

Springwood Psychology Department

Introductory Lesson

Meet the team



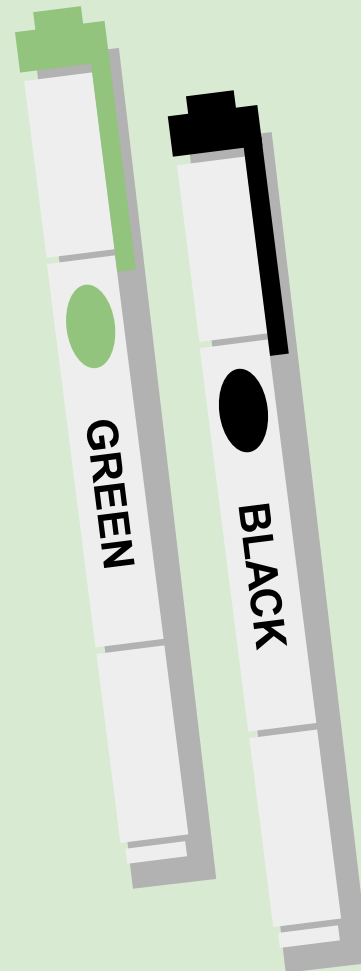
Miss Fletcher (Head of Social Sciences) teacher of Sociology (A Level and GCSE)



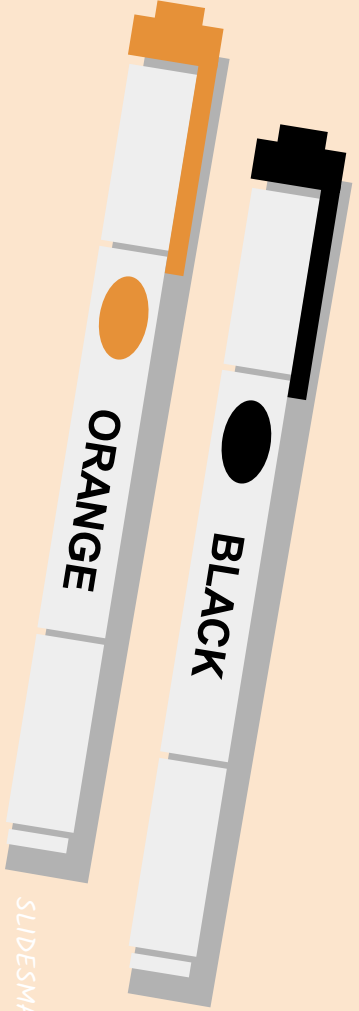
Miss Webb lead teacher of Criminology and Psychology (A Level) and Sociology (GCSE)



Mr Kendrick teacher of Criminology and Psychology (A Level) and Sociology (GCSE)



What do we study?

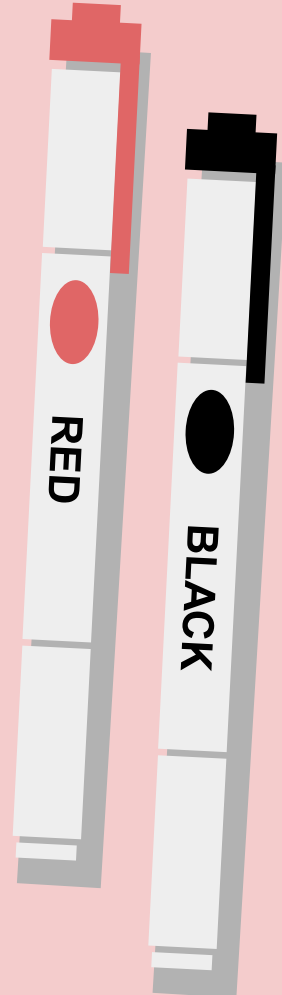


Year One

Topic	Teacher
Research methods	Miss Webb & Mr Kendrick
<i>What tools and processes do we use to investigate stuff and find out stuff.</i>	
Approaches	Miss Webb
<i>An approach is a perspective (i.e., view) that involves certain assumptions (i.e., beliefs) about human behavior</i>	
Memory	Mr Kendrick
<i>How the brain helps us and a little about how the brain lies to us</i>	
Biopsychology	Miss Webb
<i>How our biology affects or directs what we do. This does span both years.</i>	
Social Influence	Mr Kendrick
<i>Why do we do stupid things just because our friends are and how to get a sandwich made for you.</i>	
Attachment	Mr Kendrick
<i>What guides how we form relationships and what we look for in them.</i>	

Year Two

Topic	Teacher
Research methods	Miss Webb & Mr Kendrick
<i>What tools and processes do we use to investigate stuff and find out stuff. Follow on from year one</i>	
Issues and Debates	Miss Webb & Mr Kendrick
<i>Key issues and debates such as Nature v's Nurture are investigated and impacts explored</i>	
Forensic Psychology	Miss Webb
<i>How different theories of crime influence how crimes are investigated. What makes a serial killer?</i>	
Gender	Mr Kendrick
<i>Hold on to your hats as we try to unpick this complicated subject from a psychological perspective</i>	
Schizophrenia	Mr Kendrick
<i>One of the most misunderstood mental ill health conditions, what is it? Possible causes? Any cures?</i>	



How is the
course
examined?

3 x 2 hour exams at the end of year 13

Paper 1 -

- 1 Social influence
- 2 Memory
- 3 Attachment
- 4 Psychopathology

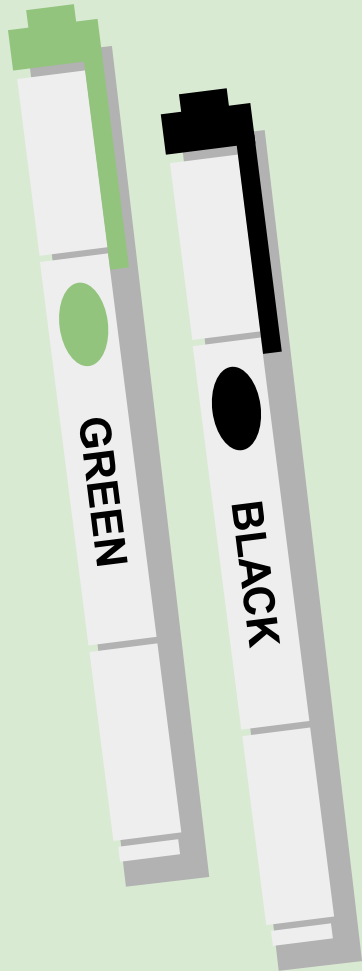
Paper 2 -

- 5 Approaches in Psychology
- 6 Biopsychology
- 7 Research methods (double section)

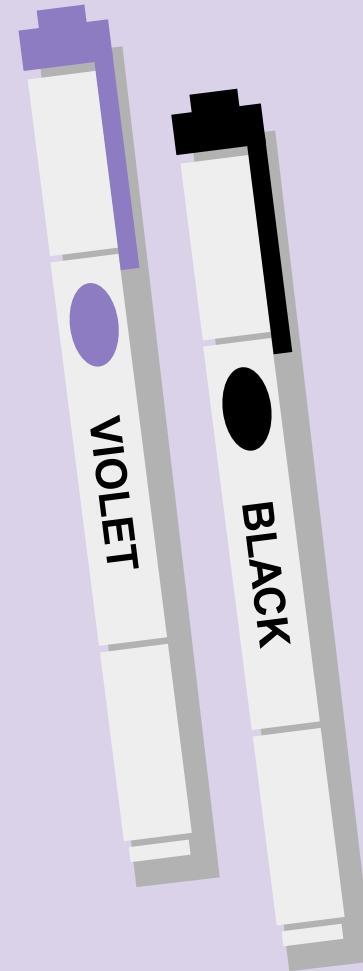
Paper 3 -

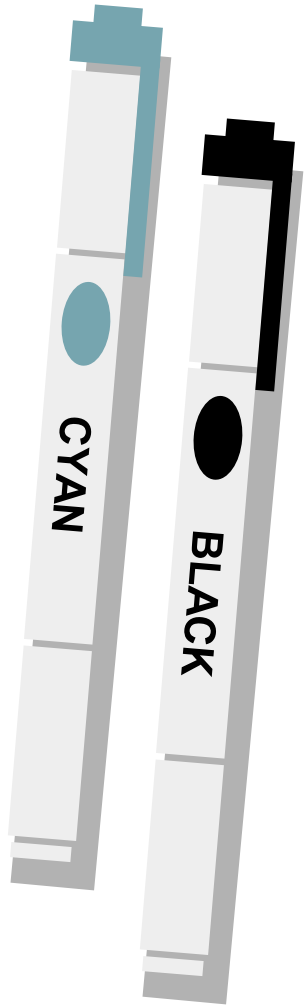
- 8 Issues and debates in Psychology
- 9 Gender
- 10 Schizophrenia
- 11 Forensic Psychology

Each section is worth 24 marks, there is
NO coursework



How does
Psychology explain
fundamental
changes such as
Gay Rights and
Civil rights
(BLM)?





Minority Influence - When the underdog has had enough

When great changes occur in history, when great principles are involved, as a rule the majority are wrong.

Eugene V. Debs



Social change through minority influence

Drawing attention to an issue

If minority views are different from the majority's it creates a conflict that people want to reduce.

Cognitive conflict

The conflict created will require the members of the majority to think more deeply about the issues as their views are being challenged.

Consistency of position

Moscovici showed that consistency increases the chances of changing the majority's views.

The augmentation effect

The minority appears willing to suffer for their cause so is taken more seriously by the majority.

The snowball effect

A minority converts a small group of people to their views, this group converts other people. Overtime the original minority view can become the view of the majority.

Social cryptoamnesia

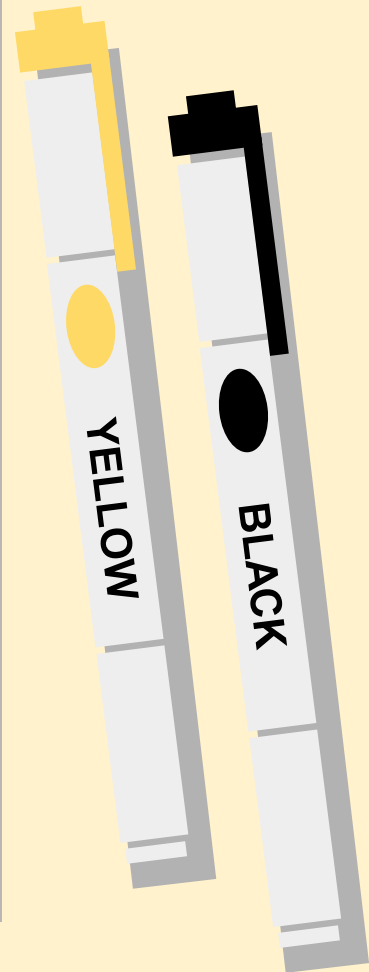
Minority ideas are assimilated into the majority viewpoint without those in the majority remembering where the ideas came from.

BLUE

So we have a six step theory to social change

- Does it apply to the **Gay Rights** movement?
- Does it apply to the **Civil rights** movement?
- Is there a difference? Why?

We will use the Stonewall **Gay Rights** Riots of 1969 and the 1969 Greensboro uprising - just to give us an equal start point for comparison.



Social change through minority influence

Drawing attention to an issue

Stonewall - a riot certainly draws attention to an issue. In this case the harassment of attendees at a gay club.

Greensboro - national news coverage, one student shot dead.

Cognitive conflict

Stonewall - led to the coming together of a number of protest groups to campaign together.

Greensboro - becomes the centre of the Black Power Movement in the South.

Consistency of position

Stonewall - Gay pride in America is held on the anniversary of the riots and has been ever since the riots.

Greensboro - June 12 2004 Greensboro truth and reconciliation commission sworn in.

The augmentation effect

Stonewall - Nearly half of LGBT pupils - 64% of trans pupils - are bullied for being LGBT in Britain's schools.

Greensboro - black people 8x more likely to be targeted by officers than white people.

The snowball effect



Social cryptoamnesia

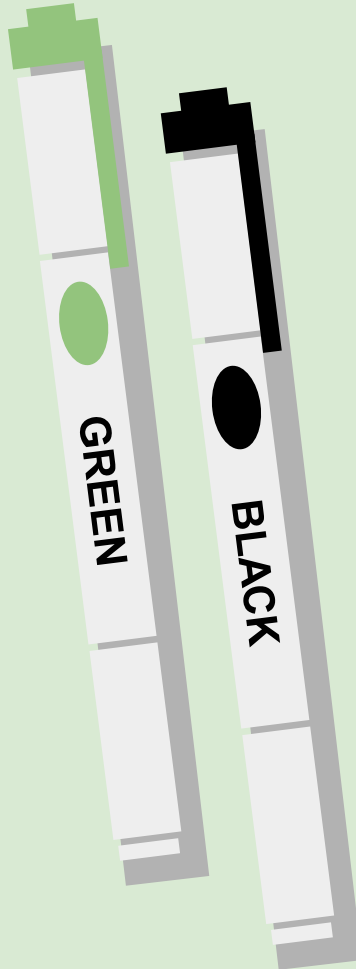
This is over to you.....

Equal rights - do you agree? Do you think society has changed? Do you think it is fair?

BLUE

So...
I have one last question
for you that we can
discuss when we meet.

If this process holds
true, what more do we
need to do to stop
this?

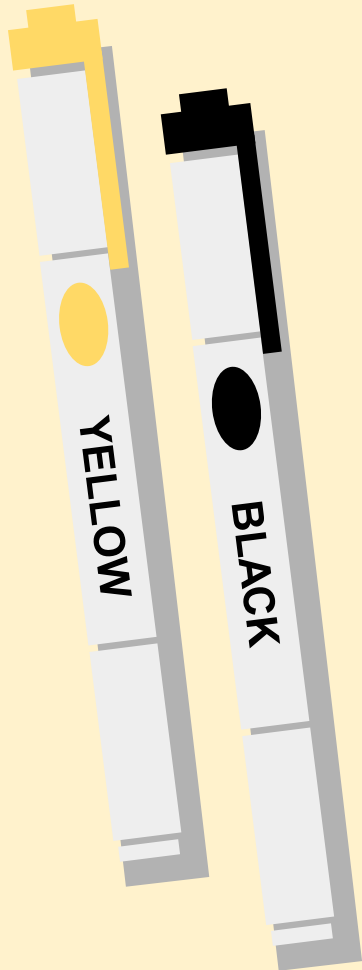


Thank you



Y10 - If you are considering Psychology or Criminology - please come and speak to us or email us.

Y11 - Hold on, we just need to cover your summer task



Summer Task

You will be given summer tasks for each of your subjects.

It is important that you complete these tasks. They will help with your understanding of the subject. More importantly, you will start to develop the new skills you will need on the next phase of your educational journey.

If, for any tasks, you are asked to spend money - **DO NOT** - a screenshot of the work is all you need - this applies to the FutureLearn task you have been asked to complete.

**ENJOY
YOUR SUMMER**

