



## Highsted Knowledge Organiser

### Subject HPL Year 7

#### Terms 4 & 5 Introduction to Sociology

<p><b>What I need to know</b></p> <p><b>Is UK society in the twenty-first century fair?</b></p> <p><b>How can we define 'fair'?</b></p> <p><b>How can we reduce inequality in society?</b></p> <p><b>What is a family?</b></p> <p><b>Why is family important?</b></p> <p><b>Why is there more diversity in family type?</b></p>	<p>Key Vocabulary</p> <p><b>Absolute poverty</b> is when someone does not have access to basic human needs such as water, food, clothing and shelter.</p> <p><b>Relative poverty</b> is having a lower income than the majority meaning that groups of people are considered relatively poor if they don't have access to what is considered 'normal' in that country. For example someone in the UK might be seen to be living in poverty if they cannot afford access to the internet.</p> <p><b>Nuclear Family:</b> male and female married parents and their children</p> <p><b>Extended family</b> – relatives (such as grandparents) in addition to the immediate family who live together, or very close to each other, and share resources. Common in the UK until Victorian times and still very common in many parts of the world</p> <p><b>Reconstituted or blended family</b> – a family where at least one of the parents has had a partnership before and children are the step child of the new partner. There may be several children from both sides of the partnership who are step brothers and sisters.</p>
<p>Student reference point</p> <p><b>Is society fair?</b></p> <p>What is 'class'? The concept of social class is a way of dividing up people into different groups. These have traditionally been decided based on jobs, income, wealth, education and background. Social class also has links to power and prestige.</p> <p>In the past class was extremely important in the culture of British society and it was difficult to move out of the class in which you were born.</p> <p><b>Family</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The nuclear family was traditionally seen by the media and politicians as the 'ideal' family.</li><li>• Many sociologists suggest that this no longer represents all families in the UK it does not consider parents who are not married, same sex parents or other types of families</li><li>• Additionally, in the traditional nuclear family the husband and wife had clearly defined roles according to gender (as we saw in the adverts from the 1950s).</li></ul>	
<p>Challenge question</p> <p>Is it ever possible to create a 'fair' society?</p> <p>Is there an 'ideal' family? How does the idea of family differ across historical time period and culture?</p>	



## Highsted Knowledge Organiser

### Subject HPL Introduction to Sociology: Changing Concepts of Childhood.

#### Year 7: Terms 4 & 5

#### What I need to know

What is Sociology?  
What is Childhood?  
What are the rights of a child?  
History of Childhood – how has the experience of childhood changed over time?

#### Key Vocabulary

**Sociology** is the study of society and human social behaviour. It looks at changing patterns of social relationships and culture.

#### Student reference point

- ▶ The legal definition of a child is someone below the age of majority (18 in the UK).
- ▶ In many modern societies childhood is a period of life separate to adulthood.
- ▶ Development is rapid in childhood. When babies are born they are totally dependent on care givers. As childhood progresses young people are prepared to be more independent.
- ▶ Some may define childhood as a period in which children have less responsibilities than adults and are nurtured and guided by parents or carers. Formal education is a vital part of this.
- ▶ Others see it as a time of innocence, imagination, play and fun.
- ▶ Childhood has a profound influence on later life.

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child states the following rights for children:

- ▶ Article 2 – right to non discrimination. Countries treat all children in the same way regardless of sex, race, religion, language, political views, wealth, disability
- ▶ Article 3 – all actions should be taken in the best interest of the child
- ▶ Article 6 – the right of life, survival and development
- ▶ Article 12 – the right to participate or the right for children to express their views.
- ▶ Article 30 – right to use their own language and participate in their own culture

A very brief history of Childhood in the UK:

- ▶ According to some historians the modern concept of childhood in which young people began to be seen as innocent and in need of protection and training by adults around them only began to emerge in the 1800s; before this children were essentially seen as smaller adults who could go to work and even take criminal responsibility
- ▶ In Victorian times children from middle and upper class families began to be cherished and protected as the family became central to society. More children were educated and were given toys and time to play.
- ▶ However, children from poor families had to contribute to the family income and many were exploited in mines, factories and as chimney sweeps until well into the nineteenth century. British reformers campaigned to raise awareness of child labour leading to the factory acts and the education act of 1880. However, most children left school and went to work at the age of 12. In the next 100 years the age that education (and childhood) ends was gradually raised

Challenge question: Is Childhood easier today than 100 years ago? How does the concept and experience of childhood differ across cultures?



## Highsted Knowledge Organiser

### Subject HPL Year 7

#### Term 6: Friendship in Literature

##### What I need to know

Why is friendship a popular theme for authors/screenwriters to write about?  
Examples of books/films that explore the theme of friendship?

##### Student reference point

Many authors from the past have seen friendship as a vital part of human existence and considered the importance of friendship :

*Of all the things that wisdom provides to help one live one's entire life in happiness, the greatest by far is the possession of friendship.*

Epicurus. (An ancient Greek Philosopher), 306 BC

A friend holds a mirror up to ourselves. Aristotle. (An ancient Greek philosopher).

*I have no duty to be anyone's friend and no man in the world has a duty to be mine. Friendship is unnecessary; like philosophy, like art, like the universe itself... it has no survival value; rather it is one of those things which give value to survival.*

C S Lewis (author of the Narnia books)

Most psychologists suggest that friendship is a very important part of life and the connections that we make with others can affect our physical and mental health.

Some have looked at how many friends we need and come to the conclusion that it depends on the person- some people need just one good friend, others would prefer to have a larger group of friends.

- ▶ They have also categorised types of friendship (below) – as we may have different friends for different circumstances:
- ▶ Life long friends – people we have known since childhood who share important memories and experiences
- ▶ Best friends
- ▶ Close friends
- ▶ Social group friends -people you socialise with but you are not particularly close to
- ▶ Activity friends - friends that you go to clubs or activities with
- ▶ Acquaintances – people you see all the time that you are pleasant to but you don't know very well

Suggested Reading with the theme of friendship: **EB White, Charlotte's Web, Khaled Hosseini, The Kite Runner, Anne of Green Gables, L.M. Montgomery, RJ Palacio, Wonder.**