

REVISION CHECK LIST

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| <p><u>What is family?</u> <u>Types of family</u></p> | <p>Nuclear/extended/ reconstituted/lone parent/same sex/ bean pole</p> |
| <p><u>Family Diversity</u> (KEY STUDY)</p> | <p>Rapoport & Rapoport – KEY STUDY. 5 types of family diversity Organisational/ Cultural/ Social Class/Life cycle and Family life course diversity</p> <p>Reasons for Family Diversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Legal Changes – Divorce Reform Act/ Equal Pay Act/ Same sex couples Act * Change in social Values and attitudes *Changing Gender Roles *Benefits for lone Parents *Employment Opportunities *Longer Life Expectancy *Decline in Religion (secularisation) *Immigration |
| <p><u>Is the nuclear family still important in modern Britain?</u></p> | |
| <p><u>Alternatives to family Living</u></p> | <p>Communal Living – Kibbutz, House share, residential Home, commune</p> |
| <p><u>Differing views of the functions of families.</u> <u>Functionalist Perspective of functions of the family</u> <u>Marxist Perspective on Functions of the family</u></p> | <p>George Murdock – 4 vital functions (Sexual, Reproductive, Educational and Economic)</p> <p>Parsons (KEY STUDY)– Primary Socialisation and Warm Bath Theory – stabilisation of adult personalities</p> <p>Evaluation – For and Against Functionalists</p> <p>Consumer Unit/ Private property is an important Asset, Primary Socialisation, Supporting capitalism.</p> <p>Evaluation for and Against Marxism</p> |
| <p><u>Changes in Family over time</u></p> | <p>Pre-industrial, Industrialised, contemporary, relationship between children and parents.</p> |
| <p><u>Marriage</u></p> | <p>What is marriage – different types of marriage – serial monogamy, polygamy –polyandry ,polygyny</p> <p>Changing patterns in marriage – Chester/ Increase in cohabitation/increase in Civil ceremonies.</p> <p>Reasons for the decline in marriage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Changing role of women *Changing Social attitudes *Reduced functions of the family <p>Secularisation Rising Divorce Rate Expense of Marriage</p> <p>Is marriage still important in Britain today?</p> |
| <p><u>Divorce</u> Changes in the pattern of divorce in Britain since 1945 and the consequences of divorce for family members and structures.</p> | <p>Reasons for Divorce</p> <p>Legal Changes – Divorce Laws</p> <p>Value of Marriage</p> <p>Status of women</p> <p>Change in attitudes</p> <p>Changes in society</p> |

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| | <p>Secularisation</p> <p>Consequences of Divorce – for husband and wife /family/children/extended family</p> <p>Theories of Divorce – Functionalist/Marxist/Feminist</p> |
| <p><u>Roles and Relationships within the family</u></p> <p>Changing relationships within families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How relationships within families have changed over time. • The theory of the symmetrical family and the principle of stratified diffusion developed from the functionalist perspective of Willmott and Young <p>Different views of conjugal role relationships.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The feminist perspective of Oakley on the idea of the conventional family | <p>Traditional Roles – conjugal/ segregated/joint conjugal Dual Burden/Triple Shift</p> <p>Symmetrical Family – WILLMOTT & YOUNG (KEY STUDY) – domestic division of Labour</p> <p>Pre-industrial/Early industrial.</p> <p>Symmetrical – reasons for the rise in symmetrical families – Improved Status of women, increasing geographical mobility, reduction in number of children in the family/improved living standards (TVs, computers etc)</p> <p>Principle of stratified diffusion.</p> <p>Conjugal Roles</p> <p>Functionalist Views and evaluation</p> <p>Marxist Views and evaluation</p> <p>Feminist Views and evaluation – OAKLEY – key study – idea of a conventional family</p> |
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SOCIAL STRATIFICATION CHECKLIST

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| <p><u>Functionalist theory of stratification</u></p> | <p>Know different views of the functionalist theory of social stratification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The work of Davis and Moore on social stratification from a functionalist perspective. |
| <p><u>The work of Marx and Weber on socio-economic class</u></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key ideas of Marx on socio-economic class. (Class conflict/polarization/alienation and evaluation) • Key ideas of Weber on socio-economic class.(market situation, status, party and evaluation) |
| <p><u>Different views of socio-economic class.</u></p> | <p>Identify, describe and explain factors affecting life chances including social class, gender, race and ethnicity, sexuality, age, disability, religion and belief</p> |
| <p><u>Life Chance - Different views on factors affecting life chances.</u></p> | <p><u>Describe, compare and contrast a variety of sociological perspectives on life chances (functionalist, feminist and Marxist)</u></p> |
| <p><u>The work of Devine revisiting the idea of the affluent worker.</u></p> | <p><u>KEY STUDY Describe the key ideas of Devine on the idea of the affluent worker. (embougeoisement – John Goldthorpe – Devines study which criticizes privatism</u> <u>KEY STUDY</u></p> |
| <p><u>Poverty Different interpretations of poverty as a social issue.</u></p> <p><u>• The work of Townsend on relative deprivation and Murray on the underclass</u></p> | <p>Absolute and Relative Poverty</p> <p>Explanations for poverty - culture of poverty, material deprivation, the way in which governments have attempted to alleviate poverty and unemployment, the impact of globalisation</p> <p>Measuring poverty Describe the key ideas of Townsend on relative deprivation KEY STUDY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the key ideas of Murray on the underclass including links to New Right theory KEY THEORY |
| <p><u>Power and Authority Different forms of power and authority.</u></p> <p><u>• The work of Weber on power and authority</u></p> | <p>Know different forms of power and authority including traditional, charismatic, rational-legal, formal and informal sources of power.</p> <p>Describe the key ideas of Weber on power and authority (key Theory)</p> |
| <p><u>Describe and explain different views on factors affecting power relationships.</u></p> <p><u>• The work of Walby on patriarchy.</u></p> | <p>identify, describe and explain different factors affecting power relationships including social class, gender, sexuality, race, age, disability, religion and beliefs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe, compare and contrast a variety of sociological perspectives on power relationships (social class, Gender, Ethnicity, Age, Disability ad Religion (functionalist, feminist and Marxist) • describe the key ideas of Walby on patriarchy. KEY STUDY |

Research Methods

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| Research design | Describe and explain the processes involved in research design: the establishment of appropriate aims and relevant hypotheses, the use of pilot studies, the selection of appropriate sampling methods and the analysis of data. |
| Qualitative and quantitative methods | Describe and explain qualitative and quantitative methods (questionnaires, interviews, observations) and assess the value, application, and strengths and weaknesses of different method |
| Types of Data | Assess the usefulness of different types of data, qualitative and quantitative data, and official and nonofficial statistics. |
| Primary and secondary sources | Describe and explain primary and secondary sources of data. |
| Interpretation of data | Interpret graphs, diagrams, charts and tables to discern patterns and trends in statistical data. |
| Practical issues | Practical issues including time, cost and access. |
| Ethical issues | Ethical issues are consent, confidentiality and harm to participants and how the issues can be addressed. |