A NETFLIX SERIES

A Level Media Studies

Media is a form of mass communication.

How many different types of Media can you think of?

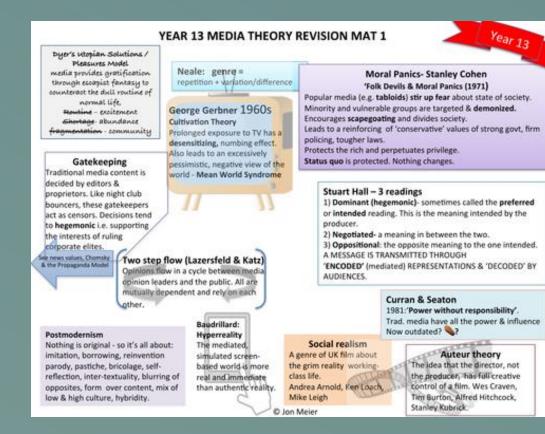




Course Outline

Component	Topics	Assessed	%
1	Media products, industries and audiences. Explores the theoretical framework of media.	Summer Exam: 2 hours 15 minutes	35%
2	Media Forms and Products in depth. Explores key set products in more detail than Component 1.	Summer Exam: 2 hours 30 minutes	35%
3	Cross-media production. Create your own magazine, film marketing, music video or television programme.	End of year 12: Coursework based NEA.	30%

What's the difference?





- The layout, media forms, and framework are very similar!
- The biggest difference is applying critical theory to analyse media products.

Framing difficult conversations

- · 'In the media, I have seen...'
- 'A common stereotype is...'
- 'In my opinion,...'
- I agree/disagree because...
- Ask clarifying questions like 'Do you mean...?'

Remember:

- You can talk in generalisations
- Consider your words before you speak
- Be mindful of other people's experiences, and accept that they may be different to your own
- Be curious seek to understand other's opinions rather than dismissing them
- It is okay to reconsider your perspective about a topic when learning about other points of view

THE VICTORY VALUES RESPECT FOR OURSELVES AND OUR COMMUNITY PREJECTION OUR COMMUNITY REFECTION

IN OURSELVES AND OUR COMMUNIT

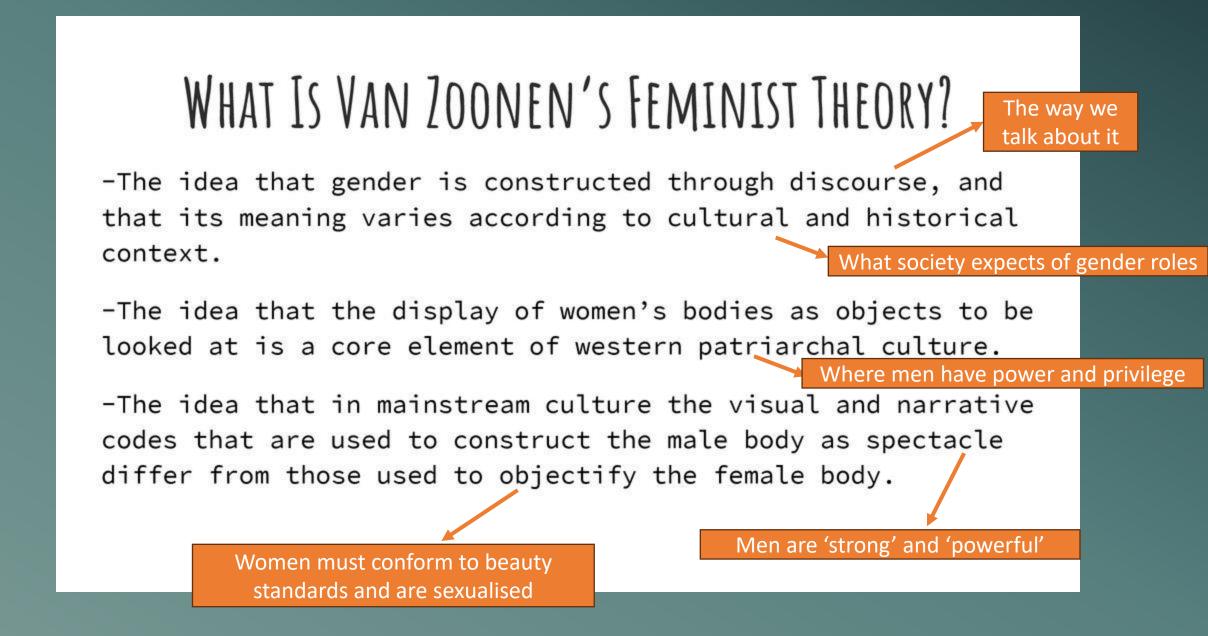
ASPIRE AND ENDEAVOUR TO ACHIEVE OUR PERSONAL BEST

Build from GCSE knowledge:

What stereotypes can you think of for men and women?







Peaky Blinders was set in 1919 – just after WW1

What were the expectations of women during and after the war?

Do they conform to Van Zoonen's feminist theory?



The Women of Peaky Blinders

Start with the stereotypes:

Which stereotypes do the women **conform** to, and which do they **subvert?**



The Women of Peaky Blinders

How do the women of Peaky Blinders conform to, or subvert Van Zoonen's theory?



 What is varies according to cultural and historical ontext.
 The idea that gender is constructed through discourse, and that its meaning varies according to cultural and historical ontext.

 • The idea that the display of women's bodies as objects to be looked at is a core element of western patriarchal culture.
 Where men have power and privilege

 • The idea that in mainstream culture the visual and narrative codes that are used to construct the male body as spectacle differ from those used to objectify the female body.
 Men met 'strong' and 'powerful'

Why might the producers have created these representations?

and are sexualised