

## Criminology Transition Tasks

### Task 1

Choose something from the Reading and Watching List that you are going to report on in your first Criminology lesson.

### Task 2

Watch the following clip and jot down 5 things that tell you what Criminology is.

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



1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

### Task 3

What's the difference between a crime and deviance?

A crime can be defined as .....

.....

Deviance is .....

.....

Examples of crimes are: .....

.....

Examples of deviance are: .....

.....

**Task 4**

Think of 3 different ways society has changed over the last 100 years. Try to be specific about the change eg. homosexuality is no longer illegal.

1. ....

2. ....

3. ....

Now, name 3 ways in which British society is different to another (America, Italy etc.)

1. ....

.....

2. ....

.....

3. ....

.....



### Task 5

Famous Faces and their crimes? Or deviance? Match the famous face to the act of crime or deviance.



- 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

Answers at the end!

**Task 6**

Research the following types of crime. You need to understand the definition of the type of crime, the typical offender and the typical victim.

1. State Crime

Definition.....

.....

Typical Offender .....

Typical Victim .....

Example: .....

.....

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.....

.....

2. White Collar Crime

Definition.....

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Typical Offender .....

Typical Victim .....

Example: .....

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### 3. Moral Crimes

Definition.....  
.....

Typical Offender .....

Typical Victim .....

Example: .....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

### 4. Technological Crimes

Definition.....  
.....

Typical Offender .....

Typical Victim .....

Example: .....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

### 5. Hate Crime

Definition.....  
.....

Typical Offender .....

Typical Victim .....

Example: .....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**Task 7**

As part of your course you will have to look at campaigns that have caused a change in the law. You will also have to plan your own campaign.

Conduct research on the following campaigns. Find out what the **original crime** was that sparked the campaign; what the **aim** of the campaign was; what **methods** were used (eg. TV interviews, advertising, wristbands, petitions, T-shirts etc) and whether the campaign was **successful**.

Sarah's Law

The Double Jeopardy Law

Dignity in Dying

Snowdrop Campaign

Slow Down for Bobby

Anti-Foxhunting Campaign

**Task 8**

Research how newspapers report crime and the types of crime they report on. Consider differences between local newspapers, national newspapers, tabloids and broadsheets in their reporting of crime.

Newspaper 1

Name: .....

Types of crime reported: .....

.....

.....

.....

Examples of headlines/language used: .....

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.....

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Newspaper 2

Name: .....

Types of crime reported: .....

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.....

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Examples of headlines/language used: .....

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.....

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Newspaper 3

Name: .....

Types of crime reported: .....

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Examples of headlines/language used: .....

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Newspaper 4

Name: .....

Types of crime reported: .....

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Examples of headlines/language used: .....

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.....  
**Task 9**

Design a poster or a cover to advertise a new electronic crime game for a console or PC. Consider the implications of new technologies on crime and crime prevention.

**Task 10**

Research how the terrorist attack on the 'Twin Towers' in New York in 2001 led to a change in how the British police and government changed their emphasis and priorities on crime. (Type 'police and terrorism since 2001 in England and Wales' into Google).

**Task 11**

Go to the Police UK website <http://www.police.uk/> type in your local postcode and look at the crimes in the local area. Consider which crimes the police should be focusing their resources.

**Task 12**

Research the case of Ruth Ellis. Ellis was convicted of murder and was hanged in 1955. Find out whether Ellis should have been convicted of murder or manslaughter. Explain why this judgement is made. Complete further research on the Ellis case and decide how she could have been defended from being hanged.

**Task 13**

Take the Eye Witness Testimony test. Watch the video. When it tells you to pause, write down what you remember about the criminal.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c6eknHXGM0c>

Description:

Gender: .....

Hair colour and length: .....

Clothing: .....

Anything else significant: .....

.....

Were you right?

Now look at how the unreliability of eye witness testimony can affect real cases.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u-SBTRLoPuo>

**Task 14**

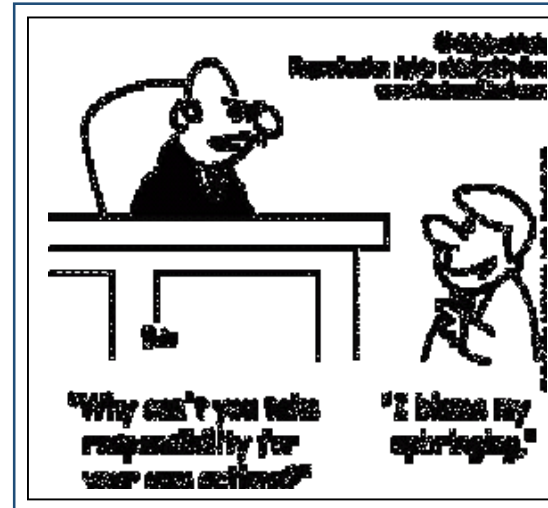
As part of the course, we have to look at the process of what happens from the crime scene up until the defendant is charged in court. Watch the documentary on Netflix of Amanda Knox. Then watch the BBC documentary on Youtube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=erla7Ley4Tw>

Record your views on the case following each documentary. What differences do you notice?

## Nature vs Nurture – The Big

### Debate

There are many ways of explaining why certain people do things in certain ways. For example, biologists think that people behave as they do because they are controlled by nature. This is known as **Nature theory**. Humans are compared to animals and seen to act on **instinct**.



Sociologists believe that people behave as they do because they are taught how to behave. For example, the sociologist Michael Haralambos states, 'Human beings learn their behavior and use their intelligence whereas animals simply act on instinct.' This is known as **Nurture theory**. Nurture means the way you are brought up. It is also a reference to **socialization**, the lifelong process by which we learn our culture, values, norms and how to behave.

### Task 15

Research the childhood backgrounds of any notorious serial murderers such as Fred West or Harold Shipman. The focus should be on life history and not subsequent crimes. Thinking about what you have read about Nature and Nurture, which explanation could account for their criminal behaviour?

### Task 16: Key Words

Find out what the following key words mean.

<u>Key Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Criminology	
Crime	
Social Definition	
Legal Definition	
Deviance	

Genocide	
Nature/Nurture	
Decriminalisation	
Moral Panic	
Norms	
Civil Liberties	
Statute	
Miscarriage of justice	

#### Answers to Task 5

- 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

1. Ant McPartlin – F
2. Lindsay Lohan – D
3. Robert Downey Jr – B
4. Gary Barlow – E
5. Jeremy Corbyn – C
6. Theresa May - A