
CRIME AND DEVIANCE

Independent Study Book

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Introduction to Crime and Deviance

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- ❑ Definitions of Crime and Deviance with examples
- ❑ Explanations of the social construction of Crime and Deviance.
- ❑ Examples to illustrate the social construction of crime and deviance.
- ❑ Psychological and biological explanations of criminal behaviour with evaluation.

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Crime
- Deviance
- Social Construction
- Societal Deviance
- Historical Deviance
- Contextual Deviance
- Generational Deviance
- Warrior Gene
- Id, Ego & Super Ego
- Maternal Deprivation
- Mental Illness
- Evolution

RESOURCES

- Browne: 446 - 450
- Hodder: 50 - 51

WEBSITES



Hectic Teacher's
A Level Site



Revise
Sociology



Sociology.org

VIDEO CLIPS



Crash Course:
Crime



Crash Course
Deviance



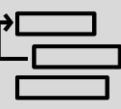
Meridian
Humanities



NOTE TAKING

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.

Definitions	Social Construction of crime	Non - Sociological explanations for crime and deviance.
Define each of the following terms and give examples where appropriate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime • Deviance • Social Construction • Utilitarian crime • Non-Utilitarian crime 	Using examples explain how crime and deviance can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historically Relative • Contextually Relative • Culturally Relative • Age Relative. 	How can maternal deprivation lead to criminal and deviant behaviour according to Bowlby?
		How does Freud explain criminal and deviant behaviour using the tripartite personality (Id, Ego and Super Ego)?
		How does Lombroso explain criminal behaviour?
		What is the Warrior Gene (MAOA) and how does impact criminal behaviour?
		What is the mental abnormality theory of criminal behaviour?



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!
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CONSOLIDATION:

For each of the non sociological explanations of crime:

1. Identify if it is a biological or psychological explanation.
2. Describe how it explain crime – Including any key theorists.
3. Evaluate the strengths and limitations of the theory.

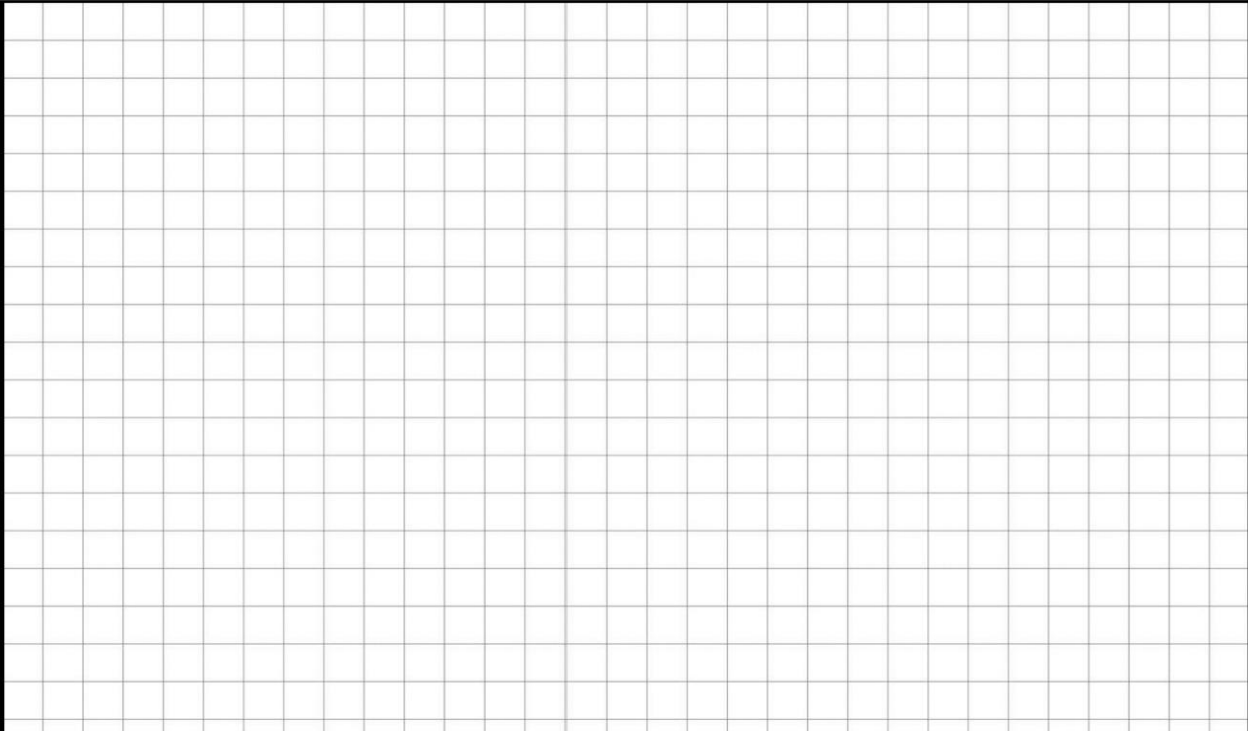
Maternal Deprivation	1.
2.	3.
	3.

Evolutionary Theory	1.
2.	3.
	3.

Personality	1.
2.	3.
	3.

Genetics	1.
2.	3.
	3.

Mental Abnormality	1.
2.	3.
	3.

Which of these theories do you think is the best one and why?	
	

Functionalist Theory of Crime

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- Outline and evaluate
 - The 4 theories of the positive functions of crime and deviance.
 - The 3 subcultural theories of crime and deviance.
 - Strain Theory of crime and deviance
 - Bond Theory of crime and deviance.

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Boundary Maintenance
- Social Cohesion
- Warning Sign
- Safety Valve
- Status Frustration
- Anomie
- Focal Concerns
- American Dream
- Conformity
- Innovation
- Ritualism
- Retreatism
- Social Bonds
- Belief
- Attachment
- Involvement
- Commitment

KEY THINKERS

- Durkheim
- Clinard
- Cohen
- Davis
- Polsky
- Cloward & Ohlin
- Miller
- Merton
- Hirschi

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend: 71 - 76
- Browne: 450 - 456
- Collins: 4 - 11
- Hodder: 51 - 57

WEBSITES



**Hectic
Teacher**



**Revise
Sociology**



Sociology.org

VIDEO CLIPS



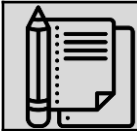
**Esher
Sociology**



**Pre-Cooked
Sociology**



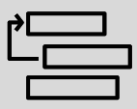
**Alexandra
Sugden**



NOTE TAKING

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.

Positive Functions of Crime	Merton's Strain Theory	Functionalist Subcultures	Hirschi's Bond Theory
What are the three positive functions of crime according to Durkheim?	What does Merton mean by Strain as a cause of crime and how does this link to the American Dream?	What does Cohen mean by status frustration and how does this link to Crime and Deviance?	How does Hirschi's Bond Theory differ to other functionalist approaches to crime and deviance?
How can crime and deviance act as a safety valve according to Davis and What example is given by Polsky?	Outline the 5 responses of strain according to Merton?	What are the three illegitimate opportunity structures identified by Cloward and Ohlin? How do these link to criminal and deviant behaviour?	
In what ways can crime and deviance be seen as a warning sign according to Clinard and Cohen?		What does Miller mean by focal concerns and how do they link to criminal and deviant behaviour?	Explain each of the social bonds outlined by Hirschi and how they prevent crime,
What are the criticisms of the positive functions of the crime?	What are the criticisms of Merton's strain theory?	What are the criticisms of subcultural theories of crime and deviance?	What are the criticisms of Bond Theory as an explanation of criminal and deviant behaviour?




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!
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**CONSOLIDATION:**


Write a tweet from each of the key thinkers about function of crime. Remember a tweet can only be 280 characters (including spaces) and should include 1 hashtag.



twitter  What's happening? @Durkheim ✕

  140 Tweet



twitter  What's happening? @Merton ✕

  140 Tweet



twitter  What's happening? @Cloward & Ohlin ✕

  140 Tweet



twitter **What's happening?** @Cohen X

  140

twitter **What's happening?** @Miller X

  140

twitter **What's happening?** @Hirschi X

  140

4 or 6 Mark Questions

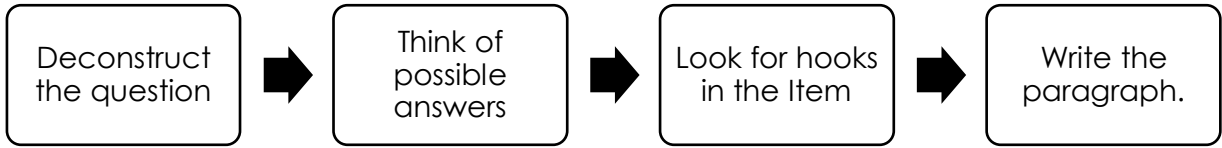
Outline THREE positive functions of crime for society.

Outline THREE responses to strain according to Merton.

Outline THREE criticisms of the functionalist theory of crime..

10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process



Item

Many people see deviance as being dysfunctional and negative for society because it represents the potential for social breakdown. However, some sociologists suggest that deviance might actually be functional for society and act as a warning. For example, imprisonment, fines and so on, it's not simply there to punish offenders; they convey other messages as well. Society's values are also not fixed and new ideas sometimes English to challenge existing values.

Applying material from the item analyse two functions of deviance. [10]

Command Words	Topic	Focus

Essay Practice

Item

Functionalists take a positive view of crime, suggesting that it is functional and beneficial for society. It is suggested that without crime in society there will be stagnation as no social change will occur leading to the decline of society. However it is also suggested that too much crime in society would lead to an anomic situation with a lack of social control.

Applying material from the item and your knowledge, evaluate the functionalist ideas on the function of crime in society.

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

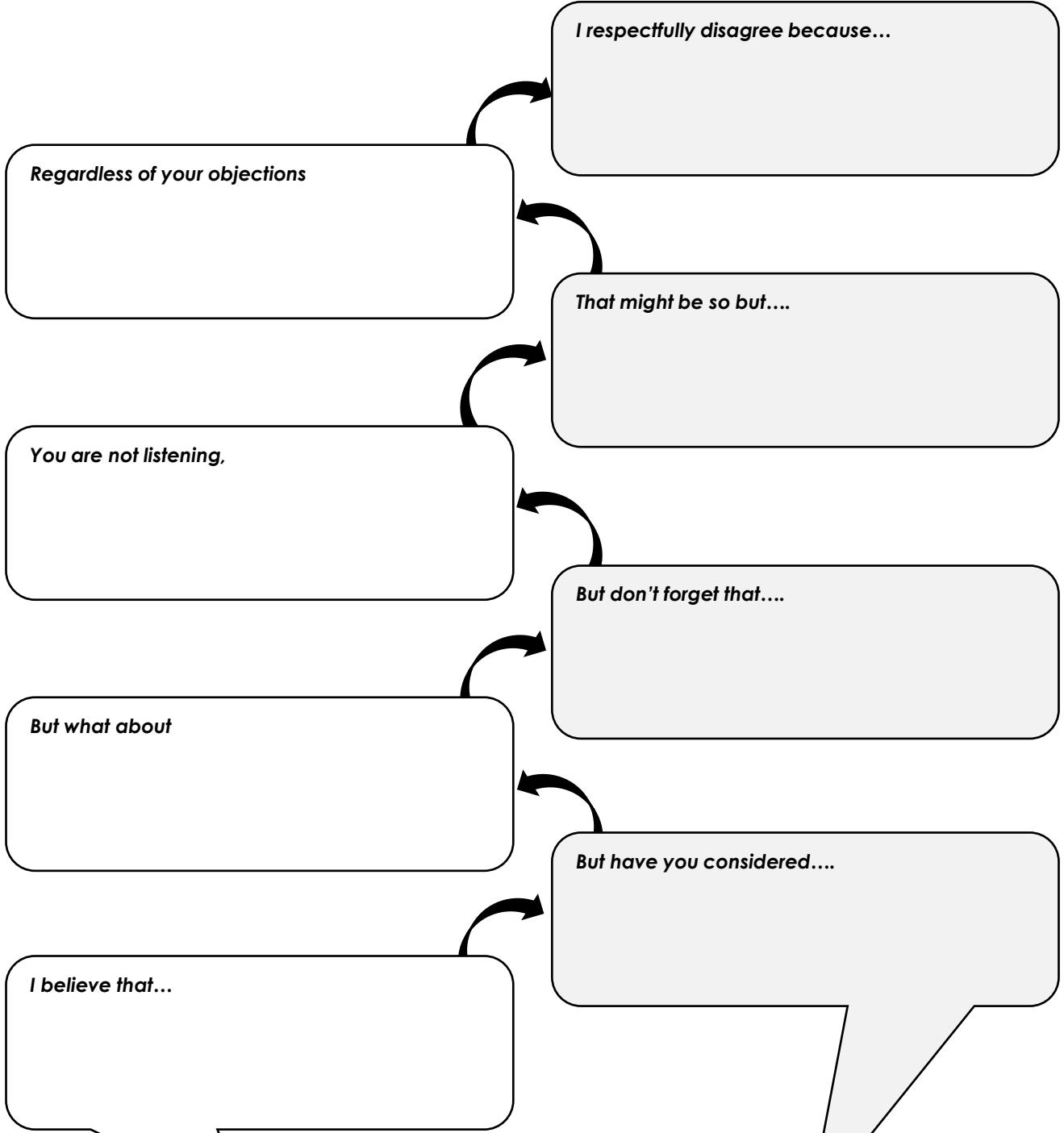
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Context

Background	
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Trend	

Content

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Sentence Starter		
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Marxist Theories of Crime

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

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

WEBSITES



Hectic Teacher's
A Level Site



Tutor2U: Marxism



Revise Sociology



Tutor2U: Neo-
Marxism

VIDEO CLIPS



Esher Sociology



Alexandra Sugden -
Marxism



Alexandra Sugden -
Neo Marxism



NOTE TAKING

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 men 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



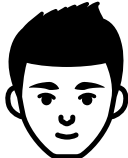
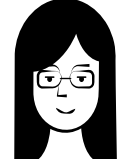


Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it	Need some help	Fairly confident	I got this!
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CONSOLIDATION:

For each of the statements, write a response which either Agrees, Builds or challenges it.

 <p>Capitalism is the root cause of crime.</p>	
 <p>The law is both written to benefit the ruling class and enforced to their benefit.</p>	
 <p>Crime is a political action.</p>	
 <p>You need to look at both the structural causes of crime and the meaning behind it to get a full understanding of it.</p>	
 <p>Crime gives an excuse for social control and therefore helps to prevent revolution.</p>	
 <p>Neo Marxism isn't truly Marxism as it focuses too much on the meaning behind the crime.</p>	

4 or 6 Mark Questions

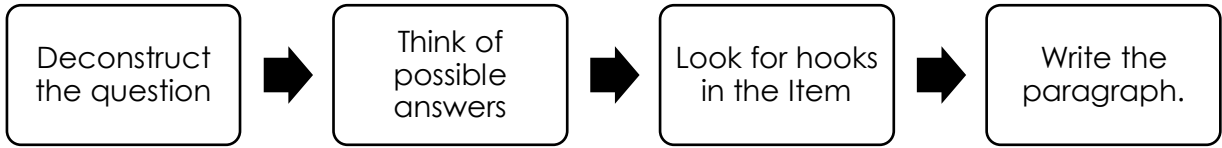
Outline THREE stages of the fully social theory of crime

Outline THREE criticisms of the traditional Marxist theory of crime.

Outline THREE ways that Marxism and Neo- Marxism agree on crime

10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process



Item

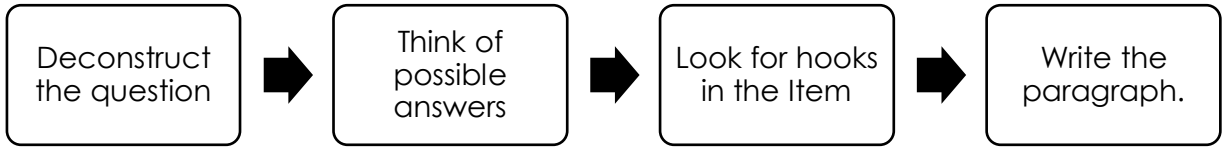
Some Marxist sociologists argue that crime and deviance are caused by the way in which the capitalist system encourages Greed and selfishness nurse amongst all members of society, thereby causing criminality in all social classes. They also argued that the law and criminal justice are biased against those from lower classes, ensuring that the actions of the rich I'm not defined as Criminal, where is the bones of the lower classes are often treated as Criminal.

Applying material from the item, analyse two ways in which Marxists see class and crime as related.

Command Words	Topic	Focus	

10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process



Item

The Neo Marxists Walton Taylor and Young, tried to build on the Marxists theory by combining it with labelling theory. They felt that this gave more of a fully social theory of crime. They tried to overcome some of the criticism of Marxism such as its determinism and reductionism.

Applying material from the item, analyse two ways in which Neo Marxists differ from traditional Marxism.

Command Words	Topic	Focus

Essay Practice

Item

In traditional Marxist theory the very nature of capitalist society causes crime. The ruling class not only have the power to exploit the working class, but they are able to make and enforce laws to their benefit. However, Neo-Marxist theory generally take a less deterministic approach and see an element of voluntarism to criminal behaviour.

Applying material from the item and your own knowledge, evaluate the usefulness of different Marxist theories in understanding crime and deviance.

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

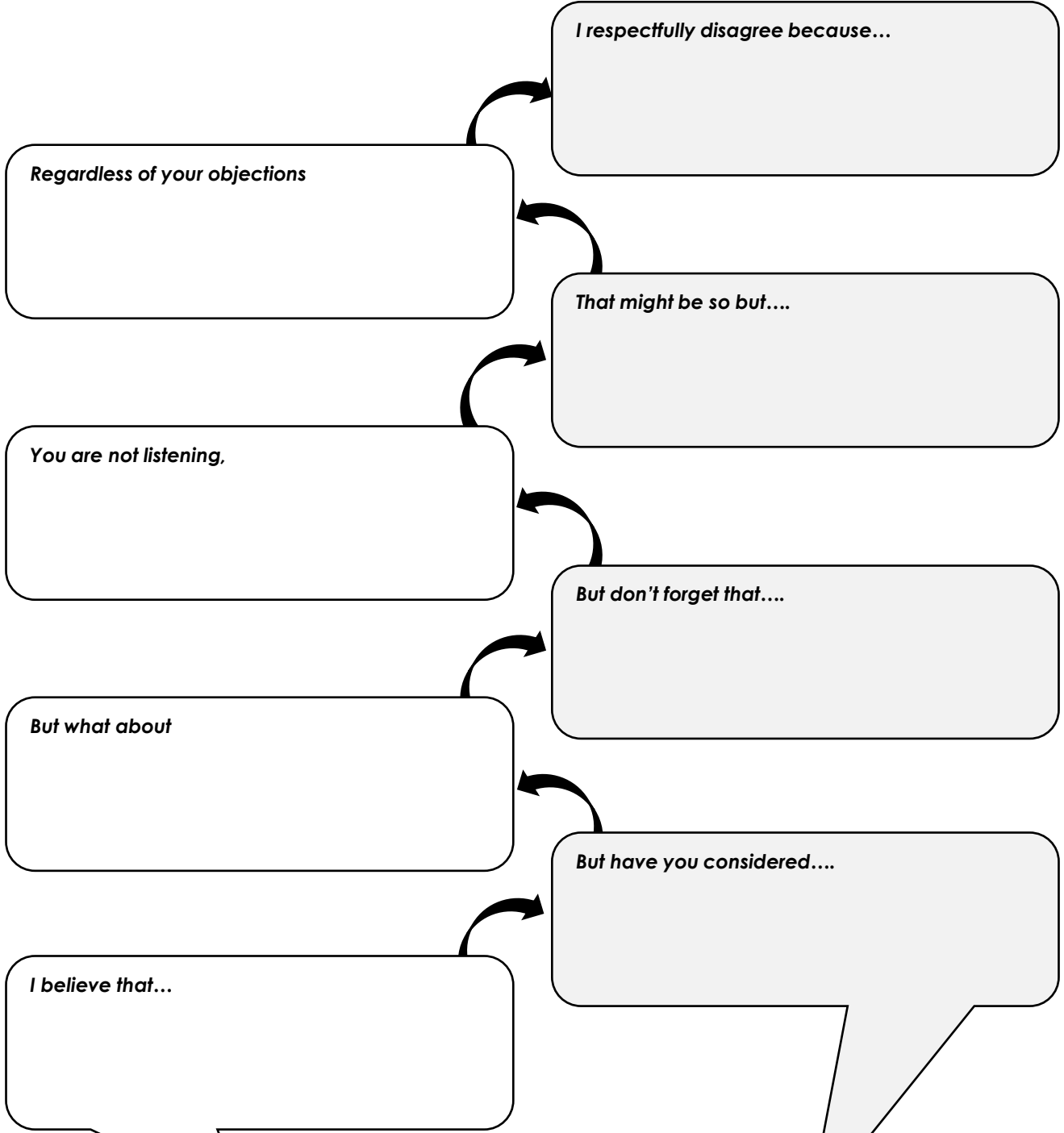
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Context

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Essay Practice

Item

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Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Context

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				I chose to remove: Because
				I chose to remove: Because
				I chose to remove: Because
				I chose to remove: Because

Turn the Question Singular:

Your Answer:

Labelling Theories of Crime

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- ❑ To understand how interactionists believe crime is a social construction.
- ❑ To outline the role of agents of social control have in the social construction of crime and deviance .
- ❑ To outline the consequences of labelling

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Relativity
- Agents of social control
- Interpretation
- Societal Reaction
- Profiling
- Primary Deviance
- Secondary Deviance
- Self Fulfilling Prophecy.
- Deviancy Amplification
- Master Status
- Deviant Career
- Disintegrative Shaming
- Reintegrative Shaming
- Folk Devils
- Moral Entrepreneurs

KEY THINKERS

- Becker
- Piliavin and Briar
- Cicourel
- Lemert
- Cohen
- Young
- Braithwaite

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend: 79 - 84
- Browne: 459 - 463
- Collins: 12 - 19
- Hodder: 61 - 62

WEBSITES



Hectic Teacher



Revise
Sociology



Tutor2U

VIDEO CLIPS



Esher
Sociology



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Sociology



Stephen Joel



NOTE TAKING

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.

Crime as a social construction	The Labelling Process	The Consequences of Labelling	Evaluation
Explain the ways in which crime can be said to be relative?	What does Lemert mean by primary and secondary deviance?	What is a master status and how does this link to a self fulfilling prophecy of a criminal career?	What are the Criticisms of labelling theory as an explanation of the cause of crime and deviance?
Who are moral entrepreneurs and how do they influence crime and deviance?	How does Cicourel link labelling to criminal and deviant behaviour?	What is the deviancy amplification spiral and how is this illustrated by the studies conducted by Stan Cohen and Jock Young?	
What are the two types of social control and who are their agents?	What does Cicourel mean by Typifications and what impact can this have on criminal and deviant behaviour?		



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!
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CONSOLIDATION:

Make links between 3 or more of the concepts on the grid and explain how they link. Write a Number or letter in the corner to show the link. Each concept can be used up to 4 times.

Primary Deviance	Agents of Formal social Control	Braithwaite	Stereotypes	Moral Panic	Self Fulfilling Prophecy
Cohen	Deviant Careers	Master Status	Deterministic	Becker	Initial Criminal Act
Social Construction	Disintegrative Shaming	Cicourel	Relativity of Crime	Notting Hill Smokers	Selective Law Enforcement
Secondary Deviance	Mods and Rockers	Victimisation of Criminals	Internalisation	Lemert	Reintegrative Shaming
Wilkins	Moral Entrepreneur	Jock Young	Agents of Informal Social Control	Typifications	Deviance Amplification Spiral

4 or 6 Mark Questions

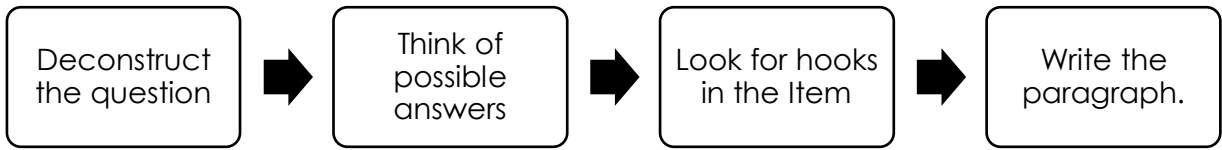
Outline **THREE** ways that crime is relative.

Outline **THREE** strengths of Labelling Theory of crime.

Outline **THREE** consequences of labelling

10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process



Item

Labelling Theory adopts a micro, relative approach to deviance; there is no fixed agreement on what is 'normal'. Becker argues that individual agents of social control have the power to label groups such as the working class as deviant. Societal reaction to those publicly labelled will invariably lead to self fulfilling prophecy resulting in a deviant career.

Applying material from the item, analyse two reasons why sociological perspectives would criticise the labelling theory of crime and deviance.

Command Words	Topic	Focus

Essay Practice

Item

Labelling theories focus on how and why some groups and acts come to be labelled as Criminal or deviant while others do not. They see crime and deviance as a social construction and the application of the label as resulting from the social interactions between the moral entrepreneurs and the perpetrator. Labelling theory is criticised because it focuses on what happens after the act is committed but doesn't actually explain why it occurred in the first place.

Applying material from the item and your own knowledge, evaluate the usefulness of labelling theory in understanding crime and deviance.

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

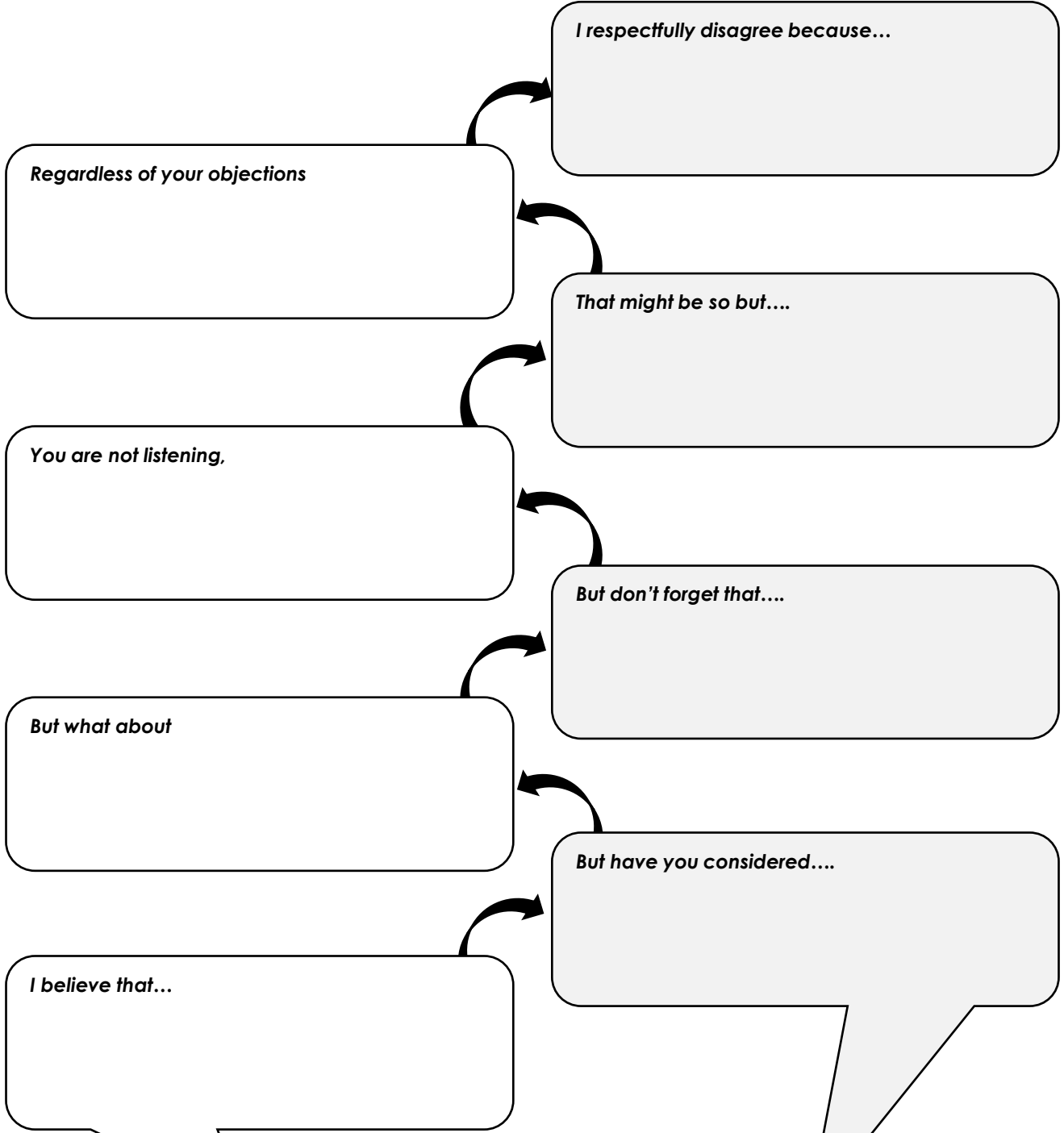
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Realist Theories of Crime

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- Outline and evaluate the right realist theory of the causes of crime:
 - Socialisation / Underclass Theory
 - Rational Choice
 - Biological Differences

- Outline and evaluate the left realist theory of the causes of crime:
 - Marginalisation
 - Relative Deprivation
 - Sub Cultures

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Welfare Dependency
- Broken Window Thesis
- Individualism
- Relative Deprivation
- Marginalisation
- Sub Cultural response
- Zero Tolerance
- Bio-social factors
- Structuralism
- De-Industrialisation
- Rational Choice Theory

KEY THINKERS

- Murray
- Wilson & Kelling
- Wilson & Herrnstein
- Felson
- Clarke & Cornish
- Young
- Lea and Young
- Runciman

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend: 97 - 102
- Browne: 464 - 469
- Collins: 30 - 38
- Hodder: 63 - 66

WEBSITES



Hectic Teacher –
Right Realism



Revise Sociology –
Right Realism



Tutor2U – Right
Realism



Hectic Teacher –
Left Realism



Revise Sociology –
Left Realism



Tutor2U – Left
Realism

VIDEO CLIPS



Esher
Sociology



David
Watson



Mr Cline –
Right
Realism



Mr Cline –
Left
Realism



NOTE TAKING

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.

Left Realism	Right Realism
How does the left realist view link to Marxist theory and how does it differ?	How does the right realist approach link with the New Right and 1980's conservatism?
Outline and explain each of the following causes of crime, identified by Lea and Young: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relative Deprivation • Marginalisation • Sub Cultures 	Outline and explain each of the following causes of crime, identified by Right Realists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biosocial Theory (Wilson and Herrnstein) • Socialisation and the Underclass (Murray) • Rational Choice Theory (Clarke)
What is the left realist view o tacking crime?	What is the right realist view o tacking crime?
What are the criticisms of the left realist view of crime?	What are the criticisms of the right realist view of crime?



PRIORITISATION

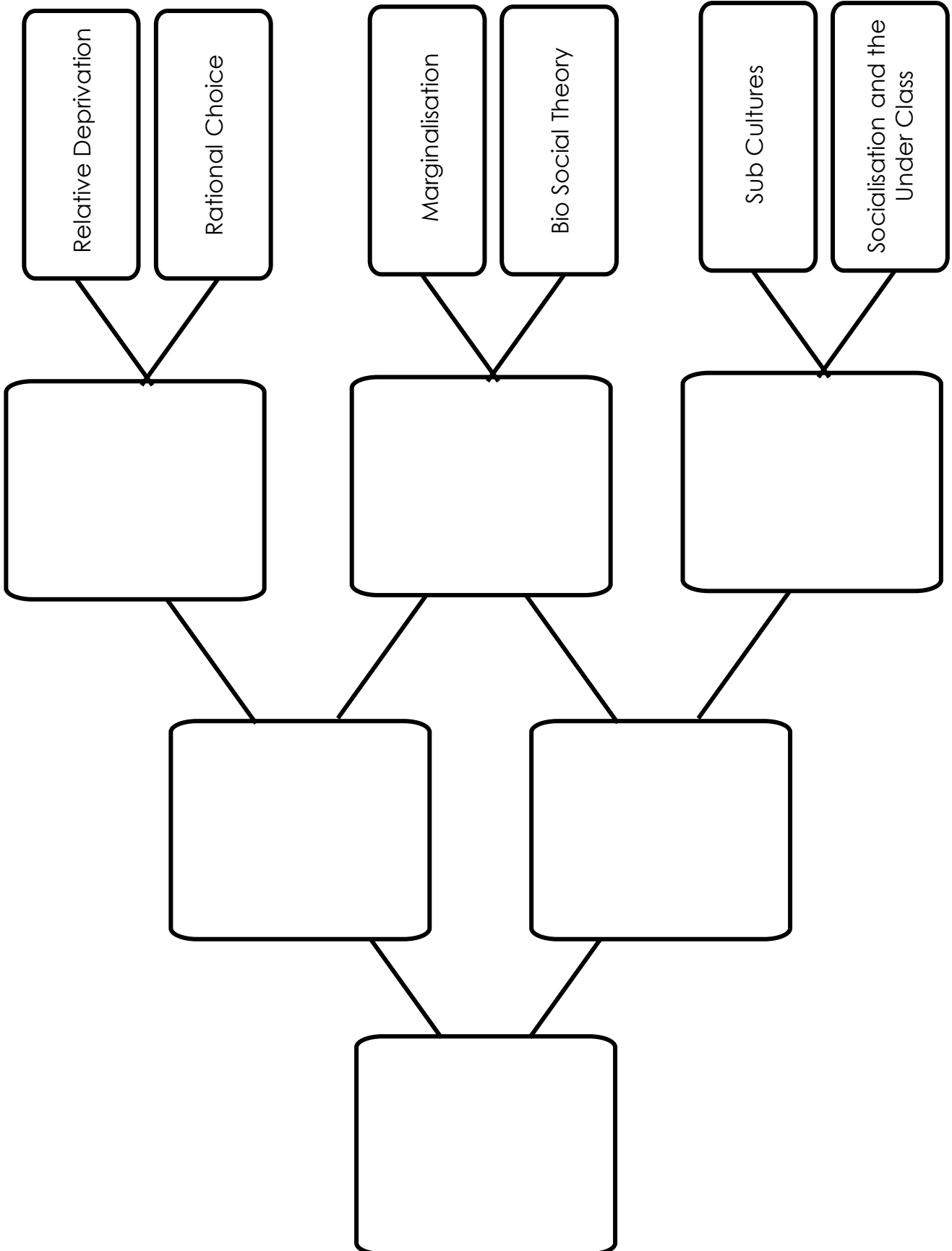
Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it	Need some help	Fairly confident	I got this!
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CONSOLIDATION:

Evaluate the Right and Left realist theories of crime by completing the world cup filtering table. From each pair you need to decide which is the better theory, that then move on to the next level. Remember to explain your reasoning.



4 or 6 Mark Questions

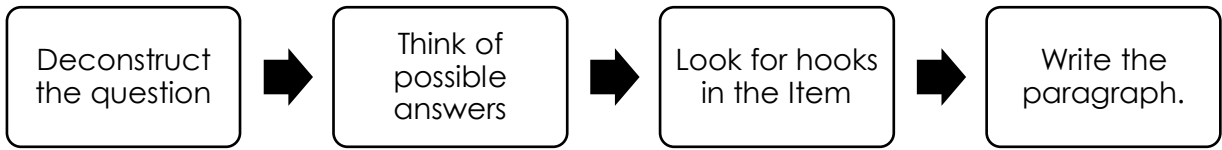
Outline THREE criticisms of causes of crime according to the Right Realists.

Outline THREE strengths of left realist causes of crime.

Outline THREE causes of crime according to the right realists.

10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process



Item

Right Realist theories have had a significant influence on government policy, especially because they appear to offer practical answers to the problem of crime. Like many sociologists, they see childhood experiences as very important in determining behaviour in later life. they focus on the idea that some people are naturally more aggressive or less intelligent than others, and they stress the need to ensure the crime does not go unpunished.

Applying material from the item, analyse two explanations for the causes of crime put forward by the right realists.

Command Words	Topic	Focus

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Essay Practice

Item

Realist approaches view crime as a real and growing problems and not just a social construction. Right Realist argue that due to factors such as the inadequate socialisation of some people, crime, particularly in urban areas, is a serious problem that needs addressing. Left realists, while agreeing with governments need to be tough on crime, argue that social policy is should also be tough on the causes of crime.

Applying material from the item and your own knowledge, evaluate the usefulness of Realist approaches to crime.

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

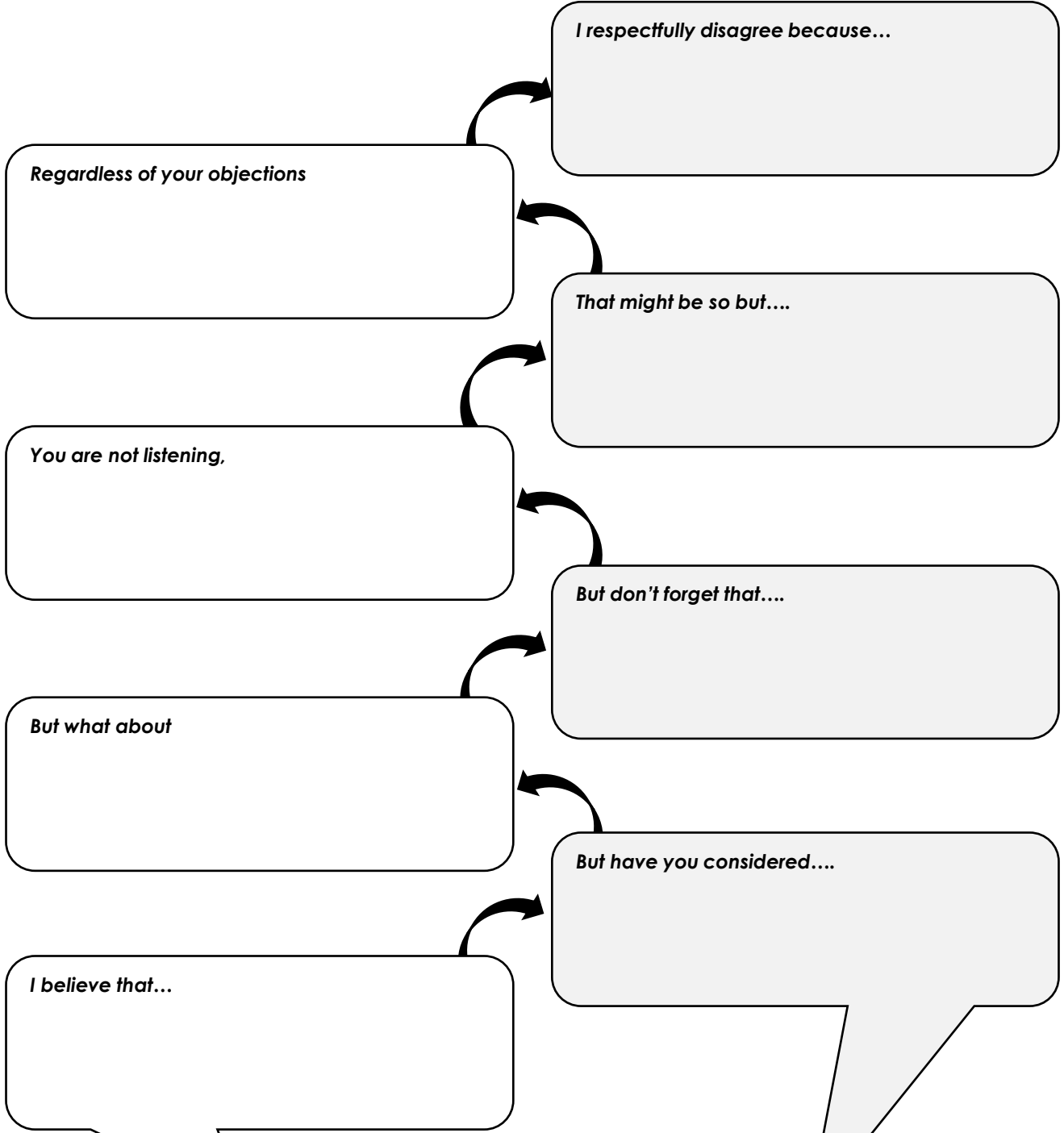
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Context

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Measuring Crime

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- ❑ How the Crime Survey of England and Wales (CSEW) is compiled and evaluate its usefulness.
- ❑ How the Official Crime Rate is determined and its usefulness.
- ❑ Factors and limitations which impact the validity crime rates.

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- British Crime Survey
- Victim Surveys
- Official Crime Rate
- Police triage
- Hidden figure of crime
- Street Crime
- White Collar Crime
- Sexual Crimes
- Corporate Crimes
- Ombudsman
- Police Triage
- Official Statistics

RESOURCES

- Browne: 473 - 480
- Collins: 39 - 45
- Hodder: 102 - 105

WEBSITES



Hectic Teacher's
A Level Site



Revise Sociology



Miss Robinson

VIDEO CLIPS



iTutor



Chris Livesey



Mayfield
Sociology



NOTE TAKING

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.

Trends in Crime	Sources of Data	Dark Figure of Crime	Views on the usefulness of crime statistics
What has been the general trend in crime and the social causes for them in each of the following eras: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1930 – 1950 • 1950 – 1980 • 1980 – mid 1990's • Mid 1990s - 2020 	For each of the following sources of data explain what they are, the type of data they provide and the strengths and limitations of their use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police recorded crime • Victim Surveys • Court Records • Prison Records • Self Report Surveys 	What is meant by the dark figure of crime?	For each of the following perspectives explain their view on how useful crime statistics are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functionalist • Interactionist • Marxisms • Feminisms • Left Realists
What is the official crime rate?		What does Moore, Aitkin and Chapman mean by Police Triage and filtering?	
What is the crime survey of England and Wales?		Why might someone not report a crime they are a victim of?	



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!
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CONSOLIDATION:

Imagine that you are going to conduct a study into Trends in Crime in the UK. Answer the questions below, explain each choice to build your study.

Which area of Crime Rates are you going to focus on and why?			Which research Method(s) are you going to use and Why? – BE SPECIFIC
Gender	Ethnicity	Social Class	Method(s)

What is your Aim and Hypothesis	
Aim	Hypothesis

What Issues might you face in completing this study?				
Practical	Ethical	Theoretical		
Impression Management	Peer Group Pressures	Vulnerability	Researcher Characteristics	Objectivity and Detachment
Time	Ethics	Language	Authority Structures	Access & Gate Keepers

4 or 6 Mark Questions

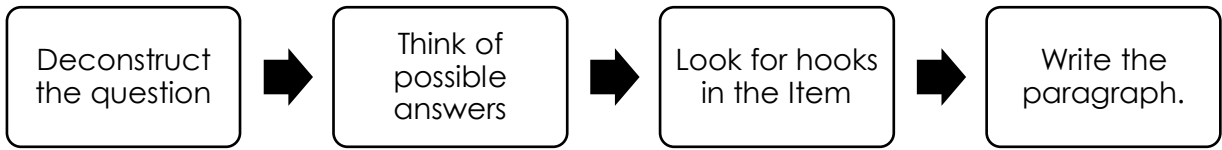
Outline **THREE** sources of data for the Official Crime Rate

Outline **THREE** reasons why the Official crime rate is not valid.

Outline **THREE** way that recorded crime is triaged.

10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process



Item

The official crime rate are drawn from records kept by the police and other official agencies. They are published by the Home Office regularly. The Crime Survey of England and Wales uses self report and victim surveys to compile data on offences as well as victimology. These are both used by sociologists to get information on a range of crime related issues such as the numbers and types of offences recorded as well as the social background of offenders and victims.

Applying material from the item analyse two problems with using official statistics to investigate crime.

Command Words	Topic	Focus

Essay Practice

Item

Crime statistics in the UK come from a variety of sources and are published under two main headings– The Official crime survey and the Crime Survey of England and Wales. Both are published by the office of national statistics; however, the OCS is compiled by the Department of Justice where as the CSEW is compiled by Kantar Public, a private data collection company. In both cases they offer insights into types of crime, victimology and perpetrators.

Applying material from the item and your knowledge, evaluate the view that official crime statistics tell us very little about causes of crime.

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

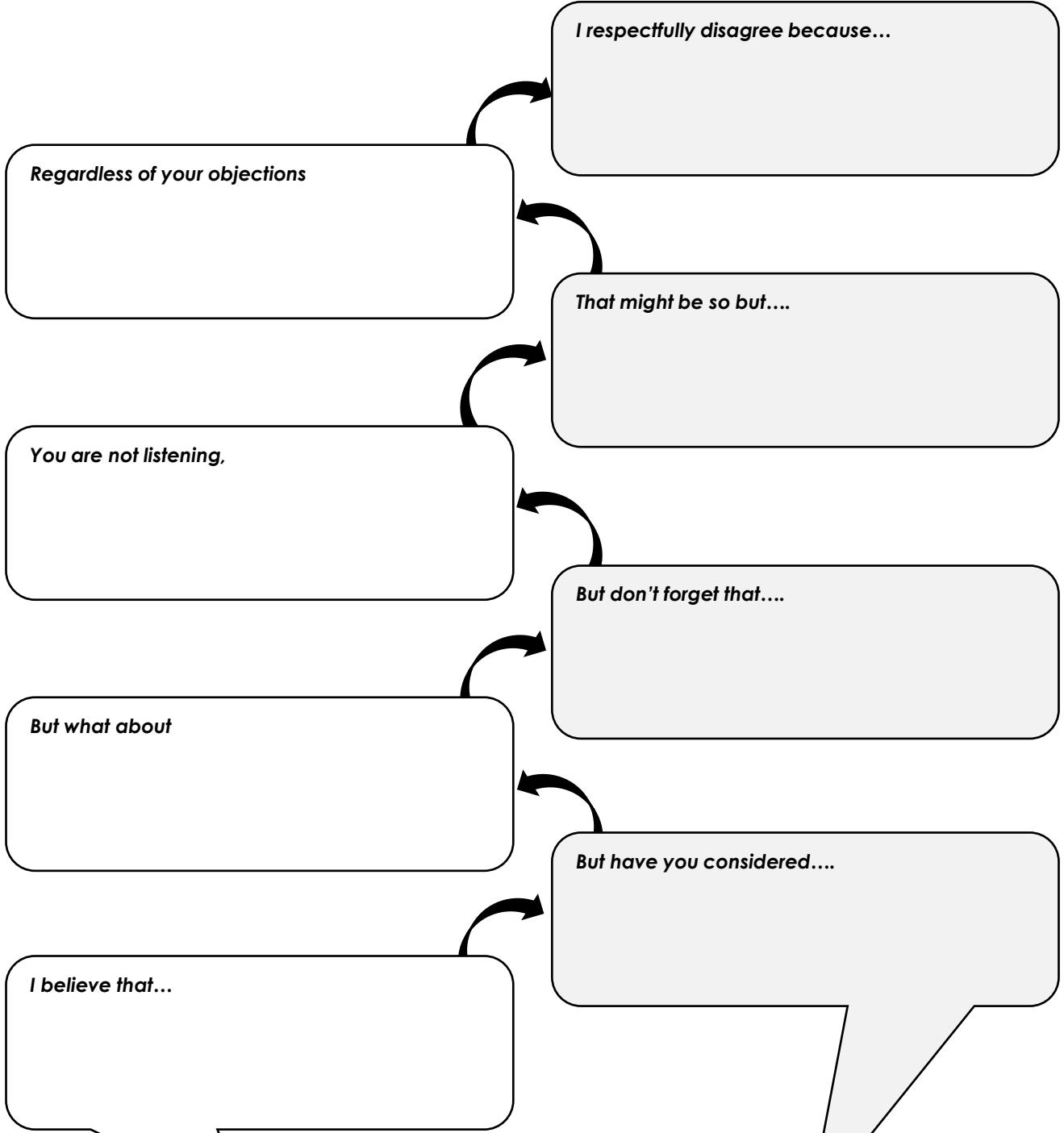
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Context

Background	
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Trend	

Content

	FOR	AGAINST
Sentence Starter		
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Gender and Crime

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- Outline and evaluate
 - The trends relating to Gender and Crime.
 - Theories to explain female crime rates.
 - Theories to explain male crime rates.

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Chivalry Thesis
- Sex Role Theory
- Socialisation
- Social Control
- Class Deal
- Gender Deal
- Liberation Thesis
- Feminisation of Poverty
- Masculinity Theory
- Labelling Theory
- Opportunity
- Double Deviancy

KEY THINKERS

- Pollack
- Flood-Page
- Parsons
- Heidensohn
- Carlen
- Adler
- Messerschmidt
- Walklate
- Chesney-Lindt

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend: 105 - 112
- Browne: 487 - 493
- Collins: 56 - 64
- Hodder: 75 - 80

WEBSITES



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NOTE TAKING

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.

Trends in Gender and Crime	Female Criminality	Male Criminality
<p>What do prison and police records suggest about gender and crime?</p>	<p>For each of the following explanations of lower female criminality, explain what the reasons are and evaluate their weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chivalry Thesis (Pollack) • Sex Role Theory – Socialisation (Parsons) • Sex Role Theory – Social Control (Heidensohn) • Sex Role Theory – Opportunity (Dunscombe & Marsden) • Control theory (Carlen) <p>For each of the following theories of increased female criminality explain the reasons and evaluate their weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberation Thesis (Adler) • Feminisation of Poverty) 	<p>For each of the following explanations of male criminality, explain what the reasons are and evaluate their weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masculinity Theory (Messerchmidt) • Labelling Theory • Opportunity
<p>What types of crime are seen as stereotypically female?</p>		
<p>What types of crime are seen as stereotypically male</p>		



PRIORITISATION

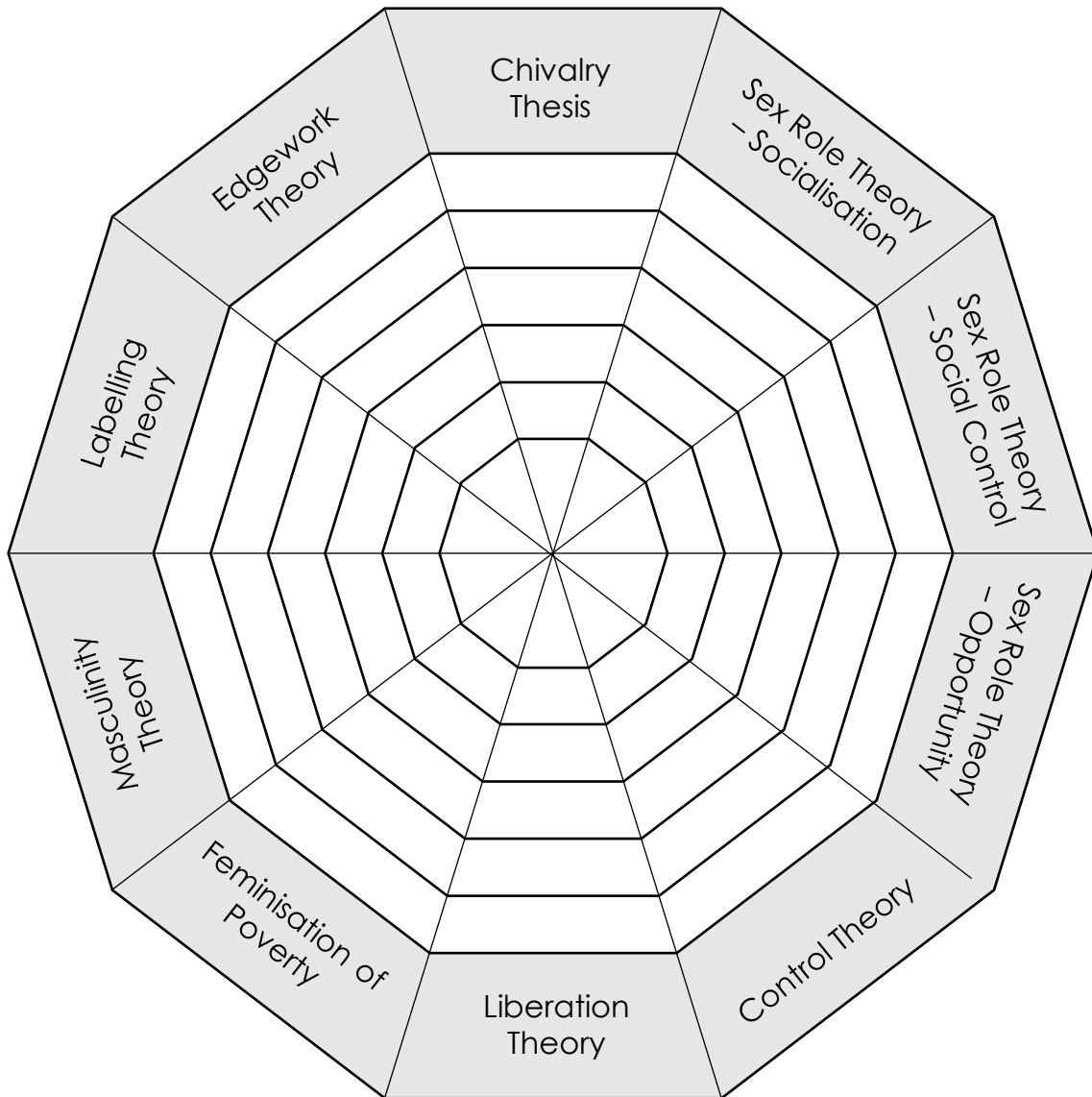
Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it	Need some help	Fairly confident	I got this!
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CONSOLIDATION:

For each of the explanations for the trends in gender and crime, colour in the evaluation web to show how useful each of the theories is. The more levels you colour in the more useful you feel the theory is. **Remember to explain why.**



4 or 6 Mark Questions

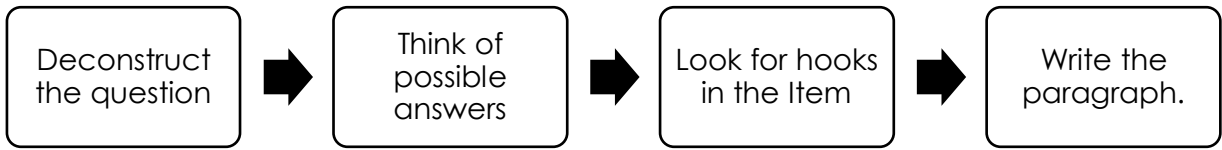
Outline **THREE** reasons why women are seen as less criminal than men.

Outline **THREE** causes of male criminality.

Outline **THREE** weaknesses of chivalry thesis.

10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process



Item

In general women occupy a subordinate position in society. So for many women, their primary role is a domestic one within the family, where they are the main carer and home maker, socialising children. Many bear a double burden, combining domestic duties with paid work outside the home. Typically this involves employment in jobs with less power, status and pay than those performed by men. Some sociologists argue that in fact women work a triple shift that includes emotional labour in addition to unpaid housework and low status employment.

Applying material from the item analyse two reasons why women appear less likely to commit crime than men.

Command Words	Topic	Focus

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Essay Practice

Item

Chivalry Thesis argues that women are just as likely to commit crimes but are less likely to be caught or convicted due to the nature of the crimes they commit. For example statistics suggest that women are more likely to commit less obvious crimes such as benefit fraud or shoplifting. They also argue that women are more secretive then men which means they are better at getting away with crime.

Applying material from the item and your own knowledge evaluate the view that women are just as likely to commit crime but less likely to be convicted.

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

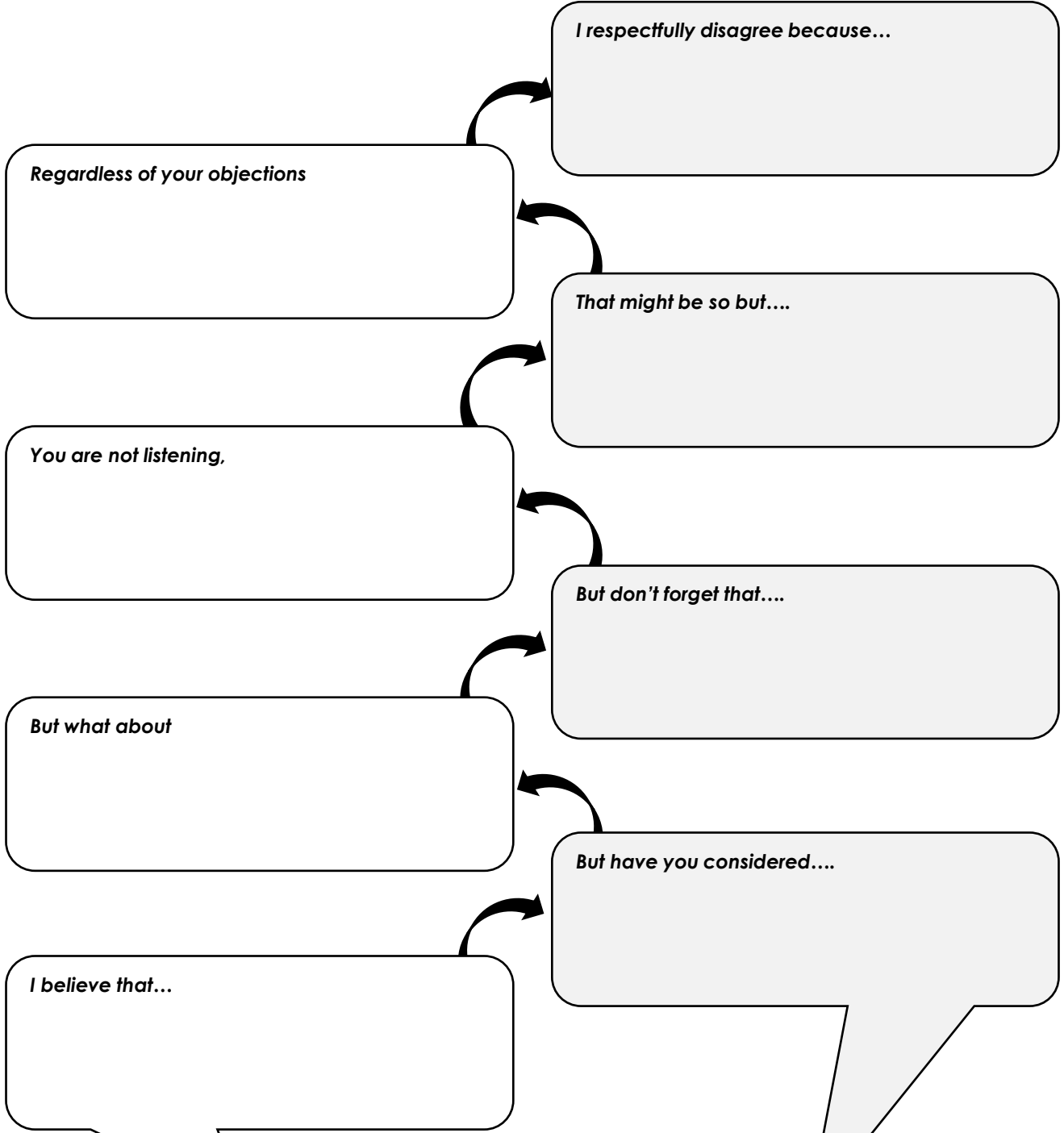
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Context

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Content

	FOR	AGAINST
Sentence Starter		
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Ethnicity and Crime

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- The trends in ethnicity and crime.
- Outline, explain and evaluate reasons for the trends in ethnicity and crime:
 - Locality theory
 - Social and Cultural theory
 - Institutional racism
 - Labelling theory
 - Triple Quandary theory
 - Political Protest

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Race
- Ethnicity
- Institutional Racism
- Dark Figure of Crime
- Underclass
- Marginalisation
- Sub Cultures
- Triple Quandary
- Typifications
- Police Targeting
- Relative Deprivation
- Poverty
- Stereotypes

KEY THINKERS

- Waddington
- Phillips & Browning
- Merton
- Holdaway
- Reiner
- McPherson Report
- Rollock
- Parmar
- Hall

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend: 115 - 120
- Browne: 480 - 487
- Collins: 47 - 54
- Hodder: 71 - 74

WEBSITES



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Sugden



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NOTE TAKING

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.

Trends in Ethnicity and Crime	Explanations of Ethnicity Criminality
<p>What do prison and court records suggest about ethnicity and criminality?</p>	<p>For each of the following explanations of ethnicity and criminality, explain what the reasons are and evaluate their weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic Explanations (Morns) • Police Targeting (Phillips and Browning) • Locality Theory (Waddington) • Institutional Racism (Holdaway) • Political Protest (Gilroy) • Left Realist Sub cultural Theory • Triple Quandry Theory (Sewell) • Bond Theory (Hirschi)
<p>What do police statistics suggest about ethnicity and criminality?</p>	



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!
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CONSOLIDATION:

For each of the explanations of the trends in ethnicity and crime:

1. Identify the explanation
2. Describe how it explain crime – Including any key theorists.
3. Evaluate the strengths and limitations of the theory.

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4 or 6 Mark Questions

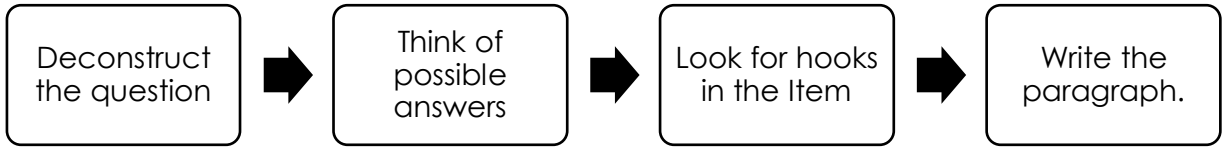
Outline THREE levels of institutional racism.

Outline THREE criticisms of the triple quandary theory put forward by Sewell.

Outline THREE suggested reasons for the trends in ethnic minority criminality.

10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process



Item

Black and Asian people are much more likely to be stopped and searched by the police than white people are. Sociologists disagree about whether or not this is evidence of racism in the police. Some sociologists suggest that the time and places of police searches means that it is unfair to expect stop and search data to be proportional to the whole population.

Applying material from the item analyse two reasons why some ethnic groups are more likely to be stopped and searched by police than others.

Command Words	Topic	Focus
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20%; height: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20%; height: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20%; height: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20%; height: 100%;"></div> </div>		

Essay Practice

Item

The overrepresentation of ethnic minorities in the criminal justice system and crime statistics has been a focus of study for many years, however recent events such as the death of Floyd George this has again become and in vogue topic, with a lot of focus on institutional racism in the police force. However, other sociologists suggest that there are other causes for the trends.

Applying material from the item and your knowledge, evaluate sociological explanations for the trends in ethnicity and crime.

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Context

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	I chose to remove:
	Because

	I chose to remove:
	Because

	I chose to remove:
	Because

Turn the Question Singular:

Your Answer:

Class and Crime

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- ❑ The trends and patterns in relation to social class and crime.
- ❑ Explanations for the trends in social class and crime.
- ❑ Definitions and explanations for white collar and corporate crime.

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Working Class
- Middle Class
- White Collar Crime
- Corporate Crime
- Blue Collar Crime
- Under Class
- Nocturnal economy
- Social Construction
- Selective law enforcement
- Selective Law making
- Edge Work

KEY THINKERS

- Katz
- Farrington & West
- Newburn
- Merton
- Chambliss
- Becker
- Cornish & Clarke
- Cohen
- Croall
- Slapper & Tombs
- Lea & Young

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend: 87 - 94
- Browne: 493 - 499
- Collins: 66 - 70
- Hodder: 57 - 60

WEBSITES



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NOTE TAKING

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.

Trends in Social class and Crime	Causes of working class criminality	Corporate and White Collar Crime
<p>What do prison and police records suggest about social class and crime?</p>	<p>For each of the following theories explain how it causes working class criminality and evaluate the weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selective Law Enforcement • Selective Law Making • Strain Theory • Labelling Theory. 	<p>What is white collar and corporate crime? How are they different and give examples.</p>
<p>What types of crime are stereotypically linked to the working class?</p>		<p>For each of the following theories explain how it causes white collar and corporate criminality and evaluate the weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strain Theory (Reiner) • Criminogenic Capitalism (Gordon) • Rational Choice Theory (Clarke) • Edgework (Katz) • Masculinity Theory (Messerschmidt)
<p>What types of crime are stereotypically linked to the Middle class?</p>		<p>Why is corporate and white collar crime difficult to study and prosecute?</p>



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!
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CONSOLIDATION:

Imagine that you are going to conduct a study into Trends in Class and Crime in the UK. Answer the questions below, explain each choice to build your study.

Which area are you going to focus on and why?			Which research Method(s) are you going to use and Why? – BE SPECIFIC	
Corporate Crime	White Collar Crime	Selective Law Enforcement	Method(s)	

What is your Aim and Hypothesis	
Aim	Hypothesis

What Issues might you face in completing this study?				
Practical	Ethical	Theoretical		
Impression Management	Peer Group Pressures	Vulnerability	Researcher Characteristics	Objectivity and Detachment
Time	Ethics	Language	Authority Structures	Access & Gate Keepers

4 or 6 Mark Questions

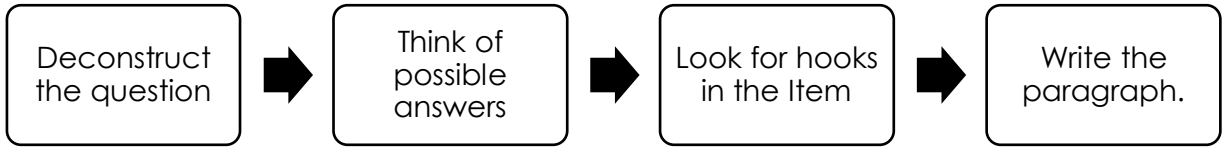
Outline THREE examples of corporate crime.

Outline THREE explanations for white collar and corporate crime.

Outline THREE explanations for the trends in social class and crime.

10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process

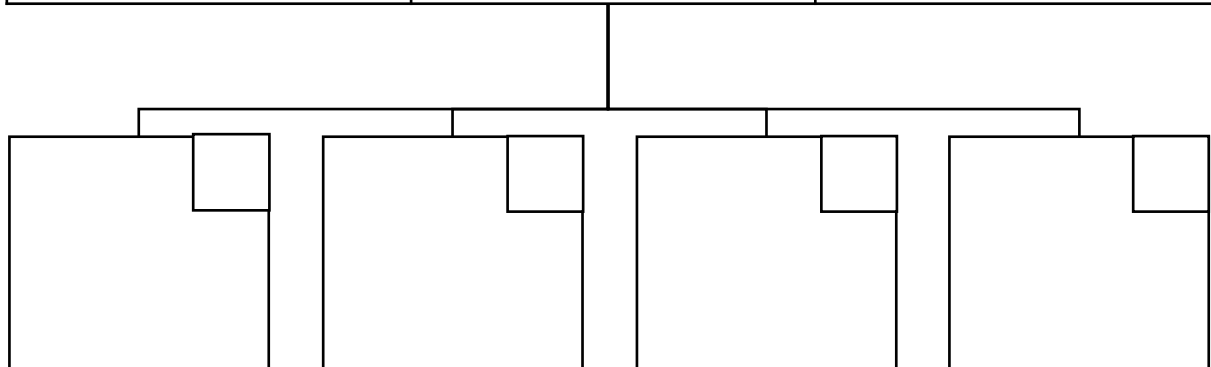


Item

White collar crime is defined as crimes committed by an employee within the remit of their job role. The difference between this and corporate crime is that those that commit white collar crime do so for their own benefit rather than that of the company. Examples of white collar crime can include embezzlement such as the MP expenses scandal in 2009.

Applying material from the item, analyse two reasons why white-collar crime is under represented in the crime statistics.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



Essay Practice

Item

Strain theory put forward by Merton suggests that crime is caused by the strain between the goals that society expects people to aim for and the means by which people have to achieve them. This theory is applied to various social groups to try and explain trends in criminal activity. For example ethnic minorities may face more obstacles when trying to achieve the goals which can explain those trends. However this theory does assume there is a value consensus in society.

Applying material from the item and your own knowledge evaluate the usefulness of strain theory in explaining trends between social groups and crime.

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

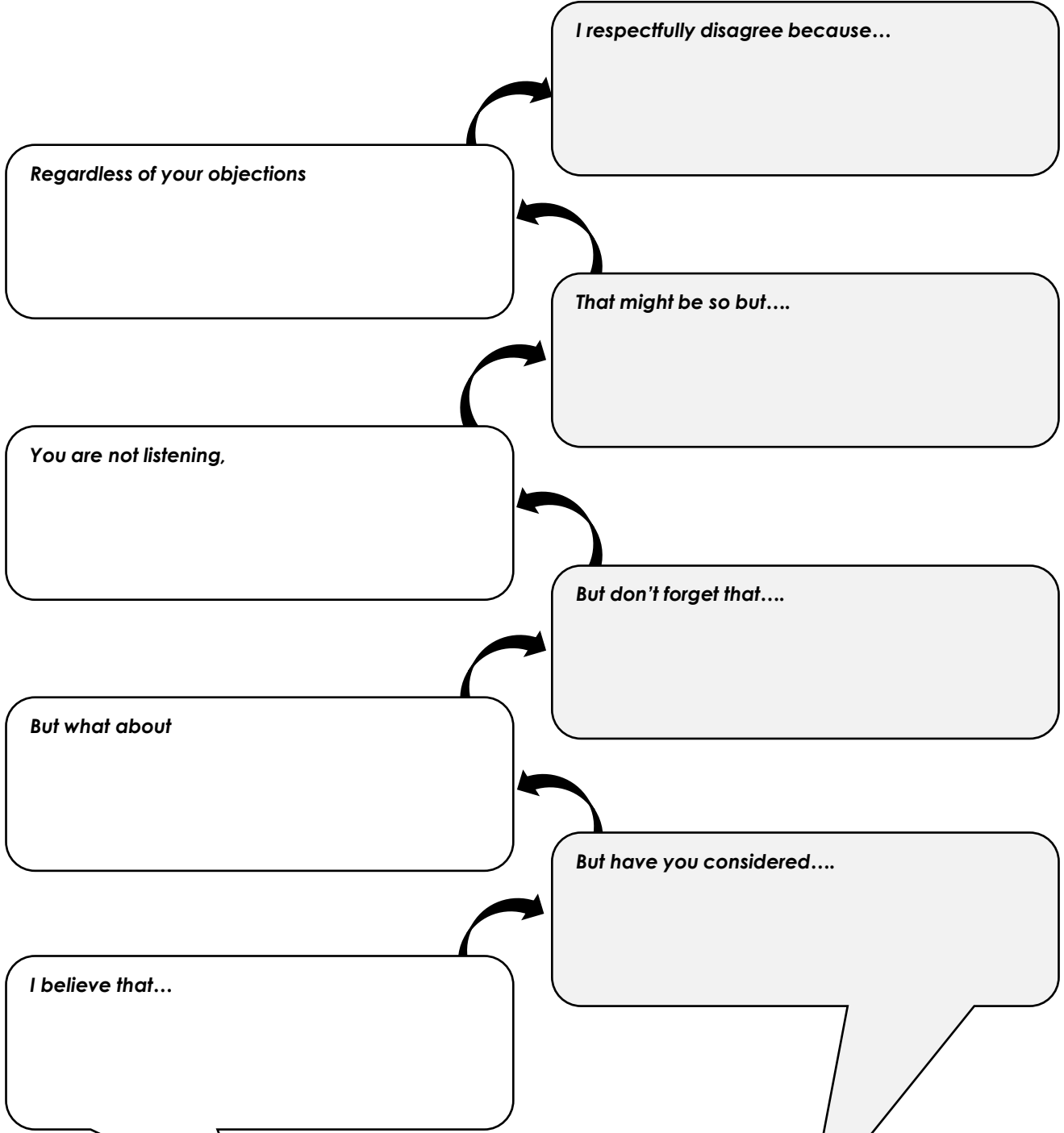
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Context

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Crime Control and Prevention

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- ❑ Outline and evaluate theories of crime control and prevention:
 - ❑ Situational Crime Prevention
 - ❑ Environmental Crime Prevention
 - ❑ Social and Community Crime Prevention.

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Situational Prevention
- Environmental Prevention
- Social Prevention
- Community Prevention
- Broken Window Theory
- Target Hardening
- Perry Pre School
- NYC Train Car Study
- Sure Start
- Zero-Tolerance
- Social Control

KEY THINKERS

- Clarke
- Chaiken et al
- Felson
- Wilson & Kelling
- Kinsey
- Cornish & Clarke
- Pease
- Crawford & Evans
- Newburn

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend: 143 – 145
- Browne: 532 – 540
- Collins: 94 – 97
- Hodder: 98 - 99

WEBSITES



**Hectic
Teacher'–
Left Realism**



**Hectic
Teacher'–
Right
Realism**



**Revise
Sociology**



**Sociology
Saviour**

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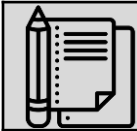
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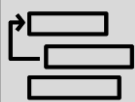
**Focus on Places
not people**



NOTE TAKING

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.

Situational Crime Prevention	Environmental Crime Prevention	Social and Community Crime Prevention
In what way is situational crime prevention pre-emptive?	How will improving the environment and local area prevent crime?	What are community projects and how will they prevent crime.
What is target Hardening?		What are intervention projects and how do they prevent crime?
What is Hostile Architecture?	What is Zero Tolerance Policing?	What is meant by improving police relations? And how will this prevent crime?
Outline Marcus Felson's 1998 Hostile architecture study.	Outline Wilson and Kelling's Broken Window Theory.	Outline the Perry Pre-School Program and its results.
What is displacement Theory?		Outline the trouble Families program and its results.
What are the Strengths and limitations of this crime prevention strategy?	What are the Strengths and limitations of this crime prevention strategy?	What are the Strengths and limitations of this crime prevention strategy?



PRIORITISATION



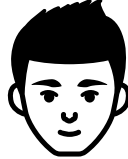
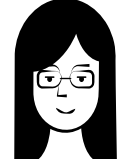


Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it	Need some help	Fairly confident	I got this!
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CONSOLIDATION:

For each of the statements, write a response which either Agrees, Builds or challenges it.

 <p>The cost of social and community prevention methods out weight any potential benefit.</p>	
 <p>Situational crime prevention methods unfairly impact the poor.</p>	
 <p>Social and Community crime prevention is best as it deals with the cause not just the symptoms of crime.</p>	
 <p>Zero tolerance policing would prevent more serious crime from occurring.</p>	
 <p>Environmental crime prevention helps to create a sense of community</p>	
 <p>Studies in to situational crime prevention prove it works .</p>	

4 or 6 Mark Questions

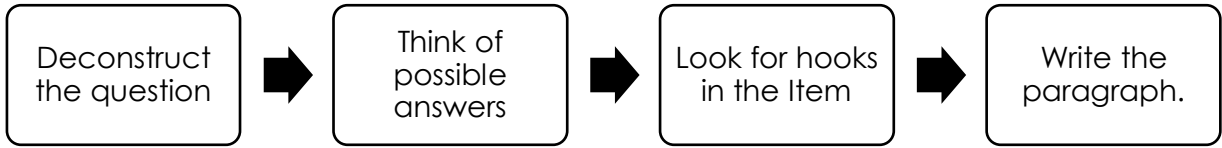
Outline THREE criticism of environmental crime prevention.

Outline THREE examples of social and community crime prevention.

Outline THREE studies into situational crime prevention

10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process

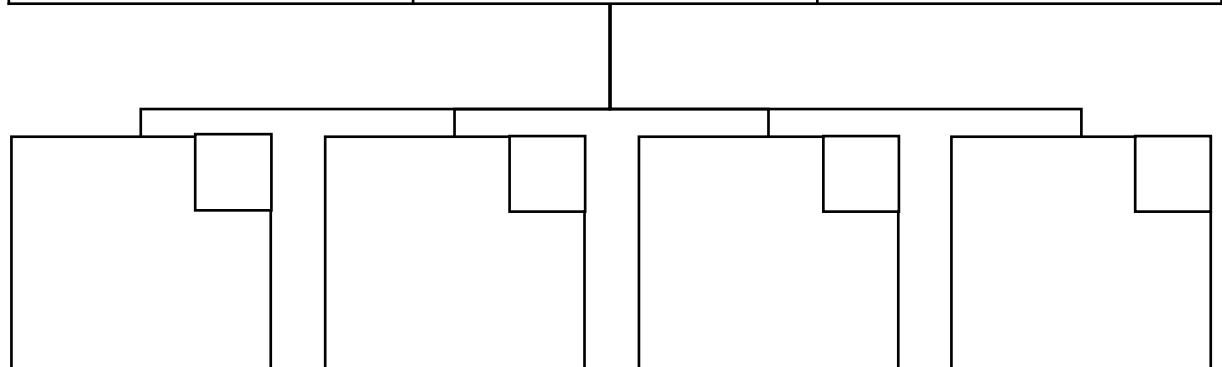


Item

Situational crime prevention strategies aim to reduce the opportunity for crime. These strategies assume that the criminal makes a rational decision to commit crime based on perceived risks and benefits. One prevention strategy is to install a burglar alarm to reduce the risk of being burgled.

Applying material from the item analyse two reasons why situational crime prevention strategies may not be effective in reducing crime.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



Essay Practice

Item

Ron Clarke (2002) is a right realist who favours a pre-emptive approach to crime prevention, adopting a situational crime prevention that aims to reduce opportunities for crime. This approach to crime prevention is favoured by sociologists who believe crime to be a result of choice, evaluating strengths and weaknesses of the criminal act. Other sociologists disagree and see crime prevention as only having real effect when the structural causes within society that create crime are reduced. These sociologists favour prevention methods that reduce inequality in society.

Applying material from the Item and your knowledge, evaluate the right realist view of crime prevention.

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

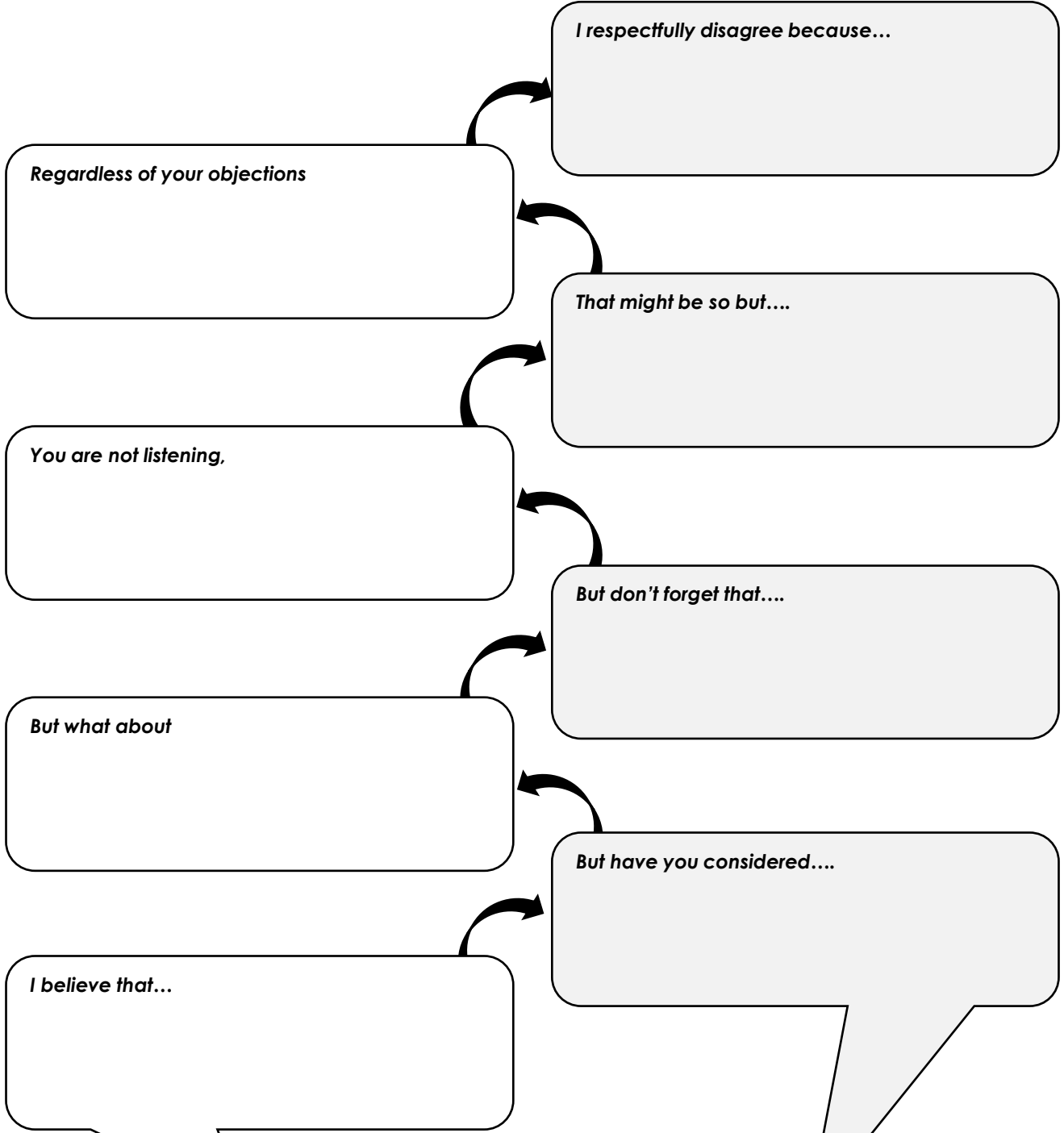
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Context

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Surveillance

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- ❑ Different types of surveillance.
- ❑ The perspectives views on the use of surveillance.
- ❑ Evaluate the role of surveillance in crime control and prevention

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Surveillance
- Liquid Surveillance
- Panopticon
- Synopticon
- Self Surveillance
- Digital
- CCTV
- Actuarial Justice
- Risk Management
- Social Media

KEY THINKERS

- Foucault
- Matheisen
- Thompson
- Koskela
- Norris
- Ericson
- Feeley & Simon
- McCahill
- Lyon

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend: 71 - 76
- Browne: 450 - 456
- Collins: 4 - 11
- Hodder: 51 - 57

WEBSITES



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NOTE TAKING

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.

Types of Surveillance	Surveillance and Crime Prevention	
What is physical surveillance? Give Examples	What does Lyon mean when discussing Surveillance Society?	What is Actuarial Justice and how does it prevent crime?
What is Liquid Surveillance? Give Examples	What is Disciplinary Society and the Panopticon?	What is the Post-Panoptic Society?
What is self Surveillance? Give Examples	What is Synoptic Surveillance?	Outline Newburn & Hayman 'Kilburn Experiment'
How much impact does each type of surveillance have on day to day life?	Arguments for and against surveillance as a form of social control.	



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!
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CONSOLIDATION:

Make links between 3 or more of the concepts on the grid and explain how they link. Write a Number or letter in the corner to show the link. Each concept can be used up to 4 times.

Sousveillance	Panopticon	Self Surveillance	Lyon	ANPR	Kilburn Experiment
Social Control	Oppressive	Feely and Simon	Liquid Surveillance	Bauman and Lyon	Fear of Crime
Disciplinary Surveillance	Foucault	Post Panopticon Society	Mann et al	Top Down	Civil Liberties
Personal Responsibility	Body Cameras	Thompson	CCTV	Newburn and Hayman	Statistical Risk
Transparency	Overt observation	Pervasiveness	Mass Media	Citizen Journalists	Bottom Up

4 or 6 Mark Questions

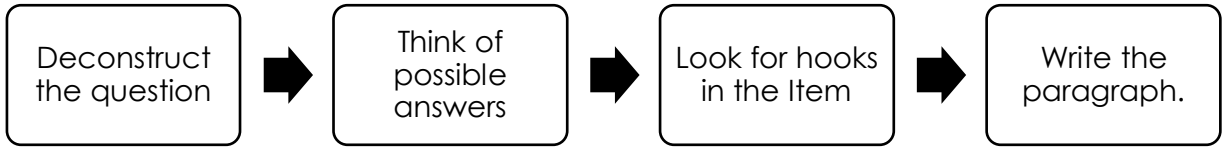
Outline THREE types of Surveillance.

Outline THREE ways that surveillance acts as a form of social control.

Outline THREE strengths of the Kilburn Experiment.

10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process



Item

Foucault's work has encouraged further research into surveillance and disciplinary power. Mathieson argues that Foucault's account only tells half the story when looking at today's society as there has been an increase in bottom up surveillance. Thompson also argues that media surveillance of the powerful acts as a form of social control. However it can be argued that although surveillance is everywhere it is likely that people have become blind to it unless they wish to avoid it, it is therefore questionable as to the impact that surveillance has on peoples behaviour.

Applying material from the item analyse two criticisms of Foucault's theory of Panopticon.

Command Words	Topic	Focus

Essay Practice

Item

Lyon suggests that modern society is characterised by surveillance, and that modern life is becoming less private as technology advances. So much so that surveillance has become a routine part of modern life and led to an increase in self surveillance. Mathieson and Thompson both agree but suggests that this has led to more bottom up surveillance, where the media act as a form of social control of the powerful.

Applying material from the item and your own knowledge, evaluate the view that surveillance is an effective form of crime control and prevention.

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

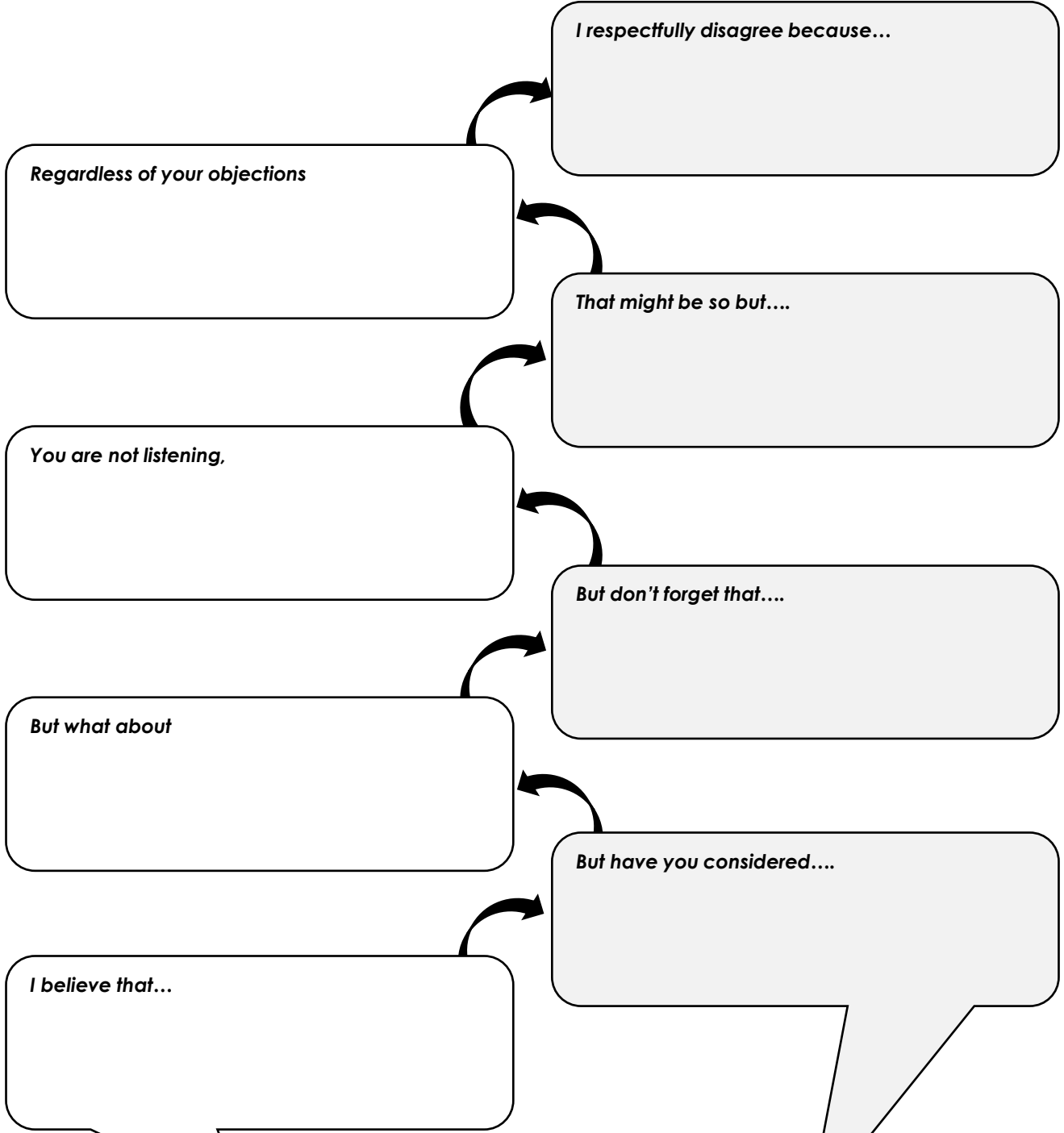
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Context

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Criminal Justice System and Punishment

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- ❑ Outline the agencies involved in the criminal justice system in the UK
- ❑ Outline and evaluate the role of the Criminal Justice system in preventing crime.
- ❑ Different purposes of punishment
- ❑ The perspectives views on punishments
- ❑ How the purpose of punishment has changed overtime.

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Police
- Court
- Prison
- Department of Justice
- Crown prosecution service.
- Probation Service
- Deterrence
- Protection
- Retribution
- Rehabilitation
- Restorative Justice
- Prosecution
- Defence
- Panopticon
- Transcarceration
- Sovereign Power
- Disciplinary power
- Penal Welfarism
- Punitive State

KEY THINKERS

- Durkheim
- Thompson
- Rusche & Kirchheimer
- Melossi & Pavarini
- Garland
- Cohen
- Foucault
- Newburn
- Weber
- Goffman
- Braithwaite

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend: 148 - 150
- Browne: 530 – 532
- Collins: 98 - 102
- Hodder: 99 – 101

WEBSITES



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- CJS



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- Punishment



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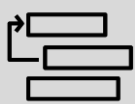
Esher Sociology



NOTE TAKING

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.

Criminal Justice System	Punishment
What is the Role of the Criminal Justice System?	What is the purpose of punishment? (Newburn)
What are the key agencies and government departments in the criminal justice system?	How has Punishment changed overtime? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sovereign power -> Disciplinary Power • Penal Welfarism -> Punitive State • Marxist view (Rushe and Kircheimer)
What are each of the Government Departments responsible for in the Criminal Justice System?	How do sociological perspectives view punishment in society?
What do the Functionalist, Marxists and feminists think of the Criminal Justice System?	Are prisons an effective form of punishment? Arguments for and against.
How effective is the Criminal Justice system in doing its job?	



PRIORITISATION

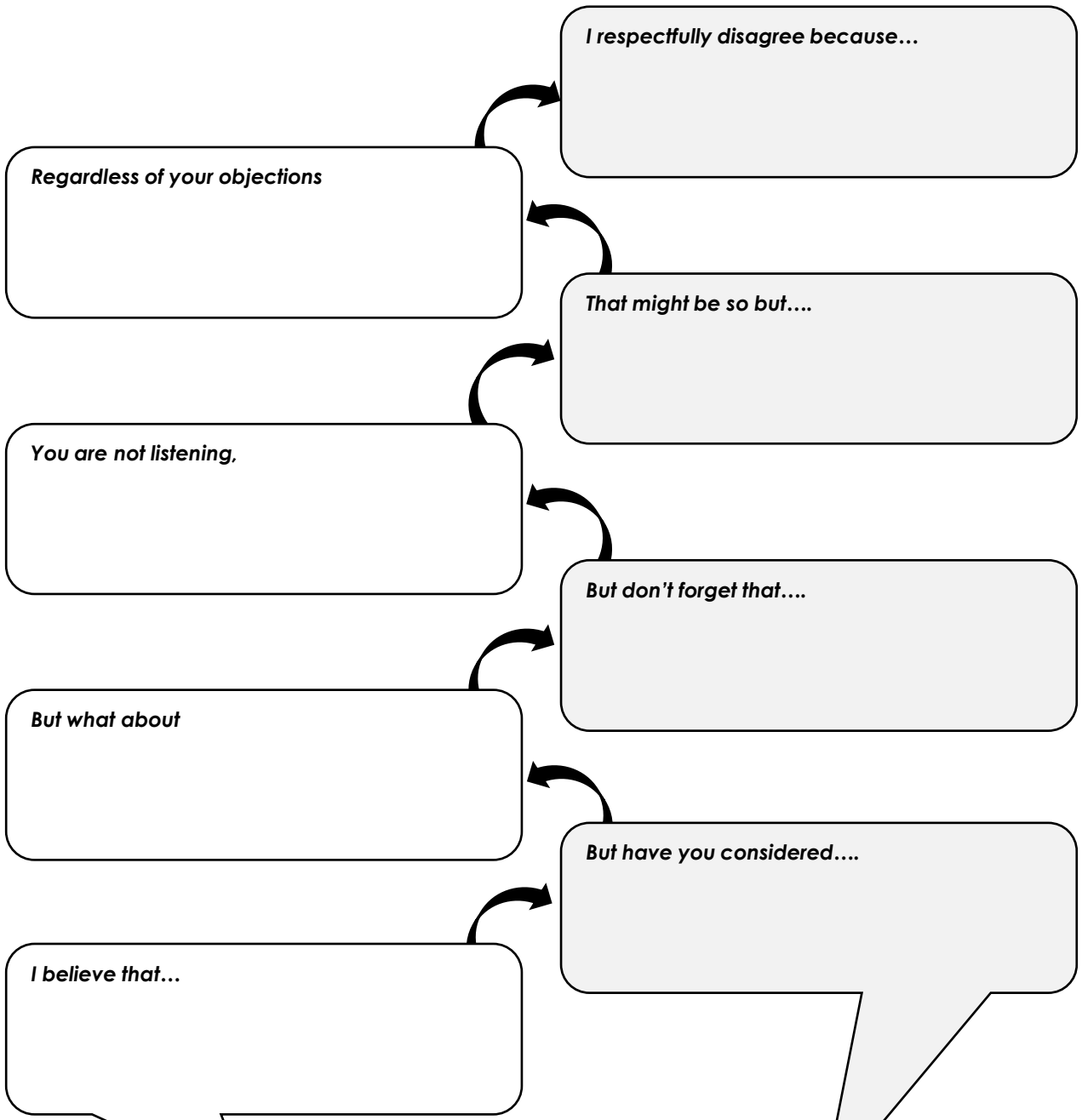
Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it	Need some help	Fairly confident	I got this!
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CONSOLIDATION:

Discuss the view that prisons create more crime than they prevent.





CONSOLIDATION:

Are the Criminal justice system a tool of patriarchy?

Regardless of your objections

I respectfully disagree because...

That might be so but...

You are not listening,

But don't forget that....

But what about

But have you considered....

I believe that...



4 or 6 Mark Questions

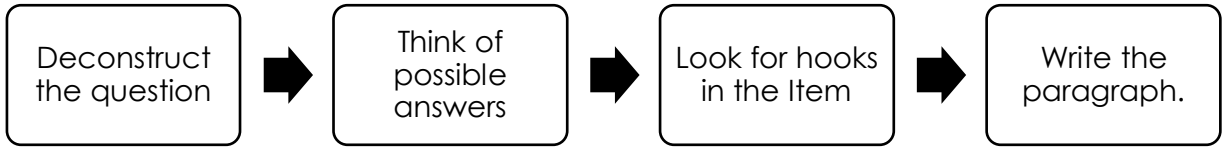
Outline THREE of the purposes of punishments.

Outline THREE agents of the criminal justice system.

Outline THREE of the roles that the CJS plays in preventing crime.

10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process



Item

All societies have systems of punishment for dealing with the deviance, and sociologists have explained the role in a variety of different ways. Some sociologists emphasise the importance of society having shared values. Others argue that punishment may takes the form that it does because it reflects the nature of an unequal Society. Some writers have pointed to the way in which punishment varies according to the type of society in which it is found.

Applying material from the item analyse two functions of punishment.

Command Words	Topic	Focus

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Essay Practice

Item

Punishment of criminals may act in various ways: as retribution or revenge; as rehabilitation to prevent reoffending; as deterrent to others; as restoration of the harm caused to victims; as social protection from those who are dangerous; as reinforcement of social values; or as an assertion of the power and authority of a sovereign or a dominant social class.

Applying material from the item and your knowledge, evaluate sociological explanations of the role of punishment in the prevention and reduction of crime.

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Context

Background	
Definition	
Trend	

				I chose to remove: Because
				I chose to remove: Because
				I chose to remove: Because

Turn the Question Singular:

Your Answer:

Victimology

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- ❑ Impact of crime on the victim.
- ❑ Patterns of victimisation according to class, age, gender and ethnicity.
- ❑ Theories of victimisation (positive and critical)

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Victimology
- Positivist Victimology
- Critical Victimology
- Ideal Victim

- Missing White Woman Syndrome

- Repeat Victimisation
- Fear of Crime
- Secondary Victimisation
- Hidden victims
- Victim Proneness
- Victim Precipitation

KEY THINKERS

- Tombs & Whyte
- Hoyle
- Walklate
- Christie
- Miers
- Von Hentig
- Brookman
- Amir
- Pynoos
- Tierney

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend: p151 - 152
- Browne: p540 - 545
- Collins: p103 - 105
- Hodder: p106 - 110

WEBSITES



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NSFC History and
Sociology



NOTE TAKING

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.

Study of Victimization	Patterns of Victimization	Impact of Victimization	Explanations of Victimization
What is the United Nations definition of a victim?	What is Inverse Victimization?	What are the 12 reactions to being a victim of crime according to Hoyle?	What is positivist victimology?
	What is the traditional view of crime victims and how does that differ from the statistical view.		What does Tierney mean by Victim Proneness and Victim Precipitation?
In what ways does the CJS treat victims as consumers?	What are the patterns of crime according to CAGE?	What does Walklate mean by double victimisation?	What is the critical victimology view?
	What are the limitations of using statistics in the study of victimisation?		What does Tombs and Whyte mean by the hierarchy of victimisation?
What is the 2002 National Crime Recording Standard?		What impact does victimisation have on the Fear of crime?	What are the strengths and limitations of the explanations for victimization?



PRIORITISATION

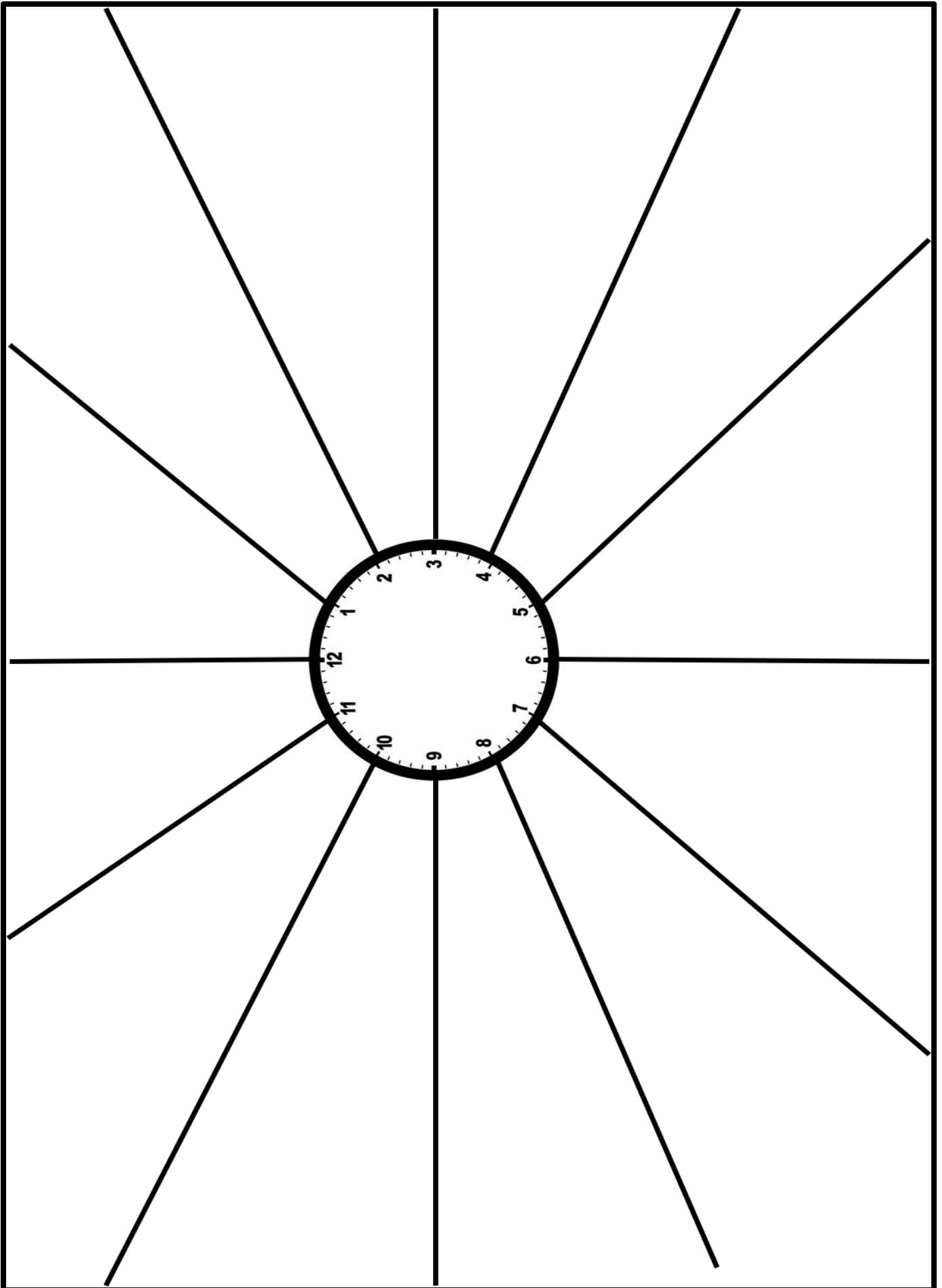
Once you have taken your notes, colour code the question according to your level of confidence.

Don't get it	Need some help	Fairly confident	I got this!
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CONSOLIDATION:

Complete the Summary clock for victimology. You choose the section labels and fill in the appropriate information.



4 or 6 Mark Questions

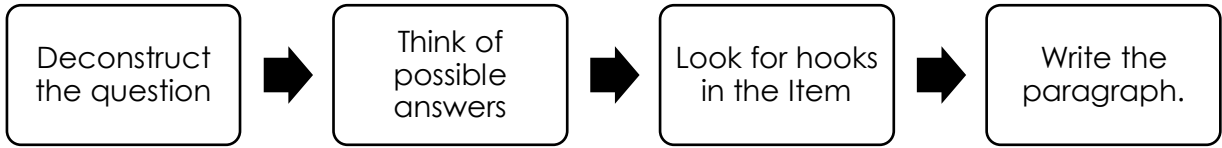
Outline THREE characteristics of the traditional victim of crime.

Outline THREE impacts of victimisation according to Hoyle

Outline THREE criticisms of Critical Victimology.

10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process



Item

The structural approaches to crime are often criticised for not considering the impact of crime on the victims. Hoyle identifies 12 impacts of crime on the victim which can be negative for the individual leading to marginalisation. It is also argued that the prosecution of the crime can impact the victim in a negative way, due to defence lawyers trying to discredit the victim.

Applying material from the item, analyse two impacts of victimisation.

Command Words	Topic	Focus
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Essay Practice

Item

There are two main approaches to the study of victimology. Christie argues that the concept of a victim is socially constructed. He states that the media and criminal justice system have a view of the ideal victim as weak and blameless, often portraying victims as female or elderly. Positivist victimology examines patterns of victimisation to identify the traits of the victim that add to their victim proneness and the activities of the victim in order to identify victim precipitation. However it is suggested that this theory places the blame on the victim for the crime for which they have been a victim.

Applying material from the item and your knowledge, evaluate the usefulness of positivist theory of victimology.

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

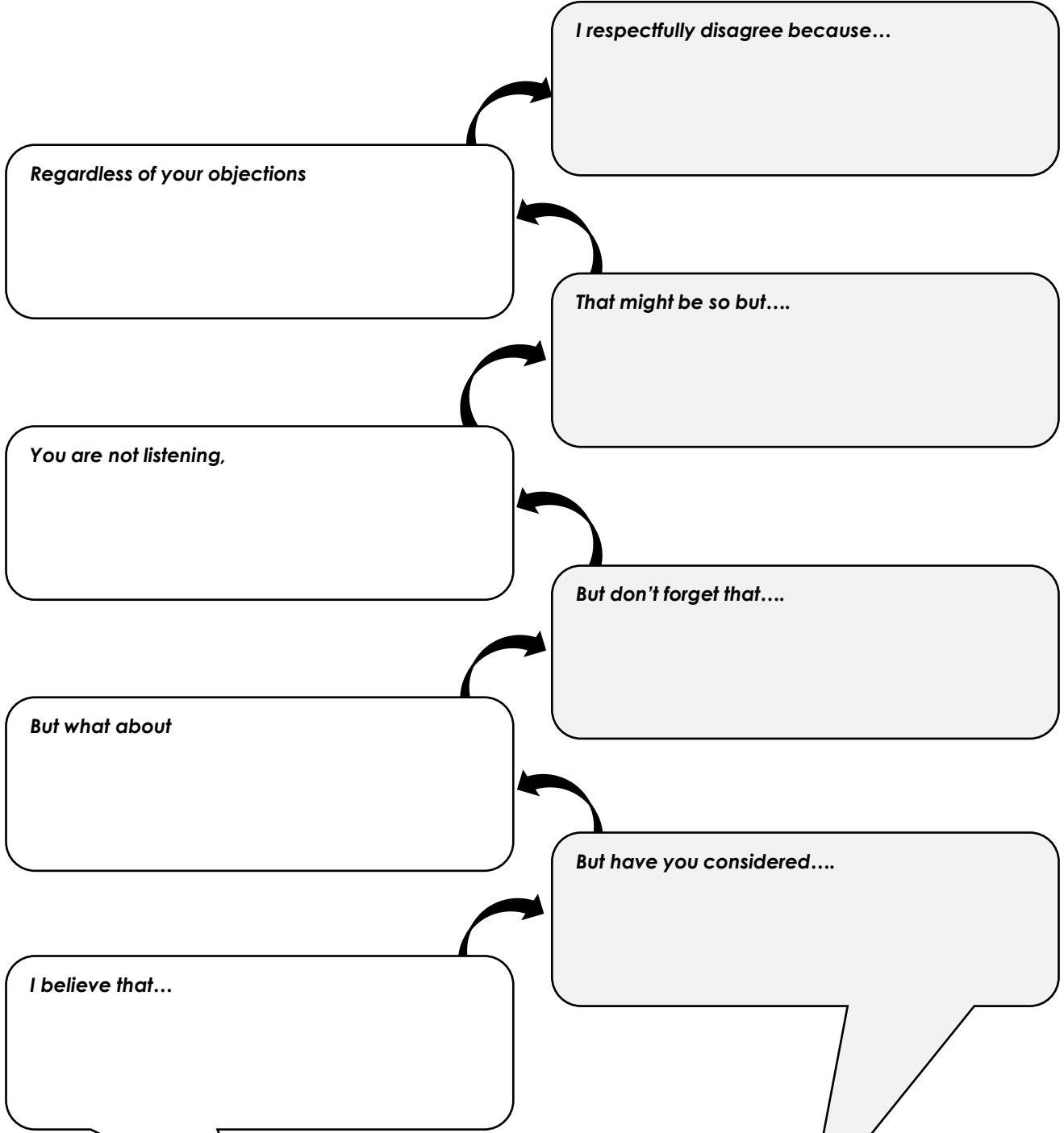
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Context

Background	
Definition	
Trend	

Content

Sentence Starter	FOR	AGAINST
1		
2		
3		
4		



Media and Crime

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- ❑ The ways in which the media distorts the levels of crime.
- ❑ What news values are and how they impact media representations of crime.
- ❑ The ways in which the media could be said to cause crime and a cause of the fear of crime
- ❑ Outline and evaluate the moral panic cycle.

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Mass Media
- News values
- Fallacies
- Simplification
- Personalisation
- Higher Status
- Novelty
- Risk
- Self Fulfilling Prophecy
- Social Construct
- Infotainment
- Immediacy
- Violence
- Missing White Woman Syndrome

KEY THINKERS

- Felson
- Madel
- Surettes
- Kidd-Hewitt & Osbourne
- Greer

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend: 123 - 128
- Browne: 515-523
- Collins: 85 - 92
- Hodder: 87 - 91

WEBSITES



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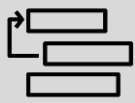
Media
Representations



NOTE TAKING

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.

Media Representations of Crime	Media as a cause of Crime	Moral Panics and media as a cause of the fear of crime.
Outline the sociological perspectives view of the media as a social institution	What is the Hypodermic Syringe Model and how does link to criminal behaviour?	In what ways can the media be a cause of the fear of crime?
How does the media distort crime?	What is the Commodification of crime?	What is a moral panic, folk devil and the deviancy amplification spiral?
	Outline the different ways that the media can led to criminal behaviour.	
What are news values and how does this impact the media representation of crime.	How does relative deprivation link to the media as a cause of crime?	How does moral panic lead to a fear of crime?
	What contemporary examples can you find to illustrate these theories?	What contemporary examples can you find to illustrate these theories?
Contemporary = last 20 years	Contemporary = last 20 years	Contemporary = last 20 years
	What are the arguments against the idea that the media is a cause of crime?	How does McRobbie and Thornton criticise the concept of moral panics?



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!
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CONSOLIDATION:

For each of the questions below choose one of the answers provided and explain your choice.

What is the main way that media causes crime?

Imitation

Glamourisation

Deprivation

--	--	--

What is the main way that media causes a fear of crime?

Misrepresenting crime

Moral Panics

News Values

--	--	--

Which perspective has the best understanding of the media influence on crime?

Functionalism

Conflict Theories

Postmodernism

--	--	--

4 or 6 Mark Questions

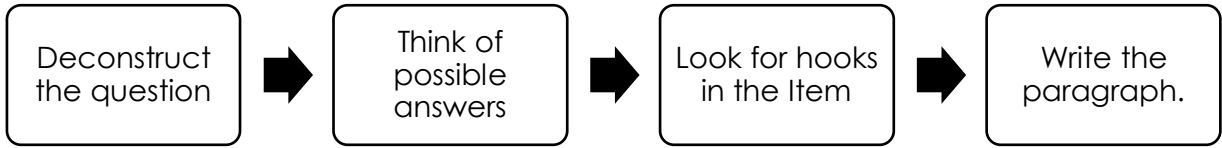
Outline THREE news values.

Outline THREE ways that the media can be a cause of crime.

Outline THREE criticisms of moral panic theory.

10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process

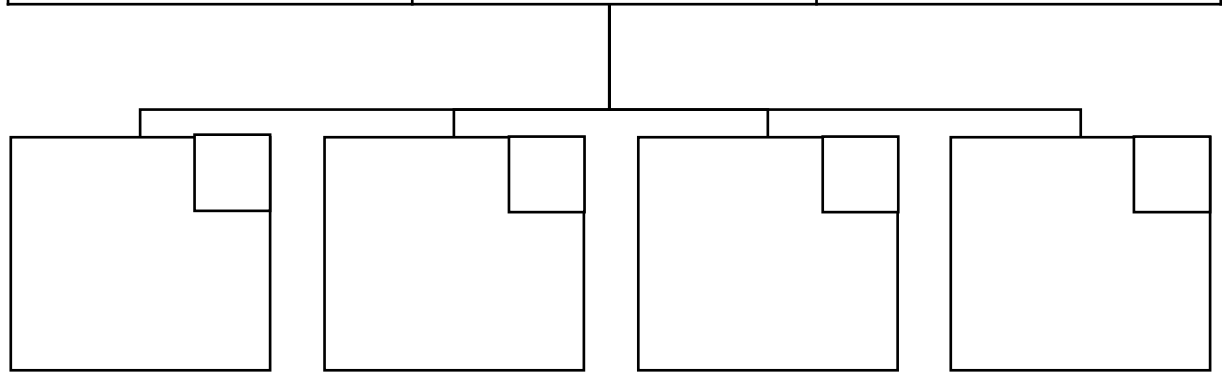


Item

Postmodernists argue that we live in a media saturated Society. For many people the media has become the main source of information about crime. Many sociologists have been critical of the way in which the media misrepresents crime, for example through extensive coverage of particular types of crime. Such sociologists have outlined a number of ways in which the media can have a negative impact on the behaviour of some members of the audience.

Applying material from the item analyse two ways in which the media can influence crime and deviance.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



Essay Practice

Item

Media generated moral panic occurs when the media present been exaggerated over-reaction to an issue which as a result makes the issue seem a much greater problem than it actually is. Usually, a group is represented as a 'folk devil' - a threat to Society. This Media amplification initiates a spiral of distortion, stereotypical representation and condemnation by powerful groups in society. However, this approach has been criticised for failing to explain why particular moral panics develop in the first place.

Applying material from the Item and your knowledge, evaluate the view that the media are responsible for moral panics

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

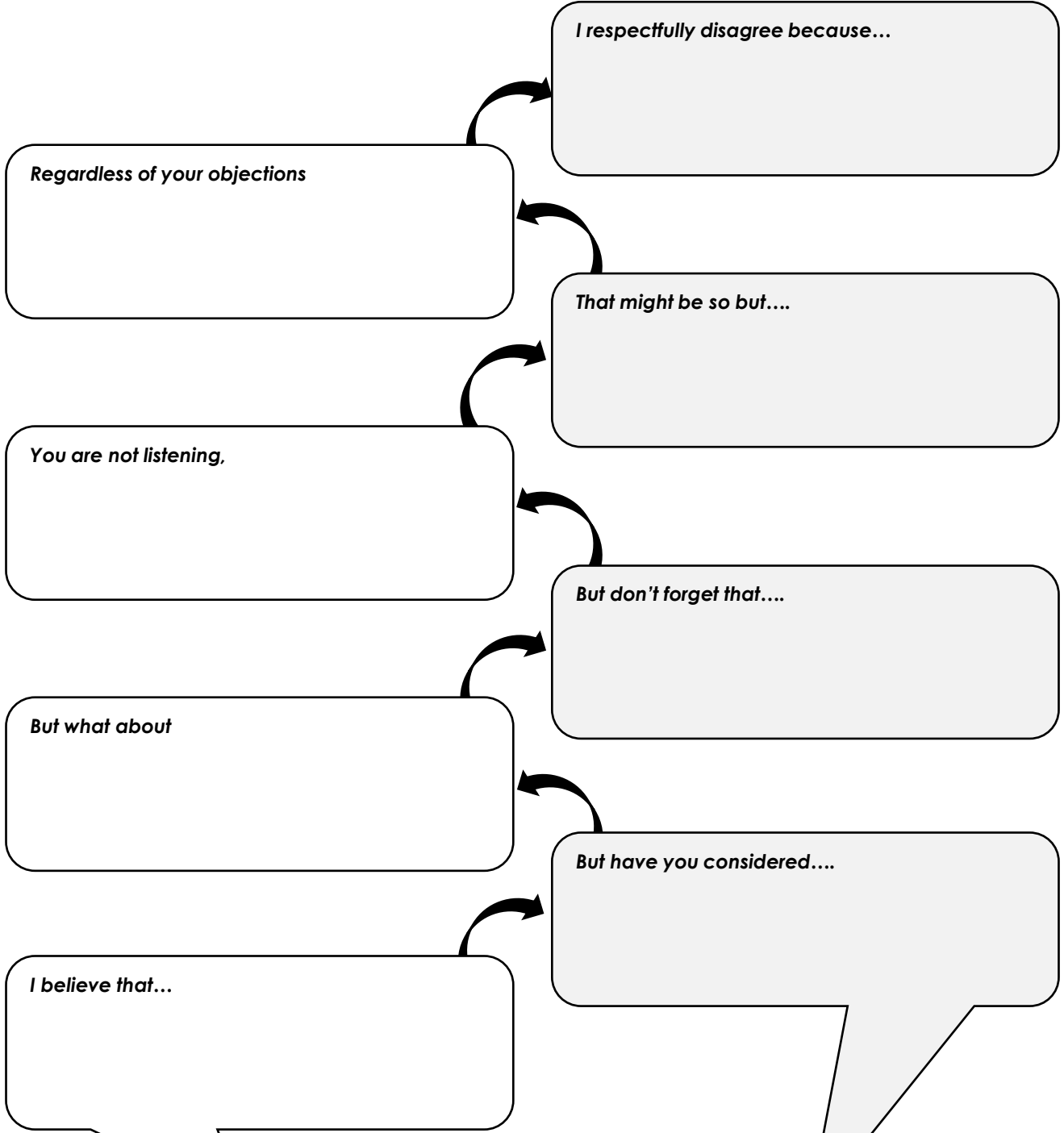
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Context

Background	
Definition	
Trend	

Content

	FOR	AGAINST
Sentence Starter		
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Globalisation and Crime

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- ❑ Definition of globalisation
- ❑ The impact of globalisation on types of crime being committed.
- ❑ Analyze explanations for the impact of globalisation on crime.

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Globalisation
- Westernisation
- Cyber-Crime
- Trans-National
- Trafficking
- Smuggling
- Terrorism
- Money Laundering
- Tax Evasion
- Risk Consciousness
- Glocal
- Sex Tourism

KEY THINKERS

- Felson
- Madel
- Surettes
- Kidd-Hewitt & Osbourne
- Greer

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend: 131 - 133
- Browne: 501 - 506
- Collins: 74 - 76
- Hodder: 84 - 87

WEBSITES



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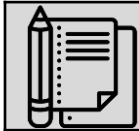
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Stephen Joel



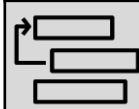
Mischa Glenny



NOTE TAKING

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.

New Types of Crime	Impact of Globalisation on crime.	Cyber Crime
What is globalisation?	What impact has globalisation had on criminal activity under each of these headings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individualism • Opportunities • Disorganised Capitalism • Risk Society • Policing • Inequality 	What does Macionis & Plummer (2005) mean when they talk about Cyber crime creating "new worlds of crime"?
Outline the types of crime that have been increasing due to Globalisation.		What are the different types of cyber crime as described by Wall (2001)?
How has globalisation helped these crimes to increase/develop?	What does Glocal Crime mean?	What are the issues with relating to policing cyber crime?
Outline and explain the issues faced by a sociologist who wants to investigate these new types of crime?	What are the positive and negative impacts of globalisation on 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!
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CONSOLIDATION:

Imagine that you are going to conduct a study into Globalisation and Crime in the UK. Answer the questions below, explain each choice to build your study.

Which area are you going to focus on and why?			Which research Method(s) are you going to use and Why? – BE SPECIFIC
Impact	New Types of Crime	Policing	Method(s)

What is your Aim and Hypothesis	
Aim	Hypothesis

What Issues might you face in completing this study?				
Practical	Ethical	Theoretical		
Impression Management	Peer Group Pressures	Vulnerability	Researcher Characteristics	Objectivity and Detachment
Time	Ethics	Language	Authority Structures	Access & Gate Keepers

4 or 6 Mark Questions

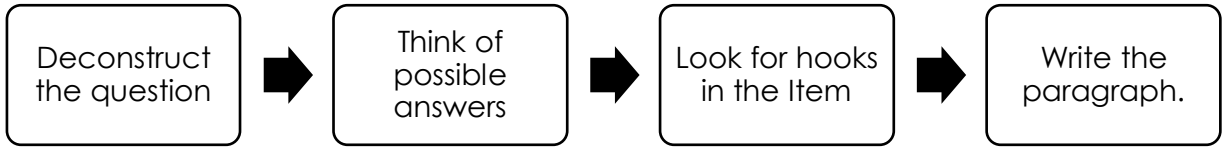
Outline THREE types of crime that have increased due to globalisation.

Outline THREE impacts that Globalisation has had on Crime.

Outline THREE difficulties in measuring the impact of globalisation on crime.

10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process



Item

Many sociologists argue that the world is undergoing a process of globalisation, where it is becoming ever more interconnected. This has positive benefits, like improved opportunities for travel and communication, as well as negative effects like the erosion of local cultures or loss of traditional jobs in developed countries. It is also suggested that globalisation has a number of influences on crime and deviance.

Applying material from the item analyse two ways in which globalisation might be causing an increase in crime.

Command Words	Topic	Focus

Essay Practice

Item

Globalisation has created a global criminal economy and transnational networks of organised crime. New opportunities for crime and the types of crime have emerged. Less financial regulation and fewer state controls over business and finance that contributed to the globalisation of crime, along with other factors such as growing inequality, cultural globalisation and ideological consumerism.

Applying material from the item and your knowledge, evaluate sociological views of the impact of globalisation on crime.

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Context

Background	
Definition	
Trend	

I chose to remove:

Because

I chose to remove:

Because

I chose to remove:

Because

Turn the Question Singular:

Your Answer:

Green Crime

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- Definitions of green crime
- Identification of different types of green crime.
- Identify reasons that green crime is hard to police and legislate
- Evaluate green criminology.

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Anthropocentric
- Ecocentric
- Primary
- Secondary
- Manufactured risk
- Transgressive
- Harm
- Zemiology
- Eco-System
- Transnational

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend: 133-136
- Browne: 506 - 511
- Collins: 76 - 79
- Hodder: 91 - 93

WEBSITES



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KEY THINKERS

- Situ & Emmons
- White
- Beck
- South
- Wolf
- Potter

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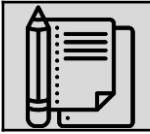
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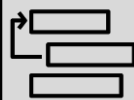
Audiopedia



NOTE TAKING

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.

Definitions of Green Crime	Types of Green Crime	Victims and Perpetrators
What is the traditional criminology definition of green crime according to Situ and Emmons?	What does South means by primary green crime? Give Examples.	According to Wolf who are more likely to be victims of green crime?
What is the transgressive criminology definition of green crime according to White?	What does South means by secondary green crime? Give Examples.	According to Wolf how do each of the following perpetrate green crimes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals • Businesses • Governments • Organised Crime Groups
How does Beck define green crime using risk theory?	What is meant by Anthropocentric green crime? Give Examples.	
	What is meant by Ecocentric green crime? Give Examples	



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!
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CONSOLIDATION:

Mindmap – You have been given the first layer of the mind map, you need to add additional information to this. Remember your two colour system [with notes and without]



4 or 6 Mark Questions

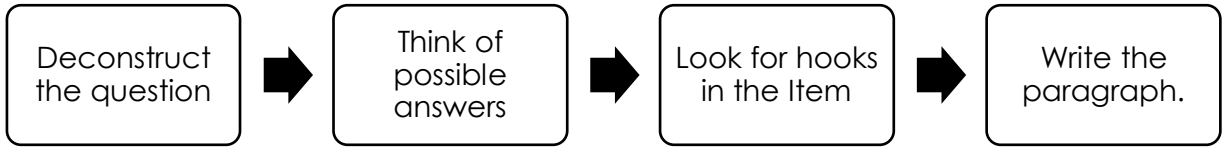
Outline THREE perpetrators of green crime,

Outline THREE forms of ethnocentric green crime.

Outline THREE limitation to the study of green crime.

10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process

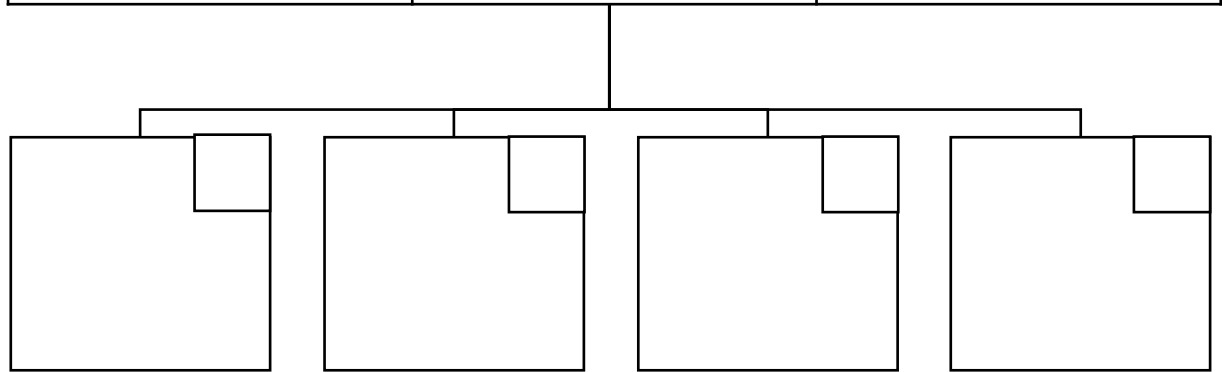


Item

Green crime is crime committed against the environment, rather than against a human victim. This could include pollution or animal cruelty. There is a debate between those who take a traditional approach and are only interested in green crime that breaks the law, and those who consider all harm to the environment to be green crime, regardless of whether a law has been broken.

Applying material from the item analyse two reasons why a minority of green crimes are prosecuted by the criminal justice system.

Command Words	Topic	Focus



Essay Practice

Item

There is a debate between criminologists about whether harm to the environment should really be considered a crime: often no law has been broken. There are many different types of environmental damage and they are global in character, not stopping at national borders. Where environmental damage is considered green crime is when it results from human activities.

Applying material from the item and your own knowledge, evaluate sociological explanations for the types and patterns of green crime.

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Context

Background	
Definition	
Trend	

				I chose to remove: Because
				I chose to remove: Because
				I chose to remove: Because
				I chose to remove: Because

Turn the Question Singular:
Your Answer:

State Crime

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- ❑ Definitions of State Crimes
- ❑ Types of state crime
- ❑ Explanations for state crime
- ❑ Reasons why state crime is hard to prosecute.

KEY TERMS FOR THIS TOPIC

- Human Rights
- Corruption
- Terrorism
- Nuremburg Defence
- Spiral of denial
- Genocide
- Assassination
- Torture
- International Law
- Hate Crimes
- Kleptocratic
- Zemiology
- Transgressive

KEY THINKERS

- Green & Ward
- Chamblis
- Michalowski
- Hillyard
- Rothe & Mullins
- Shwendinger
- Matza
- McLaughlin
- Bauman
- Kelman & Hamilton
- Tombs & Whyte

RESOURCES

- Webb, Westergaard, Trobe and Townend: 136-140
- Browne: 511 - 515
- Collins: 79 - 83
- Hodder: 94 - 96

WEBSITES



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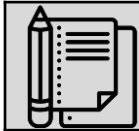
Esher Sociology



Stephen Joel



Audiopedia



NOTE TAKING

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.

Definitions of State Crime	Types of State Crime	Seriousness of State Crime	Explanations of State Crime
How does Chambliss define state crime in terms of domestic law?	For each of the types of state crime identified by McLaughlin explain what it is and give examples to illustrate it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political Crimes • Crimes by security services, the military and the police. • Economic Crimes • Social and Cultural crimes. 	What impact does the scale of state crime have on its seriousness?	What is the integrated theory of state crime as put forward by Green and Ward?
What is Zemiology and how does it define State Crime? (Michalowski / Hillyard)		What impact does the fact that the state is the source of law have on the seriousness of state crime?	What is the modernity explanation of state crime put forward by Bauman?
How does Rothe and Mullins define state crime in terms of International Law?		What does Cohen mean by the Culture of Denial and how does it apply to State Crime?	What is the social conditions explanation of state crime according to Kelman and Hamilton?
How does Schwendinger use Human rights to define State Crime?		What do Sykes and Matza mean by Neutralisation Theory and how does it apply to State 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!
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4 or 6 Mark Questions

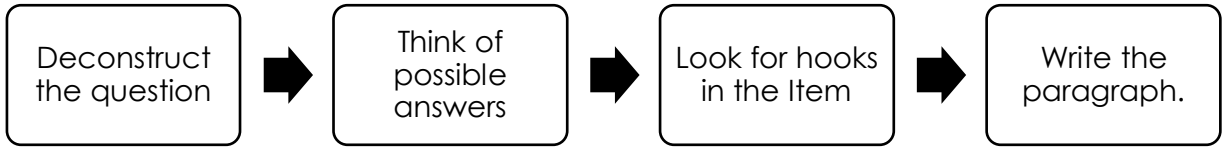
Outline THREE types of state crime set out by Eugene McLaughlin.

Outline THREE definitions of state crime.

Outline THREE reasons that state crime is so serious.

10 Mark with Item Planner

The Planning Process



Item

In common with other crimes of the powerful, state crime is not easy to define and sociologists have looked beyond conventional definitions of crime. Some sociologists have defined state crime in an international rather than a national context, while others have seen it in relation to higher moral context. Other sociologists have gone beyond the usual definition of crime as law breaking by seeing state crime in terms of the damage States can cause.

Applying material from the item analyse two ways in which state crime can be defined.

Command Words	Topic	Focus

Essay Practice

Item

State crimes refer to any "illegal or deviant activities perpetrated by, or with, the complicity of state agencies", according to Green and Ward. There are four key categories of state crime: political crimes, those committed by the security forces, economic crimes and social/cultural crimes. Sociologists are particularly concerned about state crimes as they believe they have been under-investigated by the police and therefore have been used as a way of controlling or oppressing less powerful groups in society. Because the state itself is the source of law, it is difficult to challenge and the state can also have a wide-reaching impact upon members of society.

Applying material from the item and your own knowledge, evaluate the view that state crimes are one of the most serious forms of crime.

Command Words	Topic	Focus	Evaluation Stem

Turn the question binary [yes/no question]

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Context

Background	
Definition	
Trend	

Content

Sentence Starter	FOR	AGAINST
1		
2		
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