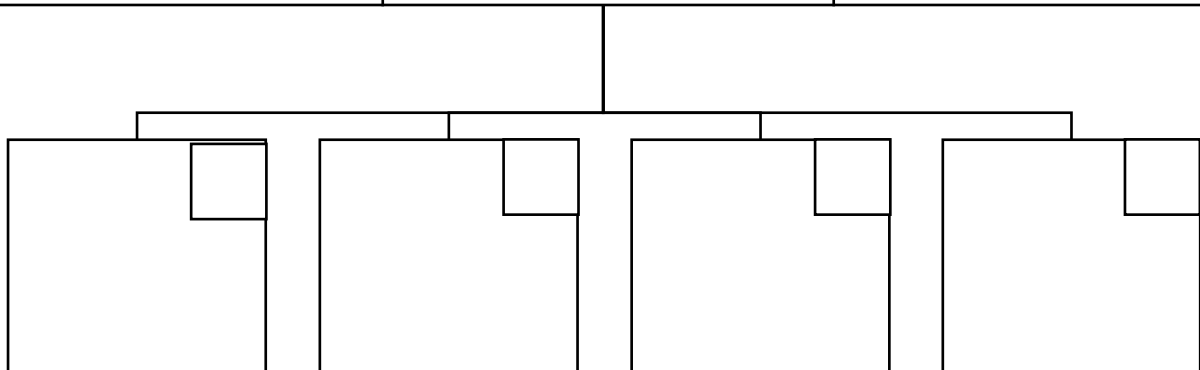


Item

A popular view is that childhood is a fixed, universal, biological stage of physical and psychological immaturity that is common to all human beings. Everyone will pass through it on the way to biological maturity and adulthood. However, evidence shows that what counts as childhood, what experiences children undergo and what roles they play, are far from universal.

Applying material from the item, analyse two arguments against the view that childhood is a fixed, universal stage.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



Essay Practice

ITEM:

Many argue that childhood is a clear phase of biological development, stage between birth and adulthood that all human experience. However, others point out that childhood in the past, and in different countries is very different from contemporary western childhood. Even in somewhere like the UK, different social groups have different experiences of childhood.

Applying material from the item and your own knowledge, evaluate the view that childhood is a social construction.

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

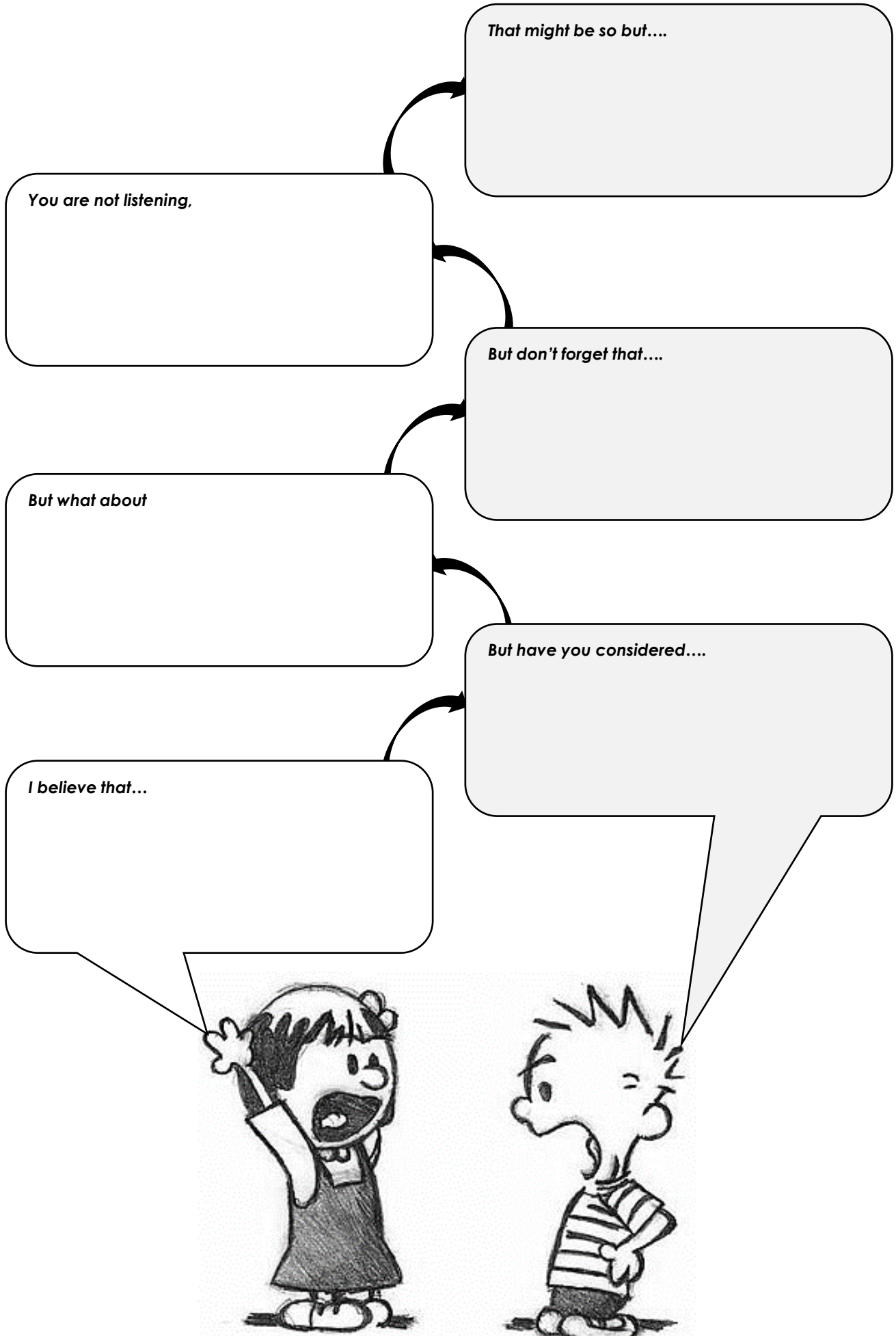
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Context

Background	
Definition	
Trend	

Content

	FOR	AGAINST
Sentence Starter		
1		
2		
3		



The Changing Status of Childhood [a]

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- The March of Progress view of changes in the status of children.
- The ways in which Childhood has improved
- The conflict view of changes in childhood.
- Different types of inequality in childhood.

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- March of Progress
- Child-Centeredness
- Conflict Theory
- Inequality
- Age Patriarchy
- Paranoid Parenting
- Helicopter Parenting
- Child Liberationists
- Child Abuse
- Neglect
- Space
- Time
- Body
- Resources

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend: 183 - 186
- Browne: 336 - 341
- Collins: 296 - 304
- Hodder: 208 - 213

WEBSITES



Tutor2U



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The Sociology
Teacher

KEY THINKERS

- Shorter
- Gittens
- Palmer
- Furedi
- Phillips
- Jenks
- Hillman
- Brennen

VIDEO CLIPS



Esher Sociology



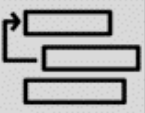
Stephen Joel



NOTE TAKING

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.

March of Progress view	Intra-Child Conflict Theory	Child Liberationist View
What is the overall belief of the march of progress view of childhood?	What is meant by the intra-child conflict theory?	What is the child liberationist view of childhood?
How do each of the following provide evidence for the march of progress theory: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Changes • The Rights of the Child • Protection and welfare services • Child Centeredness 	How are children in conflict between genders according to Mayer-Hillman?	
	How are children in conflict between ethnicities according to Brannen?	What are the four ways that children are controlled by adults according to the child liberationist?
	How are children in conflict between social classes according to Woodroffe?	
What are the criticisms of the march of progress view?	What are the criticisms of the Intra-child conflict view?	What are the criticisms of the child liberationist view?



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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CONSOLIDATION TASK

Imagine that you are going to conduct a study into the changing status of Childhood. Answer the questions below, explain each choice to build your study.

Which area of the changing status of childhood are you going to focus on and why?			Which method(s) are you going to use and why?	
Inequalities	March of Progress	Child Liberationists		

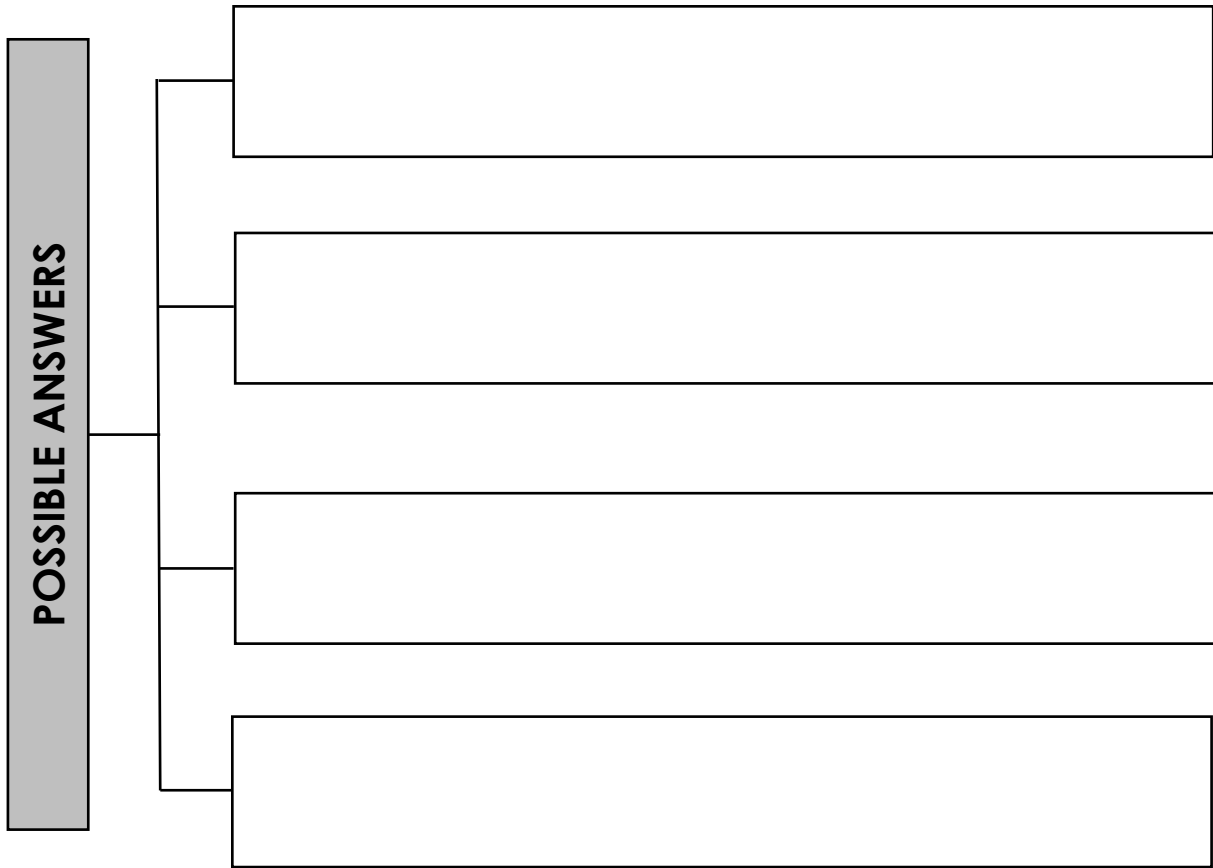
What is your Aim and Hypothesis	
Aim	Hypothesis

What Issues might you face in completing this study?		
Practical	Ethical	Theoretical

10 Mark without Item Planner

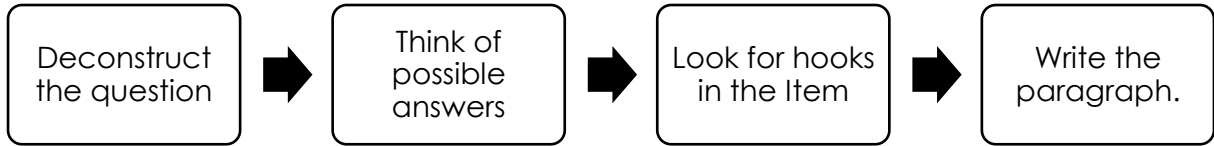
Outline and explain two reasons why the position of children might be changing in the UK.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process

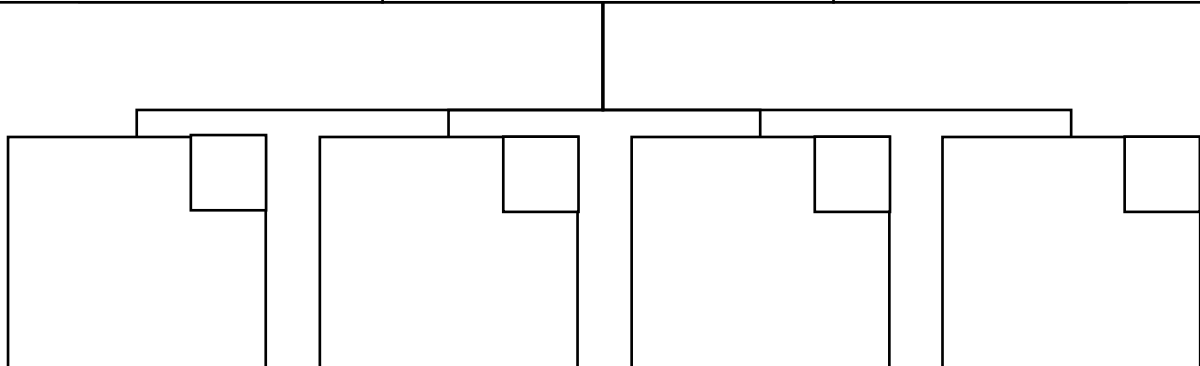


Item

The March of progress view tells us that the experience of childhood is getting better over time, however both the conflict theory and the child liberationists believe that childhood is not always a positive experience for children. Children today may also become victims of abuse or neglect.

Applying material from the item, analyse two ways in which childhood may not be a positive experience for some children.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



Essay Practice

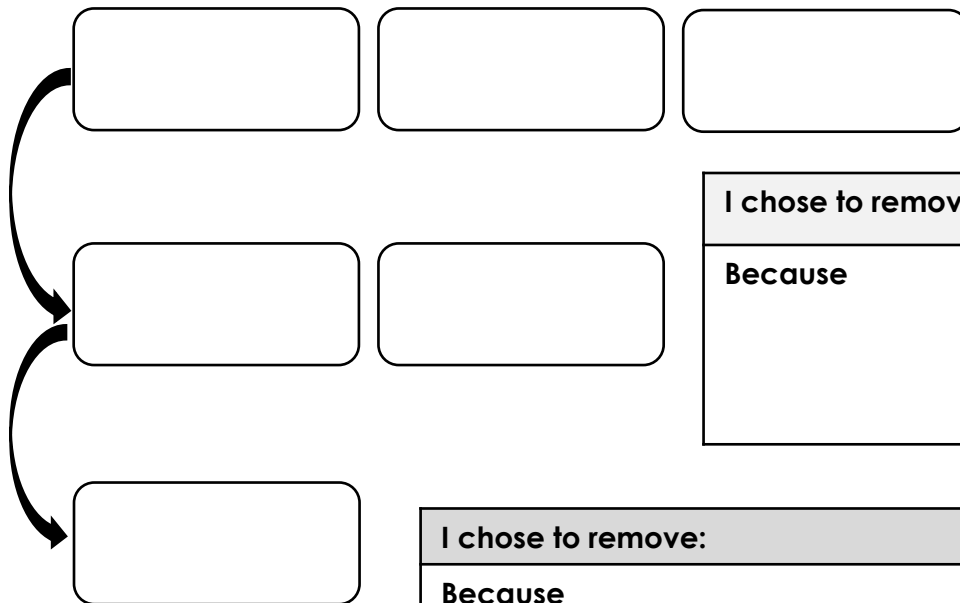
ITEM:

According to some sociologists, children in today's supposedly child centred society lead lives that are segregated and controlled, but childhood was not always like this. Aries describes a medieval world where there was a little distinction and adults in either work or leisure. According to this view, industrial society brought major changes. Children's lives became increasingly confined and regulated by adults. Not all sociologists share this view. Some argue that the distinction between childhood and adulthood is again becoming blurred.

Applying material from the Item and your knowledge, evaluate sociological explanations of changes in the status of childhood.

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Context	
Background	
Definition	
Trend	



I chose to remove:
Because

I chose to remove:
Because

Turn the Question Singular:

Your Answer:

The Changing Status of Childhood [b]

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- Arguments that Childhood is disappearing.
- Arguments that Childhood is becoming toxic.
- Arguments that childhood is becoming universal.
- The new sociology of childhood.

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Information Hierarchy
- Blurring of roles
- Parental Authority
- Separateness
- Westernisation
- Universality
- Toxic Childhood
- Socialisation

KEY THINKERS

- Postman
- Opie
- Palmer
- Mayall

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend:181 – 183
- Browne: 341 - 342

WEBSITES



Revise Sociology
– Toxic Childhood



Revise Sociology –
Disappearing
childhood



The Sociology
Teacher

VIDEO CLIPS



Max Power



Toxic Childhood



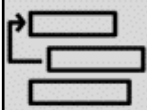
Esher Sociology



NOTE TAKING

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.

Disappearing Childhood	Toxic Childhood	Universal Childhood	New Sociology of Childhood
What is Neil Postman's theory on disappearing childhood?	What does Sue Palmer mean by the term toxic childhood?	What is meant by the westernisation of childhood by West ?	What are the issues with the current way of studying childhood in sociology?
How has technology led to the breakdown of the information hierarchy?	What evidence does Sue Palmer offer to show that childhood has become toxic?		How do Smart and Mayall argue that childhood should be studied in sociology?
In what ways have adulthood and childhood become blurred? (think both ways)	What are the causes of toxic childhood according to Sue Palmer ?	What evidence is there of the westernisation of childhood?	Why do Smart and Mayall argue that the sociology of childhood should be studied this way?
How does Opie criticize and counter Postman's theory?	What are the criticisms of the toxic childhood theory?		



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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CONSOLIDATION TASK

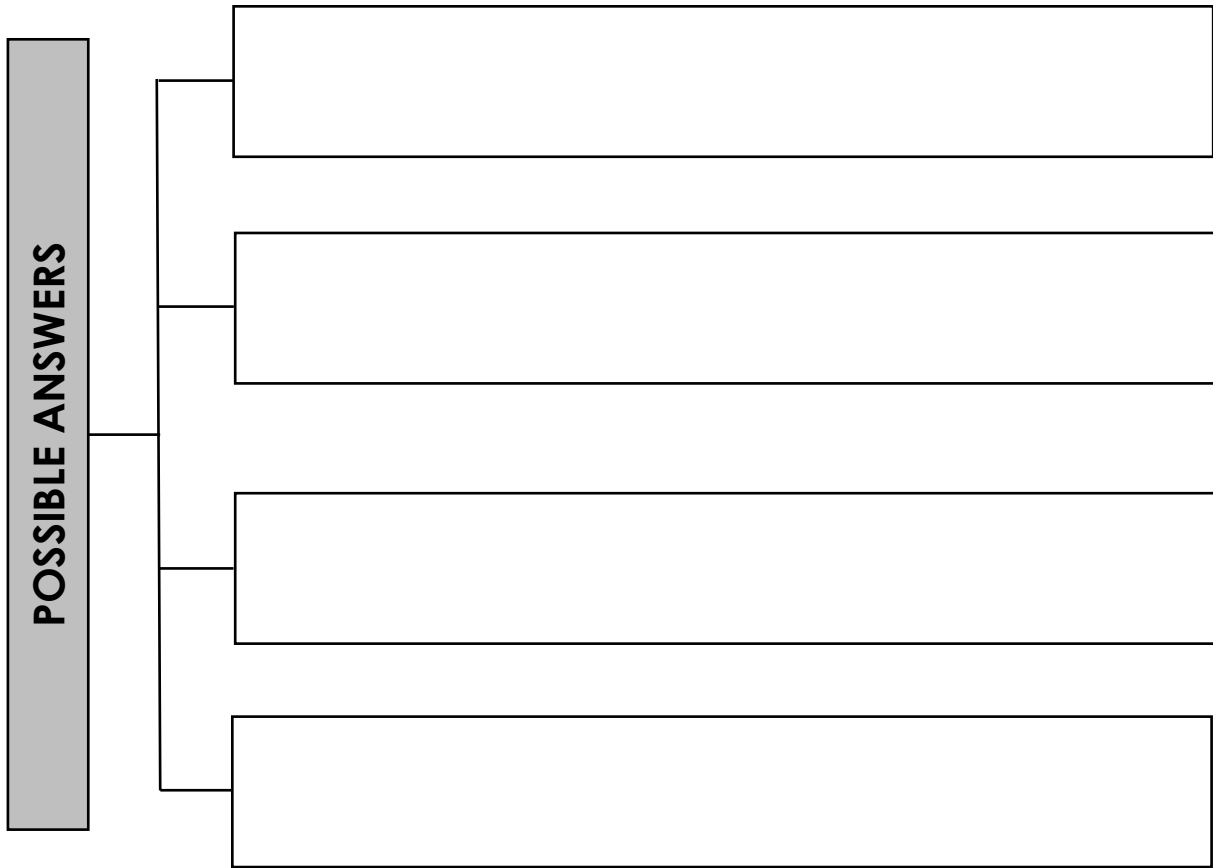
Make links between 3 or more of the concepts on the grid and explain how they link.
Write a Number or letter in the corner to show the link. Each concept can be used up to 4 times.

March of Progress	Hillman	Westernisation	Woodroffe	Child Centeredness	West
Opie	Space	Information Hierarchy	Disappearing childhood	Criminality of Children	Intra Child Conflict
Firestone and Holt	UN Rights of the Child	Palmer	Bedroom Culture	Class	Bodies
Ethnicity	New sociology of Childhood	Time	Child Liberationists	Resources	Gender
Brannen	Postman	Ethnocentrism	Universal Childhood	Mayall	Toxic Childhood
Reductionism	Gender Role Socialisation	Blurring of lines	Oppression	Intercultural Differences	Helicopter Parenting

10 Mark without Item Planner

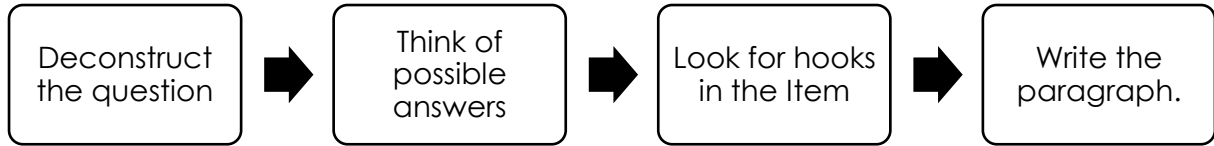
Outline and explain two ways childhood is seen as toxic.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process

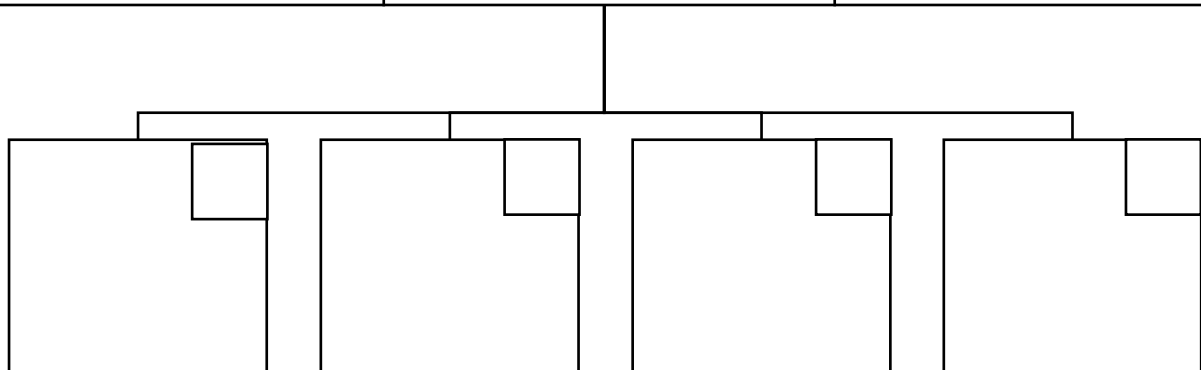


Item

Postman argues that in today's society childhood is quickly disappearing and he believes that the main cause of this has been television and the media. Nowadays children do not need to be able to read to find out what is happening in the world as they can see it on television from a very young age. This has also led to the sexualisation of children and presents them with as having the same interests and problems as adults.

Applying material from the item, analyse two ways in which the differences between children and adults are becoming less clear in society today.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



Essay Practice

ITEM:

There have been many arguments regarding the disappearance of childhood in modern society. Some sociologists would argue that as Childhood is a social construct it never existed in the first place as a universal concept, others use the blurring of adult and child cultures as evidence that the concept is disappearing. However, Sociologists such as Opie would suggest that Childhood is evolving rather than disappearing.

Applying material from the item and your own knowledge, evaluate the view that childhood is disappearing.

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

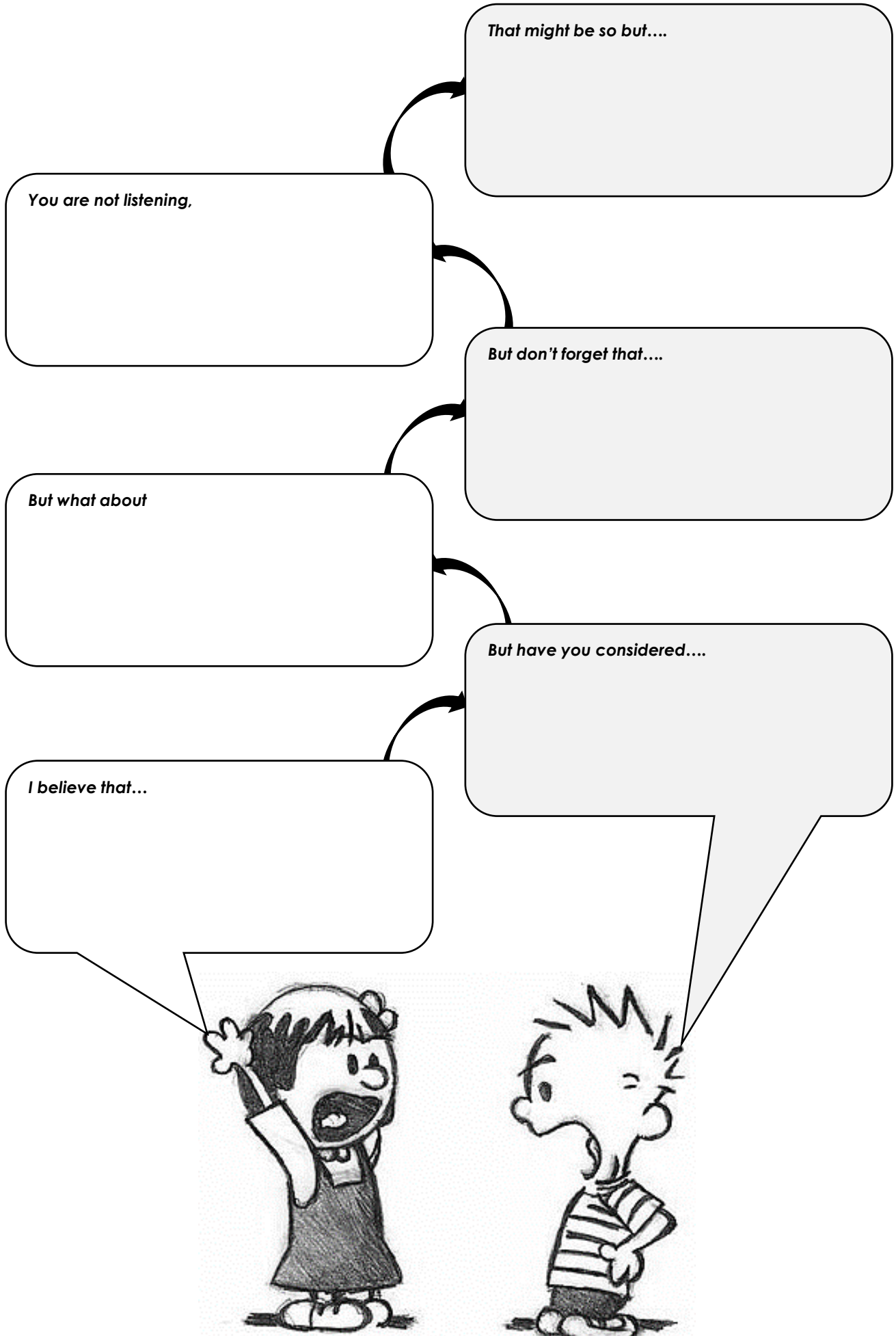
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Context

Background	
Definition	
Trend	

Content

	FOR	AGAINST
Sentence Starter		
1		
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Demographics – Trends

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- The trends in birth and fertility rates, death rates and ageing population in the UK since 1900
- The causes of the trends in birth and fertility rates, death rates and ageing population since 1900.
- The impact that these trends have had and will have on society.

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Birth Rate
- Fertility Rate
- Childbearing Age
- Baby Boom
- Infant Mortality Rate
- Technological Factors
- Social Factors
- Medical Factors
- Dependency Ratio
- Aging Population
- Contraception
- Legal Changes
- Abortion
- Death Rate
- Nutrition
- Public Health
- Welfare State
- Pensioners
- Life expectancy
- Health and Safety
- Social Policy
- Postmodernism
- Ageism

KEY THINKERS

- Office of National Statistics
- Harper
- Aries
- Tranter
- McKeown
- Harper
- Walker
- Hirsch
- Pilcher
- Hunt
- Phillipson

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend:181 – 183
- Browne: 341 - 342

WEBSITES



Revise Sociology



The Sociology Teacher

VIDEO CLIPS



Esher Sociology Part 1



Esher Sociology Part 2



Kelly Morrisey



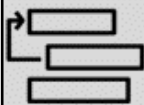
Miss Begum



NOTE TAKING

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.

Birth and Fertility Rates	Death Rates	Life Expectancy and Aging population
What is the definition of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth Rate • Total Fertility rate • General Fertility Rate • Childbearing age 	What is the definition of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death rate • Infant mortality rate 	What is the definition of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dependency ratio • Life Expectancy • Ageing Population
What are the trends in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth Rate • Total Fertility rate • General Fertility Rate 	What are the trends in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death rate • Infant mortality rate 	What are the trends in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dependency ratio • Life Expectancy • Ageing Population
What have been the causes of the trends in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth Rate • Total Fertility rate • General Fertility Rate 	What have been the causes of the trends in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death rate • Infant mortality rate 	What have been the causes of the trends in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dependency ratio • Life Expectancy • Ageing Population
What have been the social impacts of the trends in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth Rate • Total Fertility rate • General Fertility Rate 	What have been the social impacts of the trends in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death rate • Infant mortality rate 	What have been the social impacts of the trends in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dependency ratio • Life Expectancy • Ageing Population



PRIORITISATION

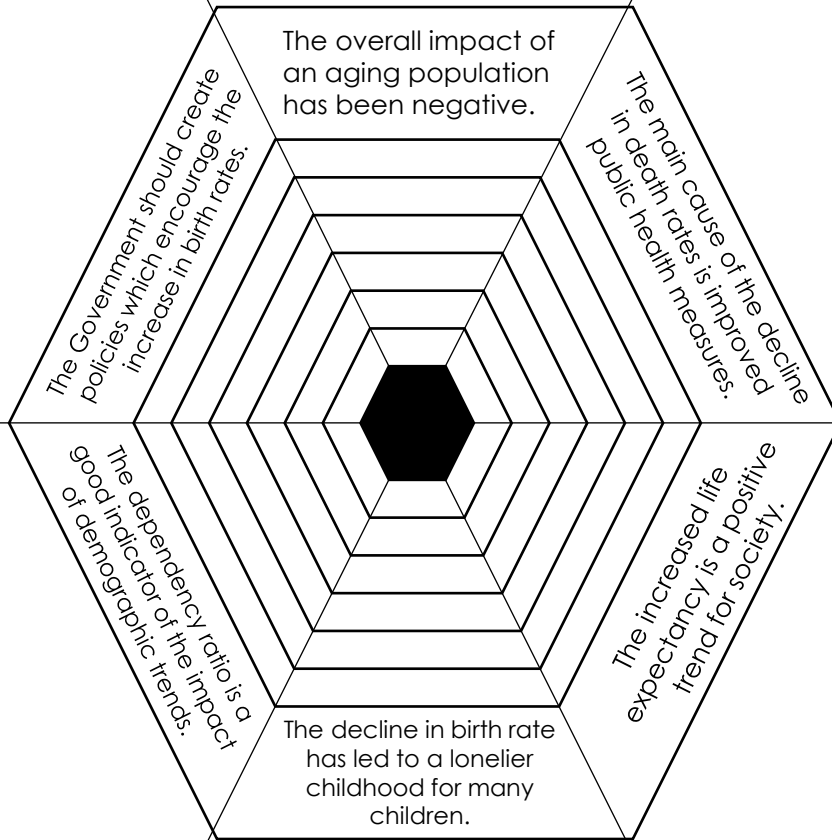
Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it	Need some help	Fairly confident	I got this!
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CONSOLIDATION TASK

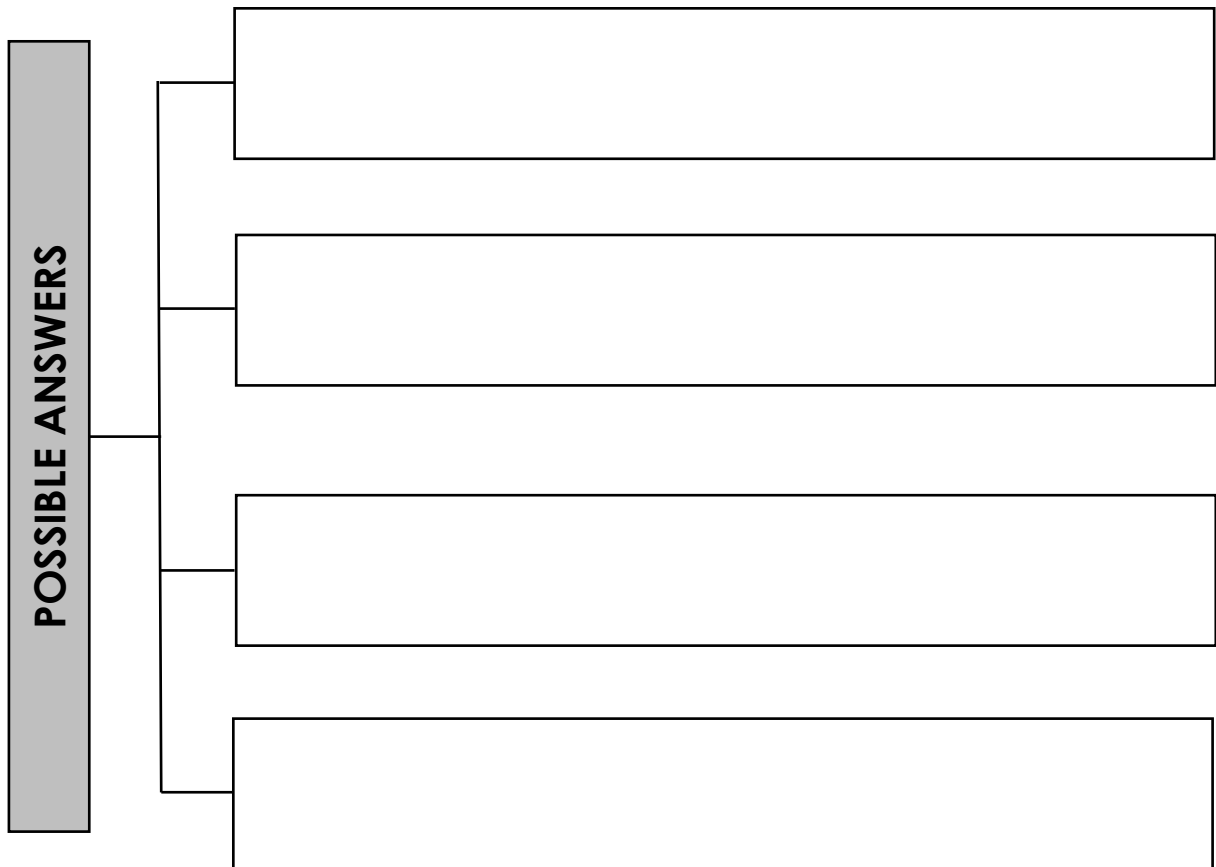
For each statement decide how far you agree with it by colouring in the levels. The more levels you colour in the more you agree. Then explain your opinion.



10 Mark without Item Planner

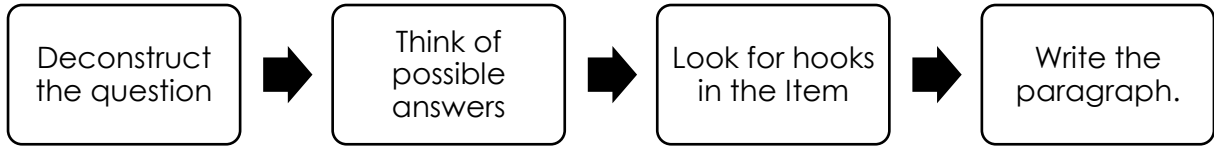
Outline and explain two impacts of the trends in birth rate.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process

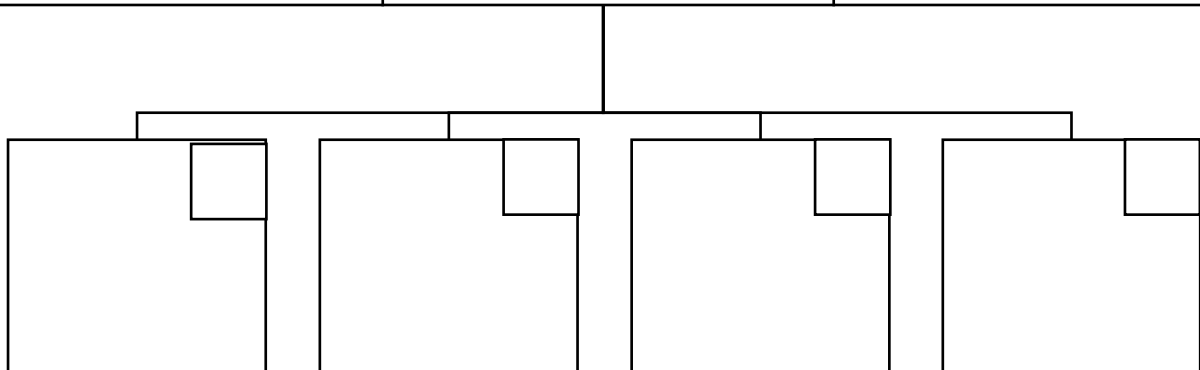


Item

Almost a third of households in the UK, 7 million in total, are now one person households. However, people living alone do not form a group sharing the same characteristics. For example, there are more women than men in this group, except in the 35 to 49 age group, and Whites are more likely than Asians or British Asians to live alone.

Applying material from the item, analyse two reasons for the increase in one person households.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



Essay Practice

ITEM:

In modern society, people's lives were made up of fixed age-stages, with the final stage defined by compulsory retirement and, for many, poverty. The old also face prejudice and discrimination. By contrast, some sociologists argue that the position of the old in today's postmodern society is changing for the better. In postmodern society, individuals can choose a lifestyle and identity that does not depend on their age. This has freed many of the old from their previous disadvantaged status in society.

Applying material from the item and your own knowledge, evaluate the view that the position of the old in today's society is changing for the better.

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

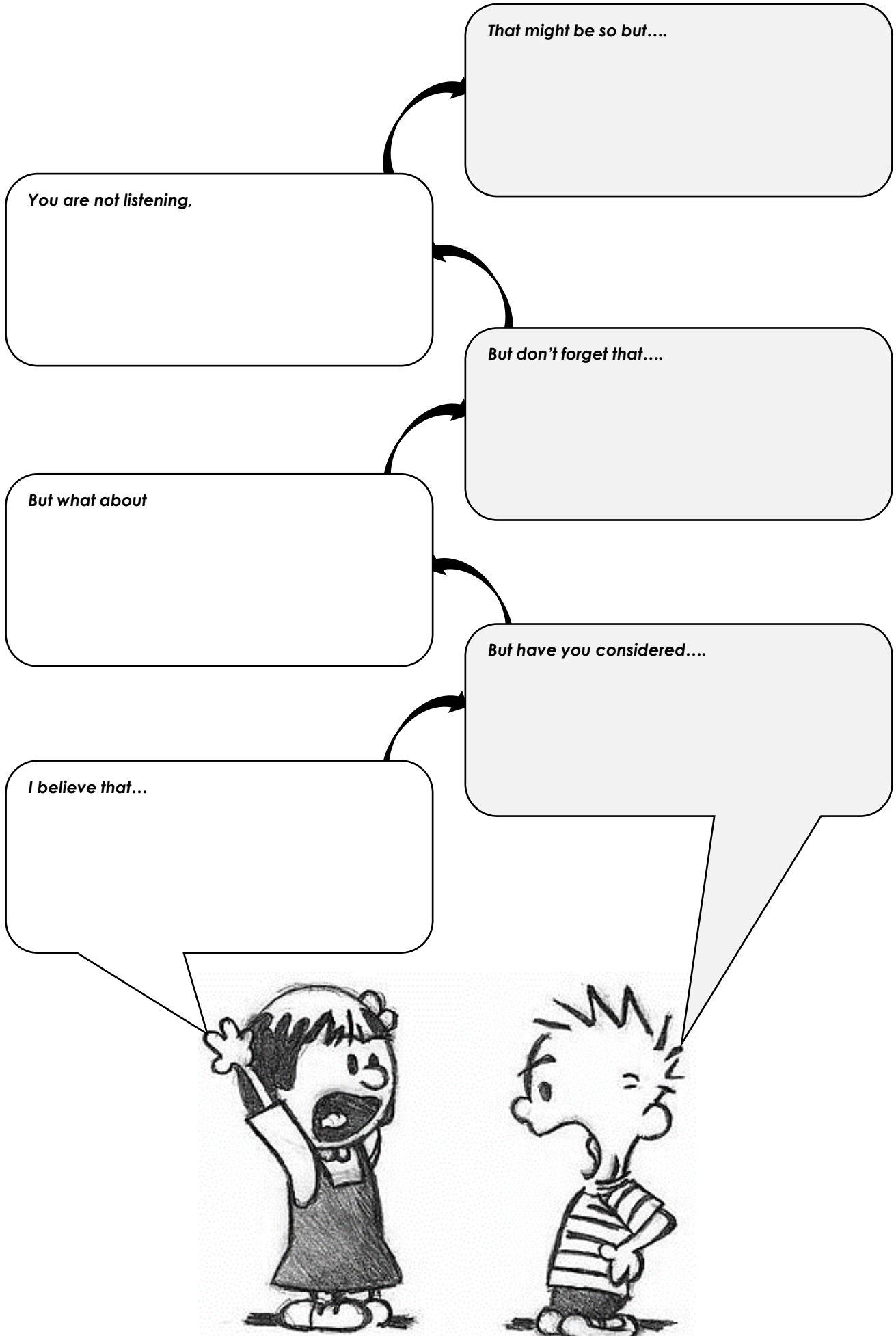
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Context

Background	
Definition	
Trend	

Content

		FOR	AGAINST
Sentence Starter			
	1		
	2		
	3		



Demographics – Migration

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- ❑ Definitions and trends in Migration, Immigration and emigration.
- ❑ The causes and impacts of the trends in Migration, Immigration and emigration.
- ❑ The impact of Globalisation on migration.

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Migration
- Globalisation
- Emigration
- Immigration
- Net Migration
- Push Factors
- Pull Factors
- Population size
- Acceleration
- Differentiation
- Identities
- Transnational Identity
- Assimilation
- Multiculturalism
- Diversity
- Hierarchical Identity

KEY THINKERS

- Vertovec
- Ehrenreich & Hochschild
- Shutes
- Eade
- Erikson
- Castles
- Kosack

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend:181 – 183
- Browne: 341 - 342

WEBSITES



Revise Sociology



The Sociology Teacher

VIDEO CLIPS



Esher Sociology Part 1



Esher Sociology Part 2



Kelly Morrisey



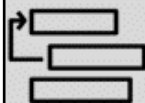
Miss Begum



NOTE TAKING

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.

Migration	Globalisation
What is the definition of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigration • Emigration • Migration 	What is the definition of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizen • Denizen • Helot • Hierarchal Identity • Hybrid Identity • Transnational Identity
What are the trends in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigration • Emigration • Migration 	What is meant by assimilation and what are the strengths and limitations of this policy?
What have been the causes of the trends in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigration • Emigration • Migration 	What impact has globalization had on migration patterns?
What have been the social impacts of the trends in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigration • Emigration • Migration 	



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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CONSOLIDATION TASK

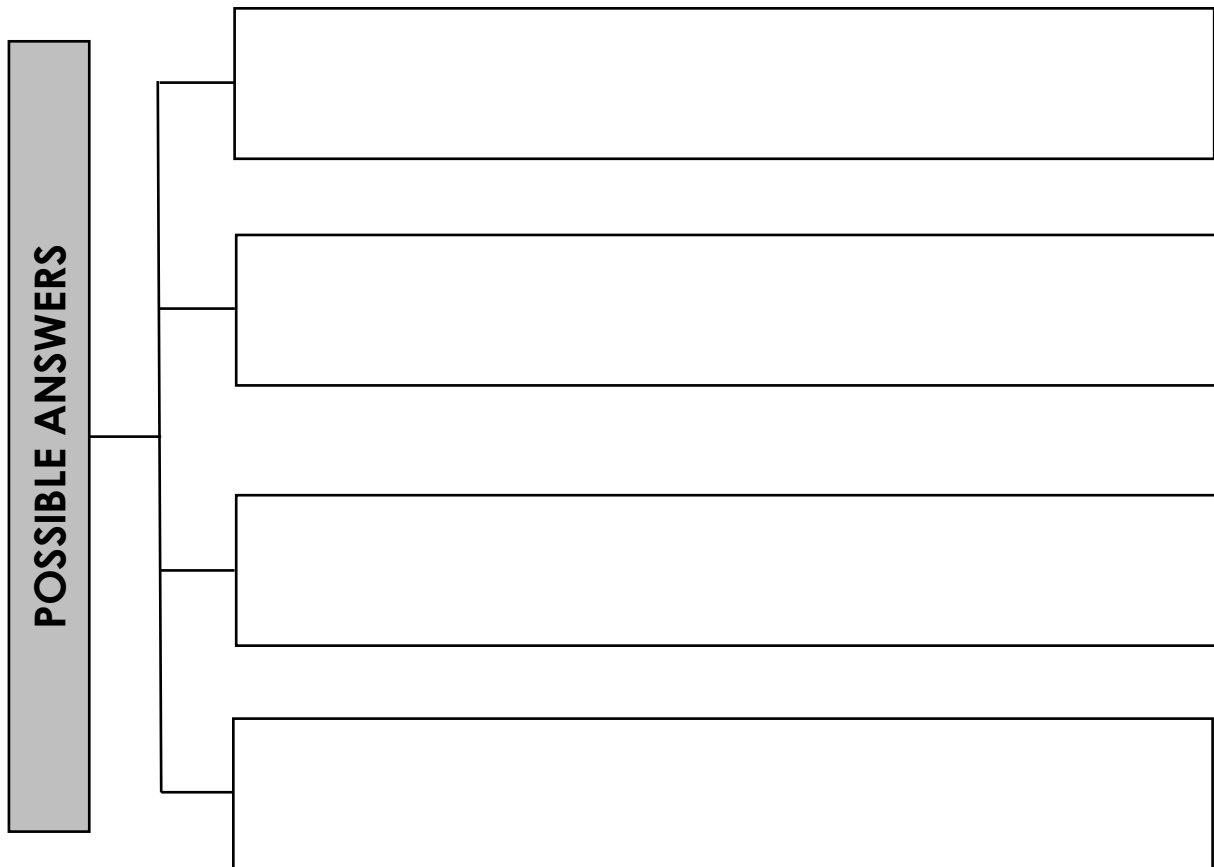
Answer each of the questions below aiming to get as many points as you can from the list.

	1 Point for each key word from this list	2 Points for each of the following you include.
<p>Question 1: Have trends in migration had a positive or negative impact on society?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Migration <input type="checkbox"/> Immigration <input type="checkbox"/> Assimilation <input type="checkbox"/> Emigration <input type="checkbox"/> Asylum Seeker <input type="checkbox"/> Refugee <input type="checkbox"/> Economic migrant <input type="checkbox"/> Push Factor <input type="checkbox"/> Pull Factor <input type="checkbox"/> Globalisation <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Diversity <input type="checkbox"/> Dual Heritage <input type="checkbox"/> Citizen <input type="checkbox"/> Denizen <input type="checkbox"/> Helot <input type="checkbox"/> Hierarchical Identity <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrid Identity <input type="checkbox"/> Transnational Identity <input type="checkbox"/> Acceleration <input type="checkbox"/> Differentiation <input type="checkbox"/> Identities <input type="checkbox"/> Social Cohesion <input type="checkbox"/> Multiculturalism <input type="checkbox"/> Net migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sentence that starts with a Verb. • A sentence that is 8 words long. • An appropriate sociologist • A sentence that contains alliterations • A real world example. • A sentence with 3 adjectives. • Sociological Study • A sentence that contains a simile • A sentence that contains a metaphor. • A sentence that contains onomatopoeia
<p>Question 2: To what extent has globalization and migration led to more transnational identities?</p>		
<p>Question 3: What are your views of assimilation policies?</p>		

10 Mark without Item Planner

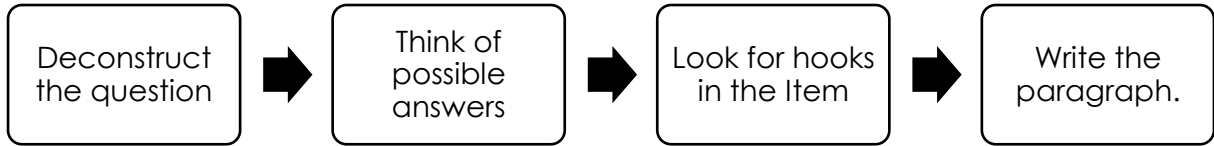
Outline and explain two impacts of the increase in Migration.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process

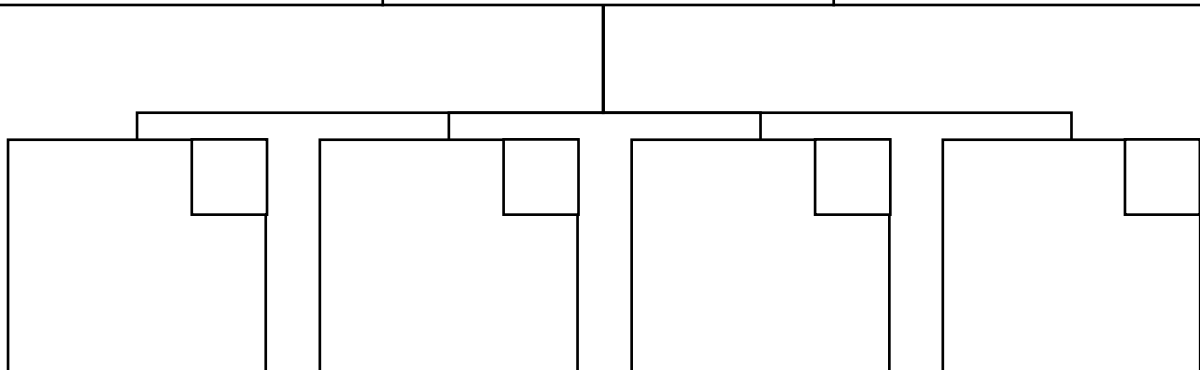


Item

For most of the 20th century the growth of the UK population was the result of a natural increase, and for much of the century more people left the UK than entered it. However in the twentieth century there have been two peaks in immigration, the first in the 1930's and 1940's and the second between 1950 and 1970's. During the 2000's net migration has increased more rapidly and reached all time record peaks in 2014-15. about 40% of immigrants come from the EU and the largest increase has been from the countries of Easter and Central Europe.

Applying material from the Item, analyse two reasons for trends in migration.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



Essay Practice

ITEM:

The different cultural traditions, migration patterns and economic circumstances of different minority ethnic groups are reflected in the ethnic differences in family and household patterns seen in the United Kingdom today. These include differences in the proportions of people from different ethnic groups who live in single person, nuclear family, lone parent and extend extended family households.

Applying material from the item and your own knowledge, evaluate the claim that migration has been the leading cause of family diversity.

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

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Context

Background	
Definition	
Trend	

Content

Sentence Starter	FOR	AGAINST
1		
2		
3		

