

AS Sociology (01): *Socialisation, culture and identity*

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This component introduces learners to the key themes of socialisation, culture and identity and develops these themes through the context of one of three options of Families and relationships, Youth subcultures or Media (we have chosen to focus on Youth subcultures). These options develop skills that enable individuals to focus on their personal identity, roles and responsibilities within society and develop a lifelong interest in social issues.

Section A: Introducing socialisation, culture and identity

1. **What is culture?**
2. **What is socialisation?**
3. **What is identity?**

Section B Option 2: Youth subcultures

1. **How and why are youth subcultures formed?**
2. **Why do young people participate in deviant subcultures?**

SECTION A

1. What is culture?			
Unit Content	R	A	G
Key concept: norms			
Key concept: values			
Key concept: culture			
Key concept: roles			
Understand the relative nature of culture, norms and values.			
Types of culture: subculture			
Types of culture: high culture			
Types of culture: popular culture			
Types of culture: global culture			
Types of culture: consumer culture			
Key concept: cultural diversity			
Key concept: cultural hybridity			
Cross-cultural material should be used here			

2. What is socialisation?			
Unit Content	R	A	G
Key concept: primary socialisation			
Key concept: secondary socialisation			
Key concept: nature/nurture debate			
Agents of socialisation: family			
Agents of socialisation: education			
Agents of socialisation: media			

Agents of socialisation: religion			
Agents of socialisation: peer group			
Agents of socialisation: workplace			
Link primary/secondary socialisation to relevant agencies of socialisation			
Understand that socialisation is a lifelong process .			
The link between socialisation and the creation of identities			
The implications of the nature/nurture debate for an understanding of socialisation			
Formal agencies of social control: police, law and legal system, courts, government, military			
Informal agencies of social control: family, peer group/subcultures, media, religion, education, workplace			
The overlap between formal/informal social control for work, education and religion			

3. What is identity?			
Unit Content	R	A	G
Key concept: identity			
How identities are created including the influence of agencies of socialisation			
Different aspects of an individual's identity and associated cultural characteristics			
Aspects of identity: ethnicity			
Aspects of identity: nationality			
Aspects of identity: gender			
Aspects of identity: social class			
Aspects of identity: sexuality			
Aspects of identity: age			
Aspects of identity: disability			
Key concept: hybrid identities			
The relative importance of different aspects of an identity to individuals			
How different aspects of an individual's identity may intersect			
How identities are changing			

SECTION B

1. How and why are youth culture and subcultures formed?			
Unit Content	R	A	G
Key concept: youth culture			
Key concept: youth subcultures			
Examples of different youth subcultures			
Subcultures related to social class			
Subcultures related to gender			
Subcultures related to ethnicity			

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