

Year 12 -
Preparatory Summer Work 2023

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Criminology is a study of criminal justice and law enforcement. It looks at crime, offenders and victims. Who are these and how are they investigated?



Part of what you study in the first year is the study of some of the theories within criminology that try to explain why a person commits a crime and the public's response. You will also complete a controlled assessment (like an open book exam) which will assess your understanding of the different types of crimes, why some crimes are underreported, the impact of the media on the public's perception of crime as well as planning a campaign relating to a particular type of crime.

To get you started on the journey of studying criminology, we have set you some interesting activities to complete prior to your course commencing. These are designed to engage your thought processes within criminology and to get you asking questions and in your search for answers.

The booklet includes a range of materials and tasks. **You do not need to complete all of them; select the tasks you wish to do.** You will need access to the internet for some of them but not all of them. You will need to read articles, watch programmes and formulate your answers down in writing. We want you to be inspired, to go further than the work we have set today and to research, watch and discuss as much as you can within the field of criminology.

We want you to use this booklet as a guide to start you down your path in the study of criminology and to help build your excitement, in preparation for your next two years with us at Bishop Challoner Catholic College. This is your chance to make choices about what you want to watch, what you want to talk about and what you want to get from this course. It's an ideal time to show us how enthusiastic you are and get you into the practice of reading research, watching crime programmes and hopefully discussing and debating criminology with friends and family.

We recommend you use Cornell Notes to prepare for your new course. Please see this video to help you develop the technique:

<https://youtu.be/WtW9IyE04OQ>

What will I learn?

We teach the WJEC specification. Students will sit two controlled assessments (one in year 12 and one in year 13) and two external exams (one at the end of year 12 and one at the end of year 13.)

For more information on the specification see:

<https://www.wjec.co.uk/media/21xjkr24/wjec-applied-diploma-in-criminology-spec-e-22-06-22-1.pdf>

Controlled Assessment 1 – Changing Awareness of Crime

Not all types of crime are alike. What different types of crime take place in our society? What kinds of crime exist about which we know very little, or which are simply not reported to the police and the media? How do we explain people's reluctance to come forward about crimes of which they have been the victim? What methods have governments and other agencies used to raise social awareness of these crimes?

Many people learn about the fear and fascination of crime from the media, but is the media a reliable source of information? To what extent are we misled by our tastes in programmes and newspapers about crime? Who decides what behaviours should be against the law? Who gathers information about crime? Can this information be trusted? Can we trust our own instincts?

Knowing about the wide range of different crimes and the reasons people have for not reporting such crimes will provide an understanding of the complexity of behaviours and the social implications of such crimes and criminality. At the end of this unit, you will have gained skills to differentiate between myth and reality when it comes to crime and to recognise that common representations may be misleading and inaccurate. You will have gained the skills to understand the importance of changing public perceptions of crime. You will be able to use and assess a variety of

methods used by agencies to raise awareness of crime so that it can be tackled effectively. You will have gained the skills to plan a campaign for change in relation to crime; for example, to raise awareness, change attitudes or change reporting behaviour.

Unit 2 External Exam – Criminological Theories

How do we decide what behaviour is criminal? What is the difference between criminal behaviour and deviance? How do we explain why people commit crime? What makes someone a serial killer, or abusive to their own families? Criminologists have produced theoretical explanations of why people commit crime, but which is the most useful? Are these theories relevant to all types of crime? What can we learn from the strengths and weaknesses of each? How can these theories be applied to real life scenarios and real-life crimes?

Knowing about the different types of crime and the criminological approaches to theory will give you a sharper insight into the kind of thinking used by experts and politicians to explain crime and criminality. Public law makers are informed by theory and apply these theories to their own solutions to the problem of crime. By undertaking this unit, you will learn to support, challenge and evaluate expert opinion and be able to support your ideas with reliable and factual evidence.

At the end of this unit, you will have gained the skills to evaluate some criminological theories and know there are debates within the different theories. You will understand how changes in criminological theory have influenced policy. You will also have gained the skills to apply the theories to a specific crime or criminal to understand both the behaviour and the theory.

Unit 3 – Crime Scene to Courtroom

What are the roles of personnel involved when a crime is detected? What investigative techniques are available to investigators to help to identify the culprit? Do techniques differ depending on the type of crime being investigated? What happens to a suspect once charged by the police and the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)? What safeguards are in place to ensure a suspect has a fair trial?

The criminal trial process involves many different people and agencies. Learning about the roles of these will give you a clearer insight into what happens once a

crime is detected and the process that leads to either a guilty or non-guilty verdict. There are strict rules as to how evidence is collected from a crime scene and strict rules governing the giving of evidence in court; learning about these rules will allow you to review the trial process and assess whether the aims of the criminal justice system have been met. You may be familiar with the role of the jury in the Crown Court, but you may not be aware of the many different factors that influence jury decision-making. By undertaking this unit, you will be able to assess the use of lay people in determining the fate of a suspect and evaluate the criminal trial process from crime scene to courtroom.

A miscarriage of justice occurs when an innocent person goes to prison and when the guilty person is still free and unpunished. At the end of this unit, you will have gained the skills to review criminal cases, evaluating the evidence in the cases to determine whether the verdict is safe and just.

Unit 4 – Crime and Punishment

Why do most of us tend to obey the law even when to do so is against our own interests? What social institutions have we developed to ensure that people do obey laws? What happens to those who violate our legal system? Why do we punish people? How do we punish people? What organisations do we have in our society to control criminality or those who will not abide by the social rules that most of us follow? We spend a great deal of taxpayers' money on social control, so how effective are these organisations in dealing with criminality?

Most people in our society are law-abiding and unwilling to break laws. Law-breaking is frequently of the petty variety, so serious crime and repeat offending is often restricted to a few people who cannot or will not abide by the rules that most of us consider to be so important. Society has had to develop a complex system of mechanisms, processes and organisations to ensure that people do not break the law. If they do commit crime, society needs to be protected from their behaviour. These social institutions each have different mechanisms, ideologies and policies. You will learn something of their variety, how they work and their effectiveness in preventing and protecting us from criminality.

Through this unit, you will learn about the criminal justice system in England and Wales and how it operates to achieve social control. You will have gained an

understanding of the organisations which are part of our system of social control and their effectiveness in achieving their objectives. As such, you will be able to evaluate the effectiveness of the process of social control in delivering policy in different contexts.

How will I be assessed?

Unit	Assessment	Teacher
Unit 1 – Changing Awareness of Crime	8-hour controlled assessment	Mr Knowles
Unit 2 – Criminological Theories	External exam – 1.5 hour worth 75 marks	Miss Claire
Unit 3 – Crime Scene to Courtroom	8-hour controlled assessment	Mr Knowles
Unit 4 – Crime and Punishment	External exam – 1.5 hour worth 75 marks	Mr Knowles

Task 1

Watch the following clip and jot down 5 things that tell you what criminology is.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tdaqqIFQdTE>

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)

Task 2

Match the famous face to the act of crime or deviance. (If you do not know the difference between crime and deviance, make sure you find this out before completing this task.)



- A. Trespassing and damage of property leading to loss of owner's income
- B. Arrested for possession and being under the influence of drugs, possession of an unloaded gun and trespassing
- C. Arrested for protesting outside the South African embassy against unfair treatment of Black people in South Africa
- D. Arrested for assault, driving under the influence of drugs, driving whilst license was suspended

- E. Avoiding paying £20 million in tax that would help to pay for the NHS, Welfare and Schools in this country
- F. Driving under the influence of alcohol and causing a collision injuring two other people

Answers at the end!

Task 3

Read the following article on the age of responsibility -

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/newsbeat-50763713> BBC News Responsible Child: Can a 10-year-old be a cold-blooded murderer? *(by Serena Kutchinsky)*

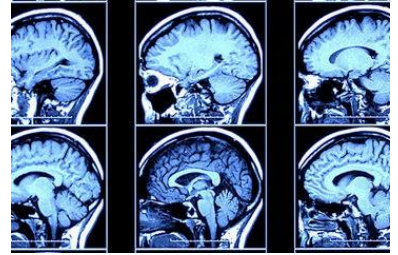
Choose a side - give your argument as to why this age is appropriate or inappropriate for criminal responsibility. Use the article to help.

Research other children who have killed and try to add this research into your argument to validate it, as well as the points made in the article. Remember if you make a statement, you need to back up what you are saying with evidence you have gathered for it for example,

“By setting the age of criminal responsibility at 10, it allows flexibility in the addressing of offending behaviour by children, whilst allowing early intervention to help prevent further offending.”

Task 4

Watch the TED talk – “Exploring the mind of a killer” with Jim Fallon



https://www.ted.com/talks/jim_fallon_exploring_the_mind_of_a_killer?language=en

(6 mins 32)

What are 5 key points of the talk that stood out to you?

1.

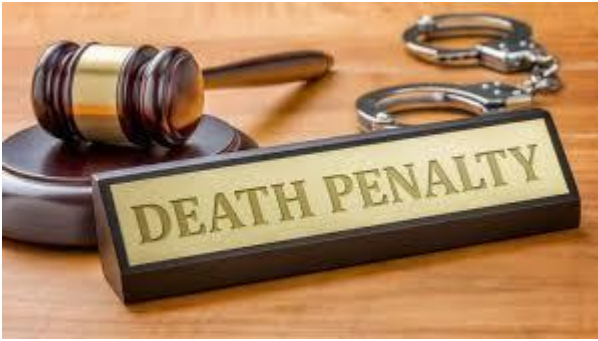
2.

3.

4.

5.

Task 5



Do you believe in the death penalty?

Research the case of Ruth Ellis. Find out whether Ellis should have been convicted of murder or manslaughter. Explain why this judgement is made. Complete further research on the Ellis case and decide how she

could have been defended from being hanged.

Give your top 5 arguments for why we should have/shouldn't have the death penalty, depending on what you believe. You need to give valid, reasoned arguments. You can use real cases to support what you are saying (E.g. The Innocent Project.)

Try to think as a Criminologist and don't just rely on your personalised feelings e.g. do not say it is wrong because... "I don't believe in it". Instead, look at religious arguments, acts of miscarriages of justice, crimes committed by those released from prison as a repeat offender etc. Be passionate in your argument but find evidence to back up what you are saying- use statistics, theory, quotes, cases etc.

Task 6

Take the eyewitness testimony test. Watch the video. When it tells you to pause, write down what you remember about the criminal.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c6eknHXGM0c>

Description:

Gender:

Hair colour and length:

Clothing:

Anything else significant:

.....

Were you right?

Now look at how the unreliability of eyewitness testimony can affect real cases.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U-SBTRLoPuo>

Task 7

As part of your course, you will have to look at campaigns that have caused a change in the law. You will also have to plan your own campaign.

Conduct research on the following campaigns. Find out what the **original crime** was that sparked the campaign; what the **aim** of the campaign was; what **methods** were used (e.g. TV interviews, advertising, wristbands, petitions, T-shirts etc) and whether the campaign was **successful**.

- Sarah's Law
- The Double Jeopardy Law
- Dignity in Dying
- Snowdrop Campaign
- Slow Down for Bobby
- Anti-Foxhunting Campaign

Task 8

Research how the terrorist attack on the 'Twin Towers' in New York in 2001 led to a change in how the British police and government changed their emphasis and priorities on crime. (Type 'police and terrorism since 2001 in England and Wales' into Google).

Task 9

Can you spot a killer from an innocent person? Are there certain characteristics that are genetic that means you will become a criminal? Are some people born evil? Lombroso was a theorist who helped found modern day psychological profiling and he believed your facial features gave crucial clues as to whether you were born to be a criminal.

Or is it down to how we are nurtured? Are criminals created because of the environment they grow up in? Bandura believed we learned our criminal behaviour through peer and family observation. Much like a child learns from watching those around them.

There are many ways of explaining why certain people do things in certain ways. For example, biologists think that people behave as they do because they are controlled by **nature**. Humans are compared to animals and seen to act on instinct.

Sociologists believe that people behave as they do because they are taught how to behave. For example, the sociologist Michael Haralambos states, '*Human beings learn their behaviour and use their intelligence whereas animals simply act on instinct.*' This is known as **nurture**. Nurture means the way you are brought up. It is also a reference to **socialisation**, the lifelong process by which we learn our culture, values, norms and how to behave.

Look at the images below and see if you recognise any of them. Can you find out who they all are and what they did? Create a fact file sheet on each of them. Include the following information:

- ❖ Name, age, date of birth
- ❖ Where they were born/ committed crimes
- ❖ What crimes they committed
- ❖ What reasoning they gave for committing these crimes, if they gave any at all.

- ❖ What punishment did they receive
- ❖ Any information about their lives, such as early childhood experiences, did they get married and have children, how was their marriage described as, etc...
- ❖ Thinking about what you have read about Nature and Nurture, which explanation could account for their criminal behaviour?
- ❖ Any other information you think is interesting



Task 10



Watch the TED talk given by **Zimbardo** and The Stanford Prison Experiment. If you are interested further there is a Hollywood movie by the same name 'The Stanford Prison Experiment' directed by Kyle Alvarez. It's available on Netflix, Amazon and to rent on YouTube and Googleplay amongst others.

TED talk link:

https://www.ted.com/talks/philip_zimbardo_the_psychology_of_evil?language=en

Summarise Zimbardo's talk in less than 300 words. This should include the key points.

Do you agree with his argument? Justify whether you do or not.

Task 11

Familiarise yourself with the world of true crime investigation. There is a channel dedicated to this on Sky, if you have it called Sky Crime. Netflix has lots of true crime documentaries, Amazon has books and films as well as documentaries available to view online. You can use YouTube, search for videos online and use iPlayer to catch previously aired programmes. Try to immerse yourself in the study of crime and listen, read and watch as much as possible. Watch one of the following and be prepared to feed back to class when you start the course...

- The acclaimed Netflix programme- 'Making a Murderer'
- 'Tiger King' -documentary series on Netflix
- The documentary on Amanda Knox on Netflix or link for you tube <https://youtu.be/LQFNbu4BMWl> or Netflix/Amazon
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7czgQRUUuT0&list=PLKLYdlwQ1baNeEWZelkhJEgEVnvLpnPEv&index=4> Inside Death Row with Trevor McDonald
- Stephen Lawrence
- Now They See Us on Netflix
- The Innocent Project on Netflix
- The Keepers series on Netflix (this is about sexual abuse and a murder)
- 12 Angry Men
- Rodney King- on Netflix (the case related to the riots in the US)

- American Murder: The Family Next Door (Netflix documentary about Chris Watts and the murder of his wife and daughters)
- Trial by Media (Netflix- looks at 6 crimes and their coverage by the media)
- An Hour to Catch a Killer (YouTube documentary about the stalker victim Alice Ruggles)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ex4Jr8Vx7SI>
- Goodfellas (film based on the Italian mafia)
- Mindhunter (Netflix) - series based on the true story of how psychological profiling began in the FBI
- Deepwater Horizon (movie based on the oil rig disaster with Mark Wahlberg)

Task 12

Look at the course specification and the past papers. These will give you a guideline to the types of things you will study on the course and how the exams are set out. The specification gives the topics we look at and explains more about expectations of the course, including the all-important controlled assessments in units 1 and 3.

Write down any questions that you have after looking at these resources so that we can help to answer them when you start the course.

Answers for task 2

1. Ant McPartlin – F
2. Lindsay Lohan – D
3. Robert Downey Jr – B
4. Gary Barlow – E
5. Jeremy Corbyn – C
6. Theresa May - A

General Resources

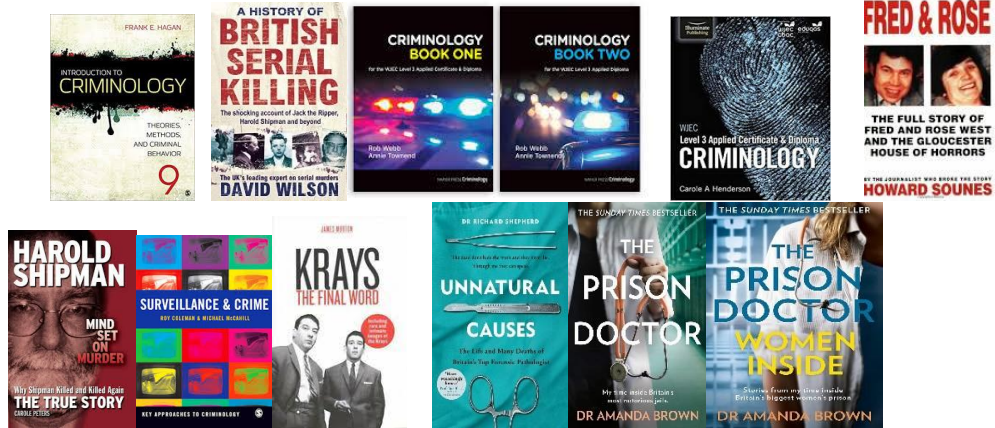
Here are a list of general resources you might find useful.

The specified books for the year are either the WJEC endorsed 'Criminology' by Carole Henderson or the Napier press Criminology: book one. Both are relevant but have different depth of detail. There is a revision companion to the WJEC endorsed textbook also.

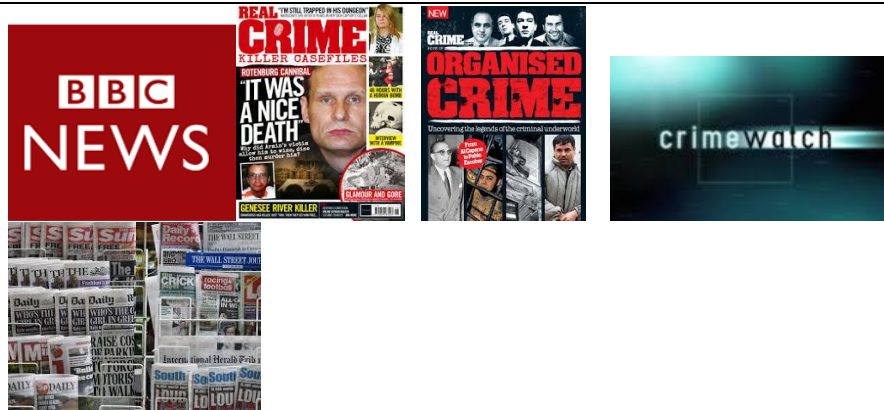
Other books in the list are for general knowledge building and interesting reads.



BOOKS



Magazines
TV



The 'Real Crime' magazine can be found in general shops. There are various magazines on offer, some of which show you a theoretical knowledge behind famous cases such as Levi Bellfield.




FILMS



Most of these films listed are based on real life cases such as Bowling for Columbine, however this has more of a documentary feel to it. At times crime can become

trivialised or glamourised for the big screen but these have more of a realism to them and make you think about the types of crime being committed. Some films (such as Rogue Trader and The Wolf of Wall Street) are ones we discuss in class for white collar crime.

 <p>Documentaries</p>	<p>Amanda Knox https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=erla7Ley4Tw</p> <p>Any of the documentaries in the BBC series- Love and Hate crime https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p05r3vw3/episodes/player</p> <p>Mods & Rockers https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rFL54R9g5lo</p> <p>Jamie Bulger https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=jamie+bulger+documentary There's a number on this case</p> <p>Young gunman Panorama https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h3O3bh59dRA</p> <p>Hillsborough - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MU5b7kfwVka</p> <p>OJ Simpson - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ugdTdHiVfYI&t=3s</p>	<p>if you have Netflix, please watch https://www.netflix.com/gb/title/80083977</p> <p>Damilola Taylor - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JA8669b7gKk&t=2s</p> <p>Stephen Lawrence https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZsHwKPE0mjU&t=28s -</p> <p>Timothy Evans (10 Rillington Place) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YSL_zNixM-k</p> <p>Sally Clark https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7F03Wf3lvzs</p> <p>Babies behind bars https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nErmW89_hr0</p>
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	Barry George https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cP_n6s4IZU	
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If any links do not work, type the name into Google and it should take you to several documentaries.

Twitter accounts



The following would be a good starting point for Twitter accounts to follow:

British Criminology @BritSocCrim

For academics and other professionals engaged in any aspect of work, teaching, research or public education about crime, criminal behaviour and the CJS in the UK.

Critical Criminology @CriticalCrimBSC

British Society of Criminology Critical Criminology Network.

Cardiff Criminology @CUCriminology

Official account of Cardiff University Criminology department. Crime, Security & Justice Research Group. News and updates from all Criminology staff.

Policing and Criminology Glyndwr University @CCJglyndwr

Policing, Criminology, Justice

Justice Committee @CommonsJustice

We are a cross-party group of MPs appointed by @HouseofCommons to scrutinise @MoJGovUK and associated bodies

HMI Prisons @HMIPrisonnews

Independent inspectorate which reports on conditions for and treatment of those in prison, young offender institutions and immigration detention facilities.

INQUEST @INQUEST_ORG

INQUEST combines specialist support for bereaved people following a state related death, with the influence to achieve change in legislation, policy & practice.

Prof David Wilson @ProfDavidWilson

Emeritus Professor of Criminology Birmingham City University; Chair Friends of Grendon; VP New Bridge. Author & TV presenter.

Prison Reform Trust @PRTuk

The Prison Reform Trust is an independent UK charity working to create a just, humane and effective penal system.

The Howard League for Penal Reform @TheHowardLeague

Less crime, safer communities, fewer people in prison.

Where can criminology take me?



There are opportunities to undertake several degrees such as:

BSc Criminology

BA Criminology

BA Criminology and Criminal Justice

BSc (Hons) Criminology and Psychology

LLB (Hons) Law with Criminology

BA (Hons) Criminology and Sociology

BA (Hons) Criminology

BSc (Hons) Psychology and Sociology

BSc Criminology with Law

Alternatively, this subject can lead you to gain the required understanding and skills to be able to consider employment within some aspects of the Criminal Justice System, e.g. the National Probation Service, the Courts and Tribunals Service or the National Offender Management Service.

