



Flying start: Criminology



Planner

The following plan is meant as a guide to help you structure the activities in this flying start pack between June and August.

However, if you would like to complete this at a different pace and/or spend less or more time on each activity this is entirely your choice.

<u>Week and activity number</u>	<u>Page number</u>	<u>Time allocation</u>	<u>Complete?</u>
Week 1	3	60 mins	
Week 2	4	60 mins	
Week 3	5	60 mins	
Week 4	6	60 mins	
Week 5	7	45 mins	
Week 6	8	45 mins	
Week 7	9	60 mins	
Week 8	10	60 mins	
Week 9	11	60 mins	
Week 10	12	45 mins	

Welcome to Criminology. This flying start pack is to help you adjust to advanced study and introduce you to some of the ideas we will be covering in the next two years. Bring your work to the first lesson

You should prepare by:

*getting an A4 folder

*getting A4 lined paper

*accessing the internet if you can. When you join TRC you will create a one drive account to save your work in, which you can access from both home and college

Week 1 – Unit 1 Changing Awareness of Crime

What is Criminal and what is Deviant?

What activities have Ant McPartlin, Lindsay Lohan, Robert Downey Jr, Gary Barlow, Jeremy Corbyn, and Theresa May been involved in?

- 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



Look up and define the following terms: Crime, deviance, norm, value, mores, social control, magistrates’ court, crown court, white collar crime, genocide.

Week 2 – Unit 1 Changing Awareness of Crime

Campaigns for change

One part of our unit 1 course is looking at campaigns for change. We look at how a campaign tries to get a change achieved – their methods of using different types of media. Follow the links to help you fill in the boxes on the table below:

	Why did the campaign start	What types of media do they use	What have they achieved
Slow Down For Bobby https://thebobbycollerantrust.org.uk/			
The Ben Kinsella Trust http://www.benkinsella.org.uk/			
The campaign to criminalise upskirting https://www.vogue.co.uk/article/upskirting-to-be-criminalised			

Week 3 – Unit 1 Changing awareness of crime

Media representations of crime – click on the following links:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-south-yorkshire-50388496>

<https://www.thesun.co.uk/news/10335232/sarah-barrass-brandon-machin-murder-children-sheffield/>

<https://www.thestar.co.uk/news/crime/sarah-barrass-attempted-blame-half-brother-brandon-machin-murders-their-two-sons-hours-following-their-deaths-996239>

<https://www.mirror.co.uk/news/uk-news/inside-twisted-mind-incest-mum-20873138>

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2019/nov/12/sarah-barrass-woman-who-murdered-teenage-sons-jailed-for-life>

These newspaper report the sentencing of Sarah Barrass and Brandon Machin who murdered two of their children and attempted to kill the four others. Read the articles and fill out the table to compare how the media represent crime

	Examples of emotive language	Describe images used
The BBC		
The Sun		
Sheffield Star		
The Mirror		
The Guardian		

Week 4 Unit 2 Criminological Theory

How has society changed?

One part of our course is to look at how society changes. This means that as certain activities become more or less acceptable, laws change to reflect the changes and promote a new way of thinking and behaving.



Using the internet, complete some research into attitudes towards smoking. Be sure to do the last column showing how laws have changed

	Summarise how attitudes have changed in the last 50 years	Laws that reflect these changes?
<p>Attitudes towards smoking</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smoking_in_the_United_Kingdom</p> <p>http://www.smokefreeengland.co.uk/what-do-i-do/quick-guide/</p> <p>https://www.bhf.org.uk/informationsupport/heart-matters-magazine/news/smoking-ban/10-years-of-the-fight-against-smoking</p>		

Week 5 – Criminological Theory

Is there a link between crime and food?

<https://theconversation.com/crime-and-nourishment-the-link-between-food-and-offending-behaviour-102791>

<https://sunwarrior.com/blogs/health-hub/correlation-poor-diet-criminal-behavior>

- 1 Read the articles above (also watch the TED talk on the first one)
- 2 What food types and supplements are 'good' for us, leading to better behaviour?
- 3 What food types and supplements are 'bad' for us, leading to undesirable behaviour?

Your research: use the internet to find out the impact that steroids can have on behaviour? Are there any crimes that people committed whilst taking steroids (we are referring to illegal use by body builders and athletes, not ones prescribed for medical reasons, by a doctor)



Week 6 – Unit 2 Criminological Theory

A biological theory of crime

William Sheldon came up with a theory that links body type to personality

1 Watch the following YouTube clips

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tpvi7a9lScY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4bCgl4YSZgM>

2 Draw and label the three body types

3 On each body type also label the personality type suggested

4 Based on this, which body type/personality is most likely to be criminal?

5 How valid does this theory sound? Can you think of other reasons why criminals might have a certain body shape? Can we change body shape? What other explanations for criminal behaviour are there?



Week 7 – Unit 3 From Crime Scene to Courtroom

Forensics – the first case using a DNA profile

Colin Pitchfork was the first person to be convicted through DNA evidence. Watch this docudrama and answer the questions below:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zXeVS_b-YAc

- 1 As a 'known' sex offender, why did Pitchfork not get pulled in for routine questioning by the police (which is normal practice)?
- 2 How did Pitchfork avoid the request for men to volunteer their DNA? To what lengths did he go, to avoid detection?
- 3 How did DNA profiling help Richard Buckland?
- 4 DNA evidence in blood, semen or saliva will only give us a 'name' if someone is already on the DNA data base because they have committed other crimes. Even if someone is not named on a data base, what can a DNA profile tell us?



Week 8 – Unit 3 From Crime Scene to Courtroom

Watch one of the BBC 2 programmes' 'Forensics – the Real CSI' (there are 3 to choose from)

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/m0004p7f>

Pick two roles (police officer, detective, scene of crime officer (SOCO), forensic scientist, or forensic specialist (finger prints, computer)). Fill out the following table:

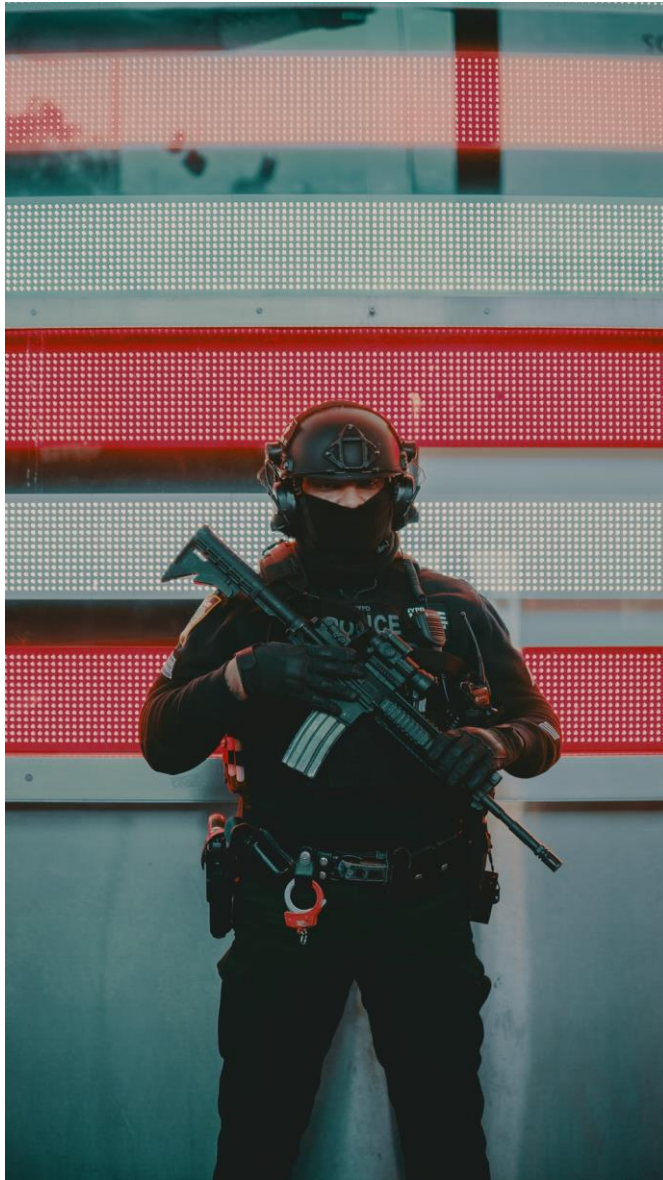
Job title and what they do (where do they work?)	Cost, availability and level of expertise/training needed	How they process the evidence they are dealing with – any processes

Week 9 – Unit 4 Crime and Punishment

Crime – Are we tough enough?

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episode/m000dv33/crime-are-we-tough-enough-series-1-1-the-courts>

There are 5 programmes on the BBCiplayer. Pick one (courts, prison, police, the streets, trials) and summarise the different arguments presented.



Week 10 – Unit 4 Crime and Punishment

Crime Prevention

One view we assess is the idea that we are all responsible for reducing crime and making it more difficult for crimes to be committed in the first place.

Watch the following clip:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CF_V2S6i30c

Now apply the principles you have just heard about (surveillance, access, territoriality) and make suggestions about this example:



