



TUXFORD  
— ACADEMY —

# Criminology:

## GCES to A-level transition booklet

Welcome to your Criminology bridging unit! The unit contains a series of tasks and activities that are relevant and necessary to succeed at Criminology A- Level. Ensure all tasks are completed in detail and to the best of your ability. Most of these activities will require access to the internet, as they are research based, if you struggle to complete any tasks because of this, email a Social Science teacher and they can send you some information. These activities can be typed up directly into the booklet or you can handwrite it out. Have fun! If you want to learn more about your exam board, it is WJEC and the textbook, should you wish to buy is below.

[https://www.hive.co.uk/Product/Carole-A-Henderson/WJEC-Level-3-Applied-Certificate--Diploma-Criminology/22051004?gclid=Cj0KCQjws\\_r0BRCwARIsAMxfDRgDaeV47N5dEavr8mDtjxPr7Csjz6ogGhj9mGN5IJRTuKUD\\_nmu64aAmx9EALw\\_wcB](https://www.hive.co.uk/Product/Carole-A-Henderson/WJEC-Level-3-Applied-Certificate--Diploma-Criminology/22051004?gclid=Cj0KCQjws_r0BRCwARIsAMxfDRgDaeV47N5dEavr8mDtjxPr7Csjz6ogGhj9mGN5IJRTuKUD_nmu64aAmx9EALw_wcB)

**TOPIC 1: The changing awareness of crime.**

**Crime changes across time, culture and situations. How we interpret the law, punish and treat offenders as well as understanding criminal behaviour is ever changing.**

**Task one: Fill in the definitions of the key words below.**

<b>Crime</b>	
<b>Deviance</b>	
<b>Social construction of crime</b>	
<b>Arrest</b>	
<b>Charge</b>	
<b>Bail</b>	
<b>Prosecution team</b>	
<b>Defence team</b>	
<b>Formal sanction</b>	

<b>Ancillary order</b>	
<b>White collar crime</b>	
<b>State crime</b>	
<b>Hate crime</b>	
<b>Honour crime</b>	

**Task two: Using the Sentencing Council (online website) what are the highest and lowest prison sentences you could get for the following crimes?**

<b><u>Crime</u></b>	<b><u>What is it?</u></b>	<b><u>Highest</u></b>	<b><u>Lowest</u></b>
<b>Murder</b>			
<b>Serial Murder – more than 5 victims</b>			
<b>Manslaughter</b>			
<b>GBH</b>			
<b>Armed robbery</b>			
<b>Rape</b>			
<b>Sexual Assault</b>			
<b>Online phishing scam</b>			
<b>Dealing class A drugs</b>			

## Criminal Acts

**Task 3: Research a real life case study of someone who has committed a white-collar crime, hate crime and an honour crime.**

### White Collar Crime

- Who was the offender?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- Who was the victim(s)?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- What did the offender do?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- How were they caught and what was their charge?

### Hate Crime

- Who was the offender?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- Who was the victim(s)?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- What did the offender do?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- How were they caught and what was their charge?

**Honour Crime**

- Who was the offender?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- Who was the victim(s)?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- What did the offender do?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- How were they caught? What was their charge?

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Campaigning is an important part of Criminology, without campaigns, many laws and policies would not have been created. Without these laws and policies many people would not have had justice, many more people would be victims and the police would have their powers restricted.

**Task four: Look up these two important campaigns and fill in the table.**

	Who is the campaign about?	What was the aim of the campaign?	Was the campaign successful? In what way?	Why was it important for their campaign to be successful?
<u>Clare's Law</u>				

<u>Helen's</u> <u>Law</u>				
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**Task five: Your campaign**

It is important that you have an idea about how campaigns are created and designed in Criminology. You are briefly going to design a campaign to raise awareness of hate crimes or honour crimes. It is important that your campaign be 'sold.' Make is eye catching, informative and purposeful. To help you with this, google: crime campaigns and have a look at the images for some inspiration.

- Which campaign crime have you chosen? Hate or Honour crime?
- Why do you think it is important to campaign for this crime?
- Think about what materials you might design for your campaign. E.g. a t-shirt, a poster, leaflets or key rings. What colour scheme would you use and why have you chosen those colours?
- What type of information would you include on your materials? Can you think of a slogan as well?

## TOPIC 2

### Theories behind criminality

To understand the motives behind we crime, it is important to have knowledge of how criminality changes and differs in the UK.

Task one: fill in the table for crimes in the UK.

	<u>Crime 1</u>	<u>Crime 2</u>	<u>Crime 3</u>
Find 3 crimes that were legal previously and have now been made illegal.			
Find three crimes that were once illegal and now are legal.			
Find 3 crimes that are legal in the UK but not elsewhere.			

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There are many different reasons why people might commit crimes, the reasons one individual might commit a crime may differ to another. Criminologists and Psychologists are constantly trying and testing theories to understand criminal behaviour so they can ultimately find the right treatment for that person.

Task Two: bullet point 10 reasons why someone might commit a crime.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

9.

10.

Most reasons for crime could be due to either nature influencing their behaviour e.g., their brain, their genes and their personality OR nurture influencing their behaviour e.g. their friends, family or their home life.

Task three: the 10 reasons you have chosen above, next to each one decide if it is a nurture or nature influence, or both!

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Task four: You may have heard of the following individual's: Robert Napper, Fred West and Jeffery Dahmer. These three have committed some of the most horrific and violent crimes the world has seen.

You need to try to understand their motive and reasoning behind their crimes. Dig into their home life, early life and background to help you get a better idea. Was it due to nature or nurture? Fill in the table as you go to help you.

	<u>Who were they?</u>	<u>Who were their victims?</u>	<u>What are some of the reasons you think they became murderers?</u>
<u>Robert Napper</u>			
<u>Fred West</u>			
<u>Jeffery Dahmer</u>			

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There are many ways that we can deal with criminals. We can lock them up and throw away the key! We can give them the death penalty (some countries) or we can try and treat them and get them back into society. There are many different options, opinions, data in terms of what works. Below are some of the 'hottest' debated questions in Criminology.

**Task five: Research 3 facts for each column to support the upcoming arguments.**

- **Is prison an effective way to treat criminals?**

<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>

- **Should we bring back the death penalty?**

<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>

- **Challenge: should we use restorative justice to rehabilitate criminals. (find out what it is first)**

<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>

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**TOPIC C**

**Crime Scenes and Courtrooms**

Crime scenes are an important part of Criminology, they are crucial in unlocking evidence, weapons, motive for the crime and the offender's location.

**Task one: What type of evidence would you be expecting to find in a murder crime scene?**

- 1.**
- 2.**
- 3.**
- 4.**
- 5.**

**Task two: there are many type of different job roles from analysing crime scenes to working within the courtrooms. Find out what each of these roles do.**

<b>Role</b>	<b><u>Descriptions</u></b>
<b>Scene of Crime officer. (SOCO)</b>	
<b>Forensic Psychologist</b>	
<b>Forensic Scientist</b>	

<b>Police Officer</b>	
<b>Jury</b>	
<b>Judge</b>	
<b>Magistrate</b>	
<b>Pathologist</b>	

**Task three: types of courts. Not all offences and crimes go through one court, there are many different types. Research the role of each type of court.**

<b><u>Magistrate Court</u></b>	
<b><u>Crown Court</u></b>	
<b><u>Supreme Court</u></b>	
<b><u>Court of Appeals</u></b>	

**Task four: Read the following scenario of a murder case. The case involves a suspect named Gareth Hughes, it is unclear whether Gareth is guilty or not. Take two different colours/highlighters. One colour = evidence that Gareth is guilty, the other = Gareth is innocent. Afterwards, come to one conclusion below, guilty or not? Why?**

A young female aged approximately 20 to 25 years of age was found dead in a local park; she had been the victim of a frenzied attack. Her body was discovered around 10pm by a member of the public walking his dog, who used his mobile phone to take photos of the victim. He then rang his friend, a journalist on a local paper to tell him what he had discovered; he then rang the police. Within 30 minutes of the report, CID officers, scenes of crime officers (CSI) and journalists were at the scene. The police, keen to involve the press in catching the killer, allowed a journalist from a local paper access to the area to take photos of the crime scene. Intense pressure was put on the police from the outset to catch the killer. The local and national press demanded daily press conferences for updates with access to family members.

Several months later Hughes was re-arrested and re-interviewed. He again refused to comment. During his time in detention he was picked out of an identity parade by the initial eye witness. The witness who had come forward after the Crime Watch appeal was not present at the ID parade. A thorough search of Hughes' house resulted in a pair of shoes and articles of clothing being taken away for further examination.

On the advice of the Crown Prosecution Service the police charged Hughes with murder. He was remanded in custody. This renewed public and media interest in his case with intense discussion in the media and Internet networking sites.

Initial investigation of the scene resulted in officers finding several footprints and in addition a witness also came forward whilst the police were in the park. He told officers there that he had seen a man acting suspiciously, earlier in the evening near the park. Notes of the interview were written up in a police notebook. Two days after the murder, a member of the public came forward with a red scarf that he claimed to have found in the park on the night in question. Following a Crime Watch appeal two weeks after the murder, a second eye witness came forward. This person claimed to have seen a man acting suspiciously on the night in question.

At the outset the police, convinced that the killer would be known to them, checked police databases for known offenders living in the area. They also enlisted the help of a criminal psychologist to create an offender profile of the killer. This led them to arrest a local man, Gareth Hughes, who matched the offender profile and has previous convictions against women. He is also known to frequent the park. Hughes was kept in custody for three days, where he asserted that he was abroad at the time of the murder; he refused to give any other comments during interview. With no forensic evidence linking him to the crime, he was released on bail.

Gareth Hughes attracted major media interest. This led to him becoming paranoid and act strangely. This behaviour served to further convince the police that he was the killer. To build a case against Hughes, they deployed a team of officers to befriend him using Facebook. This was in an attempt to make him confess.

Is Gareth Hughes Guilty? Why/Why not?

## TOPIC FOUR

### Crime and punishment

Crime and Punishment in the UK has changed through the ages. From the Victorian era with workhouses to modern day supermax prisons. Crime and Punishment also differs across cultures with American Mega jails, Norwegian Ecological prisons and Russia's coldest prisons.

#### Task one: Research

- Which country has the highest incarceration (number of people in prison) rate?
  
- Which country has the most prisons?
  
- Which country has the highest recidivism rate (reoffending)
  
- Which country has the lowest recidivism rate?

Task two: One of the most controversial prisons is Bastoy in Norway. Look it up and find out why it is one of the most talked about prisons and write your answer below.

Prison is not the only punishment we can give to people who break the law.

**Task three: research and fill in the table for the following**

	Community sentence.	Discharges	Fines
What are they?			
How many people roughly get one of these in the UK each year?			

**Crimes and events that all Criminology students need to be aware of.**

There are some events that happen in society that can change society forever. Policing changes, stereotypes occur, punishments get harsher/lenient, budgets increase/decrease and policies change. Here are four of just some of major events that changed Criminology and Criminologists outlook.

- The London Riots 2011.
- The Twin Towers Attack 2001.
- The Stephen Lawrence Attack 1993.
- The Hillsborough Disaster 1989.

Pick two of these events and create a report (one side of A4) on what happened as is if the rest of the world does not know about it. (You can do all four if you wish!)

Set out your report in sections and use headings. Ensure it is detailed!

Think about

- Date.

- Time.
- Key figures.
- Why did the event happen?
- Who were the victims?
- Who were the offenders?
- How did people die?
- How long did the event go on for?
- Was anybody charged?
- Did people go to prison- for how long?
- What lessons have we learnt from these events?

#### **Best documentaries**

**Louis Theroux – Miami Mega Jail**

**Louis Theroux – Murder in Milwaukee**

**Louis Theroux – Law and Disorder in Philadelphia**

**Louis Theroux – because of insanity.**

#### **Best book reads**

- Christopher Berry Dee is the number one true crime writer. Some of his best books include:

**Talking with Psychopaths and Savages, Talking with female serial killers, Gangland UK, Monsters on death row.**

- John Ronson – The Psychopath test
- Monica Hesse – American Fire
- David Cullen – Columbine
- Tim Newburn – Criminology