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**	**Criminal behaviour** • Social definition • Legal definition • Variety of criminal acts • Sanctions **Deviance** • Norms, moral codes and values • Informal and formal sanctions against deviance • Forms of deviance Learners must have an understanding of: • 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.	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].
	1	**AC1.2** Explain the **social construction** of criminality	**Social construction** Learners must understand and explain: • 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	1. With reference to examples, analyse how laws change due to time, place and culture [9 marks]. 2. Discuss, using examples, how laws have changed over time [7 marks]. **TFP**

		1	**AC2.1** Describe **biological theories** of criminality	**Biological theories** Learners must have an understanding of a range of theories: • Genetic theories – XYY theory, twin studies and adoption studies • Physiological theories – Lombroso's atavistic theory and Sheldon's somatotype theory	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. With reference to the text above, describe the main features of **one** physiological theory of criminality [6 marks]. 2. Explain one genetic theory of criminality [5 marks].
		1	**AC2.2** Describe **individualistic theories** of criminality	**Individualistic theories** Learners must have an understanding of a range of theories: • Learning theories – Bandura's Social Learning Theory and Sutherland's Differential Association Theory • Freud's Psychodynamic theory • Eysenck's Theory of Criminal Personality	1. Identify one learning theory of criminality [1 mark]. 2. Describe the learning theory identified in question 1 [6 marks]. **TFP**

	2	**AC2.3** Describe **sociological theories** of criminality	**Sociological theories** Learners must have an understanding of a range of theories: • Marxism • Interactionism (Labelling) • Strain theory • Functionalism • Left realism • Right realism	1. Describe one sociological theory of criminality [6 marks]. 2. 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.	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]. **TFP**
	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. • 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	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 sociological theories in explaining causes of criminality [9 marks].
	4	**AC4.1** Assess the use of **criminological theories** in informing **policy development**	**Criminological theories** Leaners should have an understanding of: • Informal policy making • Formal policy making • Examples of each one Learners should be able to assess how a range of theories informed policy development. • Biological – neurochemical, eugenics and death penalty • Sociological – prison, CCTV, multi-agency approach, restorative justice, penal populism and zero tolerance • Individualistic – behaviour modification and psychoanalysis	1. Describe the difference between formal and informal policy making [2 marks]. 2. 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).

				Describe the crime control policy options that Alan might propose [4 marks]. 3. With reference to two examples, assess how sociological theories of criminality have informed policy development [9 marks]. **TFP**
	4	**AC4.2** Explain how **social changes** affect policy development	**Social changes** Learners must be able to: • Define social values, norms and mores • Identify an example for each one Learners should have an understanding of specific changes and how they have affected policy development. • Social changes – smoking, women's rights, homosexuality, death penalty, assisted suicide, domestic abuse and technology crimes • Demographic changes – race relations act, the windrush generation and immigration • Cultural changes – homosexuality, LGBTQ+ and transexual rights	1. 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. With reference to the scenario, explain how social changes affect policy development [6 marks]. 2. Discuss how social changes can affect policy development [8 marks].
Summer 1	**4**	**AC4.3** Discuss how **campaigns** affect policy making	**Campaigns** Learner must have an understanding of a range of campaigns: • 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	1. With reference to campaign and their methods, discuss how the residents' campaign may affect policy development [9 marks]. 2. Discuss campaigns that have resulted in a change in law [8 marks]. **TFP**
		Mock		**TFP**