

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- How capitalism is considered criminogenic.
- Outline and explain selective law enforcement and selective law making.
- Understand how Neo-Marxism and Neo-Marxism are similar and different.
- To understand what Young and Taylor mean by a fully social theory of deviance.
- To outline the findings of Hall's 'Policing the Crisis' in relations to Neo-Marxist theory of crime.

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Criminogenic
- Agents of social control
- Transgressive criminology
- Social Class
- Selective Law Enforcement
- Selective Law Making
- Alienation
- Radical Criminology
- Critical Criminology
- Social theory of Crime
- Labelling
- Moral Panic
- Deviancy Amplification
- Political Protest
- Determinism

KEY THINKERS

- Gordon
- Chambliss
- Pearce
- Snider
- Reiman
- Althusser
- Box
- Young
- Taylor
- Walton
- Hall
- Hopkins Burke
- Gilroy

RESOURCES

ISB Theories of Crime: P15 - 26



- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend: 87- 94
- Browne: 456 - 458
- Collins: 20 - 28
- Hodder: 57 - 60



- [Hectic Teacher's Sociology Site](#)
- [Revise Sociology](#)
- [Tutor2U – Classical Marxism](#)
- [Tutor2U – Neo Marxism](#)



- [Esher Sociology](#)
- [Alexandra Sugden – Classical Marxism](#)
- [Alexandra Sugden – Neo-Marxism](#)

TEMPLATES:

All Templates are in PowerPoint or Word format for you to either print off or write in and save.

ESQ



- [10 Markers No item](#)
- [10 markers with item](#)
- **Essays –**
 - [Argument Essay](#)
 - [Relative Importance Essay](#)
- [Methods in Context](#)

These are to be uploaded to the shared area.



NOTE TAKING TASK

To ensure that your notes are complete and cover all the necessary content, you need to make sure that you are answering each of the questions below.

Traditional Marxism	Neo Marxism (Critical Criminology)
What does Gordon mean when he refers to capitalism being criminogenic and by capitalist Foci?	What does Walton and Young mean by a fully social theory of crime?
What is selective law enforcement according to Reiman, give examples to illustrate your explanation.	In what ways does Neo-Marxist approach agree with the traditional Marxist approach?
What is selective law making and how does Chambliss and Snider exemplify this?	What do Walton and Young mean by crime and deviance being volutarist?
What are the ideological functions of crime according to Pearce?	Outline Hall's Policing the Crisis study. How does this link to the fully social theory of crime?
What are the criticisms of the Marxist theory of crime?	What are the criticisms of the neo-Marxist theory of crime?



PRIORITISATION

Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it

Need some help

Fairly confident

I got this!

**CONSOLIDATION:****[Collins Page 24](#)**

Answer all the questions in full and complete sentences and at least three sentences for each answer.

**Item**

Marxist theories regarding crime as an inbuilt feature of an unequal class divided capitalist society that emphasizes self-interest, greed and personal gain. Laws reflecting Ruling Class interests, and are selectively enforced against the working class. It is rare for the wealthy, the powerful and influential to find themselves the focus of prosecution and punishment.

Applying material from the item and your own knowledge, evaluate the usefulness of Marxist approaches in understanding crime. [30]