

CORE KNOWLEDGE

What I will know and understand by the end of Year Twelve



This year in Criminology we will be learning:		This links to:	Key vocabulary:
Unit One: Changing awareness of crimes	<p><u>Topic One: Understand how crime reporting affects the public perception of criminality</u></p> <p>1.1 Different types of crime 1.2 The reasons that certain crimes are unreported 1.3 The consequences of unreported crime 1.4 Media representations of crime 1.5 The impact of media representations on the public perceptions of crime 1.6 Methods of collecting statistics about crime</p>	Using this theory in Controlled Assessment	Victims, Offenders, Corporate Crime, White Collar Crime, Professional Crime, Deviant, Criminal, Moral Crimes, State Crime, Technological Crime, Cybercrime, Hate Crime, "Honour" Crime, Domestic Abuse, Coercive Behaviour, Clare's Law, Fear, Shame, Disinterest, Complexity, Media, Culture-Bound Crime, Ripple Effect, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), Decriminalisation, Home Office, Unrecorded Crime, The Dark Figure, Broken Windows Theory, Procedural Change, News Values, Electronic Gaming, Performance Crime, Moral Panic, Mods, Rockers, Deviance Amplification Spiral, Stereotype, Typification, Self-Fulfilling Prophecy, Riots, Moral Entrepreneurs, Dangerous Dogs, DDA, Rave Culture, Reliability, PERVERT, Validity, Representativeness, Social Policy, Ethics, Counting Rules, CSEW, Research, Self-Report Studies, Strengths, Limitations
	<p><u>Topic Two: How campaigns are used to elicit change</u></p> <p>2.1 Campaigns for change 2.2 The effectiveness of media used in campaigns for change</p>	Planning a campaign for Controlled Assessment	Policy, Law, Unlock, Sarah's Law, NKBL, WWW, Me too, Stop Hate, Viral Messaging, Social Networking, Advertising, Web Banners, Campaign Films, Documentary, Knife Crime, Word of Mouth
	<p><u>Topic Three: Campaigns for change related to crime</u></p> <p>3.1 Plan a campaign for change related to crime 3.2 Design materials for use in campaigning for change 3.3 Justify a campaign for change</p>	Controlled Assessment at the end of Year Twelve	Target Audience, SMART, Methods, Implementation, Structuring, Persuasive Language, Promoting, Aligning, Logo, Emotive Language, Exaggeration, Rhetorical Questions, Anecdotes, Taglines, Presenting
Target Grade	AP1	AP2	AP3

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Unit Two: Criminological Theories	<p><u>Topic One: Social constructions of criminality</u></p> <p>1.1 Criminal behaviour and deviance 1.2 Social construction of criminality</p>	The study of academic theories about why people do crime or do not	Norms, Values, Moral Code, Sanctions, Enforcement, Indictable Offences, Summary Offences, Violence Against the Person, Sexual Offences, Offences Against Property, Fraud, Forgery, Criminal Damage, Drug Offences, Public Order Offences, Custodial Sentences, Community Sentences, Fines, Curfew, Community Payback, Caution, Conditional Caution, Disorder, ViSOR, Sentencing, Deviant, Polygamy, Polygyny, Polyandry, Adultery, Homosexuality, Wolfenden Report, The Portuguese Case, Gun Control Network, Snowdrop Campaign, Childhood, Capital Punishment, Corporal Punishment, Moral Panic, Age of Criminal Responsibility, Diminished Responsibility, Loss of Control, Automatism, Involuntary
	<p><u>Topic Two: The theories of criminality</u></p> <p>2.1 Biological theories of criminality 2.2 Individualistic theories of criminality 2.3 Sociological theories of criminality</p>	The study of case studies of different crimes that match up to the theories	Physiological Theories, Genetic Theories, Brain Injuries, Brain Disorders, Biochemical Explanations, Atavism, Lombroso, Sheldon, Somatotypes Theory, Endomorphs, Ectomorphs, Mesomorphs, Twin Studies, Adoption Studies, Jacob's XYY Study, Chromosomes, Abnormal Brain Activity, Hormones, Testosterone, Hypoglycaemia, Substance Abuse, Vitamin B Deficiency, Serotonin, Psychodynamic Theories, Eysenck's Personality Theory, Learning Theory, Bandura's Social Learning Theory, Cognitive Theory, Id, Super Ego, Ego, Freud, Bowlby's Maternal Deprivation Theory, Eysenck's Personality Theory, Sutherland's Differential Association Theory, Operant Learning Theory, Social Learning Theory, Cognitive Theory, Criminal Personality Theory, Kohlberg's Moral Development Theory, Durkheim's Functionalist Theory, Function, Social Change, Anomie, Merton's Strain Theory, Subcultural Theories, Subcultures, Interactionism, Labelling Theory, Marxism, Bourgeoisie, Proletariat, Capitalism, Right Realists, Inadequate Socialisation, Underclass, Felson's Routine Activity Theory, Left Realists, Relative Deprivation, Subculture, Marginalisation, Surveillance Theories, Foucault: Panopticon, Synoptic Surveillance, Actuarial Justice, Profiling
	<p><u>Topic Three: The causes of Criminality</u></p> <p>3.1 Situations of criminality 3.2 The effectiveness of criminological theories to explain the causes of criminality</p>	Looking at how government policy is determined and how it works	Ford Pinto Case, Enron, Evaluation
	<p><u>Topic Four: The causes of policy change</u></p> <p>4.1 The use of criminological theories in informing policy development 4.2 How social changes affect policy development 4.3 How campaigns affect policy making</p>	Assessment in Summer External Exam	Surgical Castration, Chemical Castration, Lobotomy, Eugenics, Racial Purity, Psychoanalysis, Operant Learning, Token Economies, Aversion Therapy, Eysenck's Theory, CBT, Think First, ART, Decriminalisation, SCP, Broken Windows Theory, ZTP, Deterrence, Incapacitation, Rehabilitation, Recidivism, Multi Agency, CCTV, Profiling, Social Values, Norms, Demographic, Racism, Windrush Generation, Race Relations Act, LGBT+, Discrimination, Transgender, Non-Binary, Age of Consent, Secularisation, Civil Partnerships, Same-Sex Marriage, Sarah's Law, Clare's Law, Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme, Double Jeopardy, MacPherson Report, PAS, Stalking, INQUEST, Hillsborough Law
Target Grade	AP1	AP2	AP3