Unit 2 Curriculum Map:- Cornerstones – Catholic – Inclusive – Broad – Knowledge Rich

LO1 Understand social constructions of criminality

Calendar	Big Question/Theme	Small Questions	Assessment Opportunities and Criteria. Teacher Feedback point (TFP)	Homework

Spring 1 6 Weeks	**AC1.1** Compare **criminal behaviour** and **deviance**
	
	• formal sanctions against
		Criminal behaviour
		• social definition
		• legal definition criminals
		• variety of criminal acts
		Deviance
		• norms, moral codes and values
		• informal and formal sanctions against deviance
		• forms of deviance
		Learners should have understanding of:
		
		• how criminality and deviance is defined
		• acts that are criminal
		• acts that are deviant
		• acts that are both criminal and deviant
		• the implications of committing a criminal and/or deviant act.
			1. Answer the following questions:-
			  a) Explain with examples, the connection between the terms, crime and deviance. [6 marks]
			  b) Compare criminality and deviance with reference to relevant examples. [5 marks]
			2. Compare your answers to the sample answers given.
			3. What would you award yourself?
			4. Add to yours in green pen in the light of your comparison.
			5. Improve answer 1b)
				Complete questions 1 -3

	AC1.2 Explain the **social construction** of criminality	**Social construction** • how laws change from culture to culture • how laws change over time • how laws are applied differently according to circumstances in which actions occur • why laws are different according to place, time and culture	Complete question 2 on 2017 Exam Paper	Research the cases of Derek Bentley and Timothy Evans to illustrate how laws change.

LO2 Know theories of criminality

Calendar	Big Question/ Theme	Small Questions	Assessment Opportunities and Criteria. Teacher Feedback point (TFP)	Homework
Spring 1 & 2	**AC2.1** Describe **biological theories** of criminality	**Biological theories** • genetic theories • physiological theories Learners should have knowledge of a range of genetic theories, such as: • Jacobs xyy study • twin and adoption studies Learners should have knowledge of a range of physiological theories, e.g. • Lombroso • Sheldon	One theory of crime was based on the physical measurements of Italian prisoners compared with those of Italian soldiers. This theory proposed that criminals had been born with specific features. Another key theory argued that an individual's body shape is correlated with becoming a criminal. (a) (i) With reference to the text above, describe the main features of one physiological theory of criminality. [6] (ii) Describe the weakness of the physiological theory described in [6] (b) Explain one genetic theory of criminality. [5] **TFP**	**Create a diagram explaining the biolo** **theories of crime.**
	AC2.2 Describe **individualistic theories** of criminality	**Individualistic theories** • learning theories • psychodynamic • psychological theories Learners should have knowledge of a range of theories, e.g. • Bandura • Eysenck • Freud	Explain Social Learning Theory 6 marks	'Hoodies' have been recently banned from a shopping centre in an attempt to clamp down anti-social and threatening behaviour. This h attracted a lot of media attention which has l the meaning of 'hoodie' being examined by a paper which ran with the headline: "Ban the hood for good". (a) Describe what is meant by a 'moral panic give two examples. [4] (b) Describe what is meant by 'deviance'. [2] (c) With reference to two examples, explain I deviance differs from crime. [6] (d) Describe how individualistic theories expl criminality. [5]
	AC2.3 Describe **sociological theories** of criminality	**Sociological theories** • social structure • interactionism • realism Learners should be able to summarise the key points of a range of theories, e.g.	Jimmy, aged 22, has suffered from verbal and physical abuse for most of his life. This is because he has large ears, a large jaw and very long arms. Jimmy never knew his father, and lived with his mother and her succession of boyfriends. Jimmy has recently undergone some medical tests which have revealed he has an extra Y chromosome. He has also been hanging around with local criminals and is due to appear before a local magistrates' court on a second charge of grievous bodily harm.	

| | | • Marxism
• Labelling
• Functionalism
• left and right realism | (a) Describe one physiological theory of criminality. [5]
(b) Analyse how one genetic theory of criminality may account for Jimmy's criminal behaviour. [7]
(c) With reference to Jimmy's case, describe one individualistic theory of criminality. [5]
(d) Evaluate psychodynamic theory in explaining causes of criminality. [8] **TFP** | |

LO3 Understand causes of criminality

Calendar	Big Question/Theme	Small Questions	Assessment Opportunities and Criteria. Teacher Feedback point (TFP)	Homework
Spring 2	**AC3.1** Analyse **situations** of criminality	**Situations relating to:** • different types of crime • individual criminal behaviour Learners should have knowledge of a range of crimes for example, crimes against the person/property, white collar, corporate crime, etc. Learners should be able to analyse a range of crimes and criminal behaviour and understand possible causes through the application of the theories learned for LO2.	An increase in homelessness in a small town has led to people sleeping in shop doorways. Shopkeepers, shoppers and local people have complained to the police. The police are responding with a zero-tolerance approach to vagrancy. The Vagrancy Act 1824 still applies and makes it a criminal offence to 'sleep rough'. The town holds a one-day music festival and, due to it finishing late, many of the festival goers miss the last transport home and end up sleeping in the station in the town. (a) Explain why some laws such as the Vagrancy Act 1824 have not been subject to change. [4] (b) Explain how Marxist theory would account for the issue of a zero-tolerance approach to issues such as 'sleeping rough'. [6] (c) Discuss how biological theories explain the causes of criminal behaviour. [7] (d) Discuss how relevant sociological theories account for people having to 'sleep rough'. [8] **TFP**	AC3.1 Analyse situations criminality. Research the childhood backgrounds of any notorious serial killers suc as Fred and Rose West, Harold Shipman etc. Focu on their life history and NC their crimes. Which theory of criminality could accoun for their criminal behaviou
	AC3.2 Evaluate the effectiveness of **criminological theories** to explain causes of criminality	**Criminological theories** • individualistic • biological • sociological Learners should evaluate the	Describe the weaknesses of a physiological theory of criminality. 6 marks	Consider the strengths of biological theories to expla criminality 9 marks.

			strengths and weaknesses of criminological theories in terms of explaining crime.	

LO4 Understand causes of policy change

Calendar	Big Question/ Theme	Small Questions	Assessment Opportunities and Criteria. Teacher Feedback point (TFP)	Homework

Summer 1	**AC4.1** Assess the use of **criminological theories** in informing **policy development**	**Criminological theories**
		• individualistic
		• biological
		• sociological
		Policy development
		• informal policy making
		• formal policy making
		  ➢ crime control policies
		  ➢ state punishment policies
		Learners should be able to apply their knowledge of each of the theories and assess their use in informing policy on crime. This could include, for example, penal populism, zero tolerance, CCTV, restorative justice, multi-agency approach.
			Edna and Sidney are neighbours. Edna is obsessed with cats and has 40 of them in her house. She has lived in poverty for many years. Sidney is a wealthy, elderly punk rocker who always dresses in punk rocker clothes and styles his hair in a spiked multi-coloured mohawk. He also regularly illegally downloads music and plays it at high volume late at night. Edna and Sidney intensely dislike each other and regularly argue. Edna complains about the music and Sidney calls Edna 'a crazy old woman'. Many of their neighbours shout abuse at Edna saying she is mad and needs locking up. Edna has never complained to the police about this. One night she found graffiti on her door saying 'mad woman'. When she heard Sidney's music she went to his house armed with a kitchen knife, and stabbed him in the heart. He died shortly after the attack.
			(a)(i) Describe what is meant by the term 'deviance'. [3]
			(ii) Using examples from the scenario, explain behaviour that could be described as criminal, deviant, or both. [5]
			(b) Explain how fear may have prevented Edna from reporting the name calling and the loud music to the police. [2]
			(c)(i) Describe one sociological theory of criminality. [4]
			(ii) Analyse how the theory described above can be applied to Edna's situation. [5]
			(iii) Evaluate the effectiveness of the sociological theory described on page 3 in explaining causes of criminality. [6] **TFP**
				Research and explain t idea of the Panopticon

	AC4.2	**Social changes**	(e) With reference to examples, analyse how laws change due to	Research other areas v

	Explain how **social changes** affect policy development	• social values, norms and mores • public perception of crime • structure of society ➢ demographic changes • cultural changes Learners should have an understanding of social changes and how they have affected policy development.	time, place and culture. 9 marks	social change has occu eg – • Disability rights • Racism • Assisted suicide
	AC4.3 Discuss how **campaigns** affect policy making	**Campaigns** • newspaper campaigns • individual campaigns • pressure group campaigns *Synoptic links: Learners should use their knowledge and understanding of campaigning for change learned through Unit 1 to consider its effect on different types of policies.*	2018 paper 2 (d) Discuss campaigns that have resulted in a change in law. [8] **TFP**	Research the charity Ca 22.