

Sociology Revision Booklet

Eduqas GCSE Sociology

Paper 1 Understanding social
processes

Unit 2- Families and Households

Families and Households Topics

Topic	RAG
What is Family?	
Family Forms	
Functionalism	
Loss of Functions	
New Right	
Marxism	
Feminism	
Crisis of masculinity	
Postmodernism and Family Diversity	
Conjugal Roles	
Domestic Violence	
Marriage Patterns	
Divorce Patterns	
Cohabitation	
Changes to family size	
Is the family in decline?	
Ageing Population	
Grandparents	
Childhood	
Exam Questions	

Component 1: Understanding Social Processes

- ✓ Written examination: 1 hour 45 minutes
- ✓ 50% of the qualification

This component covers the following topic areas:

- Key Concepts in Sociology
- **Families and Households**
- Education
- Research Methods

There will be a written assessment with a mix of compulsory short answer, structured questions and extended response questions. The extended response questions will require candidates to draw together different areas of knowledge, skills and/or understanding from across the relevant specification content.

Below are the assessment objectives for this specification. Learners must:

AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods.

AO2: Apply knowledge and understanding of sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods.

AO3: Analyse and evaluate sociological theories, concepts, evidence and methods to construct arguments, make judgements and draw conclusions.

The table below shows the weighting of each assessment objective for each component and for the qualification.

	AO1	AO2	AO3	Total
Component 1	20%	20%	10%	50%
Component 2	20%	20%	10%	50%
Total	40%	40%	20%	100%

In each examination series, a minimum of 15% of the available marks will be awarded for learners' knowledge and understanding in relation to *Research Methods*.

Component 1 Grade Boundaries									
GRADE	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
RAW	87	81	75	67	59	51	38	25	13
Component 2 Grade Boundaries									
GRADE	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
RAW	83	77	71	63	55	48	36	25	13
Combined Grades (C1+C2)									
GRADE	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
RAW	170	158	146	130	114	99	74	50	26

What is family?

A family is all the people who are related to each other through either blood, marriage or adoption.

A household is the term used to describe the group of people living together in the same place e.g. a family, group of students, a couple fostering children, a lodger renting a room in a house.



Exam Practice

Describe what is meant by household (2 marks).

What is the examiner looking for?	Sentence starters
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AO1 marks =2 • The examiner is testing your knowledge and understanding. • You will be awarded <u>one mark</u> for a basic definition of household. • You will be rewarded the <u>second mark</u> for a developed answer with an example. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A household refers to... • An example could be... • This refers to people who...

<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

Family Types

Task

Read the different types of family below. Match the definition to the correct term.

Nuclear family		A large group- may include grandparents, parents, aunts, cousins who all live together
Extended family		Parents and their children live together. Both parents may work
Reconstituted family		Parents and children live together. Father works and the mother stays at home.
One parent family		Adults may choose to live together as a couple with someone of the same sex.
Traditional nuclear family		Step parent family. When a marriage occurs, one or both parents may bring children from a previous marriage or relationship.
Same sex family		One parent lives with a child or children. The other parent may share responsibility for the children but this can vary.

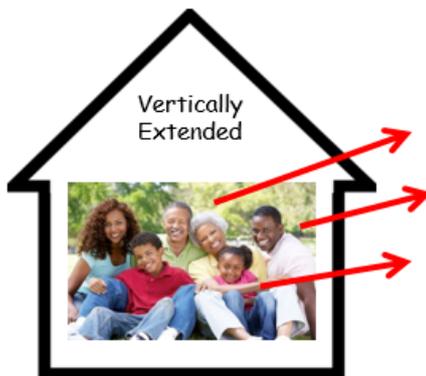
The Nuclear family



The most common family type in the UK and it's viewed as the '***ideal family type***'. It is the preferred family by Politicians and the media. Politicians would encourage the nuclear family and TV adverts use the nuclear family to sell products from gravy to cereal. Due to this, ***Edmund Leach (1967)*** coined the term 'cereal packet family'.

Other names for this family include; Conventional nuclear family and Traditional nuclear family.

Extended Family



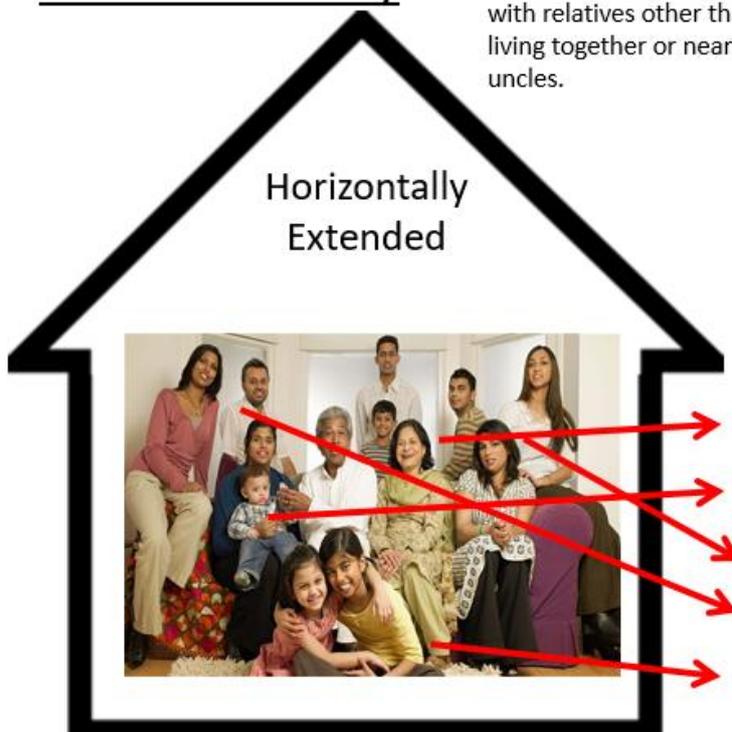
A ***vertically extended*** family has three or more generations living together or very nearby, children, parents and grandparents.

Grandparents

Parents

Children

Extended Family



A ***horizontally extended*** family has two generations with relatives other than the immediate family living together or nearby, such as cousins, aunts or uncles.

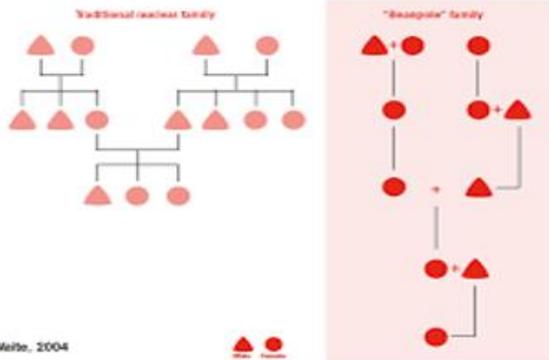
Grandparents

Cousin

Aunts and Uncles

Parents

Children



per, 2004
Jhes and Weibo, 2004

Extended Family

Beanpole families are a particular type of **vertically extended** family with up to four generations living together or nearby, but with few children, making them appear long and thin in structure.



Traditional extended families (Commonly found in working class areas)

Extended families live very close. Perhaps a street or two away and family member see each other almost daily, particularly mothers and daughters. Janet Forster found evidence of this family in the East End in London in the 1990s. The family support each other with monetary help, emotional support and childcare.

A modified extended family is an extended family whose members do not live together or even very close by, but ago keep in regular contact through visits, or phone calls, video calls, text messages and emails, showing the importance of close extended family ties.

Task

Why do you think modified extended families are on the rise?

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

Cohabitation

Couples live together in a sexual relationship **BUT** they are not married. Some couples have children.

Civil Partnership

Practised in some countries. A legally recognized union of a same-sex couple, with rights similar to those of marriage.

Same Sex Marriage

Practised in some countries. Marriage union between people of the same sex.

Task

Read the clues below, and identify the type of family the celebrities represent.

1. Gwyneth Paltrow separated from her husband Chris Martin. She now lives in a different home with her children.



2. Elton John married his long-term partner David Furnish in 2015. They live together with their children.



3. Matt Damon lives with his wife, her daughter from a previous relationship and their three daughters.



4. Jennifer Saunders lives with her long-term husband Adrian Edmondson and their children. Her children recently left home.



5. Goldie Hawn and Kurt Russell have lived together since 1982. They have a son together as well as children from previous relationships.



Exam Practice

Use the mark scheme to grade the following exam questions.

What is the examiner looking for?

- AO1 marks =2
- The examiner is testing your knowledge and understanding.
- You will be awarded **one mark** for a basic definition of beanpole/ modified extended.
- You will be rewarded the **second mark** for a developed answer with an example.

1. **Describe what is meant by a beanpole family. (2 marks)**

A beanpole family is a type of vertical extended family where up to 4 generations of family live with each other or close by. Families used to be larger with lots of children and this resembled a family tree. Nowadays, due to couples having less children, the family tree resembles a beanpole structure.

2. **Describe what is meant by a modified extended family. (2 marks)**

This refers to a family who do not live together or even close together. They could live in different countries. A modified extended family keep close and regular contact through visits, phone calls and Skype.

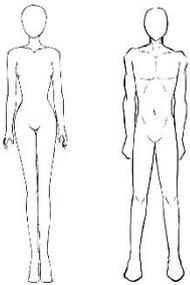
1. Describe what is meant by cohabitation.(2 marks)

Cohabitation refers to couples who live together in a sexual relationship, but they are not married. The couple could have children. This family is popular with the younger generation.

2. Describe what is meant by a same sex family. (2 marks)

This refers to couples who are of the same sex i.e. both male, and in a relationship. The couple could cohabit, be in a civil partnership or since 2014, marry.

Social Theory: Functionalism



Functionalists argue *society is like a body*.

Like ‘the body’, various parts of society are interrelated and together form a complete system. For example the family teaches us norms and values to prepare us for school, school teaches us key skills for the work force etc.

The family is the heart of society. The family is a key institution because it performs a number of essential functions for individuals and society as a whole.

Famous Functionalist Sociologists

			<p>Functionalists are known as consensus theorists. This means they view and study society in terms of social order and harmony. Functionalists look at how society functions in a positive way. Functionalists always look at the positives. For examples, Functionalists even look at the positives functions of crime and deviance.</p>
<p>Emile Durkheim (1858-1917) Founding Father of Functionalism</p>	<p>George Murdock (1897-1985) “The family is universal”.</p>	<p>Talcott Parsons (1902-1979) Warm Bath Theory</p>	

Functionalism and the family

In terms of the family, Functionalists believe the traditional nuclear family is best, as it performs various functions which are beneficial for individual members and wider society. **REMEMBER!** Functionalists **LOVE** the traditional nuclear family unit. Other families cannot provide adequate functions. See below.

George Murdock

Murdock claims the family has four specific functions.

- Reproduction
- Emotional
- Education (primary socialisation)
- Economic

**Note; another function is 'sexual'. This means that couples have happy, sexual relationships, and this will prevent affairs, meaning children will know the paternity of their Dad. This is more A Level, but useful information to know if you are aiming for a grade 9.*

Task

Read each function and complete the table below.

Function	Description	Suggest reasons why these functions could be seen as unrealistic or outdated
Reproduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Society needs new members to survive. • The nuclear family has an important role in this through procreation and childbearing. • The family reproduces the human race and the future workforce. 	
Education (Primary socialisation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We learn how to fit and conform to rules. • By ensuring we behave according to the rules, the family also acts as an agency of social control. • We become familiar with the culture and way of life of the society we are born into. 	
Emotional Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of us need stable relationships with, and support from, other people. • The nuclear family provides us with emotional and psychological support and comfort. • Usually the Mother takes on the role as the emotional supporter. This is called the <u>expressive role</u>. 	
Economic Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We all need financial support, food and shelter, particularly when we are young, elderly or in poor health. • The nuclear family meets these needs. For example, it provides children who are economically dependent on their parents-with a home and three meals a day. • Fathers are usually the economic providers. This is known as the <u>instrumental role</u>. 	

Talcott Parsons and *The Warm Bath Theory* (Also known as *The Stabilisation of adult personalities*)

The warm bath is a metaphor for the family. The family is a warm bath. Family life provides adults with the release from the strains and stresses of everyday life – like a warm bath.



Task

How is the family like a bath? Identify key ideas and suggestions below.

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The Dark side of the family

Functionalists are too positive about the nuclear family. They neglect the dark side of the family such as domestic violence. The family can cause mental illness for example, stress and frustration. R.D Laing said that families could cause schizophrenia.

Evaluation Functionalist perspectives on the family

Task

Read the list of disadvantages to Functional perspectives on the family and fill in the blanks.

<u>Disadvantages</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feminists criticise ideas concerning g..... roles. • Feminists suggest that the family benefits more than it benefits..... • Parsons has been criticised as s....., as he sees the woman/wife as having the main responsibility for providing warmth and e..... support and distressing the husband. • Parsons research was based on the white A..... family. Does this represent wider society? • Ignore the fact that children from s..... parent families can be successfully socialised too. • Functionalists theories do not always r..... family life (married people live in harmony, good in bed, effective socialisers). • Functionalists tend to focus on a white m..... class family. • Functionalism is too p..... and optimistic. It ignores negative aspects or (dysfunctions) such as the dark side of the family. For example d..... violence.

The Loss of traditional nuclear functions

Talcott Parsons suggests that the modern family as we know it today has undergone significant changes about the functions it performs. Today the family has two basic **'irreducible functions'**, **HOWEVER, 150 years ago, the family performed many more functions.**

Irreducible functions: Parsons' theory that the family is left with two functions; the primary socialisation of children and the stabilisation of adult personalities.

Task: Pre Industrial vs the Industrial world

Read the information and complete the activities that follow.

The emergence of the privatised nuclear family

Talcott Parsons points out that the modern family has undergone significant changes in the functions it performs. As we have seen, he sees the modern nuclear family as having two basic irreducible functions. However, 150 years ago, the family performed many more functions.

Loss of traditional family functions

In the past, there was no free or widely available health service or education provision and social services or financial support for poorer people. In fact, in Britain 150 years ago, there was very little help for people in times of poverty, sickness, unemployment or old age other than their extended family. Therefore, the family served as a system of mutual aid, particularly for the working classes. The family was responsible for the health of its members, as many could not afford a doctor, and provided their education, as schooling was not free until the 1880s. As there was no welfare state, the family was the only source of care for its members when they were ill, unable to find work and too old to work.

Parsons argues that the modern family no longer needs to perform these functions as other institutions have grown up and taken over responsibilities from the family.

For example, the National Health Service provides free medical care and the welfare state in the form of social services and benefits provides financial assistance for poorer family members and social care for the elderly and families in need. It is now compulsory and state funded for all children to be educated until the age of 18.

Ronald Fletcher, a Functionalist, argues that the family has benefitted from this change and that these functions are being better performed with specialist help from outside the family.

Isolation and lack of contact with wider kin

Parsons also argues that the family has moved from being extended to nuclear. The extended family form does not fit with a modern industrial society. People have needed to be freed from close family ties in order to move to areas where there are jobs. If they had to stay with their families, this would interfere with the movement and availability of labour. People have often moved to areas where jobs are available. From this, the privatised nuclear family has arisen. Privatised refers to a family structure where the nuclear family is separated from its wider kin and inward looking (more private).

Functionalists Willmott and Young have documented these changes and working-class family life in their studies. In the 1950s, they found that extended family ties were strong. The women of the family, in particular, shared their lives.

They went on to show how this family life changed as people moved out in search of jobs and housing. In their later study of family life in the 1970s, Willmott and Young found a privatised

nuclear family had emerged. This family had moved away from the extended family and become isolated and home centred. Relationships between husband and wife were more symmetrical.

Evaluation

Research has shown that, in some traditional working class areas and some ethnic communities, the old extended family still thrives. Other research has shown that the modern nuclear family is not isolated and private but instead a modified extended family exists where technological advances have meant ties between the members are kept by visits, telephone and email contact even though family members might be living apart,

Activities

In Pre-industrial societies the family had other functions including; Healthcare, Welfare and Schooling. What has replaced each function in contemporary society? Can you evaluate (think of the strengths and weaknesses) to each function and replacement?

Function	Replacement	Evaluation
Healthcare		
Welfare		
Schooling		

Questions

1. Why does Ronald Fletcher see these replacements to family functions as better for society?

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2. Which family does not 'fit' in modern industrial society?

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3. What is a privatised nuclear family?

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4. Why do Willmott and Young mean by 'symmetrical relationships'?

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5. Has the extended family completely died out? Explain.

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Task: Read the information below and answer the questions that follow.

The decline of the classic extended family and emergence of the privatised nuclear family.

✓ **The need for geographical mobility**

Contemporary society has a specialised division of labour with a wide range of occupations with different incomes and lifestyles. This means for the family to take advantage of these various opportunities it needs to become geographically mobile in the sense that the family can move around to where their skills are required and to improve education and/or gain promotion. This small size of the family unit allows moving around very easily however this moving is leaving relatives behind hence weakening and breaking up extended kinship bonds.

✓ **The higher rate of social mobility in contemporary societies**

It has become easier for people to move up or down the social class scale compared to the family they are born into. Higher social mobility means that different members of the extended family may find themselves in different jobs, with the countless differences in education, income, lifestyles, opportunities and attitudes and values between kin. These differences can weaken relations between kin as they have less in common.

✓ **The growth in people's wealth and income as society has got richer and the welfare state has developed**

People are better off today and the welfare states have taken over a number of functions previously performed by the family. Such as in education, health care and welfare. This has reduced dependence on kin for support further weakening the extended family.

✓ **The growth in meritocracy in contemporary societies**

Contemporary societies require more skills and education for jobs, and are more meritocratic than in the past. Now it is more what you know rather than who you know. That is the most important factor in getting a job. This reduces the reliance on kin weakening the bonds.

Select two key reasons why the extended family is in decline. Explain each with reference to an example.

Reason 1

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Reason 2

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The New Right perspectives on family life

Think politics, think Conservative Government.

- A relatively new approach from the 1980s and 90s.
- It is viewed as a modern functionalist approach.
- Traditions and morals are very important.
- Believe in economic freedom.
- Survival of the fittest mentality.
- We should look after ourselves.
- Freedom to succeed over equality.



Understanding the political scale. Are you on the left? Or the right?



New Right and the Family

The New Right prefer the traditional nuclear family. The main New Right theorists are Charles Murray and Peter Saunders. Murray and Saunders. They share some of the following views:

- Children who are brought up by two parents are likely to perform better educationally, physically, psychologically and socially.
- If children have two parents from the opposite sex who are married, then they are more likely to develop into stable adults.
- Single parents are benefit scroungers! They cost too much in welfare!
- Same-sex couples, single parents and fatherless families are bad for the socialisation and development of children.
- A male and female role is needed so that children can learn their roles in society.

The New Right believe that family values are important

Jewson 1994 identifies four main aspects of family values.

1. Family values are based on the view that there is a **normal family type**, made up of a married couple bringing up their own natural children.
2. Supporters of the family values believe that the **woman should be the carer** and nurturer within the family, while the **man should be the breadwinner** (the one who goes out and works) and protector.
3. Family members **have a duty to provide** for each other and to look after older, sick, unemployed or homeless members of the family.

4. Supporters of family values tend to oppose gay and lesbian rights, sexual freedom, certain types of sex education and (especially in the USA) abortion

The New Right warns us that family values are declining and that this has put the family in crisis.

Task: Read the questions concerning family values and answer in the space provided.

Family Values

Which family type do you think supporters of family values would see as ideal

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How do you think supporters of family values might view:

1) An increase in divorce?

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2) An increase in lone parent families?

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3) Mothers who work in full time paid employment?

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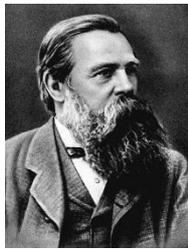
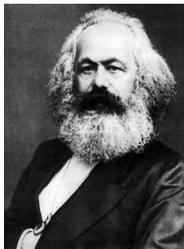
Do you think supporters of family values want the welfare system (for example, provision of the National Health Service and state benefits) to have a larger or a smaller role?

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Task

Identify the similarities and differences between the New Right and Functionalism.

Introduction to Marxism



Karl Marx (1818-1883)

Karl Marx was a German Philosopher educated in Law, Economics and Politics. He is the founder of **Marxism** alongside **Friedrich Engels** and famous for works such as the *Communist Manifesto*, and *Capitalism*.

Capitalism

Capitalism means 'pursuit to profit'. In Capitalist societies (like the UK), private owners invest money into a businesses to make a profit. Private owners are people who own a business. Marx calls these people the '**bourgeoisie**'. The Bourgeoisie are sometimes referred to as the middle or upper classes. They are the super-rich in society. The Bourgeoisie:

- " We own big businesses".
- "We employ people to work for us."
- "We give our employees a small wage".
- "We make huge profits from **proletariat** labour



Proletariat

Karl Marx identified another social class group, the Proletariat. They are also known as the working classes.

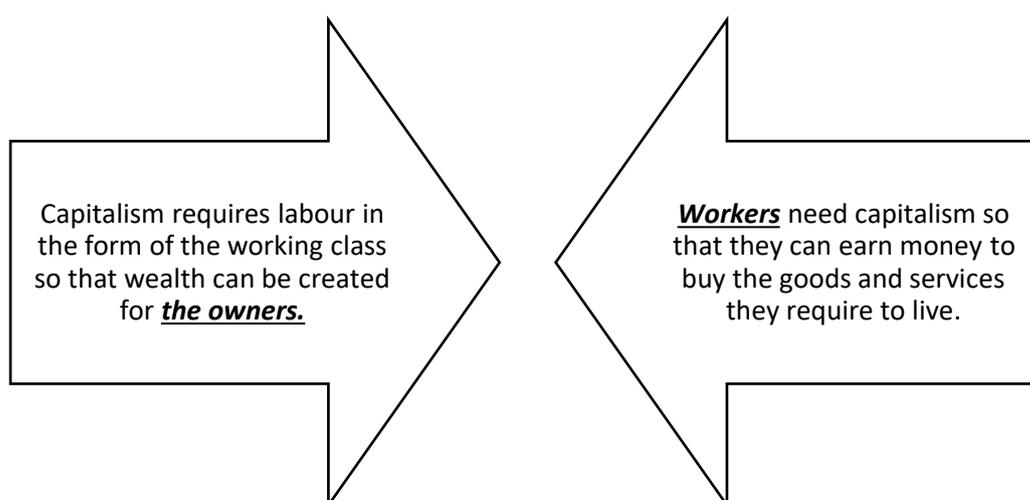
- “We **work** for the bourgeoisie”
- “We work long hard hours in factories and shops”.
- “We usually work for minimum wage”.
- “We are forced to work in order to survive”.

Task: Bourgeoisie vs the Proletariat

Using two different colour pens highlight the statements that represent the proletariat and the bourgeoisie

Exploit the lower classes.	Accept a wage for their labour.	Brain washed. Or under a false consciousness.	
Referred to as the working class	Pay small wages to maximise profits.	Sell their labour	
Own the means	Pay small wages to maximise profits.	Control property and land.	
Control powerful institutions such as law and government.	Tricked into believing that the capitalists have their interests at heart.	Have money, power and status.	
Work to survive	The capitalist class.	Bourgeoisie	Proletariat

The relationship between workers and capitalists in modern society.



Marx believed that in order to promote equality in society Capitalism must be destroyed! The proletariat must rebel against the Government and society must start again. A **Communist society!**

Marxism and the Family

Marxists dislike the nuclear family. The nuclear family supports capitalism! The set-up of the nuclear family enables social inequalities to continue from one generation to the next.

Marxist functions of the nuclear family

The nuclear family has several functions, which ultimately maintain capitalism....

1. Provides emotional support for the workers
2. Reproduces the 'labour power'
3. Consumes products of capitalism (cars/food /I. Pods/ Blackberry phones)
4. Socialises children to accept inequalities of capitalism.

Eli Zaretsky on the family

Zaretsky is a Neo Marxist and suggests the family provides 'a cushion' from the effects of capitalism. The family allows the worker to relax, refresh and unwind after a day at work. This means that the worker can then feel revitalised for work the next day. Families separate & fragment individuals from the rest of community. **This is the cult of private life.** The cult of private life stops a revolution from happening (divide and conquer approach).

Capitalism also encourages **pester power.**

Task

Watch the clip concerning pester power, and answer the questions below.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HPH94cdAkg4>

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| <p>1) What is pester power?
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.....</p> <p>2) What techniques do supermarkets use to encourage pester power?
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.....</p> <p>3) What can parents do to avoid pester power?
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.....</p> <p>4) Why is pester power an advantage to the Bourgeoisie?
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Task

Evaluate Marxist ideas of the family in the table below.

Advantages	Disadvantages
Offers an alternative (conflict) perspective to studying society.	Postmodernist argue that family consumption of goods can be enjoyable and offers people lots of choice and a good standard of living.



Exam Practice

Explain why Marxist sociologists dislike nuclear families. (4 marks)

What is the examiner looking for?	Sentence starters
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AO2 marks =4 • The examiner is testing your ability to apply your knowledge of Marxism to a family setting. • You will be awarded <i>one mark</i> for a basic suggestion that Marxists believe the family supports capitalism. • You will be awarded with a further two <i>marks</i> for a developed answer with an example. • You will be given <i>1 final mark</i> for the use of appropriate sociological language. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The family supports capitalism.... • Theorists such as suggest..... • The family teaches children..... • Children learn..... • There will be no

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Feminism

“Feminism is the struggle to end sexist oppression”.

Task

Read the extract from ‘Good Housekeeping’ on the next page. Analyse and annotate the text with reference to sexist language. Answer the questions that follow.



Advertising Archives

The good wife's guide

- Have dinner ready. Plan ahead, even the night before, to have a delicious meal ready, on time for his return. This is a way of letting him know that you have been thinking about him and are concerned about his needs. Most men are hungry when they come home and the prospect of a good meal (especially his favourite dish) is part of the warm welcome needed.
- Prepare yourself. Take 15 minutes to rest so you'll be refreshed when he arrives. Touch up your make-up, put a ribbon in your hair and be fresh-looking. He has just been with a lot of work-weary people.
- Be a little gay and a little more interesting for him. His boring day may need a lift and one of your duties is to provide it.
- Clear away the clutter. Make one last trip through the main part of the house just before your husband arrives.

- Gather up schoolbooks, toys, paper etc and then run a dustcloth over the tables.
- Over the cooler months of the year you should prepare and light a fire for him to unwind by. Your husband will feel he has reached a haven of rest and order, and it will give you a lift too. After all, catering for his comfort will provide you with immense personal satisfaction.
- Prepare the children. Take a few minutes to wash the children's hands and faces (if they are small), comb their hair and, if necessary, change their clothes. They are little treasures and he would like to see them playing the part. Minimise all noise. At the time of his arrival, eliminate all noise of the washer, dryer or vacuum. Try to encourage the children to be quiet.
- Be happy to see him.
- Greet him with a warm smile and show sincerity in your desire to please him.
- Listen to him. You may have a dozen important things to tell him, but the moment of his arrival is not the time. Let him talk first - remember, his topics of conversation are more important than yours.
- Make the evening his. Never complain if he comes home late or goes out to dinner, or other places of entertainment without you. Instead, try to understand his world of strain and pressure and his very real need to be at home and relax.
- Your goal: Try to make sure your home is a place of peace, order and tranquillity where your husband can renew himself in body and spirit.
- Don't greet him with complaints and problems.
- Don't complain if he's late home for dinner or even if he stays out all night. Count this as minor compared to what he might have gone through that day.
- Make him comfortable. Have him lean back in a comfortable chair or have him lie down in the bedroom. Have a cool or warm drink ready for him.
- Arrange his pillow and offer to take off his shoes. Speak in a low, soothing and pleasant voice.
- Don't ask him questions about his actions or question his judgment or integrity. Remember, he is the master of the house and as such will always exercise his will with fairness and truthfulness. You have no right to question him.
- A good wife always knows her place.

1. How does the article link to Functionalist theories of the family?

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2. Why would most Feminists disagree with the content in this article?

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Feminism and family life

Feminists argue that the family is *patriarchal*. A society dominated by men.

Task

Think about the agencies of socialisation. How do they instil patriarchal norms and values?

Family	Education	Peers	Religion	Media	Work

Task

Read the article from the Eduqas textbook below, and answer the questions that follow.

The Feminist view of the family

Feminists are another group of sociologists who have strong views on how society and the family work. Their views are very different from those of both Functionalists and Marxists.

Conflict theory and patriarchy

Feminism is another conflict theory of society. Feminists argue that there is inequality in society between men and women and that women are oppressed by men. The relationships between men and women in today's Western society are based on patriarchy. That means that men have power over women and society is organised in a way that benefits the interests of men at the expense of women.

Example

Traditionally, men have dominated top jobs in our society. The government, civil service, law, army, church and the world of business and banking have all been dominated by men. According to feminists, the family is also organised in such a way that benefits men. Men get more out of family life- they wield the power and make the significant decisions than women, who are oppressed in families.

Knowledge

Feminists insist that this must change, and they demand a society where men and women are equal. However, there are disagreements within feminism on how this should be achieved. The first feminists fought for women to get the right to vote, to go to university and to own property. Many feminists have continued to fight to try and change laws, such as the right of women to equal pay. Others demand for more radical changes in the family.

The family as a patriarchal institution

Jessie Bernard argued that marriage was good for men and that they needed marriage more than women. Radical Feminists Delphy and Leonard see the family as patriarchal and maintain the power of men over women. They argue that women contribute the most to family life in terms of domestic work, emotional work and support, while men benefit the most from family life.

Evaluation

Much of the data that they based their views on is dated, but there is plenty of support for their views from other feminists.

Knowledge

Ann Oakley, a Feminist, suggests that from birth, children are taught that men and women have different places in the worlds and that the male role is superior.

Example

Little boys are often given toys such as Action Man and superhero figures and toy weapons, which teaches them that their role is the stronger one in the outside world. Little girls toys such as dolls, shops, mini pushchairs and ironing boards, pass on the message that they are suited to looking after babies and doing housework. This supports a family system where men are the dominant partners and have power in the home as well as the idea that it is normal for women to have most of the responsibility for childcare and housework. Oakley argues that the division of roles in the family benefits men, as it gives them more power, status, money and choice.

Domestic abuse

Theory

Feminists argue that another way men dominate women, sometimes, is through domestic violence and abuse. According to the Office for National Statistics in 2015, two women are murdered every week in England and Wales by a current or former partner. Sylvia Walby argues that domestic violence against women is both a consequence and cause of women’s inequality in a culture that undermines and devalues women.

Evaluation

- Some of the changes that feminist have wanted in the family, and have fought for, have been achieved, such as the right to contraception and abortion. Rape in marriage has been against the law since 1997.
- Other sociologists would criticise the views and argue that they ignore the benefits of family life for women, such as the pleasure many women have from bringing up their children in a safe, stable and happy environment.
- Functionalists would argue that the family is organised in a way that benefits both society and family members. Marxists would argue that the family benefits capitalism and the upper class, nit men in particular.

Questions

1. Feminism is described as a conflict theory. Suggest another conflict theory in Sociology.

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2. Explain the term patriarchy with reference to examples.

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3. What kind of Feminists are Leonard and Delphy? How can we critique them?

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4. Using key sociological language, how do children learn their gender identity according to Oakley?

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5. Which Feminist studied domestic violence? What did she find?

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6. What positive changes have Feminists brought to family life?

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7. Why do Functionalists believe that gender inequality in the family is positive and normal?

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Task: Methods

Imagine you want to find out of people think women have achieved equality. Write a list of questions about topics such as women and work and family life. Ask two people to answer your questions.

1.....
2.....
3.....
4.....
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6.....

Family Diversity and Postmodernism

Family diversity refers to the many different types of family within the UK and across the world.



Postmodernism refers to beyond the modern. According to this approach, Durkheim, Marx and Weber were alive during modern times. The industrial revolution and the introduction of rationalism and science are associated with 'modern times'. Today, we arguably live in a postmodern time. In terms of the family, in modern times, the nuclear family was the only family type. Postmodern families are categorised by diversity.



The Rapoport's

In the 1980s, the Rapoport's (American Social Scientists) suggested that families were becoming more diverse in Britain. The Rapoport's noticed a change in family structure and the roles between family members.

Structures included the rise of lone parents and extended families. They looked at the increase in divorce, remarriage and cohabitation and suggested that these trends have made family structures more unpredictable.



Nuclear family unit (The Norm).



Divorce! Leads to the termination of a nuclear environment.



Leads to new family structures; a single Mum, and a singleton Dad.

Evaluate the Rapoport's perspective. Is the nuclear family really in decline?

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What is the examiner looking for?	Sentence starters
<p><u>Question 1</u> AO1 marks =2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The examiner is testing your knowledge and understanding. You will be awarded <u>one mark</u> for a basic definition. You will be rewarded the <u>second mark</u> for a developed answer with an example. <p><u>Question 2</u> AO2 marks =4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The examiner is testing your ability to apply your knowledge of family diversity to a social trend or change. You will be awarded <u>one mark</u> for a basic reason why family diversity is on the rise. <p>You will be awarded with a further two <u>marks</u> for a developed answer with an example. You will be given <u>1 final mark</u> for the use of appropriate sociological language.</p>	<p><u>Question 1 Sentence starters</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family diversity refers to.... For example.... <p><u>Question 2 Sentence starters</u> Family diversity is on the rise because... An example could be...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to changes in..... family diversity is on the rise According to the Rapoport....

1. Describe what is meant by the family diversity. (2 marks)

Family diversity refers to the growing and different types of family structures within the UK and across the globe. For example there has been a rise in single parent families and singletons.

2. Explain why family diversity is arguably on the rise. (4 marks)

Family diversity is arguably on the rise due to changes in law. For example, in 1969, the Divorce Reform Act brought with it 'irretrievable breakdown'. This meant that couples could divorce after 3 years if they no longer loved each other. After this Act, there was a sudden increase in divorce and with this, there was an increase in single parents and singletons.

Ethnic minority families

The Rapoport's argue that diversity is also to be found among different ethnic groups in Britain. People from ethnic backgrounds who have migrated to Britain might follow the customs and norms of the culture of their ethnic group and religion in terms of marriage and kinship. However, their children, who have been born in Britain, may combine practises from their ethnic origin and British culture.

British African Caribbean

This group has a lower rate of marriage, a higher rate of divorce and separation and a higher rate of single parenthood. They are less likely to live with a partner than white people.

Pakistani and Bangladeshi

South Asians are more likely to get married, have larger families and women are less likely to work when they have children. They have lower rates of separation and divorce. They are more likely to keep ties with the extended family. This changing amongst the 'Brasian' community.

Thinking about AO3 skills - Evaluation

Robert Chester

Chester disagrees with the Rapoport's! There have been some changes BUT the nuclear family is still important and the main family type. He suggests several arguments to back up his view.

- The majority of people still marry and do not divorce.
- Most cohabitating couples go on to marry.
- Many divorced people still remarry.
- Most people live in a nuclear family at some time in their lives and the nuclear family is the family type people aspire to.

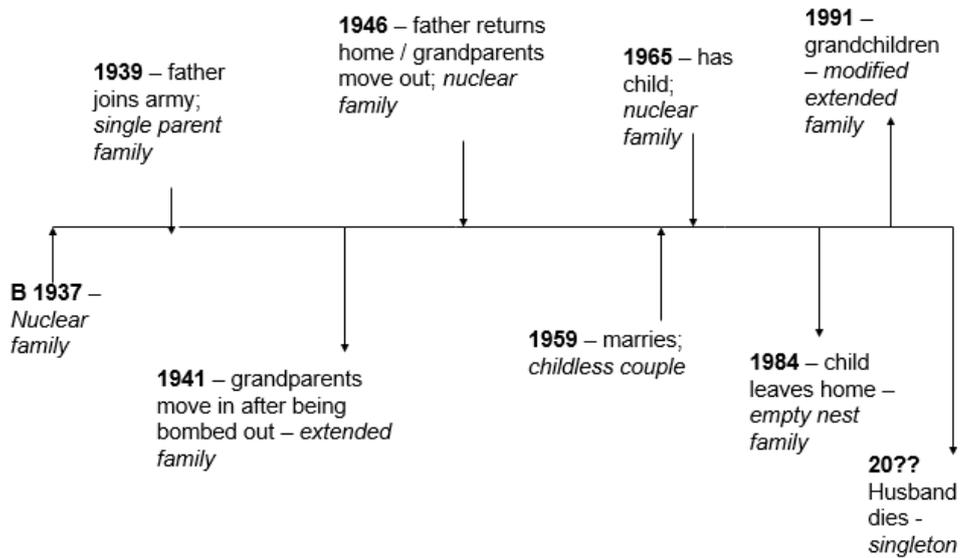


Data shows, that despite an increase in cohabitation and lone parents over the last decade or so, married couples and civil partnerships are still the most common in the UK. However, cohabitating couples are the fastest growing family type.

Task

Think about your family background. Have you always been in a nuclear environment?

Life course of Anne Smith (Born 1937)



Create a Life course timeline below and begin to note the different family environments you have lived in. Following this, write a few sentences to explain how your time line supports Chester or the Rapoport's view.

Reasons for family diversity

Task

Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

Social and economic changes in the last 50 years have altered the way people live their lives and have had an impact on family patterns.

Changes in norms: Secularisation

One of the biggest changes has been in social norms. Social norms in the 1950s supported marriage and encouraged the nuclear family. It was the norm for young adults to leave home, get married to someone of the opposite sex, and to have their children in marriage. Stigma (public shame) was attached to children born outside marriage, and to divorce and same-sex relationships (the latter being particularly stigmatised and was once, for men, illegal). Not all people followed these norms, but they were the overriding norms of society of how family life should be and those who broke with these norms were subjected to sanctions, such as being disowned by their families.

These norms were based on and strengthened by religious ideas of marriage as an institution set by God. Most marriages would have taken place in church. The law also supported marriage, as children born outside marriage did not have the same rights as those born in marriage, and unmarried mothers had few rights compared with wives.

Example

Call the Midwife, a popular television drama set in London in the 1950s, reflects the norms of the time by its treatment of the characters Patsy and Barbara. These young women were in a lesbian relationship, but had to hide it from their family and friends because such a relationship was unacceptable at the time.

Knowledge

Norms, however, change over time and norms relating to families and relationships have changed drastically in Britain during the last century. Sex outside marriage, cohabitation, divorce and same sex relationships have become more acceptable. This process can be associated with the decline in religion in Britain, known as secularisation.

The changing position of women

Another reason for the growth in family diversity is that the position of women in society has undergone change. It was the norm for women to give up work when they had children. The husband's role was the breadwinner (to earn money) and the wife's role was to look after the children and home.

Example

An article entitled 'The Good Wife's Guide' from a 1955 edition of the marriage Housekeeping monthly gives the following advice to women on how to treat their husbands (in the evenings) in order to keep their marriages happy:

- *At the time of his arrival (from work), stop all noise of the washer, dryer or vacuum. Arrange a pillow and offer to take off his shoes. Speak in a low, soothing and pleasant voice.*
- *You may have a dozen things to tell him, but the moment of his arrival is not the time. Let him talk first- remember, his topics of conversation are more important than yours.*
- *If he's late home for dinner or even if he stays out all night, do not ask him questions. Remember, he is the master of the house... You have no right to question him.*

Women's magazines and books today are unlikely to offer advice like this.

Knowledge

The position of women is very different in Britain today. Opportunities at school have improved for girls and, in some areas, girls are achieving better exam results than boys. Job opportunities and career prospect have opened up for women and more women are now working and establishing a career rather than filling a temporary job until they marry. Women are not as dependant on men to support them financially and this allows them to remain single, cohabit or divorce, and to bring up children on their own. Developments in contraception have enabled women to control when they have their children and how many they have. Feminism, which we will learn more about later, has encouraged these trends. In the 1980s, Helen Wilkinson suggested that women’s attitudes had changed so radically and dramatically that a ‘gender quake’ has taken place.

Evaluation

Changes in the law, have allowed both men and women greater freedom to divorce. All these factors, together with a changing population in terms of age and ethnicity, have combined to bring about family diversity.

Questions

1 What do sociologists mean by the term secularisation?

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2 What do sociologists mean by the term stigma?

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3 How were unmarried, pregnant women treated unfairly in the 1950s?

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4 How has the position of the female changed since the 1950s?

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5 How does the ‘Good Wives’ Guide’ relate to Functionalism?

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6 How are female magazines different in 2020, in comparison to 1955?

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7 What do you understand by Helen Wilkinson's term 'gender quake'?

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8 How does changes in divorce laws lead to family diversity?

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Changes in conjugal roles

Task: Tally up!

Think about your own household. Who completes the household duties?

Responsibility	Mother	Father	You				
Washing up							
Replacing a fuse							
Ironing							
Mowing the lawn (or similar)							
Dusting							
Cooking family meals							
Climbing a ladder to an upper window							
Making beds							
Decorating							

Shopping for family groceries							
Unblocking the sink							
Family washing							
Looking after a sick child							
Bathing children/baby							
Carrying out routine checks on car							
Changing nappies							
Driving the car on family outings							
Paying bills							
Answering the door late at night							
Booking holidays							
Total							
Percentage %							

According to your statistics, who is responsible for the housework in your family?

.....

What are conjugal roles?

- Conjugal roles refer to the roles played by men and women within a marriage (particularly in reference to the domestic division of labour).
- Domestic Labour = housework
- Conjugal roles can be joint (integrated) or segregated

Segregated roles means that men and women have very different roles. For example, husbands go out to work, wives responsible for housework and childcare. Leisure time is often also spent apart. Joint or integrated roles refers to the sharing of roles. Men and women share the domestic labour. Women and men both work. They are more likely to spend leisure together too. Some sociologists have argued that these roles have become increasingly shared, joint or equal.

Task

Look at your table. Do your results support joint or segregated roles? Explain.

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Functionalism

Task

Read the statement below:

“Men are clearly less suited to childcare and other caring tasks than women”.

How far do you agree with this view? Give reasons to support your view. Consider reasons to critique your view.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
.....
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
.....
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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The Symmetrical Family – Willmott and Young (1973)



A family unit based on equality between partners. The symmetrical family has become the typical family in Britain. It's a family unit based on equality between partners. Willmott and Young explain there is a greater degree of equality and a greater growth of a financial partnership between husband and wife. Additionally;

- Couples and their children are more home centred i.e. the growing interest in DIY.
- Family members spend more time together.
- Entertainment is more home based.

Why is there a move towards symmetry? Some reasons include;

- New Technologies: 'Labour Saving Devices'.
- Increased Employment Opportunities
- Improved Status & Rights of Women
- The Importance of 'Dual Incomes'.
- Divorce Reform & Higher Expectations of marriage.

Stratified diffusion

According to Willmott and Young, middle class families are symmetrical. The lower classes are less symmetrical but they will eventually follow the middle classes.

However higher class families are more likely to be segregated. Company directors spend a lot of time at work and leisure time away from home i.e. golf. This family has become asymmetrical- and women gives up work and returns to looking after the children. Willmott and Young claimed that the way of life of those at the top of the class structure, would filter down to those below them. They call this 'stratified diffusion'.

Power Relationships

Power and money in a marriage

There is a growth in financial partnership between husband and wife. Decision making on how money was spent was becoming a shared activity. The family is ***patriarchal***. Male power dominates most areas of the family.

Decision making

- ***Edgell (1980)*** found that men are more likely to make the important decisions.
- ***Hardhill et al (1997)*** conducted a similar study and found that actually decisions are more equal between couples.
- ***John Pahl (1993)*** found that the most common form of managing the family's money was '***husband controlled pooling***' – All the money would be put together but it would be the husband who controlled this combined money.

Why do men tend to dominate decision-making?

1. Men tend to earn more money than women
2. For some ethnic groups, traditionally men make decisions.
3. Men may feel like their masculinity is threatened if they do not make decisions.
4. Some feminist argue that women are socialised to be passive.

Power and domestic violence within families

Domestic violence includes **violence** by men against women within the home and violence by women against their male partners. It also includes physical, psychological or sexual abuse of children, violence between brothers and sisters and the neglect and abuse of the elderly (Clarke 1997).



Task

Using the item to the left and your own knowledge, explain your understanding of the term 'domestic violence'. You may wish to draw upon examples or cases you are aware of or read about.

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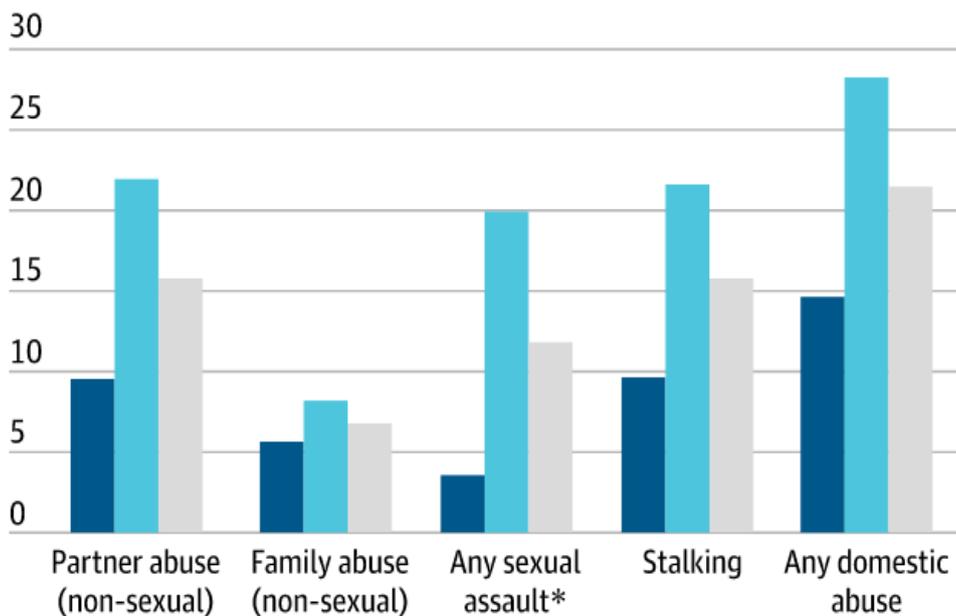
Task

Look at the item below and complete the activities that follow.

Intimate violence

Percentage of adults aged 16-59 who experienced intimate violence at least once since the age of 16

Key | ■ Men ■ Women ■ All



GUARDIAN GRAPHIC SOURCE: CRIME SURVEY FOR ENGLAND AND WALES. *INC. ATTEMPTS

Questions

1. What do you learn and understand from the above data?

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2. Suggest two reasons why data and statistics on domestic violence are often inaccurate.

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3. How can we use the above information to contest arguments regarding the family from Functionalism and the New Right?

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Task

Watch the documentary entitled **'Don't hit my Mum'**, and answer the questions.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6NQ6Hy39K6g>

1. How many children a year witness domestic violence at home?

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2. "Domestic violence is always physical". Create an argument for or against this view. Use examples from the clip.

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3. "Children from violent families are unlikely to succeed in life". Create an argument for or against this view. Use examples from the clip.

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4. "Parents teach children to be violent". Create an argument for or against this view. Use examples from the clip.

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5. Why do you think that many people are reluctant to report domestic violence?

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6. Why do you think that many women are likely to stay in or go back to an abusive relationship?

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Feminist perspectives on conjugal roles



Exam Practice - Thinking about 15 mark exam questions

The roles of men and women in the family have changed since the 1970's. Do you agree with this view? (15 marks)

In this answer you are advised to refer to changes in the law and any other relevant factors to support your judgement.

What is the examiner looking for?

AO1 marks = 4 marks

The examiner is testing your **knowledge and understanding** of sociological theories, terms, names, concepts, evidence and methods

AO2 marks = 3 marks

The examiner is interested in your ability to **apply** theories and ideas to this question. And your ability to apply examples.

AO3 marks = 8 marks

The examiner wants you to **analyse** (look for similarities and differences), **evaluate** (look for strengths and weaknesses to ideas discussed) make an argument and an overall conclusion.

Task

Read the band descriptors provided by the Eduqas exam board.

Band descriptors and mark allocations						
	AO1 - 4 marks		AO2 - 3 marks		AO3 - 8 marks	
BAND 4	A coherent answer demonstrating detailed, relevant knowledge and understanding of a range of factors relating to the changes in roles since the 1970s which may include symmetrical families, social norms, laws or reference to feminism. There will be evidence of appropriate and sustained sociological language, and concepts are described in detail.	4	There are no Band 4 marks for this assessment objective 3 marks are awarded as for Band 3		A developed analysis and evaluation of the impact of equality in gender roles. There is a sustained line of reasoning which is coherent, relevant, substantiated and logically structured to support judgements and a conclusion linked to the specifics of the question.	7-8

BAND 3	A coherent answer demonstrating mostly detailed, relevant knowledge and understanding of factors relating to the changes in roles since the 1970s which may include symmetrical families, though some factors will be described in less detail than others. There will be evidence of mostly appropriate sociological language and concepts, but these are not sustained throughout.	3	Knowledge and understanding of relevant theories/concepts/evidence is applied and used to explain accurately their impact on changes in family life. The explanation will be well developed.	3	Good analysis and evaluation of the impact of equality in gender roles. Lines of reasoning may not be sustained throughout but are coherent and relevant to support judgements and a conclusion linked to the specifics of the question.	5-6
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	AO1 – 4 marks		AO2 - 3 marks		AO3 - 8 marks	
BAND 2	Answer has some coherence, demonstrating partial knowledge and understanding of factor(s) relating to the changes in roles since the 1970s though lacking in detail and with inaccuracies/irrelevancies. There will be limited evidence of appropriate sociological language and concepts.	2	Knowledge and understanding of relevant theories/concepts/evidence is applied and used to explain their impact on changes in family life. The explanation will be partially developed as some of these factors will be explained in less detail than the others and with inaccuracies.	2	A partial analysis and evaluation of the importance of factor(s) linked to equality in gender roles. Any judgement or conclusion will be superficial.	3-4
BAND 1	Answer demonstrates only basic knowledge and understanding of factor(s) relating to changes in roles since the 1970s. There will be little, if any, evidence of sociological language and concepts.	1	Application of knowledge and understanding to explain the changes in family life will be limited. Any explanation will be undeveloped and contain inaccuracies.	1	Limited analysis or evaluation only, with no judgement or conclusion in relation to the specifics of the question.	1-2
Award 0 marks for incorrect or irrelevant answers						

After reading the band descriptors answer the following question:

What must you do to achieve a mark in band 4?

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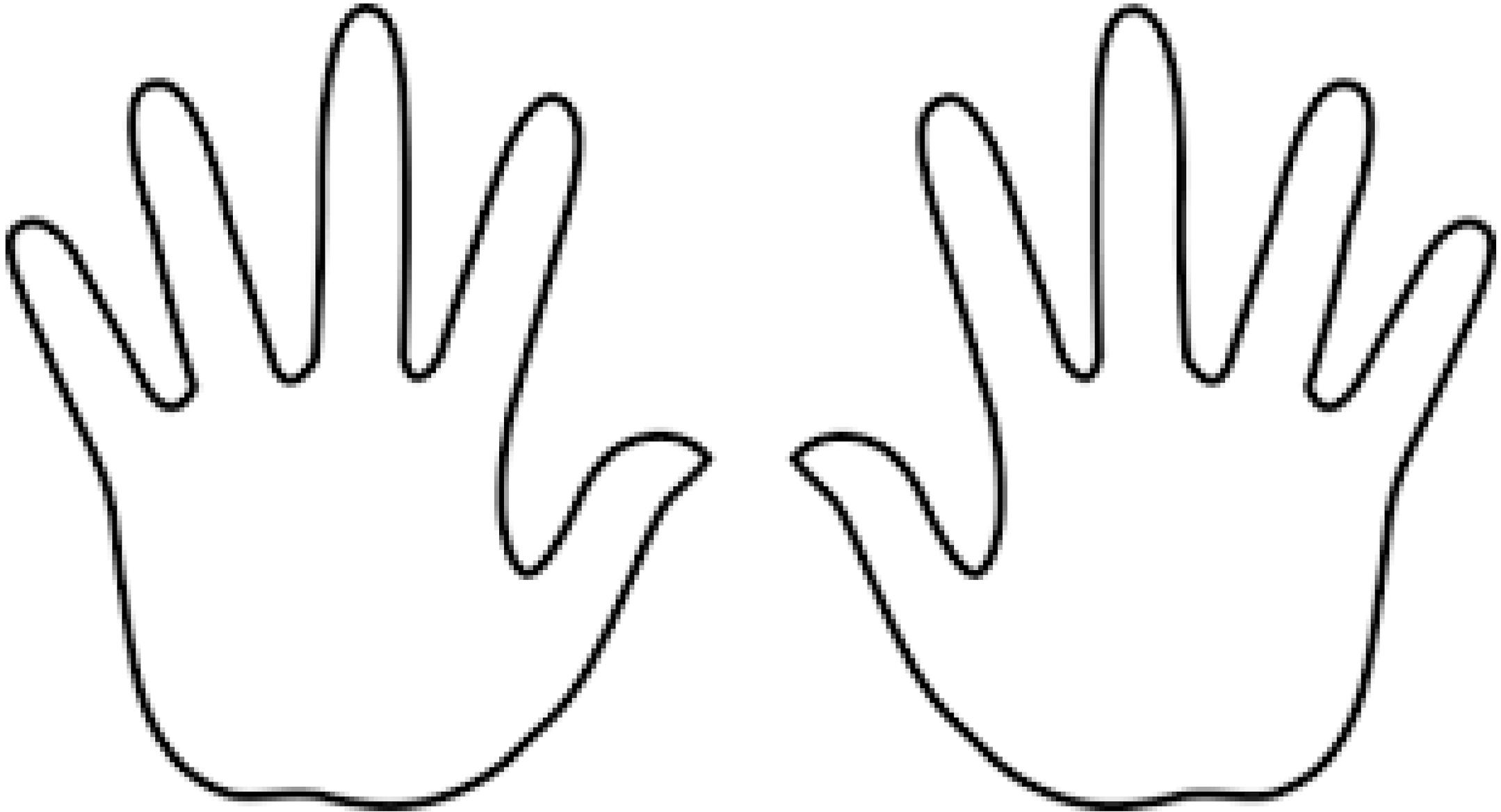
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The roles of men and women in the family have changed since the 1970's. Do you agree with this view? (15 marks)

In this answer, you are advised to refer to changes in the law and any other relevant factors to support your judgement.



On the one hand

The roles of men and women have changed (i.e. become joint/ symmetrical)

On the other hand

The role of men and women in the family have **NOT** changed.

Feminism

Reject the 'march of progress' view identified by Willmott and Young. Men and women remain unequal within the family and women still do most of the housework. Feminists claim Willmott and Young have exaggerated their findings. **Patriarchy is rife!**

Anne Oakley found some evidence of husbands helping but no evidence of symmetry.

- 15% of husbands had a high level of participation in housework.
- 25% of husbands had a high level of participation in childcare.

But Oakley's sample was based on 40 married women. Her sample may not be representative.

Feminist perspectives: The Dual Burden and the Triple Shift.

Ann Oakley argued that despite women working they have acquired a **dual burden** of paid work and unpaid housework. Men benefit from women's earnings and their domestic labour. Duncombe and Marsden (1995) added to Oakley's idea and talk of a '**Triple shift**' refers to women who have paid work, do most of the housework and take on the emotional needs of her family.



Task

With reference to the item to the left, and your own experiences within a family life, do you believe women suffer a 'dual burden' or 'triple shift'?

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How could the dual burden and triple shift affect the wellbeing of family members?

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Hilary Silver and Juliet Schor on the 'Commercialisation of Housework'

Two major ***economic developments*** have reduced the burden of housework on women:

1. House work has become commercialised.
2. Women work (Equal Pay Act/ Sex Discrimination Act)
3. Goods and services that housewives previously had to produce themselves are now mass-produced and supplied by supermarkets, fast food outlets etc.
4. Freezers, microwave ovens, 'ready meals' etc. all reduce the domestic labour.

Dual earner families

- Esther Dermott (2003) conducted a survey and found that many fathers wanted to be involved with childcare and wanted to spend more time with their children.
- Gatrell (2008) studied dual earner families and found fathers have a greater role in the lives of their children.

Task

Go back to your essay plan. In each finger, begin to list information or points you can discuss in your essay.

Essay structure



In Sociology, we tend to use the PEEL or PEEEL model to answer essay based questions that require evidence of AO1, AO2 and AO3 skills. Today we will use the PEEEL method.

POINT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ This should be one sentence.○ This should be a clear statement.
EXPLAIN	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Here you must explain in a little more detail what you mean by your point.○ You may be required to explain a key term.
EVIDENCE/ EXAMPLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Here you should provide some sort of example to back up your point.○ This example could be a case study, statistics, something from the news, a specific law or act.
EVALUATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ This is where you critique and challenge your point OR identify the strength or similarity to your point.
LINK	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Refer back to the main question. Does your paragraph relate and to the question.

Model PEEEL paragraph

Point: *According to Willmott and Young, the roles within the family have become more 'symmetrical'.*

Explain: *Symmetrical families refer to sharing equally the domestic roles and labour within a family.*

Evidence: *For example, a couple could share the childcare, cooking and or cleaning.*

Evaluation: *However, Feminists such as Anne Oakley do not agree with this view. Oakley conducted a similar study to Willmott and Young and found, in general, the family continue to be patriarchal with segregated roles. Oakley found that men 'help' more, but no evidence of symmetry.*

Link: *Therefore, the idea that family roles have changed and improved can be questioned.*

Task

Read the PEEEL paragraph above and identify the AO1, AO2, and AO3 skills used.

Key		
AO1	AO2	AO3

Read the PEEEL paragraph below. And identify the AO1, AO2, and AO3 skills used.

Key		
AO1	AO2	AO3

POINT: Anne Oakley suggests that family roles are segregated.

Explain: This means that conjugal roles within the family are not equal.

Evidence: Oakley conducted a study similar to Wilmott and Young and found that men and women tend to have different domestic roles. With this she found little evidence of symmetry.

Evaluation: However, Oakley's findings could be flawed because she interviewed 40 married women only. This sample size is not representative. Additionally her results could be biased and therefore exaggerated and not valid.

Link: Therefore this suggests that family roles have changed slightly since the 1970s.

<p>Identify the similarities and differences between paragraph one and paragraph two?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

Over to you

Use the sentence starters below to create your own PEEEL paragraph. Review the information in your hands (essay plan). Write a short point and EEL it.

POINT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ According to..... roles within the family.... ○ Roles within the family have changed due to...
EXPLAIN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This means... ○ This suggests... ○ This refers to...
EVIDENCE/ EXAMPLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For example... ○ An example could be... ○ Evidence by.... Suggests
EVALUATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ However/ On the other hand/ In contrast/ In opposition ○ In a similar way/ On close analysis/A strength could be/ A weakness is...
LINK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Therefore/ This links to.../ With this in mind

Write your PEEEL paragraph in the space below, using the scaffold.

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Checkpoint: Read your paragraph and complete the table below.

Self-marking and evaluation		Comments
Do I have a clear point?		
Have I explain the point?		
Have I included an example?		
Have I evaluated the point?		
Have I linked their paragraph back to the question?		
Strengths:		
Areas to develop/improve:		

Writing a conclusion

Look at the exam question again:

*The roles of men and women in the family have changed since the 1970's. **Do you agree with this view?** (15 marks)*

When concluding an essay, you must state whether or not you agree or disagree with the view - 'The roles of men and women in the family have changed since the 1970s'.

When writing a conclusion, you should refer to key information from your main essay. See the model.

Model conclusion

After assessing the evidence relating to the change in roles between men and women in the family since the 1970s, I can confirm that I do not agree with this view. Willmott and Young take a march of progress view and suggest the family has become more symmetrical. I disagree as several Feminist studies have identified that women are likely to take on a triple shift or dual burden. Evidence from the National statistics also demonstrates that men and women have segregated roles. With this, there is little concrete evidence of real change.

Over to you

In the space provided, write your own conclusion.

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Conclusion checkpoint	
Did you summarise the essay?	
Did you agree/ disagree?	
Did you use a sociological term?	

Traditional Masculine roles

Key term : Masculinity: Refers to the qualities, character and behavioural traits expected of men.

Many working class men had jobs that required strength and hard physical work. Men were the breadwinners. Men had authority in the home and were regarded as the head of the household because they worked hard to earn the money the family needed. All these factors gave men status and respect. Boys were socialised in a way that would prepare them for this.

Task

How has the 'male role' changed over the last 50 years or so? Write your answers in the space provided.

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Reasons for the change in masculine role

1. Traditional industries in Britain such as coal mining have decline, leading to unemployment and the loss of the breadwinner role.
2. Manual jobs have been replaced by the service industry which do not require physical strength and can be done by women.
3. More women are succeeding in education and following a career and challenging the male role as breadwinner.
4. Women expect more involvement from men in the home.
5. Feminism has questioned the right of men to have power over women in the home.

Further difficulties for men

Men receive conflicting messages. Agents of socialisation such as the media in the form of magazines, TV and films still tend to show men in traditional 'masculine roles'. Male heroes such as the Avengers series are physically powerful and assertive. Most car adverts feature a male driver. **BUT** Feminism, and many of the women in men's lives, expect men to be more caring and sensitive and in touch with their feminine side.

Crisis of masculinity

How does the decline in the 'traditional male role' affect men?

Sociologists and politicians suggest there is a crisis of masculinity in society. Men are losing their traditional roles and taken for granted authority and are left confused and unsure of their identity.

This has caused particular concern because young men have higher rates of ***suicide and depression***, lower rates of educational achievement and are more likely to be homeless than any other group in society.

Task

Answer the questions in the space provided.

<p>1. Suggest examples of male characters on TV. How are these characters represented?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>2. What is your understanding of the term 'crisis of masculinity'?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>3. Why is the media agency of socialisation arguably dangerous for men?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

Task

Watch the Channel 4 news report and answer the following.
Channel 4 News 2013 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LdFl2xugeZg>

<p>1. What makes a man according to the men at the gym?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>2. According to George Turner, children from fatherless families are disadvantaged. Why?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

3. According to George Turner and Dianne Abbot, what has become the norm? How do men behave and treat women?

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4. What do George and Mark at the Boxing Gym aim to teach young men?

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5. What is a 'man' according to Dianne Abbot? Think about how she describes her father.

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6. According to Dianne Abbot, what is the cause of this 'crisis of masculinity'?

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7. Sam Delany does not agree with Abbot and Stout. What does he argue?

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8. Stout argues there are several reasons for the 'crisis in masculinity'. What are they?

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9. There has been and continues to be, concern among politicians and mental –health charities about how these changes are affecting men.

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Marriage

The **marriage rate** refers to the number of marriages per 1000 people per year. **Civil Partnership** was made legal in December 2005. This meant Same sex couples aged 16+ can have a **legally recognised** relationship. Between Dec 2005 and Sep 2006 there were 15,700 partnerships in the UK. In 2014 **The Same Sex couple Act** was implemented, meaning same sex couples could marry and receive the same legal; rights as a heterosexual couple.

Age

People are now postponing marriage until they are older

	1971	2004	2016
Men	24.6	31.4	37.9
Women	22.6	29.1	35.5

Task

People tend to marry later due to the following reasons. In the table below, explain each reason.

Education	
Employment	
Expense	
Attitudes towards sex	
Fear of a messy divorce	
Secularisation	



Exam Practice

Explain why people tend to marry at an older age. (4 marks)

What is the examiner looking for?	Sentence starters
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AO2 marks =4 • The examiner is testing your ability to apply your knowledge of marriage to a family setting. • You will be awarded one mark for a basic reason why people marry later i.e. secularisation. • You will be awarded with a further two marks for a developed answer with an example. • You will be given 1 final mark for the use of appropriate sociological language. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The statistic show... • People generally marry later on because... • This means.... • Couples tend to.....

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Marriage and family life in earlier times in Britain, and today in many other societies, can be organised in quite different ways. Countries practise some of the following:

- Monogamy
- Serial monogamy
- Polygamy
- Polyandry
- Polygyny
- Arranged marriage
- Forced marriage

Task – Polygamy

Watch the clip and answer the questions.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7nzaOWuFwC&t=42s>

1. Which religion is associated with polygamy?

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2. Who is Cody legally married to?

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3. Do you think this family type is functional? Explain.

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4. Why do some families hide their polygamous relationships?

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5. What are the strengths and weaknesses to polygamous relationships?

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Task – Polyandry

Watch the clip and answer the questions.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d4yjrDSvze0>

1. Where is polyandry practised?

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2. How many husbands did the woman in the clip have?

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3. Do you think this family type is functional?

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4. Why is polyandry in decline?

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5. What are the strengths and weaknesses to polygamous relationships?

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Monogamy

In terms of law in the UK, men and women can only have one marriage partner at a time. **Serial monogamy**, where men and women may have several marriages over their lifetime, has become more common in Britain as people are increasingly divorcing and marrying again.

Task: Thinking about 'Forced Marriage'

Agree or disagree?

Read the statements below and write them into the appropriate Colum.

1. "Forced marriages only happen in Asian families"
2. "Forced marriages and arranged marriages are the same"
3. "Forced marriages don't happen in the UK"
4. "There's no law against forced marriage"
5. "The parents know what they're doing is wrong"
6. "It's best not talk about it in case I offend someone"

Task

Watch the Sazia's story created by Planned UK and make notes in the space below. After watching the clip, answer the questions. <https://vimeo.com/25340757>

Notes

1. How do you think Sazia is feeling?

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2. What would you do in Sazia's position and why?

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3. Do you think Sazia's friend Basheera did the right thing?

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4. Explore Sazia's relationship with her parents.

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5. Could the teacher Ms Chandra have done more? Could she have done things differently?

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6. What would you do?

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I was a child bride- Sadia's story

My name is Sadia and I was a child bride. I'm now 16 years old, and have lived all my life in a small village outside Dhaka in Bangladesh.



I was married at 14. My husband, Sumon, is four years older. Together we have an 8-month-old daughter, Habiba. My husband is a farmer. His family moved here a few years ago, and we live with the rest of his extended family. I didn't know him before we were married; I had never seen him before.

Leaving school: I enjoyed school, especially maths, which was my favourite subject. But in 8th grade, I was suddenly told by my parents that I had to quit. I had only two years left before I was due to finish – I did not want to leave school! I'd dreamed of becoming a teacher so that I could give others the opportunity to learn. It was terrible for me to have to sit inside and watch my friends going to school. But I did not complain and did what my parents told me.

Getting married: I think it was four or five days after I left school that my grandmother told me what really was going on. I was shocked and completely devastated. Marry? Me? But I said nothing to her. I was very scared. I was nervous about what to expect – especially about my in-laws. How would I relate to them? What would they expect from me?

I didn't meet my husband before the wedding, but they said he was a good man. He had a job and was not one of those men who just hang around and do nothing all day. But knowing this about

him did not really make it easier. All I thought about was the freedom that I would lose. Leading up to the wedding, I sat at home and did nothing but cry.

I knew little of what was expected of a bride. Grandma had been married very young, probably much younger than me, so she tried to help. She said I would be responsible for the household, I had to take care of my husband and I had to take care of his family. She also told me a little about what was going to happen on the wedding night.

My wedding day: Six days later I was married. During the ceremony, I washed, dressed and had mint leaves placed in my mouth. The others danced but I just stood there. I was given a bracelet and traditional nose ring. When I was officially a married woman, I cried. At the wedding, everyone was busy preparing all the food for the big party. It had to be good as it was served the groom's family.

During the party, while the others ate, my husband and I were brought into the house for the official part of the wedding. We sat next to each other on the bed and we were fed with rice and milk. This was the first time I saw him. I looked over at him and wondered if I would live up to his expectations. We said nothing to each other. The first time we were alone together was the wedding night. The first words he said to me were to tell me to stop crying.



Sex for the first time: We did what was expected of a newly married Muslim couple. I washed his feet. He made salaam (a traditional religious greeting) and we sat on the bed and said a prayer together. Then I fell asleep.

The next night he had sex with me for the first time. I woke up in the morning and felt absolutely terrible. I took a long shower. I cried while I was thinking about what my life would be now. I mourned for my freedom that was gone and was sad to have lost the life I had lived until now.



Pregnancy: I knew nothing at the time about how to become pregnant. And I knew nothing when a few months later I suddenly missed my period. I told my sister, who sat me down and told me about being pregnant and what that meant. I felt very sick; I was dizzy and threw up all the time. And I could not eat.

Grandma gave me money so I could go to the hospital. There, they said I was three and a half months pregnant. I felt completely helpless. I was just a child! I knew nothing of the duties as a mother, how would I do this?

What if I did not love my child enough? I sought the advice of my sister several times during this period. It was difficult as my thoughts were swirling around. I had a difficult pregnancy and was sick a lot with a lot of pain. The pain was absolutely terrible, and I spent a fortune on going to the doctor, although I was lucky to even be able to visit a doctor.

Towards the end of the pregnancy, the baby stopped moving. When I had not felt any signs of life in two days, my mother took me to the hospital. There, I got a bit of a shock. It turned out that there was no amniotic fluid left. I was told that if I give birth at home now, neither I nor the child would survive. This was scary for me to hear. The reality was brutal.

Giving birth: I told my husband that both the baby and I could die. He was very worried. He said he would not lose us, so he took me to the hospital. We were told that there was a danger that either just me or only the child would survive. Thoughts raged in my head. There was no point for

a child to live without his mother and there was no point for me to live without my baby. That's what I thought. I told the doctor it was best if God took both of us.

Habiba was born by caesarean section at the hospital that day, and thank God, we both survived.

The future: I have become accustomed to my new life. I have my duties as a wife and mother. But I worry a lot. I worry about money, my husband, my child and my chores but most of all I worry that my own daughter will also one day be married off early. As a mother, I hope that I can influence my daughter's life, so she should not have to experience what I had to go through. I want to spread the message that child marriage must be stopped and tell people about the consequences for young brides. I might have died on the day I gave birth. No one deserves to go through what I experienced. More fathers need to know this so they do not marry off their daughters early.

I dream that one day I can be a respected adult in local society. I hope we do not have to be poor anymore and that we can have a good life. But to complete school? That dream is long gone.

Questions

1. How would a Feminist view Sadia's story? Refer to key terms.

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2. How can forced marriage affect an Sadia's wellbeing? Think physically, intellectually, emotionally and socially.

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Arranged marriage

Task: Read the extract from Garrod (2005) below and answer the question that follows.

The essential difference between arranged and forced marriages concerns the right to choose. In arranged marriages, the families of the prospective spouses take a lead role in finding a partner and making arrangements. However, the choice of whether to accept the proposed partner rests with the individuals concerned. In forced marriages, one or both parties do not consent to the marriages and some element of duress is involved.

According to this information, what is the main difference between arranged and forced marriages?

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Task: Watch *'The Moaning of Life: Marriage'* <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GL9H4WM1r3Q>
Answer the questions below:

1. Which country did Karl travel to study arranged marriage?
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2. What is A to Z?
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3. What type of questions did Karl answer on his initial form?
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4. Why did Karl wear a suit to the match-making interview?
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5. Why do you think the father of the bride was interested in Karl's occupation and wealth?
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6. What do you think a Feminist would say about 'arranged marriage'?
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7. Identify the strengths and weaknesses to arranged marriage.
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Cohabitation

Cohabitation refers to a couple living together who are not married. Cohabitation has doubled over the last 20 years. Cohabiting couples tend to be young. White ethnic groups are more likely to cohabit.

Task

People tend to cohabit for the following reasons. In the table below, explain each reason.

Change in social attitudes	
Secularisation	
Fear of divorce	
Previous divorce	
Married	
Expense of marriage	
Increased career opportunities for women	

However, cohabitation may lead to marriage. Some view cohabitation as an alternative to marriage.

Increase in birth outside of marriage

This became common in the 60s and 70s. In general, it is no longer stigmatised. Allan and Crow (2001) noted that terms such as 'shot gun wedding' and 'illegitimacy' are no longer common.

Describe what is meant by polygamy. (2 marks)

What is the examiner looking for?	Sentence starters
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AO1 marks =2 • The examiner is testing your knowledge and understanding. • You will be awarded <u>one mark</u> for a basic definition of polygamy/ arranged marriage.. • You will be rewarded the <u>second mark</u> for a developed answer with an example. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polygamy refers to... • This family is popular in... • For example..... • This means... • Arranged marriage refers to...

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Describe what is meant by arranged marriage. (2 marks)

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Explain why cohabitation is on the rise. (4 marks)

What is the examiner looking for?	Sentence starters
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AO2 marks =4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cohabitation is on the rise because.. • Cohabitation is no longer....

What is the examiner looking for?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AO1 marks =4 marks The examiner is testing your <i>knowledge and understanding</i> of sociological theories, terms, names, concepts, evidence and methods. To achieve AO1 you must demonstrate <i>detailed</i>, relevant knowledge and understanding of at least 2 factors relating to the reasons for the rise in cohabitation. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AO2 marks = 4 marks The examiner is interested in your ability to <i>apply</i> theories and ideas to this question. And your ability to apply examples. 	

Task

Read the band descriptors provided by the Eduqas exam board.

	AO1 - 4 marks		AO2 - 4 marks	
BAND 4	A coherent answer demonstrating detailed, relevant knowledge and understanding of at least two reasons relating to the increase in cohabitation. There will be evidence of appropriate and sustained sociological language, and concepts are described in detail.	4	Knowledge and understanding of relevant theories/concepts/evidence for two factors is applied and used to explain accurately and in detail the increase in cohabitation. The explanation will be fully developed.	4
BAND 3	A coherent answer demonstrating mostly detailed, relevant knowledge and understanding of two reasons relating to the increase in cohabitation though one factor will be described in less detail than the other. There will be evidence of mostly appropriate sociological language and concepts, but these are not sustained throughout.	3	Knowledge and understanding of relevant theories/concepts/evidence for two reasons is applied and used to explain accurately the increase in cohabitation. The explanation will be partially developed and one of these factors will be explained in less detail than the other.	3
BAND 2	Answer has some coherence, demonstrating partial knowledge and understanding of two factors relating to the increase in cohabitation though with some inaccuracies/irrelevancies and lacking development and detail, or detailed, relevant knowledge and understanding is demonstrated, but only one factor relating to the increase in family diversity is considered. There will be limited evidence of appropriate sociological language and concepts, with little detail.	2	Knowledge and understanding of relevant theories/concepts/ evidence for two factors is applied and used to explain the increase in cohabitation but there will be little development and some inaccuracies, or one reason only is applied and used to explain accurately and in detail the increase.	2
BAND 1	Answer demonstrates only basic knowledge and understanding of factor(s) relating to the increase in cohabitation. There will be little, if any,	1	Application of knowledge and understanding to explain the increase in cohabitation will be limited. Any explanation will be	1

	evidence of sociological language and concepts.		undeveloped and contain inaccuracies.	
Award 0 marks for incorrect or irrelevant answers				

After reading, the band descriptors answer the following question:

What must you do to achieve a mark in band 4?

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8 mark exam structure

In Sociology, we tend to use the PEEL or PEEEL model to answer essay based questions that require evidence of AO1, AO2 and AO3 skills. Essays using AO1 and AO2 only should use PEEL.

POINT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This should be one sentence. ○ This should be a clear statement.
EXPLAIN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Here you must explain in a little more detail what you mean by your point. ○ You may be required to explain a key term.
EVIDENCE/ EXAMPLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Here you should provide some sort of example to back up your point. ○ This example could be a case study, statistics, something from the news, a specific law or act.
LINK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Refer back to the main question. Does your paragraph relate and to the question.

Model Paragraph

Point: One reasons for the rise in cohabitation could be secularisation.

Explain: Brian Wilson describes secularisation as the decline in religious beliefs, thinking and practice. If people are no longer religious, they are less likely to fear God’s wrath for ‘living in sin’.

Evidence: For example, the church attendance statistics show a sharp decline in religious participation and the National statistics show that more people are atheists.

Link: This correlates with the rise in cohabitants in the contemporary UK.

Over to you

Use the sentence starters below to create your own PEEL paragraph. Review the information in your hands. Write a short point and EEL it.

POINT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ According to..... one reason for the rise in cohabitation is.... ○ One reason for the rise could be...
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Another reason could be...
EXPLAIN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This means... ○ This suggests... ○ This refers to...
EVIDENCE/ EXAMPLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For example... ○ An example could be... ○ Evidence by.... Suggests
LINK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Therefore/ This links to.../ With this in mind

Write two PEEEL paragraph in the space below, using the scaffold.

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Self-marking and evaluation		Comments
Do I have 2 clear points?		
Have I explained each point?		
Have I included 2 examples?		
Have I linked their paragraph back to the question?		
Strengths:		

Areas to develop/improve:

AO1= /4

AO2= /4

TOTAL= /8

Changing Patterns of Divorce

Since the 1960s there has been an increase in the number of divorces in the UK. In 1931 less than 4,000 people got divorced. In 2004 more than 165,000 got divorced. However, these statistics are not accurate.

Task

Study the graph below.



1.What can we learn from this?

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2.Why could this graph be inaccurate?

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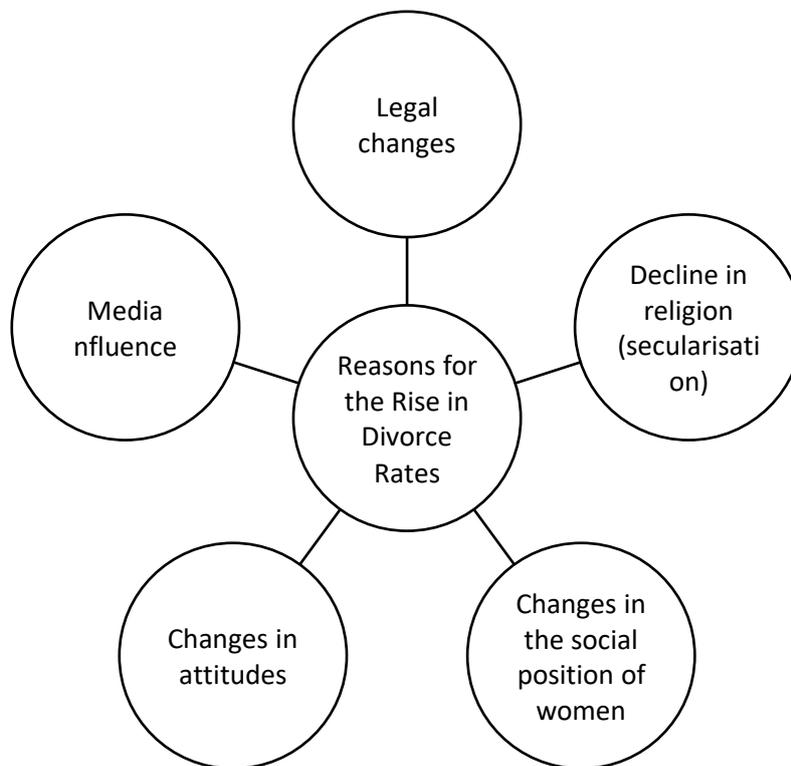
Statistics do not include the following:

Desertion	One partner leaves the other but the couples remain legally married
Empty shell marriage	Refers to a couple who stay together for appearance sake, but no longer love each other..
Separation	Refers to a couple who have separated but have not divorced. (You can legally separate but remain married.)

Reasons for the rise in divorce

Task

Read the main reasons for the rise in divorce. Can you give examples to support each? Annotate the bubble map.



Changes in law

Divorce Law	Explained
1857 Matrimonial Causes Act	Grounds for divorce included adultery, cruelty and desertion. But you needed proof!
1969 Divorce Reform Act (Labour Government)	Grounds for divorce were <u>irretrievable breakdown</u> . Could divorce after 3 years.
1984 Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Act	Couples could divorce after one year.
1999 Family Law Act	Increased the amount of time before a divorce could proceed to 18 months. It also introduced compulsory marriage counselling.

Declining stigma and changing attitudes

Divorce has become normalised. With less stigma people are more willing to resort to divorce.

Task

Watch the news clip concerning the growing trend, 'Divorce Parties', and answer the questions.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kkasTy-HpEU>

1. What is a divorce party?

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2. In which countries are divorce parties popular?

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3. Why did Vanessa arrange a divorce party?

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4. Identify and explain some of the problems associated with divorce parties.

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5. Why do you think Marxist Sociologists would oppose (be against) divorce parties?

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Secularisation

According to Brian Wilson, this refers to the decline in the influence of religion in society. People are less likely to be influenced by religion while making decisions. Additionally some religious organisations have begun to soften their ideas about divorce. For example, the Church of England (CoE) is more accepting of divorce. Davies refers to this as 'secularisation from within'. However, the CoE may accept divorce, but they do not accept remarriage in their establishment.

Task

Read the scripture below from the book of Matthew and explain what it means. You may wish to annotate.

31 *“It has been said, ‘Anyone who divorces his wife must give her a certificate of divorce.’*
32 *But I tell you that anyone who divorces his wife, except for sexual immorality, makes her the victim of adultery, and anyone who marries a divorced woman commits adultery.*
Matthew 5:31-32

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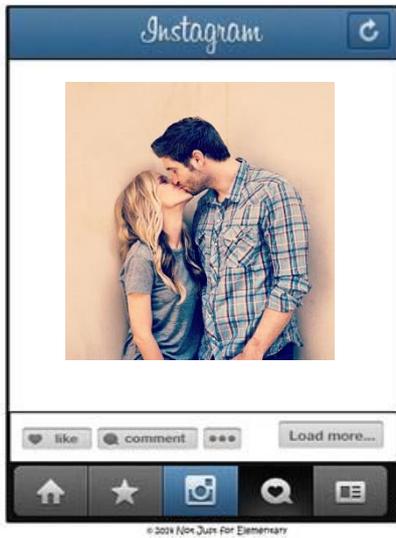
Rising expectation of marriage

Fletcher (1966) Argues that we now place too higher expectations on our marriages which is why so many of us end up getting divorced. Higher expectations make couples nowadays less willing to tolerate an unhappy marriage.

Changes in the position of women

Women are more likely to be in paid work. This has risen from 47% in 1959 to 70% in 2005. Although women generally still earn less than men do, equal pay and anti-discrimination laws have helped to narrow the pay gap. This means women can take care of themselves financially without a husband.

Media #Relationshipgoals



Task

With reference to the item to the left, how can media encourage divorce? Write your answer in the space provided.

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Exam Practice

Describe what is meant by an empty shell marriage. (2 marks)

What is the examiner looking for?	Sentence starters
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• AO1 marks =2• The examiner is testing your knowledge and understanding.• You will be awarded one mark for a basic definition of an empty shell marriage.• You will be rewarded the second mark for a developed answer with an example.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An empty shell marriage refers to...• This means...• For example....

.....

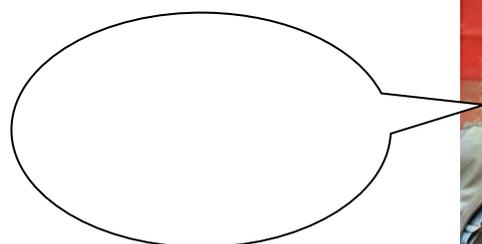
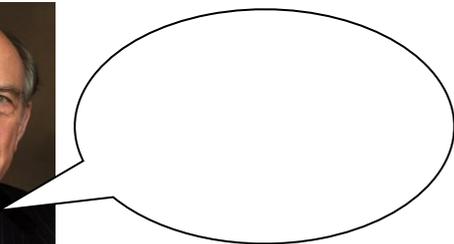
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Task

The images below show Charles Murray (New Right Theorist) and Andrea Dworkin (Radical Feminist). In the speech bubbles, write what Murray and Dworkin would say about divorce.



Read the extract on the next page, and complete the table the follows. You may wish to add to your speech bubbles.

New Right views on divorce

The New Right is a socio-political group which became popular in the 1980s and where members share the same ideas on how society should work. They are important in sociology studies, not least because they have had an influence on government policies particularly with regards to the family.

Theory

The New Right see the nuclear family of two parents and their children as the 'proper' and best family form. They argue that it is how families are meant to be (and would be biologically) and that any other family type is inferior. As we have seen, New Right sociologist Charles Murray believes that lone-parent families are the cause of most of society's problems. The New Right see divorce as threatening the future of the nuclear family and causing an increase in 'inadequate; and 'inferior' families.

The New Right support their disapproval of divorce with evidence which suggests that children from lone parent families are more likely to fail at school and are also more likely to be involved in crime.

Evaluation

There might well be a link between poor educational achievement, high rates of crime and lone parent families, but this might be due to poverty, not the family type. Women in lone parent families with young children are more likely to be in poverty because their childcare responsibilities might mean they are less able to work and therefore have to rely on benefits.

Knowledge

The New Right also argue that the changes to marriage laws, such as the Divorce Reform Act and cheap divorces have made divorce 'too easy'. Basic fees for divorce (if the couple do not need to go to court) are advertised on the internet for less than £130. It is argued that couples rush into divorce without trying first to see if they could work things out in their relationship, even though the 1996 act tried to slow down the pace of divorce by expecting a period of attempts at reconciliation. The ease of divorce, its is argued, might also make some people rush into marriage without taking the commitment seriously or being sure they are making the right choice, because they now they can 'change their minds'.

Evaluation

Divorce can still be very expensive. Legal Aid for divorce fees was removed for most couples in 2013. It is only available for certain cases, such as where there is domestic abuse or child abuse, but even then evidence has to be provided and paid for by the person requesting a divorce.

Couples will also have to think about their future finance. Couples who divorce will find themselves with a reduced income, as they might have to sell property and live on one income.

Other sociologists, such as feminists see divorce in a far more positive light and as providing women with the chance to free themselves from unhappy marriages.

Theory

The New Right are one group with strong views on marriage and divorce. Other sociologists disagree with their views. Even Functionalists, who share some similar views with the New Right, see divorce as an opportunity for people who are unhappy with their partners to get out of a bad situation with the chance of trying again.

Feminists have very different views and see divorce as allowing women to escape unhappy marriages and patriarchy.

Look at the table below. Consider the consequences of divorce for the individuals involved and for society as a whole. In your answers, refer to sociological language and theory where appropriate.

Family member/ area of society	Consequences/ The impact of divorce
<p style="text-align: center;">Mum</p> 	
<p style="text-align: center;">Dad</p> 	
<p style="text-align: center;">Children</p> 	
<p style="text-align: center;">Education/ School</p> 	
<p style="text-align: center;">Crime</p> 	

Welfare



Remarriage

The divorce rate may be rising **BUT** many divorcees are remarrying. Official statistics tell us men are more likely to remarry than women are.

Reasons why people are likely to remarry

- Divorcees with young children may want another partner to assist them in bringing their children up.
- In society today, marriage still remains the norm and is seen as the conventional thing to do.
- Those who seek divorce are not rejecting the institution of marriage, they are rather rejecting one particular partner and remarrying in the hope to find happiness with someone else
- Some people may remarry for companionship.

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Self-marking and evaluation		Comments
Do I have 3 clear points?		
Have I explain each point?		
Have I included an example in each paragraph?		
Have I evaluated each point?		
Have I linked thee paragraph back to the question?		
Have I written a clear conclusion showing judgement?		
Strengths:		
Areas to develop/improve:		
AO1= /4 AO2= /3 AO3= /8 TOTAL = /15		

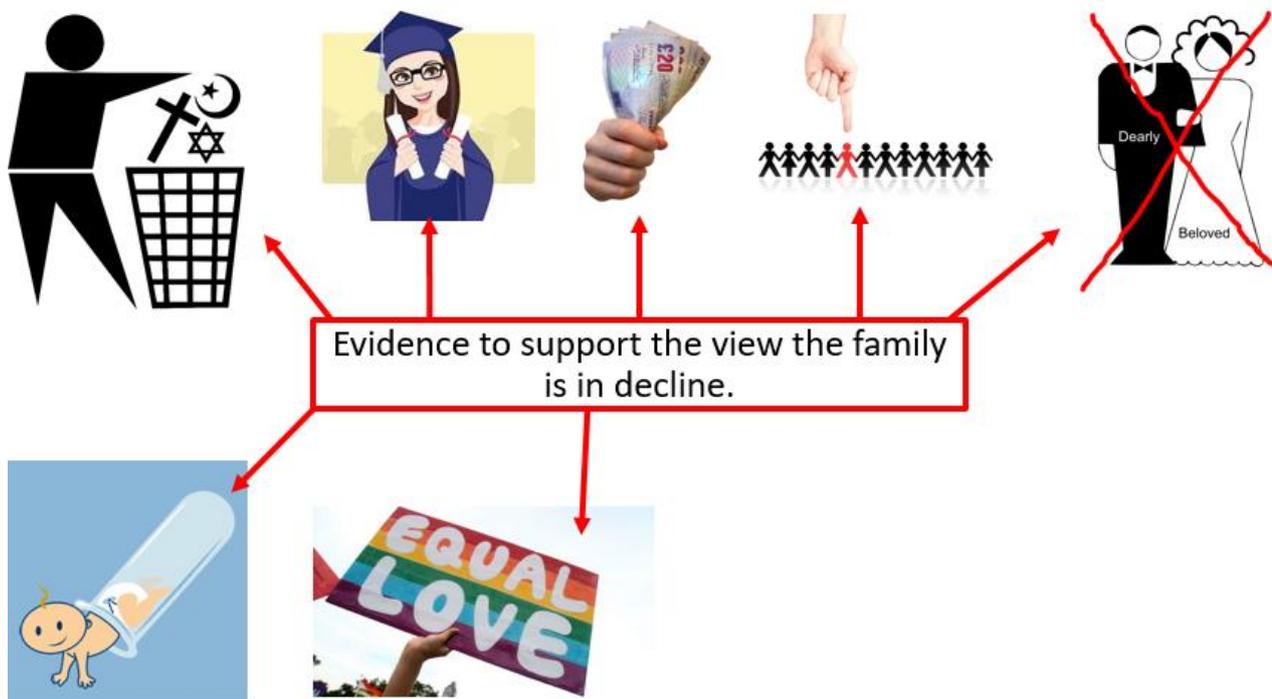
Is the family in decline?

The New Right view the nuclear family as the 'right type' but this family is in decline! Alternative families are inadequate! Lone parent families are on the rise due to **perverse incentives**- Benefits!

Loose morals create sexual promiscuity, which leads to children outside of wedlock.

Task

Look at the images below. How do these images support New Right claims? Annotate the images below with reference to New Right views and sociological terms.

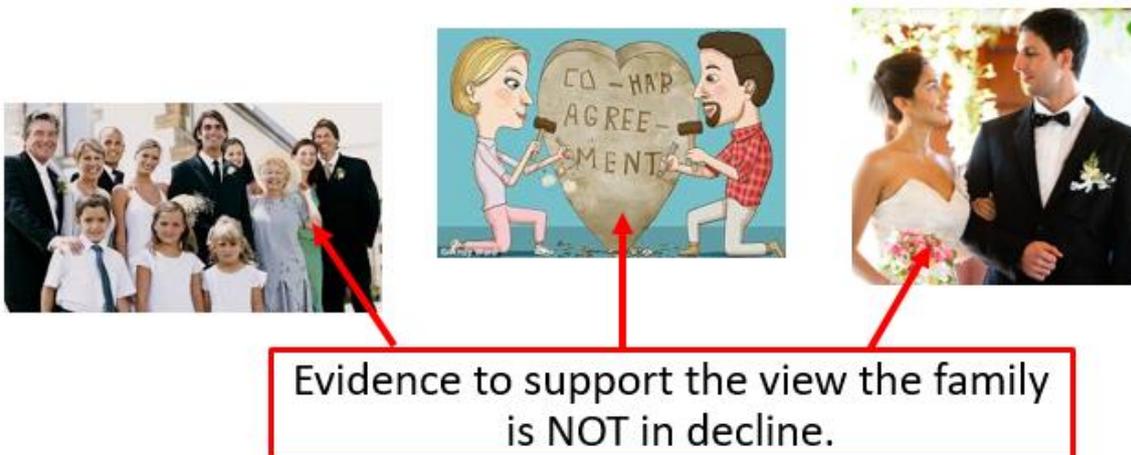


Is the family really in decline?

Statistically, the nuclear family is still the most common. Robert Chester points out that most people live in nuclear families at some time in their lives, but fewer people are spending the majority of their lives in traditional nuclear families.

Task

Look at the images below. How do these images support the view that the family is NOT in decline? Annotate the images below with reference to sociological terms and views.

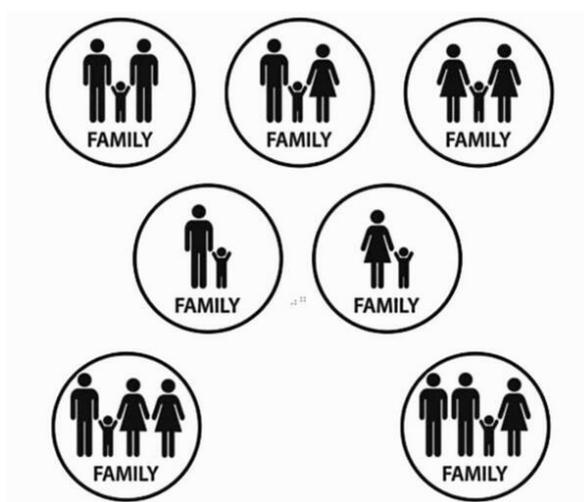


Evidence to support the view the family is NOT in decline.

An alternative view....

The General Household Survey regards a family as ‘a married or cohabitating couple living alone or with their children or a lone parent with his or her children.

The Rapports looked at family diversity. They agree that *traditional nuclear families are in decline*, but regard the increase of other family forms as desirable. The family has not declined - ***It has changed.*** Postmodernists support this view. They argue that people are now free to choose how they want to live their lives, including what family they want to live in.



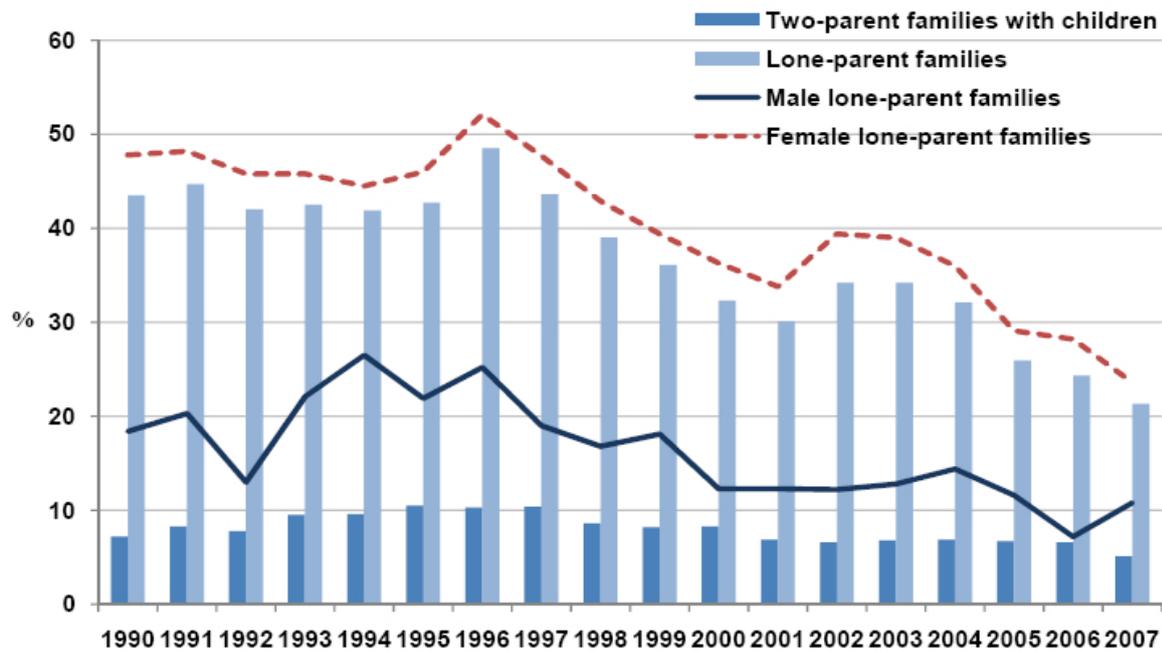
Task

Refer back to your essay plan, and update key points.

Model paragraphs using PEEEL

Point	According to the New Right theorist, Charles Murray, the family is in decline due to an increase in perverse incentives.
Explain	Murray believes that due to the welfare state, people (particularly young females) are more likely to become single parents in order to receive benefits from the government and a council house.
Evidence	Murray's claims are supported by a statistical increase of ‘underclass’ single mothers claiming benefits since the 1980s.
Evaluate	However, despite the New Right view, National Statistics suggests the nuclear family is still the most common form within the UK.
Link	Therefore, it would seem the nuclear family is still dominant.

Single Parents



Task

Refer to the graph and answer the following questions.

- In the year 2002 what percentage of lone-parent families were headed by a female?

- What was the percentage difference between lone-parent families and two-parent families in 2000?

- Analyse the data. Write down three observations and explain why these this is of interest to you.

4. What do you predict will happen to these statistics in the future?

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<u>Word bank</u>				
25	highest	tripled	90	5

- Use the word bank to fill in the blanks.
- Since the 1970s, single parent families have in the UK.
- About% of all families with dependent children are single parent families.
- About% of them are headed by women.
- Once child in Now lives with a lone parent.
- Britain has the rate of lone parenthood in Europe.

Why do females usually head single parent households?

1. **Socialisation:** Women are generally socialised to be more nurturing and to take on the primary care role.
2. **Masculinity:** Men may feel that caring for children threatens their masculinity. They are generally not socialised to be the carer.
3. **Employment:** Men are generally more reluctant to give up careers to care for children.
4. **Divorce:** Women more likely to get custody after a divorce. Courts and Law often side with the female.
5. **Social norms:** It is more socially acceptable for women to care for children in contemporary society.

Single parenthood- Good or bad?

Single parenthood - Good	Single parenthood - Bad
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Single parents do a great job. They don't all raise 'delinquents'. 2. Cashmore claims that one good parent is better than two bad ones. 3. Feminists and Postmodernists suggest women should have the choice to be a single parent. 4. Some single parents have escaped abusive relationships. They are single to protect their children. 5. Single parenthood is a stage in the life cycle. Single parents are likely to cohabit or marry another and become nuclear again. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New Right theorists such as Peter Saunders and Charles Murray argue that single parents provide inadequate socialisation. 2. Single parents are usually dependent on the welfare state. 3. Single parents are often unemployed. 4. Children from single parent backgrounds under perform at school and more likely to get into trouble. 5. Children from single parent backgrounds are more likely to commit crime and be unemployed living on benefits. 6. Children from single parent backgrounds are more likely to become single parents themselves.



Exam Practice

Explain why the New Right argue single parents are bad for society. (4 marks)

What is the examiner looking for?	Sentence starters
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AO2 marks =4 • The examiner is testing your ability to apply your knowledge of the New Right to a family setting. • You will be awarded one mark for a basic suggestion that New Right argue that single parents are bad for society. • You will be awarded with a further two marks for a developed answer with an example. • You will be given 1 final mark for the use of appropriate sociological language. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Right theorists such as..... suggest.... • Single parents are bad for society because... • Children learn..... • For example... • Without a father, children may • This can impact society because...

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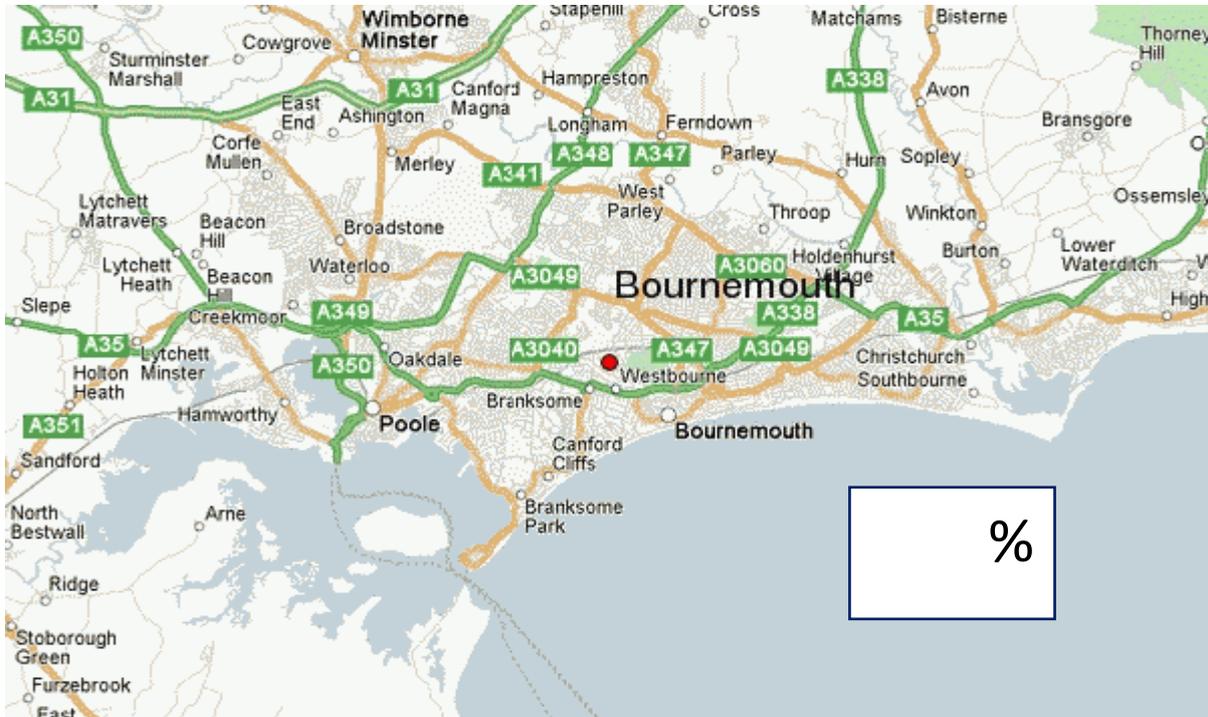
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Singletons

Singlehood refers to a group of people who are not married and or in a relationship. Instead they remain single. According to the 2011 Office for National Statistics (ONS) 51% of people in England and Wales were single. This has doubled within 30 years! In 2001, 47% of people in England and Wales were single. How many people are single in the Bournemouth area? Guess the percentage!



Reasons for the growth in singletons

Task: Explain why each reason leads to the increase in singletons

Reason	Explanation
Divorce
Secularisation
Change in norms
Contraception
Position of women

Postmodernist views on Singletons

Singlehood shows that people are **free** to make their own lifestyle **choices**. We are no longer under pressure to marry and have children. Diversity is embraced. We can create our own alternative family.

Task: AO3 Evaluation of Postmodernist views

Answer the questions in the space provided.

Do we really have a choice? Are boys and girls pushed into relationships and marriage? Think back to unit one and socialisation.

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Do people always choose to be single?

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Can singletons always afford to live on their own?

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What is the role of the grandparent?

Recapping the extended family: The traditional extended family

Commonly found in working class areas. Extended family live very close. Perhaps a street or two away and family member see each other almost daily, particularly mothers and daughters. Janet Forster found evidence of this family in the East End in London in the 1990s. The family support each other with monetary help, emotional support and childcare.



A modified extended family is an extended family whose members do not live together or even very close by, but ago keep in regular contact through visits, or phone calls, video calls, text messages and emails, showing the importance of close extended family ties.

Beanpole families are a particular type of **vertically extended** family with up to four generations living together or nearby, but with few children, making them appear long and thin in structure. A multi generation extended, in a pattern, which is long and thin, with fewer aunts, uncles and cousins, reflecting few children being born in each generation, but people living longer.

Task

The role of the grandparent is stated in the table. What does each role involve? Consider sociological language and theoretical perspectives in your answer.

Role	What does this involve?
Economic provider
Emotional support
Baby sitter
Accommodation



Exam Practice - 8 mark exam question

Explain the role of grandparents in the contemporary UK. **(8 marks)**

You should explore at least two reasons in your response.

What is the examiner looking for?

AO1 marks = 4 marks

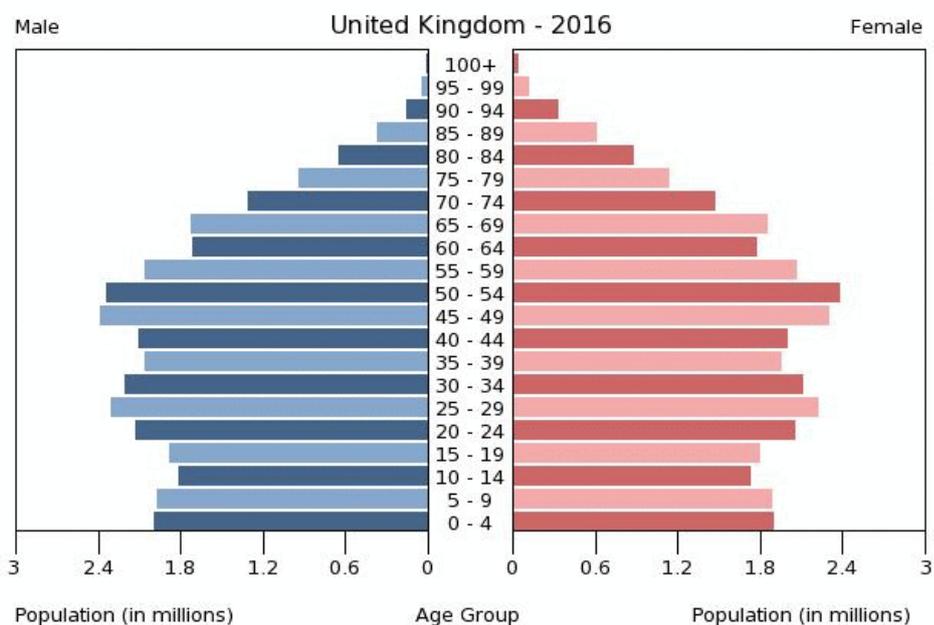
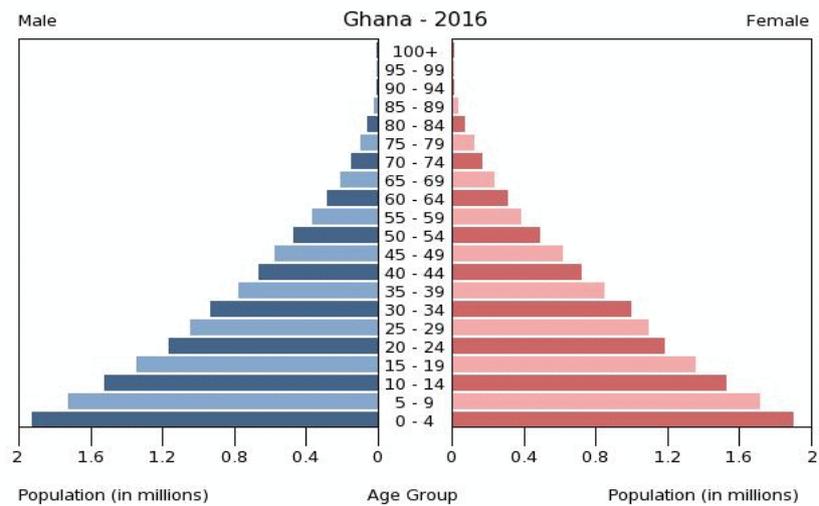
The examiner is testing your **knowledge and understanding** of sociological theories, terms, names, concepts, evidence and methods. To achieve AO1 you must demonstrate **detailed**, relevant knowledge and understanding of at least 2 factors relating to the role of grandparents.

AO2 marks = 4 marks

The examiner is interested in your ability to **apply** theories and ideas to this question. And your ability to apply examples.

Model paragraph

According to Sociologists such as Janet Forster, the main role of extended kin and grandparents is to provide emotional support. Emotional support refers to the love and comfort received by friends and or family. This is a vital basic need in order for humans to have good mental health and to function in everyday life. Forster studied the traditional extended family in the East End during the 1990s and found that grandparents played an important role by offering emotional support to family members, particularly mothers and daughters, who had a stronger relationship with grandparents in comparison



What does this mean?

A **wide base** means there are lots of young people, and suggests a high birth rate. A **narrow base** means a smaller proportion of young people, suggesting a low birth rate. A **wide middle, tall pyramid** means an ageing population, suggesting that there is a long life expectancy.

Some reasons for high birth rates include:

- need for large families, e.g. to work in rural areas
- lack of family planning
- people have many children because many infants die

Some reasons for falling death rates include:

- increasing wealth
- better hygiene and improved healthcare
- better farming techniques

In the UK:

- an increasing proportion of the population are over 65
- in 2005, 16 per cent of the UK population was over 65
- by 2034, 23 per cent of the population is expected to be aged 65 and over compared to just 18 per cent aged under 16
- the fastest-growing age group is those over 85 years
- women tend to live longer than men but the gap between the life expectancy for males and females is reducing

Ageing population can bring benefits, such as more **experience** and **knowledge**. But it also increases the cost of healthcare and adds to the government spending, as they have to pay everyone a pension (retirement income).

Population Pyramid Questions

Which pyramid shows a developing country?

.....

Identify a reason for high birth rates in Ghana.

.....

.....

Identify a reason for a low life expectancy in Ghana.

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Identify some of the reasons for a higher life expectancy in the UK.

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An Ageing population and the family

The Sandwich generation refers to middle aged or older people (usually women) who act as carers for their elderly parents while at the same time providing help and support to their children.



Families care for children and elderly. Elderly women are more likely to live on their own because their life expectancy is greater than men and because women tend to marry older men than themselves. Many women may find themselves in poverty and isolation and needing support from their family.

Boomerang children refers to grown up children who return to live with their parents because of a breakup of a relationship or because they cannot afford to buy a house.



Exam Practice

Explain the impact of an ageing population on a society. (4 marks)

What is the examiner looking for?	Sentence starters
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• AO2 marks =4• The examiner is testing your ability to apply your knowledge of an ageing population to a family setting.• You will be awarded <u>one mark</u> for a basic impact of an ageing population. I.e. Strain on NHS, higher rates of poverty, sandwich generation etc.• You will be awarded with a further two <u>marks</u> for a developed answer with an example.• You will be given <u>1 final mark</u> for the use of appropriate sociological language..	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An ageing population refers to...• Older people are...• This means...• This has resulted in....

<p>.....</p>

The changing role of children

Task: Complete the table of childhood and age restrictions

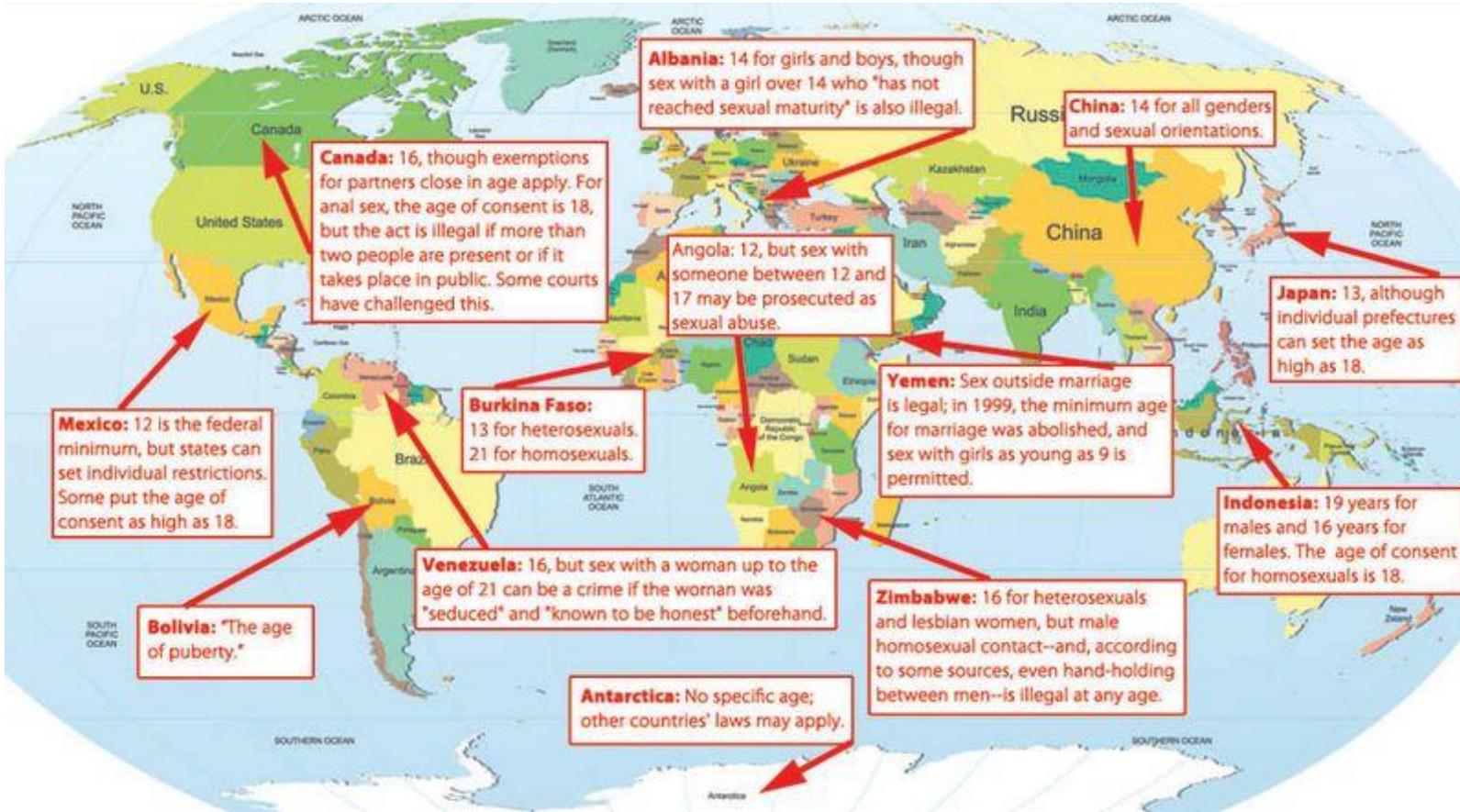
How old do you need to be to.....?	Age
Drive a tractor	
Write a will	
Work part time	
Change your name.	
Buy cigarettes.	
Buy alcohol.	
Get a tattoo.	
Vote	
Be an MP	

Childhood is a social construct

A social construct refers to something that is created by a society. Childhood is arguably a social construct because it has been created by society. Sociologists know this because childhood changes from time to time and place to place. It is not always based on biology.

Task

Study the items on this page. How do they support the view that childhood is a social construct? Annotate and make notes.



Child Labour in Bolivia



Child Labour in Sierra Leone



Child bride in Yemen



According to the Social Historian Phillippe Aries, childhood is a recent concept. Aries explains in his book, *Centuries of Childhood, a social history of family life*, that childhood developed through three distinct stages...

**Stage 1: Pre industrial
1760S**

**Stage 2: Industrial
1760-1900**

**Stage 3: Child Centred
1960 onward**

Pre-Industrial England

During pre-industrial England, Aries claimed that childhood did not exist. Aries collated evidence from historical documents, predominantly paintings, like the one to the right, and made the following observations. With this he concluded, childhood did not exist during pre-industrial England.

- Children were mini adults.
- Children worked and had responsibility.
- Children faced the same punishments as adults i.e. hanging for stealing.
- The family was a unit of production.
- High Infant mortality rates meant that parents did not form emotional attachments with children.

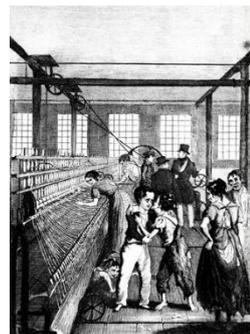


Industrial England

Childhood began to emerge during this period. Children began to be viewed as separate from adults and in need of protection. The Government also came to the realisation that an educated work force was needed for a thriving, industrial economy. During this stage, schooling was made compulsory, thus separating childhood from adulthood.

Laws protected children...

- **1841 Mines Act** - No child under the age of 10 to work underground in a coal mine.
- **1847 Ten Hour Act** - No child to work more than 10 hours in a day.
- **1874 Factory Act** - No child under the age of 10 to be employed in a factory.
- **1870 Forster Act**- Compulsory schooling between the ages 5 and 13.



Josephine Butler: Feminist and Social Reformist, helped pressure parliament to raise age sexual age of consent from 13 to 16, to help combat child prostitution. Childhood and adulthood became more distinct. By the 1900s, children were mainly viewed as vulnerable and in need of protection.

Child centred society

Child centeredness refers to prioritising the needs of children. Phillipe Aries refers to this stage as ‘the century of the child’. In this stage Childhood and adulthood are completely separate. Some features associated with ‘child centeredness’ are;

- Family time is viewed as important.
- Living standards have risen and families are smaller.
- Parents spend more leisure time with children.

In addition, society has created childhood specific products, services and activities. Children have their own:

- TV shows
- Toys
- Clothes
- Laws
- Food
- Doctors

The Future of Childhood

According to Neil Postman, “Childhood is disappearing at a dazzling speed”.

Task: What does Postman mean? Suggest ideas in the space below.

-
-
-

Task: Study the items below from Postman. According to Postman, each item acts as evidence to suggest 'childhood is disappearing at a dazzling speed'. During your analysis, refer to and complete Postman's evidence log on the following page.

The disappearance of traditional unsupervised games i.e. Hide and Seek, What time is it Mr Wolf? Marbles, Mud Pies, The floor is lava etc....



Children have increasingly similar rights as adults.

Having your opinions heard: You must be given the chance to give your opinion when decisions are made that affect you, and the Government must make sure that these opinions are taken into account by the people making the decision (article 12).

Freedom to gather together and join organisations: You must be able to gather together with other people and to join organisations, as long as this does not cause anyone harm, or interfere with other people's rights (article 15).

Freedom of thought and religion: The Government must make sure that no one interferes with your opinions and your ability to do things that you want to do because of your religion, as long as this doesn't cause you or anyone else any damage, or interferes with anyone else's rights. Your parents are allowed to give you guidance on practicing your religion (article 14).

Freedom of expression and getting information: You must be able to get and share information with others, as long as this does not damage others (article 13). The Government must make sure that you can get information from many sources, like different papers and television and radio programmes, and must make sure that the media includes programmes and information that are relevant to children and do not harm you (article 17).



The similarity between adult and children's ...



Children committing adult crime.

CRIMES BY CHILDREN

UNDER 8

- 2011 - 1,467
- 2012 - 1,343
- 2013 - 1,142
- 2014 - 1,713
- **Total - 5,665**

Offences included fire-raising, possession of drugs, violence and causing racially or religiously aggravated public fear.

Quick facts on child criminality

- Children under 10 who break the law are treated differently to adults or youths under 18 who commit a criminal offence.
- Children under 10 cannot be charged with committing a criminal offence. However, they can be given a:

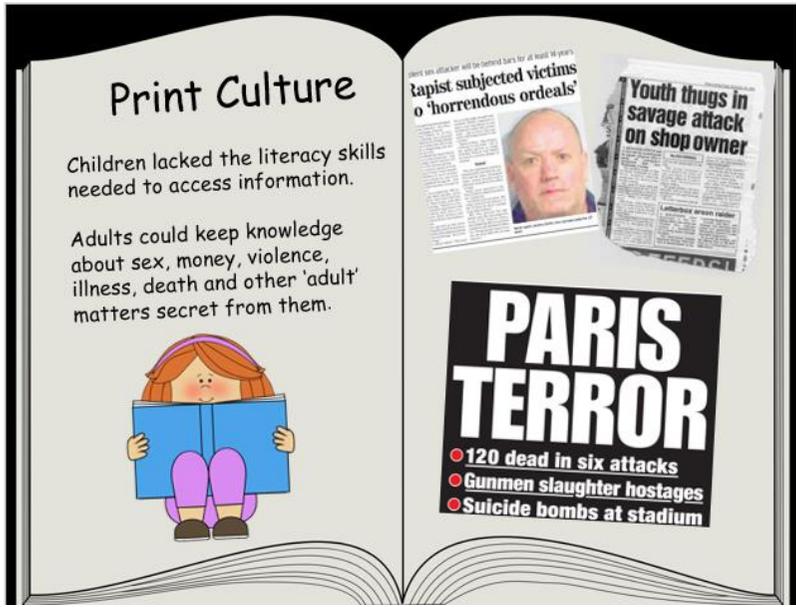
- **Local Child Curfew:** The police can ban children from being in a public place between 9pm and 6am, unless accompanied by an adult. This can last for up to 90 days.
- **Child Safety Order:** If a child has committed an offence or broken a Local Child Curfew, they can be placed under the supervision of a youth offending team. The order normally lasts for up to 3 months, but in some cases it can last for up to 12 months. If a child doesn't stick to the rules of an order, the court can consider if the child should be taken into care.



Edlington Brothers from South Yorkshire (10 and 11 yrs. old).

Postman's Evidence

Evidence	Summary	Suitable evidence	Unreliable evidence
Childhood Games			
Child Crime			
Child Rights			
Child Clothing			



Why is childhood disappearing?

According to Postman, childhood has disappeared due to the movement from print culture vs TV culture. Print culture is described below in the book to the left.

In comparison to print culture, TV does not require special skills to access it, and it makes information available to adults and children alike. Children can watch the images. It is more difficult to hide children from 'adult content'.



Task
How does the movement from print culture to TV culture support the idea that childhood is disappearing at a dazzling speed?
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Dark side of childhood

According to Unicef children have different experiences of childhood based on their **gender, class and ethnicity**. Data from Unicef suggests that many children in the UK experience inequality. Poor children in the UK are still more likely to die in childhood or to achieve lower results at school. In 2015, there were nearly 30,000 children on the UK's protection register. The UK has one of the highest levels of alcohol abuse (aged 11 to 15 years). The UK was in the top third of countries listed for the number of infants dying in their first year.

Gender

Jen Bonke found that girls do more domestic labour than boys. Mayer Hilman (1993) claimed that boys are more likely to be allowed to cross or cycle on roads, use buses and go out after dark unaccompanied in comparison to girls.

Social class

Poorer mothers are more likely to have low birth weight babies, which in turn is linked to delayed physical and intellectual development.

Marilyn Howard (2001) claimed that children born into poor families are also more likely to die in infancy or childhood, to suffer longstanding illness, to be shorter in height, to fall behind at school, and to be placed on the child protection register.

Caroline Woodroffe (1993) claimed that children of unskilled manual workers are over three times more likely to suffer from hyperactivity and four times more likely to experience conduct disorders than the children of professionals.

Ethnicity

Julia Brannen (1994) studied 15-16 years olds and found that Asian parents were more likely than other parents to be strict towards their daughters. Ghazala Bhatti (1999) found that ideas of izzat (family honour) could be a restriction, particularly on the behaviour of girls.

Task

Watch the clip from the Guardian Website on FGM, and answer the questions to the best of your ability below. www.theguardian.com/society/2014/feb/06/female-genital-mutilation-foreign-crime-common-uk

1. What does FGM stand for?
.....
2. Where in the UK do these interviews take place?
.....
3. How many girls in Scotland are at risk of being cut?
.....
4. How many women who have had FGM, have given birth to daughters in Scottish hospitals?
.....
5. Why do you think some of the girls were blind folded during the procedure?
.....
.....
6. Why do you think baby girls, born from mothers who have had FGM, are at greater risk of FGM?
.....
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.....
7. Why is it difficult for Police Officers to gather evidence concerning FGM?
.....
.....
8. Can you suggest a strategy to prevent FGM from happening in the UK?
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9. How does FGM affect the life chances of the women cut?
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Toxic childhood

According to Palmer (2006), rapid technological and cultural changes in the past 25 years have damaged children's *physical, intellectual, emotional and social development. (PIES)*

Task

Watch the clip concerning Sue Palmer and 'Toxic Childhood' -

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZjvULWAXzFk>

Answer the questions in the space provided.

1. Who wrote the book 'Toxic Childhood'?

.....

2. What did the author find when researching 'Toxic Childhood'?

.....
.....

3. What areas did the author explore?

.....
.....
.....

4. Why is the movement of TV into the bedroom so dangerous for children?

.....
.....
.....

5. It takes a village to raise a child. What does this mean?

.....
.....
.....

6. What could happen to society if 'Toxic childhood' takes over?

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Children can be victims of physical neglect, sexual and or emotional abuse. According to the NSPCC, there were over 58,000 children identified as needing protection from abuse in the UK in 2016. Child Line have seen an increase in calls for help and in 2015-16 they lead 301,413 counselling sessions to children. That's a 5% increase compared with 2014 – 15.



Exam Practice

Describe what is meant by toxic childhood. (2 marks)

What is the examiner looking for?	Sentence starters
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• AO1 marks =2• The examiner is testing your knowledge and understanding.• You will be awarded <u>one mark</u> for a basic definition.• You will be rewarded the <u>second mark</u> for a developed answer with an example.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• According to....• This refers to....• This was created by...• This can result in...

<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

2 MARKS EXAM QUESTIONS

1. Describe what is meant by household.
2. Describe what is meant by family.
3. Describe what is meant by an extended family.
4. Describe what is meant by arranged marriage.
5. Describe what is meant by beanpole families.
6. Describe what is meant by the instrumental role.
7. Describe what is meant by conjugal roles.
8. Describe what is meant by symmetrical family.
9. Describe what is meant by crisis of masculinity.
10. Describe what is meant by domestic violence.
11. Describe what is meant by the warm bath theory.
12. Describe what is meant by integrated roles.
13. Describe what is meant by life expectancy.
14. Describe what is meant by an ageing population.
15. Describe what is meant by monogamy.
16. Describe what is meant by polygamy.
17. Describe what is meant by the new man.
18. Describe what is meant by patriarchy.
19. Describe what is meant by matriarchy.
20. Describe what is meant by privatised nuclear family.
21. Describe what is meant by sandwich generation.
22. Describe what is meant by triple shift.
23. Describe what is meant by welfare.
24. Describe what is meant by singleton.
25. Describe what is meant by child centeredness.
26. Describe what is meant by cohabitation.

4 MARKS EXAM QUESTIONS

1. Explain why it is argued Britain is a child centred society.
2. Explain why feminists criticise the nuclear family.
3. Explain why Marxists criticise the nuclear family.
4. Explain why the New Right criticise single parents.
5. Explain why the nuclear family is not in decline.
6. Explain the changes to childhood since 1945.
7. Explain how culture impacts family forms.
8. Explain ways in which the family has changed in recent years.
9. Explain ways in which the experience of childhood may have changed in recent years.
10. Explain why the average age at which people get married has increased in the last 30 years.
11. Explain why there has been an increase in the percentage of children living in lone parent families in the last 30 years.
12. Explain why there has been an increase in the number of children being born outside of marriage in the past 50 years.
13. Explain how grandparents support families.
14. Explain the possible consequences of living in a reconstituted family.

15. Explain why the family is functional for society.
16. Explain why there is an increased life expectancy.
17. Explain why there is a decline in church weddings
18. Explain why divorce statistics cannot be trusted.
19. Explain why the family can be a negative experience.
20. Explain why the expressive role is usually performed by a mother.
21. Explain why there is a crisis of masculinity.
22. Explain why men tend to make the important decisions.
23. Explain why domestic abuse statistics lack validity.
24. Explain why the family is a unit of consumption.
25. Explain why the family is like a warm bath.
26. Explain how the family helps wider society.

8 MARKS EXAM QUESTIONS

(you should explore at least two reasons in your response)

1. Explain why women in modern Britain are having fewer children than in the past.
2. Explain the increase in family diversity in the contemporary UK.
3. Explain the reasons for an increase in cohabitation.
4. Explain the increase in single parent families.
5. Explain the increase in divorce rate.
6. Explain the decrease in marriage rate.
7. Explain the reasons why all societies have family forms.
8. Explain reasons why the roles between men and women in the family have changed.
9. Explain reasons why women are tending to have fewer children than in the past.
10. Explain reasons why fewer couples are choosing not to marry.
11. Explain reasons for the rise in single person households.
12. Explain the consequences of divorce for family members.
13. Explain the changes to the parent and child relationship.
14. Explain the consequences of an ageing population.
15. Explain the possible effects of a divorce on a child.
16. Explain the reasons for the decline in the nuclear family.
17. Explain the features of a symmetrical family.
18. Explain reasons why women are exploited by the family.
19. Explain the increase of privatised nuclear families.
20. Explain the decrease in traditional male roles.
21. Explain the increase of the New Man.
22. Explain the increase in symmetrical families.
23. Explain the reasons for the change in family size.

15 MARKS EXAM QUESTIONS

(In your answer you are advised to consider different sociological ideas and theories to support your judgement)

1. Some sociologists suggest that nuclear families, with two parents of opposite sexes, are good for society. Do you agree with this view?
2. 'Gender roles are now more equal in families in the contemporary UK.' Do you agree with this view?
3. The role of men has changed in the family since 1945. Do you agree with this view?
4. The family is under threat. Do you agree with this view?
5. Family forms appear to be changing in the UK. Do you agree with this view?
6. Attitudes towards divorce are changing, Do you agree with this view?
7. Recent changes to the family are a problem for society. Do you agree with this view?

8. 'Changes in the law are mainly responsible for changes in the divorce rate since the 1970s.' Do you agree with this view?
9. 'The family tends to benefit men more than women'. Do you agree with this view?
10. 'It's unrealistic to talk of a typical British family today'. Do you agree with this view?
11. 'The nuclear family is the norm in the UK today'. Do you agree with this view?
12. 'Inequalities exist within the home'. Do you agree with this view?
13. 'A change in social attitudes are the main reason for the increase in divorce rate since the 1950s'. Do you agree with this view?
14. 'The roles of men and women in the family have changed significantly since the 1960s'. Do you agree with this view?
15. 'The nuclear family is the typical family type in Britain today'. Do you agree with this view?
16. 'The nuclear family is the most important agency of socialisation in modern Britain'. Do you agree with this view?
17. 'Relationships with wider extended family have become less important over the last 50 years'.
18. The family is necessary in modern Britain because they perform important functions for individuals. Do you agree with this view?
19. 'The family is the most important agent of gender socialisation'. Do you agree with this view?
20. 'The relationships between parents and children have changed over the last 30 years'. Do you agree with this view?
21. 'Culture is the most important factor influencing marriage patterns in Britain today'. Do you agree with this view?
22. Changing work patterns are the most important factor influencing marriage patterns in Britain today. Do you agree with this view?
23. 'Migration is the most important factor influencing marriage patterns in Britain today'. Do you agree with this view?
24. 'The role of the family is to reproduce capitalism'. Do you agree with this view?
25. 'The role of the family is to reproduce patriarchy'. Do you agree with this view?
26. 'The family is a dark and dangerous place for its members'. Do you agree with this view?
27. 'Recent changes to the family can cause a problem to wider society'. Do you agree with this view?
28. 'Family diversity is on the rise'. Do you agree with this view?
29. 'Feminism has changed marriage in modern Britain'. Do you agree with this view?

Family and Households Glossary

Key Term	Definition
Arranged marriage	A marriage in which the bride and groom are chosen for each other by their families. 66
Beanpole family	A particular type of vertically extended family with up to four generations living together or nearby, but with few children, making them appear long and thin in structure.
Blended/ reconstituted/ step family	A family made up of one or both partners with children from a previous marriage or relationship living with them. The new partners might go on to have their own children together.
Boomerang family	Grown up children who return to live with their parents as a result of the break-up of a relationship or because they can't afford to rent or buy a house.
Breadwinner	The person who earns money to support the family, often the only earner.
Civil Partnership	A legal relationship for same sex couples, distinct from marriage but with similar rights and benefits
Cohabitation	A domestic arrangement in which a couple are living together in a relationship as partners, but are unmarried.
Conflict theory	A view of society that sees a struggle between different groups for control. Marxism and Feminism are two of the best examples of this.
Conjugal role	The roles of men and women or same-sex partners in a marriage or other partnership in the home.
Consensus theory	The idea that the people in society share a set of beliefs and aims. Functionalists believe that the parts of society can work together in harmony.
Crisis of masculinity	Male insecurity regarding their identity, believed to be caused by the dwindling of traditional male jobs and the appearance of more independent women.
Divorce rates	The number of divorces per thousand marriages per year.
Domestic abuse	Controlling or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between people who are or have been partners of family members. The abuse can be physical, sexual, psychological, emotional or financial.
Dual Burden	The situation for women in which they go out to work and still take on the main responsibility for the housekeeping and childcare.
Emotion work	The management of feelings and emotions in the home and listening to and sorting out personal problems.
Extended family	A family that consists of relatives in addition to the immediate family, who live together or nearby.
Feminism	A conflict theory which sees society as male dominated and wants to change this. There are many types of feminists.
Household	The house and its occupants as a unit. A person living on their own or with friends or flatmates is considered to be living in a household, rather than a family.
Kinship	People who have ties of blood or marriage.
Liberal Feminism	A branch of feminism that wants to improve things for women but without making drastic changes in society.
Life expectancy	The term used to describe the average amount of time an individual is expected to live, usually based on the place they live and their gender, class and ethnicity.
Lone parent family	A family arrangement consisting of one parent (mother or father with their dependent children).
Monogamy	The marriage practice where, in terms of the law, men and women can only have one marriage partner at a time.
New Man	A new set of ideas about being masculine which appeared in the 80s and 90s. New men were seen to be more emotionally aware and could be involved in childcare for example.
Nuclear Family	A family type consisting of two parents (heterosexual) and their children.

Patriarchy	A male dominated society: men are in charge and expected to be in charge of important decisions.
Polygamy	A marriage where one partner is legally allowed to marry several partners at the same time.
Postmodernism	A broad movement characterised by rejection of 'grand ' theories such as Marxism, Functionalism and Feminism that attempts to explain how society works.
Privatised nuclear family	A family structure where the nuclear family is separated from its wider kin and has become home centred and inward looking (more private).
Radical Feminism	An extreme branch of feminism that believes extensive change is needed to set women free from patriarchy.
Sandwich generation	Middle aged or older people (usually women) who act as carers for their elderly parents while at the same time providing help and support to their children.
Stereotype	An exaggerated simplified view of a group of people that can cause prejudice and discrimination.
Stigma	A very powerful form of label that is a mark of social shame and disgrace.
Stratified diffusion	The process whereby the way of life of those at the top of the class structure filters down to those below.
Symmetrical family	A family where male and female roles are similar but not identical. Both partners contribute to the home and both partners are committed to the family. A family based on equality and shared roles.
Unit of consumption	A group, such as the family, who buy and use goods and services together.
Welfare state	The idea that the government should look after its people in terms of education health and wellbeing.