

<b>V</b>	Michaelmas 1	Michaelmas 2	Lent 1	Lent 2	Trinity 1	Trinity 2
Year 12	Topic: The changing	Topic: The changing	Topic: Criminology	Topic: Criminology	Topic: External	Topic: Unit 3 Crime
	Awareness of crime	Awareness of crime	theories	theories	examination	scene to court room
	Students will consider	Students will plan &	Students will apply	Students will apply	Revision & examination	Students will consider
	the different types of	complete the internal	their understanding of	their understanding	technique	the roles of personnel
	crime that take place in	controlled	the public perceptions	of the public		involved when a crime
	our society. They will	assessment for unit during this term. Substantive Knowledge:	of crime and	perceptions of crime		is detected,
	explore the crimes the		campaigns for change	and campaigns for		investigative techniques
	crime that do not tend		studied in Unit 1 with	change studied in		are available to
	to get reported to the		criminological theories	Unit 1 with		investigators to help to
	police or reported by	Understand how crime	to examine how both	criminological		identify the culprit,
	the media. They will	reporting affects the	are used to set policy.	theories to examine		what happens to a
	have to plan campaigns	public perception of	Substantive	how both are used to		suspect once charged
	for change relating to	crime – such as	Knowledge:	set policy.		by the police and the
	crime.	analysing different types	Understand social	Substantive		Crown Prosecution
	Substantive	of crime, explaining the	constructions of	Knowledge:		Service (CPS) and the
	Knowledge:	consequences of	criminality – such as	Understand social		safeguards are in place
	Understand how crime	unreported crime and evaluating the methods	comparing crime and	constructions of		to ensure a suspect has
	reporting affects the		deviance and explaining	criminality – such as		a fair trial.  Substantive
	public perception of	of collecting statistics on crime	the social construction	comparing crime and		Knowledge:
	crime – such as	Understand how campaigns are used to elicit change – such as comparing campaigns	of criminality	deviance and		Understand the process
	analysing different types		Know theories of	explaining the social		of criminal
	of crime, explaining the consequences of		criminality – such as	construction of		investigations – such as
	unreported crime and		biological,	criminality		evaluate the
	evaluating the methods	for change and	individualistic and	Know theories of		effectiveness of
	of collecting statistics on	evaluating the effectiveness of media used in campaigns  Plan campaigns for change related to crime – such as planning, designing and justifying a campaign for change	sociological theories	criminality – such as		personnel, assess the
	crime		Understand causes of	biological,		usefulness of
	Understand how		criminality – such as	individualistic and		investigative
	campaigns are used to		analysing situation of	sociological theories		techniques, explain
	elicit change – such as		criminality, evaluate the	Understand causes of		how evidence is
	comparing campaigns		effectiveness of	criminality – such as		processed and consider
	for change and		criminological theories			the rights of individuals
	evaluating the		criminality the e	criminality, evaluate	of	Understand the
	effectiveness of media			the effectiveness of		process of prosecution
	used in campaigns	Disciplinary	policy change – such as	criminological theories		for the suspects – such
	Plan campaigns for	Knowledge:	assessing the use of	to explain causes of		as explaining the
	change related to crime		assessing the use of	criminality		requirements of the



such as planning,
 designing and justifying
 a campaign for change

#### Disciplinary Knowledge:

Students will assess 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? Some crimes which seem inoffensive, such as counterfeiting of designer goods, have actually been linked to the funding of more serious crime such as terrorism and people trafficking; so why do people turn a 'blind eye' to these 'mild' crimes? What methods have governments and other agencies used to raise social awareness of these crimes?

Concepts:

Students will assess 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? Some crimes which seem inoffensive, such as counterfeiting of designer goods, have actually been linked to the funding of more serious crime such as terrorism and people trafficking; so why do people turn a 'blind eye' to these 'mild' crimes? What methods have governments and other agencies used to raise social awareness of these crimes?

Concepts:
White collar crime
Moral crimes
Technological crimes
State crimes
Individual crimes
Ripple effect

criminological theories in informing policy development, how social changes affect policy development and discuss how campaigns affect policy making. Students will assess the difference between criminal behaviour and deviance and consider a number of criminological explanations for why people commit crime such as biological, sociological and psychological explanations. They will consider how public law makers are informed by theory and apply these theories to their own solutions to the problem of crime. Concepts: Crime Deviance Norms Values Social construction of criminality Lombroso Sheldon Twin and adoption studies Jacobs XYY

**Psychoanalysis** 

Understand causes of policy change – such as assessing the use of criminological theories in informing policy development, how social changes affect policy development discuss how and campaigns affect policy making. Students will assess the difference between criminal behaviour and deviance and consider number of criminological explanations for why people commit crime such as biological, sociological and psychological explanations. They will consider how public makers are informed by theory and apply these theories to their own solutions to the problem of crime. Concepts: Crime Deviance Norms Values Social construction of criminality

Lombroso

CPS, describing the trial process and assess key influences affecting the outcomes of criminal cases Be able to review criminal cases – such as examine the information for validity and draw conclusions from information Students will assess the criminal trial process involving many different people and agencies. This will give a clearer insight into what happens once a crime is detected and the process that leads to either a guilty or nonguilty verdict. They will also consider the strict rules as to how evidence is collected from a crime scene and also strict rules governing the giving of evidence in court. Concepts: Police CSI Forensics **Pathologists** 

CPS (Full Code Test -

**Evidential Test and** 



White collar crime Moral crimes Technological crimes State crimes Individual crimes Ripple effect Cultural change Decriminalisation and legal change Police prioritisation Unrecorded crime Moral panic Perception of crime trends Stereotypes of criminals Reliability Validity Examples of campaigns for change Other types of crime we have not studied How different crimes are viewed differently by society Case studies of crimes and criminals Police procedures.

Cultural change Decriminalisation and legal change Police prioritisation Unrecorded crime Moral panic Perception of crime trends Stereotypes of criminals Reliability Validity Examples of campaigns for change Other types of crime we have not studied How different crimes are viewed differently by society Case studies of crimes and criminals Police procedures.

Eysenck's personality theory Social learning theory Functionalist and subcultural theories Marxism Interactionism Realism Token economies CBT Situational crime prevention Zero tolerance Penal populism and imprisonment Disciplinary Knowledge: The difference

between sociology and psychology Who Freud is and why he is important to psychology Who Durkheim is and why he is important to sociology How criminology grew out of sociological and psychological explanations for crime How laws are made How influential sociology is on social policy Data analysis drawing conclusions

Sheldon Twin and adoption studies Jacobs XYY **Psychoanalysis** Eysenck's personality theory Social learning theory Functionalist and subcultural theories Marxism Interactionism Realism Token economies CBT Situational crime prevention Zero tolerance Penal populism and imprisonment **Disciplinary** Knowledge: The difference between sociology and psychology Who Freud is and why he is important

to psychology

to sociology

grew out of

psychological

crime

How criminology

sociological and

explanations for

Who Durkheim is and

why he is important

**Public Interest Test** and Threshold Test) **Databases** DNA Surveillance **EWT** Profiling Physical evidence Locard's exchange principle Testimonial evidence Plea Bail Appeal **Magistrates Court** Crown Court Judge Jury Relevance Admissibility Disclosure Hearsay evidence Media **Disciplinary** Knowledge: What is meant by indictable offences The make-up of parliament How to lobby parliament Who can lobby parliament Different types of

police



Year 13	Topic: Unit 3 Crime scene to courtroom	Topic: Substantive	(usefulness of theories to explain criminal behaviour, impact of theories affecting social policy) Interpretation of pictures, drawings and cartoons (iceberg analogy for Freud's explanation of personality) Story, sources, scholarship (difference between crime and deviance) Analysis of perspective/approach (sociological, psychological and physiological explanations for crime).	How laws are made How influential sociology is on social policy Data analysis — drawing conclusions (usefulness of theories to explain criminal behaviour, impact of theories affecting social policy) Interpretation of pictures, drawings and cartoons (iceberg analogy for Freud's explanation of personality) Story, sources, scholarship (difference between crime and deviance) Analysis of perspective/approach (sociological, psychological and physiological explanations for crime).	Topic: Substantive Knowledge:	Difference between lawyers and barristers Data analysis — drawing conclusions (usefulness of different types of personnel and different types of evidence, review evidence and conclude regarding validity) Interpretation of pictures, drawings and cartoons (flow diagram for appeals) Story, sources, scholarship (case studies that are used to support throughout) Analysis of perspective/approach (rights of suspects, victims and witnesses)  Topic: Substantive Knowledge:
	Substantive Knowledge:	Knowledge:	Knowledge:	Substantive Knowledge:	Substantive Knowledge.	Knowteuge.



Understand the process of criminal investigations – such as evaluate the effectiveness of personnel, assess the usefulness of investigative techniques, explain how evidence is processed and consider the rights of individuals  Disciplinary Knowledge:  Disciplinary Knowledge:  Disciplinary Knowledge:  Disciplinary Knowledge:  Disciplinary Knowledge:	Disciplinary Knowledge:  Disciplinary Knowledge:  N/A  N/A
---	--