

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

Calendar	LO	Big Question/Theme	Exam Board Specification/Small Questions	Assessment Opportunities and Criteria. Teacher Feedback point (TFP)
Spring 1	1	AC1.1 Compare criminal behaviour and deviance	<p>Criminal behaviour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social definition • Legal definition • Variety of criminal acts • Sanctions <p>Deviance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Norms, moral codes and values • Informal and formal sanctions against deviance • Forms of deviance <p>Learners must have an understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to define criminality and deviance • 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. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe what is meant by the term ‘deviance’ (3 marks). 2. Using examples from the scenario, explain behaviour that could be described as criminal, deviant, or both [5 marks]. 3. Explain with examples, what is meant by the term criminal behaviour [6 marks]. 4. Compare criminality and deviance with reference to relevant example (5 marks). 5. Albert, 64, and Barbara, 62, are brother and sister. Until recently they had always lived with their mother, who had a long-term illness and lived in constant pain. Their neighbours describe the family as being dysfunctional and call them “weirdos”. Throughout her life, Barbara has had to care for her mother and has been unable to work. However, Barbara has always yearned for a life of luxury and has turned to theft in order to obtain expensive items. Last week, Barbara found their mother dead. She suspects her brother of ending their mother’s life, but she has not reported her suspicions to the police. <p>(a) Briefly describe why Albert and Barbara’s circumstances could be seen as criminal and deviant [4 marks].</p>

1	AC1.2 Explain the social construction of criminality	Social construction Learners must understand and explain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How laws change from culture to culture • How laws change depending on place • How laws change over time • How laws are applied differently according to circumstances in which actions occur 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With reference to examples, analyse how laws change due to time, place and culture [9 marks]. 2. Explain how laws are applied differently according to the circumstances in which actions can occur [6 marks]. 3. Discuss, using examples, how laws have changed over time [7 marks]. <p>TFP</p>
1	AC2.1 Describe biological theories of criminality	Biological theories Learners must have an understanding of a range of theories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genetic theories – XYY theory, twin studies and adoption studies • Physiological theories – Lombroso’s atavistic theory and Sheldon’s somatotype theory 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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. <p>With reference to the text above, describe the main features of one physiological theory of criminality [6 marks].</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. 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. <p>Analyse how one genetic theory of criminality may account for Jimmy’s criminal behaviour [7 marks].</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. One theory of crime was based on the physical measurements of Italian prisoners compared

				<p>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.</p> <p>With reference to the text above, describe the main features of one physiological theory of criminality [6 marks].</p> <p>4. Explain one genetic theory of criminality [5 marks].</p>
	1	<p>AC2.2 Describe individualistic theories of criminality</p>	<p>Individualistic theories Learners must have an understanding of a range of theories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning theories – Bandura's Social Learning Theory and Sutherland's Differential Association Theory • Freud's Psychodynamic theory • Eysenck's Theory of Criminal Personality 	<p>Paul, an unemployed local man, has been convicted of murder after getting into a fight with Ian over an allegation of theft of money. Paul also has numerous previous convictions for drug dealing and theft. He has been in care since the age of 7, after his parents were given long custodial sentences. Ian's father, a local barrister, has started a campaign to bring back capital punishment for crimes of murder. His campaign has attracted the attention of local media and politicians.</p> <p>1. Describe any one individualistic theory of criminality (5 marks).</p> <p>2. Analyse how the theory described above can be applied to Paul's situation (5 marks)</p> <p>3. Identify one learning theory of criminality [1 mark].</p> <p>4. Describe the learning theory identified in question 1 [6 marks].</p> <p>TFP</p>
	2	<p>AC2.3 Describe sociological theories of criminality</p>	<p>Sociological theories Learners must have an understanding of a range of theories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marxism • Interactionism (Labelling) • Strain theory 	<p>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</p>

- Functionalism
- Left realism
- Right realism

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.

1. Describe **one** sociological theory of criminality [4 marks].
2. Analyse how the theory described above can be applied to Edna's situation [5 marks]

This question is repeated a second time for the students to allow a different range of theories.

3. Describe one sociological theory of criminality [6 marks].
4. Professor Baker is a highly respected criminologist. She has written a research paper on 21st-century crimes that focuses on theories of criminality and the crime control methods that have been implemented because of these theories. Her research paper revealed that the number of technological crimes has significantly increased over the past ten years. Professor Barker's research was inspired by the experiences of her cousin Harry: he is currently serving a five-year prison sentence for committing white-collar crimes.

With reference to one theory of criminality, analyse why people such as Harry commit white-collar crimes [6 marks].

Spring 2	3	AC3.1 Analyse situations of criminality	Situations relating to: Learners should be able to analyse a range of different crimes and criminal behaviour. Learners should be able to thoroughly apply their knowledge of the theories to a scenario which demonstrates an individual's criminal behaviour.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Daria, aged 14, has two convictions for theft. When Daria was 4 years old, her mother was sent to prison after being found guilty of leading an identity fraud gang. Daria's father resented having to look after her on his own and placed her in care. Daria has met many other young offenders while in care. She states that she enjoys stealing from shops as she likes the thrill of not being seen by the shopkeeper. Analyse how one learning theory can be applied to Daria's criminality [6 marks]. 2. Toby and George are best friends. Toby holds very strong views on how society has changed during the last 30 years and often expresses them very aggressively to George. Toby goes to the gym for several hours nearly every day. He uses weights and takes protein supplements to maintain his muscular body shape. George has a pronounced jaw, high cheekbones and large ears. He is also considering adding more tattoos to his long arms and short legs. Both men have criminal convictions. Analyse how one physiological theory of criminality can be applied to George [6 marks]. <p>TFP</p>
	3	AC3.2 Evaluate the effectiveness of criminological theories to explain causes of criminality	Criminological theories Learners should evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of criminological theories in terms of explaining crime. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biological – atavistic, somatotypes, XYY, twin Studies and adoption Studies • Individualistic – social learning theory, psychodynamic theory and theory of criminal personality • Sociological – marxism, strain theory, labelling, right realism and left realism 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluate the effectiveness of either one physiological or one genetic theory in explaining the causes of criminality [6 marks]. 2. Evaluate the effectiveness of a range of individualistic criminological theories to explain causes in criminality [8 marks]. 3. Evaluate the effectiveness of a sociological theory in explaining the causes of crime [6 marks].

				<p>4. Evaluate the effectiveness of either one physiological or one genetic theory in explaining the causes of criminality [6 marks].</p> <p>5. Evaluate the effectiveness of sociological theories in explaining causes of criminality [9 marks].</p>
	4	<p>AC4.1 Assess the use of criminological theories in informing policy development</p>	<p>Criminological theories Learners should have an understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal policy making • Formal policy making • Examples of each one <p>Learners should be able to assess how a range of theories informed policy development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biological – neurochemical, eugenics and death penalty • Sociological – prison, CCTV, multi-agency approach, restorative justice, penal populism and zero tolerance • Individualistic – behaviour modification and psychoanalysis 	<p>1. Assess one crime control policy developed from individualistic theories of criminality [6 marks].</p> <p>2. Outline one example of how biological theories of criminality have informed policy development [3 marks].</p> <p>3. Grantville, a small rural town, was once a pleasant place to live. However, over the last 10 years, crime has steadily increased. Offences such as prostitution, vagrancy, possession of cannabis and motoring offences such as speeding are now commonplace. Residents often do not report criminal acts. The local newspaper often reports stories about crime in the town and recently published the following headline:</p> <p>POLICE ARE LOSING CONTROL OF GRANTVILLE THE TOWN IS IN THE HANDS OF CRIMINALS</p> <p>The newspaper is also backing a local councillor who is running for the position of mayor of the town. The councillor, Mr Mackie, supports new policing policies such as zero tolerance. He intends to bring in such an approach to help reduce crime and restore law and order.</p>

				<p>Examine the crime control policy options that Mr Mackie could introduce if elected as mayor [6 marks].</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Describe the difference between formal and informal policy making [2 marks]. 5. Twin brothers Alan and Adrian are both campaigning for the position of Police and Crime Commissioner in their area. They are both concerned about the impact of the media's crime reporting on the public. They are both focusing their campaigns on crime control. Alan's crime control proposals focus on getting tough on crime, and his campaign centres on penal populism. Adrian argues that individualistic theories of criminality should inform policy development. The twins' 80-year-old mother is very proud of her sons but cannot believe how much laws have changed in her lifetime. (This scenario applies to questions one and two). <p>Describe the crime control policy options that Alan might propose [4 marks].</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. With reference to two examples, assess how sociological theories of criminality have informed policy development [9 marks]. <p>TFP</p>
	4	<p>AC4.2 Explain how social changes affect policy development</p>	<p>Social changes Learners must be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define social values, norms and mores • Identify an example for each one <p>Learners should have an understanding of specific changes and how they have affected policy development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social changes – smoking, women's rights, homosexuality, death penalty, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Smoking cigarettes was very popular in the 1950s. It was promoted by some medical professionals and it was considered to be sophisticated. However, it is now less popular as advanced medical knowledge has made society aware of the negative consequences of smoking. Today, it could be argued that cigarette smoking is deviant and, in certain circumstances, illegal. Nevertheless, there are a number of campaigns that seek to legalise

			<p>assisted suicide, domestic abuse and technology crimes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic changes – race relations act, the windrush generation and immigration • Cultural changes – homosexuality, LGBTQ+ and transexual rights 	<p>smoking cannabis, especially for medical purposes.</p> <p>With reference to the scenario and other examples, explain how social changes affect policy development [9 marks].</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Explain how social values, norms and mores may impact on policy development [7 marks]. 3. Professor Barker is a highly respected criminologist. She has written a research paper on 21st-century crimes that focuses on theories of criminality and the crime control methods that have been implemented because of these theories. Her research paper revealed that the number of technological crimes has significantly increased over the past ten years. Professor Barker’s research was inspired by the experiences of her cousin Harry: he is currently serving a five-year prison sentence for committing white-collar crimes. <p>With reference to the scenario, explain how social changes affect policy development [6 marks].</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Discuss how social changes can affect policy development [8 marks].
Summer 1	4	AC4.3 Discuss how campaigns affect policy making	<p>Campaigns Learner must have an understanding of a range of campaigns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newspaper campaigns – Sarah’s Law and Bradford Road Safety • Individual campaigns – Clare’s Law, Double Jeopardy, Assisted Suicide, Anti-gun, Lillian’s Law, Snow Drop Campaign and Brexit • Pressure group campaigns – British Lung Foundation, CALM and Howard League for Penal Reform 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain, using examples, how campaigns for change have affected policy making [6 marks]. 2. Discuss, using examples, how campaigns by pressure groups may affect policy making [9 marks]. 3. With reference to campaign and their methods, discuss how the residents’ campaign may affect policy development [9 marks].

				4. Discuss campaigns that have resulted in a change in law [8 marks].
		Mock		TFP