**Key terms in Crime and Deviance and the sociologists they are associated with**

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| Key term | Definition/more information | Sociologist/theory |
| Anomie | A state of ‘normlessness’ in society where people can feel detached from the society and its norms and values. If anomie exists in society, crime rates will be higher. | Durkheim and Merton – Functionalist |
| Strain theory | Anomie is created through a strain – between people’s goals and means of achieving them. They respond in 5 ways to strain (3 of which can be criminal – innovation, retreatism and rebellion) | Merton - Functionalism |
| Delinquency | Anti-social behaviour and petty crime associated with young people. | Albert Cohen – Subcultural theory |
| Status frustration | Delinquent subcultures are made up of deprived young people who lack legitimate opportunities in society (e.g. poor grades, no work) and are frustrated with their situation so turn to crime to get what they want. | Albert Cohen – Subcultural Theory |
| Moral panic | The way that certain crimes are reported on in an exaggerated and disproportionate way. May create scapegoats (folk devils) of those involved. | Stan Cohen – Subcultural Theory |
| Labelling | How people are categorised by others – often due to stereotypes. Labels can have powerful consequences, such as the self-fulfilling prophecy where people may ‘live up’ to the labels attached to them. | Becker - Interactionism |
| Master status | The most powerful form of label – the key thing associated with someone or that makes up their identity – e.g. criminal. |
| Deviant career | Some criminals find that their master status prevents them from legitimate work, so may turn to criminal ways to make a living. Can be chosen or forced into this deviant career lifestyle. |
| Typical offender | Stereotypes and labels create an image of a typical criminal. However, interactionists say no such thing exists in reality. |
| White collar crime | Crimes committed by those in powerful positions, e.g. MPs expenses scandal. Only associated with the middle class. Chambliss conducted a study on white collar crime in USA. | Chambliss - Marxism |
| Differential enforcement of the law | The way police focus more attention on the crimes committed by the working class (which tend to be more visible) than they do for middle class, white collar crime (which can be easily hidden). |
| Female conformity | All through their lives, women are socialised to ‘do what they’re told’. This is a result of patriarchy and limits female freedom/opportunities to commit crime – particularly occupational crime. | Heidensohn - Feminism |
| Crimes of the powerless | Female crime linked to poverty and desperation – women who commit crime have weak bonds with society and nothing to lose. Study on 39 women with criminal convictions. | Carlen – Feminism |
| Chivalry thesis | Women get treated more leniently by agents of social control. Male police officers may see female criminals as damsels in distress. | Feminists generally (no specifics) |

**Key terms in Stratification and the sociologists they are associated with**

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| Key term | Definition/more information | Sociologist/theory |
| Absolute Poverty | The situation where a person does not have basic needs such as food, water, shelter, clothing and other essentials. | Townsend |
| Authority | Three types: Charismatic (followed and respected because of personality), Rational-Legal (based on logical and well-organised systems) and Traditional (based on long-established customs). | Weber |
| Power | The ability of a person or group to get what they want and influence decisions. |
| Patriarchy | Men are able to control women in several different ways. Men dominate paid work and women are paid less. They dominate the home even though divorce has meant that women can break free. There are double standards in society around women. | Walby - Feminism |
| Role Allocation | Education is used to allocate people to jobs/roles that are best suited to their abilities. | Davis and Moore - Functionalism |
| Underclass | A group that is lower in status than the working class, for example homeless people and other disadvantaged groups. The underclass receives too much help from the state through benefits and do not want to work. Benefits should be removed. | Murray – New Right |

**Key terms in Family and the sociologists they are associated with**

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| Key term | Definition/more information | Sociologist/theory |
| Symmetrical Family | Where a husband and wife share similar roles within the family including work, housework and childcare. Decision making is also shared and this family appears much more equal with less clear gender roles. | Young and Wilmott - Functionalism |
| Dual Burden | The idea that since the rise of feminism, women’s work has increased rather than men sharing the work. Women now are expected to do paid and unpaid work whilst men cherry pick easier roles in the house. | Oakley - Feminism |
| Consumerism | The family helps capitalism by buying products aimed towards the family such as Peppa Pig yoghurts or family passes to theme parks. These all make more money for the bourgeoisie. | Zaretsky - Marxism |
| Patriarchy | Men benefit the most from exploiting women. Men still make the majority of decisions and women have a dual burden. | Delphy and Leonard - Feminism |

**Key terms in Education and the sociologists they are associated with**

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| Key term | Definition/more information | Sociologist/theory |
| Social Solidarity | Education socialises us into shared values as a community which means crime occurs less as there is order. For example, we’re taught to value British history. | Durkheim - Functionalism |
| Meritocracy | Education is meritocratic in that it is based on the idea that if a person works hard they will achieve. Everyone has the same opportunity to do well in society. | Parsons - Functionalism |
| Role Allocation | Education is used to allocate people to jobs/roles that are best suited to their abilities. | Davis and Moore – Functionalism |
| Correspondence Principle  Hidden Curriculum | Schools are designed by the bourgeoisie to mirror the workplace. This is so they teach the proletariat the appropriate norms, values and skills needed to ensure they do not rebel and continue being exploited in the workplace. | Bowles and Gintis - Marxism |
| Cultural Capital | Middle and upper class parents have the right attitudes, value and knowledge of the education system to help their children to do well in education. | Bourdieu - Marxism |
| Feminine Identities | Where girls learn to be quiet, orderly and mature in order to succeed at school. This is because teachers will label behaviour which is loud, unorderly and immature (typically associated with boys) negatively. | Francis – Feminism |
| Setting and Streaming | Setting is the idea of placing students in groups based upon their abilities in different subjects. Streaming places students in groups based upon their overall ability for all subjects. | Ball - Interactionism |
| Labelling | Teachers make quick speculative judgements of pupils based upon characteristics such as appearance, gender, social class and ethnicity. | Hargreaves |
| Material Deprivation | Material factors such as money, diet, health and housing are more important than cultural factors such as attitudes and values, language and parental involvement in a child deciding to stay on at school. | Halsey |